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1891  
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SECOND SESSION OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT

OF THE

## DOMINION OF CANADA.

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SESSION, 1869.

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# RETURN

To two Addresses of the SENATE, dated respectively the 14th and 17th May, 1869; For Copies of all Correspondence between this Government and the Imperial or any Foreign Government, or any Board of Marine Inspection, having relation to the establishment of a Dominion Board of Examiners for the classification of Masters and Mates of sailing vessels; and,

For Copies of all Correspondence between this Government and the Government of Great Britain or any Foreign Government, or with individuals in Boards of Trade relating to the Shipping of Seamen. Also, Copies of all Reports of Departments or Ministers of Council on the same subject,  
By Command.

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,  
*Secretary of State.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,  
Ottawa, 7th June, 1869.

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No. 1.

(Copy.)—No. 129.—Canada.

DOWNING STREET, 21st January, 1867.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Board of Trade, with its enclosures, representing the difficulty which is experienced at Quebec, in inducing masters of vessels to engage shipwrecked seamen, and the prevalence of crimping at that port.

These papers describe an evil of such serious importance that I am under the necessity of requesting you to bring their contents under the early consideration of the Provincial Government, and express my hope that it may be in their power to devise some means of curing, or at least of mitigating, the evils complained of.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

CARNARVON.

The Officer Administering the Government of Canada.

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*Mr. Farrer to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.*

(Copy.)

BOARD OF TRADE, WHITEHALL,  
 31st December, 1866.

SIR,—I am directed by the Board of Trade to transmit to you, for the information of the Earl of Carnarvon, the accompanying copy of a recent correspondence between Mr. Dunscomb, the Collector of Customs at Quebec, and this Department, relating to the difficulty found in inducing masters to engage shipwrecked seamen, and to the prevalence of crimping at that port.

The Board of Trade would be glad to know whether, in the opinion of Lord Carnarvon, it might not be practicable for the Colonial Government to take some steps with the view of mitigating the evils complained of.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

T. H. FARRER.

The Under Secretary of State,  
 Colonial Office.

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*Mr. Dunscomb to the Secretary of the Board of Trade.*

(Copy.)  
 M. 4678, 4261.

CUSTOM HOUSE,  
 QUEBEC, 29th October, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Board of Trade, the copy of a letter I felt called upon to address to the Shipping Master of this Port on the subject of the prompt berthing of shipwrecked seamen together with his reply thereto.

I may state in explanation that in consequence of the delay shipwrecked men have this season experienced in being shipped, I have been obliged to furnish them with one week's board and lodging to afford an opportunity of looking about for employment.

The state of things is so clearly shewn in the correspondence now laid before you that comment would seem unnecessary. The remedy, and the only remedy for this evil, I respectfully submit, is a statutory enactment in amendment to the M. S. Act, 1854, requiring vessels abroad when shipping seamen to enable them to return to the United Kingdom, to



take shipwrecked seamen when offering themselves first and before shipping any other seamen.

As a matter of detail, the Shipping Master may be forbidden to ship any man whilst there is a shipwrecked man in port wishing to ship, and he might, in the event of the parties not agreeing as to the rate of wages, be authorized to fix the same, and finally the enactment may be enforced by the imposition of a penalty on the master for any and every seaman shipped in contravention to the enactment.

I think the usual objection to a sumptuary enactment will be readily removed, when it is considered that the applicants for employment are shipwrecked seamen on the one hand, and deserters almost exclusively on the other, as far as this port is concerned

I have, &c.,

The Secretary Marine Department,  
Board of Trade, London.

(Signed,)

J. W. DUNSCOMB.

Mr. Dunscomb to Mr. Johnson.

(Copy.)

CUSTOM HOUSE,

Quebec, 13th October, 1866.

SIR,—The numerous complaints of wrecked seamen, that they have been unable to get promptly shipped in your office this season, induces me to address you upon the matter.

The crew of the shipwrecked vessel "Cobourg" being relieved, furnished with clothing, October 5th, report that up to date, only two of their number have obtained ships, owing to their being pushed aside by the Crimps, who have loiterers and deserters to ship, and that your officers are deaf to their claims and do not insist upon shipping them before any others are engaged.

These shipwrecked and distressed men, by all the laws of justice and humanity, should be furnished with employment in preference to any others, and no master of a vessel should engage one seaman before a cast away crew are provided for.

For these poor men to be driven to pay black mail to boarding masters to get them a ship, at the cost of perhaps half their wages, is surely an act of cruelty that cannot be suffered, and I look with confidence to you, to use your authority to place this matter upon a different footing in future.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. W. DUNSCOMB.

B. Johnson, Esquire,  
Shipping Master, Quebec.

Mr. Johnson to Mr. Dunscomb.

(Copy.)

SHIPPING OFFICE,

Quebec, 13th October, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of this date.

I am so sensible of the duty which I owe as a Christian as well as a Shipping Master to the consideration of wrecked seamen, and so conscious of my uniform exertions in their behalf, that I cannot consider the censure implied in your letter as applicable to myself.

There are no Crimps permitted inside of my office by whom wrecked seamen *could* be "pushed aside."

Myself and my assistants do all in our power to give wrecked seamen a preference, but I cannot *force* any master of a ship to engage any but the men he chooses. Yesterday afternoon, the master of the "Lady Westmoreland" refused to take two of the wrecked men of the Ship "Cobourg" on equal wages with other men—and he gave more to those he did take who had not been wrecked.

The master of the "Lancaster," on the 11th instant, refused wrecked men, saying he had his men already engaged from a Boarding House Keeper.

The master of the "Wm. Jackson," of Bristol, No. 25249, not only refused to take any of the wrecked seamen, but asserting his *right* to choose his own men, said he would engage no man by whom he could not clear £1.

Not only the Masters of Ships in general are in collusion with the Crimps, but the sailors themselves, sent by you, have often refused to engage when opportunity offered. On one occasion one of Mr. Fry's ships offered to take home wrecked men, and they refused to ship for £8 per month.

If I appear prolix, it is from my desire to show you that I have done what depends on me, but the state of the Port of Quebec, owing to the combinations among the Crimps, is become absolutely disgraceful.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

A. B. JOHNSON,  
Shipping Master.

J. W. Dunscomb, Esquire,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

M. 4678, 4261.  
Inclosure No. 3.

CUSTOM HOUSE, QUEBEC,  
15th October, 1866.

SIR,—In acknowledging your letter of the 13th instant, I deem it proper to add that it was not my intention to imply censure in any form on yourself or your administration of office.

My object in strongly condemning the system of black mail, was to procure such proof of the existence of a most pernicious practice as would, in laying the matter before the Imperial authorities, assure its correction.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. W. DUNSCOMB.

The Shipping Master, Quebec.

*Mr. Farrer to the Collector of Customs, Quebec.*

(Copy.)

M. 4678, 4261.

BOARD OF TRADE,  
Whitehall, 23rd November, 1866.

SIR,—I am directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, relative to the shipping of shipwrecked seamen, especially at the port of Quebec.

With reference to your suggestion that masters should be compelled by law to engage shipwrecked seamen in preference to any others, I am to acquaint you that the Board of Trade think such an alteration of the existing law impracticable however desirable it may appear, and that masters must be allowed to choose their own crews abroad as well as at home.

They think, however, that the same object may perhaps be attained in the case of vessels bound for the United Kingdom or the Colony to which the shipwrecked seamen may belong, if, when there is a refusal without reason on the part of the master to engage good and useful seamen, notice were given to the master that the seamen in question will otherwise be sent on Board as distressed seamen for a passage home at 1s. per day.

The 212th section of the "Merchant Shipping Act" obliges the master to convey such seamen in the proportion of one seaman to every 50 tons.

With regard to the statement of Mr. Johnson, the Shipping Master, that distressed seamen often refuse to ship when occasion offers, I am to inform you that no further relief should be given in cases where fair employment has been refused.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

T. H. FARRER.

The Collector of Customs, Quebec.

*Mr. Dunscomb to the Secretary of Marine Department, Board of Trade.*

(Copy).—4678.

CUSTOM HOUSE, QUEBEC, 26th November, 1866.

SIR,—On the 29th October. I had the honour to address you on the subject of the prompt shipment of shipwrecked and distressed seamen, and to enclose copy of correspondence between the Shipping Master and myself upon the subject.

The state of things, in regard to this matter, was so clearly shewn in my despatch of that date, that the copy of letter herewith, dated 23rd of November, since received from the Deputy Shipping Master, reverting to the same subject, would seem almost unnecessary.

My object at present is to respectfully suggest, that, should any enactment for securing the prompt shipment of shipwrecked seamen be in contemplation, the same privilege should extend to discharged mariners, that they likewise may be employed before deserters.

I have, &c,

(Signed,)

J. W. DUNSCOMB.

Secretary Marine Department, Board of Trade,  
Whitehall, London.

(Copy).—M. 4678.

*From Mr. Parker to Mr. Dunscomb.*

SHIPPING OFFICE, QUEBEC, 23rd November, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you, that I find it almost impossible to get the Masters of merchant ships to take shipwrecked or discharged seamen, on account of their making bargains with the crimps to take their men before they come to this office.

Captain Thomas Pennington, of the ship *David*, reported, shortly after his arrival, the desertion of eight of his men, who he said were taken out by a crimp called Ward. He was informed where some of his men could be found, and he refused to look for them.

On the 22nd November, when he came to ship a portion of his crew, I told him that both the Collector of Customs and myself requested that he would take some discharged men before he shipped any deserters; he answered, "that he was very sorry, but that his owners had made a bargain with the boarding house keepers for his crew, and if the promise made to them was not fulfilled, he feared his head would be broken."

I explained to him that we could protect him, he then said, "that he must take the men from Ward and others."

I would also remark, that when I have lowered the wages masters of ships have raised them again; the last time this happened was on the 17th of November, when after shipping, in the morning, two men in the *Michigan* and *Emperor*, at nine pounds, Captain William Heatherington, of the the ship *Simonds*, of St John, New Brunswick, came to the office to ship six seamen; I told him the wages of the Port was nine pounds per month, and that plenty of men could be had at that rate. The Captain then addressed the men through Ward (a crimp); they and Ward said, that they would not go for it. Ward was then put out of the office, and I told the Captain to leave his articles a short time and that I would procure him men at nine pounds; the Captain then left the office and was met by Ward outside, who walked with him as far as the market-place: in a few minutes, the Captain returned and said, "that he had met his owner, and that he told him to ship at once, as he wanted to get the ship cleared the same day, and to give the ten pounds agreed by the Captain and Ward."

I shipped the men at ten pounds, after repeatedly telling him he was raising the wages of the Port. He said he could not help it, as he——had engaged the men from Ward at ten pounds. The articles remained in the Shipping Office until the next day.

I have, &c,

(Signed,)

ALBERT PARKER.  
Deputy Shipping Master.

J. W. DUNSCOMB Esq.,  
Collector of Customs, Quebec.

No. 2

*Sir John Michel to the Earl of Carnarvon.*

(Copy.)—No. 26.

MONTREAL, 12th February, 1867.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, No. 129, of the 21st January, transmitting a copy of a letter and enclosures from the Board of Trade relating to the difficulty found at Quebec in inducing Masters of Vessels to engage shipwrecked seamen, and to the prevalence of crimping at that port. I shall not fail to bring your Lordship's Despatch under the consideration of the Executive Council of this Province.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

J. MICHEL.

The Right Honorable  
The Earl of Carnarvon,  
&c., &c., &c.

No. 3.

*The Duke of Buckingham to Viscount Monck.*

(Canada.)—No. 135.

DOWNING STREET, 20th December, 1867.

MY LORD,—With reference to the Earl of Carnarvon's despatch, No. 129, of the 21st of January, and to Sir John Michel's reply of the 13th of February last, on the subject of crimping at Quebec, I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship, for your consideration and that of the Canadian Government, a copy of a letter from the Board of Trade, with its enclosures containing further representations on the same subject.

I request that your Lordship will be so good as to furnish an answer to the enquiries of the Board of Trade.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

BUCKINGHAM &amp; CHANDOS.

Governor. The Right Honorable  
Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

*Mr. Gray to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.*

(Copy.)

BOARD OF TRADE, WHITEHALL,  
10th December, 1867.

SIR,—With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of crimping at Quebec, I am directed by the Board of Trade to transmit, for the information of His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, a copy of a letter addressed to them by Mr. John Wilson, of Dayton, Ohio, upon the same subject.

This Board will be glad to be informed whether any communication has been received from the officer administering the Government of Canada in reply to the Despatch addressed to that officer by the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos in January last, with reference to the prevalence of crimping at Quebec.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

THOMAS GRAY.

The Under Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office,  
&c., &c., &c.

*Mr. Wilson to the President of the Board of Trade.*

(Copy.)

237, THIRD STREET, DAYTON, OHIO,  
UNITED STATES;  
10th November, 1867.

SIR,—I am staying here for a short time, and I think it my duty to address you as the Secretary of the Board of Trade, in the hopes that you will lay the following statement before that Board, in the faith and hopes that some right action may be taken in the matter during the present Parliament which is now sitting in Canada, to protect the British Mercantile Marine from the shameful imposition practised upon owners and seamen in the Port of *Quebec*. In 1847, an Act was passed here to enable the Governor, for the time being, to appoint a Shipping Master for that port. He did appoint: it was speedily seen from the way things were carried on that it would not answer there, as previous to that appointment, the wages had varied from £3 0s. 0d. to £4 a month, but upon the introduction of such office, the incumbent, who was paid a salary, acted so as to make his office pay its expenses, and with that intention, in the spring, he generally began his wages at 12 and 14, nay, sometimes £20, and great complaints were made by owners, builders and masters about such wages and inattention to the business, and petition after petition was presented to the House of Assembly, praying the repeal of this Colonial Statute, and at different times no less than three Bills were introduced to the House to repeal it, but for various reasons the Ministry opposed it with the intention of trying the thing a little longer. In 1854, Mr. Labouchère procured an Act to be passed which applies to British registered ships only, at home and in all Her Majesty's Dominions, and that Act expressly declares that should there be in any Colony any Act which should in any way be inconsistent with such Imperial Statute, such Act should be null and void. Why, Sir, this Colonial Statute is in a great many instances totally at variance with the Imperial Statutes, among others, I will mention only one—and a most vital one too—this Colonial Statute gives power to any owner, part owner, master, consignee, and even the ship's husband to hire, engage and ship any seaman they may require for their own vessels, so that this Colonial Statute, it would clearly appear, is repealed by the Imperial Statute; and yet, upon the death of an incumbent, in 1854, the present one was appointed under this repealed Statute, and took the oath which it prescribes, and gave his bonds under it, and still presumes to act under it; so, in truth, if this Act is repealed, he is no shipping master and holds no legal authority and is liable to penalties, and all such men as he ships are unlawfully shipped. I will mention an instance to show his knowledge of this, that he makes no direct claim to the new and Colonial Vessels or Foreign Ships, and but few of the owners and masters of such vessels go to him, and the ships coming to that port from the Lower Ports, and there has been about 70 of them this summer, get many of their men through parties who make it a business to ship men for the Colonial and Foreign ships I have alluded to; and the French, of which there are many as well as Dutch and other Foreigners, get the Consuls to ship men for them, and all this is done with the full knowledge of the Shipping Master, and goes to show his full belief of the repeal of the Colonial Act, and they are more readily and cheaper supplied than they would be through him. It would really seem that he is under the impression that if there is not a large business done by him for the *British* registered ships, the Ministry might complain that his office is a tax on the Colony, and therefore, to induce men to desert and cause a large business to be done there, the incumbent, as I said before, offers the shameful large wages I have mentioned to the crimps and men, and through the crimps this acts like a charm upon the men, they cannot resist the temptation to run away to secure these wages, and hence, many times before the ships are safely moored, the crimps are on board and the men are told what wages this Shipping Master offers, and the great demand for men, and in a night or two the Captain generally finds a clear ship. Such extensive ramifications has this crimping system obtained in the port, that as a principal Merchant sent in a pamphlet which he published, that robbery and piracy were committed under the guns of the Fort, and that the river Police were powerless to stop it or even check it, and that up to that time, about 10 years ago, the *British* ships, in wages alone, had suffered a loss of upwards of four hundred thousand pounds sterling, and up to the present time this shameful desertion has not lessened, nay

it has increased, and it may fairly be presumed that up to this time they have lost many a million through the means of the bad management of this office.

The Board of Trade in that Port have time and ag in called the attention of the authorities to the shameful doings in the Port, but without any redness, and last spring, at their annual meeting, they determined to ask the Ministry to let them have the appointment of proper persons to hire and ship men, as they judged they could select men who would study the interests of the shipping and not that of the crimps. They proposed that they should not have any salaries, but instead of it 5s. for each man they shipped, as it has always been and is well understood that competition for patronage and support would induce these men to always keep wages to a fair and moderate sum, say £3 or £4, and ready attention, and nearly destroy the crimps, because these persons should not be allowed to ship any runaway men which the present man does, and with full knowledge that they are such. I understand there is some opposition to this just and moderate request by the home authorities, be that as it may, if they are quite willing to see the British Mercantile Marine plundered in this shameful way, perhaps the Colonists have no right to complain; but the owners in Europe have a just cause of complaint and have complained, and the builders here and the owners of Colonial ships do also complain. Building is the chief support of the Port, and whatever wages are paid at this office for the former ships (British) they are compelled to pay the same or nearly as much; this system is a great drawback to ship building, and these parties are entirely in favor of the Board of Trade having the power they have asked for: the appointment of men who would put things right, and they and other parties here are surprised that they should not have the sanction of the Home Authorities to have the same power as the Marine Boards have in Europe. Another thing which is a shame and disgrace to the Port, and I mention it with sorrow, that there are many masters of vessels, too many, who have so little regard for the interests of their employers, that when they find out how matters stand in the Port, and that bribery and corruption is rife in it, and that many of their men are inclined to be proof against the wiles and machinations of the crimps, and do not seem inclined to break their contracts and run away, the masters offer to sell to the crimps the privilege of going on board to induce their men to desert, and then receive from these crimps so much a head for each man they have succeeded in enticing away; and this is not all, for many, too many, of these unprincipled Captains have made it almost a general rule that they will not ship any men from these crimps unless they pay them so much a head for every man they consent to ship from them; during the summer this bribe ranged from 4 to 5 dollars and sometimes more was paid. Thus they may often get in this way as much as three months' pay would amount to upon selling these men; and often more from the crimps for taking men from them. I should like to know if they render any account to their owners for such ill-gotten money. I am inclined to think they are not honest enough for this. It is usual to give in advance half a month, but to induce the crimps to give a good bribe they will give two and three pounds more than the half. The man of course is charged with it against his name on the ship's articles, and must, on being paid off, submit to it, as he was shipped in this office and is told he had it as all must be done right there. He gets no benefit from this extra advance, and the advance note is swallowed up between this unprincipled master and the crimp; and thus a heavy disbursement account is brought against the ship and owner; and bills are drawn upon the latter for the amount and the Consignee gets his interest and commission: he is benefited, and therefore makes no complaint; and thus desertion and robbery goes on as public as the sun at noonday; and the home-owners, as well as others, have no redress, save as I have alluded to that they might. There really seems no remedy for all this robbery, bribery and corruption except in one way, and that is, for the authorities at home and also the owners to ask that the Board of Trade here may have the power to do what they ask and wish for, viz: the power to appoint such and so many fit and proper persons as they think necessary, and I am fully persuaded and have good means of knowing, would create competition, and such would always ensure fair and moderate sums being paid for wages, say £3 or £4, so that should men leave ships the vessel would lose nothing but be actually a gainer, and these low wages would nearly destroy desertion; the crimp's occupation would be nearly gone, and these low wages would destroy the bribery business, as the crimps could not pay anything out of these small advances to these dishonest masters, and for such low wages not many men could run

away. All that is required to carry out this desirable end is that the authorities at home should direct the authorities here do what the Imperial Statute invites Colonies to do, *adapt* the Imperial Statute to *Colonial* and *Foreign* ships and vessels, and give the Board of Trade here the same powers as to appointing and dismissing shipping masters. This covers the whole ground, and I believe is the only remedy to cure the evils so properly and justly complained of.

As the protection of the British Mercantile Marine comes directly within the province of the Board of Trade, it is hoped that the Board will investigate and enquire into this shameful business, and do what is right and necessary in the business. Should any further information be required, I shall be happy to furnish it. I find that in this country they have many shipping masters who take out a license and give their securities; they have no salaries but live by their fees; this secures ready attention and is, in plain truth, the real secret why they have invariably low wages in this country, viz: competition. Hoping and trusting that the Board will take action to remedy the bribery and evils I have taken the liberty to point out,

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN WILSON.

The President of the Board of Trade,  
London, England.

—  
No. 4.

*The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos to Viscount Monck.*

(Circular.)

DOWNING STREET, 6th January, 1868.

MY LORD,—At the request of the Board of Trade, I have to instruct you to transmit to me copies of the Rules observed in the Colony under your Government, for the examination of, and showing qualifications required of masters, mates and engineers in the Merchant Service.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.

Governor, the Right Honorable,  
The Viscount Monck,  
&c. &c., &c.

—  
No. 5.

*Viscount Monck to the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.*

(Copy.)—No. 26.

February 15th, 1868.

MY LORD DUKE,—Referring to your Grace's Despatch (Circular) of January 6th, requesting that I would furnish, for the information of the Board of Trade, Copies of the Rules observed in Canada for the examination of, and showing the qualifications required of masters, mates and engineers in the merchant service, I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the Board of Trade, a Report from the Department of Marine and Fisheries, to which I referred Your Grace's Despatch.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

MONCK.

His Grace,  
The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos,  
&c., &c., &c.

—  
*In Lord Monck's Despatch, No. 26—15th February, 1868.*

(273)

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE, AND FISHERIES, OTTAWA, 14th February, 1868.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt from Your Excellency's Secretary of a copy of a letter from His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, to Your

Excellency, dated 6th ultimo, instructing Your Excellency to transmit to His Grace, at the request of the Board of Trade, Copies of the Rules observed in Canada for the examination of, and shewing qualifications required of masters, mates and engineers in the Merchant Service, which letter has been referred to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries by Your Excellency's command for his Report thereon.

I have the honor to report, in the absence of the Minister of Marine, that in Ontario and Quebec there are no laws, rules, or regulations, relating to the examination of Masters and mates, and I herewith enclose an extract of the law relating to the examination of engineers of steamboats in these Provinces.

In New Brunswick there are no laws, rules or regulations relating to the examination of masters and mates, and I herewith enclose an extract from the law relating to the examination of engineers of steamboats, in that Province.

In Nova Scotia there are no Laws, Rules or Regulations, relating to the examination of engineers of steamboats, and I herewith enclose an extract from the law relating to the examination of masters and mates, and for the appointment of local Boards of Examiners. Such Boards, however, have never been appointed, and the law for the examination of masters and mates, has consequently never been acted on.

In New Brunswick it has been customary for me, as Chief Controller of Customs there, to grant certificates of recommendation to the Board of Trade in London as to the character, position, sobriety and length of service of such masters or mates as applied for them, and who, upon a strict examination of the evidence submitted, were found worthy of such recommendation:

This system of examining into the qualifications as to the several points alluded to, of masters and mates in the locality to which they belong, was sanctioned by the Board of Trade, and the certificates granted were recognized by the Board, and have, in all cases, when favorable, been of great service to the Candidates, in assisting them to obtain their requisite certificates, and saved them much trouble in proving in England, where they were but little known, their respectability, sobriety and length of service.

I have the honor to be,  
My Lord,  
Your Lordship's most obed't serv't.

(Signed,)

WM. SMITH.  
Secretary, Marine Department.

His Excellency the Right Honorable, Viscount Monck,  
Governor General  
&c. &c. &c.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

*EXTRACT from an Act, for the regulation of Trade in certain cases. Chapter 75, part 1st of Shipping and Seamen.*

1. Examinations shall be instituted for persons who are, or intend to become masters or mates of foreign going ships, registered in and belonging to this Province, in accordance with the provisions of part third of the Imperial Act, intituled, "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," and the Acts in amendment thereof.

2. The Governor in Council may appoint local boards of Examiners at such ports in this Province as he may deem necessary, for the purpose of conducting such examinations, and may lay down for the guidance of such boards, such Rules and Regulations, as respect the examinations and qualifications of the applicants, as shall, as nearly as possible, correspond and be consistent with the Rules and Regulations, and shall in all respects be strictly adhered to by such Boards of Examiners, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for any deviat on therefrom.



3. In addition to the local boards, mentioned in the preceding section, the Governor in Council may appoint a board at Halifax, to be called "The Central Board of Examiners," and such Central Board shall have and exercise the functions of the Board of Trade, under section 134 of the Imperial Act, hereinbefore referred to, and they shall report half yearly to the Board of Trade.

4. The local Boards of Examiners shall duly examine each applicant in strict compliance with the rules laid down for their guidance in that behalf, and if such applicant shall pass a satisfactory examination as regard his sobriety, experience, ability and seamanship, a testimonial shall be given to him by such local board, to the effect, that he is competent to act as a master, or as first, second or only mate of such foreign going provincial ship; and on such testimonial being presented to the Central Board, such board shall grant a certificate of competency, to the effect, that he is competent to act as master, first, second or only mate of such foreign going ship, as the case may be, and containing the other particulars required by such Imperial Act; and such certificate shall entitle the recipient to all the rights and privileges enjoyed in that behalf, by persons to whom certificates of a similar kind are granted under the Act hereinbefore referred to.

5. No provincial foreign going ship shall go to sea from any port in this Province unless the master thereof, and the mates thereof, have obtained and possess certificates of competency as provided in the preceding section; but nothing in this section shall apply to provincial ships trading with the United States of America, British American Colonies or British and Foreign West Indies.

6. All certificates shall be made in duplicate, and one part thereof shall be kept and recorded in the office of the Central Board, and the other shall be delivered to the party entitled thereto; and every person fraudulently procuring, obtaining or altering such certificate, or permitting the same to be used by any other person, shall for each offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

7. Each applicant for a master's certificate, shall pay a fee of twelve dollars, and each applicant for a mate's certificate, shall pay a fee of eight dollars to the local Board of Examiners; one half of such fees to be paid in advance on the application being made, and the other half on receiving the certificate; provided, that if such applicant shall not pass his examination he shall forfeit the sum so paid in advance.

8. If the Central Board or local Board of Examiners, have reason to believe that any master or mate is, from incompetency or misconduct, unfit to discharge his duties, they may direct any two justices of the peace, and one member of the local Board to investigate the same; and thereupon, such justices may summon such master or mate to appear before them, and shall give him full opportunity of making a defence, and they shall report the result of their investigation to the Central Board; and such Central Board shall have power to cancel or suspend the certificate of competency of such master or mate, should the result of the investigation reported to them in their judgment justify such a course.

The justices for the purpose of such investigation, shall have the power of compelling attendance of witnesses.

## CANADA.

"EXTRACTS" from "An Act relating to the Inspection of Steamboats, and for the greater safety of Passengers by them." Cap. 45, Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

SECTION 1 :— "The Governor in Council shall, from time to time, appoint at such places as he may find advisable, within the Province, one or more skilled persons competent to inspect steamboats, and the machinery and boilers employed in the same, who shall not be interested in the manufacture of steam engines, boilers or other machinery belonging to steamboats, and whose duty it shall be to make such inspection as hereinafter prescribed, and to give to the owner or master, duplicate certificates of such inspection; and every such inspector, before entering upon his duties as such, shall take and subscribe an

oath, before any person duly authorized to administer an oath, well, faithfully and impartially to execute the duties assigned to him by this Act."

SECTION 2 :—" The Inspectors shall form a board to be called the " Board of Steamboat Inspection," of whom the Governor shall name the Chairman." \* \* \* \* \*

SECTION 3 :—" The board shall meet at least once every year in the Cities of Quebec and Toronto, and at such other places as the Chairman may determine, to frame regulations for the uniform inspection of steamers, for the selection of ports of inspection, for granting licenses to Engineers, and " \* \* \* \* \*

SECTION 24 ;—" Any person claiming to be qualified to perform the duty of Engineer in steamboats, shall apply for a certificate to the Board of Inspectors, who shall examine the applicant, and the proofs that he produces in support of his claim, and if upon full consideration they are satisfied that his character, habits of life, knowledge and experience in the duties of an Engineer are all such as to authorize the belief that the applicant is a suitable and safe person, to be entrusted with the powers and duties of such a station, they shall give him a certificate to that effect for one year, under the hand and seal of the Chairman ; and the said certificate, subject to the above conditions, shall be renewed yearly, or when applied for ;" \* \* \* \* \*

" But the license of any such Engineer may be revoked by the said Board, upon proof of negligence, unskillfulness, or drunkenness, or upon the finding of a Coroner's Inquest."

SECTION 25 :—" It shall be unlawful for any person to employ or for any person to serve as engineer on any steamboat who is not licensed by the said Board, and any one so offending shall incur a penalty of two hundred dollars ; provided, however, that if a steamboat leaves a port with a complement of Engineers, and on her voyage is deprived of their services or the services of any of them without the consent, fault or collusion of the master, owner or any one interested in the vessel, the deficiency may be temporarily supplied until others licensed can be obtained."

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

" EXTRACTS " from " *An Act relating to Steam Navigation in this Province.*" Cap. 4  
Act of the General Assembly, A. D., 1865.

SECTION 1 :—" The Lieutenant Governor in Council is hereby authorized to appoint one Inspector of Steamboats, residing in the City of St. John, and such other Inspectors of Steamboats as may from time to time be found necessary in other parts of the Province."

SECTION 2 :—" Every Inspector, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe an oath before any person duly authorized to administer an oath, well, faithfully and impartially to execute the duties assigned to him by this Act."

SECTION 5 :—" The Governor in Council may appoint two or more Examiners residing in the City of Saint John, and such other Examiners as may, from time to time, be found necessary in other parts of the Province ; any two of whom, together with one Inspector of Steamboats shall form a Board for the examination of Engineers of Steamboats plying within the Province, and shall establish a classification of Engineers, and determine the description of vessels to which each class is adapted."

SECTION 6 :—" Any person claiming to be qualified to perform the duties of an Engineer in any steamboat carrying passengers, shall apply for a certificate to the Board of Examiners, any two of whom (the Inspector being one) shall examine the applicant, and the proof that he may produce in support of his claim ; and if upon consideration they are satisfied that his character, habits of life, knowledge and experience in the duties of an engineer, are such as to justify the belief that he is a proper person to be entrusted with such powers, they shall grant him a certificate to that effect for one year \* \* \* \* \* and the said certificate, subject to the above conditions, shall be renewed yearly, or when applied for."

SECTION 8 :—"The license of any Engineer may be revoked by the said Board, on proof of negligence, unskillfulness or drunkenness ; and if after notice of such revocation, any person shall act as an engineer without having obtained a new certificate, he shall be liable to a penalty of ten dollars for every day he shall so act."

SECTION 9 :—"The said Board shall have power to examine any witness under oath relative to the performance of their duties by such engineers, or as to the cause of any accident on board any steamboat where such engineer may be employed."

SECTION 10 :—"From and after the first day of July next, no person shall act as an engineer on board of any steamboat plying within any of the harbours, waters, bays and rivers of the Province, until he shall have passed an examination and received a certificate as hereinbefore provided."

SECTION 11 :—"If any master or owner of any steamboat shall, after the said first day of July next, employ any person as an engineer, or allow any person to act as such on board of any such steamboat, until he shall have obtained the certificate prescribed by this Act, he shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each and every offence ; and any person so acting after that date as such engineer on board of any such steamboat, without obtaining such certificate, shall be liable to a penalty of ten dollars for each and every day he shall so act ; provided that nothing herein contained shall render any master, owner, engineer or other person liable to any of the penalties under this section, where it becomes necessary during a voyage to employ any person to act temporarily as the engineer of a steamboat in consequence of the death, sickness, or inability of the engineer from other causes, to discharge his duties."

No. 6.

*Lord Monck to the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.*

(Copy.)—No. 66.

OTTAWA, April 18th, 1868.

MY LORD DUKE,—Referring to the Despatch of Lord Carnarvon (No. 129) of January 21st, 1867, and Your Grace's Despatch (No. 135) of December 20th, 1867, and enclosures on the subject of "Crimping" in the Port of Quebec, I have the honor to transmit for the information of the Board of Trade an approved Minute of the Privy Council of Canada, together with a Report from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

MONCK.

The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos,  
&c., &c., &c.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 17th April, 1868.

On a Report dated 18th March, 1868, from the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, with reference to the Despatches from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated respectively 21st January (No. 129) and 20th December, 1867 (No. 135), relative to the subject of ship-wrecked seamen, and the evils of the system of crimping at the Port of Quebec.

The Committee recommend that a copy of the above-mentioned Report be transmitted by Your Excellency to the Colonial Secretary, that His Grace be informed that the subject is now undergoing further enquiry, and that, as intimated by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, a measure may be submitted to Parliament, at its next session, to remedy the evils complained of.

Certified.

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk, Privy Council.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,

OTTAWA, 18th March, 1868.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries has the honor to report, on reference by the Privy Council of Despatches from His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos

Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 21st January and 20th December, 1867, with enclosures, addressed to His Excellency the Governor General, relative to the subject of shipwrecked seamen and crimping at the Port of Quebec, that the correspondence enclosed by the Colonial Secretary of State, commenced with a letter which Mr. Dunscomb, the Collector of Quebec, addressed to Mr. Johnson the Shipping Master there, dated 13th October, 1866, complaining that shipwrecked seamen were unable to get promptly shipped at the Shipping Office that season; that they were pushed aside by crimps who had loiterers and deserters to ship, and that the Shipping Master's Officers were deaf to their claims and did not insist upon shipping them before any others were engaged; that by all the laws of justice and humanity these shipwrecked and distressed seamen should have been furnished with employment, in preference to any others, and that no master of a vessel, should engage one seaman before a cast away crew was provided for; the Collector concluded by stating that for these poor men to be driven to pay black mail to boarding masters, to get them a ship at the cost of perhaps half their wages, is surely an act of cruelty that cannot be suffered, and he looks to the Shipping Master to use his authority to place this matter on a different footing for the future.

This complaint of the Collector drew forth an immediate reply from the Shipping Master, dated also the 13th October 1866, in which he informed the Collector that he was so sensible of the duty which he owed, as a Christian as well as a Shipping Master, to the consideration of wrecked seamen, and so conscious of his uniform exertions in their behalf, that he could not consider the censure implied in the Collector's letter, as applicable to himself.

He asserted that no crimps were permitted inside of his office, by whom wrecked seamen could be pushed aside, and that both he and his assistants did all in their power to give wrecked seamen a preference, but that he could not force any master of a ship to engage any but the men he chose. He also asserted, that not only the master of ships in general are in collusion with the crimps, but the sailors who have been sent by the Collector have often refused to engage when opportunity offered, and he concludes by asserting that the state of the Port of Quebec, owing to the combinations among the crimps has become absolutely disgraceful.

On the receipt of this letter, the Collector wrote the Shipping Master on the 15th October, 1866, informing him that it was not his intention to imply censure in any form either on the Shipping Master or his administration of office, his object in strongly condemning the system of black mail was to procure such proof of the existence of a most pernicious practice, as would, in laying the matter before the Imperial authorities, assure its correction.

The Collector at Quebec appears then to have forwarded a copy of this correspondence to Mr. Farrer, the Secretary of the Marine Department, Board of Trade, London, who informed him that the Board were of opinion that his suggestion that masters should be compelled by law to engage shipwrecked seamen in preference to any others was impracticable, however desirable it might appear, and that masters must be allowed to choose their own crews abroad as well as at home: Mr. Farrer however suggests that in cases where masters refuse to engage good and useful shipwrecked seamen, they might be sent on board as distressed seamen for a passage home at 1s. per diem, and that in cases where seamen refuse to ship where an opportunity offered, no further relief should be given. The Deputy Shipping Master at Quebec then wrote to the Collector on the 23rd November, 1866, informing him that it was almost impossible to get the masters of merchant ships to take shipwrecked or discharged seamen on account of their making bargains with the crimps to take their men before they come to the shipping office, and cited cases in proof of this statement. On the 26th November, 1866, the Collector, in forwarding a copy of this letter to Mr. Farrer, suggested that should any enactment for securing the prompt shipment of shipwrecked seamen be in contemplation, the same privilege should extend to discharged mariners, that they likewise may be employed before deserters.

On the 31st December, 1866, Mr. Farrer, by direction of the Board of Trade, transmitted a copy of the correspondence to the Colonial Office, for the information of Earl Carnarvon, and stated that the Board of Trade would be glad to know whether, in his opinion, it might not be practicable for the Colonial Government to take some steps with the view of mitigating the evils complained of, and on the 21st January, 1867, Earl Car-

narvon transmitted a copy of the letter from the Secretary of the Marine Department with copies of all the correspondence on the subject to the Officer administering the Government of Canada, and pointed out to him that the papers described an evil of such serious importance that he was under the necessity of requesting him to bring their contents under the early consideration of the Provincial Government, with the hope that it may be in their power to devise some means of curing of at least of mitigating the evils complained of.

On the 16th February, 1867, Sir John Michel, the Officer who was administering the Government at the time, referred copies of all these documents to the Executive Council for their report, and on the 8th March, 1867, the Executive Council sent copies of them to the Boards of Trade at Quebec and Montreal, for their remarks and suggestions, if they had any to make.

On the 30th March, 1867, the Secretary of the Quebec Board of Trade forwarded to the Clerk of the Executive Council, a copy of the Report of the Committee of the Board to whom this correspondence had been referred, which recommended the abolition of the Government Shipping Office, and in lieu thereof the appointment of three Shipping Masters, who should be placed under the entire control of the Council of the Quebec Board of Trade, to be duly licensed by them, and be paid by the shipping fees of \$1 per man, with power to the Council to appoint, suspend or dismiss any such Shipping Master, and also to increase the efficiency of the Water Police, and facilitate communication with the responsible head of the force, they be placed under the control of the Collector of Customs for the Port of Quebec.

That the shipping masters be required to ship the men in rotation as entered on their lists in each office which would secure the shipping of wrecked seamen, and that when there is a refusal without reason on the part of the shipmaster to engage good and useful seamen, notice should be given to the shipmaster that the seamen in question will otherwise be sent on board as distressed seamen for a passage home at 20 cents per day; and the Committee recommend these changes on the ground that it will create competition and take the control of the shipping of seamen out of the hands of the crimps as at present. The Committee had no desire to deprive the present Shipping Master of his office, and suggested, that in the event of these recommendations being adopted, that he be named for one of the three Shipping Masters.

On the 27th April, 1867, the Secretary of the Montreal Board of Trade reported to the Clerk of the Executive Council, that the Council of the Board were impressed with the difficulties of suggesting a remedy for crimping; that if ship-builders were compelled to import crews for all new vessels built at Quebec, and if ship-owners would engage crews in Great Britain only for the voyage to the River St. Lawrence instead of for the round trip, discharging the men at Quebec or Montreal, and afterwards engaging crews for the home voyage, there is a probability that the evil would disappear. They (the Council) state there would always be plenty of seamen seeking employment, and crimping would not be so profitable as at present. They also say that if the law against crimping were made more stringent, the punishment to be fine and imprisonment (not merely fine as at present) that alteration would tend greatly to abate the evil.

No action appears to have been taken by the Executive Council on these documents and reports until the 14th February, 1868, when the Premier of the Government, Sir John A. Macdonald, referred them to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries for a report thereon.

On the 10th November, 1867, a Mr. John Wilson, who states that he was staying at Dayton, Ohio, United States, addressed a letter to the President of the Board of Trade, London, complaining of the shameful imposition practised on owners and seamen at the Port of Quebec. He states that, in 1847, an Act was passed to enable the Governor for the time being to appoint a Shipping Master for that port, who was appointed accordingly, but that it was speedily seen, from the way things were carried on, that it would not answer there, as previous to that appointment the wages had varied from £3 10s. to £4 a month, but upon the introduction of such office, the incumbent (who was paid a salary) acted so as to make his office pay its expenses, and with that intention he generally began his wages in the spring at £12, £14, and sometimes even £20. Mr. Wilson also asserts that great complaints were made by owners, builders and masters about such wages and inattention to the business, and petition after petition was presented to the House of Assembly, praying

the repeal of this Colonial Statute, and that at different times no less than three bills were introduced to the House to repeal it, but for various reasons the Ministry opposed them with the intention of trying the thing a little longer. Mr. Wilson asserts, further, that the Colonial Act, regulating the office of Shipping Master and the shipping of seamen at Quebec, is inconsistent with the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, as it gives power to any owner, part owner, master, consignee or ship's husband to hire, engage and ship any seamen they may require for their own vessels; and that on the death of an incumbent, in 1854, the present one was appointed under this repealed Statute, and Mr. Wilson argues, therefore, that he is no Shipping Master, holds no legal authority, and such men as he ships are unlawfully shipped, and that he is liable to penalties. Mr. Wilson accuses the Shipping Master of offering shamefully large wages to the crimps and men, and through the crimps this, he says, acts like a charm on the men, as they cannot resist the temptation to run away to secure these wages; and he says it frequently happens before the ships are safely moored, the crimps are on board, telling the men of the high wages the Shipping Master is offering, and in a night or two a clear ship is the result. Wilson asserts that a merchant published a pamphlet, showing that by the robbery and piracy thus committed by the bad management of this office, the British ships have suffered a loss of upwards of £400,000. Wilson further asserts that the Board of Trade at Quebec have time and again called the attention of the authorities to the shameful doings in the port, but without any redress; and at their annual meeting last year they determined to ask the Ministry to let them have the appointment of proper persons to hire and ship men, and to give the shipping fee of 5s. to those persons, but no salary, as they thought it would make competition and cheapen wages down to £3 or £4. He says the Home authorities made some objection to this just and reasonable request. He also accuses many Masters of vessels of being in league with the crimps, and of selling to the crimps the privilege of going on board to induce their men to desert, for so much a head for each man they may succeed in enticing to desert, some Masters refusing to ship men from the crimps unless they (the crimps) paid them so much per man, the price ranging in the summer time from four to five dollars per head, and sometimes more; thus, after realizing as much as three month's pay would amount to for selling their men. The only remedy that Mr. Wilson sees for all this robbery, bribery and corruption, is to give the Board of Trade at Quebec power to appoint as many Shipping Masters as they think necessary, and to dismiss them when they see fit, which would thus create competition, and assure fair and moderate sums being paid for wages and destroy the occupation of the crimps. He also is of opinion that the Imperial authorities should direct the Canadian authorities to adopt the Imperial Statute to Colonial and Foreign ships. He says, in conclusion, that in the United States they have many Shipping Masters who take out a license, give security, and live by their fees only, which secures ready attention, and is the real secret of the low wages in the United States.

On receipt of this letter by the President of the Board of Trade in London, he directed a copy of it to be sent to His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, on the 10th December, 1867, with a request that the Board may be informed whether any communication had been received from the officer administering the Government in Canada in reply to the despatch addressed to that officer in January, 1867, relative to the prevalence of crimping at Quebec, and on the 20th December, 1867, His Grace the Duke of Buckingham transmitted to His Excellency the Governor General, for the consideration of himself and that of the Canadian Government, a copy of the letter from the Board of Trade, and of Mr. Wilson's letter, with a request that he would furnish an answer to the enquiries of the Board. On the 15th January, 1868, His Excellency directed a copy of those papers to be sent to the Minister of Marine, with the request that he would refer them to the Committee of Privy Council for such a report as will enable him to send a reply to the Duke of Buckingham at an early day, at the same time, informing the Minister that a correspondence on the same subject was referred to Council as long ago as the 13th February, 1867, on which no report had been made to His Excellency.

On the 24th January, 1868, the Minister of Marine directed a copy of Mr. Wilson's letter to be forwarded to the Shipping Master at Quebec for his report and explanations thereon, and on the 7th February following, he replied to it, a copy of which is herewith enclosed. Mr. Johnson, the Shipping Master at Quebec, states that Mr. Wilson's letter is so

diffused, confused and general, that it is only towards the close of it that its real aim can be detected, which is, according to Mr. Johnson's opinion, to obtain his dismissal from office, although he says it contains no specific charge against him. Mr. Johnson asserts that Mr. Hawkins, the first Shipping Master, who was appointed in 1847, was a most energetic and efficient public officer, notwithstanding Wilson's statement that he was inattentive to business. The petitions to Parliament which Wilson complained of as being disregarded, the Shipping Master states were so treated because they emanated from the builders of new ship, and the crimps, who were employed by those builders to induce desertion from the merchant ships frequenting the port, in order to man their new ships. Mr. Johnson states, that the prominent characters at that time as crimps were Martin O'Brien and one John Wilson, since retired from business. He repudiates the idea of a Shipping Master being able to fix the wages of seamen at a high rate, or at any rate, more particularly if Ship Masters were not willing to give such rates, and he clearly shows that the Shipping Masters have nothing whatever to gain by such conduct, the real fact being, as Wilson says, that these lawless crimps pay the Shipmasters for the privilege of going on board and enticing the men to desert. The Shipping Master, in his report, discloses a most shameful state of affairs in connection with this business at Quebec, showing that the crimps hold meetings to fix the rates of wages, and cause it to be understood among disengaged seamen, that any man who dares to ship on lower terms will be *fearfully beaten*, and in some cases, if the men have shipped at lower wages at the Shipping Office, than these decreed by the crimps, they are beset when they reach the street, with sticks and even knives. And the Shipping Master states, as a fact, that in the summer of 1866, a sailor who had engaged in the Shipping Office, was attacked on going out by a crowd of crimps and their men, and he alleges that a great atrocity was then committed, and although parties were arrested the perpetrators escaped punishment. And, in order to prevent the murderous attack of the crimps, the Shipping Master states that he sometimes has been obliged to go aboard the ships and engage the seamen there. He says he has been offered bribes hundreds of times, which he rejected, and he has been threatened by anonymous letters which he disregarded, and finding that he neither could be bribed nor intimidated, he has been personally assailed in his own office. He describes a severe scuffle which he had in his office with a powerful crimp named O'Leary, although the crimp escaped for the assault, but was fined for carrying steel knuckles in his pocket.

The Shipping Master also states that full half of the business of the port is transacted unlawfully in the houses of crimps, and that where Masters of vessels refuse to co-operate with the crimps, their vessels are often boarded and their men taken by force.

The Shipping Master also states, as a reason why he does not stop their malpractices that he has not the authority which a shipping master at such a port as Quebec ought to have, and he has not the power to stop the crimping, and he thinks if he had the sole control of the River Police, (which is maintained by a tax on shipping) and was sustained by a Provincial Shipping Act, that he might have prevented the growth of crimping and might even now stop it; and suggests that ships should not be cleared at the Custom House until the master produces a certificate from the Shipping Master, that the provisions of the Law have been complied with.

The Shipping Master does not agree in thinking that the remedy is to make three Shipping Masters instead of one as it would make things much worse, and establish one general system of crimping in defiance of the Law; besides, it would greatly increase the difficulty of keeping and searching Registers, by having three instead of one; and Mr. Johnson states, that as the Board of Trade in London requires a voluminous report by every packet of all transactions relating to shipping and discharging men, that reliance could not be placed on the combined report of three antagonistic Shipping Masters. With reference to Mr. Wilson's statement, that men could be found to undertake the duties for the fee of 5s. per head on the seamen shipped, without any salary, Mr. Johnson states that the total amount received last year was only \$1051.00, and if this was to be divided among three, with other expenses for office rent, fuel, &c, men with honest intentions would not undertake such offices, and the effect of his proposition would be the introduction of licensed crimping. The Shipping Master also shows that the crews of Foreign ships are engaged before the Consuls of the country to which they belong. He concludes his report by stating, that Mr. Wilson's letter is an attempt to override the prerogative of His Excellency

the Governor General, and to set aside the constituted powers of Parliament to legislate for the Dominion, substituting for these, his own *ipse dixit* in the hope of crushing him without preferring any specific charge on which his conduct could be impugned. Mr Johnson states, that he has done his duty in his office for more than nine years, without any fear of dismissal, and that he feels no cause now for apprehension.

Having submitted the substance of the documents relating to this subject, the Minister of Marine begs leave to state, that although the question is a difficult one to deal with, yet he believes it admits of a remedy, or at all events that the system of crimping, which is now so painfully prevalent at the Port of Quebec, may be so checked and brought under control, that such complaints as have been frequently made of late years will disappear, and that such a legal system of shipping may be enforced that British ships, visiting Quebec in future, will not be subject to such robbery as this system of crimping has hitherto entailed on their owners.

It must be kept in mind, however, that the principal difficulty in the matter of crimping is the great demand for sailors to man the new ships, which annually leave Quebec during the summer months, and which must either be imported from the States at a heavy expense or stolen from the ships which arrive at Quebec from Europe and other places.

Quebec like New Brunswick produces new ships, which for the most part proceed to England for sale, but neither of these Provinces produce men to any extent to navigate them; but in New Brunswick, no serious difficulty ever occurs, as the Shipping Master at St. John has got the crimps under control, and in very few cases has he ever any trouble with them. When a large number of new vessels are ready, waiting for crews, and the wages run high, and men cannot be got, they are imported from Boston, and although it is expensive to do so, still this is one of the expenses which shipbuilders and shipowners must calculate on when they commence the business, and is incidental to the country which does not produce seafaring men beyond the requirements of its coasting and domestic shipping trade.

The Minister of Marine is of opinion, that the recommendation of the Quebec Board of Trade in the matter, viz:—to abolish the Government Shipping Office and give the Council of the Quebec Board of Trade power to appoint in lieu thereof three shipping masters to perform the duty under the entire control of the Council, who should also have power to suspend or dismiss any such Shipping Master, would completely fail in producing a remedy for the evils complained of, as it would produce competition among these shipping Masters to procure men, legally or illegally, and would probably reduce these Shipping Masters to the level of licensed crimps, who might not actually engage in the operation of stealing the men themselves, but might have active and unscrupulous agents among the crimps, stimulated by rewards to bring as many men as possible to the office for shipment, and thereby increase their profits. If the demand exists and the profits are heavy, the crimp will not fear a fine, as the business can easily enable him to pay that, and go at it again with renewed energy, and more caution to guard against conviction.

With reference to the opinion expressed by the Council of the Board of Trade at Montreal, viz: if shipbuilders were compelled to import crews for all new vessels built at Quebec, and if shipowners would engage crews only for the voyage to the St. Lawrence instead of for the round trip, discharging the men in Quebec or Montreal, and afterwards engaging crews for the home voyage, there is a probability that the evil would disappear. The Minister is of opinion that it is quite impracticable, and that there is no probability of the British shipowners in England being willing to ship a crew for the voyage out only, and pay a high price for their crew home, merely to accommodate the Quebec shipbuilders, and make wages low to suit their interests; what the British shipowners ask and expect to receive in British Colonial ports is *justice*, and that such measures shall be adopted, as will prevent their crews being stolen from them for the purpose of enabling the shipbuilders of the Colony to obtain crews for their new ships at their expense, instead of having to import them at their own expense; and the Minister is also of opinion that legislation is not necessary to compel shipbuilders to import crews for their new ships, when they find that a sufficient check has been put on the crimps to prevent them stealing the necessary supply from the ships in the port, they will quietly make their arrangements accordingly, and send to the United States for such men as they require, and it is much better that they should do so, than keep up such an abominable system of robbery as has



been prevalent in Quebec for many years past, and thus seriously injure the name and trade of the port.

The remedy that the Minister would propose for all these difficulties in connection with this system of crimping, may be summed up in the following suggestions, viz: the enactment by the Legislature of a new law extending over all the Dominion of Canada, with reference to the shipping and discharging of seamen, providing:

1st. That every Port in the Dominion at which there is a Custom House established, there shall be a Shipping Master, whose duty it will be to superintend and witness the engagement and discharge of the seamen of such vessels as would come under operation of the Act.

2nd. That the Custom House Officer should be the Shipping Master at all the Ports in the Dominion with the exception of the principal ones, at which the Governor in Council may appoint separate officers as Shipping Masters if they deem it advisable.

3rd. That these officers should be paid by fees for each transaction, based on the system at present in operation in the United Kingdom, and that no expense connected with this business should fall upon the Government except for prosecutions instituted under the Act.

At present the establishment at Quebec costs the Government \$1200 per annum, in addition to the fees, and at the same time it appears to be perfectly useless for the purpose for which it was established.

4th. That all transactions relating to the shipping and discharging of seamen *must* be made before the Shipping Master, with the exception of transactions relating to the shipping and discharging of seamen belonging to its vessels under 100 tons employed in the Coasting trade of British North America or the Fisheries, any engagements or discharges of seamen belonging to such vessels being optional with the masters as to whether or not he will have them made before the shipping master. Masters of Foreign vessels must of course engage or discharge their crews through the Consul representing the Country of the ship.

5th. That deserters should be punished with imprisonment, and that measures should be taken at large ports to make their seamen acquainted with the law on the subject on their arrival in port, and that vigilant measures should be taken on the part of the masters of ships, who lose men, Shipping Masters and Water Police to detect such deserters and bring them before a Court of Justice.

6th. That the punishment of imprisonment with hard labour, be substituted for fine in all cases of crimping, or boarding ships illegally, or enticing sailors to desert, or knowingly harboring them after they have deserted, (when this change is made, and when two or three of the leading crimps of Quebec have been caught, convicted and lodged in the Penitentiary for a few months in the busy season of the year, when their harvest is going on,) it will certainly tend in a great measure to put a stop to much of this system which has become a scandal to that Port.

7th. That provision be made for the severe punishment by imprisonment of any persons who may attack or assault the Shipping Masters or their Deputies, or clerks or servants in the execution of their duty, either in their offices or out of them.

8th. That at Ports where there is a River Police, they should either be placed under the control of the Shipping Master or directed to correspond with him in the matter of preserving the peace, catching and detecting deserters and crimps and bringing them to justice, and that the force should be kept together in quarters by themselves so as to prevent their associating with the crimps who are generally too ready to try and bribe them. The Minister is informed, through a private letter received in this Department, that at present some of the Quebec River Police are boarding with the crimps and suspected of being in league with them.

9th. That no vessel shall be cleared at the Custom House, until all the requirements of the law relating to seamen have been observed, and that in cases where the shipping master is not the chief officer of Customs, the vessel shall not be cleared until the master has produced a certificate from the shipping master to the effect that all the requirements of the law have been satisfactorily observed.

10th. That any person refusing or neglecting to join any vessel (the articles of which he has signed) without reasonable cause, shall be liable to a penalty of fine and imprison-

ment, or both, or may be put on board by force, if necessary by direction of the shipping master.

The Minister is of opinion if a law based on these suggestions should be enacted for the Dominion, accompanied with instructions from his Department explaining how the law is to be strictly carried out, and infractions of it followed up and punished accordingly, that complaints will soon cease at Quebec and every other Port in Canada. He is not at present prepared to say whether the serious difficulties connected with this business which have gradually grown up at Quebec, are the result of inefficient management of the office there, or whether they are owing to defects in the law relating to the shipping and desertion of seamen, but he has been informed that during the five years from 1855 to 1859, when Mr. Dunscomb, the Collector at Quebec held the office, the Government were relieved of all complaint on the subject, and were never called upon to contribute a penny to the expenses of the office, the Collector paying his own deputies and himself out of the fees.

The shipping masters at the principal ports where these difficulties are likely to arise, should be men possessed of sufficient knowledge relating to the laws on the subject, as well as physical ability to deal with crimps and sailors, both classes being generally the worst and most difficult in the community to deal with at all large seaports.

The Minister has been informed that Mr. Johnson, the present incumbent of the office, who appears unable to cope with the difficulties of the position, is upwards of eighty years of age, and if such is the case, he must have been upwards of seventy years of age when he was appointed to the office, rather an advanced age at which a person should assume the duties of such a difficult office. In England, the Government are now adopting the plan of superannuating the employes of the Civil Service at sixty-five years of age, as it is considered that after that period of life, a man loses much of his activity and physical energy.

In the event of these changes relating to the shipping and desertion of seamen being made, and in the event of the present incumbent being still unable to control the business and put a stop to such disgraceful proceedings at Quebec, the Minister will then be prepared to recommend that a change be made in the administration of that office. If the crimping business can be stopped, all the complaints of the Collector of Customs at Quebec relating to the difficulty of providing for the shipment of shipwrecked seamen, will at once disappear, as sound able-bodied men will be most valuable to owners of new ships, who will be most anxious to get them at high wages to save the expense and trouble of importing men from abroad, and in the event of such shipwrecked men having become unfit to work as able-bodied seamen through injuries or exposure, the collector or shipping master can compel, under a penalty, any master of a British ship to take them in his ship for 1s. sterling per diem, so that the Minister does not see how any difficulty can arise at Quebec on this score.

At St. John, New Brunswick, the controller and shipping master have in all such cases co-operated together in such matters, and no difficulty has ever ensued either in shipping shipwrecked seamen, if they were able-bodied seamen, or if they were unfit for duty, in sending them to their destinations as passengers at 1s sterling per diem, under the Imperial Act of Parliament and the printed instructions from the Board of Trade in London.

If shipwrecked seamen refuse to ship in a vessel when a favorable opportunity offers, preferring to be maintained for a further period at the public expense, the plan adopted at St. John, New Brunswick, should also be adopted at Quebec, of notifying them that any allowance for their board at the expense of the Government will immediately cease, and that they must then shift for themselves.

The plan recommended by the Collector of Customs at Quebec, to compel masters of of vessels to engage shipwrecked or distressed sailors in preference to any others, is, in the opinion of the Minister, quite impracticable; as in the event of a ship with a crew of distressed seamen, shipped against the master's wishes, getting into difficulty or ashore, the master might say, and with some reason, that the crew were incapable of performing their duty efficiently, that he was forced to take them against his own judgment, and that the accident was the result of such incapacity, and a claim for damages might possibly be made against the shipping master for providing an inefficient crew and thereby losing the vessel.

If the suggestion of the Minister of Marine are carried out, he is confident that there will be no necessity for any compulsion in the matter, and that the able-bodied shipwrecked

and distressed seamen, will be as equally sought after by shipowners requiring seamen, as any other article of commerce, of which the supply is short of the demand.

The Minister considers it unnecessary to make any further comment upon Mr. Wilson's diffuse and disconnected letter, as the shipping master has fully replied to all his unsupported assertions and statements, which give his letter very much appearance of having been written more with the view of damaging the shipping master personally from some motives of revenge than of benefiting or improving the Public Service.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed,)

P. MITCHELL,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

No. 7.

*The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos to Lord Monck.*

(Copy.)—Canada, No. 111.

DOWNING STREET, 11th June, 1868.

MY LORD,—I forwarded to the Board of Trade a copy of Your Lordship's despatch, No. 66, of the 18th April last, with its enclosures on the subject of crimping at Quebec, and I transmit to you for your information the enclosed copy of a letter which has been received in reply.

The observations contained in this letter will be well worthy of the attention of Your Government, in the event of any alteration being made in the laws of Canada, relating to the shipping.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.)

BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.

Governor, The Right Honorable,  
Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy,)

*Mr. Farrer to the Under Secretary of State, C. O.*

BOARD OF TRADE, WHITEHALL, 29th May, 1868.

SIR,—I am directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, and its enclosures on the subject of crimping at Quebec, and in reply to acquaint you, for the information of Secretary the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, that the Board of Trade cordially approve of the excellent report made by the Minister of Marine, and of the measures which he suggests.

The Board of Trade do not conceal from themselves that in the state of the labour market, such as exists at Quebec, it is very difficult for any law or government regulation to put a stop to the evils complained of. Nor can they say that similar evils do not exist to a greater or less extent in certain parts of the United Kingdom. But experience has shewn that energetic and combined action on the part of the shipping masters, the dock or other local authorities and the Police, coupled, if and so far as it is possible to obtain it, with the aid of the owners and masters of ships, has had considerable effect in mitigating the evil.

The Board direct me to point out that the importance of an independent public shipping office for the engagement of crews is daily becoming more apparent. Ships are no longer confined to particular voyages, and articles are no longer restricted to a simple voyage "out and home." The engagements made by seamen extend over long periods and to many Ports, and often to Ports not determined by the articles. In fact they may be and are engaged, and their services may and do terminate, in all parts of the world. There is no sufficient reason for interfering with this practice; provided that the agreements are not of an improper character, that the parties to them understood clearly the nature of the agreements they are entering into, and that precautions are taken to prevent expense being thrown upon the public. But for these purposes the efficiency of the shipping office and of its administration are of the utmost importance.

It also follows from what has been said above, that it is desirable in any alteration of the colonial laws concerning shipping, that all practicable steps should be taken to secure uniformity throughout the Empire, in the forms of ship's articles and in the regulations for entering into agreements as well as in the qualifications required of masters, mates and engineers, so that so far as can be, all British ships may be placed upon an equal footing in whatever part of the empire they may happen to be.

As an illustration of the difficulties which arise from differences of law, I am to mention instances have recently been brought to the notice of this Board, of British Colonial ships coming to this country and trading hence on foreign voyages without conforming to the law of the United Kingdom as regards the certificates of their officers.

These ships bring with them articles of agreement entered into abroad and containing stipulations for the termination of the agreement, after a considerable interval, in the possession to which the ship belongs. It is obvious that inconvenience and complaint must arise if a ship registered in the United Kingdom, and bound on a given voyage from a port in the United Kingdom be subjected to regulations, however salutary, from which a Colonial ship, bound on the same voyage is exempt, and *vice versa* a similar inconvenience might be felt in the Colony.

The adoption in the British possessions of provisions similar to those in force in the United Kingdom would of course remove this inconvenience, and the Board of Trade think that the attention of the Canadian Government should therefore be called to this point. On the other hand, it is their hope in revising the Merchant's Shipping Acts to be able to give reciprocal facilities in this country.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

T. H. FARREN.

To the Under Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office.

No. 8.

*Lord Monck to the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.*

(Copy.)—No. 139.

QUEBEC, 23rd July, 1868.

MY LORD DUKE,—Referring to your Grace's Despatch, No. 111, of June 11th, and enclosure, I have the honor to transmit for the information of the Board of Trade, a Report from the Department of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and I have the honor to request that your Grace will cause me to be informed whether the Lords Commissioners of the Council for Trade will recognize certificates of competency granted to masters and mates of vessels under the circumstances mentioned in the accompanying Report.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

MONCK.

His Grace,  
The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos,  
&c., &c., &c.

*Department of Marine to the Governor's Secretary.*

(Copy.)

July 20th, 1868.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 11th instant, addressed to the Minister of Marine, transmitting by direction of the Governor General, a copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with a letter from the Board of Trade, and requesting the Minister to report to His Excellency whether it is desirable to obtain further legislation in the direction pointed out by the Board of Trade for the regulation of the shipping of seamen in the merchant service.

I have to acquaint you for the information of His Excellency that the Minister is at present absent from Ottawa, but a copy of the papers alluded to have been sent to him.

I have also to report, for the information of His Excellency, that it is most desirable to obtain further legislation in the direction pointed out by the Board of Trade, for the

regulation of the shipping of seamen in the merchant service, and that it is the intention of the Minister to recommend that a Bill, which will be prepared on this subject, in this Department, should be introduced next Session of Parliament, containing such provisions as will embody the principal suggestions contained in the Minister's Report alluded to, with the view of remedying the evils complained of.

I have also to request you will inform His Excellency that by the Act which was passed last Session for the "Inspection of Steamboats, and for the greater safety of passengers by them," provision is made for a thorough examination of all Engineers employed in steamers registered in the Dominion of Canada. A copy of the Act is herewith enclosed for the information of the Board of Trade.

I have also to request, on behalf of the Minister of Marine, that His Excellency may be pleased to ascertain from the Board of Trade, through Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether Her Majesty's Government would be willing to recognize certificates of service or competency granted by this Department to such masters and mates of sea-going vessels as could pass the necessary examination as to their qualifications, provided that such examinations were regulated by the rules laid down by the Board of Trade in similar cases in England, or as near thereto as circumstances would permit, and whether Her Majesty's Government would waive any further examination of such masters and mates of Canadian vessels who might wish to clear from ports in the United Kingdom to Foreign Ports, and would allow such vessels, commanded by Canadian Officers, to be cleared with Canadian certificates of service or competency granted by the Board of Trade.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

WM. SMITH,

Deputy of the Minister of Marine, &c.

H. Cotton, Esq.,

For the Governor's Secretary.

No. 9.

*The Secretary of State for the Colonies, to Viscount Monck.*

(Copy.)—Canada.—No. 191.

DOWNING STREET, 5th September, 1868.

MY LORD,—With reference to your Lordship's Despatch, No. 139, of the 23rd July, I transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a letter from the Board of Trade on the subject of the recognition by that Department of certificates of competency granted to masters and mates of Canadian vessels.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.

Governor, The Right Hon.,  
The Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

*Mr. Herbert to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.*

(Copy.)—M.—7907.

BOARD OF TRADE,

WHITEHALL, 1st Sept., 1868.

SIR,—I am directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ult., transmitting, by desire of His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, a copy of a Despatch from the Governor General of Canada on matters connected with shipping, and requesting to be informed whether their Lordships will recognize certificates of competency granted to masters and mates of Canadian vessels.

In reply, I am to state, for His Grace's information, that under the existing law there is no power for the recognition of Colonial certificates of competency as substitutes for those granted under "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854;" but the matter is one which

is receiving careful consideration with the view of seeing how far it may be practicable, in any amendment of the Act, to introduce a provision with such an object.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.)

ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

The Under Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office.

No. 10.

*The Viscount Monck to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

(Copy,)—No. 184.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, QUEBEC, 2nd October, 1868.

MY LORD DUKE,—Referring to Your Grace's despatch (No. 191) of 5th September, and the accompanying letter from the Board of Trade, respecting the recognition of Colonial Certificates of competency, granted to Masters and other officers of merchant vessels, I have the honour to transmit a Copy of an approved minute of the Privy Council, and a report from the Minister of Marine on the subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed.)

MONCK.

His Grace The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.  
&c., &c., &c.

*COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 1st October, 1868.*

The Committee have had under consideration the annexed memorandum, dated 30th September, 1868, from the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, recommending that steps be taken to urge the British Government to recognize, in the United Kingdom, certificates of competency, granted to Masters and Mates of Canadian vessels by the Canadian Government, and to define the Dominion of Canada as one British Possession, and they humbly advise that the views and recommendations submitted in the said annexed memorandum be approved and acted on.

(Certified.)

WM. H. LEE.

Clerk, P. C.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,

OTTAWA, 30th September, 1868.

The undersigned has the honor to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, that the 136 section of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, provides that no foreign going ship, registered in the United Kingdom, or in any British Possession, shall go to sea from any Port in the United Kingdom, unless the master and mates thereof have obtained and possess certificates of competency or service from the Board of Trade in London, appropriate to their several stations in such ship.

The 109 section of the Act alluded to, exempts masters and mates of British Colonial vessels from the operation of this part of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, while employed in trading or going between any place in the United Kingdom and any place or places situate in the possession in which such ships are registered.

The operation of the 136 section of the Act alluded to, has been felt to be a serious inconvenience to the masters and mates of vessels registered in the Dominion of Canada, when their vessels are about to clear from a Port in the United Kingdom to any port outside of the possession in which their vessels are registered, as it involves the necessity of their producing certificates of competency or service at the time of clearance, or if they have not already obtained such certificates, they must either undergo an examination before the officers of the Board of Trade for the purpose of procuring them, causing them much anxiety as to the result, or if they are afraid to go up for examination (which many of them are) they must then abandon charge of the ship or evade the Law by getting a substitute to

clear the vessel, while they join her on the point of finally leaving land. Another mode of evading the law has been to clear out for a Port in the possession in which they are registered and then go to their Port of destination outside of such possession. For such evasions, however, they render themselves liable to penalties.

The 134 section of the Act alluded to, requires candidates for examination for certificates of competency, to produce satisfactory evidence of their sobriety, experience, ability and general good conduct on board of ship, and without producing such testimonials of character, the applicants will not be examined. This is sometimes very inconvenient to the masters and mates of British North American vessels who are candidates for certificates of competency, as it sometimes happens that although they are able to pass the necessary examination, still being away from home, and amongst strangers, where their character, good conduct, sobriety, ability and length of service at sea, are not known, they are sometimes subjected to great delay in procuring such evidence, and in some cases are unable to procure their certificates for the want of it.

Many representations, including memorials from the Boards of Trade of Montreal and Quebec, have been made to the undersigned, urging on his notice the difficulties under which our ship-masters and mates are placed in this respect, and suggesting, with reference to the importance of the marine interests of the country, that such a system of examination and granting certificates of competency to masters and mates should be established in Canada, as will obviate many of the difficulties and inconveniences alluded to, and enable our seafaring population to be placed on as favourable a footing in the United Kingdom, in respect to these requirements, as the same class of persons are already placed, who belong to that country.

With a view to ascertaining whether such a scheme was practicable and would be of any real service to the maritime interests of Canada, the undersigned caused enquiry to be made of the British Government, through His Excellency the Governor General, as to whether certificates of competency, granted by the Canadian Government to masters and mates of Canadian vessels, based upon a system of examination and requirements something similar to those of the British Government, would be recognized by the Board of Trade and their officers, and would be accepted on the clearance of Canadian vessels, in lieu of certificates granted by the Board of Trade.

In reply to this enquiry, the undersigned has been informed by the Board of Trade, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies and His Excellency the Governor General, that under the existing law there is no power for the recognition of Colonial certificates of competency, as substitutes for those granted under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, but the matter is one which is receiving careful consideration, with the view of seeing how far it may be practicable in any amendment of the Act to introduce a provision with such an object.

The undersigned begs leave therefore to recommend that the necessary steps be taken at once, by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, to urge on the notice of the British Government, the importance to the maritime interests of Canada, that certificates of competency granted by the Government of the Dominion, after due examination, something similar to that now in force in the United Kingdom, and on the production of the requisite evidence of sufficient sea-service, sobriety, experience, ability and general good conduct on board ship, should be recognized by the Imperial authorities in Great Britain, and accepted in lieu of certificates of competency granted by the Board of Trade.

The undersigned also respectfully recommends, that the attention of the Imperial authorities be specially directed to the latter part of the 109 section which exempts British Colonial vessels, while trading between British possessions in which they are registered and the United Kingdom, from the operation of the 3rd part of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, which relates to masters and seamen, with a request that in any amendment of the Act which may be introduced, provision be made to treat the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, now formed into a Dominion, as *one possession*, both as regards the operation of this part of the Act as well as with reference to the Coasting Trade, so as to prevent foreign vessels carrying cargoes or passengers coastwise between any two of these Provinces, a privilege which they have hitherto enjoyed.

This appears to be necessary to prevent doubt and misapprehension, as in a recent despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor General

the principle was laid down that the Lieutenant Governors of each of the Provinces of the Dominion are still to exercise their functions as Commissioners of Customs in their respective Provinces, under the 31st section of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, as they formerly did, when they were independent Lieutenant Governors of each separate Possession.

If this view of the question should be adopted by the Imperial authorities, the Dominion could not probably be treated as one possession, and vessels registered in New Brunswick, clearing from England to Quebec, would not be entitled to the privilege of being exempt from the operation of the 3rd part of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854. Neither, under that view, could foreign vessels be prevented from enjoying the privilege of our coasting trade between one possession or Province of the Dominion and another, as foreign ships are not prohibited from engaging in the coasting trade between one British possession and another.

The undersigned is also of opinion that it would greatly tend to a satisfactory decision of this question by the British Government, if it was brought under the notice of the proper authorities in London, by the Hon. Sir George E. Cartier, and the Hon. Wm. McDougall, C. B., two members of the government who are about to proceed to England on public business, and begs leave therefore to recommend that these gentlemen be requested to take the necessary steps to urge on the attention of the officials of the Board of Trade, the necessity that exists for their recognition of certificates of competency granted by the Canadian Government under proper rules and regulations, and that such alteration be made in any amendment of the Merchant Shipping Act, which it may be found necessary to introduce as will define the Dominion of Canada as *one* of the British possessions, so as to remove any doubts which now exists as to whether each of the Provinces forming the Dominion is still legally a possession or whether the four Provinces are now only *one* possession.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

P. MITCHELL,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

No. 11.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE,  
Montreal, April 27th, 1867.

Wm. H. Lee, Esq.,  
Clerk, Executive Council,  
Ottawa, C. W.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 8th March, and accompanying documents relating to crimping and shipwrecked mariners, communicated to this Board by order of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council, I am to state for information of His Excellency that the subject has been under consideration.

The Council of the Board are impressed with the difficulty of suggesting a remedy for crimping. If ship-builders were compelled to *import* crews for all new vessels built at Quebec, and if ship-owners would engage crews in Great Britain only for the voyage to the River St. Lawrence instead of for the round trip, discharging the men in Quebec or Montreal, and afterwards engaging crews for the home voyage, there is a probability that the evil would disappear. Then there would be always plenty of seamen seeking employment, and crimping would not be so profitable as at present.

If the law against crimping were made more stringent, the punishment to be fine and imprisonment, (not merely fine as at present) that alteration would tend greatly to abate the evil.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

WM. J. PATTERSON,  
Secretary.



No. 12.

## OFFICE OF THE QUEBEC BOARD OF TRADE,

Quebec, 30th March, 1867.

W. H. Lee, Esq.,  
Clerk, Executive Council,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—The Committee of the Quebec Board of Trade, to whom were referred your communication of the 8th ultimo, with the accompanying correspondence on the subject of the crimping system and the shipping of wrecked seamen at the Port at Quebec, having reported, I am desired by the Council to enclose you a copy of their Report, recommending several changes in the management of the Shipping Office.

I am also requested to say, that the Council and the trade generally will be pleased to learn that the Government will be prepared to carry out the recommendations of the Committee.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed,)

T. H. GRANT,

Secretary.

*REPORT of the Committee appointed by the Council of the Quebec Board of Trade to consider the correspondence submitted by the Administrator of the Government, on the subject of employing wrecked seamen, and the system of crimping at the Port of Quebec.*

Your Committee having met and read the correspondence between the Collector of Customs, the Shipping and Deputy Shipping Master, the Board of Trade in England and the Colonial Secretary, and having carefully considered the subject referred to therein, beg leave to report:—

That in order to mitigate the evils complained of, your Committee strongly recommend the abolition of the Government Shipping Office, and that in lieu thereof three Shipping Masters be appointed to perform the duties now appertaining to the Office, and placed under the entire control of the Council of the Quebec Board of Trade, to be duly licensed by them, and paid by the shipping fee of \$1 per man, with power to the Council to appoint, suspend or dismiss any such shipping master.

And that to increase the efficiency of the Water Police, and facilitate communication with the responsible head of the force, they be placed under the control of the Collector of Customs for the Port of Quebec.

That the Shipping Masters be required to ship the men in rotation as entered on their lists in each office, which would secure the shipping of wrecked seamen, and that when there is a refusal, without reason, on the part of the ship-master to engage good and useful seamen, notice should be given to the ship-master that the seamen in question will otherwise be sent on board as distressed seamen, for a passage home, at twenty cents a day. Your Committee would observe that in proposing these changes, they have no desire to deprive the present Shipping Master of his office, and would suggest, in the event of these recommendations being adopted, he be named one of the three Shipping Masters.

Your Committee recommend those changes on the ground that it will create competition, and take the control of the shipping of seamen out of the hands of the crimps as it is at present.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) JAS. G. ROSS,  
 " C. SHARPLES.  
 " WM. H. BALDWIN,  
 " HENRY McBLAIN,  
 " C. W. WILSON.

(Signed,) T. H. GRANT, Secretary.  
 Quebec, 23rd March, 1867.

No. 13.

(Copy.)

GOVERNOR'S SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
 OTTAWA, 15th January, 1868.

SIR,—I am directed by the Governor General to transmit to you a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with copies of its enclosures on the subject of crimping at the Port of Quebec, and to request you to refer these papers to the Committee of the Privy Council for such a report as will enable the Governor General to send a reply to the Duke of Buckingham at an early day.

I am at the same time to inform you that a correspondence on the same subject was referred to Council so long ago as the 13th February last, on which no report has been made to His Excellency.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,  
 Your obedient servant,

RICHARD MONCK,  
 For the Governor's Secretary.

The Honorable  
 The Minister of Marine and Fisheries,  
 &c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

No. 14.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,  
 OTTAWA, 24th January, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor, by direction of the Minister of Marine & Fisheries, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, covering copies of a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with an enclosure on the subject of crimping at the Port of Quebec, and to state that the matter will be immediately enquired into, and the result communicated for the information of His Excellency the Governor General.

I have, &c.,  
 (Signed,) W. F. WHITCHER,  
 For Minister of Marine & Fisheries.

Hon. Col. Monck, Secretary, &c.,  
 Ottawa.

No. 15.

*Department of Marine to the Shipping Master, Quebec.*

(Copy.)

24th January, 1868.

Sir,—Please receive herewith the copy of a communication addressed by Mr. John Wilson, of Dayton, Ohio, to the President of the Board of Trade, London, and forwarded through the Colonial Office to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, complaining of certain abuses existing at Quebec in connection with the engagement and shipping of sailors.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries directs me to request you, as soon as possible, to report upon the alleged facts, and to make such explanations and suggestions with reference to the subject matter of this complaint as you may deem necessary or think desirable.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. F. WHITCHER,

For Minister of Marine & Fisheries.

To R. B. Johnson, Esquire,  
Shipping Master, Quebec.

(Copy.)

SAINT JOHN, 8th December, 1868.

DEAR SIR,—For the purpose of bringing the subject under your immediate notice, permit me to call your attention to the enclosed slip, being a copy of proceedings taken in a certain quarter, touching a matter in which I, in common with Colonial ship owners, feel a deep interest.

A reading will show the cause of complaint, and to the injustice of the system can add my experience of years, attended as it has been by annoyances, detention, and no little expense to ship and owners, all of which might have been borne with a degree of patience were it not that by the English Law and instructions we are not unfrequently compelled to part with good, faithful, efficient officers, and take in lieu some worthless drunken swabs, ignorant and untrustworthy, who in some way have obtained certificates. My own belief is, lasting benefits would result to our Mercantile Marine, were commanders and officers of ships engaged in transatlantic voyages, obliged, before entering upon their respective duties, to pass an examination and obtain certificates of competency, and I am fully persuaded that were properly constituted courts established, say, one such at the principal sea port in each Province, our young men following or purposing to follow the sea, would most gladly avail themselves of such opportunities to qualify.

At present the great trouble lies in certificates of competency being obtainable in the United Kingdom only, hence are entirely beyond the reach of colonists while they remain outside of the prescribed boundary, and to place themselves within the precincts for such purpose, comparatively few are able to do other than by obtaining position on ship-board and when reached in this way few can get the necessary leave of absence from his ship, and fewer still can command the means sufficient for the cost and expenses for an indefinite period, as the time required is uncertain.

Cannot this matter receive the attention of the Government, and afford relief to Colonial shipowners.

Yours respectfully,

J. V. TROOP.

(Signed,)

The Honorable,  
Minister of Marine, &c.  
Ottawa.

(Copy.)

SAINT JOHN, 30th December, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, in reply to my enquiries as to whether the Government could remove existing difficulties, experienced by Colonial ship owners in the matter of class certificates, demanded by the Imperial authorities from commanders and officers of ships at ports in the United Kingdom.

I thank you for favoring me with any early reply, and am pleased to learn the Government has had the subject under consideration; the injustice, under the present arrangement, to Provincial ship owners, must be apparent to both the Imperial and Dominion Governments, as they enjoy neither the advantages of British subjects, nor yet that of Foreigners.

I shall endeavour to move the ship owners of the port to unite in a memorial.

I am,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed,)

J. V. TROOP.

The Honorable, The Minister of Marine, &c:

No. 16.

REPORT of the Shipping Master, for the Port of Quebec, in obedience to instructions from the Department of Marine and Fisheries, date 24th January, 1868.

The letter addressed by Mr. Wilson to the President of the Board of Trade in London is so diffuse, so general and so confused (touching on one subject, leaving that for another, and then reverting to the first subject again) that it is only towards the conclusion that its real aim can be detected. Although it contains no specific charge against myself, yet it enjoys my dismissal. I have given it my earnest and deliberate consideration.

Mr. Wilson begins in the year 1847, eleven years before I was Shipping Master, and though I can have no responsibility for what might occur before my appointment—yet, as I have been more than 45 years in Canada, I have knowledge of many facts. The first Shipping Master appointed was Mr. Hawkins, who, Mr. Wilson asserts was guilty of “inattention to the business.” Mr. Hawkins has been some years dead, but not long enough to prevent his being recollected as one of the most *energetic* and *efficient* public officers in the Colony. The petitions to Parliament which Mr. Wilson complains were disregarded, were so because they emanated from the builders of new ships, and the crimps employed by those builders, to induce desertion from the merchant ships frequenting the port, in order to man their new ships. The prominent characters of that time, as crimps, were one Martin O’Brien (still in full practice in Quebec,) and one John Wilson since retired from business.

It is next asserted, that Mr. Hawkins “generally began his wages at £12—£14, nay sometimes £20” per month. In the name of common sense, how could a Shipping Master at the Port of Quebec, fix the rate of seamen’s wages at those rates or at any other rates? Quebec, over 500 miles from the sea, is no nursery for seamen; the fixing of their wages implies previous communication and arrangement with individuals utterly unknown to the Shipping Master, and who had all to arrive from countries beyond the broad Atlantic. How could a Shipping Master cause men unseen and unknown, to ask £10 £12 or £20 per month? And, if he could, how could he persuade the masters of ships to give it? The Shipping Master’s duty is evidently to screen the sailor, as far as he can from plunder, and equally to respect the interests of owners and masters of ships; he holds his commission, which is usually, as in my own case, his sole dependence, during the pleasure of the Governor General only. Designedly to raise the wages of the Port to an unreasonable amount, or to interfere with them otherwise than to record and legalize the agreement between master and seaman, would be a perversion of official duty, for which he would be dismissed by His Excellency and prosecuted by the owner. Would the Shipping Master incur those penalties and involve his securities, or would he even risk it, when he could not possibly gain anything? The fact is, that the wages were raised then, as they are now, by the combination of the crimps. These lawless people, Mr. Wilson tells us, pay the masters of ships for the privilege to go on board and persuade the crew to desert. Now, when once the crimps have got the deserters into their dens of profligacy, who is it, (except the crimp and his minions, that can communicate with them, or who attempt to dictate the wages at which they shall ship? The Shipping Master never sees them until brought to his office to engage.

Following Mr. Wilson’s letter to that portion of it which appears to apply directly to my own term of office, (since he so vehemently insists on my dismissal) I must confirm the existence of many of the evils of which he complains, but must submit that, even from his facts, he draws the most illogical conclusions. He asserts that there is bribery. I believe it—two-fold. First, to induce the masters (or some of them) to allow the crimps the opportunity of tampering with the crew; and, second, to induce other masters to take the deserters off his hands at an undue rate of wages, but always with a large *advance* to the seaman, which advance the seaman does not really get, but the crimp in whose house

he lodged keeps the whole. The crimps who are in combination often hold meetings, at which they pretend to decide what shall be the rate of wages home to England, and what shall be the rate for any Foreign voyage, and they cause it to be understood among all disengaged sailors, that any man who dares to ship on lower terms will be fearfully beaten. When a ship is ready to have her crew completed for sea, if the master has not been in treaty with any of the crimps, the street will be watched, and when the master enters the Shipping Office, the street will be quickly filled with crimps and their runners, to intimidate any crew that may arrive. If the crew the master has engaged are resolute men and honest, and stand to their agreement at the current wages of the Port, instead of demanding those decreed by the crimps, then, as soon as they get into the street they are beset. Not only sticks are used, but often knives. In the summer of 1866, a sailor who had engaged in the Shipping Office was attacked on going out, and when the crowd of crimps and their men had got their victim as far as the Cul-de-Sac, they murdered him, in open day, and in the public street. Parties were arrested but nobody was punished. I am frequently obliged to go on board the ships and engage the seamen there, in order to prevent the murderous attacks of the crimps. I have, myself, been offered bribes, hundreds of times, which I, of course, rejected, and I have been threatened by anonymous letters which I disregarded, and finding I could neither be bribed or intimidated, I have been personally assailed in my own office. The man who attacked me was a powerful man named O'Leary, one of the crimps. I managed to grasp his two wrists, and though he swung me from side to side, to hold on till he was secured. Luckily he had a set of steel knuckles in his coat pocket, and for carrying them he was fined; but the assault on myself I was told was nothing, unless it had been in the street, in which case he would have been adjudged guilty of stopping and impeding a passenger. So much for the collusion with these men which Mr. Wilson seems to impute to me.

Seamen, however, are not always engaged at the Shipping Office. Full half the business of the Port is transacted unlawfully in the houses of the crimps. When they have raised the wages of the Port as high as they think they can go, without driving me to write to Boston for seamen, they change their tactics, and pretend they can provide men cheaper than the Shipping Office. This attracts some of the consignees, but it is all a delusion. It is well known to me that when the wages of the Port were at £6, Martin O'Brien, the crimp, shipped a crew for England at the nominal wages of £4, or 16 dollars per man, or £6 5s. Thus they would arrive in England *in debt to the ship*, while the crimp had pocketed £6 5s. per man on the whole crew, and could very well afford a *douceur* to the master for taking his crew from him. I might add that where masters of ships refuse to co-operate in the views of the crimps, their vessels are often boarded and their men taken away by force.

Since I admit these malpractices to exist, it may be asked why I do not prevent them? I am a public officer of very long standing in Canada, and I can proudly hold up my head and say I have always fulfilled my duty *faithfully* and *fearlessly*. But I have not the authority which a Shipping Master at such a Port as Quebec ought to have, nor have I any power to stop the crimping. Mr. Wilson states that there is a body of River Police—which is true,—and it is also true that they were established and have been maintained by a tax levied on the British, but they are not under my control in any degree, whereas they should be wholly so for the protection of the shipping, and of those interests which pay for them. With that force well armed, and with a Provincial Shipping Act that would sustain me in the responsible duty of using that Force *when* and *as* it should be necessary, I might have prevented the growth of crimping, and I might even *now* be able to stop it. But I am decidedly of opinion from my experience, both as an officer in the army and as a stipendiary magistrate in Canada, that nothing short of being *able* to show an imposing front, accompanied by a known *determination* to act where necessary, can put it down. The same law which exists in England ought also to prevail here. There, no ship can be cleared at the Custom House until the master produces the certificate of the Shipping Master that “the provisions of the Mercantile Shipping Act have been complied with;” whereas here, ships are cleared with a whole crew engaged under the initials of a crimp, when the true initials, both of myself and deputy, must be well known.

What is the remedy proposed by Mr. Wilson? He says, in any case dismiss the shipping master, and appoint several. There has long been a party in Quebec who have

raised this cry, and said, "let us have *three* shipping masters." I cannot see, if one shipping master is so objectionable, what benefit could arise from *three*, or any other number. But I do see that it would be the means of making things much worse, and establishing one general system of crimping, in defiance of all Law. Mr. Wilson may be in love with the character of proceeding by which they man their Mercantile Navy in the United States, but I, as a Shipping Master in a portion of the British Dominions, have to look to the British Mercantile Shipping Act, and to the Law of the Dominion of Canada, and, catching the spirit in which those Laws were enacted, I have to respect all the rights of the owners and masters of ships, and to protect the poor seaman from plunder, by whomsoever contemplated. Mr. Wilson says, that I (who hold the Governor General's Commission) am not legally a Shipping Master! that the Colonial Act has long been annulled. He must have read the Law, from which he borrows this idea, with glasses steeped in prejudice or he could not have so misunderstood it. All British Acts of Parliament are valid in every part of the British Dominions, *except* in a Colony which has the constitutional privilege of making its own laws, but where that is the case, and it happens that a local law contravenes the British Act, or any part of it, there it is the British and not the local law, which gives place.

Mr. Wilson recommends a plurality of Shipping Masters "to promote competition," this is strangely at variance with what he said before. Does he mean that each Shipping Master should act the part of a crimp, and that having first induced seamen to desert, and got them into his power, then that he himself, fixing the rate of wages at his office should underbid his fellow Shipping Masters? In any other way it is unintelligible. For the only *lawful* competition must exist among the seamen themselves, who have a right to ask a price for their own services, which price if too high would not be acceded to by the master. Then the only source of competition being with the sailors it would be an unheard of method of securing competition to scatter the competitors, instead of keeping them together to compete. Besides, a Register is to be kept of all seamen shipped—any one wanting information would have to visit three offices, and search three Registers; again, the Board of Trade in London require a voluminous report by every Packet, what reliance could be placed on the combined report of three antagonistic Shipping Masters?

But, says Mr. Wilson, men can be found, who, for five shillings per head on the seamen shipped, would undertake to do the duties *without any salary*. I do not doubt that in the Port of Quebec, men can be found who would undertake *anything*, whether perjury robbery or even murder. But no man, however clever or however depraved, *could* carry out this utopian scheme, unless they proposed to *create profits* by means *unlawful*, and therefore kept out of view. The total amount of the last year at \$1 per head (as the account rendered will show) was \$1051. If three Shipping Masters are to be appointed, this would give each of them \$350,  $\frac{2}{3}$  per annum, out of which they would have to pay office rent, buy furniture, pay taxes, stationery, printing, fuel, and at some seasons, light, before any remuneration could possibly accrue to themselves. For without all these outlays, the business could not be carried on. Will anybody believe that men with honest intention would undertake such an office?

The whole effect of Mr. Wilson's proposition would be the annihilation of all Law, and the introduction of licensed crimping.

Mr. Wilson complains that new ships are not charged any fees by the Shipping Master. This is a strange complaint, coupled as it is with his admission, that the new ships engage their crews from the crimps, without going to the Shipping Master. He also complains that no fees are charged against foreign ships, yet he at the same time states, that these ships transact their business with the consuls of their respective countries. This gentleman who writes from the United States, should know that if he wanted to engage a seaman for a British ship in any American Port where there is a British Consul it is before that officer that he must be engaged.

Mr. Wilson's letter is an attempt to override the prerogative of His Excellency the Governor General, to set aside the constitutional power of Parliament to legislate for this Dominion, substituting his own *ipse dixit* for these, in the hope of crushing so humble an individual as myself, without having preferred any specific charge on which my conduct can be impugned.

The power of His Excellency Lord Monck to dismiss me at pleasure, is indisputable,

but I have done my duty in this office for more than nine years, without any fear of dismissal, nor do I now feel any cause for apprehension.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by

R. B. JOHNSTON,  
Shipping Master for the Port of Quebec.

(Copy.)

OFFICE OF THE QUEBEC BOARD OF TRADE,  
Quebec, 28th September, 1868.

The Hon. P. MITCHELL,  
Minister of Marine,  
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by the Council of the Quebec Board of Trade to enclose you the accompanying Petition, from several masters and mates of vessels hailing from Canada.

The Council have had this petition under consideration, and unanimously approve of its recommendations, and I am desired most respectfully to draw your particular attention to it, and to request that you will kindly take the necessary steps to bring the matter under the notice of the Imperial authorities, who are now preparing important changes in the shipping regulations with a view to legislation at the next Session of the Imperial Parliament.

I remain, &c.,  
(Signed,) T. H. GRANT,  
Secretary,

(Copy.)

*To the President and Council of the Board of Trade of Quebec.*

GENTLEMEN,—The undersigned beg to represent to your Board, the inconvenience we, as masters and mates of vessels belonging to this Dominion, trading with Great Britain, are subject to, in consequence of not having a Board of Examiners, similar to that established in England, to examine masters and mates for qualification, and granting certificates of competency to clear vessels outwards from the Custom Houses in Great Britain, according to law.

At present vessels clearing from Canada for England or Scotland, cannot clear again to return without having a certificate of competency from the Board of Trade in England, or from some other competent Board elsewhere.

To obtain such a certificate, masters and mates are obliged to leave their vessels in England and remain there at great expense for board, wages and other expenses for months, to qualify and pass the Board of Examiners, in order to obtain a certificate from the Board of Trade of London.

The undersigned hereby desire the Board of Trade to make such representations in the proper quarter, as may be required, to establish a Board of Examiners to examine masters and mates, and to grant certificates of competency from the Boards of Trade of Montreal and Quebec, or to take such steps as may be necessary to have such Board of Examiners established; and we have no doubt, but that ship owners and consigners of vessels from Canada (as well as masters and mates thereof) would derive great and undoubted benefit from this arrangement.

The Board of Examiners in England consists of two persons, one for navigation, the other for seamanship, and a third is added when required for steam.

A similar Board of three Examiners being appointed here, to sit as might be required alternately here and in Montreal (these being the sea ports for the St. Lawrence and Superior Provinces), the respective Boards of Trade of which cities, upon a recommendation of a majority of such Examiners, would grant the necessary certificate of competency; the fees being fixed by law, would in the opinion of the undersigned, be sufficient or nearly

so to compensate said Board of Examiners, without any, or with very little cost to the country, and would greatly facilitate its navigation and commerce.

We have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed by a number of the masters and mates of vessels.)

Certified Copy.

(Signed,)

T. H. GRANT,  
Secretary, Quebec Board of Trade.

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OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE,

Montreal, 23rd Sept., 1868.

Hon. P. MITCHELL,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,  
Ottawa City.

SIR,—I am to transmit for your consideration the accompanying copies of documents laid before the Council of the Board of Trade, namely: 1st—Letter from masters and mates of vessels relative to the establishment of a Board of Examiners to examine masters and mates, for the purpose of granting certificates of competency; and, 2nd,—A statement, signed by the principal ship-owners and others of this city, to the effect that the establishment of such a Board of Examiners would be highly beneficial.

I am also to inform you that the subject is under the consideration of the Council, and if they resolve to make any recommendation, I shall be instructed to bring it to your notice.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. J. PATTERSON,  
Secretary.

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*To the Chairman and Committee of the Board of Trade, Montreal.*

GENTLEMEN,—The undersigned beg to represent to your Board the inconvenience, we, as masters and mates of vessels belonging to this Dominion, trading with Great Britain, are subject to in consequence of not having a Board of Examiners, similar to that established in England, to examine masters and mates for qualification, and granting certificates of competency to clear vessels outwards from the Custom Houses in Great Britain according to law.

At present vessels clearing from Canada for England or Scotland, cannot clear again to return without having a certificate of competency from the Board of Trade in England, or from some other competent Board elsewhere.

To obtain such a certificate, masters and mates are obliged to leave their vessels in England, and remain there at great expense for board, wages and other expenses for months, to qualify and pass the Board of Examiners in order to obtain a certificate from the Board of Trade of London.

The undersigned hereby desire the Board of Trade to make such representations in the proper quarter, as may be required, to establish a Board of Examiners to examine masters and mates, and to grant certificates of competency from the Boards of Trade of Montreal and Quebec, or to take such steps as may be necessary to have such Board of Examiners established, and we have no reason to doubt but that ship owners and consigners of vessels from Canada (as well as masters and mates thereof) would derive great and undoubted benefit from this arrangement.

The Board of Examiners in England consists of two persons, the one for navigation, the other for seamanship, and a third is added when required for steam.

A similar Board of three Examiners being appointed here, to sit, as might be required, alternately here and in Quebec (these being the commercial seaports for the St. Lawrence and Superior Provinces), the respective Boards of Trade of which cities, upon the recom-



mentation of a majority of such Examiners would grant the necessary certificate of competency; the fees being fixed by law, would in the opinion of the undersigned, be sufficient or nearly so to compensate said Board of Examiners without any or with very little cost to the country, and would greatly facilitate its navigation and commerce.

We have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed,) Capt. JOSEPH BOURGARD,  
Owner of Lake Bird.

" ASA REID,  
Schr. Trojan.

" H. A. HANSEN,  
Sea Gull.

" S. MADSEN,  
Mate of Sea Gull.

" Capt. N. DERAY,  
Brig Three Sisters.

" Capt. LUCIEN CORRIVEAU,  
Schr. Foederio Arca.

" BASIL DE ROY,  
Owner of Brig B. L. George.

" Capt. D. DESJARDINS,  
Owner of Emelia.

" Capt. A. TREMBLAY,  
Marie Julie.

" MICHEL TALBOT,  
Boston Lady.

" Capt. J. DESJARDINS,  
Owner of Brig Alexina.

" FLORIAN DESJARDINS,  
Mate of Brig Alexina.

" Capt. EDOUARD CLOUTIER,  
Brigantine J. Edouard.

" Capt. ANTOINE LEMIEUX,  
Goëlet Marian Euzelie.

Montreal, 1st September, 1868.

*To the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of Trade, Montreal.*

GENTLEMEN,—In reference to the petition of masters and mates of vessels of this Dominion, sent to the respective Boards of Trade of Montreal and Quesbec, praying them to take such steps as may be deemed proper to appoint Boards of Examiners for parties to pass an examination and qualify to receive certificates of competency as masters and mates of sea-going vessels,—We, being deeply interested in the shipping of this Dominion, do concur in such Petition for the establishment of such Boards of Examiners which we think would be highly beneficial to the public interest.

(Signed,) HUGH & ANDREW ALLAN,  
" DAVID TORRANCE, & Co.,  
" GILLESPIE, MOFFAT, & Co.,  
" TIFFIN BROTHERS,  
" T. & F. ROSS, & Co.,  
" JOHN REDPATH & SON,  
" HAVILLAND, ROUTH, & Co.,  
" JOHN H. R. MOLSON, & BROS.

Montreal, 22nd September, 1868.

No. 17.

(Copy.)—1273.

OTTAWA, 19th October, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith enclose you a copy of a Minute of Council relative to certificates of competency for masters and mates of vessels registered in Canada, recommending that steps be taken to obtain the recognition by the British Government of such certificates of competency as may be granted by the Government of Canada. Also, recommending, with reference to the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, which exempts Colonial vessels while trading between the United Kingdom and the possession in which they are registered, from the operation of that part of the Act which requires masters and mates of vessels clearing from Ports in the United Kingdom, to have such certificates, and with reference to the coasting trade, that the Dominion of Canada should be held to mean one possession.

I also enclose you a rough draft of some sections which might be introduced by the Board of Trade into any amendment of the Merchant Shipping Act which may be brought before Parliament, so as to give you some idea of what is required to suit the circumstances and interests of the maritime portion of the Dominion.

As these documents set forth my views of the matter, I need scarcely state to you that it is a question of great interest to the maritime element of Canada; and the request of our Privy Council that certificates of competency, granted by our Government to our own masters and mates, should be recognized by the officials of the British Government, is one which is so necessary to our increasing importance as a maritime country, that I think you will have little difficulty in procuring from the Board of Trade their consent to such an arrangement.

You will easily understand from these documents that a Canadian master of a vessel which is registered in Canada and owned solely by himself, may proceed from Quebec to Liverpool with a cargo, may then discharge his cargo and take on board another one for the East Indies, but when he comes to clear at the Custom House, he will be prevented from clearing his vessel unless he has undergone a satisfactory examination as to his qualifications, and obtained a certificate of competency from the Board of Trade in London. If he has tried to pass a satisfactory examination and failed, he must then give up charge of his ship (which is perhaps all he owns in the world) to a stranger, and if he goes in her at all, he must go in her as a passenger, but he has no longer any control of her while at sea.

On the other hand, if a Norwegian or any other captain of a Foreign vessel wishes to clear out his ship from Liverpool to the East Indies, with a cargo of British merchandise, he can do so without any certificate of competency being required.

This is scarcely fair to our seafaring population, and it is to remedy this state of things that I beg you will procure an interview with the proper officials, and urge on their notice the necessity for a change such as I have described.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) P. MITCHELL,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

To the Honorable  
Sir George E. Cartier, Bart., and  
The Honorable  
Wm. McDougall, C. B.

MERCHANT SHIPPING (COLONIAL), 1868, BILL [H. L.] ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

*Preliminary.*

Cluses.

1. Short title.
2. Definition of terms.
3. Commencement of Act.

*Coasting Trade.*

4. Regulation of coasting trade by colonial legislature.
5. Repeal of 16 & 17 Vict. c. 107, ss. 328, and 163.

*Merchant Shipping.*

6. Registrars of British ships in British possessions.
7. Application of 17 & 18 Vict. c. 104, s. 109 to Canada.
8. Colonial certificates to masters, mates and engineers.

An Act for amending the law relating to the Coasting Trade and Merchant Shipping in British possessions.

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

*Preliminary.*

1. This Act may be cited as "The Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869."
2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

The term "British possession" means any territory or place situate within Her Majesty's Dominions, and not forming part of the United Kingdom, or of the Channel Islands, or Isle of Man; and all territories and places under one legislature as hereinafter defined are deemed to be one British possession for the purposes of this Act:

The term "legislature" includes any person or persons who exercise legislative authority in the British possession, and where there are local legislatures as well as a central legislature, means the central legislature only.

3. This Act shall be proclaimed in every British possession by the Governor thereof as soon as may be after he receives notice of this Act, and shall come into operation in that British possession on the day of such proclamation, which day is hereinafter referred to as the commencement of this Act.

*Coasting Trade.*

4. After the commencement of this Act the legislature of a British possession, by any Act or Ordinance, from time to time, may regulate the coasting trade of that British possession, subject in every case to the following conditions:

- (1.) The Act or Ordinance shall contain a suspending clause, providing that such Act or Ordinance shall not come into operation until Her Majesty's pleasure thereon has been publicly signified in the British possession in which it has been passed.
- (2.) The Act or Ordinance shall treat all British ships (including the ships of any British possession) in exactly the same manner as ships of the British possession in which it is made.
- (3.) Where by treaty made before the passing of this Act Her Majesty has agreed to grant to any ships of any foreign state any rights or privileges in respect of the coasting trade of any British possession, such rights and privilege shall be enjoyed by such ships for so long as Her Majesty has already agreed or may hereafter agree to grant the same, anything in the Act or Ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

5. The following sections of The Customs Consolidation Act, 1853, are hereby repealed; namely,—

Section three hundred and twenty-eight as from the commencement of this Act:

Section one hundred and sixty-three as from the date in the case of each British possession at which either an Act or Ordinance with respect to the coasting trade made within two years after the commencement of this Act in such British possessions comes into operation, or if there is no such Act or Ordinance, at which the said two years expire.

*Merchant Shipping.*

6. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council, from time to time, to

declare, with respect to the British possession mentioned in the order, the description of persons who are to be registrars of British ships in that British possession, and to revoke any order so made.

After the date specified in the order, or if no date is specified after the date of the proclamation of the order in the British possession, the order shall have effect as if it were contained in section thirty of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

7. In the construction of The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and of the Acts amending the same, Canada shall be deemed to be one British possession.

8. Where the legislature of any British possession provides for the examination of, and grant of certificates of competency to persons intending to act as masters, mates or engineers on board British ships, and the Board of Trade reports to Her Majesty that they are satisfied that the examinations are so conducted as to be equally efficient as the examinations for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping, and that the certificates are granted on such principles as to show the like qualifications and competency as those granted under the said Acts, and are liable to be forfeited for the like reasons and in the like manner, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to declare that such certificates shall be, and such certificates shall accordingly be of the same force and effect, and subject to be forfeited for the same reasons, and in the same manner, as if they had been granted under the said Act.

The order shall extend to certificates granted after the date specified in that behalf in the order (whether before or after the date of the order), or if no date is specified; after the date of the order.

It shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council, on a report from the Board of Trade, to revoke any order made under this section.

OFFICE OF THE CANADA LAKE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION,

Toronto, February 4, 1869.

To the Honorable,  
The Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—The Association would be glad if provision was made by Government for the examination of masters and the granting of certificates of capability;

For investigating the circumstances attending loss of or serious damage to a vessel, and the suspension or withdrawal of certificates in case of incompetency or misconduct of master.

The signing articles by seamen, so as to provide against their raising urgent claims while in foreign ports, to secure control over them and to prevent their abandonment of their vessels in cases of disaster.

For the seizure of foreign vessels until they give security for damage done or claims against them, and generally to apply to the inland waters such provisions of the Merchants' Shipping Act as may be applicable, and consequently it is proposed by this Association to memorialize His Excellency the Governor General in Council with the view to legislation in the premises.

Accompanying this are copies of the Registers which have been in use during the past season.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

R. D. STUPART,  
Secretary to the Canada Lake Underwriters' Association.

No. 18.

*The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.*

(Copy.)—Canada, No. 6.

DOWNING STREET,  
1st January, 1869.

SIR,—With reference to my predecessor's despatch, No. 111, of the 11th June last, respecting the practice of crimping at Quebec, and to Lord Monck's reply of the 23rd

July, No. 139, I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a further letter from the Board of Trade, enclosing an extract from a communication, from the Collector of Customs at Quebec, and suggesting an amendment of the Canadian Law, relating to the shipping of seamen.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

GRANVILLE.

Governor, The Right Honorable,  
Sir John Young, Bt., G. C. B.  
&c, &c, &c.

*Mr. Gray to the Under Secretary of State, C. O.*

(Copy,)

BOARD OF TRADE,  
Whitehall, 18th Dec., 1868.

SIR,—I am directed by the Board of Trade to transmit to you, to be laid before Secretary the Earl Granville, the enclosed extract from a despatch, from the Collector of Customs at Quebec, relative to the system of crimping now carried on at that Port, and to suggest for His Lordship's consideration, that the subject should be brought under the notice of the Colonial Government with a view to such amendments of the Law in Canada, as may tend to stop the practices referred to by the Collector of Customs.

I have &c,

(Signed,)

THOMAS GRAY.

The Under Secretary of State, C. O.

(In. 9403.—In. 10, 979.)

EXTRACT,—\*\*\*. I wish that the other matter forming the final paragraph of Mr. Briggs's communication to you was as easily disposed of as the foregoing. The Government of Canada have taken great pains, in short have done everything they could to correct the grievance complained of by Mr. Briggs, but in seasons when the demand for sailors, greatly exceeds the supply, it seems to be almost impossible to prevent this nefarious traffic.

You will find in the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, page 550, 22 Vic., Cap. 43, "An Act for the more effectually preventing the Desertion of Seamen."

This law replete with admirable provisions for carrying out the intention of the legislature, is defective in one great essential.

The 5th clause imposes a penalty of \$80 on persons going on board vessels without lawful authority; but, unhappily for the ends in view, omit to send the offender to prison in the event of his being unable to pay the penalty; so that as this class of offenders are not much incumbered with real estate upon which a distress warrant may be levied, the law becomes next to a dead letter.

I submit my views on the several provisions of this law with great deference.

I am of opinion that the imposition of pecuniary penalties is not the proper punishment for the class of crime this law takes cognizance of. The character of the punishment assigned to the perpetrator of an offence or crime must exercise an important influence on the opinion formed by the public as to the nature of the act; venal offences are punished by the imposition of pecuniary penalties, but the act brought under your notice by Mr. Briggs is a heinous crime. The offence ought to be made and treated as disreputable.

No person would think of imposing a pecuniary penalty for a forgery or a theft, and I do not see why the stealer of men should be considered or treated with great leniency than the stealer of goods, indeed a more severe punishment should be inflicted for the graver crime, if parties following the vocation of crimps were sent to the penitentiary they would hardly exercise their disreputable calling, in the open manner in which they now do, as though it were a respectable and a legitimate branch of industry.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. W. DUNSCOMB

(Copy)

OFFICE BOARD OF TRADE,  
MONTREAL, March, 23rd 1869.

Hon. P. MITCHELL.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—The President and Council of the Board of Trade, desire me to request you to inform them at earliest convenience what progress has been made, (if any,) towards establishing a Board of Examiners in the Dominion for examining masters and mates of vessels with a view to granting certificates of competency.

I have the honor to be  
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

WM. J. PATTERSON.  
Secretary.

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 No. 19.

*Memorandum—Board of Trade, dated 6th April, 1869.*

(Copy.)—M. 2464.

No change has yet been made in the law or regulations relating to the examinations and certificates of masters, mates and engineers in the merchant service, but the Board of Trade have procured from the British Colonies and from foreign countries, particulars of the systems of examinations in force there, and these particulars will be printed and at the earliest opportunity will be carefully gone through, with a view to an attempt being made to assimilate as far as possible the systems in this country and abroad. The Board of Trade are about to apply to Parliament for authority to recognize, as equivalent to the certificates granted in this country, the certificates granted in countries in which the examinations are similar to, or as effective as those in force here—so that vessels whose officers possess the latter may be regarded as complying with the law of the United Kingdom as to certificates. The Board of Trade also propose to ask for Parliamentary authority to regard all the British possessions now comprised within the Dominion of Canada as within one and the same possession with reference to section 109 of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," so that a vessel registered in what was one of those possessions, say New Brunswick, returning to what was another of the possessions, say Nova Scotia, shall as regards the Act be held to be returning to the British possession in which she was registered.

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 No. 20.

*Mr. Gray to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.*

(Colonial Certificates.)

BOARD OF TRADE, WHITEHALL GARDENS,  
16th April, 1869.

SIR,—I am directed by the Board of Trade to state, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that they have found it necessary to cancel certain instructions issued by them, in 1863, to the Superintendents of the Mercantile Marine Offices in the United Kingdom, under which a Colonial vessel was allowed to clear without production of the master's and mate's certificates for any intermediate port or ports, not situate in the Colony in which the vessel was registered, provided her ultimate destination, as shown by the ship's papers, was a port situate in that Colony.

Notification of this fact has been made public in this country, but as Colonial ship-masters and owners occasionally plead ignorance of the law on the subject, I am to suggest, for the consideration of Earl Granville, whether it might not be desirable to furnish the Officers administering the Governments of Her Majesty's several possessions abroad with

copies of the accompanying printed notice, and to request them to take steps for giving publicity to its contents.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,) THOMAS GRAY,

The Under Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office.

*Circular No, 350.—M. 2306—Colonial.*

BOARD OF TRADE,  
March, 1869.

NOTICE TO MASTERS, MATES, BROKERS, AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN COLONIAL SHIPS.

*With reference to sections, 109, 186, 280 and 284 of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854."*

In consequence of the ignorance occasionally manifested by colonial ship-masters of the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act which affect colonial ships engaged in the trade of the United Kingdom, attention is hereby directed to the terms of the last clause of section 109 of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," viz., "The whole of the third part of this Act shall apply to (\* \* \*) all ships registered in any British possession, and employed in trading or going between any place in the United Kingdom and any place or places not situate in the possession in which such ships are registered, and to the owners, masters, and crews respectively, wherever the same may be."

By section 186 (one of the sections contained in the third part of the Act) it is provided as follows:—"No foreign going ship or home trade passenger ship shall go to sea from any port in the United Kingdom unless the master thereof, and in the case of a foreign going ship the first and second mates or only mate (as the case may be), and in the case of a home trade passenger ship the first or only mate (as the case may be), have obtained and possess valid certificates either of competency or service appropriate to their several stations in such ship, or of a higher grade; and no such ship, if of one hundred tons burden or upwards, shall go to sea as aforesaid unless at least one officer besides the master has obtained and possesses a valid certificate appropriate to the grade of only mate therein or to a higher grade; and every person who, having been engaged to serve as master or as first or second or only mate of any foreign going ship, or as master or first or only mate of a home trade passenger ship, goes to sea as aforesaid as such master or mate without being at the time entitled to and possessed of such a certificate as hereinbefore required, or who employs any person as master or first, second, or only mate of any foreign going ship, or as master or first or only mate of a home trade passenger ship, without ascertaining that he is at the time entitled to and possessed of such certificate, shall for each such offence incur a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds."

By section 280 (another of the sections contained in the third part of the Act), it is provided that "The Board of Trade shall sanction forms of official log books, which may be different for different classes of ships, so that each such form contains blanks for the entries hereinafter required; and an official log of every ship (except ships employed exclusively in trading between ports on the coasts of the United Kingdom) shall be kept in the appropriate sanctioned form; and such official log may, at the discretion of the master or owner, either be kept distinct from the ordinary ship's log or united therewith, so that in all cases all the blanks in the official log be duly filled up." And by Section 284 it is provided that if in any case an official log-book is not kept in the manner required by the Act, or if any entry directed by the Act to be made in any such log-book is not made at the time and in the manner thereby directed, the master shall, for each such offence, incur the specific penalty therein mentioned in respect thereof, or where there is no such specific penalty, a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

THOMAS GRAY,  
Assitant Secretary.

*N.B.—This Notice should be freely circulated by the Superintendent amongst Brokers and others concerned with Colonial Shipping. A demand for the number of copies required should be made upon the usual form.*

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*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir John Young, Baronet, G. C. B. &c. &c.,  
Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, in Council.*

The Memorial of the undersigned Ship-owners, Ship-masters, Merchants and others, respectfully sheweth,

That great loss and damage to shipping and property, peril and loss of life, and inconvenience to trade is caused by the absence of due provision in the laws of this Dominion for the regulation of matters connected with Merchant Shipping, and especially for

An investigation into the circumstances attending loss of or serious damage to vessels.

The signing of articles by seamen so as to secure efficient control over them, prevent their abandonment of vessels in case of disaster, and guard against their raising unjust claims whilst in foreign ports.

The compulsory detention of foreign vessels in Canadian ports until security be given for damage done by them, or other claims against them.

An examination into the qualification of masters and mates of less than two years standing; the granting certificates of capability, and the withdrawal or suspension of said certificates in cases of incompetency or misconduct.

Wherefore your memorialists would respectfully urge upon your Excellency the necessity of extending to this Dominion, and to the navigation of its inland waters, all such provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts of 1854, 1855 and 1862 as may appear practicable and desirable, as well to meet the foregoing requirements as generally to benefit the important interests of trade and shipping.

And your memorialists would further pray your Excellency to take into consideration the establishment of some simple and equitable system whereby provision may be made for sick and disabled seamen, and for the support of their widows and orphans.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

The above petition was signed by sixty five ship-owners, masters, mates, forwarders and merchants of the lake districts.

Received 15th May, 1869.



(No. 66)

**RETURN**

To an Address of the SENATE, dated 30th April, 1869; For a Return of the number of certificates in schedule form granted under the Act passed in 1868, entitled "An Act respecting the Inspection of Steamboats, and for the greater safety of passengers," during the years 1868 and 1869 respectively, with dates and names of the steamers inspected, of the Inspectors and of the appointment of the Inspectors.

By command.

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,  
*Secretary of State.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,  
Ottawa, 18th May, 1869.

(No. 67)

**RETURN**

To an Address of the SENATE, dated 13th May, 1869; For copies all correspondence that has not already been laid before the House between the Government of the Dominion and the Governments of the several Provinces on the subject of Immigration, also copies of all instructions from the Department of Agriculture to Agents employed in Europe to promote emigration therefrom to the Dominion of Canada, also copies of all instructions from the said Department to Agents in the Dominion to provide shelter, comfort and information for Immigrants intending to settle in this country.

By Command.

HECTOR L. LANGENIN,  
*Secretary of State.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,  
Ottawa, 7th June, 1869.

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

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# M E S S A G E S .

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JOHN YOUNG.

His Excellency the Governor General transmits for the information of the House of Commons, the accompanying Orders in Council, passed under the authority of the Act 29 Victoria, cap. 15, intituled, "An Act to provide against the introduction and spreading of disorders affecting Animals."

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Ottawa, 26th April, 1869.

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COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 19th December, 1867.

The Committee have had under consideration a letter dated 15th November, from the Honorable *David Christie*, urging the propriety of extending to individuals importing a superior description of animals for breeding purposes, the same exemption from duties as is given to Agricultural Societies under the Order in Council of 13th May last, and praying that the amount of duty paid by him and others on such importations from *Great Britain*, since the present tariff came into operation, be refunded.

The Commissioner of Customs report, that, as stated by the Honorable Mr *Christie*, an order was made by the Administrator of the Government of the late Province of *Canada*, in Council, on the 13th May last, permitting the admission free of duty, of horses, horned cattle, sheep, pigs, and other animals, poultry and fancy birds, when imported from the *United States of America*, by Agricultural Societies, specially for improvement of Stock.

He submits therefore whether it would not, at present, be advisable that the exemption created by the Order in Council of 13th May last, should be extended to importations from *Great Britain* at least, if not to importations from other European Countries; and concurring in the view taken by the applicant in reference to the claims of individuals importing superior animals for the improvement of Stock in *Canada*, to be put on as favorable a footing as Agricultural Societies, he suggests that under the authority of 43rd Sec., Cap 16, of the Consol. Stats. of *Canada*, the exemptions be made to extend to all importers of a superior order of breeding animals into this Country, whether such importers be Agricultural Societies or individuals, subject always to the provisions of the 2nd Sub Section. of the said 43rd Section.

That with regard to the claim made by the Honorable Mr. *Christie* on his own behalf as well as on that of others similarly circumstanced, to be refunded the duties paid on the importation of breeding animals since the passing of the last and still existing Tariff, he submits the application for favorable consideration as being equitable and just. Animals under the tariff passed in August, 1866, were, he states, and are subject to a duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

That the exemption in favor of animals from the *United States* was created by the Order in Council of 13th May last, hence he conceives that Mr. *Christie* is intituled to the prayer of his petition, subject as aforesaid to sub-section 2 of Sec. 43 in each case individually.

The Committee on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs advise that the suggestions submitted in the foregoing Report of the Commissioner be approved and acted on.

Certified.

(Signed)

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk P. C.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Ottawa,  
Thursday, 13th August, 1868.

*Present :*

His Excellency the Governor General,  
In Council.

Whereas, by an Act passed in the 29th year of Her Majesty's Reign intituled "An Act "to provide against the introduction and spreading of disorders affecting certain animals" authority is given to the Governor in Council to take such measures as may appear to be necessary, in order to prevent the introduction of contagious or infecting disorders affecting cattle and other animals, and to check such disorders from spreading if introduced.

And whereas a contagious disease or epidemic affecting horned cattle prevails in many parts of the *United States of America*, and is increasing and extending its ravages; And whereas it is expedient, in order to prevent the introduction of the same into the Provinces of *Quebec* and *Ontario*, heretofore constituting the Province of *Canada*, that the importation of horned cattle from the *United States of America*, should be prohibited.

His Excellency in Council, on the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and under the authority given by the said Act, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the date hereof, and until this Order shall have been altered or revoked, the importation from the *United States of America*, or introduction therefrom into the Provinces of *Quebec* and *Ontario*, heretofore constituting the Province of *Canada*, or into any part thereof, of horned cattle, be and the same is hereby prohibited.

Certified,

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk P. C.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Ottawa,  
Thursday, 1st October, 1868.

*Present :*

His Excellency, The Governor General In Council.

Whereas it has been represented to His Excellency through the Board of Agriculture of the Province of *Ontario* that the contagious diseases or epidemic affecting horned cattle, which recently prevailed in many parts of the *United States of America*, has almost entirely disappeared, and it is therefore expedient that the Order in Council of the 13th of August last, prohibiting the importation or introduction of horned cattle from the said *United States of America* into the Provinces of *Quebec* and *Ontario*, be revoked, and the importation of horned cattle into *Canada* permitted under certain Regulations hereinafter mentioned.

His Excellency in Council, on the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture, and under the provisions of the Act 29 Vic., Cap. 15, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that on and from and after the 8th day of October instant, the Order in Council of the 13th day of August last, prohibiting the importation of horned cattle from the said *United States of America*, into the Provinces of *Quebec* and *Ontario*, shall be and the same is hereby revoked.

His Excellency in Council, under the authority aforesaid, has further been pleased to make the following regulations, that is to say:—

On, from and after the said eighth day of October instant, all cattle intended to be imported or introduced into the Province of *Ontario*, at the ports of *Windsor* and *Sarnia*, shall, previous to their introduction, be inspected by such person or persons as may be appointed for that purpose and whose permission shall be obtained before such cattle shall be allowed to proceed to their destination.

All Railway Companies conveying such cattle shall be and they are hereby required to cause the cars used for the conveyance of the same to be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected immediately after the removal of the cattle therefrom.

These regulations shall remain in force until the first day of November next, and no longer.

Certified,

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk P. C.

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## M E S S A G E.

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JOHN YOUNG.

His Excellency the Governor General transmits, for the information of the House of Commons, certain documents on the subject of Immigration.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Ottawa, 26th April, 1869.

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COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 21st September, 1868.

On a communication from the Honorable *P. J. O. Chauveau* on behalf of the Government of the Province of *Quebec*, bringing under consideration the important subject of Immigration which the Constitution assigns in a certain sense to the concurrent action of the Federal and Local Governments.

The Honorable the Minister of Agriculture reports that it is of paramount importance, that steps be taken to define the powers and duties of the General and Local Governments respectively, connected with the subject of Immigration, and settle the question of expenditure involved therein.

That to enable legislation to be had thereon at the next meeting of the respective Legislatures, and before the coming season of Immigration, action should be taken thereon at an early date.

That the Conference suggested by the Hon. Mr. *Chauveau*, at which each Government might be represented by one of its Members, appears to him, the Minister, to be the best mode of attaining the object desired.

He therefore recommends that such a Conference be called, and that a Member of this Council be appointed as a Delegate thereto.

The Committee concur in the above recommendation, and advise that the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture be appointed Delegate to the conference on behalf of this Government.

Certified,

W. H. LEE,

Clerk P. C.

To the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture and Statistics,  
&c., &c., &c.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

Ottawa, 2nd October, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the Honorable Minister of Agriculture has appointed the nineteenth day of October next, for the meeting of the Conference to be held under the Order in Council of the 27th September last in relation to the question of Immigration.

I am in consequence instructed to request you to communicate the matter to the local Governments.

I enclose four copies of the Order in Council aforesaid, being one for each Province. \*

I have, &c.,

J. C. TACHE,

Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

To the Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces.

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COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council approved by His Excellency the Administrator in Council on the 18th December, 1868.

On a memorandum dated 30th November, 1868, from the Honorable the Minister of Justice, submitting for Your Excellency's consideration a Minute of the arrangements provisionally come to by the Delegates appointed by the Governments of *Canada, Ontario, Quebec* and *New Brunswick*, respectively, on the subject of Immigration, and recommending that such Minute, hereunto appended, receive Your Excellency's sanction.

The Committee concur in the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, and, if sanctioned by Your Excellency, advise that the same be communicated to the respective Governments of *Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*.

Certified,

W. H. LEE,  
Clerk P. C.

To the Honorable  
The Minister of Agriculture, &c., &c., &c.

At a meeting of Delegates from the Government of *Canada*, and the Provincial Governments of *Ontario, Quebec* and *New Brunswick*, on the 30th October, 1868, on the subject of Immigration, there were present:—

Sir *John A. Macdonald*, K. C. B., and the Hon. *J. C. Chapais*,  
on behalf of the Government of the Dominion.

The Hon. *John Carling* and the Hon. *E. B. Wood*,  
on behalf of the Government of *Ontario*,

The Hon. *P. J. O. Chauveau* and the Hon. *Christopher Dunkin*,  
on behalf of the Government of *Quebec*.

The Hon. *A. R. Wetmore*, and the Hon. Mr. *Beckwith*,  
on behalf of the Government of *New Brunswick*.

After full discussion of the subject, the following propositions were agreed to, subject to the approval of the respective Governments:—

As the General Government receives the Emigrant Tax and is charged with the Administration of the Quarantine Laws and the establishment and maintenance of Marine Hospitals, and must of necessity be the means of communication with Her Majesty's Government on all the matters affecting emigration, it is agreed:—

1st. That the General Government shall establish and maintain at its expense an efficient Emigration Office. at *London, England*, and such other places in the United Kingdom, as the Government may from time to time think proper,

2nd. That it shall also establish at least one agency on the continent of Europe, and as many more as it may from time to time deem expedient.

3rd. That it shall defray all expenses connected with the Quarantine establishments at *Quebec, Halifax* and *St. John, New Brunswick*.

4th. That it shall maintain and defray the expenses of Immigration Offices at *Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Halifax* and *St. John, New Brunswick* and also at *Miramichi* or some other points contiguous to the line of the proposed Intercolonial Railway.

5th. That it shall, if need be, apply to the Parliament of *Canada* annually, for a grant in aid of Immigration generally.

6th. That the several Provinces on their part shall establish an efficient system of Emigrant Agency within their respective Territories, and shall connect it, as much as possible, with a liberal policy for the settlement and colonization of the uncultivated lands.

7th. That in addition to the European agencies of *Canada*, each Province may appoint such agents in Europe or elsewhere as they think proper, and that such agents shall be duly accredited by the General Government.

8th. That each Province shall transmit from time to time to the Department of Immigration of *Canada*, and to the agents of *Canada* in *Europe*, full information as to its system of colonization and settlement, the lands assigned for free grants to settlers, if any, and the condition of such grants, together with all such information as may be deemed important for the promotion of Immigration.

9th. That in order to prevent disappointment on the part of intending Emigrants, and to insure correct information, no Province shall alter the terms and conditions proposed to be so conveyed to the General Government and the European agents without due and reasonable notice, and that if possible such information should be prepared during the winter in each year, and be in force, without any restrictive change, for the ensuing season of navigation.

10. That each Government shall appoint a Delegate to meet at *Ottawa*, for the purpose of mutual conference, and for the better carrying out an efficient system at least once a quarter in each year.

11. That such Legislation as may be required to carry this arrangement into effect shall be submitted to the respective Legislatures concerned at their first Session.

The within correctly sets forth the agreement come to at the Emigration Conference held at *Ottawa* on 30th October, 1868.

E. B. WOOD,  
JOHN CARLING,  
PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU.  
CHRISTR. DUNKIN.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
*Ottawa*, 21st January, 1869.

(Copy.)

SIR,—In an Order in Council, dated the 18th of last month, it is amongst other things settled that the Agency of Immigration in *England* shall be established in *London*.

Therefore I am directed to instruct you to take steps to move your office from *Wolverhampton* to some convenient place in *London*. Your new quarters should be decent and well situated, without, however, entailing extravagant expenses. The sum of \$500 will be forwarded to you by Mr. *Stefford* to defray the expenses connected with your removal.

Please take advice from the Honorable Sir *George Etienne Cartier* and the Honorable Mr. *McDougall*, if they are still in *London*, when you go there, for your arrangements, and you may also consult Mr. *Grant*, of the Grand Trunk Company's Office, as to the best to select, and the most economical way of procuring a decent fitting office.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. C. TACHE,  
Dep. Min. of Agr.

Wm. Dixon, Esq.,  
Canada Emigration Agent,  
*Wolverhampton, England*.

(959—Copy.—No. 646.)

OTTAWA, 23rd January, 1869.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 19th instant, I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Province of *Quebec*, stating, by desire of the Lieutenant Governor of that Province, that the minute of the arrangement provisionally come to by the Delegates appointed by the Governments of *Canada*, *Ontario*, *Quebec* and *New Brunswick*, respectively, on the subject of Immigration, had been submitted to and had been met with the approbation of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. A. MEREDITH,  
Under Secretary of State.

J. C. Taché, Esq.,  
Deputy Minister of Agriculture, *Ottawa*.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
*Quebec*, 20th January, 1869.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of *Quebec*, to inform you that he has submitted to his Council the Copy of the Order in Council of His Excellency

the Administrator of *Canada*, and a Copy of the Minute mentioned in the said Order on the subject of the Conference between the Federal Government and the Local Governments in relation to Immigration, and that the contents thereof met the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

I have, &c.,

PH. J. JOLICOEUR,  
Assistant Secretary

The Hon. the Secretary of State,  
For the Provinces, *Ottawa*.

(991.—Copy.—No. 640)

OTTAWA, 6th February, 1869.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 19th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Province of *Ontario*, communicating the approval of the Government of that Province, of the Minute of the Delegates of the General and Local Governments on the subject of Immigration adopted at their conference held on the 30th of October last.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) HECTOR LANGEVIN,  
Secretary of State.

J. C. Taché, Esq.,  
Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Statistics.

(Copy—827—68)

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

*Toronto*, 1st. February, 1869.

SIR,—I am commanded by the Lieutenant Governor of this Province to inform you that having had under careful consideration your letter of the 22nd December and its enclosures, namely: a copy of the Minutes of the proceedings had by the Delegates, from the Government of the Dominion, and from the Provincial Governments of *Ontario*, *Quebec* and *New Brunswick*. at a Conference held at *Ottawa* on the 30th October, 1868, to consider the subject of Immigration, and a copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Administrator in Council on the 18th December, 1868, having further relation to the subject, he approves on behalf of the propositions drawn up and agreed to at the Conference.

I am further commanded to announce to you for the information of His Excellency the Governor General that an appropriation of \$10,000 (ten thousand dollars) has been made by the Legislature of *Ontario*, in aid of Immigration for the year 1869.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) THOS. C. PATTERSON,  
Asst. Secretary,

The Honorable  
The Secretary of State (Provinces),  
*Ottawa*.

OTTAWA, 13th February, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose you a copy of a letter of the Provincial Secretary of the Province of *New Brunswick*, under date of the 1st instant, communicating the decision of the Government of that Province in relation to the Minute respecting Immigration, adopted at the Conference held between the Federal Government and the Local Governments, on the 30th October last.

I have, &c.,

HECTOR LANGEVIN,  
Secretary of State.

J. C. Taché, Esq.,  
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

(Copy.)

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Fredericton, N. B., 1st February, 1869.

SIR,—The Minute of the arrangements provisionally come to by the Delegates appointed by the Governments of *Canada, Ontario, Quebec* and *New Brunswick*, respectively on the subject of Immigration, was submitted to the Lieutenant Governor of *New Brunswick*, in Council, on the 9th day of January last, when it was ordered as follows:—

“The Council confirm the action of the Delegates at *Ottawa*, on the 30th October, 1868, with the proviso that it may not be convenient for *New Brunswick* to be represented every three months at *Ottawa*, possibly not more than twice a year; and they do not consider any legislation in this Province necessary at the present time to carry out the arrangement entered into.”

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

JOHN A. BECKWITH.

Hon. H. L. Langevin, C. B.,  
Secretary of State, *Ottawa*.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
*Ottawa*, 22nd February, 1869.

SIR,—Conformably to the arrangement provisionally come to by the Delegates of the General and Local Governments, and subsequently adopted by an Order dated the 18th December, 1868, of the Governor General in his Privy Council, and by the Local Governments, it is desired that a meeting of Delegates should take place as soon as practicable.

I am therefore directed by the Honorable Minister of Agriculture, to request you to have the goodness to communicate with the Governments of *Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick* and *Nova Scotia*, with the view of inviting a conference of Delegates of the said Governments to be held at *Ottawa* on the 10th of March now forthcoming.

The main object of the meeting would be to render the Federal Government through the Minister of Agriculture, possessed of all information relating to the proposed measures of settlement for the wild Lands in each Province, as also the intention of each of the Local Governments as regards help to be given to Immigrants.

As a large emigration is anticipated for the next season, it is desirable that the Minister of Agriculture should be furnished with a list of available lands, with copies of the laws and rules laid down for their settlement, with maps and other information at as early a period as possible, in order to acquaint in time the intending emigrants of the advantages offered to them by each of the Provinces, such information being destined to be immediately disseminated in the British Isles, and on the Continent of *Europe*.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

J. C. TAGHE

The Honorable the Secretary of State  
For the Provinces, *Ottawa*.

D'y Minister of Agriculture.

*Ottawa*, 3rd March, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter from the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of *Nova Scotia*, under date the 16th February, communicating the decision of the Government of that Province on the subject of the Minute respecting Immigration, adopted at the conference held on the 30th October last.

I have, &c.,

E. A. MEREDITH,

Under Secretary of State.

J. C. Taché, Esq.,  
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.



## GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

*Hulifax, Nova Scotia, 16th February, 1869.*

SIR,—Having in accordance with the wish expressed in your Despatch (No. 949) of January 21st, called the attention of my Council to the proposed arrangements concerning Immigration, a copy of which was enclosed in your Despatch (No. 906) of December 22nd. I have the honor to state for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, that in a minute submitted to me this day my Council inform me that “While fully admitting the value of a well-directed effort on behalf of Immigration, they have to express their regret that in the present financial condition of the Province, with the limited amount at the disposal of the Legislature, they are not in a condition to co-operate in the enlarged scheme of Immigration recommended at a meeting of Delegates held at *Ottawa* on the 30th October last.”

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

HASTINGS DOYLE.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces,  
&c., &c., &c.*Ottawa, 10th March, 1869.*

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 22nd February last, I have the honor to enclose copy of a letter of the Provincial Secretary of the Province of *Quebec*, on the subject of the conference which is to take place on the 10th instant.

I have, &amp;c.,

E. A. MEREDITH,  
Under Secretary of State.J. C. Taché, Esquire,  
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

## SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

*Quebec, 5th March, 1869.*

SIR,—I am directed by the Lieutenant Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 22nd February last, in which you inform him that a Conference on Immigration is to take place at *Ottawa* on the tenth of this month.

I regret to inform you, that all the members of the Government being at present occupied in the Local Legislature which is to sit for several weeks to come, it will be impossible for them to be present at the Conference.

Measures have been presented in our Legislature, by the Government, in relation to the sale of Crown Lands, and Colonization, so soon as they shall have been adopted, and reprinted with amendments that may have been made to them, that copies will be forwarded, which you will have the goodness to submit to the Members of the Conference.

I have, &amp;c.

P. J. O. CHAUVEAU.

The Honorable the Secretary of State,  
For the Provinces, *Ottawa*.*Ottawa, 11th March, 1869.*

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose a copy of a telegraphic despatch from the Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of *Nova Scotia*, in relation to the Conference which was to have taken place on the tenth instant.

I have the honor, &amp;c.,

E. A. MEREDITH,  
Under Secretary of State.J. C. Taché, Esquire,  
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

(Copy,)

Ottawa, 10th March, 1869.

By telegraph from *Halifax* to *E. A. Meredith*, A. S. S.

✓ No delegate on Immigration will attend from *Nova Scotia*, but information will be supplied when prepared.

(Signed,)

HARRY MOODY.

(Copy,)

Ottawa, 16th March, 1869.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, to request you to have the kindness to inform the Provincial Governments of *Quebec*, *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*, that at a conference recently held in this city, at which the Honorable Provincial Secretary for *Ontario* was present as a Delegate for his Province, an understanding has been arrived at to the effect that in order to carry out the arrangements agreed upon by the General and Local Governments on the subject of Immigration, the different Provinces were to furnish in pamphlets or other form to this Department all information they are desirous of laying before the emigrating public in the British Isles and on the continent of *Europe*, such documents to be distributed by the Canadian Emigration Agent, now residing in *London*, and by another agent who is to be immediately appointed for the continent.

It has been further agreed that the Provincial authorities are to inform the General Government through this Department as to the course they intend to adopt, relating to the destitute Emigrants who are likely to be sent to *Canada* in great numbers during the forthcoming season, the understanding being that each Province should support the expenses of land transport and other succor to such of those emigrants who are destined to settle within the limits of its territory.

I am also directed to pray you to impress on the mind of the Provincial authorities the necessity of a prompt action in the matter above referred to.

The mode in which each Government intends to manage the expenses of temporary support and land transport, is also a subject of vast importance, whether the sums devoted from time to time for these objects by the local Executives are to be intrusted to the Agents of the Federal Government, and by them made use of to the best advantage, or whether in the case of land transport, especially contracts, are to be entered upon by the local Governments with the Railway or other Companies, into whose hands the Emigration Agents of *Quebec*, *Montreal* and other places, should surrender the care of the Emigrants after being cleared of Quarantine and safely landed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

J. C. TACHE,

Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

The Honorable the Secretary of State,  
For the Provinces, *Ottawa*.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
*Ottawa*, 25th March, 1869.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable Minister of Agriculture, to inform you that Mr. *E. Simays* has been appointed Emigrant Agent, in virtue of an Order in Council, which reads as follows:

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the PRIVY COUNCIL, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 18th day of March, 1869.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, the Committee advise that Mr. *E. Simays* be temporarily appointed as an Assistant to Mr. *Dixon*, the present Emigrant Agent in *London*, Mr. *Simays* to be employed on the Continent of *Europe*, to promote Emigration to *Canada* from the different European Countries, according to instructions which shall be given him from time to time, and under the general control of Mr.

*Dixon*, at a salary not to exceed Eight Hundred Dollars per annum, and actual travelling expenses.

(Certified,)

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk Privy Council.

Mr. *Simays* will proceed to *Europe* with as little delay as possible, and will call on you at *London*, in order to arrange affairs in accordance with the written instructions which he will carry with him, and of which a copy is to be furnished to you.

Before the adoption of a new law of Immigration and a thorough settlement of the relative duties of the Dominion and local Governments on the subject of Emigration, which is made of concurrent jurisdiction by the "British North American Act," the Honorable Minister of Agriculture cannot take the responsibility of forwarding to you documents the details of which cannot constitutionally be known to him, except on being furnished with them by the Local Governments.

Pending final arrangements in accordance with an understanding already arrived at in Conferences which have taken place between Lielegates of the several local Governments and of *Canada*, you may possibly receive from some of the local Governments, pamphlets, placards, maps or other documents, which you will make use of according to the wishes expressed and advise this Department of the reception of such documentary informations and afterwards furnish a Report of your proceedings in relation thereto.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

Wm. Dixon, Esquire,

Canadian Emigration Agent,

*Adams' Street, Adelphi, London, England.*

J. C. TACKE,

Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

*Ottawa, 6th April, 1869.*

SIR,—Your duties as Agent of Emigration on the Continent of *Europe*, in connection with the Canadian Agency in *London*, shall consist in acquainting yourself with the prospects of engaging Emigration from the several Countries, towards any part of the Territory of the Provinces of *Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*, and in furnishing intending Emigrants, Companies and the European public in general all information which may tend to promote Emigration.

Your knowledge of *Canada*, of its climate, of its soil, of its many resources, and your knowledge of several of the countries of Northern *Europe*, and of the languages of the people by which they are inhabited, will dictate to you the best way of accomplishing your important mission; to those sources of information which are personal, you will have to add the careful study of the documents written both in the English, French and German languages, furnished by the Department, a certain number of which are handed to you for distribution.

It is expected that the Local Governments of the Provinces, will soon issue new publications, especially relating to the laws, regulations, and mode of settlement adopted by them for the disposal of their wild lands; these documents when forwarded to you, you will distribute and generally deal with in conformity with the wishes expressed by the respective Government by which they will be issued.

It is the desire of the Honorable Minister of Agriculture, that you should locate your office in one of the following towns, viz. :—*Hamburg, Bremen, Amsterdam* or *Antwerp*, and for the selection of one of these cities for your general quarters, you will consult with Mr. *Dixon*, the *London* Agent, of whom you are the Assistant for the Continent, to decide between you as may be deemed best according to circumstances. But at the same time that you are to have a fixed place of residence it is expected that the greater part of your time should be employed in travelling, in order to ascertain from what parts of Northern *Europe* the emigration is likely to be drawn, and there to make *Canada* known and appreciated, and to give to any one requiring such general and other information as you may become possessed of from time to time.

You will proceed on your voyage as soon as your necessary arrangements are made, and direct yourself to *London*, where you will confer with Mr. *Dixon*, as heretofore stated, and then reach your selected quarters.

An advance of money will be furnished to you by the general accountant of the Emigration branch of this Department, Mr. *Stafford*, in *Quebec*, from whom you will receive general information on distances, modes of conveyance, prices of transport, and of articles of use and consumption and such like as are sought for by intending emigrants and enquiries generally.

Your remittances in *Europe* will be made to you through the *London* agency, at which an entry will be made against you of the advance furnished by Mr. *Stafford* to be accounted for by receipts for salary and detailed accounts of travelling expenses.

You will from time to time report to this Department through the *London* agency, or if required to save time, directly to this Department. These reports of yours shall contain amongst other things a statement of your proceedings, the state of the public mind ascertained during your visits, as regards *Canada*, statistical data concerning the number of Emigrants leaving every year the different European countries, their destination and the means they carry with them to the new home of their choice, and general remarks on which in your opinion it would be best calculated to direct a stream of emigration towards our shores.

It is hoped that with the knowledge acquired by many years of residence both in *Europe* and in *Canada*, with the acquaintance which you have had occasion to make with the general subject of emigration, in your previous studies of the question, and in your present visit to the Department, and with such information as you will collect both at the principal office in *Quebec*, and at the *London* Agency during your impending visit to these two places you will be able to do all that can be possibly done for the object intended.

You need not be told that while you are to do all you can to popularise emigration to *Canada*, you are not nevertheless to lay before the emigrating public extravagant expectations which could not be realized; the man who abandons the country of his birth, all his former earthly associations to go and trust a distant land in order to better the future of himself and family is entitled to be told the truth, and to be shewn things as they are with the many and solid advantages, but also with their disadvantages and little drawbacks. Such an honest policy is besides being honest, in the long run, also the most profitable policy.

I remain, Sir, with the best wishes for the success of your mission,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

J. C. TACHÉ,  
Dep. M. of Agriculture.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

Ottawa, 7th April, 1869.

SIR,—Mr. *Simays*, your assistant, as continental Agent, whose nomination has been before announced to you, will shortly leave *Canada* for *England*, and on arrival at *London*, will immediately report himself to you, and confer with you as to his present mission, in accordance with the instructions given him, of which a copy will be deposited by him in your office. An advance of \$800 has been made to Mr. *Simays*, \$300 on his salary, and \$500 on his travelling expenses; as remittances are to be made to him by you, please enter the said sum against him, to be accounted for by receipts for payments of salary and travelling accounts.

I have no doubt that you will give Mr. *Simays* all the information he may require, and render him all the assistance in your power.

I honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

J. C. TACHÉ,  
Dep. M. of A.

Wm. Dixon,

Canadian Emigration Agent,

No. 11, Adam Street, Adelphi, London.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
Ottawa, 16th April, 1869.

SIR,—As the time of the arrival of Immigrants is approaching, I am directed to furnish you with general instructions concerning your functions of Emigrant Agent, as long as the laws formerly in existence and yet so in your Province are not repealed by a Dominion Statute, you are bound of course to be directed by the exigencies of the said laws whenever the case occurs in which a special requirement is enacted.

On the arrival of each party of immigrants, you are to meet them on board the ship and enquire from them about their health, the treatment they have received from the hands of the master and crew, of their actual pressing wants and of their destination, in order to afford them protection and advice.

You are not, however to allow any distribution of food, any hospital lodging, nor any land passage, except in cases of actual hardship and your expenses in so doing must be restricted within the limits of the contingents granted for your station.

You will be kind enough to report to this Department, from time to time and especially when anything of an unusual character happens.

I forward to you some printed publications formerly distributed for the benefit of the Emigrating public by the former Province of *Canada*, as a matter of general information, and I advise you to collect from *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick* similar publications which may have been published there, but you are aware that by the "*British North America Act*," the subject of Immigration is made one of concurrent jurisdiction between the Local Governments and the Government of the Canadian Confederation. In consequence of which an understanding, pending the enactment of a law, has been arrived at, by which the Local Governments are to furnish all informations relating to their respective Province and to assume the expenses of transport and settlement of Immigrants destined for their respective territory.

You are authorised to visit at your convenience, the Emigration Office, at *St. John, New Brunswick*, where you may, in a very short time, acquaint yourself with the routine of the business of an Emigration Agency, and you are permitted, consequently, to charge the actual expenses of such visit on your contingencies, Mr. *Shives*, our agent in *St. John*, I am sure, will give you all information in his power.

The following is the estimate of the annual expenses allowed for your station, estimates which are not, under any circumstances and for any purpose, to be exceeded by the expenditure, without a special written authority having been obtained beforehand from the Department.

Salary of Agent.....	\$800
Rent of Office.....	80
Contingencies.....	130
	\$1,010

Your salary commences with the date of your appointment, namely, the 18th of March last. These sums when due are to be paid by quarterly or other periods by the Dominion Paymaster at *St. John*, with whom you can agree upon a mode of effecting remittances.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

J. C. TACHE  
Dept. M. of A.

## RETURN

To an Address of THE SENATE, dated 21st May, 1869; For a Statement shewing the amount expended upon the Government Vessel called the "Druid," and her management, since the 1st July, 1867, up to the 1st May, 1869, distinguishing expenses on Hull and Spars from those upon outfit and provisions, and those from wages, and how much for miscellaneous expenses. Also, a copy of all correspondence connected with the change of Masters, and all papers connected with any accident or damage sustained by the "Druid."

By Command.

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,

*Secretary of State.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,  
Ottawa, 7th June, 1869.

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

# RETURN

To an ADDRESS of THE SENATE, dated 5th May, 1869; For a detailed Statement of the Expense incurred in keeping up the Parliament and Departmental Buildings at Ottawa, from the 30th day of June, 1867, to the 30th day of June, 1868, including the Salaries of the Superintendent, Employés and Watchmen in charge of the same; specifying, in detail, the total amount expended in fitting up, making alterations, grading grounds, lighting, heating, ventilating, furnishing, and all other expenses incurred on the said Public Buildings, or in the maintenance thereof.

By command.

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,

*Secretary of State.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,  
Ottawa, 4th June, 1869.

RETURN to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, of 5th May, 1869, praying for a Detailed Statement of the Expenses incurred by that House in keeping up the same, from 30th June, 1867, to 30th June, 1868.

	\$	cts.
Night watchmen (four in number) .....	1,650	00
F. X. Morel, for carpentry work .....	888	10
Engineer and his assistants .....	1,617	42
Ottawa Gas Company.....	3,041	45
Heuback, for grate coal.....	121	17
Samuel Skinner, Junr., for upholstery work.....	483	55
William Donohue, for removing snow.....	386	00
James McCarron, for fire-wood .....	3,335	48
T. & W. Hunton, for dry goods.....	1,017	16
George Russell, for repairs to plaster-work.....	34	00
George Seale, for cabinet work.....	124	00
Blyth & Kerr, for hardware and gas-fitter's work, &c.....	341	91
R. & A. Angus, for cabinet work.....	183	50
Samuel Rogers, furniture for Members' dining saloon.....	479	35
Réne Kimber, allowance for painting and papering.....	250	00
William McKay, for painting and papering.....	1,086	26
	<b>\$15,039</b>	<b>35</b>

(Attest,) J. F. TAYLOR,  
Clerk of the Senate.

RETURN to an Address of the Senate of the 5th May, 1869, for a Detailed Statement of the Expenses incurred by the House of Commons in keeping up the same, from 30th June, 1867, to the 1st July, 1868.

	\$	cts.
Fuel.....	4,773	84
Ottawa Gas Company.....	6,758	82
Engineers, assistants, &c.....	2,229	87
Gas man.....	66	25
Watchmen .....	1,581	00
House carpenter's wages and materials furnished ..	925	95
Removing snow .....	125	00
Upholsterer's work.....	266	96
Repairing plaster and cement on floors.....	157	85
Oil for machinery, boiler-house .....	46	83
Painting, papering, &c.....	581	89
Furniture .....	687	75
Carpets, oil cloth, and cocoa matting.....	1,085	91
Blyth & Kerr, for articles furnished, and repairs to heating and ventilating apparatus.....	1,313	42
	<b>\$20,601</b>	<b>34</b>

WM. B. LINDSAY,  
Clerk of the Commons.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,  
The Clerk's Office,  
31st May, 1869.



OTTAWA, June 4th, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herewith a Statement called for by an Address of the Senate, dated 5th May, 1869, shewing the expense incurred in keeping up the Parliament and Departmental Buildings at Ottawa, from the 30th June, 1867, to the 30th June, 1868, &c., by this Department.

The address is also returned herewith.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
F. BRAUN,  
Secretary.

E. Parent, Esq.,  
Under Secretary of State for Canada,  
Ottawa.

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS, OTTAWA.

FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1868.

## STATEMENT of Expenditure by Department of Public Works.

	\$	cts.
Construction .....	49,231	57
New furniture and carpets .....	7,670	97
Salary of draughtsman and architect designing furniture and seeing to necessary repairs, eight months.....	800	00
Repairs and maintenance .....	2,651	00
Removals from block to block and office to office, with repairs connected therewith.....	1,047	15
	\$61,400	69

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS OF CANADA,  
June, 1869.

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS, OTTAWA.

FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1868.

## STATEMENT of Expenditure by the Accountant of Contingencies and Superintendent of Public Buildings.

	\$	cts.
Fuel .....	10,229	53
Gas fittings .....	793	86
Gas and coal oil.....	967	25
Painting, &c.....	1,271	47
Grading grounds, &c.....	372	90
<b>BOILER HOUSES.</b>		
Engineers and firemen .....	3,695	74
Day watchmen .....	730	00
Night watchmen.....	730	00
	\$18,790	75
Removal of snow, &c.....	1,250	00
	\$20,040	75

THOS. ROSS,  
Accountant of Contingencies.

Ottawa, 4th June, 1869.

# RETURN

To an ADDRESS OF THE SENATE, dated 19th May, 1869; For, 1st, a complete and detailed Estimate of the sums required for the completion of the Parliament Buildings, including the Library and the Central Tower; for the execution of the works (if any) required to complete the Departmental Buildings, and for enclosing with walls and railings, or otherwise, and embellishing the grounds thereof; and

2nd. A detailed Estimate of the probable annual cost of maintaining the said Buildings and Grounds, when so completed and embellished, according to the plans and specifications already approved, in good order and repair in every respect.

By command.

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,

*Secretary of State.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

Ottawa, 11th June, 1869:

ESTIMATED Cost of the Works necessary to complete the Parliament and  
Departmental Buildings and Grounds, Ottawa.

	\$
Completion of Library Building, estimated at the rates given in contract with R. H. McGreevy.....	145,000
Interior fittings and furnishing of Library.....	26,000
Finishing main tower, clock, &c.....	16,500
Add 15 per cent for contingencies and superintendence.....	28,125
	\$215,625
Fencing, railing and gates.....	\$48,000
Basins, fountains, gate lodge, grounds and terrace wall.....	85,100
	133,100
	\$348,725

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,  
Ottawa, 10th June, 1869.

DETAILS OF ITEMS.

	\$
<i>Fencing, Railing and Gates—Approximate Estimate.</i>	
950 cubic yards masonry in dwarf wall and foundations.....	3,800
3,400 superficial feet Nepean facing.....	850
5,666 cubic yards block limestone, coping course.....	2,266
6,000 superficial feet cutting do.....	1,800
1,700 lineal feet setting do.....	212
<i>Gate Pillars of Ohio Sand Stone.</i>	
1,800 cubic feet stone.....	1,800
Cutting and setting.....	822
<i>Iron Railing, Panels, &amp;c., fixed.</i>	
1,700 lineal feet.....	10,200
Three large entrance gates.....	2,400
Six small do.....	2,400
<i>Excavation for Wall Foundation.</i>	
3,000 cubic yards hard clay.....	1,500
	\$28,050
<i>Fencing East and West Limits.</i>	
For 1,300 feet dwarf wall limestone.....	\$6,176
Terminating pillars, Ohio stone.....	374
Two small gates, &c.....	200
Iron railing, plain Gothic pattern, 1,300 feet.....	5,200
Excavation rock, say 1,200 cubic yards.....	1,500
	13,450
	\$41,500
Contingencies and superintendence.....	6,500
	\$48,000
<i>Basins, Fountains, Gate Lodge, Grounds and Terrace Wall—Approximate Estimate.</i>	
Large central basin in quadrangle, cut stone masonry, excavation in rock, cement bottom, water pipes laid down from Parliament Block, waste pipes to nearest drainage, plumbing, &c.....	13,000
Two smaller circular basins.....	5,500
Fountains.....	15,000
Gate house of Ohio stone.....	6,000
Leveling and improvement of grounds, roads, paths, planting trees, shrubs, &c.....	20,000
Terrace wall of Ohio stone, with large flight of entrance steps.....	14,500
	74,000
Add 15 per cent. for contingencies and superintendence.....	11,100
	\$85,100

ESTIMATED Cost of Maintenance of the Parliament and Departmental Buildings,  
Ottawa, for one year.

Heating and supply of water.....	\$ 30,000
Ordinary repairs, fittings and furniture .....	15,500
Maintenance of walks, roads, grounds, fences, &c.....	5,500
Gas for three blocks of buildings.....	10,000
	\$61,000

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,  
Ottawa, 10th June, 1869.

DETAILS OF ITEMS.

<i>Ordinary Repairs, Fittings and Furniture.</i>	\$
Assistant architect in charge of buildings, say.....	1,000
Staff of joiners and cabinet-makers .....	4,500
Lumber, \$1,500, hardware, \$750; contingencies of work-shops, \$500.....	2,750
One jobbing mason, bricklayer, 313 days, at \$2.....	626
One laborer attending mason, do \$1.....	313
Building materials, mortar, lime, &c., allow.....	250
Repairing the roofs of the three buildings, new metal, new slates, solder and labor.....	1,000
Plumber and gas fitter.....	1,000
Painter and glazier.....	1,500
Electric bells.....	200
New furniture, carpets, matting, &c.....	2,361
	\$15,500
<i>Maintenance of Walks, Roads, Grounds, Fences, &amp;c.</i>	\$
Head gardner .....	720
Five men for six summer months, at \$30 per month.....	900
Three night watchmen, 365 days, each at \$1.....	1,095
One gate keeper.....	300
Six men, winter service, clearing snow from sidewalks and roofs of Public Buildings, each 181 days, at \$1.....	1,086
Horse and cart service, summer and winter, say 500 days, at \$1.50.....	750
Tools, implements, plants, seeds, &c .....	649
	\$5,500

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,  
Ottawa, June 10th, 1869.

# RETURN

To An Address of The Senate, dated 21st May, 1869; for an account of all Square Pine Timber, Logs, Plank, Scantling and Boards shipped to the United States of America, from each of the respective Provinces now forming the Dominion of Canada, in each year, from 16th March, 1863, to 1866, inclusive, and also from 16th March, 1866, to the 16th March, 1869, inclusive, reducing the whole quantities to superficial feet of inch thickness.

By command.

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,

*Secretary of State.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,  
Ottawa, 25th May, 1869.

STATEMENT shewing the quantity of the undermentioned Timber exported to the United States, from the several Provinces, now forming the Dominion of Canada, during the years below specified.

## PROVINCES OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

ARTICLES.	Year ending 31st Dec., 1863.	Fiscal year ending 30th June, 1865.	Fiscal year ending 30th June, 1866.	Fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867.	Fiscal year ending 30th June, 1868.
White Pine, Sup. feet board measure....	24,263,040	21,683,040	18,941,760	20,611,200	11,604,480
Red Pine, do	549,120	72,000	86,400	1,317,600	104,160
Oak, do	5,990,440	9,140,160	3,439,680	4,549,920	3,277,440
Deals, do	107,250	35,750	561,000	335,500	27,500
Plank and Boards, do	296,342,000	329,245,000	460,855,000	504,336,000	553,708,000
Scantling do	2,378,000	1,482,000	1,469,000	2,579,000	3,812,000
Total .....	329,629,850	361,657,950	485,352,840	533,729,220	572,533,580

## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

ARTICLES.	Year ending 30th Sept., 1863.	Year ending 30th Sept., 1864.	Year ending 30th Sept., 1865.	Year ending 30th Sept., 1866.	Year ending 30th June, 1868.
White Pine, Sup. feet board measure... } Red Pine, do } Oak, do } Deals, do } Plank and Boards, do } Scantling, do }	31,680	84,000	72,000	.....	.....
.....	.....	21,000	.....	.....	476,285
.....	7,650,000	5,563,659	4,772,653	8,565,066	7,180,000
.....	.....	52,000	.....	.....	20,000
Total.....	7,681,680	5,725,659	4,844,653	8,565,066	7,676,285

## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

ARTICLES.	Year ending 31st Dec., 1863.	Year ending 31st Dec., 1864.	Year ending 31st Dec., 1865.	Year ending 31st Dec., 1866.	Fiscal year ending 30th June, 1868.
White Pine, Sup. feet, board measure... } Red Pine, do } Oak, do } Deals, do } Plank and Boards, do } Scantling, do }	38,880	.....	.....	90,720	.....
.....	253,250	2,464,470	9,538,465	3,314,000	1,617,000
.....	12,129,000	13,846,779	19,759,327	24,284,000	13,932,111
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,493,000
Total .....	12,421,130	16,311,249	29,297,792	27,688,720	17,042,111

STATEMENT shewing the quantity of the undermentioned Timber exported to the United States, from the several Provinces now forming the Dominion of Canada, during the years below specified.—*Co tinued.*

TOTAL SUPERFICIAL FEET, BOARD MEASURE.

Ontario and Quebec.....	329,629,850	361,657,950	485,352,840	533,729,220	572,533,580
Nova Scotia .....	7,681,680	5,725,659	4,844,653	8,565,066	7,676,285
New Brunswick.....	12,421,130	16,311,249	29,297,792	27,688,720	17,042,111
Grand Total .....	349,732,660	383,694,858	519,495,285	569,983,006	597,251,976

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,  
Ottawa, 23rd May, 1869.

## RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 13th May, 1869; For copies of all papers in possession of the Government connected with the purchase from the late Sir Allan N. McNab of any property at or adjoining the City of Hamilton, as a site for a Deaf and Dumb Asylum; with a statement of cost, an abstract of Title, and any other necessary information appertaining thereto.

By command.

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,

*Secretary of State.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,  
Ottawa, 17th June, 1869.

## RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 14th June, 1869; For copies of all Correspondence and documents relating to a registered letter containing money, addressed by a Mrs. Warnock to Messrs. Henderson & Bro., New York, which said letter never reached its destination.

By command.

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,

*Secretary of State.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,  
OTTAWA, 19th June, 1869.

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



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## M E S S A G E.

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**JOHN YOUNG.**

No. 167.  
Feby. 30, 1869.

His Excellency the Governor transmits to the House of Commons, the accompanying copy of a Despatch received by Lord Monck from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, respecting the Bill passed in the last Session of Parliament "to fix the salary of the Governor General."

Government House,

Ottawa, 26th April, 1869.

*The Secretary of State for the Colonies to Viscount Monck.*

(Copy—Canada,—No. 167.)

DOWNING STREET, 30th July, 1868.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge your Despatch No. 85, of the 23rd of May, transmitting a Bill passed by the Senate and House of Commons of *Canada*, "to fix the salary of the Governor General" which Bill you have reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's Pleasure.

I need scarcely say that it is with reluctance, and only on serious occasions, that the Queen's Government can advise Her Majesty to withhold the Royal Sanction from a Bill which has passed two Branches of the Canadian Parliament. The present, however, is a measure which has important bearings, far beyond its first aspect as a mere reduction of expenditure.

The annual salary of the Governor General was fixed at £10,000 so lately as last year by the Imperial Act of Union: within the first few months of the existence of the new parliament of *Canada*, it is proposed to reduce that salary to £6,500.

I fear that the effect of such a reduction, if assented to, must be prejudicial to the interests of *Canada*. The Governor's salary for the Colony of *Victoria*, is £10,000 per annum; there are several colonies in which it is £7,000, in *Canada* the amount contemplated by the Bill under consideration is £6,500. Instead of being, as it ought to be, an object of the highest ambition, the office of the Governor General is by this proposal placed, as far as salary is a standard, of recognition, in the third class among colonial governments. The effect would be not merely to restrict Her Majesty's ministers in the choice of Governors General to those who may follow the career of Colonial Governors as a profession, but further to confine the choice even amongst those to gentlemen who are still rising and who would have to look to other places than *Canada* as offering the highest reward for approved abilities and success.

But the Governor General is the representative of the Queen and the highest authority in a Dominion vast in extent, occupied by several millions of people, comprising within itself various provinces recently brought together which can only be knit into a mature and lasting whole by wise and conciliatory administration. Nor is the position insulated. The Governor General is continually called upon to act on questions affecting international relations with the United States. The person who discharges such exalted functions ought to possess not only sound judgment and wide experience, but also an established public reputation. He should be qualified both to exercise a moderating influence among the different provinces composing the Union, and also to bear weight in his relations with the British Minister at *Washington*, and with the authorities of the great neighboring Republic.

I am sure that the Queen's advisers in this country would at all times wish to obtain for *Canada* a Governor General so qualified, but they could not invite his services if the income of his office is insufficient to meet the demands on his resources, and to uphold in a becoming manner the dignity of the Queen's Representative in *Canada*.

For these reasons Her Majesty's Government have felt it their duty to advise Her Majesty not to pass into Law, by giving the Royal Assent, the Bill reserved for Her Majesty's pleasure for the reduction of the Governor General's Salary.

I have &c.,

(Signed,)

BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS,

&c., &c.

Governor the Right Honorable  
Viscount Monck, &c., &c.

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# RETURN

To an Order of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 26th May, 1869, for a Statement of certain items in the "Statement of Affairs" in the Public Accounts of 1867; also, a Statement of Arrears of Hydraulic Rents, &c.; also, a Statement of Money received since 30th June, 1867, on account of Shop, Tavern, and Auction Licenses.

By command.

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,

*Secretary of State.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,  
Ottawa, 22nd June, 1869.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS,  
The Clerk's Office,  
OTTAWA, May 28, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose an Order of the House of Wednesday last.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
WM. B. LINDSAY,  
*Clerk of the Commons.*

The Honorable:  
THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS,  
Wednesday, 26th May, 1869.

*Ordered*,—That a Statement of the following items in the "Statement of Affairs" in the Public Accounts of 1867, be laid before this House, shewing also how and for what separate works they originated, and what outstanding claims there are against any of such accounts, namely:—Desjardins Canal,—Grand River Navigation Company,—Grantham Academy.—Oakville Harbor Company,—Tay Navigation Company,—Improvement of the River Trent,—Roads and Bridges, U. C.,—Do. L. C.,—Miscellaneous Buildings, U. C.,—Do. L. C.,—Miscellaneous Works,—Steamers of the late Province of Canada,—Montreal Harbor Company,—Catarqui Property,—also, shewing, as precisely as may be practicable, what outstanding claims there are against any of the other accounts of the late Province of Canada, whether mentioned in such Statement or not; also, a Statement of Arrears of Hydraulic Rents, and of money due upon any sales of land in connection with Public works, or any other security for money not included in the "Statement of Affairs;" also, a Statement of all

moneys received since 30th June, 1867, on account of Shop, Tavern, and Auction Licenses in the Province of Quebec affected by the Seigniorial Act of 1854, shewing what has been done with the said moneys.

Attest.

WM. B. LINDSAY,  
*Clerk of the Commons.*

Memorandum having reference to various items in the Statement of Affairs in the Public Accounts for 1867.

*Desjardins Canal Co.*—2 Wm. IV. Cap. 34; 5 Wm. IV. Cap. 34; 7 Wm. IV. Cap. 65.—Loan £17,000, interest to Union (9 February, 1841) at 6 per cent £4,507 11s. 2d., making the amount to that date, per public account, to be £21,507 11s. 2d., subsequently interest was charged to 31st December, 1849, say £8,558 8s. 6d., say in all £30,065 19s. 8d. or \$120,263 93 as per Statement of Affairs on 30th June, 1867.

*Grand River Navigation Company.*—7 Wm. IV. Cap. 73; 2 Vic. Cap. 72.—Loan £500, interest to Union £62 2s. 8d.; and subsequent interest to 31st December, 1849, £263 8s. 6d., making in all £825 11s. 2d. or \$3302 23.

*Grantham Academy.*—7 Wm. IV. Cap. 84.—Loan £250, interest to Union, £54 15s. 6d. and subsequent interest to 31st December, 1849, £133 7s. 2d., making in all £438 2s. 8d. or \$1,752 53.

*Oakville Harbor Company.*—1 Wm. IV. Cap. 25; 3 Vic. Cap. 50.—Loan £2,500, interest to Union £1,090 5s. 5d.; less, excess of Revenue over interest accruing thereon to 31st December, 1849, £1,322 6s. 6d., leaving a balance of £2,267 18s. 11d. or \$9071 78 as appears in Statement of Affairs, dated 30th June, 1867; there was, however, a further excess of Revenue over interest for the half year ended 30th June, 1850, of £267 18s. 11d. leaving a balance of £2,000 or \$8,000 00.

The mortgage taken for the Loan was then sold to Mr. R. K. Chisholm for \$10,000, but there having been a reduction from the original loan as above shewn of £500, that sum was allowed as per account herewith, and which shews a balance due by him up to 30th June, 1867, of \$10,683 29, say principal \$6000 and on account of interest \$4,683 29.

(Copy.)

30th October 1850.

R. V. K. CHISHOLM, Esq.,  
Oakville, C. W.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 1st instant, containing a proposal to purchase the mortgage (£2,500) held by the Province on Oakville Harbour, payable in ten years from the 1st July. Ten per centum of the principal payable yearly with the interest.

And in reply have it in command to acquaint you that in consideration of your having paid up £500 of the principal which may be considered equal to two instalments of 10 per centum, no further payment on account of the principal of the mortgage, will be required until 30th, June 1853, when 10 per centum must be paid, and thereafter 10 per cent annually until the whole debt is liquidated.

The mortgage will then be transferred to you.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

J. W. DUNSCOMB.

R. K. CHISHOLM,—In account with the Government for the purchase of the mortgage on Oakville Harbour.

1850 June	30	To amount of purchase of mortgage .....		\$10,000 00
1867 June	30	To interest at 6 per cent on \$8000 balance of purchase money from 30th June, 1850, to date, 17 years .....		8,160 00
		Ca.	\$ cts.	\$18,160 00
1852 June	30	By this amount received and allowed on account of purchase money, see Mr. Dunscomb's letter of 30th Oct., 1850 ..	2,000 00	
1854 July	10	By cash deposited (interest) .....	1,920 00	
do	"	By do (principal) 3rd and 4th instalments .....	2,000 00	
1867 June	30	By interest at 6 per cent on \$2,000, 3rd and 4th instalments, from 10th July, 1854, to date, 12 years, 355 days .....	1,556 71	
				7,476 71
		Balance due by R. K. Chisholm .....		\$10,683 29

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 28th November, 1867.

(Signed,)

WILLIAM DICKINSON,  
D. I. G.

\* *Tay Navigation Company*.—4 Wm. IV., c. 43; 7 Wm. IV., c. 75.—Loan £1,000. Interest to Union, £407 11s. 9d., and subsequent interest to 31st December, 1849, £533 8s. 6d., making a total of £1,941 0s. 3d., or \$7,764.05.

ROADS AND BRIDGES, U. C.

*Dundas and Waterloo Road*.—7 Wm. IV., Cap. 79; 2 Vic., Cap. 49.—Under the above Acts a loan was made by Government for £25,000, to which add £2,911 5s. 10d. for interest to the Union; say in all £27,911 5s. 10d.

In 1850. a sale was effected to the Dundas and Waterloo Road Company for £26,000, the first instalment being paid by Mr. Miller, president, on 31st January, 1853, say £1,300, and the like sum (£1,300) for second instalment on 19th January, 1854.

On failing to make further payments the road was resumed by Government and Mr. Robertson placed in charge, who was superseded by Mr. Truman.

On 1st January, 1863, the same was leased to the municipalities of the towns of Dundas and Galt at \$1,250 per annum, on account of which a balance was due up to 30th June, 1867, of \$2,625.

The total rent which accrued under the above lease to 1st January, 1869, being \$7,500, on account of which the town of Dundas had paid \$4,000, leaving a balance still due of \$3,500.

*Hamilton and Port Dover Road*.—4 and 5 Vic., c. 28.—There was no indebtedness on account of this road at the date of the Union, but under the above Act £30,000 sterling was granted, which was expended up to 31st January, 1846, say in currency £33,333 6s. 8d.

\* The Committee on Public Accounts in 1866 passed a resolution to the following effect: "That the claim in question be cancelled and struck out of the list of Provincial assets, in order to enable persons interested in the trade of the Rideau Canal and others to restore the navigation for vessels through the Tay river, to and from the Rideau canal, and subject to a condition to that effect."

Subsequently the road was sold to the Hamilton and Port Dover Road Company, say on 15th October, 1850, for \$30,800, and partial payments on account of principal and interest were made up to 1858, amounting to \$10,423, and as no further payments were made, the road was resumed by the Government on the 10th June, 1863 (see Assistant Auditor's report) until 30th January, 1865, when the road was sold to Zaccheus B. Choate and Saml. Kerr for \$17,000, payable in ten yearly instalments of 10 per cent., with interest on unpaid purchase money at 7 per cent. The first instalment of \$1,700 was paid on 4th April, 1865, and on 23rd November, 1866, \$5000 on account of principal and interest, leaving a balance due on 30th June, 1867, of \$704.21, and no further payment having been made, the balance due on 1st January, 1869, was \$5373.96, say on account of principal \$3592.83, and interest \$1781.13.

*London and Brantford Road*—(Mr. Simpson's report.)—within the limits of the County of Oxford, was sold 15th October, 1850, to the Ingersoll and Brantford Joint Stock Company for \$24000, but in consequence of the failure of the Company was resumed by the Government, and on 1st September, 1859, was resold to the Ingersoll and Woodstock Gravel Road Company for \$800 which was paid in full.

*Toronto Roads*.—The amounts established as the debit on account of these roads at the Union were as under, viz :—

Yonge Street Road Trust.....	£4,2106 2s. 2d.
East York Road Trust.....	£2,4374 7s. 3d.
West York Road Trust.....	£2,6232 0s. 5d.

These roads were sold 15th October, 1850, to the Toronto Roads Company, but in consequence of the failure of that Company to carry out the conditions of a new arrangement made on 1st July, 1859, the roads were resumed by the Government and subsequently, on the 4th April, 1865, these roads were sold to the United Counties of York and Peel, for \$72,500 (in County Debentures,) payable in 20 years, with interest half yearly at 6 per cent. per annum.

On the 30th June, 1867, the amount of Debentures redeemed was \$16,500, and interest received was \$4,039.44, being up to the 4th April, 1867, and at this time the outstanding debentures amount to \$45,500, the interest up to 4th April, 1869, having been paid in full say \$14,500.

*Kingston and Napanee Road*.—7 Wm. IV., c 81; 2 Vic., c. 51.—Amount expended under the above Acts £36100, to which add interest to the Union £3049 19s. 3d.

The road was sold on 18th October, 1850, to the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington for \$61,600, but afterwards reduced to \$49,200; the principal payable at 20 years from date. Interest on the latter sum having been paid to 15th October, 1865; the arrears due on account of interest on the 15th April last, say 2½ years, at \$2,460 per annum, would be \$6,150, whilst the principal, say \$49,200, will become payable on the 15th or rather the 18th October, 1870.

*London and Port Stanley Road*.—(See Assistant Auditor's Report.)—The Delaware Bridge and the Road from London to the eastern boundary line of the County of Middlesex, being part of the London and Brantford road, were sold and possession given on the 1st September, 1850, to the Municipal Council of the County of Middlesex, for the sum of \$18,000 payable in 10 years from date of sale, with interest at 5 per cent payable semi-annually; the interest has only been paid to the 1st March, 1857, so that the whole of the principal and 11 years' interest are now due.

*London and Brantford Road*—(4 & 5 Vic. Cap 28,) within the limits of the County of Oxford,—was sold on 15th October, 1850, to the Ingersoll and Brantford Joint Stock Company for \$24,000, but in consequence of the failure of that Company was resumed by the Government, and on the 1st day of September, 1859, was resold to the Ingersoll and Woodstock Gravel Road Company for the sum of \$800 which has been paid in full.

*Chatham Bridge* was sold 19th April, 1851, to the town of Chatham for \$2,000, but no entry is made in the books, and tolls on the bridge were received by the Government up to the 31st December, 1862.

*Trent Bridge* was sold on the 19th April, 1851, to the Township of Murray for \$3,000, but no entry is made in the books, and tolls on the Bridge were received by the Government

up to April, 1853, and on the 18th March, 1853, the bridge was transferred to the Municipality of the village of Trenton, without charge.

*The Hamilton and Brantford Road*, including the Brantford Bridge, was sold 15th October, 1850, to the Brantford Road Company for \$108,400; up to October, 1853, the Company paid the Government on account of principal and interest, \$26,849 and then ceased paying altogether.

*The West Gwillimbury Road* was sold in 1850 to the Township of West Gwillimbury for \$2,200 payable in 20 years with interest semi-annually at 5 per cent. An account is opened with the Municipality, but neither charges or credits are entered therein.

*The Port Hope and Rice Lake Road* was sold 15th October, 1850, to the Town Council of the Town of Cobourg for \$18,400. The purchase money and interest accrued are now represented by Cobourg Debentures to the amount of \$23,587.77, held by the Government upon which there is now due about seven years' interest.

*The Queenston and Grimsby Road* was sold on the 18th November, 1850, to the united Counties of Lincoln, Haldimand and Welland, for \$4,000 payable in 20 years, with interest half yearly at 5 per cent from the date of sale; a Bond was transmitted by the clerk of the Municipality on the 28th January, 1851 to the Inspector General, but no trace thereof can now be found. The municipality has only paid two years' interest and upwards of 16 years' interest is now due.

The above is copied from the report of the Assistant Auditor, who suggests that the amount be taken from the Sinking Fund at the credit of the Municipality on Municipal Loan Fund account.

*The Port Whitby Harbour* was sold October 15th, 1850, to the Port Whitby and Lakes Seugcg, Simcoe and Huron Road Company for \$30,400. The Company paid on account of principal and interest voluntarily and by sequestration \$55,048, and the Harbour was resumed by the Government on the 1st January, 1863; the net tolls received from that date to the resale thereof being \$2,163.41. On the 18th March, 1864, the property was sold to the Port Whitby Harbour Company for \$35,150—25 per cent payable at time of sale, and the balance in annual instalments of twenty per cent each with interest on instalments as they fall due, the company has paid the Government \$18,630 on account of principal, and \$1,364.10 for interest, and an abatement has been allowed by the Government of \$1,000 on account of interest; on the 18th March, 1867, the Company was in arrear on account of principal, say \$5,975, and on account of interest the sum of \$48.87 was at the credit of the Company, since which date no further payments have been made.

*The Port Dover Harbour* was sold 15th October, 1850, to the Port Dover Harbour Company for \$30,400. The Company paid in about \$10,000 on account of principal and interest, then ceased paying for several years, and finally assigned their interest to the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Company, which assignment was sanctioned by Order in Council, 22nd March, 1864; no money, however, has been paid in since the assignment, and the Harbour was resumed by the Government on the 25th September, 1863.

*Montreal Harbour Company.*—Under Consolidated Statutes Lower Canada, Cap. 102, section 22, provision was made for paying additional police for Harbour in Montreal by Harbour Commissioners, such remuneration being determined by Governor in Council, the annual amount on account of such services under the above Act being established at \$3,700 per annum, and which was duly accounted for up to 1864, since then no payment has been made; the amount due up to 30th June, 1867, being \$12,950 in addition to which \$3,700 is payable for the year ended 30th June, 1868, say in all \$16,650.00.

*City of Hamilton Interest Account.*—This amount, \$32,400 per public accounts, being arrears of interest on debentures of the Corporation held by the Government on account of special funds, but on making up the account to 30th April, 1868, it was found that \$35,100 was actually due at the latter date.

In addition to the above "City of Hamilton" coupons were paid on 1st July, 1861, by the London Agents, amounting to £7155 10s. 0d. stg. Subsequently the annual proportion of the Municipalities Fund payable to the City of Hamilton was applied in reduction of this indebtedness, and the balance due on account of such coupons and interest up to 30th April, 1868, amounted to \$30,378.79 as per account; (this item against the City of Hamilton is included in the Consolidated Investment Account).

*Mc Gill College.*—For the amount advanced to that institution (included in the Consoli-

dated Fund Investment Account) say \$48,000, securities were deposited in the Receiver General's Department.

*Cataraqui Property.*—Per Public Accounts 1st July, 1867, the amount is set down at \$6,579.20 which, or rather \$6,679.20 being \$100 in excess with interest, say \$2,246.48 making a total of \$8,925.68 has been received in August last, and which will be accounted for to the late Province of Canada.

*Tug Service Advance Account.*—On reference to the report of the Commissioner of Public Works for the year ending 30th June, 1867, page 123, it will be observed that the total amount of such advance is \$225,544.

From which deduct amount paid Bank of Upper Canada charged to Tug Service as per public accounts for 1860, page 131.....	\$93,544	
Amount received in 1867 on account of Insurance on steamer "Queen".....	15,000	
Balance on account sale of steamer "Admiral" including interest.....	1,190	
		\$109,734
Leaving balance, 30th June, 1867.....		\$115,810

The amount for which the Admiral was sold was \$1,400, and the first instalment \$466.67, is credited in Public Accounts of 1860, part 2, fol. 83.

For full particulars of loan, and how the Province assumed the steamers, see Appendix No. 7 of Commissioner of Public Works Report, above referred to.

For further details respecting the construction or expenditure on account of roads and bridges, miscellaneous works and buildings, &c. See report of the Commissioner of Public Works and Appendix heretofore referred to.

*Investments on account of Trust Fund.*—\$167,400. See statement herewith.

*Consolidated Fund Investment Account.*—\$997,666.72. See statement thereof.





STATEMENT OF REVENUE arising from Tavern Licenses in the Province of Quebec, &c.—Continued.

P A Y M E N T S.	R E C E I P T S.					Amount.				
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	No. of Licenses.	Gross Collection.	Expenses of Collection.	Net Revenue.	\$	cts.
Joliette .....	100	80			4	112 00	11 20	100 80		
Montreal .....	100	80			4	112 00	11 20	100 80		
Pontiac .....	453	60			18	504 00	50 40	453 60		
St. Hyacinthe .....	25	20			1	28 00	2 80	25 20		
St. Francis .....	251	10			18	585 00	58 50	526 50		
St. Terrebonne .....	25	20			1	28 00	2 80	25 20		
cc Terrebonne .....			1,864	59	17	478 00	47 60	428 40		
					90	2,601 77	260 18	2,341 59		
						2,378 99				
						1,901 99		477 00		
									1,864 59	
									\$4,001 79	

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,  
Ottawa.

WM. DICKINSON,  
Deputy Inspector General.

**STATEMENT of REVENUE arising from Duties on Licenses for Taverns, and Shops Retailing Spirituous Liquors, for the year ended 30th June, 1868, in the Province of Ontario.**

No.	DIVISIONS.	Taverns.		Shops.		Auctioneers.		Total	Charges	Total
		No.	Duty.	No.	Duty.	No.	Duty.	Gross	on	net
			\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	Revenue.	Revenue.	Revenue.
1	Algoma .....	5	68 75	17	148 75	1	20 00	237 50	64 00	173 50
2	Brant .....	5	40 00					40 00	4 00	36 00
3	Bruce .....	2	10 00					10 00	1 00	9 00
4	Carleton .....	20	114 00					114 00	6 70	107 30
5	Durham .....	8	65 00					65 00	6 50	58 50
6	Essex, No. 1 .....	23	180 00					180 00	18 00	162 00
7	Essex, No. 2 .....	5	25 00					25 00	2 50	22 50
8	Grenville .....	6	35 00					35 00	3 50	31 50
9	Grey .....	13	70 00					70 00	7 00	63 00
10	Guelp. ....	14	70 00					70 00	7 00	63 00
11	Haldimand .....	7	35 00					35 00	3 50	31 50
12	Hamilton .....	17	92 00					75 00	9 20	65 80
13	Hastings .....	12	75 00					75 00	7 50	67 50
14	Huron .....	12	60 00					60 00	6 00	54 00
15	Kent .....	20	100 00					100 00	10 00	90 00
16	Kingston .....	12	102 00					102 00	10 20	91 80
17	Lambton .....	13	80 00					80 00	8 00	72 00
18	Lanark .....	4	20 00					20 00	2 00	18 00
19	Leeds .....	19	100 00					100 00	10 00	90 00
20	Lincoln .....	3	20 00					20 00	2 00	18 00
21	Middlesex & E., No. 1 .....	4	25 00					25 00	2 50	22 50
22	Do No. 2 .....	19	95 00					95 00	9 50	85 50
23	Do No. 3 .....	5	25 00					25 00	2 50	22 50
24	Norfolk .....	11	55 00					55 00	5 50	49 50
25	Northumberland .....	7	35 00					35 00	3 50	31 50
26	Oxford .....	18	95 00					95 00	9 50	85 50
27	Perth .....	13	70 00					70 00	7 00	63 00
28	Peterborough .....	6	30 00					30 00	2 00	28 00
29	Prince Edward .....	2	10 00					10 00	1 00	9 00
30	Prescott and Russell .....									
31	Renfrew .....	7	35 00					35 00	4 25	30 75
32	Simcoe .....	19	95 00					95 00	9 50	85 50
33	Stormont, D. and G. ....	13	65 00					65 00	6 50	58 50
34	Toronto .....	50	374 00					494 00	37 40	456 60
35	Victoria .....	5	33 75					42 00	3 38	39 12
36	Welland .....	1	10 00					10 00	1 00	9 00
<b>Total .....</b>		<b>380</b>	<b>2,414 50</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>148 75</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20 00</b>	<b>2,695 00</b>	<b>293 63</b>	<b>2,401 37</b>

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,  
Ottawa.

WM. DICKINSON,  
Deputy Inspector General.

STATEMENT of REVENUE arising from Duties on Licenses for Taverns and brokers, Auctioneers and Sales by Auction, and Billiard Tables, during

No.	DIVISIONS.	Taverns.		Shops.		Billiard Tables.		Hawkers and Pedlars.	
		No.	Duty.	No.	Duty.	No.	Duty.	No.	Duty.
			\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
1	Arthabaska.....	3	15 00	2	40 00				
2	Beauce.....	1	53 00						
3	Beauharnois.....	11	195 00	18	360 00			4	34 00
4	Bedford.....	17	85 00	4	80 00			1	8 00
5	Bonaventure.....	1	5 00	3	62 31				
6	Chicoutimi.....								
7	Gaspé.....			3	61 50			1	8 50
8	Iberville.....	4	137 00	8	160 00			1	8 50
9	Joliette.....	5	53 00	2	40 00				
10	Kamouraska.....								
11	Magdalen Islands.....								
12	Montmagny.....			1	20 00				
13	Montreal.....	50	670 00	64	1,280 00	30	1,500 00	9	72 00
14	Ottawa.....	9	45 00	8	160 00			5	40 00
15	Pontiac.....	22	145 00	4	80 00			1	8 50
16	Quebec.....	18	615 00	6	120 00				
17	Richelieu.....			2	40 00			2	17 00
18	Rimouski.....			1	20 00				
19	Saguenay.....								
20	St. Francis.....	18	105 00	11	220 00	1	50 00	7	59 50
21	St. Hyacinthe.....	6	177 00	9	180 00			1	8 50
22	Temiscouata.....	2	10 00						
23	Terrebonne.....	4	109 00	2	40 00				
24	Three Rivers.....	6	53 00	1	20 00			2	16 00

DEDUCT EXCESS OF EXPENSES OF COLLECTIONS IN DISTRICTS OF

	\$	cts.
Arthabaska.....	1	12
Beauce.....	149	72
Chicoutimi.....	3	00
Joliette.....	166	50
Montmagny.....	62	00
Rimouski.....	94	32
Terrebonne.....	23	83
Three Rivers.....	179	93

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,  
Ottawa.

Shops Retailing Spirituous Liquors, Hawkers and Pedlars, Steamboats, Pawn-  
the year ended 30th June, 1868, in the Province of Quebec.

Steamboats.		Pawnbrokers.		Auctioneers.		Auction Sales.		Total Gross Revenue.	Charges on Revenue.	Total Net Revenue.
No.	Duty.	No.	Duty.	No.	Duty.	No.	Duty.			
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
				2	40 00			95 00	96 12	
								33 00	182 72	
								589 00	117 70	471 30
				3	60 00		31 77	264 77	143 44	121 33
				1	20 00			87 31	13 09	74 22
									3 00	
				1	20 00		48 27	138 77	12 20	126 57
				1	20 00		13 63	339 13	96 00	243 13
								93 00	259 50	
							2 75	2 75	0 67	2 68
								20 00	82 00	
2	66 00	1	75 00	9	180 00		13,104 72	16,951 72	1,374 98	15,576 74
				2	40 00		3 25	288 25	93 07	195 18
1	25 00							258 50	191 25	67 26
		1	60 00	4	80 00		962 90	1,837 90	420 17	1,417 73
				1	20 00		22 32	99 32	21 66	77 66
								20 00	114 32	
1	33 00			7	140 00		28 50	636 00	128 53	507 47
								365 50	290 18	75 32
								571 00	103 88	467 12
				1	20 00			169 00	192 83	
				1	20 00		8 26	117 26	297 19	
								\$22,977 18	4,233 90	19,423 70
										680 42
								22,977 18	4,233 90	18,743 28

WM. DICKINSON,  
Deputy Inspector General.

STATEMENT of Arrears of Rent for Hydraulic Lots and Water Power, on 1st July, 1867.

NAME OF CANAL.	Folio.	Description of Leased Property.	Lessees.	Amt. due 1st July, 1867.	Since paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.		
WELLAND CANAL.	171	Grist Mill.....	R. Laurie & Co.....	93 65	93 65	
	172	Merchant Mill.....	R. & J. Laurie.....	120 00	120 00	
	173	Lot near Waste Weir No. 1.....	R. & J. Laurie.....	10 00	10 00	
	174	Saw Mill.....	R. Morrison; Donaldson & Andrews.....	121 00	121 00	
	175	Dry Dock.....	Donaldson, Andrews & Ross.....	100 00	100 00	
	176	Docks near Lock No. 1.....	Alexander Muir.....	88 00	88 00	
	236	Wharf east side of piers.....	George A. Clarke.....	80 00	80 00	
	238	Wood yard.....	George A. Clarke.....	20 00	20 00	
	231	Lot near Lock No. 1.....	James Mayor.....	40 00	40 00	
	241	Lot near Lock No. 2.....	Michael Kearns.....	15 00	15 00	
	177	Union Mills.....	John L. Ranney.....	\$20 00	.....	(a.) Mill burnt.
	178	Surplus water.....	St. Catharines Water Power Co.....	250 00	250 00	
	179	Merchants' Red Mill.....	Calvin & Phelps; Norris & Nelson.....	75 00	75 00	
	180	Wharf.....	do.....	20 00	20 00	
	181	Saw Mill.....	do.....	167 66	167 66	
	182	Grist Mill.....	R. Collier, now H. H. Collier.....	140 00	.....	a. Mill burnt.
	Do 10.....		Thos. Towers, now Jno. Smith & Co.....	240 00	240 00	
	Do 11 to 22.....		Welland Canal Loan Co.....	360 00	360 00	
	Do 12, 13, 14.....		Gordon & McKay.....	160 00	160 00	
	Do 16.....		John Brown, now Wait & Bros.....	181 00	181 00	
	Do 20.....		W. B. Hendershot.....	108 00	108 00	
	Do 21.....		W. Beatty.....	31 80	31 80	
	Do 22.....		do.....	146 90	146 90	
Do 23.....		Wm. H. Ward; J. McDonagh.....	46 00	40 00		
Do 25.....		John Brown.....	111 60	111 00		
Do 24.....		Jacob Keefer.....	130 00	130 00		
Do 24.....		Brown & Ross.....	1,040 37	.....	a. Mill burnt.	
Do 24.....		Park & Cowan.....	1,208 37	.....	(b.) Water shut off.	
Do 25.....		Alexander Christie.....	80 00	80 00		
Do 25.....		John Brown.....	1,082 69	.....	b. Water shut off.	
Do 25.....		Wright & Duncan; Norris & Nelson.....	261 30	.....	b. do do	
Do 201.....		Wm. H. Merrick, jr.....	462 00	.....	b. do do	
Do 202.....		J. & O. Bowman.....	198 00	50 00	b. do do	
Do 203.....		Wm. Pennock.....	198 00	150 00	b. do do	
Do 204.....		Tinker & Rennie.....	.....	.....	.....	
Do 204.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	

Port Robinson	205	Saw Mill.....	150 00	150 00	b. Water shut off.
Do	206	Dry Dock.....	742 00	742 00	
Do	207	Grist Mill.....	129 00	129 00	
Do	208	do.....	103 00	103 00	
Do	209	Store House.....	8 00	8 00	
Merrittville	210	Grist Mill.....	108 00	108 00	
Do	211	do.....	156 00	156 00	
Do	212	Old Aqueduct for Store House.....	1,819 00	1,819 00	b. Water shut off.
Do	213	Grist Mill.....	20 00	20 00	
Do	214	do.....	96 00	96 00	
Do	215	do.....	80 00	80 00	
Marshville	216	Saw Mill.....	286 00	286 00	
Broad Creek	217	L. McCallum.....	828 00	828 00	a. Mill burnt.
Port Mainland	218	Lalack & Hicks.....	270 00	270 00	
Dunuville	219	Jacob Turner.....	130 00	130 00	
Do	220	Samuel Darling.....	53 34	53 34	
Do	221	L. J. Weatherley.....	354 68	166 25	b. Water shut off.
Do	222	H. Mittleberger.....	138 67	138 67	
Do	223	Chisholm & Minor.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	a. Mill burnt.
Do	224	J. C. Short.....	169 50	169 50	
Do	225	Brown & Merritt.....	1,081 53	1,081 53	a. Mill burnt.
Haldimand	226	John Oldfield & Co.....	190 01	190 01	
Dunuville	227	J. Clarke & Brothers.....	230 01	230 01	
Haldimand	228	J. C. & R. H. Kirkpatrick.....	74 60	74 60	
Do	229	Beatty & Band.....	153 65	153 65	b. Water shut off.
Do	230	Eli Mead.....	163 80	163 80	b. do
Do	231	Alphens Sherwood.....	125 00	125 00	b. do
Do	232	Jehn Helms.....	25 00	25 00	
Port Colborne	233	Adam K. Scholfield.....	10 00	10 00	
Dunuville	234	Grand Trunk Railway.....	20 00	20 00	
Do	235	do.....			
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Do	456	do.....			
Do	457	do.....			
Do	458				

STATEMENT of Arrears of Rent for Hydraulic Lots and Water Power, on 1st July, 1867.

NAME OF CANAL.	Folio.	Description of Leased Property.	Lessees.	Amount due 1st July, 1867.	Since paid.	Remarks.
BEAUBARROIS CANAL	100	Lots Nos. 1, 2 & 3—Ste. Cécile.	A. Buntin & Co.	177 00	177 00	
	101	Ground for Store	do	22 50	22 50	
	102	Mill Lot No. 4	do	159 00	159 00	
	103	do No. 5	Stephen May.	60 00	60 00	
	104	Lots Nos. 1 and 2	P. Poulin.	930 00	930 00	
	105	Wharf Lot—St. Timothée	Owen Lynch.	40 00		Wharf abandoned.
	107	do de	D. B. Fease	100 00		do
	109	do do	Wm. Rodden.	260 00		do
	111	do Big Basin	Julien Sauvé	20 00		do
	112	do Ste. Cécile	Isidore Laroque.	40 00	40 00	
	113	do do	J.-Bte. St. Amour & Co.	40 00	40 00	
	114	do do	Jeseph Demers & Co.	40 00	40 00	
	115	House & two Sheds, St. Timothée	Owen Lynch.	20 00		
				\$ 1,908 50	1,448 50	
	RIDEAU CANAL	154	Surfius water—Long Island	M. K. Dickinson.	125 00	125 00
157		Lot, town of Merrickville	E. H. Whitmarsh.	60 00		
158		Mill Lot—Edmonds	James Shaw, Jr.	505 00		
159		do Brewer's Lower Mills	Jas. C. Foster.	422 00	422 00	
162		Lot—Merrickville	Hiram Easton.	81 00		
161		Mill—Kingston Mills	Edward Smith.	360 00	360 00	
				\$ 1,553 00	907 00	
CHAUDIÈRE FALLS	81	B. and C.	Perley, Pattie & Brown.	3,025 05		These Lessees state that the works erected by the Government for supplying the amount of water they had contracted for in their leases, were insufficient for the purpose, and that they (the lessees) have therefore been obliged to expend considerable sums in construction of dams and other works, and they claim that the Government should credit them with this expenditure on account of rent.
	82	D. E. F. G.	Thompson & Perkins.	1,264 00		
	83	H. I. J.	Philip Thompson—McKay & Co.	2,460 74	763 65	
	84	K.	J. & J. Petrie.	720 05		
	85	L.	S. Washburne.	760 00		
	87	S. Q. R.	N. S. Blasdell & Co.	720 00		
	88	Q. R. T.	Levi Young.	2,160 00		
	89	U. V. W. X. Y. Z.	Harris Bronson & Co.	4,080 00		
				\$ 15,189 79	763 65	
RIVER OTTAWA	90	Green Island	Heirs T. McKay.	120 00		
	91	Lot, Calumet Slide	D. Carmichael.	160 00	120 00	
	92	Hanley's Island	John Rankin.	140 00		
	93	Roadway Aberford.	Arch. Keys.	1 00		
			\$ 421 00	120 00		

Section	Item	Particulars	120 00	40 00	120 00	40 00	Notes	
SCUOES WORKS.	165	Pumping Engine.....	120 00	40 00	160 00	40 00	E. W. Henderson..... James Cumming.....	
	166	Trent Slides.....	160 00	40 00	160 00	40 00	.....	
	LACHINE CANAL RENTS.	30	Nos. 1 & 1 of 2.....	328 00	328 00	328 00	328 00	.....
		60	" 1 of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.....	5,802 22	430 00	5,802 22	430 00	.....
		33	" 8.....	430 00	55 00	430 00	55 00	.....
		34	" 1 of 9.....	55 00	55 00	55 00	55 00	.....
		35	" 1 of 9.....	215 00	215 00	215 00	215 00	.....
		36	" 10.....	215 00	215 00	215 00	215 00	.....
		37	" 11.....	432 00	432 00	432 00	432 00	.....
		39	" 12 and 13.....	216 00	216 00	216 00	216 00	.....
		40	" 14.....	1,512 00	215 00	1,512 00	215 00	.....
		41	" 15.....	215 00	215 00	215 00	215 00	.....
		42	" 16.....	215 00	215 00	215 00	215 00	.....
		43	" 17.....	430 00	430 00	430 00	430 00	.....
		44	" 18 and 19.....	840 00	840 00	840 00	840 00	.....
45		" St. Gabriel.....	2,740 00	1,210 00	2,740 00	1,210 00	.....	
46	" Cote St. Paul.....	220 00	20 00	220 00	20 00	.....		
48	Land at do.....	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	.....		
49	Island No. 5.....	40 00	40 00	40 00	40 00	.....		
51	Ground at Tate's Dry Dock.....	6,006 00	500 00	6,006 00	500 00	.....		
52	Dry Dock and Ship Yards.....	800 00	800 00	800 00	800 00	.....		
53	Island Lumber Basin.....	288 00	288 00	288 00	288 00	.....		
54	Wharf and Land, Lachine.....	2,016 67	5,731 00	2,016 67	5,731 00	.....		
56	Lot Old Canal.....	23,379 89	5,731 00	23,379 89	5,731 00	.....		
CHAMBLEY CANAL	155	Wharf at St. Johns.....	1,412 50	1,412 50	1,412 50	1,412 50	.....	
	156	Ground near Tannery.....	105 00	105 00	105 00	105 00	.....	
CORNWALL CANAL	121	Mill Lot 3 and 4.....	880 00	600 00	880 00	600 00	.....	
	122	do 6.....	727 50	120 00	727 50	120 00	.....	
	123	do 6.....	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	.....	
	124	Lock 20.....	1,498 62	636 02	1,498 62	636 02	.....	
	125	" 17.....	150 00	150 00	150 00	150 00	.....	

Cannot be collected and engine returned.

The quantity of water covered for in the Lease has not been supplied; question still unsettled; calculating the rent due at the rates allowed by the award, the amount due on the 30th June, 1867, is \$6,802 22 as stated.

Placed in hands of Atty. Genl.

Has a claim against Govt. for rent of Lock Keeper's house.

Placed in hands of Atty. Genl.

Bankrupt.

Died in 1860, Lease expired.

Placed in hands of Atty. Genl.

\$870 deducted per O. C., 28th December, 1867.



STATEMENT of Arrears of Rent for Hydraulic Lots and Water Power, on 1st July, 1867.

NAME OF LANDS.	Folio.	Description of Leased Property.	Lessees.	Amt. due 1st July, 1867.	Since paid.	Remarks.
LATE BONNER PROPERTY, QUEBEC.....				\$ cts.		
	1	No. 1 Wolf Street.....	Timothy Sullivan.....	705 34	.....	Good.
	2	" 9 do.....	John Bailey.....	533 34	.....	do
	3	" 49 do.....	Abraham Thompson.....	327 00	27 00	do
	4	" 73 & 74 Tower Street.....	John Boomer.....	156 68	8 88	do
	5	" 32 Wolf do.....	Jean Chavelier.....	593 33	.....	Abandoned
	6	" 65 & 66 Wolf do.....	Daniel Holden.....	932 05	.....	do
	7	" 135 Church do.....	Thomas McAdam.....	112 14	.....	do
	8	" 35 Wolf do.....	Rebecca A. Davis.....	413 33	60 00	Good.
	9	" 64 do.....	John Garbatz, now J. C. Nolan.....	149 13	12 33	do
	10	" 211 & 252 Ware do.....	do do.....	121 65	10 05	do
	11	" 67 & 68 Monument Street.....	N. H. Bowen.....	159 44	.....	do
	12	" 34 Wolf Street.....	Joseph Davis.....	26 50	26 50	Abandoned.
	13	" 31 do.....	Geo. Creley.....	503 33	.....	Good.
	14	" 22 & 23 do.....	Robert Reed.....	672 00	36 00	Left the Country, cannot be collected.
	21	Monument Hotel.....	Joseph Brook.....	20 00	.....	
				\$ 5,425 26	180 76	
WELLAND CANAL.....			Municipality County Welland.....	18,386 00	.....	\$2,000 paid Crown Lands Dept. Placed in hands of Attorney General for collection.
OTTAWA RIVER HYDC. AND BUILDING LOTS SOLD.....						
			Pattee, Perly & Brown.....	980 00	.....	
			do do.....	440 00	.....	
			Phillip Thompson.....	580 08	.....	
			do do.....	200 00	.....	
			do do.....	130 08	.....	
			Jno. & Jas. Patrie.....	110 00	.....	
			P. H. & L. H. Church.....	110 00	.....	
			Young, Soper & Winn.....	129 00	.....	
				\$ 2,620 00	.....	See remarks opposite "Hydraulic Rents," due by the same parties.
WHITBY HARBOR.....	260	Water Lot, Whitby Harbor.....	Chester Draper.....	477 00	.....	
LACHINE CANAL.....	59	Land; Cote St. Paul.....	Est. P. Turcot; R. A. M. Hubert.....	3,900 12	.....	
YORK ROADS.....		Plant, tools and materials.....	Corpt. of the County of York.....	7,187 00	.....	Deed of Transfer signed 14th October, 1867.

## CANALS AND LANDS.

	Amount due, 1st July, 1867.		Since paid.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Welland Canal.....	14,875	26	4,989	49
Williamsburg Canal.....	1,687	00	82	00
Beauharnois Canal.....	1,908	50	1,448	50
Rideau Canal.....	1,553	00	907	00
Chaudière Falls.....	15,189	79	763	65
River Ottawa.....	421	00	120	00
Scugog Works.....	120	00		
Trent Slides.....	40	00	40	00
Lachine Canal.....	23,379	89	5,731	00
Chambly Canal.....	1,517	50		
Cornwall Canal.....	3,317	12	1,409	62
LANDS.				
Lake Bonner Property.....	5,425	26	180	76
Welland Canal.....	18,386	00		
Ottawa River.....	2,620	00		
Whitby Harbor.....	477	00		
Lachine Canal.....	3,900	12		
York Roads.....	7,167	00		
Total.....	\$101,784	44	15,672	02

WM. DICKINSON,  
*Deputy Inspector General.*

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,  
Ottawa.

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## RETURN

To an Address of the House of Commons, dated 26th April, 1869; For Copies of all Correspondence with the Imperial Government relating to the outlay incurred by Canada in Defence of the Frontier of the United States in 1863-4, and also arising out of the threatened Fenian Invasion subsequently, as constituting a claim for indemnity from the United States. *Also,*

For copies of all correspondence, Orders in Council, and documents relating to representations made by the Government of Canada relating to the Rebellion of the Southern States.

By Command.

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,

Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

Ottawa, 14th June, 1869

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# CORRESPONDENCE.

## I.—APPLICATIONS FOR ARMS.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Wilkins to Sir E. Head.*

(Private.)

BRITISH CONSULATE,

Chicago, Sunday M'g., 21st April, 1861.

SIR,—A special agent left here yesterday evening on behalf of the citizens of Chicago to purchase arms and ammunition in Canada.

The agent's name is Gale, and is one of the wealthy citizens of Chicago. Some anxiety is felt here from the want of arms, there not being sufficient even to equip the troops called for by the President of the U. S. When these leave, the city will be defenceless.

It is thought by some that an effort may be made by the South to reach Chicago, the City of Refuge for fugitive slaves, and the great storehouse of provisions of which the South has none.

The known desire on the part of the people of Canada to cultivate friendly commercial relations with the Western States, and the large interests of Canadians in this city at the present time, have produced a feeling that the agent will be well received.

It is clearly understood that no assistance can be expected from the Government authorities in Canada.

I have, however, deemed it right to take this mode of acquainting you with the facts.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. EDWARD WILKINS.

His Excellency,

Sir E. W. Head, Bart, K.C.B.,

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

Quebec.

(Copy.)

*Governor Morgan to Sir E. Head.*

STATE OF NEW YORK,

Executive Department,

Albany, April 22, 1861.

SIR,—I have the pleasure to present to you the Honorable Amaziale C. James, a Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, who visits Canada in behalf of the State of New York, and of the United States, inasmuch as telegraphic communication is cut off with the latter at this time, for the purpose of procuring by purchase or by loan a quantity of Minnie Rifles. Your Excellency is aware that a powerful rebellion has broken out in several of the Southern States of the Union against the peace and authority of the National

Government, and that the latter has called upon the respective Governments of the Loyal States to aid in this emergency to accomplish this object. A large quantity of modern and more effective weapons, than is now possessed either by the National or State Government is needed, and for this Judge James proceeds to Canada and visits your Excellency, to solicit from you authority to procure from the Government of Canada, such weapons, of which the National Government is advised you have a large quantity. Judge James has full power to act in this matter, and any contract or engagement he may enter into will be fully recognized and acknowledged. In addition to which I desire to add, that by granting the application now made, you will place the Government of the United States and the Government of the State of New York under renewed obligations.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

E. O. MORGAN.

Sir Edmund Head,  
Gov. Gen. of Canada,  
Quebec.

(Copy.)

*Sir E. Head to Mr. Wilkins.*

QUEBEC, April 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I have to acknowledge your note, and to thank you for the information it contains. So far as the Canadian Government is concerned, there are no arms here which I could sell or lend. There is a Statutory provision against allowing the Militia Arms to go out of the Province, (22 Vict. c. 35 s. 35.)

Your note is marked private, but the subject is so important that I must make use of it in communicating with Lord Lyons and with the Home Government.

Yours very faithfully,

(Signed,)

EDMUND HEAD.

J. E. Wilkins, Esq.,  
Chicago.

(Copy.)

*Sir E. Head to Governor Morgan:*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Quebec, April 25th, 1861.

SIR,—I have had the honor of receiving, through Judge James, your Excellency's letter of April 22nd, in which you inform me that that gentleman visits Canada with the view of negotiating for the sale or loan of Minnie Rifles.

It is with great regret that I am obliged to inform your Excellency of my inability to comply with Judge James' request. Independently of other considerations, the Provincial Act, 22nd Vict., c. 35, section 35, (Consolidated Statutes of Canada,) Page 441, contains the express words "nor shall the arms and accoutrements be taken out of the Province."

I should not therefore under any circumstances feel myself justified in allowing the arms now in the hands of our Militia to quit the Province.

I need, however, hardly observe to your Excellency, that the British Minister at Washington is the only authorized channel of communication in official matters between the Government of the United States, or of any State, and the Government of this Province.

I beg your Excellency to believe that I sympathize deeply with the feelings of all patriotic Americans in the present crisis, and I take this opportunity of assuring you of my highest consideration.

Your faithful servant,

(Signed,)

EDMUND HEAD.

His Excellency Governor Morgan.

(Copy.)

*Sir E. Head to Lord Lyons.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Quebec, 26th April, 1861.

Gov. Morgan, 22nd April.  
Sir E. Head, 25th April.  
Consul Wilkins, 21st April.  
Sir E. Head, to Mr. Wilkins, 25th April.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to enclose for Your Excellency's information a copy of a letter brought to me by Judge James from Governor Morgan of New York, together with a copy of my answer.

I also enclose a copy of a letter from the British Consul at Chicago on the same subject, with a copy of my answer to that gentleman.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,) EDMUND HEAD.

His Excellency The Lord Lyons.

(Copy.)

*Sir E. Head to Lord Lyons.*

QUEBEC, 3rd May, 1861.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge Your Lordship's Despatch of April 27th. I am surprised that Her Majesty's Consul at Boston should have informed Your Lordship that I had, in answer to an application for arms from the Governor of Massachusetts, telegraphed to the effect that I could supply them only on a direct requisition from the British Minister at Washington.

No such application has to my knowledge been made to me by the Governor of Massachusetts.

An application of the kind was (as I have informed Your Lordship in my despatch of the 26th April, with a copy of my answer), made by Judge James, accredited by a letter from Governor Morgan of New York. The only application made to me by the Governor of Massachusetts was the one relating to the steamer *Peerless*, of which I conveyed a copy, with copy of my answer, under cover of my despatch to Your Lordship of the 29th April. In both these cases I have forwarded copies of the correspondence to Her Majesty's Secretary of State in the Colonies.

I have, &amp;c.,

EDMUND HEAD.

The Lord Lyons, K.C.B.

(Copy.)

*Sir E. Head to Lord Lyons.*

QUEBEC, May 10, 1861.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Despatch of the 3rd instant, enclosing copies of notes which have passed between Your Excellency and the Secretary of State of the United States, relative to the applications for arms which have been made to me.

I have, &amp;c.,

EDMUND HEAD.

His Excellency,  
The Lord Lyons, K.C.B.

(Copy.)

*Lord Lyons to Sir E. Head.*

WASHINGTON, April 27th, 1861

SIR,—I have this morning had the honour to receive your Excellency's Despatch of the 22nd instant, respecting an application to the Government of Canada for arms for the State

of Illinois. I have also this morning received a letter from Her Majesty's Consul at Boston, informing me that your Excellency in answer to an application for arms from the Government of Massachusetts, had telegraphed that you could supply them only on a direct requisition from the British Minister at Washington. The telegraphic communication between this City and the North is cut off. I send, however, to-day, written instructions to Her Majesty's Consul at New York, to despatch to Your Excellency, as soon as possible, a Telegram in the following words:

"With reference to your Despatch of twenty-second, and to the application from the Government of Massachusetts, Lord Lyons is decidedly of opinion that nothing ought to be done without express orders from Her Majesty's Government."

Her Majesty's Government have not authorized me to obtrude advices, or even to express an opinion upon the unhappy contest which is going on in this country. Much less have they given me authority to ask for material aid from Her Majesty's Colonies for either party in the struggle. They are very far, indeed, from having manifested a desire to take part in the strife. They have, on the contrary, sought to avoid even the appearance of anything which might be construed to imply such a desire.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

LYONS.

His Excellency

The Rt. Honorable Sir E. Head, Bart, K.C.B.,  
&c., &c., &c.

*Lord Lyons to Sir Edmund Head.*

WASHINGTON, May 3rd, 1861.

SIR,—I have this afternoon had the honor to receive Your Excellency's Despatches of the 26th and 29th ultimo.

I have the honor to enclose for Your Excellency's information, a copy of a note which From Mr. Seward, I have received from the Secretary of State of the United States, relative May 3rd, 1861. to the applications for arms which have been made to Your Excellency by To Mr. Seward, the States of New York and Ohio. I enclose also a copy of my answer to May 3rd, 1861. the Secretary of State.

The extract which I have sent to him from Your Excellency's letter to Mr. Consul Williams, of the 25th ultimo, begins with the words "so far as," and ends with the words, "c. 35, s. 35."

I submitted to Your Excellency my opinion with regard to the applications for arms, by a telegram which was despatched to you by my order, by Her Majesty's Consul at New York, on the 30th ultimo; and by a Despatch which I addressed to you on the 27th ultimo. My opinion still is that it would not be right to comply with any such applications without express orders from Her Majesty's Government.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

LYONS.

His Excellency,

The Rt. Honorable. Sir E. Head, Bart, K.C.B.,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.*

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1861.

MY LORD,—I am just informed by a telegraphic Despatch that the Government of Canada declines to sell arms to the State of Ohio.

The despatch assumes, I know not on what grounds, that the Government of that Province has arms which it could sell, but is unwilling to sell the same to a State, as such.



Thus it is left to be inferred that the Government of Canada has arms that it would sell to the several States, if the Government of the United States should appear the purchaser. As the arms which the State of Ohio seeks to purchase are intended to be used by her troops mustering into the army of the United States, I beg to ask whether your Lordship would think it right to recommend that the arms in question should be sold to that State, the approval of the President for that purpose being herein given?

I beg to ask the same favour to the application of the Governor of New York for the purchase of fifty thousand stand of arms, the consent of the President to the purchase of which is also hereby given.

Should you feel at liberty to give such a recommendation to the Governor General, this Government would feel itself greatly obliged.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Lord Lyons.  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Lord Lyons to Mr. Seward.*

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1861.

SIR,—I have this afternoon had the honour to receive your note of this day's date, relative to applications to purchase arms, which have been made by the States of Ohio and New York to the Provincial Government of Canada.

The enclosed copy of a letter from the Governor General of Canada to the Governor of the State of New York, and extract from a letter from the Governor General to Her Majesty's Consul at Chicago, show that there are no arms in the Province which the Government has power either to sell or to lend.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

LYONS.

The Honorable W. H. Seward.

(Copy.)

*Duke of Newcastle to Sir E. Head.*

No. 191.

DOWNING STREET,  
25th May, 1861.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 17, of the 25th ultimo, enclosing copies of applications from Chicago and the State of New York, for a supply of arms and ammunition.

I have to convey to you my entire approval of the course adopted by you on this occasion, and of the answer you returned to the Governor of New York.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

!NEWCASTLE.

Governor, The Right Honorable  
Sir E. Head, Bart,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Duke of Newcastle to Sir E. Head.*

No. 196.

DOWNING STREET,  
26th May, 1861.

SIR,—I have received your despatch No. 17, of the 25th April, and I have the honor to inform you that Her Majesty's Government entirely approve your conduct and language in declining either to sell or to lend arms to the State of New York, or to the Government

of the United States. No arms or ammunition ought on any account to be sold or lent to either of the contending parties in the unhappy differences now pending in North America.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

NEWCASTLE.

Sir E. Head, Bart,  
&c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Sir E. Head to the Duke of Newcastle.*

No. 17.

QUEBEC, 25th April, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE,—I have the honor to enclose a copy of a telegraphic message, forwarded on the 22nd instant to my Military Secretary, by Mr. H. C. R. Beceher, Queen's Counsel, who resides at London, C.W., together with a copy of the answer which I caused to be sent to him. On the same day, I directed the Militia Department to send instructions by telegraph to all persons in charge of Government arms and ammunition in Upper Canada, that "nothing is to be handed over to any persons without special orders of the Department."

This day, I received a letter from Mr. Wilkins, the British Consul at Chicago, of which I enclose a copy with my answer. The Honorable A. C. James also waited on me, on the part of Governor Morgan, of the State of New York, and he brought a letter, of which a copy, together with a copy of my answer, is also enclosed.

The prohibition against taking the arms out of the Province was inserted in a Militia Act passed at Toronto by my express desire, with the view of preventing the Volunteer Corps from carrying their arms into the United States on holiday visits, but it clearly applies to the present case, even if there were no other reasons for refusing to comply with Governor Morgan's request.

I have, &c., &c.,

EDMUND HEAD.

The Duke of Newcastle.

## II.—RECRUITING IN CANADA FOR THE U. S. ARMY.

(Copy.)

*Lord Lyons to Sir E. Head.*

WASHINGTON, October 25th, 1861.

SIR,—On the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch of the 10th Oct. last, respecting an attempt to recruit in Canada for the United States army, I addressed a note to the Government of the United States, inclosing copies of that despatch and its inclosures, and calling particular attention to the conduct of the person who announced himself as Lieut.-Colonel Davis.

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a copy of the Secretary of State's answer, and a copy of a letter from the Secretary of War, which accompanied it.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

LYONS.

His Excellency,  
The Right Honorable Sir Edmund Head, Bart,  
&c., &c., &c.,

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, October 24th, 1861.

MY LORD,—Your note of the 15th instant, relative to a supposed attempt to raise recruits in Canada for the United States army, was duly received, and referred to the Secretary of War. I now have the honor to communicate to you a copy of a letter, of this date, from him on the subject, the explanation in which, it is hoped, will prove satisfactory to you and to Her Majesty's Government.

I avail, &c., &c.,  
(Signed,)

W. H. SEWARD.

The Right Honorable Lord Lyons.

(Copy.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, October 24th, 1861.

SIR,—Your communication of the 17th instant, with enclosures from Lord Lyons, was duly received.

This Department has not given authority to any officer of the Government, or any other person, to raise recruits for military service in Canada. The particular case cited is without the slightest foundation in fact.

The following has been received from Col. W. Kellogg, of the Second Regiment of Michigan Cavalry :

In reply to your enquiry about Col. Davis and his visit to Canada, I can only say, that he asked leave of absence to visit some friends in Hamilton, three hundred and twenty miles from where he is stationed. That he was neither requested, nor authorized to enlist any person for the United States. That he was absent for four days, and on his return informed me that he believed I could secure the services of a Captain Villiers, if I would give him a Major's commission. In reply, I told him that the Major of the Regiment had been appointed while he was absent, and I would not offer a commission of any kind to Captain Villiers. This ended the matter, and was all I ever heard of Captain Villiers.

(Signed,)

SIMON CAMERON,  
Secretary of War.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.*

No. 148.

QUEBEC, 10th October, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, (circular) of the 16th September, enclosing a copy of a notification which has appeared in the *London Gazette*, prohibiting vessels of war, belonging to either of the Belligerent Powers in North America, to enter British Ports for the purpose of being dismantled or sold.

In obedience to your instructions, I have caused this prohibition to be made known in the Colony, and I enclose for your information a copy of the notice which has been inserted in the *Canada Gazette* of the 8th instant.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

MONCK.

The Right Honorable E. Cardwell,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Lord Lyons to Lord Monck.*

WASHINGTON, August 8, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency, copies of three Despatches, which I have received from Mr. Donohoe, Her Majesty's Consul at Buffalo,

respecting practices resorted to by crimps and other unscrupulous men, in order to obtain recruits from Canada for the United States army.

I have also the honor to transmit to Your Excellency, a copy of a note on the subject which I addressed to the Secretary of State of the United States, and a copy of the answer which he made to it.

I have received from other British Consuls, from private persons, and from Canadians serving in the United States army, a vast number of complaints similar to those set forth in Mr. Consul Donohoe's Despatches, and I have been and am engaged in correspondence with the Government of the United States respecting many individual cases in which Canadians have represented to me that they have been enlisted fraudulently and illegally in the United States army.

Very little success, however, attends my endeavors to obtain redress for these wrongs. My remonstrances are courteously acknowledged by the Secretary of State, and forwarded by him to the Secretary of War, the Secretary of War orders an investigation, or rather calls upon the recruiting officers for a report. The recruiting officers commonly report that they never enlist any one except in the most lawful and scrupulous manner; that in the particular case referred to them, the allegations of the complainant are utterly false, and that his enlistment was in all respects lawful and correct. I endeavour to obtain further evidence, but it is very seldom that any can be obtained, except that of the recruit himself and the recruiting officers. From the crimps and agents of course no testimony can be obtained in proof of their own iniquities, and the result commonly is, that after a controversial correspondence with me of more or less length, the United States Government acts upon the report of its own officers, and retains the recruit.

I cannot pretend to say that all or even the greater part of the complaints made to me are well founded. Some of the men who apply to me are very probably not British subjects, or not entitled to British protection in the United States, some (as appears to have been the case with the two Colonial lads, Henry and Williams, mentioned in Mr. Donohoe's Despatch of the 18th June), have enlisted voluntarily. Some have, no doubt, been in collusion with the recruiting agents, and have enlisted with the intention of getting hold of the bounty, and then obtaining their discharge as British subjects by the intervention of the Legation. But that there is, in full activity, a system of enticing Her Majesty's subjects to come from Canada to enlist, and even of kidnapping them and carrying them across the frontier, can hardly be doubted, and I am anxious to ask for Your Excellency's advice on the subject, and to beg you to consider whether there are any further steps which can be taken by me, with a view to diminishing the evil, or any special suggestions which I can make to the United States Government, with a view to inducing that Government to co-operate with the Canadian authorities in efforts to put a stop to these nefarious practices.

In order to bring the United States authorities to admit that the grievance has a real existence, and that they are justly called upon to take measures to abate it, it is extremely desirable that I should be enabled to produce proofs in one or two individual instances. On this account I venture to call Your Excellency's particular attention to the two cases mentioned in Mr. Consul Donohoe's Despatch of the 25th ultimo. If Mr. Donohoe is right in supposing that sworn testimony could be obtained respecting these two cases, I shall be very much obliged if Your Excellency will cause it to be procured, and will forward it to me.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

LYONS.

His Excellency,  
The Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

Mr. Consul Donohoe to Lord Lyons.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 23rd, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's Despatch of the 14th instant, transmitting a copy of a Report made by Mr. Dye, by orders from the Secretary of State for War, upon the enlistment into the military service of the United

States of two colored youths, Henry and Richard Williams of St. Catharine's, Canada West. This case was brought by me to Your Lordship's notice by my despatches of the 7th and 28th January, and was referred to in Your Lordship's Despatches of January 16 and February 3, and again by Your Lordship's Despatch of the 14th instant, to which I now have the honor to reply.

In order to be in a position to form an accurate estimate of the merits of this case, I proceeded on the 21st instant to St. Catharine's, and there saw the lawyer who had been employed by the friends of these youths, as well as a person who was acquainted with the circumstances regarding their case. From what I then learned, I am induced to arrive at the same conclusion as Mr. Dye, viz: That the boys Henry and Richard Williams are unworthy of credence, that they left St. Catharine's of their own free will and for the purpose of enlisting in the United States Military Service, and that to enable them to do so they swore before the mustering officers falsely, as regards their ages.

It is notorious that certain citizens of the United States, and others who are not so, are engaged throughout the province in offering inducements to men and boys to cross over the frontier and enlist into the United States Service; that these persons are directly employed by persons holding a commission in the United States Service, I consider to be doubtful; if they are found engaged in such a pursuit within the province, the law there can deal with them, as it has already done in several cases, but whether the United States Government should discountenance and warn by proclamation or otherwise, parties engaged in this nefarious traffic, for it can be called nothing else, when it deals with youths under fifteen years of age, as in the case of the younger Williams, is a question which I must leave for Your Lordship's consideration.

The twelve copies of the annexed to Mr. Dye's report are herewith returned.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed),

DENIS DONOHUE.

The Lord Lyons,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Consul Donohoe to Lord Lyons.*

BUFFALO, June 18th, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, of the 15th instant, informing me that your Lordship has transmitted to the Secretary of State of the United States, a copy of my despatch of the 23rd ultimo, respecting the two coloured youths, H. & R. Williams, who came from Canada and enlisted in the United States army; and that your Lordship has suggested to Mr. Seward whether the United States Government should not take measures to discountenance and frustrate the illegal and improper practices which have been resorted to by unscrupulous men to induce the Queen's subjects to leave Her Majesty's Dominions for the purpose of enlisting in the United States army.

Undeterred by the punishment that has been inflicted by the authorities in the Province upon such men as have been arrested and convicted of this crime, I regret to say that the practice of enticing Her Majesty's subjects to leave the Province and enlist in the United States army is, from my own observation, on the increase, and there are few days in which I do not hear of some case of the kind. This morning two such cases have been brought to my knowledge. The first case is as follows:—The boy a British subject and resident of the Province, was sixteen years of age, as shown by a certificate of the Rector of the Parish. Upon an examination of the enlistment papers in the office of the Provost Marshal I find that he represented himself, as eighteen and swore to that effect, also that he was from Cleveland, Ohio, a place he had never seen in his life, as I was informed by his mother. The Provost Marshal informed me that in all cases where a boy enlisting represents that he is from Canada, he invariably requires that he should be of the age of twenty-one, the age at which he ceases to be a minor according to British law, otherwise he will not receive him as a recruit. I think it but justice to Col. Rogers, the Provost Marshal, a most just and excellent officer, that I should mention this fact.

The other case was as follows:—The boy, by the statement of the father, a resident of Canada, was seventeen years and four months old, yet he has sworn in his enlistment paper, that he was twenty-two, and has been mustered in as of that age. In the first case the boy was swindled out of all his bounty money by the parties who induced him to come from Canada, in the other case I was unable to learn more than is stated above.

I take these two cases as they have both come under my notice this morning, the day I received your Lordship's despatch, neither of them are cases in which, as far as I can judge, any satisfactory steps can be taken to procure the release of the boys, and I have so informed the parents.

I give your Lordship one more case that has occurred within the last few days, and for that purpose have the honor to enclose copies of two notes written by me to the Officer Commanding Her Majesty's 16th Regiment stationed at Toronto.

It is with sincere regret that I have to bring such cases as these to your Lordship's notice, for if there is any act likely to cause an ill-feeling among the residents of Her Majesty's Dominions against their neighbours on this side, united as they ought to be by the strongest ties of friendship and of commerce, it is the act of these heartless scoundrels who entice away from their parents and their homes youths of from fifteen to eighteen, and place them in a situation, leaving other considerations out of the question, for which they are physically disqualified.

I am, &c.,

The Lord Lyons,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Signed)

DENIS DONOHOE.

(Copy) *Mr. Consul Donohoe to Officer Commanding 16th Regiment.*

BRITISH CONSULATE,

Buffalo, June 14th, 1864.

SIR,—I have just received information that a sergeant and two privates of your regiment have been induced to desert by a man of the name of Dwyer; that they got off from Toronto in an open boat and succeeded in reaching the United States, and have been taken to Dunkirk in this State for enlistment into the United States Forces; this is stated to have occurred within the last few days and the authorities at Toronto might as well be on the lookout for Mr. Dwyer, in case he should again try his hand at the same game. I am further informed that the sergeant made the remark that "every Irishman would desert from the 16th regiment when there was an opportunity for doing so." As yet I have not obtained any description of Dwyer's appearance, if I do so, I shall let you know at once. I know that the Canadian authorities have been successful in capturing some of these scoundrels who are trying to induce our soldiers to desert, and I should be glad to hear that they had got hold of Dwyer—a watch along the beach or where the boats are kept would not be a plan.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

D. DONOHOE,  
Her Majesty's Consul.

To the Officer Commanding the 16th Regiment.

(Copy) *Mr. Consul Donohoe to the Officer Commanding 16th Regiment.*

BUFFALO, June 15th, 1864.

SIR,—With reference to my note of yesterday's date, I have received the following description of Dwyer:—Height, about five feet eight inches; eyes gray; hair brownish; rather curly; broad shouldered; large chested man. The men who deserted left Toronto in his company at about 9.30 p. m., (day not mentioned), rowed the whole way, and landed at Youngstown, State of New York, in ten hours after leaving Toronto. From the way in

which this and the former information has reached me, I do not believe that it could be put in a *legal form* so as to be of any use in Her Majesty's Dominions.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

D. DONOHUE.

To Officer Commanding 16th Regiment.

(Copy)

*Mr. Consul Donohoe to Lord Lyons.*

BUFFALO, July 25th, 1864.

MY LORD,—In my despatches of the 23rd May, and of the 18th June, I had the honor to call Your Lordship's attention to the proceedings of unscrupulous men in their efforts to obtain recruits for the United States army, from amongst Her Majesty's subjects in Canada.

I have now the honor to lay before Your Lordship, a statement of what appears to me to be one of the most heartless outrages that have been perpetrated by these crimps who are employed by the recruiting agents in kidnapping youths upon the Canadian side of this frontier.

John Bland Allinson, the boy in question, is an orphan, and was born on the 28th August, 1848, in the Island of Barbadoes, his father being an officer in Her Majesty's service; up to the time of his disappearance from his home at Niagara, Canada West, he resided with his grand-mother and aunt who are his guardians. He left his home on the 5th July, and although advertisements were inserted in various newspapers, no intelligence was received by his friends of his whereabouts until his name appeared in a Buffalo newspaper, of either the 13th or 14th instant, as having entered the United States service as a substitute. Your Lordship may imagine the sufferings of his family during the interval when there was no account of him, and of the agony of those two poor ladies, his grand-mother and aunt, who resorted to the expedient of having the river dragged expecting to find his dead body.

Upon the 15th instant, a communication was made to me by his friends, and on consulting the recruitment list at the Provost Marshal's office, I found that he had been mustered into the United States navy for three years, under the name of John Allison, his age being stated upon the enlistment papers as eighteen years and two months. The Petty Officer in charge of the Naval rendezvous in this city, upon my producing evidence as to the boy's age, assured me that he would be given up to me, and that he was on board the United States steamer *Michigan*, at present stationed at Johnson's Island on Lake Erie. After twice telegraphing to the officer in charge of the *Michigan*, and demanding that he should be given up to me here, the boy was delivered to me on Saturday the 23rd instant. I enclose a copy of the statement he then made to me.

The boy's account is a most extraordinary one, and I really do not know what to think of it; his aunt who was here for two days, told me he was truthful but credulous, and I am inclined to think that he was not drugged in the first instance, but only at the time he took a drink of what he supposed was water. Many medical men pretend that a person cannot be deprived of consciousness by chloroform or other drug whilst in a non-recumbent position, and in full possession of their faculties—however, even supposing that the boy's statement is untrue, which I do not believe it to be, the question arises,—are British youths of less than sixteen years of age, and, as in the case of Allinson who does not look to be even fifteen, to be enticed away from their homes and enlisted into the military or naval service of the United States by United States officers who must be well aware of what they are doing, and who would not have these youths brought to them by the crimps if the latter thought there would be any difficulty thrown in their way.

I regret to state that from the lists of substitutes which are now published in this city, and from information derived from various sources, I perceive that the number of British subjects, many of them boys under eighteen, enlisting into the United States service is very much upon the increase. How many of these are drugged in Canada and brought over to this side it is impossible to say; but that a regular system is now organized by which men are passed over the frontier and kept in durance and stupefied with liquor until they enlist into the United States service, I have no doubt whatever. The Head

Constable of Niagara told me that he had a man in Jail there for four days, who in that time, had not sufficiently recovered his senses to be able to give an account of himself, and that he had been rescued from a man who was leading him over to the American side of the river.

I heard another instance in which a man was drugged by a German on board of one of the steamers between Toronto and Lewiston, and who upon coming to his senses, found himself in the camp at Elmira, with a United States uniform upon him. In this case the man escaped by bribing the guard, and was thirteen days in reaching his home and family in Canada. I have no doubt that sworn testimony relating to both these cases could be obtained.

As long ago as the 18th November last, the recruiting of coloured people in Canada was openly suggested in one of the newspapers of this city—which is owned and edited by the United States Postmaster, an official of the Government. The paragraph was as follows:—

“No one doubts that at least a regiment of coloured soldiers might be raised within six weeks here in Buffalo, by employing proper agencies among the coloured people of Canada, and such a help towards the filling up of the quota of Buffalo and the averting of another draught for her people is not to be regarded with indifference nor neglected.”

That these sentiments are acted up to, on this frontier, I have no doubt whatsoever, and that the attention of the agents is directed to the white as well as the coloured subjects of Her Majesty, I think the case of John B. Allinson clearly proves.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

DENIS DONOHUE.

The Lord Lyons,  
&c.,      &c.,      &c.

—

*Statement of John Bland Allinson*

On the evening of the 5th of July, I was on my way home in the town of Niagara C. W.; a man came up and spoke to me who was a stranger, and asked me the way to some street, and I turned my head round when I saw like a shadow and smelt a very strong smell, and I presume that I became insensible, and when I came to my senses I found myself lying upon a bed, and there was a man in the room with me, but not the same one as mentioned before. I did not know where I was. He was looking at me, and I asked him for a drink of water, and he gave it to me and I closed my eyes as I was sleepy. When I recollect next I was in the cars. I have some sort of recollection of passing places, trees, &c., and the man asking me did I feel better. I arrived at, I suppose Buffalo, but have no idea whether it was in the morning or evening. I do not think I was taken into a house, but I was brought on board the *Michigan*. The man with whom I was, brought some papers and handed them to one of the officers. The officer asked me if I knew how tall I was, I said I did not know and he made me stand up against something and measured me, and said “he will do.” The officer then told me to go forward. I remained on board the *Michigan* until about 12 o'clock on Thursday last, when I was taken on shore and given in charge to a master of a propeller, who brought me to Buffalo, where I was given up to the British Consul.

Signed before me this 23rd of July, 1864.

(Signed)

JOHN ALLINSON.

(Signed)

DENIS DONOHUE.

(Copy)

—

*Lord Lyons to Mr. Seward.*

WASHINGTON, June 15th, 1864.

SIR,—On receiving the note which you did me the honour to address to me on the 11th ultimo, respecting two coloured youths, British subjects, named Henry and Richard Williams, who were stated to have been seduced by improper means to leave their homes



in Canada and to enlist in the United States army, I directed Her Majesty's Consul at Buffalo, by whom the case was originally brought to my notice, to make further inquiries respecting it. I have the honour to inclose a copy of the Report which he has made to me. You will perceive that he comes to the conclusion that the youths are unworthy of credence, and that they left St. Catharines, in Canada, of their own free will, and for the purpose of enlisting in the United States service, and that to enable them to do so they swore before the mustering officer, falsely as to their ages.

On the general question of receiving into the United States military or naval service, British subjects, who in order to enter that service transgress the law of their country and the commands of their Sovereign, I do not purpose to speak on the present occasion; the views of Her Majesty's Government respecting this question have been before communicated to the Government of the United States.

I am anxious, however, to call your attention to the observations made at the end of the Consul's despatch, and to suggest for your consideration, the question whether the United States Government should not take some measures to discountenance and frustrate the illegal and improper practices which appear to be resorted to by unscrupulous men to induce the Queen's subjects to leave Her Majesty's Dominions for the purpose of enlisting in the United States army.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

LYONS.

The Hon. W. H. Seward.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, June 23, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 15th instant, relative to the cases of Henry and Richard Williams, and suggesting for my consideration whether this Government should not take some measures to discountenance and frustrate the alleged illegal and improper practices of unscrupulous men to induce British subjects to leave Her Majesty's Dominions for the purpose of enlisting in the United States army, and to inform Your Lordship that I have referred to the Secretary of War.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

W. H. SEWARD.

The Lord Lyons.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Lord Lyons.*

QUEBEC, August 15th, 1864,

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch of August 8th, and enclosures respecting the existence of an organized system for enticing and forcing subjects of Her Majesty into the military and naval service of the United States.

The constant applications to him on this subject, reported by Mr. Consul Donohoe, renders it almost certain that some such system exists, but I observe that Consul Donohoe does not state that he has any reason to believe that the practices alluded to are directly sanctioned by the authorities of the United States.

I also notice that Consul Donohoe observes that cases have occurred, in which persons guilty of these practices and detected by the Canadian officers of Justice, have been brought to trial and punished.

I will take measures to induce increased vigilance with respect to offences of this description on the part of the Canadian Police authorities, but I greatly fear that it will

be found impossible entirely to stop attempts of this description, so long as the Government of the United States find it necessary to offer such large inducements to persons for bringing in recruits for their military service.

With regard to the two cases mentioned by Mr. Consul Donohoe, in his despatch of July 25, I will endeavour to obtain for Your Excellency, any testimony within my reach, but as Mr. Donohoe mentions no names in one of the cases, I have been obliged to write to him for further information, which circumstance may cause some little delay in furnishing you with the evidence which you require.

I have &c.,  
(Signed,)

MONCK.

His Excellency the Lord Lyons.

(Copy.)

*Lord Lyons to Lord Monck.*

WASHINGTON, August 17th, 1864.

MY LORD,—With reference to my despatch of the 8th instant, I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency, a copy of a further despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Buffalo, respecting the practices by which recruits are obtained in Canada for the United States army.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

LYONS.

His Excellency,  
The Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Denis Donohoe to Lord Lyons, G.C.B.*

BUFFALO, August 13th, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's despatch, No. 8, of the 8th instant, informing me that Your Lordship has sent copies of my despatches No. 17 of the 23rd May, No. 20 of the 18th June, and No. 21 of the 25th ultimo, to the Governor General of Canada, and have asked His Excellency to consider what steps can be taken to induce the American Government to co-operate with the Canadian authorities in putting a stop to the nefarious practices of unscrupulous men who are engaged in obtaining recruits for the American army, from amongst Her Majesty's subjects in Canada.

Though the substitute agents are using every effort to obtain men, I do not think they have been quite so successful across the Frontier during the present month, as I am informed that the Canadian Police have been very vigilant of late, and though it is very difficult to bring about a conviction in many of these cases, the preliminary imprisonment before trial has acted as a salutary warning to parties who have been arrested, and has served to deter others from following the same course.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

DENIS DONOHOE.

The Lord Lyons, G.C.B.,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Lord Lyons.*

QUEBEC, 23rd August, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch, covering a copy of a letter from Her Majesty's Consul at Buffalo, respecting the practices by which recruits are obtained in Canada for the United States army.

I am happy to learn that the vigilance of the Canadian Police has had some effect in putting a stop to the illegal proceedings of the United States recruiting agents.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

MONCK.

His Excellency the Lord Lyons.

(Copy.)

*J. Hume Burnley to Lord Monck.*

WASHINGTON, September 19, 1864.

MY LORD,—I deem it right to forward to Your Excellency, the enclosed copy of a letter which has been addressed to Her Majesty's Consul at Boston, by several seamen, complaining of the way in which they were induced by certain boarding-house keepers at Quebec, whose names they give, to enter the United States army. As they seem to have received a certain amount of bounty, it is impossible to know how far they might not have been themselves consenting parties, but if it be true that these boarding-house keepers received themselves a thousand dollars, they must be acting as Agents for the purpose of carrying on this traffic.

I am well aware that Lord Lyons and Your Excellency take great interest in this question of Canadian recruitment, and I have recently, officially and privately, urged the Secretary of State of the United States to see whether some harmonious action could not be brought about, so as to prevent this system from being carried to such a disgraceful length.

I have &c.,  
(Signed,

J. HUME BURNLEY.

His Excellency,  
The Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

GALOP'S ISLAND,

Boston Harbour, September 14, 1864.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, subjects of Great Britain and Ireland, do apply to you with all respect for redress to our grievance, as we have been foully dealt with, and sold like slaves into this American army. We are British seamen, who were taken under the pretence of joining the navy, and induced by the boarding masters at Quebec to come here, and then they sold us at Lebanon, New Hampshire, as substitutes, giving us two hundred dollars bounty, and receiving one thousand themselves, and as I believe they are making a regular trade of it, we think it near time it was put a stop to, as they are inducing all the seamen they can possibly catch to come here; but little they know what is before them. We have among us three men, who have a wife and little ones to mourn their only support. If you would be so kind to write to the Governor of Quebec, I will furnish you with the names of those men who are connected with this foul scheme, who, by the means of rum and drugs, pursue this unlawful practice, and leaves their victim an easy prey. They are, Sir, as follows:—

Thomas O'Leary, James Ward, Charles Smyth, Dempsey, &c., Sailors' Boarding-house Keepers, Champlain Street, Quebec. Hoping you will comply with our request,

We remain, &c.,

(Signed,)

THOMAS KEATIN, of Dublin.  
 " GEO. HORNBY, Plymouth, England.  
 " ARTHUR ARTHURSON, Inverness.  
 " JAMES CRAIG, Glasgow.  
 " his  
 " WM. MAGREGOR, + Dublin.  
 " mark  
 " JOHN CARROLL, Dublin.  
 " JOSEPH GREEN, Dublin.  
 " his  
 " HENRY McNALLY, + Dublin.  
 " mark  
 " his  
 " WM. NEIL, + Carlow, Ireland.  
 " mark

P.S.—We are stopping at No. 7 Barracks, on this Island; a letter directed to any of the above names will carry to us.

(Signed,)

T. K.

F. Lousada, Esq.,  
 H. B. M. Consul,  
 Boston.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Lord Lyons.*

QUEBEC, 26th September, 1864.

MY LORD,—Referring to Mr. Burnley's despatch of September 19th, I have the honor to state that it is my intention to send to Boston a legal gentleman, for the purpose of having the sworn informations of the persons who signed the memorial forwarded by the British Consul at Boston to Mr. Burnley, taken before a Justice of the United States, with the view of adopting ulterior proceedings against the residents at Quebec, of whose conduct complaint is made in that memorial.

I shall feel much obliged if Your Excellency will furnish me with a letter to the Consul at Boston, accrediting to him the person whom I propose to send for the above purpose.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

MONCK.

His Excellency the Lord Lyons.

(No. 261.)

*The Duke of Newcastle to Sir E. Head.*

DOWNING STREET,

28th October, 1861.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 85, of the 9th instant, enclosing a report extracted from a Toronto newspaper of proceedings taken against Mr. Arthur Rankin, a Colonel of Militia and member of the Provincial Parliament, for an alleged violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act. Your previous despatch No. 75, of the 16th of September, to which you refer has also been duly received, and the answer

which you caused to be returned to Colonel Rankin's application for leave of absence meets with the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.,  
 Governor, (Signed) NEWCASTLE.  
 The Right Honourable Sir E. Head.

(Copy.)

*The Duke of Newcastle to Lord Monck.*

No. 6.

DOWNING STREET,  
 22nd November, 1861.

MY LORD,—With reference to Sir E. Head's despatch No. 88, of the 11th October, 24th October, 1861, enclosing a copy of one which he had addressed to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, respecting attempts made at Hamilton, Canada West, to recruit for the United States army, I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a despatch from the United States Secretary of State, dated the 24th ultimo, on the subject.

Her Majesty's Government consider the explanation given by Mr. Seward on this subject to be satisfactory.

I have, &c.,  
 Governor Viscount Monck, (Signed) NEWCASTLE.  
 &c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
 Washington, October 24th, 1861

MY LORD,—Your note of the 15th instant, relative to a supposed attempt to raise recruits in Canada for the United States army was duly received and referred to the Secretary of War. I now have the honor to communicate to you a copy of a letter of this date from him on the subject, the explanation in which, it is hoped, will prove satisfactory to you, and to Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.,  
 The Lord Lyons, (Signed) W. H. SEWARD.  
 &c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Cameron to Mr. Seward.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
 Washington, October 24th, 1861.

SIR,—Your communication of the 17th instant, with enclosures from Lord Lyons, was duly received. This Department has not given authority to any officer of the Government, or any other person, to raise recruits for military service in Canada. The particular case cited is without the slightest foundation in fact. The following has been received from Colonel L. W. Kellogg, of the 2nd Regiment of Michigan Cavalry:—In reply to your enquiry about Colonel Davies and his visit to Canada, I can only say that he asked leave of absence to visit some friends in Hamilton, 350 miles from where he is stationed. That he was neither requested nor authorized to enlist any person for the United States army. That he was absent five days, and on his return informed me that he believed I

could secure the services of a Captain Villiers, if I would give him a Major's Commission. In reply I told him that the Major of the Regiment had been appointed while he was absent, and I would not offer a Commission of any kind to Captain Villiers. This ended the matter and was all I ever heard of Captain Villiers.

All of which is respectfully submitted,  
(Signed)

SIMON CAMERON,  
Secretary of War.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Cardwell to Lord Monck.*

No. 66.

DOWNING STREET,

5th September, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit to you for your information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington to Earl Russell, and a copy of Earl Russell's answer, shewing the steps which have been taken with a view to leading the Government of the United States to discountenance and repress illegal practices which have been resorted to for obtaining recruits from Canada for the United States army.

I have to request that you will report to me what reply you sent to Lord Lyons' despatch to you on this subject, dated the 8th of August, together with any information or suggestions which may be of service to Her Majesty's Government in endeavoring to prevent the continuance of these practices.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed)

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Governor Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Lord Lyons to Earl Russell.*

No. 568.

WASHINGTON, August 9th, 1864.

MY LORD,—In my despatches No. 885 of the 13th of December last, and No. 252 of the 11th April last, I had the honor to call Your Lordship's attention to reports which I had received from Her Majesty's Consul at Boston, respecting plans for obtaining recruits in Canada for the military and naval service of the United States.

It is difficult to bring proofs in individual instances, but the general fact that a system of enticing Her Majesty's subjects from Canada to enlist, and even of kidnapping them and carrying them across the frontier exists to a very grievous extent, can hardly be doubted. I have no grounds for asserting that any one in the service of the United States Government is directly concerned in these practices: nor do I doubt that the higher authorities at Washington would give due redress, in any case where positive proof could be produced. But I think it is difficult to deny that in their eagerness to fill up the ranks of the army, some subordinate recruiting officers connive more or less at the nefarious practices of Brokers and Agents, and I cannot believe that an earnest determination on the part of the supreme authorities here to put down these iniquities would be ineffectual.

Holding this opinion, I suggested to Mr. Seward in a note which I wrote to him on the 15th June last, that the United States Government should take some measures to discountenance and frustrate the illegal and improper practices resorted to by unscrupulous men to induce the Queen's subjects to leave Her Majesty's Dominions for the purpose of enlisting in the United States army. Mr. Seward informed me in reply that he had referred my note to the Secretary of War.

There the matter has apparently rested. In the meantime the number of complaints which reach me from Canadians serving in the United States army goes on increasing.

Among the many painful cases of illegal enlistment which came before me, these are perhaps the most distressing. For the victims are often youths, or mere boys, not speaking or understanding English who have been enticed, deceived and sometimes kidnapped in the most heartless manner. Many of the representations made to me are no doubt exaggerated, untrue and even fraudulent, but I cannot doubt that some of the complaints are but too well founded. It would be useless to encumber this despatch with copies of the voluminous correspondence in which I am engaged, or individual cases of this description with the United States Government, with Her Majesty's Consuls, and with private persons. The cases follow the usual routine.

The Secretary of State refers them to the Secretary of War—the Secretary of War orders an investigation, or rather calls upon the Recruiting Officers for a Report. The Recruiting Officers protest that they never enlist any one except in the most cautious and scrupulous manner, that the allegations in the individual case are altogether false, and that the enlistment was perfectly legal and correct in all particulars. No other evidence except that of the recruit himself can be procured, and the United States Government acts upon the report of its own officers and keeps the men.

I venture, however, to submit to Your Lordship, copies of three despatches from Mr. Donohoe, Her Majesty's Consul at Buffalo, which convey a general idea of the nature and extent of the practices which prevail. I add a copy of the note from me to Mr. Seward of the 15th June, which I have mentioned above; a copy of Mr. Seward's answer to it; a copy of a despatch which I have written to the Governor General of Canada, and a copy of a despatch which I have written to Mr. Consul Donohoe.

Your Lordship will perceive, that I have asked the Governor General for his advice on the subject, and have begged him to consider whether there are any further steps which can be taken by me with a view to diminishing the evils or any special suggestions which I can make to the Government of the United States, with a view to inducing that Government to co-operate with the Canadian authorities in efforts to put a stop to the nefarious practices complained of.

The Earl Russell, K. G.,  
&c., &c., &c.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

LYONS.

*Earl Russell to Lord Lyons.*

FOREIGN OFFICE,

August 25th, 1864.

MY LORD,—Her Majesty's Government approve Your Lordship's proceedings as reported in your despatch No. 568 of the 9th instant, with regard to the nefarious plans of unscrupulous agents for obtaining in Canada recruits for the naval and military service of the United States.

Her Majesty's Government cannot doubt the willingness of the United States Government to take measures for discountenancing and frustrating such illegal practices, and they hope that you will receive before long a satisfactory answer to the note which you addressed to Mr. Seward on this subject on the 15th June. In the meantime Your Lordship will continue to remonstrate in such case of illegal enlistment from the Canadian Frontier.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

RUSSELL.

The Lord Lyons,  
&c., &c., &c.

*Mr. Cardwell to Lord Monck.*

DOWNING STREET,

1st November, 1864.

MR LORD,—With reference to your despatch No. 134, of the 23rd of September, I have the honor to forward to you a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, with a despatch

from Mr. Burnley to Earl Russell, on the subject of the nefarious practices that have been resorted to by certain persons to obtain recruits in Canada for the United States army.

Your Lordship appears to be using your best endeavors for the suppression of these practices, and I do not doubt that if you find the law ineffectual for this purpose, your Government will readily submit to the Provincial Legislature such amendments as will render it effective.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Hammond to Sir F. Rogers.*

FOREIGN OFFICE,

October 12, 1864.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of the 26th August, I am directed by Earl Russell to transmit to you copies of a despatch (No. 61), and its enclosures from Mr. Burnley, on the subject of recruiting in Canada for the United States army, and I am to suggest that you should move Mr. Secretary Cardwell to enquire whether the parties in Quebec and other places in Canada, who are concerned in these transactions, cannot be punished by Canadian laws.

I am, &c.,  
(Signed,)

E. HAMMOND.

Sir F. Rogers, Bt.,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Burnley to Earl Russell.*

No. 61.

WASHINGTON, September, 23, 1864.

MY LORD,—Your Lordship's despatch, No. 397, of the 25th ultimo, on the subject of the unscrupulous way in which agents obtained recruits in Canada for the naval and military service of the United States, expressed a hope that a satisfactory answer would soon be received to the note which Lord Lyons addressed to Mr. Seward on the 18th June.

I therefore thought it advisable to recall the subject to Mr. Seward's recollection in a note,—copy of which I have the honor to enclose.

I beg to enclose copy of Mr. Seward's answer, which to my mind is not very satisfactory, inasmuch as it cannot be said that such transactions are practically arrested, as cases of this kind are still brought before the Legation and represented to the State Department.

I had reason the other day to send Viscount Monck, a copy of a letter received through Her Majesty's Consul at Boston, from some kidnapped seamen, who specified by name, parties in Quebec who apparently carried on this traffic, and were receiving large sums for doing so.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

J. H. BURNLEY.

Earl Russell, K.G.,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Burnley to Mr. Seward.*

WASHINGTON, September 16th, 1864.

SIR,—Lord Lyons, in his note of the 15th June, had the honor of addressing you on the subject of the nefarious practices resorted to by unscrupulous persons in seducing



youths from their homes in Canada and inducing them to enlist in the United States army. His Lordship's note called attention to the observations made on this subject by Her Majesty's Consul at Buffalo, in the latter part of his despatch, which formed the enclosure of the above mentioned note, and suggested for your consideration, whether the United States Government should not take some measures to discountenance and frustrate the illegal and improper practices alluded to.

I need hardly say that this is a subject which engages largely the attention of the Governor General of Canada and Her Majesty's Government, and I am convinced that any measures which the Government of the United States might adopt towards helping to frustrate such practices, would prove most acceptable both to the Canadian authorities and to Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,) J. H. BURNLEY.

The Honorable W. H. Seward,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Seward to Mr. Burnley.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, September 19th, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 16th instant, in which referring to Lord Lyons' note of the 15th of June last, concerning the nefarious practices resorted to by unscrupulous persons in seducing youths from their homes in Canada and inducing them to enlist in the United States army, you intimate that this is a subject which engages largely the attention of the Governor General of Canada and Her Majesty's Government, and you then remark that any measures which the Government of the United States might adopt towards helping to frustrate such practices would prove most acceptable both to the Canadian authorities and to Her Majesty's Government. I have the honor to inform you in reply, that since complaints of the nature above indicated have arisen, this Government has used, as it will continue in the future to use, all diligence in preventing, and when discovered, in severely punishing such transactions, and that it believes they are practically arrested.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,) W. H. SEWARD.

J. H. Burnley, Esq.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Cardwell to Viscount Monck.*

No. 88.

DOWNING STREET, 10th November 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No 147, of the 10th ultimo, reporting the conviction of two persons who had been actively engaged in enticing British subjects into the service of the United States, and I have to request that you will inform me what sentences were passed upon these men.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,) EDWARD CARDWELL,

Governor Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Cardwell to Viscount Monck.*

No. 95.

DOWNING STREET, 5th December, 1864.

MY LORD,—Having communicated to Earl Russell Your Lordship's despatch No. 141, of 3rd October, relative to certain British seamen who complained of having being

decoyed into the service of the United States by some lodging-house keepers at Quebec, I have the honor to enclose, for your information, a copy of the answer received from the Foreign Department.

I have already in my despatch No. 83, of 1st November, acknowledged Your Lordship's endeavors to suppress the practice of enticing British subjects in Canada to enlist in the service of the United States, and have expressed my confidence that if the existing law should prove insufficient for the purpose, your Ministers would be ready to propose any fresh Legislation which may be requisite.

I have, &c.,  
Signed,)

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Governer Viscount Monck.  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Layard to Sir F. Rogers.*

FOREIGN OFFICE, November 4th, 1864.

SIR,—I have laid before Earl Russell your letter to Mr. Hammond of the 28th ult., enclosing copies of papers received from the Governor General of Canada, relative to the manner in which several British seamen were induced by certain boarding-house keepers at Quebec to enter the United States army.

I am to request that you will state to Mr. Secretary Cardwell, in reply, that it appears from these papers that the British subjects in question, received a certain amount of bounty, and Lord Russell conceives that if they did not mean to enlist, they should have refused the bounty.

It must be questionable how far British sailors who have accepted one or two hundred dollars bounty are entitled to complain, and it must of course be difficult to obtain redress in such cases.

I am, &c.,  
(Signed,)

A. H. LAYARD.

Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to the Duke of Newcastle.*

No. 8.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Quebec, February 1st, 1864.

MY LORD DUKE,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Grace's despatch No. 7, of the 16th January, and in reply, beg to refer you to my despatch No. 7, of January 27th, which goes home by this mail, and which contains all the information I at present possess on the subject of recruiting in Canada for the army of the United States.

I have to apologize for referring Your Grace to another despatch, but the mail goes out to-day and I have not time to write more at length.

I shall take care to keep Your Grace informed of any new facts which may reach me in connection with this subject.

I have, &c.  
(Signed,)

MONCK.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.*

No. 131.

QUEBEC, 5th September, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit for your information, copies of despatches that I have received from Lord Lyons, enclosing copies of letters to His Excellency from Mr. Donohoe, Her Majesty's Consul at Buffalo, in reference to the attempts that certain persons in the United States have been making to obtain recruits in Canada for the United States army. I have not succeeded in procuring evidence on which I could request Lord Lyons to bring the cases mentioned by Consul Donohoe under the notice of the United States Government, but I am using every effort for that purpose, and I am happy to observe in Consul Donohoe's last letter which forms part of the correspondence herewith enclosed, that the increased vigilance of the Canadian Police has had some effect in checking the practices of which he had previously complained.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

MONCK.

(Copy.)

*Denis Godley to Denis Donohoe, Esq.*

QUEBEC, 15th August, 1864.

SIR,—Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, has transmitted to the Governor General a copy of a despatch from you, dated Buffalo, July 25th, 1864, calling attention to the proceedings of crimps in obtaining recruits for the naval and military service of the United States, from amongst Her Majesty's subjects in Canada, and has requested to be furnished with sworn testimony respecting the cases of two men which are alluded to in your despatch. As there is no name mentioned in the case of the man who was drugged by a German on board one of the steamers between Toronto and Lewiston, it would much facilitate the enquiries which Lord Monck has directed to be made into the matter, if you could supply this additional information, and, by His Excellency's desire, I have the honor to request you to communicate it to me if it should be in your power to do so.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

DENIS GODLEY,  
Civil Secretary.

Denis Donohoe, Esq., H. B. Majesty's Consul Buffalo.

(Copy.)

*Denis Donohoe to Denis Godley, Esq.*

BRITISH CONSULATE,

Buffalo, August 19th, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 15th instant, asking for information as to the name of the man alleged to have been drugged on board one of the steamers between Toronto and Lewiston, which circumstance was incidentally mentioned in my despatch to Lord Lyons of the 25th ultimo, as illustrating the system pursued by the crimps engaged in obtaining recruits for the American army and navy from amongst Her Majesty's subjects in Canada.

I regret to say that I am unacquainted with the man's name, but when the circumstance was related to me, my informant stated that the man was a servant of a gentleman residing in the neighbourhood of Niagara, C. W., and that he had been sent to Toronto with a pair of horses, and that upon his return on board the steamer, the drugging took place. I apprehend that the circumstances of this case are notorious in the neighbourhood of Niagara, and if the local authorities would enquire of Miss Stephenson, the aunt of the boy Allinson, alluded to in my despatch of the 25th ultimo to Lord Lyons, a copy of which

despatch is in possession of His Excellency the Governor General, I have no doubt Miss Stephenson can give the name of the man. Miss Stephenson resides at Niagara.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed)

DENIS DONOHOE,  
Her Majesty's Consul.

Denis Godley, Esq., Civil Secretary, &c., &c., Quebec.

(Copy.)

Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.

No. 134.

QUEBEC, 23rd September, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 66, of the 5th instant, covering a copy of a communication from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington to Earl Russell, relative to the suppression of illegal practices in obtaining recruits from Canada for the army of the United States.

I have the honor to transmit for your information, a copy of the answer which I returned to Lord Lyons's despatch to me of August 9th, and which was by some inadvertence omitted to be enclosed in my despatch to you, No. 131, of August, 1864.

I have given directions that the attention of the local police authorities should be specially directed to the necessity of increased vigilance with regard to the practices alluded to and in some cases where it was judged advisable, I have stationed special detective officers at suitable places to assist the ordinary police force.

I feel, however, quite satisfied that no efforts on my part will be effectual for the suppression of these practices, so long as the Government of the United States continues to pay agents for the procurement of recruits for their army.

If no pecuniary advantage would accrue to any person from bringing a recruit to enlist, there would be no inducement offered by the Government of the United States to persons to commit the crime of kidnapping, and if this source of the evil which is constant in its operation were removed, I think the occasional increase of crimes of this nature from the payment on the part of private individuals for substitutes at the time of a compulsory draft might be effectually met by additional vigilance at those periods on the part of the police.

The only suggestion, therefore, which I have to offer is that an effort should be made to induce the Government of the United States to abrogate the regulation under which payments are made—in the name, I think, of “bringing money” to persons who procure recruits to enlist in the army of the United States.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed)

MONCK.

The Right Honorable E. Cardwell, M. P.

(Copy.)

Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.

No. 141.

QUEBEC, 3rd October, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit copies of a despatch and enclosure which I have received from the Charge d'affaires of Her Majesty's Légation at Washington. As it appears to me of great importance to follow up, as quickly as possible the information contained in the memorial to Her Majesty's Consul at Boston, I despatched a legal gentleman to that place to take the sworn depositions of the persons who signed that memorial, and I was able to obtain for him a letter accrediting him to Her Majesty's Consul at Boston from Lord Lyons, who was fortunately here at the time.

I have the honor to transmit also a copy of a report from the Attorney General, C. E. 30th September, 1864, showing some other measures which have been adopted with a view to defeat the intention of those who are engaged in the kidnapping, or decoying British subjects into the military or naval service of the United States.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MONCK.

The Right Honorable E. Cardwell.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General, on the 29th September, 1864.*

On a memorandum, dated the 29th instant, from the Honorable the Attorney General, L. C., stating that as it appears that British sailors and others continue to be kidnapped or taken by violence, or under false pretences from the Province, with a view to cause them to enlist in the American army, and that efforts are still being made in this Province to obtain recruits and substitutes for them, in violation of the law—he recommends that some competent person (and he suggests Colonel Ermatinger) be employed to visit the Districts of St. Francis, Bedford and Iberville, with a view to the repression of this illegal traffic, and the punishment of those guilty of infraction of the law—under such instructions as he may receive from him, the Attorney General.

He further recommends that an allowance of six dollars per day and travelling expenses, be made to the gentleman so to be appointed, and that the same be charged to the police service and to the branch of miscellaneous expenditure.

The Committee submit the above recommendation of the Attorney General for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified,

(Signed)

WM. H. LEE, C. E. C.

*Copy.)*

*Attorney General Cartier to Lord Monck:*

CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT,

Quebec, September 30th, 1864.

The undersigned has the honor to report to His Excellency the Governor General, with reference to the nefarious practice which has unfortunately for some time been carried on in this Province, of enticing away sailors and other British subjects to enlist in the American army, that, after taking cognizance of the letter from various sailors in Boston harbour lately forwarded by Her Majesty's Consul at Boston, and having communicated with the Judge of the Sessions of the Peace at Quebec, an arrangement has been entered into with the latter gentleman, by which a number of the Water Police under his control have been despatched to Richmond, and two of that body ordered to accompany the Railway cars to and from Richmond, and to act in concert with the Judges of the Sessions of the Peace at Quebec and Montreal. A gentleman has also been despatched to Boston, and has been directed to obtain, under the auspices of the British Consul there, as Your Excellency is aware, the depositions on oath of those sailors.

Besides which, Colonel Ermatinger, an active Magistrate, and formerly Superintendent of Police at Montreal, has been engaged to visit the Districts of St. Francis, Bedford and Iberville, bordering on the frontier, to use his best exertions to repress the above illegal traffic, and to bring to punishment those guilty of infraction of the law.

By the combined efforts of these gentlemen, the undersigned has reason to believe that a discontinuance of this evil or at least a considerable check, will be effected.

(Signed)

GEO. ET. CARTIER, Attorney General.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.*

No. 147.

QUEBEC, October 10, 1864.

SIR,—With reference to my despatch No. 141 of the 3rd October, in which I forwarded to you information with respect to the enticing of British subjects into the naval and military service of the United States of America, and in which I acquainted you with the measures I had taken to put a stop to these practices, I have now the honor to transmit to you a Report from the Attorney-General for Canada East, informing me of the conviction before the Court of Queen's Bench at Sherbrooke, of two of the men who have been most actively engaged in these illegal proceedings.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

MONCK.

The Right Hon. E. Cardwell.

(Copy.)

*Attorney-General Cartier to Lord Monck.*

CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT,

Quebec, October 8th, 1864.

The undersigned has the honor to report to His Excellency the Governor General that two of the men most actively engaged in the traffic alluded to in his report, of the 30th ult., were yesterday convicted before the Court of Queen's Bench, at Sherbrooke, of a violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act.

(Signed,) GEO. ET. CARTIER.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.*

No. 180.

QUEBEC, November 30, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch (No. 88) of the 10th instant, in reference to the case of two men, named respectively Dempsey and Burns, convicted at Sherbrooke of having been engaged in enticing British subjects into the service of the United States.

I have the honor to report that, subsequently to the date of my despatch of October 10th, Dempsey was sentenced to pay two fines, amounting in the aggregate to four hundred and fifty dollars, and Burns to an imprisonment for six months in the common jail.

The fines were paid, and Burns is now undergoing his term of imprisonment in the jail of Montreal.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

MONCK.

The Right Honorable E. Cardwell,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.*

No. 208.

December 28th, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, (No. 95) of the 5th instant, and the enclosed letter from Mr. Layard, respecting the practice of certain lodging-house keepers at Quebec, of enticing British subjects to enlist in the army and navy of the United States. I have reason to think that the measures I have adopted have caused a great diminution of crimes of this class, and I do not think any additional statutory powers will be required for their suppression.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

MONCK.

The Right Honorable E. Cardwell.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.*

No. 66.

QUEBEC, March 2nd, 1865.

SIR,—Referring to the despatches noted in the margin, I have the honor to transmit for your information, a copy of a report from the Attorney General for Canada East, with reference to the proceedings which have been taken against certain persons, under the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act.

Lord Monck,  
No. 141, 3rd Oct.,  
1864, No. 147, 10th  
Oct., 1864.

Mr. Cardwell,  
No. 88, 10th Nov.,  
1864.

Lord Monck,  
No. 188, 10th Nov.  
1864.

The Rt. Honble. E. Cardwell.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed.)

MONCK.

Mr. Cardwell, No. 95, 5th Dec., 1864. Lord Monck, No. 208, 28th Dec., 1864. 2nd March. 1865.

## III.—PASSPORTS.

*Lord Lyons to Viscount Monck.*

WASHINGTON, November 28, 1861.

MY LORD,—I have been for some time in communication with the United States Government, with a view to alleviate the inconvenience occasioned by the passport regulations, and especially by that which required all foreign passports to be sent to Washington to be countersigned.

I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency, copies of two notes which I have received from the United States Secretary of State on the subject. Your Excellency will perceive that British subjects may now obtain the necessary counter-signature at Montreal, Portland, Boston and New York, as well as at this place.

1. From Mr. Seward,  
Nov. 25th, 1861.

2. From Mr. Seward,  
Nov. 27th, 1861.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed.)

LYONS.

His Excellency Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, 25th November, 1861.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to inform you that, with a view to avoid the inconvenience which is understood to be occasioned by the regulation which requires passports for subjects or citizens of foreign countries to be sent hither to be countersigned, M. M. Oscar Irving, Jonathan Amory, and E. A. O. Adams, the passport agents of this Department at New York, Boston, and Portland, have respectively been authorized and directed gratuitously to countersign such passports at those ports.

(Signed.)

W. H. SEWARD

The Lord Lyons,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, 27th November, 1861:

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday, submitting that it might be a great convenience to British subjects arriving from Canada

for the purpose of embarking at an American Port, if the counter-signature of the United States Consul at Montreal should be held to be at all times sufficient to render their passports valid.

In reply I have the honor to inform you that, pursuant to your suggestion, the Consul of the United States at Montreal has been authorized to countersign such passports. By this arrangement it will be left optional with British travellers either to obtain in Canada the counter-signature of the United States Consul at Montreal, or to procure at the port at which they embark, that of the Agent of this Department.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Lord Lyons,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Lord Lyons to Viscount Monck.*

WASHINGTON, January 28th, 1862.

MY LORD,—On the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch of the 14th inst., I addressed a note to the Secretary of State of the United States, explaining the regulations which you had established concerning the issue of passports, and expressing my hope that the counter-signature of the United States Consul General at Montreal, or of the Agents of the State Department at New York, Portland and Boston, would be affixed without difficulty to passports issued in conformity with those regulations. I received yesterday a note from

To Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State, stating that the regulations are deemed satisfactory and that instructions will be issued accordingly to the United States officials.  
January 24th, 1862.  
From Mr. Seward, States officials.  
January 27th, 1862.

I have the honor to enclose copies of both notes for Your Excellency's information.

It will, of course, be very desirable, in order to avoid embarrassing questions with this Government, that the Passport Agents appointed by Your Excellency should be made fully aware that Foreigners naturalized in a British colony are not entitled to British protection beyond the limits of that colony. I do myself the honor to enclose a copy of an instruction on this subject addressed by order of Earl Russell to Her Majesty's Consul at Buffalo, on the 12th April last.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

LYONS.

The Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Lord Lyons to Mr. Seward.*

WASHINGTON, January 24th, 1862.

SIR,—Since the receipt of the note which you did me the honor to address to me on the 5th ultimo, I have been in communication with the Governor General of Canada upon the subject of the arrangements to be made for the issue of passports to British subjects wishing to pass through the territory of the United States, and I have now the honor to inform you that those arrangements are completed. It has been decided that agents shall be appointed at various towns in Canada, who shall be appointed to issue to such persons as may require them, and may be entitled to them, certificates of their being British subjects, under the hand of the Provincial Secretary. These certificates will have the force of passports; they will be countersigned by the agent issuing them, and they will, in



hoped, receive without difficulty the countersignature either of the United States Consul General in Canada, or of the agents of the State Department at the ports in this country, according to the regulations which you have laid down.

This arrangement will at once be put into force, and it will therefore be no longer in the power of the Mayors of Canadian Towns to issue passports or certificates of nationality as they have hitherto occasionally done. All such papers will in future be issued either by the Governor General himself or by the authorized agents.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

LYONS.

The Honorable William H. Seward,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.*

WASHINGTON, January 27th, 1862.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 24th instant, relative to the arrangements which have been made for the issue of certificates having the force of passports to British subjects wishing to pass through the territory of the United States. In reply I have the honor to inform you that the proposal with regard to the counter-signature of those certificates, either by the Consul General of the United States in Canada, or by the Passport Agents of the Department at New York, Boston and Portland, meets with the approbation of the Department, and that those agents will be instructed accordingly.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

F. W. SEWARD.

The Lord Lyons.

(Copy.)

*Mr. James Murray to Mr. Denis Donohoe.*

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 12th, 1861.

SIR,—I am directed by Lord John Russell to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 5, of 21st January last, requesting instructions as to whether you are to grant passports to Foreigners naturalized as British subjects in Canada; and I am to state to you in reply that, after consultation with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, His Lordship is of opinion that Foreigners naturalized in a British colony, can only enjoy the benefit of naturalization within the limits of such colony, and that when they travel beyond those limits they must be considered as subjects of the Power to which, even in Canada, they would have been subject, if they had not been naturalized in that Province.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

JAMES MURRAY.

Denis Donohoe, Esq.

(Copy.)

*Lord Lyons to Viscount Monck.*

WASHINGTON, March 7th, 1862.

MY LORD,—I am officially informed by the Secretary of State of the United States, that the regulation some time since established by the State Department under the direction of the President, requiring all persons departing from or arriving in the United States to provide themselves with passports has been rescinded.

I am, however, at the same time informed that until further notice arrests will be made under the direction of the Secretary of War, of any persons who may reasonably be suspected of treason against the United States.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

LYONS.

The Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. J. Hume Burnley to Viscount Monck.*

WASHINGTON, February 6th, 1865.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to communicate to Your Excellency printed regulations in regard to passports issued by the State Department under the President's directions.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

J. HUME BURNLEY.

His Excellency Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Enclosure in Circulars of Mr. Seward to Consular Officers.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, 17th December, 1864.

The President directs that except immigrant passengers directly entering an American port by sea, henceforth no traveller shall be allowed to enter the United States from a foreign country without a passport. If a citizen, the passport must be from this Department, or from some United States Minister or Consul abroad; and if an alien, from the competent authority of his own country; the passport to be counter-signed by a Diplomatic Agent or Consul of the United States.

This regulation is intended to apply especially to persons proposing to come to the United States from the neighboring British Provinces. Its observance will be strictly enforced by all officers, civil, military and naval in the service of the United States, and the State and Municipal authorities are requested to aid in its execution. It is expected, however, that no immigrant passenger, coming in manner aforesaid, will be obstructed, or any other persons who may set out on their way hither before intelligence of this regulation could reasonably be expected to reach the country from which they may have started.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

I. Passports for Canada and the adjoining British Provinces are issued for one year, and need not be surrendered within that period.

II. Citizens of the United States desirous of visiting Canada, may take out their passports either from United States Consulates or from this office.

III. United States Consular agents are authorized to issue passports, and may counter-sign those of Foreigners.

IV. Travellers making transit through Canada from one American port to another American port, must procure a passport.

V. Persons residing near the line, who desire to cross and re-cross daily, in pursuit of their usual avocations are "travellers" in the contemplation of the order, and must provide themselves with passports.

VI. Females and minor children, travelling alone, are included in the order. When, however, husband, wife, and minor children travel together, a single passport for the whole will suffice. For any other person in the party, a separate passport will be required.

VII. Should any person, native or foreign, clandestinely enter the United States in derogation of the order, the fact should be reported to the military authorities of the district.

*To the Consular Officers of the United States in conterminous British Provinces.*  
(Circular No. 55.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, 14th January, 1865.

Consular Officers in territories conterminous with the United States, on their Northern and North-eastern frontiers, are hereby authorized to receive United States currency in payment for passports, so long as the order of December 17th, 1864, shall remain in force, bearing in mind that the law requires five dollars as a fee for issuing a passport, which amount is payable into the United States Treasury, and in foreign countries a Consular fee of one dollar in addition.

The existing regulation by which Consular Agents were forbidden to give passports, is hereby rescinded for the period above mentioned. If any person shall have been charged more than the legal fees, as they are herein mentioned, the excess will be refunded to him by the Consul to whom the same has been paid, such payment to be reported to this Department. A uniform rate of charge is expected and enjoined. Passports to enter the British Provinces and return thence will be promptly issued by this Department on application in accordance with the passport regulations.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

*General Instructions in regard to Passports.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
1st July, 1864.

Citizens of the United States visiting foreign countries, are liable to serious inconvenience if unprovided with authentic proof of their national character. Their best safeguard is a passport from this Department, certifying the bearer to be a citizen of the United States. Passports are issued upon application, supported by proof of citizenship.

On all subsequent occasions, a simple reference to the number and date of passport will be sufficient.

When the applicant is a *native citizen of the United States*, he must transmit an affidavit of this fact, signed by him, stating his age and place of birth, and sworn to by himself and one other citizen of the United States named therein, to whom he is personally known, and to the best of whose knowledge and belief the declaration made by him is true. This affidavit must be attested by a Notary Public, under his signature and seal of office. When there is no Notary in the place, the affidavit may be made before a Justice of the Peace or other Officer authorized to administer oaths.

If the applicant be a naturalized citizen, his certificate of naturalization must be transmitted for inspection. It will be returned with the passport. The widow or children of a naturalized citizen must transmit the certificate of the naturalization of the husband or the father, stating under oath that they are such widow or children.

The application should be accompanied by a description of the person, stating the following particulars, viz:—

Age :	Years:	Stature :
Feet,	inches, (English measure.)	
Forehead :	Eyes :	Nose :
Mouth :	Chin :	Hair :
Complexion :	Face :	

When the applicant is to be accompanied by his wife, children or servants, it will be sufficient to state the names and ages of such persons, and their relation to the applicant.

Persons who leave the country, expecting to obtain passports whilst abroad, from the Diplomatic or Consular Agents of the United States, are liable to disappointment, inasmuch as it is the duty of those Agents not to grant documents of that character, except to persons who are certainly known to be entitled to them; and it is sometimes difficult, if not impracticable, to procure proof of this fact in a foreign country.

Certificates of citizenship, or passports issued by State authorities, or by judicial or municipal functionaries of the United States, are not recognized by the Officers of foreign governments; and by the twenty-third section of the Act of Congress, approved on the 18th of August, 1856, it is made penal for such authorities and functionaries to issue such passports.

When husband, wife, and minor children expect to travel together, a single passport for the whole will suffice. For any other person in the party, a separate passport will be required.

A new passport will be expected to be taken out by every person, whenever he or she may leave the United States, and every passport must be renewed, either at this Department, or at a Legation or Consulate abroad, within one year from its date.

Five dollars tax, as imposed by law, will be required in United States currency, with each application.

The oath of allegiance to the United States, as prescribed by law, will be required in all cases.

—

*Lord Monck to Lord Lyons.*

(Copy.)

QUEBEC, 18th August, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of August 11th, enclosing a letter from Mr. C. Tidy, making enquiry with respect to the credentials which should be issued by the Government of Canada to British subjects proceeding to the United States, in order to enable such persons to assert their rights in that character.

In reply, I have the honor to inform Your Excellency, that certificates of the sort referred to by Mr. Tidy, may be obtained by any person who can prove his right to be considered a British subject, from authorized Agents of the Canadian Government throughout the Province.

These Agents are directly nominated by myself, and their appointment is notified in the *Royal Gazette*.

I have the honor to transmit a copy of the form of certificate at present and for some time past in use.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

MONCK.

His Excellency, The Lord Lyons.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.*

No. 15.

QUEBEC, January 13th, 1865.

SIR,—Referring to my despatch (No. 200), of Dec. 19th, I have the honor to report that within the last few days, most stringent regulations with reference to the enforcement of the order relative to the passport system between Canada and the United States, have been adopted and enforced at all points along the frontier line.

These regulations not only produce great personal inconvenience, but are also calculated to create great impediments to the commercial intercourse between the two countries.

I therefore think it my duty to call your attention to the system, in order that you may consider whether any steps can be adopted to mitigate the effects of its operation.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

MONCK.

The Rt. Hon. E. Cardwell,  
&c., &c., &c.

*The Duke of Newcastle to Lord Monck.*

(Circular.)

DOWNING STREET,  
27th December, 1861.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to inform you that the United States Government have made an arrangement by which British subjects embarking from New York, Boston, or Portland, may obtain the requisite counter-signature to their passports from the agent of the American Department of State at each of those ports, or if coming from Canada, may procure, if they prefer it, the counter-signature of the United States Consul at Montreal, which will equally suffice to render the passport valid.

This option has been offered by the United States Government, upon the application of Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, in order to promote the convenience of British travellers.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Governor, The Viscount Monck.  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Cardwell to Viscount Monck.*

No. 31.

DOWNING STREET,  
25th February, 1865.

MY LORD,—I have received your Lordship's despatch, No. 15, of the 13th of January, reporting that regulations have been established by the Government of the United States for a stringent enforcement of the passport system between that country and Canada, and representing that these regulations not only produce much personal inconvenience, but are also calculated to create great impediments to the commercial intercourse between the two countries.

I need scarcely assure you that I much lament the very serious inconvenience which has been occasioned by these regulations to the inhabitants of Canada: but Her Majesty's Government hope that the measures you have taken will remove the apprehensions which have given rise to them, and under the circumstances of the case, have not thought that it would be expedient as yet to address any official representation on the subject to the Government of the United States.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed)

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Viscount Monck.  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Cardwell to Viscount Monck.*

Circular.

DOWNING STREET,  
2nd June, 1865.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit to you for your information, a copy of a notice which has been communicated by Her Majesty's Consul at Boston, 17th April, 1865, to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, announcing that vessels having passengers on board whose passports are not duly viséd will not be allowed to discharge.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed)

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.) *Office of the A. A. Provost Marshal General and Military Commander.*

Boston, April 17th, 1865.

To carry out the instructions of the President, prohibiting travellers from entering the United States from foreign countries by sea, without passports, and the instructions of the State and War Departments to the same end: Masters and Owners of Steamers and Passenger Vessels are notified that no vessels will be allowed to discharge hereafter, bringing passengers without passports duly *viséd*: This does not apply to ordinary emigrants.

The Masters of such Steamers and Passenger Vessels must themselves see that all their passengers embarking at a foreign port for this country, are furnished with passports duly *viséd*, on penalty of detention, both of passengers and cargo on arrival.

(Signed) F. N. CLARKE,

Major 5th Artillery, U. S. A., A. A. Provost Marshal-General and Military Commander.

#### IV.—MAINTENANCE OF NEUTRALITY AND DESIGNS OF REFUGEES.

*Lord Lyons to Viscount Monck.*

(Copy.)

WASHINGTON, November 30th, 1863.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency, copies of a letter and its inclosures, which I have received to-day from Mr. Seward, and which relate to the projected incursion from Canada into these States.

I have informed Mr. Seward that I send copies of his letter and its inclosures to Your Excellency, and to Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

LYONS.

His Excellency, Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

*Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.*

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, Nov. 30th, 1863.

MY DEAR LORD LYONS,—I give you, for your information, a copy of despatches received from Major General Dix, on our frontier affairs.

In the present peaceful aspect of affairs, we shall not make any such military demonstrations or preparations on the Vermont line, as General Dix suggests. Nor shall I call on Her Majesty's Government for any special attention in that direction; nevertheless, you may, perhaps, think it expedient for you to communicate to the Governor General, the information contained in General Dix's despatches, and suggest to His Excellency the desirableness of continued watchfulness, for the present, on the border in the vicinity of Montreal.

I am, &c.,  
(Signed,)

W. H. SEWARD.

*Major General Dix to Hon. E. M. Stanton.*

(Copy.)

(Telegram—Received 3.20 p.m.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 28th, 1863.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton,  
Secretary of War.

Colonel Ludlow telegraphs all is arranged well in Vermont.

(Signed,)

JOHN A. DIX,  
Major General.

*Major General Dix to Hon. E. M. Stanton.*

(Copy.)

(Telegram—Received 5.50 p.m.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 25, 1863.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton,  
Secretary of War.

I sent a detective into Canada from Buffalo; he returned this morning direct from Montreal, and reports that there is no movement on foot. The Governor of Vermont asks for 5,000 rifled muskets, a large quantity of ammunition, horses for a battery, and authority to station troops at Swanton, St. Albans, and Burlington. Should not the Canadian authorities be called on, through the British Minister, to prevent by military force, the organization of marauding expeditions on British soil against the towns on our frontier, as a violation of every principle of international law. If not repressed, they will lead to a border war in spite of any precautions we can take. I send Colonel Ludlow to Vermont, immediately on receipt of the Governor's letter, to confer with him. If any authority beyond what I possess is needed I will ask for it.

(Signed)

JOHN A. DIX,  
Major General Commanding Department of East.

(Copy.)

*Lord Lyons to Viscount Monck.*

WASHINGTON, January 13th, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency, copies of a note and its enclosure which I received yesterday from the Secretary of State of the United States, and which relate to a gathering of so-called Confederates at Windsor in Canada.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

LYONS.

His Excellency Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, 12th January, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to communicate a copy of a Telegram this day received from United States Consul General at Montreal, relative to a supposed gathering of insurgents at Windsor, Canada. This information is imparted in order that you may take into consideration the expediency of making the same known to Her Majesty's authorities in Canada.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

W. H. SEWARD.

The Lord Lyons.

(Copy.)

*Consul General Giddings to Mr. Seward.*

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH,

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Montreal, January 12th, via New York, January 12th, 1864.

Lieutenant Braithe, Colonel Talbot, and other Confederates are on their way to Windsor. There seems to be a concentration there for some purpose.

(Signed)

J. R. GIDDINGS,

United States Consul.

The Hon. Wm. H. Seward,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Lord Lyons to Viscount Monck.*

WASHINGTON, June 2nd, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency, copies of a note which I have received from the Secretary of State of the United States, and of its enclosure relative to the passage of an unusual number of persons styled by him disloyal citizens of the United States, through St. John, New Brunswick, *en route* for Canada.

I enclose a copy of the answer which I have made to the note of the Secretary of State.

His Excellency Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed)

LYONS.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, May 31st, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to enclose a copy of a despatch of the 26th instant, from J. T. Howard, Esq., the Consul of the United States at St. John, New Brunswick, relative to the passage through that city of unusual numbers of disloyal citizens of the United States, among them the insurgent leader Frost.

Under these circumstances I would suggest that your Lordship would do well to call the attention of the Governor General to this movement, with a view to the adoption of such precautionary measures as will frustrate any hostile expedition against the United States from Her Majesty's Provinces, should such be contemplated.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed)

W. H. SEWARD.

The Lord Lyons.

(Copy.)

*Mr. J. T. Howard to Mr. F. W. Seward.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
St. John, N. B., May 26th, 1864.

SIR,—I beg leave to inform the Department that an unusually large number of disloyal citizens of the United States have quite recently passed through this city *en route* for Canada, *via* Fredericton and Riviere du Loup. The greater part of these insurgents have been living for some months in Halifax, others have found their way North from Nassau and Bermuda. The rebel General Frost, has also recently proceeded to Canada from St. John. In view of these facts it is possible that another raid from Canada upon our northern frontier may be attempted.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed)

J. T. HOWARD.

F. W. Seward,  
Assistant Secretary of State.

(Copy.)

*Lord Lyons to Mr. Seward.*

WASHINGTON, June 2nd, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the day before yesterday, enclosing a copy of a despatch from Mr. J. T. Howard, Consul of the United States at St. John, New Brunswick, relative to the passage through that city of unusual number



of persons hostile to the United States, *en route* for Canada. I have without loss of time brought the matter to the notice of His Excellency the Governor General of that Province.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

LYONS.

Honorable W. H. Seward,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Lord Lyons to Viscount Monck.*

WASHINGTON, August 9th, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency, a copy of a note which I have received to-day from the Secretary of State of the United States, and copies of papers which were enclosed in it, and which relate to reported projects of enemies of the United States now in Canada.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

LYONS.

His Excellency Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, August 9th, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to enclose a copy of a communication of the 8th instant, from the War Department, in regard to reported hostile projects of insurgent citizens of the United States lurking in Canada.

I will thank Your Lordship to communicate this information to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, with a view to inquiry into the matter, and to the adoption of precautionary measures, if such may seem to be called for.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

W. H. SEWARD.

The Lord Lyons.

(Copy.)

*Col. R. H. Hill to Captain C. H. Potter.*

MILITARY COMMANDER'S OFFICE,

Detroit, Michigan, July 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN,—Since my letter to you, of yesterday's date, information has been communicated to me, that points to an attempt by rebel refugees in Canada, at the destruction of our cities on the Lake.

This coincides more with the impression I formed in the interviews referred to with the persons who were desirous of selling information. There is now frequent communication between the refugees at Windsor and Messrs. Saunders & Co., at Niagara Falls, and a telegraphic despatch was yesterday received at Windsor from Saunders, summoning three of the most prominent of the refugees to Niagara.

There are floating rumors that they are in possession of some machines to be mounted on vessels.

I communicate this because you may be in possession of information to which this may offer some clue.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

R. H. HILL,

Lieut.-Col. 5th U. S. Artillery,

Military Commander, Dist. of Michigan.

Official Copy.  
(Signed,)

E. D. Townsend,

Assist. Adjt. Genl.,

Adjutant General's Office,

Washington, August 8, 1864.

(Copy.)

*Colonel R. H. Hill to Captain C. H. Potter.*

HEAD QUARTERS, DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN,  
 Detroit, 29th July, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that I have on two occasions been approached by persons living in Canada, with proposition to divulge something of great importance to the Government for the sum of five thousand dollars; they promised to put me in possession of papers, &c. I replied on both occasions that the information they desired to communicate might already be in possession of the Government, that I could make no stipulation to pay such a sum, but if they were really in possession of information valuable, they could communicate it and rely on the Government to pay what it was worth. This was declined in both cases. The person who made the last proposition I am still in communication with. He represented that he is an English subject in a Banking House, at Windsor, that he has joined the scheme or plot, and can give me full information, but that he will only do so on condition of being paid the sum above mentioned, as he would have to leave Canada, considering his life in danger if he remained there. I have thought it proper to communicate this matter, as the Major General Commanding or the Government may be in possession of information which may give some clue as to whether or not the disclosure proposed to be made is of any real importance.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed,) R. H. HILL, Lieut. Col.,  
 Commanding District of Michigan.

Captain Carroll H. Potter, A. A. G.,  
 Head Quarters, Northern Department.

(Copy.)

*Mr. E. D. Townsend to Mr. Seward.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
 Adjutant General's Office,  
 Washington, Aug. 8th, 1864.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Secretary of War to transmit to you the enclosed copies of two letters from Lieutenant Colonel R. H. Hill, United States Army, in relation to certain rumors of rebel plots against the United States, said to be on foot in Canada.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

E. D. TOWNSEND,  
 Assist. Adjutant General.

Honorable W. H. Seward,  
 &c., &c.

*J. Hume Burnley (for Lord Lyons) to Viscount Monck.*

(Copy.)

WASHINGTON, November, 23, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency herewith, copies of a note and of its enclosures, which I received this day from the Secretary of State of the United States, relative to the alleged schemes of so-called Confederates in Canada against the United States.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,) (for Lord Lyons) J. HUME BURNLEY.

His Excellency,  
 The Viscount Monck,  
 &c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*From Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.*DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, 22nd Nov., 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to enclose an extract from a communication of the 17th inst., addressed to this Department by His Excellency the Governor of Vermont, relative to the hostile schemes of insurgent agents in Canada against the United States. I must request Your Lordship to ask the earnest attention of Her Britannic Majesty's Government to the subject.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,) W. H. SEWARD.

The Lord Lyons.

(Copy.)

*Extract.*

\* \* \* \* \*

“Mr. Edmunds informs me that Messrs. Clay, Saunders and Westcott, (late Senator from Florida,) still continue to threaten retaliation, and openly say that they are organized both in Canada East and West, and prepared for action. My advices from perfectly reliable sources, are, that in their secret conclaves, their plans are being discussed and perfected, and that they threaten that they will destroy the towns of Burlington and St. Albans within thirty days. They are cognizant of our movements here for the defence of the frontier, being informed by their spies how many muskets have been distributed and to what towns. There is no movement made of which they are not informed, as they have spies in every town. The action of our Legislature is reported to them, and they are familiar with the discussion of every measure which may affect them.

*J. Hume Burnley (for Lord Lyons) to Viscount Monck.*

(Copy.)

WASHINGTON, November 30th, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency herewith, copies of a note and of its enclosures, which I have received from the Secretary of State of the United States, relative to the alleged existence of a military organization in Canada of fugitives from the United States.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,) (for Lord Lyons) J. HUME BURNLEY.His Excellency the Governor General,  
&c., &c., &c.*Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.*

(Copy.)

WASHINGTON, November 29th, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to invite your attention to the enclosed copy of a communication of the 25th instant from the War Department, giving a copy of a report of the 22nd instant from Major General Dix, in regard to the existence of a military organization of insurgent fugitives from the United States in Canada.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed)

W. H. SEWARD.

The Lord Lyons.

(Copy.) *C. A. Dana (Assistant Secretary of War) to Mr. Seward.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Washington City, November 25th, 1864.

SIR,—The Secretary of War desires me to transmit for your information, the enclosed copy of a letter from Major General Dix, relative to the disturbed condition of the Northern frontier.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

C. A. DANA,  
Assistant Secretary of War.

Hon. W. H. Seward.

(Copy.) *Major General Dix to Mr. E. M. Stanton.*

HEAD QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,  
New York City, November 22nd, 1864.

SIR,—I have the following reliable information :—

There are about forty rebels in Marysburgh, Prince Edward's County, Canada, on the North side of Lake Ontario, and North-west of Oswego. They drill regularly about three times a week, and are armed with revolvers. They board with the farmers in the neighbourhood; seem to have plenty of money and say they belong to John Morgan's corps. These organizations for hostile purposes on Canadian soil are so plainly in violation of all the obligations of neutrality that I cannot doubt the willingness of the Canadian authorities to put an end to them on proper notice.

There are some indications of retaliation on the part of our citizens along the frontier, on account of the outrage on the Detroit river, and at St. Alban's, and I think the publication of my report in regard to the former would have a salutary influence on both sides of the line.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

J. A. DIX.  
Major General.

Honorable E. M. Stanton,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.) *Mr. Burnley to Lord Monck.*

WASHINGTON, December 5th, 1864.

MY LORD,—The Secretary of State of the United States has requested me to transmit to Your Excellency, the accompanying copy of a memorial addressed to him by W. A. Howard, Esq., on behalf of the people of Michigan, living on the frontier adjacent to the British possessions, in relation to their exposed condition in consequence of the danger of hostile proceedings by evil disposed persons collected on the Canadian side.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

J. HUME BURNLEY.

His Excellency,  
Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.) *The Honorable the Secretary of State.*

The undersigned, in behalf of the people of Michigan, living on the frontier, respectfully represent that the border from Lake Erie to Lake Huron, a distance of eighty miles, is much exposed to raids from evil disposed persons collected on the Canada side. From Lake Erie to Lake St. Clair, a distance of thirty miles, is only a river, and from Algoma,

at the mouth of St. Clair River to Lake Huron, some twenty-five or thirty miles, over border, is separated only by St. Clair River. A large Volunteer Police Force may measurably protect Detroit and the Detroit River below the city. But Port Huron and the villages of Algonac and St. Clair, and indeed the border on the whole length of the St. Clair River is greatly exposed. It is respectfully asked that the Government take such measures as will effectually prevent robbers and raiders from visiting the border along the St. Clair River.

(Signed,)

WM. A. HOWARD.

Washington, 2nd Dec., 1864.

(Copy.)

*J. Hume Burnley to Viscount Monck.*

WASHINGTON, December 14, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency herewith copies of a note and of its enclosures, which I have received from the Secretary of State of the United States, and in which it is alleged that imminent danger exists of invasion of the United States from Canada.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed,)

J. H. BURNLEY.

His Excellency,  
The Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Seward to Mr. Burnley.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, Dec. 13th, 1864.

SIR,—I give you, for the information of the Governor General of Canada, a copy of a communication which has just been received from Major General Dix, showing the existence of imminent danger of invasion of the United States from Canada. I trust that it will receive His Lordship's immediate and effective attention.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

WM. H. SEWARD.

J. H. Burnley, Esq.,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. C. A. Dana to Mr. Seward.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, Dec. 12, 1864.

SIR,—The Secretary of War directs me to transmit for your information, and for such action as you may consider necessary, a copy of a letter from Major General Dix, relative to the plans of the rebels in Canada.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

C. A. DANA,

Assist. Secretary of War.

Honorable W. H. Seward,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Major General Dix to Hon. E. M. Stanton.*

HEAD QUARTERS, Department of the East,  
New York City, Dec. 10, 1864.

SIR,—There are such strong indications of a purpose on the part of the rebels in Canada to burn and plunder our frontier towns, that I deem it my duty to ask for a Regiment of mounted men for their protection. I have reliable information that organized expeditions are now in preparation for the purpose, and I have no force to spare for resisting them. If such a Regiment cannot be put at my disposal, I ask authority to raise five companies of mounted men, to be distributed along the frontiers of New York and Vermont. It is very desirable that they be mounted in order to make the pursuit of the raiders effectual.

It is reported to me on authority which I cannot doubt, that Col. Butler's Regiment of Kentucky Cavalry has been furloughed to meet in Canada, and is making its way there.

I am, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

JOHN A. DIX,  
Major General.

Honorable E. M. Stanton,  
Secretary of War.

(Copy.)

*J. H. Burnley to Viscount Monck.*

WASHINGTON, December 21st, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency herewith, a copy of a note which I have received from the Secretary of State of the United States, and copies of its enclosures, relative to certain intercepted correspondence from persons residing in Canada.

I have, &amp;c.,

His Excellency the Viscount Monck.

(Signed)

J. HUME BURNLEY.

(Copy.)

*W. H. Seward to J. H. Burnley.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, 19th December, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to communicate for your information, a copy of an instruction of this Department of the 6th instant, and of its enclosures addressed to Mr. Adams, United States Minister at London, on the subject of certain intercepted correspondence of insurgents residing in Canada.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. H. Burnley, Esq.

(Signed)

W. H. SEWARD.

(Copy.)

October 31st, 1864.

MY OWN DEAREST,—The party taking this leaves here to-night. If he reaches you *safely*, he will deliver most important communications from Mr. C. and myself. I must ask you and May to copy mine in *large* hand writing that it may be easily and intelligibly read. R. will show it to you. If either or both the plans are acceded to, I must remain here during the winter, and therefore I must beg you and Annie to join if you can come through the North, *if not do not attempt the blockade*, it is too perilous, and I should be wretched to think you were coming that way. If these plans which I have labored to effect, as I never labored before in *all* my life, are not adopted, then I can see no further

object in my remaining here, and you need not join me, but I will you, as soon as possible. I do not, however, anticipate a refusal by the Department to acquiesce, for all our friends here whom I have consulted consider the plans most eligible and fortunate for this Government, indeed, (this will be in a short time *at least*;) the only course we have left open. If all is well, therefore, I shall expect you to leave as soon as you conveniently can after you have been informed of the favorable entertainment of the enterprises.

I received all your letters written at Afton in September, down to your letter of the 30th September, the day you returned to Richmond *this morning*, and what a glorious comforting treat they were to me. Tell Ned his usual *scratch note* came, which I managed better to read than usual, and that I will send his letter to Miss K, promptly. Tell him she paid me a visit, taking a lunch with me, and leaving me a shawl for him, which I will send or bring him when I can; she seems to be very devoted to him. I sent him a letter from her *via* Halifax or Wilmington.

How thankful I am, my own love, that our kind Father in Heaven has preserved our dear boys through so many dangers, and you, my own precious darling M., little A. and dear E. in health and christian patience through so many trials and privations. Oh! may He give me a grateful and humble heart for all His wonderful mercies to me, unworthy, sinful creature that I am. May's letter by flag of truce of the 7th of October, is the latest intelligence from you. I shall send a personal directed to letter A. to-morrow, which you may get before this. Do stir R. to attend to my business promptly and energetically and with life and spirit. I would do as much and a thousand times more for him, were it in my power. I sympathize truly with poor old Tom and his family. Give him my love. How blessed are we in the dispositions and habits of our boys. I hope you have received before this, the shirts, hats, cloth—the shoes sent you all from Toronto. The cavalry boots and uniform for Tim and \$50 in American gold sent you by the Honorable Y. P. H., whom I see got safely in, although the steamer was lost and Mrs. Greenhow's and other's lives.

I have tried to communicate with my dear sister and send her a little gold, but have been wholly unsuccessful in both. May her Father to whom she is so faithful have her and her dear ones to the third generation in His holy keeping. I am grieved to hear our noble brave boy is so destitute of clothes, but hope ere this his wants have been supplied. I am surprised that the President has not even replied to your application for a cadetship for him. Don't give it up, General Curtis' Secretary might help you. My thumb is entirely well, but I have given it of necessity a great tax this morning, having been writing five or six hours without resting. I shall await anxiously replies to them, particularly as re-union with my darling depends on it. May God bless you all.

Your devoted husband,

(Copy.)

ST. CATHARINES, C. W.,

November 1st, 1864.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin,  
Secretary of State, Richmond, Va.

SIR,—You have doubtless learned through the press of the United States, of the raid on St. Albans, Vt., by about 25 Confederate soldiers, nearly all of them escaped prisoners, lead by Lt. Bennett H. Young; of their attempt and failure to burn the town, and of the robbery of three Banks there of the aggregate amount of about \$200,000; of their arrest in Canada by United States forces; their commitment, and the pending preliminary trial. There are 12 or 14 of the 25 who have been arrested, and who are now in prison at Montreal, where the trial for commitment for extradition is now progressing. A letter from the Hon. J. J. N. Abbott, the leading Counsel for the prisoners, dated Montreal, 28th Oct., says to me: "We (prisoners' Counsels) all think it quite clear that the fact will not justify a commitment for extradition under the law as it now stands, and we conceive the strength of our position to consist in the documents we hold establishing the authority of the raiders from the Confederate States Government; but there is no doubt that this authority might be made more explicit than it is, in so far as regards the *particular* acts

complained of, and I presume the Confederate Government will consider it to be their duty to recognise officially the acts of Lieut. Young and his party, and will find means to convey such recognition to the prisoners here in such a form as can be proven before our Courts. If this were accompanied or followed by a demand upon our Government that the prisoners be set at liberty, I think a good effect would be produced, although, probably the application would not be received by the authorities. There will be at least a fortnight's time and probably more expended in the examination of witnesses, so that there will be plenty of time for anything that may be thought advisable to be done in behalf of the prisoners."

I met Mr. Young at Halifax on my way here in May last. He showed me letters from men whom I knew by reputation to be true friends of States' Rights, and therefore of Southern Independence, vouching for his integrity as a man, his piety as a Christian and his loyalty as a soldier of the South. After satisfying me that his heart was with us in our struggle, and that he had suffered imprisonment for many months as a soldier of the Confederate States of America, from which he had escaped, he developed his plans for retaliating some of the injuries and outrages inflicted upon the South. I thought them feasible and fully warranted by the law of nations, and therefore recommended him and his plans to the Secretary of War. He was sent back by the Secretary of War with a Commission as 2nd Lieut. to execute his plans and purposes, but to report to Hon. — and myself. We prevented his achieving or attempting what I am sure he could have done, for reasons which may be fully explained hereafter. Finally, disappointed in his original purpose, and in all the subsequent enterprises projected, he proposed to return to the Confederate States, via Halifax, but passing through the New England States and burning some towns, and robbing them of whatever he could convert to the use of the Confederate Government. This I approved as justifiable retaliation. He attempted to burn the town of St. Albans, Vermont, and would have succeeded but for the failure of the chemical preparations with which he was armed. Believing the town was already fired in several places, and must be destroyed he then robbed the banks of all the funds he could find, amounting to more than two hundred thousand dollars. That he was not prompted by selfish or mercenary motives, and that he did not intend to convert the funds taken to his own use, but to that of the Confederate States, I am as well satisfied as I am that he is an honest man, a true soldier and patriot, and no one who knows him will question his title to this character. He assured me before going on the raid that his efforts would be to destroy towns and farm houses, not to plunder or rob; but, he said, if after firing a town, he saw he could take funds from a Bank or any house, which might inflict injury on the enemy and benefit his own Government, he would do so. He added most emphatically that whatever he took should be turned over to the Government or its representatives in foreign lands. My instructions to him, oft repeated, were: "to destroy whatever was valuable, not to stop to rob; but if after firing a town he could seize and carry off money, treasury or bank notes, he might do so on condition that they were delivered to the proper authorities of the Confederate States. That they were not delivered according to his promise and undertaking was owing, I am sure, to the failure of his chemical compound to fire the town, and to the capture of himself and men on Canadian soil, where they were surprised and overpowered by superior numbers from the United States. On showing me his Commission and his instructions from Mr. Siddon, which were of course vague and indefinite, he said he was authorized to do all the damage he could to the enemy *in the way of retaliation*. If this be true, it seems to me the Confederate States Government should not hesitate to avow his act was fully authorized as warrantable retaliation. If the Government do not assume the responsibility of this raid, I think Lt. Young and his men will be given up to the United States authorities. If so, I fear the exasperated and alarmed people of Vermont will exert cruel and summary vengeance upon them before they reach the prison at St. Albans.

The sympathies of nine-tenths of the Canadians are with Young and his men. A majority of all the newspapers justify or excuse his act as merely retaliatory, and they desire only the authority of the Confederate States Government for it, to refuse their extradition. The refusal of extradition is fully warranted by the like course of the United States in many cases cited lately in the Canadian papers, which I cannot now repeat, but which you can readily find. The refusal of extradition would have a salutary political influence, it is thought, both in the British provinces and in England. I cannot now ex-



plain why. I trust, therefore, for the sake not only of the brave soldiers who attempted this daring exploit (which has caused a panic throughout the United States bordering on Canada, and the organization of forces to resist, as well as the arbitrary and tyrannous order of Gen. Dix, touching the coming Presidential election) but for the sake of our cause and country, the President will assume the responsibility of the act of Lieut. Bennet H. Young, and that you will signify it in such a form as will entitle it to admission as evidence in the pending trial.

I send the special messenger who bears this that your answer may be brought back by him within 10 days or by the 11th inst. The final judgment can and will be postponed for the action of the Confederate States Government as long as possible—certainly for ten days.

I avail myself of this opportunity to bring to your notice the case of Capt. Charles H. Cole, another escaped prisoner of Gen. Forrest's command, who was taken about six weeks since on the "Michigan," the Federal war steamer on Lake Erie, and is charged with an attempt at piracy (for attempting to capture the vessel), with being a spy, &c., &c. The truth is that he projected and came very near executing a plan for the capture of that vessel, and the rescue of the prisoners on Johnson's Island. He failed only because of the return of the Captain (Carter) of the "Michigan" a day sooner than expected, and the betrayal (in consequence of Capt. Carter's return) of the entire plot. The only plausible ground for charging him with being a spy is that he was in Sandusky, on Johnson's Island, and in the "Michigan" frequently, without having on his person the Confederate uniform, but wearing the dress of a private citizen. Mr. — and I have addressed a letter to the Commandant at Johnson's Island, protesting against his being treated as a spy for the following reasons:—"That he was in the territory of the United States as a prisoner against his consent, that he escaped by changing his garb; that he had no Confederate uniform when he visited Sandusky, Johnson's Island, and the "Michigan;" that he did not visit them as an emissary from the Confederate States; that whatever he conceived, he had not executed anything; that he had conveyed no information to his Government, and did not contemplate conveying any information to the Government." His trial has been postponed; I know not why or for what time. His exchange should be proposed, and notice given that any punishment inflicted on him will be retaliated upon an officer of equal rank. He is a very brave and daring soldier and patriot, and deserves the protection of his Government.

I wrote to you on the 14th June; to the President on the 25th July; to you on the 11th August and 12th September last. I trust you have received those letters. Mr. H., who, I see, has gotten into the Confederate States, has doubtless explained things here. I have never received a line from you or any person, excepting my brother at Richmond. I have not changed the views expressed in my former communications. All that a large portion of the northern people, especially in the North West, want to resist the oppression of the despotism at Washington is a leader. They are ripe for resistance, and it may come soon after the Presidential election. At all events it must come, if our armies are not overcome and destroyed or dispersed. No people of the Anglo-Saxon blood can long endure the usurpations and tyrannies of Lincoln. Democrats are more hated by northern Republicans than Southern Rebels, and will be as much outraged and persecuted if Lincoln is re-elected. They must yield to a cruel and disgraceful despotism or fight. They feel it, know it. I do not see that I can achieve anything by remaining longer in this Province, and unless instructed to stay shall leave here by the 20th inst., for Halifax, and take my chances for running the blockade. If I am to stay till Spring, I wish my wife to join me under flag of truce, if possible. I am afraid to risk a winter's residence in this latitude and climate. I need not sign this; the bearer and the person to whom it is addressed can identify me. But I see no reason why your response should not be signed and sealed so as to make it evidence, as suggested, in respect to the St. Alban's raid. A statement of prisoners' Counsel has been sent by way of Halifax and Wilmington, but it may never reach you, or not in time for the deliverance of the prisoners. This is my chief reason for sending this by one I think I can trust. Please reply promptly and start the messenger back as soon as possible. He will

explain the character of his mission. Send under a seal that cannot be broken without being discovered.

I am respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

N. B.—See the Secretary of War, Mr. Siddons, touching your case.

(Copy.)

*Major-Gen. C. C. Augur to Hon. E. M. Stanton.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,  
22nd Army Corps, Washington, D. C., Nov. 12th, 1864.

Hon. E. M. Stanton,  
Secretary of War, &c., &c.

In conjunction with Colonel Well's, I have examined the papers found upon his person, and herewith transmit them for the consideration of the War Department. They are as follows, viz: Two envelopes and enclosures. The first of these envelopes has no address written upon it, but bears upon its reverse a seal in red wax, impressed apparently by an ordinary signet ring. Though the wax has been somewhat broken the letters "C. C. C. F." or the main portions thereof can be made out. This envelope contains two enclosures. The first is a letter upon a single sheet of white note paper, of a very thin description, like the envelope which contains it. This letter is dated "St. Catharines, Canada West," and is addressed to "My dear Ginie." It is also marked "No. 20" at its head, but has no signature. At the bottom on the fourth page is a sort of postscript marked "H. L. C.," and urging that an immediate answer should be sent. There is also posted at the head of the note a "Personal" cut from some newspaper addressed to "Mrs. Caroline V. Tracy," and signed "T. E. Lucy." The second enclosure in this envelope is a letter written upon one and a half sheets of thin blue letter paper, also dated at "St. Catharines, Canada West, Nov. 1st.," addressed to the "Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, Richmond, Va." It relates to the recent attack upon St. Albans, Vermont, and also to one Capt. Cole, a Rebel officer, captured on the United States steamer *Michigan*, and appeals to the Confederate Government to recognize and acknowledge the acts of these parties. This first envelope and its two enclosures I have marked letter A.

The second envelope is also of thin white paper, but bears neither seal nor address. It contains three enclosures; first, a thin piece of blank blue paper covering two letters. The first of these letters is dated "Oct. 31st, 1864," without the name of the place at which it was written. It is addressed at the top, "My own dearest," and is signed "Your devoted husband," but without the name of the writer.

This letter, as well as its companions in the same envelope, is written upon thin blue paper, precisely like that contained in the envelope marked A. The other letter in this second envelope bears neither date nor address at the top, but is headed "Extract from the proposition of —, sent forward." It relates to the proposition of a party in the United States to furnish provisions for the Rebel Army on the Mississippi river, and at places within Gen. Butler's Department. The second envelope and its enclosures I have marked B.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

C. C. AUGUR,  
Major-Genl. Commanding

(Copy.)

*Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, 6th December, 1864.

To C. F. Adams, Esq.

SIR,—You will receive herewith a copy of intercepted correspondence which will be found to support the protest you have been instructed to offer to Her Majesty's Govern-

ment against the use of the British Provinces, on our border, as a base for aggressive robbery and murder. The original papers are in my hands. We know that they are genuine. You will use them as shall seem expedient. They are preceded by extracts from a report of Major-Gen. Augur, by whom the bearer of the illicit correspondence was arrested. That Report describes the intercepted correspondence.

I am, &c.,  
(Signed,)

W. H. SEWARD.

(Copy.)

*J. H. Burnley to Viscount Monck.*

WASHINGTON, 22nd December, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency herewith, a copy of a note which I have received from the Secretary of State of the United States, relative to an alleged organization formed in Halifax for seizing United States ships on the Lakes situated between the United States and Canada, and at different points along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

J. H. BURNLEY.

His Excellency,  
Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. W. H. Seward to J. H. Burnley.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, 21st Dec., 1864.

SIR,—I have the honour to state, for the information of Her Britannic Majesty's authorities, that by a despatch of the 13th instant, from the United States Consul at Halifax, I have been apprized of the existence of a piratical organization, consisting of about 300 persons, which has been formed for the purpose of seizing, plundering, destroying, or, where it may be practicable, of appropriating steamers and other vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, at different points along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and on the Lakes situated between the United States and Canada. The Consul states that this body of desperadoes will separate into smaller parties and operate at different points; that a portion of the band will remain at Nassau, that several persons belonging to the organization have pretended Commissions from the so-called Secretary of the Navy of the insurgents in arms against this Government; that some of the parties connected with this organization left Halifax recently on the steamer *Acadie*, which sailed for Nassau via Havana; that Braine, one of the piratical leaders engaged in the seizure of the steamers *Chesapeake* and *Roanoke*, was at Halifax two or three days before the Consular despatch referred to was written; and that he left under an assumed name in a schooner for Nassau; that McDonald, who was associated with Braine in the seizure of the *Chesapeake*, is said to be in Canada in the vicinity of the Detroit.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

W. H. SEWARD.

J. H. Burnley, Esq.

(Copy.)

*J. Hume Burnley to Viscount Monck.*

WASHINGTON, December 24th, 1864.

MY LORD,—With reference to the correspondence which has taken place between Your Excellency and this Legation, relative to a memorial of W. A. Howard, Esq., on the

part of the inhabitants of Michigan, in regard to their apprehension of danger from rebel emissaries in Canada, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, a copy of a despatch which I have received from the Secretary of State of the United States, stating that Your Excellency's proceedings in the matter are highly appreciated by the United States Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. HUME BURNLEY.

His Excellency, Viscount Monck.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Seward to Mr. Burnley.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, 22nd December, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 18th inst., which is accompanied by a copy of a despatch from the Governor General of Canada, relative to a memorial of W. A. Howard, Esq., on the part of the inhabitants of Michigan in regard to their apprehension of danger from rebel emissaries in Canada. The proceedings of Lord Monck, therein mentioned, are highly appreciated by this Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

W. H. SEWARD.

J. H. Burnley, Esq:

(Copy.)

*Mr. J. H. Burnley to Viscount Monck.*

WASHINGTON, December 26th, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch of the 20th inst., informing me of the measures which Your Excellency had taken to prevent apprehended attempts of persons hostile to the United States, from Canada.

On receipt of Your Excellency's despatch, I saw Mr. Seward, and communicated to him verbally the information thus conveyed, and, at his request, sent him afterwards a memorandum on the subject, copy of which I have the honor to enclose.

Mr. Seward begged me to thank Your Excellency, and to state how highly he appreciated the efforts made to induce a good understanding between the two Governments.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. HUME BURNLEY.

His Excellency,

The Viscount Monck, &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Memorandum.*

Relative to the apprehended attempts of persons hostile to the United States from Canada, Viscount Monck informs me that he has taken measures for the prevention of such acts, by the establishment of a detective Police Force under special Stipendiary Magistrates along the border between Canada and the territory of the United States.

Viscount Monck has also called out for permanent duty, a strong force of the Volunteer Militia, who are to be stationed on the frontier line.

These measures, Viscount Monck hopes, will effectually prevent any such attempts as those alluded to.

BRITISH LEGATION,

Washington, 26th December, 1864.

The Hon. W. H. Seward

(Copy.)

*J. H. Burnley, to Viscount Monck.*

WASHINGTON, January 1st, 1865.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency herewith a copy of a note which I have received from the Secretary of State of the United States, in answer to a note which I addressed to him on the receipt of your despatch of the 27th ult., suggesting certain measures to be taken relative to the alleged plots in Canada against the United States.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed.)

J. H. BURNLEY.

The Right Honorable,  
Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Seward to Mr. Burnley.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, 31st December, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday, communicating to me the suggestions kindly made by His Excellency Viscount Monck with a view to the detention and punishment of persons who have been plotting on Canadian soil against the neutrality of Her Majesty's Dominions; and, in reply, to inform you that they are under consideration.

I must beg you to assure His Excellency that the spirit which he has manifested in the matter is cordially appreciated by this Government.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed)

W. H. SEWARD.

J. H. Burnley, Esq.

(Copy.)

*Mr. J. Hume Burnley to Viscount Monck.*

WASHINGTON, January 5th, 1865.

MY LORD,—With reference to Your Excellency's despatch of the 26th ultimo, for warding to me, for the information of the Government of the United States, copy of a General Order issued on the occasion of Your Excellency sending troops to be stationed on the frontier line between Canada and the United States, I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a note which I have received from the Secretary of State of the United States, expressing the satisfaction of the United States Government.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed)

J. HUME BURNLEY.

His Excellency  
Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Seward to Mr. Burnley.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, January 3rd, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge, with sincere gratification, the receipt of your note of the 31st ultimo, which is accompanied by a General Order, issued by His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, having for its object the maintenance of neutrality between the British Provinces and the United States. I hope that the recent scenes, so

painfully affecting the relations between the two countries, may be prevented from recurring.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

W. H. SEWARD.

J. H. Burnley, Esq.

(Copy.)

*Mr. J. Hume Burnley to Viscount Monck.*

WASHINGTON, January 7, 1865.

MY LORD,—With reference to Your Excellency's despatch of the 26th ultimo on the subject of an alleged military organization in Canada of fugitives from the United States, I have the honor to forward to you herewith, a copy of a despatch which I have received from the Secretary of State of the United States, thanking Your Excellency for the steps you caused to be taken in this matter.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. HUME BURNLEY.

The Right Honorable,  
Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Burnley.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, 4th January, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 31st ultimo, relative to an alleged military organization in Canada of fugitives from the United States. In reply, I have the honor to state, that the efforts which were made by Her Majesty's authorities to ascertain the truth in regard to the representations on the subject, are very gratifying to this Government. It is hoped that the result may prove the conclusion arrived at by those authorities to be well founded.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

F. W. SEWARD,  
Acting Secretary.

J. H. Burnley, Esq.,

(Copy.)

*Mr. J. H. Burnley to Viscount Monck.*

WASHINGTON, January 12, 1865.

MY LORD,—With reference to Your Excellency's despatch of the 28th of December, relative to the alleged organization at Halifax, Nova Scotia, of a body of men for predatory attacks on the commercial shipping of the citizens of the United States, and stating that the Government of Canada will use every means in their power to prevent the execution of any such plans, I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency herewith, copy of a despatch from the Secretary of the United States, requesting me to convey to Your Excellency his thanks for this communication.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. H. BURNLEY.

His Excellency, The Viscount Monck.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Seward to J. H. Burnley.*DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, 10th January, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge with much satisfaction, the receipt of your communication of the 3rd inst., in regard to the readiness of the Canadian authorities to prevent the consummation of the hostile intention of a certain body of men at Halifax, which formed the subject of my note of the 21st ultimo.

I have, &amp;c..

(Signed)

W. H. SEWARD.

J. H. Burnley, Esq.

(Copy.)

*J. Hume Burnley to Lord Monck.*

WASHINGTON, January 25th, 1865.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency herewith, a copy of a note which I have received from the Secretary of State of the United States, relative to alleged preparations on the part of enemies of the United States, said to be lurking in Canada, to make a formidable incursion on certain points on United States territory.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

J. HUME BURNLEY.

His Excellency the Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c.. &c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Seward to Mr Burnley.*DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, 21st January, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Canadian authorities, that it has been represented to this Department from a credible source that enemies of the United States, lurking in Canada, are preparing to make a formidable incursion into the territory of the United States, for the purpose of committing depredations at Burlington in Vermont, and Whitehall in New York, while Lake Champlain shall remain frozen over, and to destroy the shipping in the harbors at those ports; that their plans are matured and that the reason they have not already attempted their execution was the re-arrest of the St. Alban's felons, which induced them to postpone the movement until the decision of the Court in the case of those felons can be ascertained.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

W. H. SEWARD.

J. H. Burnley, Esq.

(Copy.)

*J. Hume Burnley to Viscount Monck.*

WASHINGTON, February 9th, 1865.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency herewith, copies of a note and of its enclosure, which I have received from the Secretary of State of the United States, relative to a marauding expedition into Canadian territory, alleged to be projected by persons in the United States.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

J. HUME BURNLEY.

His Excellency,  
The Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Seaward to Mr. Burnley.*DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, 8th February, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter of yesterday, addressed by command of Major-General Dix, by Charles O. Joline to Major N. Robinson, commanding Northern Division of New York, in regard to an organization reported to be progressing at or near Cape Vincent, with a view to a marauding expedition into Canadian territory, as an act of retaliation for that upon St. Albans. I will thank you to advise the Canadian authorities of this project, and that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General have been apprized of the facts, and requested to instruct the officers of the United States subject to their orders to take measures to prevent any such movement.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

WM. H. SEWARD.

(Copy.)

*Major C. O. Joline to Major-General Robinson.*HEAD QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,  
New York City, 7th February, 1865.Major-General J. C. Robinson,  
Commanding Northern Division of New York, Albany

GENERAL,—The Commanding General has information that a man named "Briggs" has been for some time past and is now engaged in organizing a body of men at or near Cape Vincent, with the avowed object of making a raid upon "Kingston in retaliation for that upon St. Albans."

The Commanding General directs that you make immediate investigation as to this allegation, and that your utmost efforts be used to prevent the outrage, if the same appears to be contemplated.

By Command of Major-General Dix,  
(Signed)CHARLES O. JOLINE,  
Major and A. D. C.

(Official.)

HEAD QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,  
New York City, 7th February, 1865.

C. O. Joline, Major, and A. D. C.

Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of State for his information.

(Signed)

JOHN A. DIX,  
Major-General.

(Copy)

*Mr. J. Hume Burnley to Viscount Monck.*

WASHINGTON, February 16th, 1865.

MY LORD,—I communicated to the Secretary of State of the United States, a copy of Your Excellency's despatch of the 31st ultimo, relative to a raid stated to be in contemplation by persons in Canada upon the towns of Burlington and Whitehall, and I have now the honor to transmit a copy of the Secretary of State's reply, requesting me to convey to Your Excellency his thanks in the matter.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

J. HUME BURNLEY.

His Excellency

Viscount Monck,

&amp;c.

&amp;c.,

&amp;c.



(Copy.)

*Mr. Seward to Mr. Burnley.*DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, February 14th, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 7th inst., and of the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Governor General of Canada, who states therein, in reference to the contemplated raid by the insurgents in Canada upon the towns of Burlington, Vermont, and Whitehall, New York, that the Government of Canada will use every effort to prevent its successful issue, and I will thank you to convey to the Governor General an expression of my high appreciation of his disposition to prevent the execution of the raid.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed)

W. H. SEWARD, Secretary.

J. H. Burnley, Esq.,

(Copy.)

*J. Hume Burnley to Viscount Monck.*

WASHINGTON, February 25th, 1865.

MY LORD,—With reference to my despatch to Your Excellency of the 15th instant, and to previous correspondence respecting the proposed hostile expeditions against the United States from Canada, I have the honor to transmit to you herewith copies of a despatch, and of its enclosures, which I have received from the Secretary of State of the United States.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Excellency's most obdt.,

Humble servant,

(Signed)

J. HUME BURNLEY.

His Excellency Viscount Monck.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Seward to Mr. Burnley.*DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, 23rd February, 1865.

SIR,—Referring to my notes of the 7th and 17th instant, I have the honor to enclose, for the further information of the proper authorities of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of a despatch of the 13th inst., from M. M. Jackson, Esq., the United States Consul at Halifax, respecting the proposed hostile expedition against the United States from Canada.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

W. H. SEWARD.

J. H. Burnley, Esq.,

(Copy.)

*United States Consul Jackson to Mr. Seward.*CONSULATE OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA  
at Halifax, Nova Scotia,  
13th February, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that since my telegrams to you I have endeavored to procure further information in relation to the designs of the rebels, now in Canada, upon our Northern borders

I have ascertained that the rebels now scattered through several of the border towns in Canada, designed, sometime since, making another raid from Canada into the United States, but their operations have been suspended to await the result of the *judicial* proceedings in the Canadian Courts in the case of the St. Albans' raiders.

They aver, however that the result of those proceedings will not defeat their plans; and that at the earliest practicable period they will attempt to carry them into execution.

I have been informed that one of the points to be attacked is Oswego, New York.

They also make threats against Rochester.

The headquarters of these desperadoes are Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston and the other towns upon or in the vicinity of the Canadian border.

I have no doubt they will attempt the first favorable opportunity to consummate their plans; their objects being both to plunder and injure the people of the United States, and to create trouble (if possible a war) between the United States and Great Britain.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

M. M. JACKSON,  
U. S. Consul,

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Lord Lyons.*

His Excellency the Lord Lyons.

QUEBEC, 18th August, 1864,

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 9th inst., and enclosures, relating to reported plots amongst persons residing in Canada, against the Lake Cities of the United States.

I shall feel obliged if Your Excellency will assure Mr. Seward that I will use every means in my power to ascertain the truth of these reports, and to frustrate the plans of those who may attempt to violate the neutrality of Her Majesty's Dominion, should any such persons be found to exist.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MONCK.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Lord Lyons.*

His Excellency the Lord Lyons.

QUEBEC, November 30th, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch of the 23rd instant and its enclosures, relative to the alleged schemes of so-called Confederates in Canada against the United States, and in reply I beg to assure Your Excellency that the matter shall receive the earnest attention of the Government of Canada.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MONCK!

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Lord Lyons.*

His Excellency the Lord Lyons,

QUEBEC, December 6th, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, this day, of your despatch of November 30th, enclosing copies of the documents noted in the margin, respecting the alleged organization and drilling in Prince Edward County, C. W., of fugitives from the United States.

In reply I have the honor to state, for the information of Mr. Seward, that I will take immediate steps to investigate the accuracy of the information communicated to Major General Dix, and, should it prove well founded, I will use all legal means to put an end to the practice.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

MONCK,

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Burnley.*

J. Hume Burnley, Esq.,

QUEBEC, December 12th, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 5th inst., transmitting to me, at the request of the Secretary of State of the United States, the memorial of W. A. Howard, Esq., on the part of the people of Michigan, living on the frontier adjacent to the British possessions, in relation to their apprehension of danger from hostile proceedings by evil disposed persons collected on the Canada side.

I have to request you will assure the Secretary of State of the United States, that the subject referred to has engaged and will continue to engage the anxious attention of the Canadian Government, with a view to prevent any violation of the neutrality of Her Majesty's Dominions.

I have &c.,  
(Signed,)

MONCK.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Burnley.*

J. H. Burnley, Esq.,

QUEBEC, December 17th, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 11th instant and its enclosures, relative to the movements of the steamer *Georgian*, and to other proceedings reported to be on foot in Canada, hostile to the United States.

I have to request that you will inform Mr. Seward, that the Canadian Government is fully alive to the importance of preventing the formation of any plans hostile to the United States on British soil, and has taken stringent measures to that end both of a civil and military character.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

MONCK.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Burnley.*

J. Hume Burnley, Esq.,  
Washington.

QUEBEC, December 20th, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch and enclosures of December 14th, relative to the apprehended attempts of persons hostile to the United States from Canada.

In reply I have the honor to inform you that I have taken measures for the prevention of such acts, by the establishment of a detective police force under special stipendiary Magistrates along the border between Canada and the territory of the United States.

I have also called out for permanent duty a strong force of the Volunteer Militia who are to be stationed on the frontier line. I trust that these measures will be effectual in preventing any such attempts as those alluded to in your despatch.

I shall feel obliged if you will communicate the substance of this despatch verbally to the Secretary of State of the United States.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

MONCK.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Burnley.*J. H. Burnley, Esq.,  
&c., &c., &c.

QUEBEC, Dec., 26th, 1864.

SIR,—With reference to your despatch of November 30th. on the subject of an alleged military organization in Canada of fugitives from the United States, I have the honor to transmit to you, for the information of the Government of the United States, a copy of a letter from Mr. Attorney General Macdonald, in which he states the steps that were taken for investigating the matter. You will observe that upon the strictest enquiry no trace of such an organization could be discovered.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

MONCK.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Burnley.*

J. H. Burnley,

QUEBEC, December, 26th, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Government of the United States, a copy of a General Order which I have issued on the occasion of my sending troops to be stationed along the frontier line, between Canada and the United States.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

MONCK,

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Burnley.*J. H. Burnley, Esq.  
&c., &c., &c.  
Washington,

QUEBEC, December, 27th, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch and enclosures of the 21st instant, relative to certain intercepted correspondence, from persons hostile to the United States residing in Canada.

It appears to me and to the legal advisers of the Crown in Canada, that this correspondence might be made the ground of an indictment against the persons implicated in it, if the clue afforded in some of the letters to their identification could be followed up.

I send by telegram, in cypher, this day a request that you will obtain from the Secretary of State, all the information, that can be procured on the subject, and I shall lose no time on receipt of your answer, in putting in operation the necessary means for the detection and punishment of persons who have been plotting on Canadian soil against the neutrality of Her Majesty's Dominions, should it be found possible to reach them by legal process.

I shall feel obliged if you will communicate the substance of this despatch to Mr. Seward, in order that he may be made aware of the object I have in view in my application to him on this subject.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

MONCK.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Burnley.*

J. Hume Burnley, Esq.

QUEBEC, December 23th, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch and enclosure

of the 21st inst., respecting the alleged organization at Halifax, Nova Scotia, of a body of men for predatory attacks upon the commercial shipping of the citizens of the United States.

In reply, I beg leave to assure you, for the information of the Secretary of State of the United States, that the Government of Canada will use every means in their power to prevent the execution of any such plans within the bounds of this Province.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MONCK.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Burnley.*

J. H. Burnley, Esq.,  
&c., &c., &c.

QUEBEC, January 31st, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of January 25th, enclosing a note from the Secretary of State of the United States, respecting the designs of enemies of the United States lurking in Canada of making a formidable incursion on the towns of Burlington, Vermont, and Whitehall, New York.

I have to request that you will convey to Mr. Seward my assurance that the Government of Canada will use every exertion to detect and defeat such plans.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MONCK.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Burnley.*

J. H. Burnley, Esq.,  
&c., &c., &c.,  
Washington,

QUEBEC, February, 18th, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of February 9th, with copy of a note from the Secretary of State of the United States, respecting a reported organization at Cape Vincent, with a view to a marauding expedition upon Canadian territory.

I shall feel much obliged if you will convey to Mr. Seward my thanks for the information, and for the steps taken by the authorities of the United States to frustrate the design.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MONCK.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Burnley.*

J. Hume Burnley, Esq.,  
&c., &c., &c.,  
Washington.

QUEBEC, March 4th, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 25th February, covering copies of a note and enclosure from the Secretary of State of the United States respecting the alleged formation by persons residing in Canada, of plans for making hostile incursions into the United States.

I beg that you will inform the Government of the United States that I shall continue to use every exertion to prevent the execution of such projects.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MONCK.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Sir F. Bruce.*

His Excellency the Honorable  
Sir F. Bruce, G. C. B.

QUEBEC, 22nd April, 1865.

SIR,—With reference to my despatch to Mr. Burnley of the 11th inst., and its enclosures relative to an alleged organization of persons in Western Canada intending to make hostile incursions into the United States, I have the honor to transmit, for your information, a copy of a Report from the County Crown Attorney of Kingston, who had been directed to make inquiries on the subject.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MONCK.

(Copy.) No. 35.

*Lord Monck to the Duke of Newcastle.*

QUEBEC, March 19th, 1864.

MY LORD DUKE,—I have the honor to transmit for Your Grace's information, copies of a despatch from Lord Lyons and enclosures which yesterday reached me.

Your Grace will observe that it is alleged by the United States authorities that there are at present two schooners lying in Canadian waters at Rondeau Harbor and New Creek, Long Point Marsh, both on Lake Erie, armed and equipped, and intended for piratical aggression on the lake trade of the United States.

The places mentioned are in the neighborhood of Windsor, a town which I have already informed Your Grace, was ascertained to be a place of resort for Confederate refugees.

The places indicated as those at which the schooners are at anchor, are, I am informed, remote and unfrequented localities, where ships of the description referred to might be expected to remain undiscovered.

Immediately on the receipt of Lord Lyons' despatch I sent a confidential agent of the Provincial Government to investigate the truth of the allegations contained in the Report of the Provost Marshal of the War Department of the United States, and should these allegations prove well founded, and legal evidence of the facts be obtained, it is my intention to take such steps as I may be advised are within my competence, for the seizure and detention of these vessels. Even should this information prove incorrect I am satisfied that great risk will be incurred during the approaching navigation season of having the neutrality of Her Majesty's Canadian Territories compromised by the proceedings of Confederate refugees, of whom there are at present large numbers residing in Canada.

This consideration has produced upon my mind the conviction which I think it my duty to lay before Her Majesty's Government: That there ought to be some British Royal naval force stationed on the lakes for the enforcement of the commercial police of those waters.

Your Grace is aware that by treaty stipulations between Great Britain and the United States, neither of the contracting powers is allowed to maintain on Lake Ontario, more than one armed vessel of not more than 100 tons burthen and armed with one 18 pound cannon.

On all the other Lakes, the force is limited to two vessels for each Lake, of the same tonnage, and similarly armed as that on Lake Ontario.

In consequence of this agreement, the Government of the United States is prohibited from maintaining on the Lakes, a naval force competent to protect her commerce against

piratical practices, and it appears to me that Great Britain, in whose interests this prohibition was imposed on the United States, is bound to take stringent precautions that her harbours shall not be used for the preparation of expeditions hostile to the trade of the United States, against which the stipulations of this treaty prevents that power from making adequate provisions of defence.

I would, therefore, suggest that five vessels should be sent out; one to cruise on Lake Ontario; two on Lake Erie, and two on Lake Huron during the approaching summer.

These vessels can be conveyed through the locks of the several Canadian canals to the places of their destination, as Your Grace will see from a return of the capacity of those locks which I sent to Your Grace more than two years since, and of which I now forward a copy.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MONCK.

His Grace

The Duke of Newcastle, K. G.,

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

(Copy.)

*Duke of Newcastle to Viscount Monck.*

No. 128.

DOWNING STREET,

10th December, 1863.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 113 of the 19th of November, and to convey to you my approval of the measures taken by you to prevent the success of a plot of Confederate refugees resident in Canada for the invasion of the United States territory.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

NEWCASTLE.

Viscount Monck,

&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Cardwell to Viscount Monck.*

No. 94.

DOWNING STREET,

December 3rd, 1864.

MY LORD,—The attention of Her Majesty's Government has been directed to the violations of British neutrality of which certain persons have been guilty who profess to hold commissions from, or to act in aid of, the co-called Confederate States, and who make the soil of Canada the scene of their hostile preparations against the United States.

These violations of neutrality are a great offence against the British Crown—and Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the Government of the United States have a clear right to expect that the Canadian law shall be found in practice generally sufficient, not merely for the punishment, but also for the suppression and prevention of these border raids.

The Secretary of State of the United States has reminded Earl Russell of the act which was passed by Congress in the year 1838, for the suppression and prevention of hostile attempts prepared in the territory of the United States,—and directed against the Government of Her Majesty in Canada. The circumstances of the two cases are not the same, and it does not appear to Her Majesty's Government to follow that precisely the same enactment, which the Congress passed in 1838, is necessarily suited to the present case.

They have observed with pleasure the promptitude and vigour with which you have put in force the existing law; but would wish you to consult your advisers, and obtain the opinion of your law officers, whether that law places in your hands sufficient available powers for the effectual suppression and prevention of these raids: or whether it is necessary for you to apply to your Legislature for increased powers.

In this latter case, any powers for which you should apply might very naturally be limited, as the powers of the act of Congress of 1838 were limited, to a definite term, with a view to meeting the immediate exigency only.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Cardwell to Viscount Monck.*

No. 1.

DOWNING STREET,  
5th January, 1865.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's despatch, No. 189, of the 7th of December, enclosing copies of a correspondence respecting an alleged organization of Confederates in Canada for purposes hostile to the United States, and I have to convey to you my approval of the answer, dated the 6th of December, which you returned to Lord Lyons on the subject.

I have &c.,

(Signed,)

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Cardwell to Lord Monck.*

No. 44.

DOWNING STREET,  
18th March, 1865.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's despatch, No. 49, of the 9th of February, enclosing a copy of an act passed by the Legislature of Canada for the prevention of outrages on the frontier.

The enactment of this law affords a most satisfactory proof that the Canadian Government and Legislature are determined during the present unhappy war, to perform with rigour and promptitude, the obligations which attach to a neutral state; and I shall have much pleasure in recommending to Her Majesty that it be left to its operation by Order in Council.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Governor Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Cardwell to Lord Monck.*

No. 78.

DOWNING STREET, 6th May, 1865.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit to Your Lordship, a copy of a despatch addressed to Earl Russell by Her Majesty's *Chargé d'Affaires* at Washington, enclosing a copy of a Proclamation, offering a reward for the capture of any evil disposed persons who may have crossed the borders of the United States, or entered their ports from countries where they are tolerated, with a view of committing capital felonies against the property and lives of American citizens.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

EDWARD CARDWELL.



*Mr. Burnley to Earl Russell.*

(Copy.)

WASHINGTON, April 7th, 1865.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to enclose copy of an Official Proclamation, offering a large reward for the capture of any evil disposed persons who may have crossed the borders of the United States or entered their ports from countries where they are tolerated, with a view of committing capital felonies against the property and life of American citizens. The Proclamation was issued almost immediately after the reception of the news from Canada that the St. Albans raiders were not to be surrendered, of which I informed Your Lordship in my despatch No. 215, of March 31st, and is intended to quiet people's minds and prevent any growing discontent upon the subject. I do not myself apprehend any further outburst of feeling, the raiders having been re-arrested upon a breach of neutrality, and this, Mr. Seward informed me sometime ago, would be entirely satisfactory to the United States.

At the same time, the law in regard to this subject, is left by this last decision in an eminently unsatisfactory condition. A majority of the Judges of the Superior Courts in Upper Canada, including the two Chief Justices, has decided that acts such as that at St. Albans are not to be treated as acts of legitimate warfare, whereas now a Judge of the Superior Courts in Lower Canada decides the direct reverse.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. HUME BURNLEY.

—  
Official.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

To all whom these presents may concern :—

Whereas, for some time past, evil-disposed persons have crossed the borders of the United States, or entered their ports by sea from countries where they are tolerated, and have committed capital felonies against the property and life of American citizens, as well in the cities as in the rural districts of the country.

Now therefore, in the name, and by the authority of the President of the United States, I do hereby make known that a reward of one thousand dollars will be paid at this Department for the capture of each of such offenders, upon his conviction by a civil or military tribunal, to whomsoever shall arrest and deliver such offenders into the custody of the civil or military authorities of the United States, whose offences shall be committed subsequently to the publication of this notice.

A reward of five hundred dollars will be paid, upon conviction, for the arrest of any person who shall have aided and abetted offenders of the class above named within the territory of the United States.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Department of State, at Washington, this fourth day of April, A. D. 1865.

(Signed)

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,  
Secretary of State.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to the Duke of Newcastle.*

No. 35.

QUEBEC, March 19th, 1864.

MY LORD DUKE,—I have the honor to transmit for Your Grace's information, copies of a despatch from Lord Lyons, and enclosures, which yesterday reached me.

Your Grace will observe that it is alleged by the United States authorities that there are at present two schooners lying in Canadian waters at Rondeau Harbor and New Creek, Long Point Marsh, both on Lake Erie, armed and equipped and intended for piratical aggression on the Lake trade of the United States.

The places mentioned are in the neighborhood of Windsor, a town which I have already informed Your Grace was ascertained to be a place of resort for Confederate refugees.

The places indicated as those at which the schooners are at anchor, are, I am informed, remote and unfrequented localities, where ships of the description referred to might be expected to remain undiscovered.

Immediately on receipt of Lord Lyons' despatch, I sent a confidential agent of the Provincial Government to investigate the truth of the allegations contained in the report of the Provost Marshal of War Department of the United States, and should these allegations prove well founded, and legal evidence of the fact be obtained, it is my intention to take such steps as I may be advised are within my competence, for the seizure and detention of these vessels.

Even should this information prove incorrect, I am satisfied that great risk will be incurred during the approaching navigation season of having the neutrality of Her Majesty's Canadian territories compromised by the proceedings of Confederate Refugees, of whom there are at present large numbers residing in Canada. This consideration has produced upon my mind the conviction which I think it my duty to lay before Her Majesty's Government, that there ought to be some British Royal Naval Force stationed on the Lakes for enforcement of the commercial police of those waters.

Your Grace is aware that by treaty stipulations between Great Britain and the United States, neither of the contracting powers is allowed to maintain on Lake Ontario more than one armed vessel of not more than one hundred tons burthen, and armed with one eighteen pounder cannon.

On all the other Lakes, the force is limited to two vessels for each Lake of the same tonnage, and similarly armed as that on Lake Ontario.

In consequence of this agreement, the Government of the United States is prohibited from maintaining on the Lakes, a naval force competent to protect her commerce against piratical practices, and it appears to me that Great Britain in whose interests this prohibition was imposed on the United States, is bound to take stringent precautions that her harbours shall not be used for the preparation of expeditions hostile to the trade of the United States, against which the stipulations of this treaty prevent that power from making adequate provision of defence.

I would therefore suggest that five vessels should be sent out, one to cruise on Lake Ontario, two on Lake Erie, and two on Lake Huron during the approaching summer.

These vessels can be conveyed through the locks of the several Canadian canals to the places of their destination, as your Grace will see from a return of the capacity of those locks which I sent to your Grace more than two years since, and of which I now forward a copy.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MONCK.

His Grace,  
The Duke of Newcastle,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.

No. 182.

QUEBEC, November 25th, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit for your information copies of the different documents noted in the margin, also of an approved minute of the Executive Council and of an extra edition of the Royal Gazette, containing a Proclamation forbidding the exportation from this Province of warlike stores, or munitions of war.

Mr. Coursol to Atty. Gen., Montreal 16th Nov., 1864,  
 U. S. Consul Toronto, 14th Nov.  
 Atty. Gen. to Mr. Coursol, 18th Nov.  
 Telegram—Atty. Gen. to Mr. Kingsmill; Quebec, 17th  
 Nov., 1864.  
 Atty. Gen. to Mr. Kingsmill, 17th Nov., 1864.  
 Telegram—Mr. Kingsmill to Atty. Gen., Guelph, 19th  
 Nov.  
 Mr. Kingsmill to Atty. Gen., 19th Nov.  
 Reference of Atty. Gen. to Executive Council, 22nd  
 Nov., 1864.  
 From Collector, Toronto, 24th Nov., 1864.

Telegram—Mr. Bouchette to Collector at Toronto,  
 Quebec, 22nd, Nov., 1864.  
 Telegram—From Collector at Toronto, 22nd  
 Nov., 1864.  
 Mr. Bouchette, Circular, 23rd Nov.  
 Proclamation, 22nd Nov.  
 Telegram—Atty. Gen. to Mr. Kingsmill, 23d Nov.  
 Mr. Kingsmill to Atty. Gen., 24th Nov.  
 Atty. Gen. to Mr. Kingsmill, 24th November.  
 Atty. Gen. to Mr. Bouchette, 24th Nov.  
 Executive Council, 23rd Nov., 1864.  
 From Sarnia, 25th Nov., 1864.

I think the documents of which I enclose copies fully prove that warlike stores have been manufactured at Guelph, C. W., under circumstances which leave little moral doubt that they were intended for the purpose of arming some vessel on the Lakes in the interest of the so-called Confederate States of America.

This proceeding, if carried into practice, would have been in effect to make Canada a base of warlike operations against the United States of America, and would have compromised the neutrality which Her Majesty's Government has always maintained between the contending parties on the American Continent.

It is obvious that there are two modes in which, as regards the purchase and sale of warlike stores, a third power may maintain its neutrality between two belligerents: One is by throwing open its markets freely to both parties; the other, by forbidding the sale of warlike stores to either.

The former is the course which Her Majesty's Government has pursued with respect to the sale of warlike stores to the American belligerents within the United Kingdom, but I trust that the difference in the circumstances of the two countries with reference to the contending parties, and the impossibility of guarding against an abuse by one of the belligerents of the right to purchase warlike stores in Canada, will justify, in your opinion, the adoption of the latter mode in my case, and that the course which I have taken will receive your approbation.

I am, &c.,  
 (Signed) MONCK.

The Rt. Hon. E. Cardwell,  
 &c., &c., &c.

—  
 QUEBEC, Tuesday, November 22nd, 1864.

Province of }  
 Canada. } MONCK.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all whom these presents shall come, and whom the same may concern—Greeting:

JOHN A. MACDONALD, } WHEREAS it is, in and by an Act of the Parliament of  
 Atty.-Gen. } Our said Province of Canada, made and passed in the  
 Twenty-seventh year of Our Reign, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act respecting  
 Duties of Customs and the Collection thereof," amongst other things in effect enacted, that  
 Our Governor in Council may, by proclamation or Order in Council, at any time, and  
 from time to time, prohibit the exportation or the carrying coastwise, or by Inland Navi-  
 gation, of the following goods:—Arms, Ammunition, Gunpowder, Military and Naval  
 Stores, and any articles which Our Governor in Council shall judge capable of being con-  
 verted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of Military or Naval stores. And  
 Whereas Our Governor in Council has deemed it expedient that the exportation and also  
 the carrying coastwise, or by Inland Navigation, of Arms, Ammunition and Gunpowder, and  
 Military and Naval Stores, and any Articles manufactured for the purpose of forming part  
 of any kind or description of Arms, or for the purpose of mounting the same, from Our  
 Province of Canada, be prohibited. Now Therefore Know Ye that we do by and with the  
 advice of Our Executive Council, and by this Our Royal Proclamation, prohibit the ex-

portation from Our Province of Canada, or the carrying coastwise, or by Inland Navigation in any manner or way whatsoever, of Arms, Ammunition or Gunpowder or Military or Naval Stores, or any Articles manufactured for the purpose of forming part of any kind or description of Arms, or for the purpose of mounting the same. Of all which Our loving subjects are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of Canada to be hereunto affixed: Witness, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Cousin the Right Honorable Charles Stanley Viscount Monck, Baron Monck of Ballytramon, in the County of Wexford, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c. At Our Government House, in Our City of Quebec, in Our said Province of Canada, this Twenty-second day of November, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in the Twenty-eighth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

WILLIAM McDougall, Secretary.

(Copy.) No. 199.

Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.

QUEBEC, December 17th, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit for your information, copies of two approved minutes of the Executive Council of Canada, showing the steps which have been adopted in order to prevent the formation in this Province, of plans hostile to the Government of the United States, or calculated to compromise the neutrality of Her Majesty's Territories,

I may add that a Stipendiary Magistrate and a considerable Preventive Police Force have been for some time on duty in that part of the country which forms the frontier, between the United States and Lower Canada.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MONCK.

The Right Honble.

E. Cardwell.

16TH DECEMBER, 1864.

On a memorandum, dated 16th December, inst., from the Honorable the Attorney General for Upper Canada, reporting that the late piratical destruction of two American steamers on Lake Erie, by parties, some of whom were alleged to have come from Canada, and the fears that are entertained by the inhabitants on both sides of the boundary line between Canada and the United States of America, that illegal combinations are now being organized for the purpose of invasion or depredation, require that additional steps should be taken for the enforcement of the law and the preservation of the public peace.

That such additional steps are required also for the purpose of putting an end to the nefarious practice of kidnapping or carrying away by violence Her Majesty's subjects from Canada with the view to force them to enlist in the American armies, as well as for the purpose of arresting such parties as are engaged in enticing soldiers of Her Majesty's regular service to desert.

That with this view, he, the Attorney General, recommends that a stipendiary magistrate be appointed, holding a commission for the Counties of Simcoe, Halton, Wentworth, Lincoln, Welland, Haldimand, Norfolk, Brant, Wellington, Grey, Waterloo, Oxford, Elgin, Middlesex, Perth, Kent, Essex and Lambton, and for the United Counties of York and Peel and of Huron and Bruce, and that he be employed in his magisterial capacity along the line of frontier in those localities, and generally to attend to such matters connected with those duties as may from time to time be prescribed by the Government, or the Law Officers of the Crown.

He further recommends that such stipendiary magistrate be paid at the rate of six dollars (\$6) per day, and his travelling expenses, and that the same be charged to the Administration of Criminal Justice.

He further recommends that the stipendiary magistrate be authorized, under instructions from him, the Attorney General, and subject to the approval of Your Excellency, to form an efficient Police force, preventive and detective, to act under his instructions and at such a rate of pay as may be hereafter approved of by Your Excellency in Council.

The Committee advise that the above recommendations of the Honorable the Attorney General, be approved and acted on.

16TH DECEMBER, 1864.

The Committee have had under consideration a memorandum, dated 16th December, inst., from the Honorable the Attorney General, (U. C.) acting on the behalf of the Honorable the Minister of Militia, in his absence, stating that he feels it his duty to call Your Excellency's attention to the necessity which exists for the immediate organization of a Militia force, to be stationed on the frontier in aid of the civil power.

That the late piratical destruction of two American steamers on Lake Erie, by parties, some of whom were alleged to have gone from Canada—the marauding incursion into St. Albans, in the State of Vermont, plundering and robbing its peaceable inhabitants, and the ascertained fact that arms and munitions of war have been prepared at Guelph, evidently for the purpose of being used in similar aggressions against the United States—all shew that prompt and vigorous measures are called for. Fears, he states, are entertained by the inhabitants on both sides of the boundary line, that illegal combinations are now being organized for a continuation of such aggressions, and the peace, prosperity and sense of security along the border have thereby been much disturbed, and ill-feeling engendered between the people of the two countries.

That he has too much reason to believe that those fears are well grounded, and that a continuation of such outrages may be expected.

That the combination of bodies of men in Canada, ready with arms to cross the frontier line of Canada, will, if carried into effect, amount to insurrection.

That he, therefore, in the belief that there is immediate danger of such insurrection, submits for the consideration of Your Excellency, that it will be necessary, with a view to the preservation of peace on the border, and to the prevention of such combinations and the suppression of any such insurrectionary movements, when attempted, to call out for actual service a part of the Canadian Volunteer Militia Force.

He further recommends that the number of men to be called out shall not be less than fifteen hundred—say 30 companies—and that such companies may be organized in such manner as Your Excellency may think fit, to be marched to any part of the Province where their services may be required.

He further states that the force so called out, will thenceforth be subject to the Queen's regulations, the rules and articles of war, and the mutiny act, and all other laws then applicable to Her Majesty's troops in this Province, not inconsistent with the Act respecting the Volunteer Militia Force.

Under such regulations or Imperial laws, certain arrangements are made as to pay and the lodgings and rations of troops, in respect to which he, the Attorney General, has the honor to suggest that the following be substituted:—

1. That the daily pay of each officer shall be according to the rate allowed to his rank in Her Majesty's service, but that an officer holding Brevet rank shall only receive the pay of his Regimental rank, and that any Field officer shall only receive the pay of his rank when acting in that capacity.

2. That the daily pay of each non-commissioned officer and man shall be as follows:—

Pay Sergeant.....	80 cents.
Sergeant.....	70 “
Corporal.....	60 “
Private.....	50 “

That such pay shall be in full and inclusive of any daily pay to which officers and men might otherwise be entitled under the Queen's regulations or any Imperial statutes.

3. That in lieu of rations and any allowances for lodging, forage, fuel, light or other expenses or allowances to which officers or men might otherwise be entitled under the Queen's regulations or Imperial statutes, the following sums be paid as a daily allowance for each officer and man, as follows:

Lt.-Colonel, (when acting as a Field Officer).....	\$1.00
Captain.....	76
Lieutenant.....	72
Ensign.....	69
Colour Sergeant.....	55
Sergeant.....	55
Corporal.....	50
Privates.....	50

4. That the aggregate amount payable to each Company, under the above scales of pay and allowances shall be made monthly in advance to each Captain commanding a company, under such regulations as to the payment of officers and men, and the providing of board and lodging for the men, not exceeding the allowances specified therefor and the necessary acquittance rolls for such payments respectively, as may be prescribed by Your Excellency.

5. That such necessary regulations for transport of the force shall be carried into effect as shall be prescribed by Your Excellency.

The Committee concur in the report of the Attorney General, except as to the allowances, and they recommend that sums not exceeding those suggested by him may be expended for such allowances, but if practicable and consistent with efficiency, they should be arranged at a lower scale.

(Copy.)

Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.

No. 204.

QUEBEC, December 24th, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 94, of the 3rd instant, respecting the necessity for further statutory powers to enable me to meet the case of persons who make the soil of Canada the scene of their hostile preparations against the territory of the United States.

I have already in my despatch, marked "confidential," of the 15th instant, brought before you my opinion which is shared by my law officers on this question, and stated the nature of the powers with which I think it advisable I should be armed under existing circumstances.

My object in writing on this subject was to obtain authority from you to propose legislation of this sort immediately on the meeting of Parliament.

I consider that your despatch gives me the required sanction, and it is the intention of my Government, as soon as Parliament shall have met, to propose to it the enactment of laws for the summary removal of suspected foreigners, and for the summary detention of suspected ships.

I have a strong conviction that the existence of these legal powers, combined with some additional means of enforcing the laws of neutrality on the Western Lakes, will render the exercise of them unnecessary except in very rare instances.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

MONCK.

The Right Honorable E. Cardwell.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.*

No. 205.

DECEMBER 24TH, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit for your information, a page of the *Royal Gazette*, containing a Militia General Order which I have thought it right to issue, in calling out for service on the frontier a portion of the Volunteer Militia of this Province.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

MONCK.

The Right Honorable E. Cardwell.

HEAD-QUARTERS, |

Quebec, 23rd December, 1864.

## VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

## General Order.

1. Referring to the General Order of December 19th, His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to call out for actual service the following Companies of the Volunteer Force.

2. These Companies will be formed into three administrative Battalions, which shall be composed respectively of the following Companies, and such others as may be added to each Battalion by any further General Order.

*Western Battalion.*

- No. 1 Company, from 3rd Battalion Volunteer Militia Rifles, Montreal, Capt. J. Bacon.
- No. 2. " York Rifles, Captain Davis.
- No. 3. " Brockville Rifles, Major Crawford.
- No. 4. " from 8th Battalion Volunteer Militia Rifles, Quebec, Captain Alleyn.
- No. 5. " Brantford Rifles, Captain Grant.
- No. 6. " Belleville Rifles, Major Levesconte.

*Centre Battalion.*

- No. 1. Company, from 2nd Battalion, Volunteer Militia Rifles, Toronto, Lieutenant John Brown.
- No. 2. " from do., Captain Charles F. Gilmor.
- No. 3. " from 14th Battalion Volunteer Militia Rifles, Kingston, Major Kelly.
- No. 4. " Collingwood Rifles, Lieutenant Colonel Stephen.

*Eastern Battalion.*

- No. 1 Company, Woodstock Rifles, Major Richardson.
- No. 2. " Beachville Rifles, Captain Greig.
- No. 3. " from 8th Battalion Volunteer Militia Rifles, Quebec, Lieutenant A. Jackson,
- No. 4. " from 9th Battalion Volunteer Militia Rifles, Quebec, Captain Gingras.
- No. 5. " 1st Cornwall Rifles, Captain Bergen.

*First (or Western) Administrative Battalion.*—To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Lieutenant-Colonel Osborne Smith, Commanding Victoria Rifles, Montreal.

To be Major: Major Augustus Heward, Major, Victoria Rifles, Montreal.

To be Adjutant: Lieutenant William H. Hutton, of Victoria Rifles, Montreal.

*Second (or Centre) Administrative Battalion.*—To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Lieutenant-Colonel William Smith Durie, Commanding 2nd Battalion or "Queen's Own" Rifles, Toronto.

*Third (or Eastern) Administrative Battalion.*—To be Lieutenant Colonel: Lieutenant Colonel John B. Taylor, Commanding Battalion Oxford Rifles.

To be Captain: Lieutenant A. Jackson, Adjutant 8th Battalion, Volunteer Militia Rifles, Quebec.

6. In calling out for actual service this portion of the Volunteer Force, the Commander in Chief desires to express the gratification he has experienced at the numerous offers of service he has received from Volunteer Companies all through the Province, as soon as it became known that men were required for permanent duty.

7. The Commander in Chief desires to impress upon the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the force called out for duty, that they are embodied, not for the purpose of warfare, but with the object of aiding the Civil power in its efforts to prevent aggression on the territories of a friendly State, on the part of persons enjoying the right of asylum in Her Majesty's Dominions, and to maintain, as regards Canada, that complete neutrality with respect to the war now existing in the United States, which Her Majesty has enjoined on all her subjects.

8. With these objects in view, it will be the duty of all Officers commanding Detachments on the frontier to take special care that the territorial rights of the Government of the United States shall be carefully respected, and that no infringement by the men under their command shall under any circumstances take place of such regulations for the security of their borders as may be made from time to time by that Government.

9. It will be duty of Officers, should suspicious circumstances be brought under their observation, immediately to report any such to the Civil authorities and to place themselves under their guidance.

By Command of His Excellency the Right  
Honorable the Governor General and  
Commander in Chief.

A. DE SALABERRY, Lt.-Colonel,  
Deputy Adjt. Gen. of Militia Lower Canada.  
WALKER POWELL, Lt. Colonel,  
Deputy Adjt. Genl. of Militia, Upper Canada.

(Copy.)

Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.

No. 213.

QUEBEC, December 29th, 1864.

SIR,—Referring to my despatches noted in the margin, I have the honor to report,  
No. 199, Dec. 17. that in pursuance of the General Orders of the 19th of December, the  
" 202, " 20. thirty Companies of Volunteers called out for duty have been embodied  
" 205, " 24. in three administrative Battalions of ten Companies each, the Head  
Quarters of which are stationed respectively at Windsor, Niagara and LaPrairie. The  
Companies are all sixty-five strong, exclusive of officers.

You will perceive by the copies of the several General Orders, that the Companies have been so selected as to give all parts of the Province an opportunity of contributing to the force embodied.

I have also so arranged that the Volunteers from Eastern Canada should as much as possible be stationed in Canada West and *vice versa*.

These modes of proceeding caused some slight delay in getting the force to its destination, but I think it is not a little creditable to the Volunteers and to those who conducted the arrangements, that the first intimation the force received that their services would be required was by the General Order of December 19th, and that the three Battalions are now at their respective stations, some of the Companies of which they are composed having had to travel a distance of nearly seven hundred miles in order to reach their destinations.

If it had not been that I wished to allow the men to spend Christmas day with their families the operation would have been performed in even a shorter time.

I have not heard of a single case of mis-conduct amongst the men in the course of their journey, and I am informed that every thing was conducted with as much order and regularity as could have been expected had the battalions been composed of regular troops. I have had offers of services from numerous corps all over the Province, and I should have no difficulty, were it desirable, in raising a large force.



I have the honor to transmit a copy of the *Gazette*, containing a general order completing the embodiment of the force and also one placing it under the Military Command of the Lieutenant General Commanding in British North America.

General Order, 30th Dec., 1860.  
Gazette, 31st Dec., 1864  
Page 4270.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,) MONCK.

*Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.*

(No. 49.)

FEBRUARY 9th, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit for your information, a copy of an Act for the prevention of outrages on the Frontier, which has been passed by both Houses of the Legislature, and to which I, on Monday last, in Her Majesty's name, signified the Royal assent.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,) MONCK.

The Right Hon. E. Cardwell.

AN ACT for the prevention and repression of outrages in violation of the Peace on the frontier of this Province, and for other purposes.

[Assented to 6th February, 1865.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the due security of the Peace and tranquility of this Province by temporary enactment: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. When and so often as the Governor of this Province shall have reason to believe from information given to him or to the Secretary of the Province, in writing, by any person subscribing his or her name and address thereto, that for the preservation of the peace and tranquility of this Province, it is expedient to remove therefrom any alien or aliens who may be in this Province, or who may hereafter arrive therein, it shall be lawful for the Governor by order under his hand to be published in the *Canada Gazette*, to direct that any such alien or aliens, who may be within this Province, or who may hereafter arrive therein, shall depart this Province, within a time limited in such order; and, if any such alien shall knowingly and wilfully refuse or neglect to pay due obedience to such order, or shall be found in this Province, contrary to such order, after such publication thereof as aforesaid, and after the expiration of the time limited in such order, it shall be lawful for the Governor, or for any Justice of the Peace, to cause every such alien to be arrested and to be committed to the common gaol of the county district or place where he or she shall be so arrested, there to remain, without bail or mainprize, until he or she shall be taken in charge for the purpose of being sent out of the province, under the authority hereinafter given.

2. Every such alien so knowingly and wilfully, refusing or neglecting to pay due obedience to any such order as aforesaid, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof, shall, at the discretion of the court, be adjudged to suffer imprisonment for any time not exceeding one month for the first offence, and not exceeding twelve months for the second and any subsequent offence.

3. It shall be lawful for the Governor in any case in which any alien shall be found in this Province after the expiration of the time limited in such order, and whether he or she shall or shall not have been arrested or

Power to Governor to order aliens to depart this Province.  
If aliens willfully refuse to obey such order, they may be committed to gaol, until taken in charge for the purpose of being sent out of the Province.  
Penalty on aliens disobeying such order.  
Aliens on neglecting to obey order

may be given in charge by warrant of Governor to be conveyed out of the Province. If in the Winter season.

Where any alien shall allege any excuse for not complying with order, Governor in Council to judge of sufficiency of the same,

Governor shall cause a summary of matters alleged against alien to be delivered to him, &c.,

Judges may admit aliens to bail in all cases if they see sufficient cause.

Where alien shall not have been sent out of the Province within certain period after commitment, Judges, &c., empowered, where application has been made, to continue in or discharge such alien out of custody.

committed for refusal or neglect to obey such order, or convicted of such refusal or neglect, and either before or after such alien shall have suffered the punishment inflicted for the same, by warrant under his hand and seal, to give such alien in charge to any person or persons to whom he shall think proper to direct such warrant in order to such alien being conveyed out of the Province, and such alien shall be so conveyed accordingly; Provided always that in case such alien shall be taken in charge as aforesaid, after the close of the navigation of the River St. Lawrence in the winter and before its opening in the spring, then and in any such case the said alien may, should the Governor see fit, be detained in safe custody until one month after the opening of such navigation; And provided further, that where such alien (not having been convicted as aforesaid) shall allege any excuse for not complying with such order, or any reason why the same should not be enforced, or why further time should be allowed him or her for complying therewith, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, to judge of the sufficiency of such excuse or reason, and to allow or disallow the same either absolutely or on such condition as he shall think fit; and where such alien shall be in custody under such warrant of the Governor, the person in whose custody he or she shall be, forthwith upon its being signified to him that such excuse or reason is alleged by such alien, shall make known the same to the Governor, who, upon receiving such notification, or in any case in which he shall be informed that any such excuse or reason is alleged by or on behalf of any alien to quit the Province, shall forthwith suspend the execution of such Warrant until the matter can be enquired into and determined by the Governor in Council; and such alien, if in custody under any such Warrant, shall remain in such custody, or if not in custody may be given in charge by any such Warrant as aforesaid, and shall remain in custody until the determination thereon shall be made known, unless in the meantime the Governor shall consent to, or the Governor in Council shall make order for the release of such alien either with or without security; Provided always, that the Governor shall cause to be delivered to such alien, in writing, a general summary of the matters alleged against him or her, and shall allow him or her reasonable time to prepare his or her defence; and it shall be lawful for him or her to summon and examine upon oath witnesses before the said Governor in Council, and to be heard before them by himself or herself, or his or her Counsel, in support of the excuse or reason by him or her alleged.

4. In every case in which power is given by this Act, to commit any alien to Gaol without Bail or Mainprize, it shall be lawful for any Justice of any of Her Majesty's Superior Courts in this Province, if upon application made he shall see sufficient cause, to admit such person to bail, he or she giving sufficient security for his or her appearance to answer the matters alleged against him or her.

5. Where any alien who shall have been committed under this Act to remain until he or she shall be taken in charge for the purpose of being sent out of the Province, shall not be sent out of the Province within one month after such commitment, or when taken in charge after the closing of the navigation of the river Saint Lawrence as aforesaid then within one month after the opening of such navigation, it shall in every such case be lawful for any of the Justices of any of Her Majesty's Superior Courts in this Province or for any Police Magistrate or any Recorder of a City, or for any two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in any part of the Province, or for any Judge of the Sessions of the Peace in Lower Canada, upon application made to him or them by or on behalf of the person so committed, and upon proof made to him or them that reasonable notice of the intention to make such application had been given to the Governor, according to his or their discretion, to order the person so committed to be continued in or discharged out of custody.

6. Nothing in the preceding clauses of this Act shall affect any alien un-

der the age of fourteen years, or who shall have been residing within this Province for five years next before the passing of this Act

7. If any person shall within this Province begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for, or shall within this Province engage, aid or assist, or procure another person or other persons to engage, aid or assist in the beginning or setting on foot or in the providing or preparing the means for, any military expedition, raid or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any Foreign State, or against the lives, liberties or properties of any one or more of the inhabitants of any territory or dominions of any Foreign State, with whom Her Majesty is at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding three years.

Punishment for setting on foot or aiding or assisting an expedition against a Friendly Power.

8. It shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace upon request in writing of the Attorney General or Solicitor General of Upper Canada, or of any County Attorney in Upper Canada, or of the Attorney General or Solicitor General of Lower Canada, in Lower Canada, (or for any Recorder of a City or Police Magistrate in this Province, or for any Judge of the Sessions of the Peace in Lower Canada, without such request,) to cause to be seized and detained any vessel manifestly built or arranged or fitted out for warlike purposes and about to depart this Province, of which the cargo shall principally consist of arms or munitions of war, when the number of men shipped on board or other circumstances, shall render it probable that such vessel is intended to be employed to cruise or commit hostilities upon the subjects, citizens or property of any Foreign State with which Her Majesty is at peace, and also cause to be seized any vessel or any arms or munitions of war, which may be provided or prepared for any military expedition, raid or enterprise against the territory or dominions of any Foreign State with which Her Majesty is at peace, and to retain possession of the same until the decision of the Governor be had thereon, or until the same shall be released as hereinafter directed.

Vessels armed for hostilities against a Friendly Power or arms, &c., may be seized.

9. Any Sheriff, Collector of Customs, County Attorney, Police Magistrate, or Recorder of a City in this Province, any Judge of the Sessions of the Peace in Lower Canada, or any Field Officer or Captain of Her Majesty's Service, or any Field Officer or Captain of the Volunteer Militia Force, or of the Service Militia (such Field Officer or Captain of the Volunteer Militia Force or of the Service Militia being at the time on Actual Service,) or any other person specially empowered for the purpose by the Governor, shall be and he is hereby authorized and required to seize or cause to be seized any vessel or vehicle, and all arms or munitions of war about to pass the frontier of this Province for any place within any Foreign State, where the character of the vessel or vehicle and the quantity of arms and munitions of war or other circumstances shall furnish probable cause to believe that the said vessel or vehicle, arms or munitions of war, are intended to be employed by the owner or owners thereof, or any other person or persons, in carrying on any military expedition, raid, enterprise or operations, within the territory or dominions of any Foreign State with whom Her Majesty is at peace, and detain the same until the decision of the Governor be had for the restoration of the same, or until such property shall be discharged by the judgment of a Court of competent jurisdiction; provided that in case such seizure shall be made by a Police Magistrate, Recorder of a City or Judge of the Sessions of the Peace, he shall, with due diligence, issue his warrant to justify the detention of the property so seized, on an oath or affirmation in the manner required by the next section of this Act.

Sheriffs, &c., required to seize any vessel, &c., and arms, &c., about to pass the frontier of Canada for any place within a Foreign State, where there is probable cause to believe that said vessel, &c., and arms, &c. are intended to be employed in carrying on a military expedition against any Foreign State, at Peace with Her Majesty, and detain such vessel, &c.

10. It shall be the duty of any Officer, other than a Police Magistrate, Recorder of a City in this Province, or Judge of the Sessions of the Peace in Lower Canada, making any seizure under the ninth section of this Act, to make application with due diligence to any one of the Justices of any of the Superior Courts of this Province, or to any Police Magistrate or to the

Proviso. Officer making such seizures shall apply to Super-

ior or  
County  
Judges, &c.,  
for a warrant  
to be granted  
on oath, &c.,  
to justify the  
detention of  
the property  
seized.

Owner of pro-  
perty seized  
may file his  
petition to  
Superior or  
County  
Courts, &c.,  
where seizure  
made; and  
power given  
to Courts to  
try case, &c.

Whenever the  
officer, shall  
have obtain-  
ed a warrant  
for the deten-  
tion of pro-  
perty seized,  
or the claim-  
ant shall not  
have obtained  
its restora-  
tion by peti-  
tion, claimant  
may file a  
bond, &c.  
Proviso.

Venue may  
be laid in any  
County or  
District.

Justices, &c.,  
may issue  
warrants for  
searching for  
and seizing  
arms or muni-  
tion of war  
about to be  
employed in  
any military  
operation, &c.

Judge of the County Court of the County in which such seizure may be made, or to the Recorder of any City, in which the seizure may be made, or to any Judge of the Sessions of the Peace in Lower Canada, for a warrant to justify the detention of the property so seized, which warrant shall be granted only on oath or affirmation shewing that there is probable cause for believing that the property so seized is intended to be used in a manner contrary to the provisions of this Act, and if no such warrant shall be issued within ten days after any such seizure, the said property shall be restored to the owner, but if such warrant shall be issued, then the property seized shall be detained by the officer until the Governor shall order it to be restored, or until discharged by due course of law.

11. The owner or claimant of any property seized under the eighth and ninth sections of this Act in Upper Canada, may file his petition, setting forth the facts of the case, in any of the Superior Courts in Upper Canada, or in the County Court of the County in which such seizure was made; and the owner or claimant of any property seized under the said sections in Lower Canada may file his petition in the Superior Court or Circuit Court of Lower Canada, setting forth the facts of the case, and thereupon such Court shall proceed with all convenient despatch, after causing due notice to be given to the officer making such seizure, to decide upon the said case, and order restoration of the property, unless it shall appear that the seizure was authorized by this Act; and the Superior, Circuit and County Courts shall have jurisdiction, and are hereby vested with full power and authority to try and determine all cases which may arise under the said sections of this Act; and in Upper Canada all issues of fact, arising under it shall be decided by a Jury, in the manner now provided by law.

12. Whenever the officer making any seizure under the ninth clause of this Act shall have applied for and obtained a warrant for the detention of the property, or the claimant shall have filed a petition for its restoration and failed to obtain it, it shall and may be lawful for the claimant or owner to file with the officer a bond to the amount of double the value of the property so seized and detained, with at least two sureties, to be approved by the judge granting the warrant or refusing restoration, with a condition that the property when restored shall not be used or employed by the owner or owners thereof, or by any other person or persons with his or their privity, in carrying on any such military expedition, raid, enterprise or operations as aforesaid, and thereupon the said officer, so detaining the said property, shall restore the same to the owner or claimant thus giving bond; Provided that such restoration shall not prevent seizure from being again made, in case there may exist fresh cause to apprehend a new violation of any of the provisions of this Act.

13. It shall not be necessary to lay the venue in any prosecution under this Act in the County or District where the offence was committed, but the information may be laid and the offence may be tried in any County or District in this Province.

14. It shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace upon request in writing of the Attorney General or Solicitor General of Upper Canada, or of any County Attorney in Upper Canada, or of the Attorney General or Solicitor General of Lower Canada, or for any Judge of the Sessions of the Peace in Lower Canada, or for any Recorder of a City or Police Magistrate in this Province, without such request and upon information upon oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, that he or they believe that any arms or munitions of war are, for the purpose of being employed in any military expedition, raid, enterprise or hostile operations beyond the frontier of this Province, or for any purpose dangerous to the public peace within this Province, in the possession of any person or persons, or in any house or place, or that any person or persons is or are concerned or engaged in the manufacture of any arms or munitions of war, to issue his warrant to any Constable or other Peace Officer to search for and seize such arms or munitions of war, in the

possession of any such person or in any such house or place; and it shall be lawful for any such Constable or other Peace Officer, acting under any such warrant or any other person or persons in his or their aid or assistance, to search for and seize any such arms, or munitions of war being in the possession of any such person, or in any such house or place as aforesaid; and in case admission into such house or place shall be refused or not obtained within a reasonable time after it shall have been demanded, to enter by force, by day or by night, into every such house or place whatsoever, and to detain or cause to be detained in safe custody, in such place as the said Justice of the Peace or other Officer by whom such warrant was granted shall appoint and direct, the arms or munitions of war found and seized as aforesaid, unless the owner thereof shall prove to the satisfaction of such Justice, or officer by whom such warrant was granted that such arms or munitions of war were not kept for any or either of the purposes aforesaid.

Proceedings  
in case ad-  
mission is  
refused.

15. It shall be lawful for any person from whom any such arms or munitions of war shall be so taken as last aforesaid, in case the Justice of the Peace or Officer upon whose warrant the same shall have been taken, shall, upon application made for that purpose, refuse to restore the same, to apply by petition for the restoration of the same in the manner hereinbefore provided in the eleventh Section of this Act, and the Court in which any such petition has been filed, or any Judge thereof, shall make such order for the restoration or safe custody of such arms or munitions of war, as shall upon such petition appear to be proper.

Appeal to  
Court for res-  
toration of  
same.

16. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to interfere with any law in force in this Province respecting the *Writ of Habeas Corpus*.

This Act not  
to interfere  
with *Habeas  
Corpus*.

17. The word "arms," shall be held to mean and include any weapon or weapons or portions of any weapon or weapons or arms, and any thing necessary for the ordinary use and any ordinary or necessary appendage of any weapon or weapons or arms, or munitions of war or for the carriage or transport of any weapon or weapons or arms or munitions of war.

Interpreta-  
tion of word  
"arms."

18. The word "munitions of war" shall be held to mean as well any weapon or weapons or arms, and any portion or portions of any weapon or weapons or arms, and any thing necessary for the ordinary use and any ordinary or necessary appendage of any weapon or weapons or arms, or for the carriage or transport of any weapon or weapons or arms or munitions of war, as also all ammunition and substances employed in the manufacture or composition of ammunition, gunpowder, shot, shell or materials for encasing the same or forming ingredients thereof, or used therewith, and all or any inflammatory, combustible or explosive article or articles, substance or substances, and all or any inflammatory combustible or explosive missiles or machines, and all or any thing or things necessary or requisite for the use, and any ordinary or necessary appendages of any arms or munitions of war.

Interpreta-  
tion of words  
"munitions  
of war."

19. This Act shall continue in force for one year from the passing thereof, and until the end of the then next Session of Parliament.

Duration of  
Act.

24th March, 1865.

The Committee have had under consideration a memorandum dated 23rd March, 1865, from the Hon. the Minister of Militia, representing that as the war which has for some years past desolated the neighbouring Republic, has not been brought to a close, and as the danger still exists that new outrages by refugees amongst us may be attempted on the adjoining friendly States, he is of opinion that a portion of the Force which has, since last autumn, been employed on the frontier in order to secure, as far as possible, strict neutrality, should be continued for three months longer; and that although the pay and allowances given to the men so employed may be deemed high and in excess of that which the Province ought to bear for any length of time, yet, at this season of the year when labour commands an increased value, he is of opinion the rates now allowed to the men should be continued for the three months stated.

He moreover submits that in view of relieving the officers and men who so readily responded to the call of the Government last autumn, as well as to afford an opportunity to another portion of the Volunteer Force to become acquainted with Garrison and Field duties, the Companies now employed should be re-called on the 1st of May next, and replaced by twenty-one other Companies of the same Force, to be taken, as equally as possible from the different parts of the Province and distributed on the frontier in such numbers and in such manner as His Excellency the Commander of the Forces shall direct.

The Committee concur in the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Militia and advise that the same be approved and acted on.

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FRONTIER FORCE.

June 27th, 1865.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Militia, and for the reasons assigned in his memorandum of this day's date, the Committee advise that the active Volunteer force, now employed on the frontier, be on and from the 3rd of July, proximo, discontinued and withdrawn. Each member of the force receiving a gratuity equal to seven days' pay, according to rank, and being relieved from the unpaid portion of his contribution to defray the expense of his "fatigue" dress.

They also advise that the Frontier Police Force, under the charge of Colonel Ermatinger, be forthwith reduced to the smallest number of officers and men that the service in which they are engaged will admit of, and that instructions to that effect be at once issued to Colonel Ermatinger.

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*Memorandum.*

ORDER IN COUNCIL,  
27th June, 1865.

The Minister of Militia deems it expedient to bring under the notice of his colleagues the subject of the Volunteer Force now on active duty on the Canadian frontier.

The cessation of the deplorable troubles that have so long prevailed in the neighboring country, and the thorough tranquility that has existed for some time along the whole line of our frontier, and the absence of any cause for apprehending that the peace of our borders will again be disturbed, will, in the opinion of the undersigned, warrant the withdrawal of the frontier force at an earlier date than that originally intended.

Moreover, the heavy expense that the maintenance of such force necessarily entails, especially at a period when the heavy decrease in the revenue calls for the exercise of the strictest economy which the efficiency of the public service will admit of, requires that the force should be maintained no longer than is indispensably necessary.

The undersigned would therefore recommend that the Frontier Volunteer Force be discontinued and withdrawn on the 3rd day of July, proximo, but that in consideration of the unexpected alteration in the period for which they were called out, he recommends that each officer, non-commissioned officer and private in the force shall receive a gratuity equal to seven days' pay of their respective ranks, on their discharge, and in addition thereto, be relieved from the unpaid portion of their contribution to defray the expense of their "fatigue" dress.

The undersigned, for the reasons above assigned, would further recommend that the Frontier Police Force, under the charge of Colonel Ermatinger, be immediately reduced to the smallest number of officers and men that the service on which it is engaged will admit

(Signed,)

E. P. TACHE,  
Minister of Militia.

QUEBEC, 27th June, 1865.

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27TH JULY, 1865.

The Committee have had under consideration a memorandum from the Crown Law Officers, Upper Canada and Lower Canada, reporting that in their opinion quiet has been

so completely restored along the Southern Frontier of Canada, that there is no longer any reasonable apprehension of a renewal of the outrages which necessitated the organization of the Frontier Police, both in Upper and Lower Canada; they therefore recommend that such Police Force be discharged, and that the stipendiary magistrates be instructed accordingly.

They moreover suggest that each of the magistrates be instructed to select not more than five of the most competent persons from their respective corps to act as detectives, it being understood that those men, or any of them, may at any time be discharged on a month's notice, or on getting a month's pay.

The Committee submit the above recommendations for Your Excellency's approval.

V.—JOHNSON'S ISLAND AFFAIR, LAKE ERIE.

(Copy.)

*Lord Lyons to Viscount Monck.*

WASHINGTON, November 13th, 1863.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency, a copy of a letter which I addressed to Mr. Seward on the receipt of Your Excellency's telegram of the day before yesterday's date, respecting the project of the so-called Confederate refugees in Canada. I enclose also copies of three reports respecting these projects, which were sent to me by Mr. Seward for my information, and a copy of a note which I have received this afternoon from Mr. Seward, informing me that he has requested the Honorable Preston King to visit Your Excellency with a view to confer with you so as to secure a perfect understanding between Your Excellency and the agents of the United States.

I have the honor to be, My Lord,

Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed,)

LYONS.

His Excellency Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Lord Lyons to Mr. Seward.*

WASHINGTON, Wednesday Night,

November 11th, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR,—Persons hostile to the United States, who have sought an asylum in Canada appear to be engaged in a serious and mischievous plot. Indeed if the information which has reached the Governor General be correct, they have a project for invading the United States, and attacking and destroying the City of Buffalo. They purpose to get possession of some of the steamboats on Lake Erie, to surprise Johnson's Island and set free the prisoners of war who are confined there, and to proceed with them to attack Buffalo. The Governor General suggests that steamboats should be watched. And he appears to have some suspicions connected with Ogdensburg. He has taken all the precautions in his power, has ordered a sharp look out to be kept on the Welland Canal, and desired that any steamboats giving cause for suspicion by the number or character of the passengers on board shall be arrested. You will excuse my disturbing you so late, the information has only just reached me by telegraph, and it may be important that you should know it without delay. The Governor General authorises me to communicate it to you.

Believe me, &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

LYONS.

Hon. W. H. Seward,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Governor Tod to Hon. E. M. Stanton.*

Telegram received 10.20 p. m.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, November 12th, 1863.

"Nothing especial from Johnson's Island this evening. I doubt not we have made every provision necessary for its safety. The guard on the Island has been increased five hundred. General Mason went up this morning and General Cox this evening. I have called out a Volunteer Militia Force of two thousand to assemble at Sandusky; and have ordered the Volunteer Force at Cleveland and Toledo to hold themselves in readiness to come out at a moment's warning."

(Signed,)

DAVID TOD,  
Governor.Hon. E. M. Stanton,  
Secretary of War.

(Copy.)

*Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Parsons to Colonel W. Hoffman.*

Telegram received 9.20 p. m.

SANDUSKY, OHIO, November 12th, 1863.

Col. W. Hoffman, Com. Gen. of Prisoners:

Battery of four guns is trying to land on Cedar Point. Have two guns here. *Michigan* off the Island. Five hundred men arrived from Cleveland by order of General Cox. Colonel Smith telegraphs the expedition is organizing at Fort Stanley.

(Signed,)

WM. S. PARSONS,  
Lieut.-Col. Commanding.

(Copy.)

*Brig.-General Cox to Hon. E. M. Stanton.*

Telegram, received 10.5, a. m., Nov. 13th, 1863.

SANDUSKY, OHIO, 11.50, p. m., Nov. 12th, 1863.

"Have arrived here. Governor Tod will furnish two regiments of Volunteer Militia to-morrow, and with them and the Battery of Parrott's on the way from Cincinnati, this place and the present Depot will be safe.

"Port Stanley, in Canada, is said to be the Rebel rendezvous. Will report further in the morning.

(Signed)

J. D. Cox,  
Brigadier General.Hon. E. M. Stanton,  
Secretary of War.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, 12th Nov., 1863.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the note which was sent to me by Your Lordship at a late hour last night, apprising me, at the request of His Excellency Lord Monck, the Governor General of Canada, of a rumored plot to disturb the peace and security of the Lake Frontier. After thanking you, in the name of the President, for the information, conveyed in so just and liberal a spirit, I have now to state to Your Lordship that the necessary measures have been taken to defeat the criminal enterprise to which I have alluded. Major-General Dix will at once repair to the Frontier and take charge of the execution of these measures. Solicitous that they may be conducted in perfect comity and respect towards to Her Majesty's authorities, I have, by the President's



direction, requested the Hon. Preston King to visit Lord Monck, and to confer with him on the subject, so as to secure a perfect understanding between the Governor General and the agents of the United States.

I will esteem it a favor if you communicate to him the facts I have stated and the views I have expressed in this note.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed)

W. H. SEWARD.

The Lord Lyons.

(Copy.)

*Lt. Col. R. H. Hill to Col. Fry.*

A. A. PRO. MAR. GENL. OFFICE,  
Detroit, Nov. 9th, 1863.

COLONEL,—There have a good many rumors reached my ears recently in relation to projected movements from Canada by rebel refugees now there. These rumors have generally looked to an occupation for a time of the Northern Lakes, release of prisoners at Johnson's Island and Chicago, and the seizure of the U. S. steamer *Michigan*, and have generally been so wild that I have not attached any importance to them. In the last few days, disclosures have been made to myself and Colonel Smith, that I place some reliance on. A rebel agent has just arrived at Windsor, with certificate of specie deposits in places in the rebel States, amounting to over \$100,000. These certificates are signed by Mr. Menninger, and are drawn in favor of Henry Marvin. This agent also bears a recommendatory letter from Mr. Benjamin in favor of W. M. Marvin. These certificates I am told can be readily negotiated at Windsor, and are of a similar character to those negotiated in Europe. A further supply is soon expected; and all the information I obtain relates to steamers to be purchased at Montreal, for which these funds are transmitted to Canada.

\*John M. Jones, formerly Assistant Adjutant General in our service, has just arrived at Toronto, I am told, and there are said to be several rebel naval officers in Canada.

That some project of magnitude is in contemplation I feel very certain, and I have communicated with the United States Consul General at Montreal.

Since writing the above, I am informed that nearly all of the rebel refugees have left for Montreal, and the information points more positively to Johnson's Island.

I have furnished Col. Smith, Military Commander, with an officer to proceed to-night to Johnson's Island and explain more fully the information I have received.

Very respectfully,

(Signed,)

R. H. HILL,  
Lt. Col. Vol. Artillery,  
A. A. Prov. M. Genl.

\*There are about 2000 rebel refugees, escaped prisoners and active rebel sympathizers in Canada.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to the Duke of Newcastle.*

No. 113.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Quebec, November 19th 1863.

MY LORD DUKE,—I have the honor to inform Your Grace, that in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 11th inst., private information, which I believed to be deserving of credit, reached me to the effect that a plan was being organized by some refugees from the Southern portion of the United States resident in this Province, for an attack on some point of the United States territory adjoining the frontiers of Canada.

The plan of operations revealed to me was that the parties to this scheme should assemble from different points on board one of the ordinary trading steamers on Lake Erie, overpower the crew when the steamer was clear of the land, proceed to Johnson's Island

in Sandusky Bay, Lake Erie, where there are at present a considerable number of Confederate prisoners of war confined, liberate these prisoners, and with the aid of this addition to their numbers, make a descent on Buffalo, or some other city of the United States on the shores of the Lake.

I deemed it my duty immediately to put Lord Lyons in possession of intelligence which I had received for the information of the Government at Washington, and I communicated it to His Excellency by telegraph.

I considered also that I was bound to exercise every power with which I am invested by law, to prevent any invasion of the possessions of the United States by persons proceeding from Canadian territory.

With this object in view, I despatched a trustworthy person in the employment of the Government, to watch the boats passing through the Welland Canal from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie.

This gentleman had previously been intrusted by the Attorney General for Lower Canada, in the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, and had been informed of the steps which he should take in the event of circumstances arising, calculated to arouse well grounded suspicions in regard to the passengers on board any of the steamers passing through the canal.

I also requested the Lieutenant General commanding Her Majesty's Forces, to give directions that the detachments of the Canadian Rifles, which are posted during the summer season on the Welland Canal, and are usually relieved at this period of the year, should be detained in their present quarters until further notice.

It is right for me to mention that the existence of a plot of the sort to which I have alluded, has been within the last few days openly avowed by a journal in this Province, which is generally supposed to speak the sentiments of the Southern leaders, but it states at the same time that in consequence of the premature disclosure of the scheme it had proved a failure.

I have little doubt that the attitude of watchfulness which has been assumed by the authorities of the United States will prevent the recurrence of any further schemes of this kind, and I trust Your Grace will approve of the steps I have taken to prevent the infraction of British neutrality by persons enjoying Canadian hospitality.

I may add that I have no reason whatever to believe that any British subject was implicated in the scheme.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

MONCK.

His Grace

The Duke of Newcastle,

&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Duke of Newcastle to Viscount Monck.*

No. 21.

DOWNING STREET,

March 1st, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit to you, for Your Lordship's information, a copy of a letter addressed to Earl Russell by Mr. Adams, the American Minister at this Court, calling the attention of Her Majesty's Government to an article which has appeared in an Index newspaper, which I also enclose, respecting the late attempt to release the Confederate prisoners of war confined at Johnson's Island.

I have, &c.,

Viscount Monck.

(Signed,)

NEWCASTLE.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Adams to Earl Russell.*LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,  
London, February 22nd, 1864.

MY LORD,—I beg permission to submit to your consideration, a copy of a journal called the *Index*, published in the interest and under the direction of the emissaries of the Insurgents in London. On page 107 of this number there appears what purports to be a letter from a person who was engaged in the enterprize started in Canada to invade a portion of the territory of the United States. It would seem from the admissions made by this individual that the efforts to make Canada the basis of an attack had been fully sanctioned by the so-called authorities at Richmond, under the pretence of exercising the right of passage through the territory. It is almost needless to point out to Your Lordship the fraudulent character of these operations, a feature so generally perceptible in the proceedings of these same parties in foreign countries.

I pray, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

## THE CANADIAN EXPEDITION.

A gentleman who was engaged in the frustrated attempt to rescue the Confederate prisoners confined on Johnson's Island, near the Canadian frontier, writes to us to correct some mis-statements which have obtained currency through the Federal press. He says, "you are aware of the leading facts of this affair and know that our object was defeated by the authorities of the Province. Perhaps you have already learned the secrets of the plan, but if you have not, a few words might be of service. The prisoners who had been released from Johnson's Island, the Federal prison in Lake Erie, conceived a plan to capture the Island and release the large number of officers confined there. The assent of the Confederate Government was asked, but long refused, from a doubt whether it could be effected without violating the neutrality of British territory. This objection was at last so far overcome that a certain number of officers received leave to attempt the hazardous experiment, but under strict orders to do or permit no act, directly or indirectly liable to be construed into such violation, to buy no materials of war and enlist no assistance on British soil, but only to exercise the right of passage as individuals. Accordingly, upon arriving in Canada, arms and cannon were purchased in New York, and were sent by parties there up to the Lake where we could use them. Not an article was obtained in Canada. Even medicines and surgical instruments were furnished from New York, and all correspondence with the prisoners was carried on through the personal column of the *New York Herald*. Several British officers wished to join, but they, as also the assistance of many Canadian gentlemen, were refused. The basis of our operations was to be on Yankee territory, the means for carrying out our object, viz: to release the prisoners, to be obtained there alone. This principle was adhered to in perfect good faith, in spirit as well as in letter, though not without some difficulty. Success would have been certain had not an unexpected obstacle caused delay. The *Michigan*, a Federal Gun Boat, had anchored off the Island, and it then became necessary to capture her before releasing the prisoners. To do this more men were necessary, and some Confederates, who had recently escaped from camps Chase and Douglas were taken as volunteers. There was no one of the party owing allegiance to Great Britain, or who had "found an asylum on her soil," as the papers had it. But when we had completed our preparations with the aid of friends in the Federal States, the very day before it was to have been executed, it reached the ears of the Governor General, and the Yankees being immediately warned by him, it became impossible.

"Such is the whole affair in a nutshell. You will see that all we asked of Canadian authorities was the right of passage to Yankeedom, individually and unarmed, we having neither the means nor the intention to commit a belligerent act before reaching Yankee jurisdiction. You can draw your own inference from the facts. Some of the Canadian

and even some of the English papers, I am told, have taken a different, and, as it appears to me, a wholly erroneous view of the matter.

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VI.—LAKE ERIE OUTRAGE AND BENNETT G. BURLEY.

(Copy.) No 51.

*Lord Monck to the Secretary of State.*

QUEBEC, February 10th, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, for your information, a complete copy of all the evidence taken before the Recorder of Toronto in the matter of Bennett G. Burley, of whose delivery to the United States Government, under the provisions of the Extradition Treaty, I informed you in my despatch No. 43 of the 3rd inst.

I also enclose copy of the Recorder's report, acquainting the Provincial Secretary with the order that he had made in the case.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed)

MONCK.

Secretary of State.

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(Copy.) No. 37.

*Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.*

QUEBEC, January 30th, 1865.

Sir,—Referring to former communications on the case of Bennett Burley, accused of robbery within the territories of the United States, and for whose extradition an application has been made by the authorities at Washington, I have the honor to transmit for your information, a copy of the Toronto *Globe* newspaper, containing a report, which, I have reason to believe, is substantially correct, of the judgments delivered by the Judges before whom this man's case was brought on a writ of *Habeas Corpus*.

I shall this day issue my Warrant for the delivery of Burley to the authorities of the United States.

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

MONCK.

The Right Honble.

E. Cardwell, M. P.

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(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to the Secretary of State.*

No. 3.

QUEBEC, January 2nd, 1865.

SIR,—With reference to my despatch No. 211, of the 30th December, I have the honor to transmit for your information, copies of further documents in the case of Bennett G. Burley.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed)

MONCK,

the Secretary of State.

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(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.*

No. 211.

QUEBEC, December 30th, 1864.

SIR,—Referring to my despatches noted in the margin, I have the honor to transmit copies of the depositions taken before the magistrates in the case of Bennett G. Burley,

who is accused of having been engaged in the outrage referred to, and for whose extradition an application has been made by the Government of the United States,

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MONCK.

The Hon. E. Cardwell.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.*

No. 145.

7TH OCTOBER, 1864.

SIR,—With reference to my despatch (confidential) of Sept. 26th, I have the honor to enclose copies of a despatch which I addressed to Her Majesty's *Charge d'Affaires* at Washington, acquainting him with the measures adopted by me in consequence of the recent occurrences on Lake Erie, and of the reply which I have this day received from Mr. Burnley.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MONCK.

The Hon. E. Cardwell,  
&c. &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Burnley.*

J. H. Burnley, Esq.

QUEBEC, 26th Sept., 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that immediately on the receipt of the intelligence from yourself and from the local officers of the Canadian Government at Windsor, C. W., of the perpetration of the late outrage on Lake Erie, in connection with the United States steamboats, *Phil. Parsons* and *Island Queen*, instructions were forwarded by telegraph to the local Canadian Officers of Justice to use every exertion within their power for the detection and arrest of persons concerned in the transaction alluded to, if it should be found that they had sought asylum on Canadian soil.

I also directed the Solicitor General for Canada West, who happened to be at that time in Canada West, to proceed at once to Windsor, and put himself in communication with the authorities of the United States, in order to render them any assistance in his power. I have desired that the detachment of Regular Troops which was removed from Windsor only about a fortnight since, should return to that place, in order that they may be prepared to act in aid of the civil power, should such co-operation be necessary.

I shall feel much obliged if you will communicate the substance of this despatch to Mr. Seward—verbally.

I have, &c.

(Signed),

MONCK.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Lord Lyons.*

QUEBEC, December 6th, 1864.

His Excellency Lord Lyons.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, this day, of your despatch, of November 30th, enclosing a note from the Secretary of State of the United States, demanding the extradition of one Bennett G. Burley, accused of the crimes of piracy, robbery and assault with intent to commit murder within the territory of the United States.

In reply I have the honor to state, for the information of Mr. Seward, that so soon as I shall be advised that the proofs required by the Treaty of Extradition shall have been

completed in this case, the necessary warrant shall be issued for the delivery of Burley to the authorities of the United States.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,) MONCK.

*Lord Monck to Mr. Burnley.*

(Copy.)

QUEBEC, January 31st, 1865.

SIR,—Referring to your despatches of Oct. 16th, 1864, and November 30th, 1864, and their enclosures, I have the honor to inform you, for communication to the Secretary of State of the United States, that I have issued my warrant for the extradition of Bennet G. Burley, charged with the crime of robbery within the jurisdiction of the United States.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,) MONCK.

J. Hume Burnley, Esq.,  
&c., &c., &c.

*Mr. J. Hume Burnley to Viscount Monck.*

(Copy.)

WASHINGTON, October 1, 1864.

MY LORD,—In reply to Your Excellency's despatch of the 26th instant, relative to the occurrences on Lake Erie, I have the honor to state that I have made Mr. Seward verbally acquainted with the substance of it.

Mr. Seward begged me to express his thanks to Your Excellency for the assistance tendered by you and the Canadian authorities towards the detection and arrest of the prisoners concerned in the affair.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,) J. HUME BURNLEY,

His Excellency,  
The Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

*J. Hume Burnley (for Lord Lyons) to Viscount Monck.*

(Copy.)

Washington, November 30th, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, to Your Excellency, a copy of a note which I have received from the Secretary of State of the United States requesting the extradition of Bennett G. Burley.

I have the honor to be, My Lord,  
Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,  
(For Lord Lyons,) J. HUME BURNLEY.

The Viscount<sup>r</sup> Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, Nov. 29, 1864.

MY LORD,—Credible information having been received at this Department, that Bennett G. Burley, charged with the crimes of piracy, robbery and assault, with intent to

commit murder, on board the United States merchant steamer *Philo Parsons*, upon Lake Erie, and within the jurisdiction of the United States, is a fugitive from the justice of the United States in Canada, and that he is now held in custody at Toronto, in that Province, awaiting the requisition of this Government for his extradition in virtue of the provisions of the 10th Article of the Treaty of Washington, I have now the honor to request through Your Lordship, that Her Majesty's Government be pleased to issue the necessary warrant for the delivery of the aforementioned Bennett G. Burley to Joseph Dimmick and James Henry, or to any other person or persons who may be duly authorized by the Marshal of the United States for the Eastern District of Michigan, to receive the said fugitive and to bring him back to the United States for trial.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

W. H. SEWARD.

The Right Honorable Lord Lyons, G.C.B.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.*

No. 43.

QUEBEC, 5th February, 1865.

SIR—Referring to my despatch, No. 37, of the 30th January, I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of the warrant which I issued for the delivery to the authorities of the United States of Bennett Burley, charged with having committed robbery within the jurisdiction of the United States. I also enclose authenticated copies of the judgments delivered by the Judges before whom the writ of *Habeas Corpus* sued out in this case was tried.

I have received information by telegraph to-day, that Burley was this morning given up to officers appointed to receive by the United States Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MONCK.

The Right Honorable E. Cardwell,  
&c., &c. &c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. J. Hume Burnley to Mr. Seward.*

WASHINGTON, March 15th, 1865.

SIR,—With reference to the case of B. G. Burley, who has been given over by the Canadian authorities, to the United States Government, under the extradition treaty on a charge of robbery, Her Majesty's Government have recently had under their consideration, in connection with the proper Law Advisers of the Crown, a statement forwarded to them by a member of the House of Commons at the request of Burley's father, relative to his son, from which it would seem that fears are entertained that B. Burley will not be tried before the United States Courts on the charge of theft, but on a charge of piracy, and Mr. Burley, Sen., asks for the good offices of Her Majesty's Government, on behalf of his son, in so far as that he may not be tried on any other charge than that on which the claim was made for his extradition.

Her Majesty's Government having considered the application, are of opinion that if the United States Government having obtained the extradition on the charge of robbery, do not put him on his trial upon this charge, but upon another, viz: piracy, which if it had been made before the Canadian authorities, they might have held not sufficiently established to warrant his extradition, this would be a breach of good faith against which Her Majesty's Government might justly remonstrate. Her Majesty's Government are therefore willing, should the grounds upon which Burley is to be tried take the above turn, to comply so far with the application of Mr. Burley, Sen., as to instruct me to protest against any attempt to change the grounds of accusation upon which Burley was surrendered in pursuance of the treaty.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. H. BURNLEY.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Seward to Mr. Burnley.*DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, March 20th, 1865.

SIR,—I recur to your note of the 15th of March, which relates to B. G. Burley.

The Hon. the Attorney General informs me that it is his purpose to bring the offender to trial in the Courts of the States of Ohio and Michigan for the crimes committed by him against the municipal laws of those States, namely, robbery and assault with intent to commit murder. He was delivered up by the Canadian authorities upon a requisition which was based upon charges of those crimes, and also upon a charge of piracy, which is triable not by States Courts, but by the Courts of the United States. I am not prepared to admit the principle claimed in the protest of Her Majesty's Government, namely, that the offender could not lawfully be tried for the crime of piracy under the circumstances of the case.

Nevertheless the question raised upon it has become an abstraction, as it is at present the purpose of the Government to bring him to trial for the crimes against municipal law only.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,) W. H. SEWARD.

J. H. Burnley.

## VII.—MANUFACTURE OF "GREEK FIRE" IN CANADA.

(Copy.)

*J. Hume Burnley to Viscount Monck.*

WASHINGTON, December, 14th 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of a note and its enclosures, which I have received from the Secretary of State of the United States, relative to the alleged manufacture of what is known as "Greek Fire," for use in attempts to burn cities of the United States.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) J. H. BURNLEY.His Excellency,  
The Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Seward to J. Hume Burnley.*DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, 13th December, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose, for the information of the Governor General of Canada, a copy of a communication of yesterday, from the War Department, in regard to the alleged manufacture of what is known as "Greek Fire," for use in attempts to burn cities of the United States.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) W. H. SEWARD.

J. H. Burnley, Esq.

(Copy.)

*E. D. Townsend to Mr. Seward.*WAR DEPT., ADJT.-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Washington, December 12, 1864.

SIR,—By direction of the Secretary of War, I have the honor to forward herewith



copies of letters from Major-General Hooker and Lieut.-Col. Hill, in relation to the manufacture of "Greek Fire" at Windsor, Canada, to be used in firing certain cities of the United States by rebel emissaries.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed)

E. D. TOWNSEND.

Honble. W. H. Seward.

(Copy.) *Major-General Hooker to Brig.-General E. D. Townsend.*

HEAD QUARTERS, Northern Dept.,  
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 6th, 1864.

Brig.-General E. D. Townsend,  
Adjt.-General, U. S. A.

GENERAL,—I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of a letter, dated 3rd inst., just received from Lieut.-Col. R. H. Hill, commanding the district of Michigan, as it contains information of importance to all of our frontier bordering on Canada. The information has been furnished by one of our most reliable detectives, and unusual confidence may be placed in it. A few days since advices of similar import were received by me. From the letter it will be seen that refugees and deserters from the Rebel Confederacy are engaged in the manufacture of "Greek Fire" at Windsor, in Canada, to facilitate their incendiary purposes. With regard to attacks from armed bodies of Rebels, I feel much less apprehension than from individual efforts to burn and plunder our cities, as my means of information are such that I hope to be able to anticipate the former.

It is almost unnecessary for me to add that I have enjoined unceasing vigilance and activity on the part of the military and civil authorities throughout my command.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed)

JOSEPH HOOKER,  
Major.-Genl. Comg.

(Copy.) *Col. R. H. Hill to Captain C. H. Potter.*

HEAD QUARTERS, DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN,  
Detroit, December 3rd, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that from information I have received, I am satisfied that very extensive preparations are being made in Canada, for burning not only cities on the lakes, but others, and it is very necessary that great precaution and vigilance should be observed everywhere.

I have the assurance that ["Greek Fire" is being prepared in Windsor, Buffalo, Cleveland and this city will be the principal cities to be burned, and there will be armed attempts to rob and plunder. Cincinnati and Louisville are also mentioned.

I am also informed that by some means a large number of rebel soldiers have been introduced into Canada; some, it is said, have been furloughed, and have made their way through the lines.

I have at this time very excellent means of obtaining information, and the only apprehension I have is that the person in my employ may fail me at the last moment.

In this city I have called the attention of the hotel-keepers to the necessity of observing great vigilance in regard to their guests, and the hotels are daily visited by a secret agent in my employ.

I am,  
(Signed) R. H. HILL,

Lieut.-Col. 5th U. S. Arty.,  
Comdg. District of Michigan.

To C. H. Potter,  
Captain and A. A. G.,  
Head Quarters W. Dept., Cincinnati, O.

*Lord Monck to Mr. Burnley.*

(Copy.)

QUEBEC, Dec. 20th, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 14th inst., and enclosures relative to the alleged manufacture at Windsor of "Greek Fire," for use in attempts to burn cities in the United States.

In reply, I have the honor to state, that I will take immediate measures to have the truth of this allegation investigated, and, should it prove well founded, I will adopt such proceedings as may be within my power to defeat the objects of those engaged in the manufacture.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

MONCK.

J. H. Burnley, Esq.

*Lord Monck to Mr. Burnley.*

(Copy.)

QUEBEC, December 26th, 1864.

SIR,—With reference to your despatch of the 14th instant, on the subject of the alleged manufacture in Canada of "Greek Fire," for the purpose of burning cities in the United States, I have the honor to transmit to you, for the information of the Government of the United States, a copy of a letter from the Attorney General of Canada West, showing the measures that have been taken in order to obtain evidence in the matter.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

MONCK.

J. Hume Burnley, Esq.,  
&c., &c., &c.

*Mr. J. Hume Burnley to Viscount Monck.*

WASHINGTON, January 2, 1865.

MY LORD,—I transmitted to the Secretary of State of the United States, copies of Your Excellency's despatch of the 26th ultimo, and of its enclosure, relative to the reported manufacture in Canada of "Greek Fire," and I have the honor to transmit herewith, a copy of the reply which I have received from the Secretary of State.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

J. H. BURNLEY.

His Excellency,  
The Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

*Mr. Seward to Mr. Burnley.*

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, Dec. 31, 1864.

SIR,—It has given me great satisfaction to receive your communication of the 28th instant, in regard to the reported manufacture of what is known as "Greek Fire," for use in attempt to burn cities of the United States.

I am, &c.,  
(Signed,)

J. H. Burnley.

W. H. SEWARD.

*J. Hume Burnley to Viscount Monck.*

(Copy.)

Washington, January 17th, 1865.

MY LORD,—I transmitted to the Secretary of State of the United States, copies of Your Excellency's note of the 26th ultimo, and of its enclosures, relative to the measures which had been taken in order to obtain evidence on the subject of the alleged manufacture of "Greek Fire" in Canada.

I have the honor to forward, herewith, copy of the Secretary of State's reply.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

J. HUME BURNLEY.

To His Excellency

The Viscount Monck,

&c.,

&c.,

&c.

*Mr. Seward to Mr. Burnley.*

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, 14th Jan., 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 31st ultimo, informing me of the measures adopted by the Governor General of Canada to prevent the manufacture, in that Province, of "Greek Fire" to be used by the insurgents in their attempts to burn the Northern cities of the United States, and in reply to express my satisfaction with the action of Viscount Monck in the matter.

Accept, &c.,

(Signed,)

W. H. SEWARD.

J. H. Burnley, Esq.

### VIII.—STEAMER "GEORGIAN."

*J. Hume Burnley (for Lord Lyons) to Viscount Monck.*

(Copy.)

WASHINGTON, November 7th, 1864.

MY LORD,—I sent to you, this day, the following telegram :—

"I have received the following telegram from Mr. Seward, from Auburn. I give the following despatch from General Dix.

"I am advised by the Mayor of Buffalo that the propeller *Georgiana* is cruising on the Canadian shore for the purpose of encountering the steamer *Michigan*, and for piratical or predatory enterprise on the frontier. Please give notice to Governor Monck.

"(Signed) William H. Seward, Washington, November 7th."

I have, &c.

For Lord Lyons, (Signed)

J. HUME BURNLEY.

His Excellency Viscount Monck,

&c.,

&c.,

&c.

&c.

*J. Hume Burnley (for Lord Lyons) to Viscount Monck.*

(Copy.)

WASHINGTON, Nov, 11th, 1864.

MY LORD,—I had the honor to send Your Excellency, this day, the following telegram :—

Major-General Peek telegraphs to Mr. Seward as follows, from Buffalo.

The *Georgiana* is near Port Colborne, twenty miles distant. She was lately purchased at Toronto, Canada West, for commercial purposes, and seventeen thousand dollars in gold paid. The price is far beyond her value in the opinion of the best judges. This, in connection with the fact that the business season is at an end, stamps the transaction with suspicion and warrants the belief that she is intended for raiding operations.

I have, &c.,

For Lord Lyons, (Signed)

J. HUME BURNLEY.

His Excellency,

Viscount Monck,

&c., &c., &c.

*Mr. J. Hume Burnley (for Lord Lyons) to Viscount Monck.*

WASHINGTON, November 12, 1864.

MY LORD,—With reference to the telegraphic correspondence with Your Excellency on the subject of the *Georgian*, or *Georgiana*, I have the honor to enclose copy of a note and of two enclosures, which I have received from Mr. Seward, being the correspondence forwarded to him on this subject by Mr. Thurston, Vice Consul General of the United States at Montreal.

I deem it at the same time right to inform Your Excellency that Her Majesty's Consul at Buffalo incidentally mentions, among other topics, that he had been "informed by a gentleman well posted as to commercial affairs on the frontier, that this steamer is engaged on a legitimate expedition, having been chartered for the purpose of towing timber rafts from the St. Clair River to a port on the Canadian side of the Lake."

I have, &c.,

For Lord Lyons, (Signed,)

J. HUME BURNLEY.

His Excellency Viscount Monck,

&c., &c., &c.

*Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, 11th November, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to communicate, for Your Lordship's information, and that of Her Majesty's authorities in Canada, a copy of a despatch of the 8th inst., from D. Thurston, Esq., the Vice Consul General of the United States at Montreal, and of the paper which accompanied it, in regard to the sale of the schooner *Georgian*, or *Georgiana*, to parties suspected of being agents of the insurgent enemies of the United States, which was the subject of my note to Your Lordship this morning.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

W. H. SEWARD.

The Lord Lyons.

*Mr. R. J. Himball to Hon. J. F. Potter.*

(Copy.)

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Toronto, C. W., November 5th, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to report the following information which I communicated to the Provost Marshal of Buffalo, N. Y., under date of 3rd November.

It is given to me by four different parties, unknown to each other.

First, Messrs. A. M. Smith & Co. and Geo. H. Wyatt, inform me, in answer to my questions, that they have sold the propeller *Georgian*, which they owned to one Bates

from Michigan, who intends to use her in the lumber trade; they delivered her at Port Colborne, Canada West, on the 1st or 2nd of this month. They claim that she is particularly adapted to the lumber trade, as she carries heavy woods, with light draught, and the present owners *intend to strengthen her beams for towing.*

I consider they partially admitted that their pay came through the Ontario Bank (\$16,500), where, I know, Colonel Thompson, the Confederate agent, keeps his accounts.

The second person says he knows this Bates; knew him in Louisville, Ky. He was at one time the Captain of the steamer *Magnolia*, on the Mississippi River. A third person, whom I well know, but who has previously sympathized with the Confederates, came to me of his accord to *reveal* what he claims as a *great plot*, in order to arrest it, because, he assumes, its success would have a tendency to make trouble between the United States and Canada. He gives, as a synopsis, the following, which, he says, he received from Bates himself.

The *Georgina* is purchased by the Confederates. She is to be strengthened in the bow for a ram, somewhere on Lake Huron. After which she will take on men, common small arms and ammunition, and run into the *Michigan* off Johnson's Island, to sink her; then make a dash to relieve the prisoners, who will at once be furnished with arms if they meet with success, after which the *Georgina* will go on a cruise of destruction, including Buffalo Harbor and other places. My informant claims to know the details of the whole plot, men and places, and would reveal the whole of it to the authorities in the United States if I, as an officer of the United States Government, would pay his expenses, and he also expects the United States to remunerate him. I told him I could not see any difference between his revealing to me or the authorities in Buffalo, and would not comply with his request, but if he would give me his information I would transmit it to the Department, and if it was of *real* service to them, I had no doubt they would do him justice. He would not consent to this.

A fourth person says he has been solicited to join an expedition by the Confederates. They tell him they have a steamer, but would not say what one it was; plenty of arms and ammunition, and they were going to make an attempt to release the prisoners on Johnson's Island. For the purpose of getting more information, he agreed to meet them at Sarua, this week; would be here on Monday next, and would see me and give me any further information he might obtain. Taking these circumstances altogether, I have no doubt something of the kind is intended, and therefore immediately communicated the intelligence as I received it to the authorities in Buffalo, with the request that they should notify other authorities as they deemed proper.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

R. J. HIMBALL,

U. S. Consular Agent.

Hon. J. F. Potter,  
Consul General, B.N.A.,  
Montreal, C.E.

*Mr. D. Thurston to Mr. Seward.*

(Copy.)

U. S. CONSULATE GENERAL,

Montreal, November 8th, 1864.

The Hon. W. H. Seward,  
&c., &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose a letter from the Consular Agent at Toronto, in relation to the sale of the schooner *Georgina*, to a supposed Rebel Agent, by parties residing at Toronto. This is a new vessel, built some year and a half since, in the Georgian Bay, by G. H. Wyatt and others, and has, I believe, made one trip across the Atlantic. She is a splendid vessel, built with great care, a fast sailer, and would, if employed in the business mentioned in Mr. Himmall's despatch, be capable of doing immense injury to the shipping on the Lakes. Mr. Wyatt and his partners sold the steamer *Bowmanville* some two years ago; she was ostensibly to be employed in legitimate trade,

but was undoubtedly designed for blockade running. The corroboration of the purposes for which the *Georgian* has been purchased by four persons unknown to each other, would seem to establish the fact that she has been bought for the design of being converted into a Ram by Rebel agents in Canada, and that measures should be at once taken to prevent the plan being executed.

I have notified the Canadian Government.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

D. THURSTON,  
Vice Consul Gen.

(Copy.)

*J. Hume Burnley to Viscount Monck.*

Answer 17th December, 1864.

WASHINGTON, December 11, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit herewith to Your Excellency, copies of a note and of its enclosures, which I have received from the Secretary of State of the United States, relative to the movements of the steamer *Georgian* or *Georgiana*, and two other proceedings which are reported to be on foot in Canada, and to be hostile to the United States.

His Excellency,  
The Governor General,  
Québec.

I have &c.,  
(Signed,)

J. HUME BURNLEY.

*Mr. Seward to Mr. Burnley.*

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, 8th December, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose a copy of a communication of the 5th instant, from His Honor the Mayor of the City of Buffalo, in regard to the movements of the suspected steamer *Georgian* or *Georgiana*, and to other proceedings hostile to the United States which are reported to be on foot in Canada.

I will thank you to call the attention of His Excellency Viscount Monck to this information.

J. H. Burnley, Esq.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

W. H. SEWARD.

(Copy.)

TORONTO, 30th November, 1864.

William G. Fargo, Esq.,  
Mayor, &c.,  
Buffalo, N. Y.

DEAR SIR,—I have delayed writing you concerning the movements of certain parties here, thinking I could ascertain to a certainty what their determination was.

I have in a measure succeeded. Bates would have made the attempt on the cutter *Michigan* had her wheel held good; it became loose again on his arrival in Port Stanley. He then went to Sarnia with her and came himself to Toronto, and upon remonstrance with the firm from whom he purchased her, they agreed to get him a new one; he (Bates) told me that he would yet make the attempt if the weather held good. The report that the *Georgian* was going into the Saginaw lumber trade was a mere blind. Finding that you were aroused and prepared, he said that he would make a trip or two to the Sault Ste.

Marie, in the place of the *Algonia* which is disabled, and by that time things would be quiet. He is a determined old fellow and as plausible as an old woman. His Captain, (Milne,) knows the lakes well, on both sides, and is moreover a rank secessionist in feeling. It behooves the people at Sandusky to keep a good look out. Should the winter set in suddenly, Bates will lay up the *Georgian* and come here, when I will get out of him what his intentions are.

There is a man who travels by the name of Smith, (but whose real name is Grant, a Tennessee lawyer,) he is frequently going from here to Hannibal and *vice versa*. He brings information to Col. Thompson and takes information back and connects at Hannibal with scouts who go South. He always crosses at Sarnia, *via* Grand Trunk; he told me that it was safer to cross at Sarnia than at Windsor. If you want a description of him I can give it.

There is another who frequently crosses at the Suspension Bridge and goes to New York. His name is Triggs. Whether he travels by that name or not, I do not know, but there is no mistaking him, I was with him last night.

There is something afoot, the precise nature of which, I have not yet been able to determine, but will find out. There are four or five gangs of them determined to do or die this winter.

Our Solicitor General West is up here trying to find out about this cannon manufactory.

There is another leader of the Confederates here, by the name of Baker.

We had a great influx of them last week, and after a day or two they separated again. Yesterday a lot of them returned a second time. I will find out what they are at as soon as Bates gets back and I see him; I will sound him and let you know.

Yours truly,

FIDES.

(Copy.)

Wm. G. Fargo to Mr. Seward.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,

Buffalo, 5th December, 1864.

Hon. W. H. Seward,  
Secretary of State,  
Washington.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favors, dated the 19th and 21st of November, respectively. I transmit herewith for your information, a copy of a communication received by me from a gentleman in Toronto who gave me the original information in regard to the Propeller *Georgian*, and who is now employed by the city as a detective. His statements are, in my judgment, entitled to credit.

I have sent copies of this communication to Major-General Dix, and also to the Commander of the United States steamer *Michigan*.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

WM. G. FARGO, Mayor.

J. Hume Burnley to Viscount Monck.

(Copy.)

WASHINGTON, January 1, 1865.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch of the 7th ultimo, relative to the movements of the *Georgiana*, and to inform you that I transmitted a copy thereof to the Secretary of State of the United States.

I have now the honor to enclose to Your Excellency, a copy of the answer which I have received from the Secretary of State.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. H. BURNLEY.

His Excellency,  
The Right Honorable  
Viscount Monck.

*Mr. Seward to Mr. J. H. Burnley.*

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, December 29th, 1861.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge with sincere gratification, the receipt of your note of the 24th, which is accompanied by a copy of despatch of the 17th inst., addressed to you by His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, in which, with reference to the case of the steamer *Georgian*, it is stated that the Canadian Government is fully alive to the importance of preventing the formation of any plans hostile to the United States on British soil, and that it has taken stringent measures to that end, both of a civil and military character.

I beg you to convey to His Excellency, an expression of the high appreciation entertained by this Government of the friendly spirit which he has manifested, and of the judicious measures which he has adopted, with a view to the preservation of the neutrality of Her Majesty's Provinces.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,) W. H. SEWARD.

To J. H. Burnley, Esq.,  
&c., &c., &c.

*Mr. J. Hume Burnley to Viscount Monck.*

(Copy.)

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1865.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency, a copy of a further note which I have received from the Secretary of State of the United States, relative to the steamer *Georgian* or *Georgiana*.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,) J. HUME BURNLEY.

His Excellency,  
Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

*Mr. Seward to Mr. Burnley.*

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, February 19th 1865.

SIR.—Referring to the correspondence which has taken place between us, in regard to the suspicious steamer *Georgian* or *Georgiana*, I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the proper authorities of Her Majesty's Government, that in a despatch of the 6th inst., addressed to me by D. Thurston, Esq., the Consul of the United States at Toronto, it is stated that the steamer *Georgian* has been transferred to G. T. Denison, a Major in the Militia (Cavalry) of Canada; that he professes to have paid \$13,000 for her; but Mr. Thurston states that no such sum has ever been in the Major's possession, and he understands that George Denison, a Canadian by birth, and a Colonel in the insurgent service, who spent some months in Toronto and who avowed that he was there as the agent of the insurgents and for a special object, left that city a few days before it was known that the vessel had passed into George T. Denison's hands; that Dawson had a family connection with Denison, and was very intimately associated with him during his residence in this city.

(Signed,) W. H. SEWARD.  
J. H. Burnley, Esq.



*Mr. J. Hume Burnley to Viscount Monck.*

(Copy.)

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1865.

MY LORD,—I communicated to the Secretary of State of the United States, a copy of Your Excellency's despatch of the 28th ultimo, relative to the steamer *Georgian* or *Georgiana* and I have now the honor to transmit a copy of Mr. Seward's reply, requesting me to convey to Your Excellency the satisfaction with which the United States Government view your prompt and friendly action in the matter.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. HUME BURNLEY.

His Excellency

Viscount Monck,

&c., &c., &c.

*Mr. Seward to Mr. Burnley.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, March 14, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 7th instant, enclosing a copy of a despatch from His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, in regard to the steps taken by the authorities under his control, to guard against the steamer *Georgiana* getting into the hands of parties of the United States.

I will thank you to express to His Excellency, the satisfaction with which this Government view his prompt and friendly action in the matter.

(Signed)

W. H. SEWARD.

J. H. Burnley, Esq.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Lord Lyons.*

His Excellency

The Lord Lyons.

QUEBEC, November 17th, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 12th instant, and enclosures, respecting the steamer *Georgian* or *Georgiana*, alleged to have been bought by Confederate agents for purposes hostile to the Government of the United States.

I have already informed Your Excellency by telegram that this vessel had been closely searched at Sarnia by the Canadian authorities, and that nothing had been found on board to create suspicion or that would warrant her detention.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MONCK.

*Lord Monck to Mr. Burnley.*

(Copy.)

QUEBEC, February 28th, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 23rd inst., and its enclosures, relative to the purchase of the steamer *Georgian* or *Georgiana* by Mr. Denison of Toronto.

I have the honor to state in reply, that I had been already made aware of the change in the ownership of this vessel, and that a close watch has been kept by the Canadian

authorities on any proceedings connected with her, in order to take the proper legal steps should any suspicious facts be disclosed.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

MONCK.

J. Hume Burnley, Esq.,  
&c., &c., &c.,  
Washington.

(Copy.)

Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.

No. 175.

QUEBEC, 14th November, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to report for your information that on Monday the 7th inst., I received a telegram dated Auburn, New York, from the Hon. W. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, stating that the Mayor of Buffalo had informed him that the steamer *Georgiana* "was arming on the Canadian shore for the purpose of encountering the steamer *Michigan* and for piratical or predatory warfare." Mr. Seward further stated that he had communicated by telegraph with Lord Lyons, but for greater certainty begged me to accept the notice.

I received shortly after on the same day a telegram from Lord Lyons to the same effect.

Immediately on the receipt of Mr. Seward's telegram, I sent a telegraphic message to that gentleman requesting to be informed, if possible, of the precise place where the *Georgiana* was supposed to be arming.

In answer I received a message from Mr. Seward, stating that he had requested the Mayor of Buffalo to supply me with the required information.

On the morning of Tuesday the 8th instant, a telegram reached me from the Mayor of Buffalo in these words: "At the request of Secretary Seward I have the honor to inform you that the Propeller *Georgiana* cleared from Port Colborne for Sarnia at 6 p. m., Saturday. She was lying off Port Dover at 2 p. m., Sunday. It is reported this afternoon that she is near Long Point—have no information at what point she will arrive."

On the receipt of this message, I caused telegrams to be despatched to the Revenue Collectors of the different Ports mentioned, desiring that in case the *Georgian* put in to any of these ports she should be closely examined and detained if any suspicious circumstances were discovered.

I also caused a circular telegram, of which I enclose a copy, to be despatched to the Revenue Collector at each of the Lake Ports.

On the 11th instant I received a further telegram from Lord Lyons in these terms: "Major-General Peck telegraphs to Mr. Seward as follows from Buffalo: The *Georgian* is near Port Colborne, twenty miles distant; she was lately purchased at Toronto, C. W., for commercial purposes, and seventeen thousand dollars in gold paid. The price is far beyond the value in the opinion of the best judges, and this in connection with the fact that the business season is at an end, stamps the transaction with suspicion and warrants the belief that she is intended for raiding purposes."

I replied that, "instructions have been sent to all our Lake Ports to watch for suspicious circumstances, and to put the law in force should such appear."

I received on the 12th instant, a telegram from the Collector of Revenue at Sarnia, (for which port the *Georgian* had cleared from Port Colborne) in these words: "Propeller *Georgian* arrived during the night; searched her; found nothing suspicious; will give her clearance when ready to start."

I immediately communicated this information by telegraph to Lord Lyons, and am glad to have been thus enabled to arrive at the conclusion, that the suspicions of the United States as to the character of this vessel were erroneous.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

MONCK.

The Right Honorable  
E. Cardwell, M. P.,  
&c., &c., &c.

*Enclosure in Lord Monck's Despatch to Mr. Cardwell, No. 175, 14th November, 1864.*

CIRCULAR No. 151.  
(Copy.)

No. 22.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT: CUSTOMS,

Quebec, 8th November, 1864.

To the Collector of \_\_\_\_\_

"Give particular attention to vessels clearing from your Port. If any circumstances indicate intention to violate the neutrality laws, refuse clearance and detain vessel, immediately reporting to this Department, and to the Attorney General."

(Signed,)

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

*U. S. Consul J. Potter to Lord Monck.*

(Copy.)

U. S. CONSULATE GENERAL, B. N. A. P.

Montreal, April 1st, 1865.

His Excellency

Lord Monck, Governor General  
British N. A. Provinces.

SIR,—It is my duty to inform Your Excellency that information from various sources has reached me, that the steam propellor *Georgiana*, now lying at Collingwood, and which has been recently transferred to a Mr. G. T. Denison, of Toronto, is being cut down and fitted out, for the purpose of receiving on board an armament, while in Canadian waters, for the purpose of attacking the towns and cities of the United States bordering upon the Lakes. I received information some time since, in relation to this matter, which is now confirmed by further information received this morning. I would respectfully ask the attention of the Canadian Government to this matter. I would also respectfully inform you that a raid is now in contemplation against the cities of Ogdensburg and Rochester, in the State of New York, from Western Canada. The head quarters of these men are at the village of Arnprior, on the Ottawa River. Col. Ermatinger and Mr. Clark have already taken measures in reference to this, and are satisfied that such a movement is in contemplation.

The recent result of the examination in relation to the felons whose extradition was demanded by the United States Government, for the murder and robbery of citizens of St. Albans, within the State of Vermont, will doubtless invite this class of persons to the renewal of similar outrages upon the lives and property of citizens of the United States, residing in the vicinity of the frontier, and I would respectfully suggest that the utmost vigilance should be exercised to prevent their recurrence.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JQHN T. POTTER.

*Denis Godley to Mr. Consul General Potter.*

QUEBEC, April 3rd, 1865.

SIR,—I am directed by the Governor General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst., relative to the preparation of the *Georgiana* for purposes hostile to the United States, and also referring to a raid said to be contemplated on the cities of Ogdensburg and Rochester, by persons residing in Canada.

I am to inform you that steps have been at once taken to ensure the utmost vigilance on the part of the Canadian authorities at the points you alluded to, with the object of frustrating such designs.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

DENIS GODLEY.

To the U. S. Consul General.

(Copy)

*Sir John Michel to Mr. Cardwell.*

No. 32.

MONTREAL, 16th Decr., 1865.

SIR.—The case of the steamer *Georgian*, which has been the subject of correspondence between yourself and Lord Monck, has recently again occupied the attention of the Courts of Law in Upper Canada.

As the United States Government has claimed the *Georgian* on the ground that she was the property of the late Government of the so-called Confederate States, I directed that a report should be made by the Law Officers of the Crown, stating the position in which the matter now stands. I have the honor to transmit this Report for your information.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

J. MICHEL.

The Right Honorable

Edward Cardwell,

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

*Enclosure in Sir J. Michel's despatch to Mr. Cardwell, No. 32, 16 Dec. 1865.*  
(Copy.) *In the matter of the Propellor Georgian.*

1. On the 7th of April last, the Collector of Customs at the Port of Toronto, acting under the provisions of the Provincial Act, 28 Vic., Cap. 1., for the repression of outrages on the frontier, proceeded to Collingwood, and seized the propellor *Georgian*.
2. On the 15th of the same month a warrant was obtained from the Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Upper Canada, under Sec. 10 of the Act authorizing the detention of the vessel, which, on the same day, was delivered to the Collector of Customs who made the seizure.
3. On 27th June last, notice was received from G. T. Denison, Esq., claiming to be the owner of the vessel, of an application which he intended to make to the Judge of the County Court of the County of Simcoe (being the County wherein the seizure was made) under S. 11 of the Act, for the release of the vessel.
4. On the 6th July last a Rule Nisi, issued from the County Court upon reading several affidavits, was served upon the Collector of Customs who made the seizure, calling upon him to show cause why the vessel should not be released and delivered to the applicant; on the next day application was made and, after argument, refused by the County Judge.
5. On 6th September last, during Trinity Term, the application was, with the consent of the Attorney General for Upper Canada, renewed in the Court of Queen's Bench, for Upper Canada at Toronto, and on the 9th of the same month, enlarged at the instance of the Agent for the Attorney General, in order to procure affidavits in opposition to the application on the merits.
6. On 2nd December last, during Michaelmas Term, the necessary affidavits for the Crown having been obtained, Counsel for the Crown, as well as for the alleged owner of the vessel, were prepared and ready to argue the Rule, but owing to pressure of business before the Court, the Rule was, and at the instance of, and upon the request of applicant, by consent, enlarged before a Judge presiding in Chambers, to be argued as may be agreed upon between the parties.
7. In this way the Rule now stands, and the vessel, in the meantime, is still moored to the wharf at Collingwood, in the custody of the seizing officer.
8. Mr. Denison has served upon the seizing officer a notice, of his intention to commence an action against him for the seizure and detention of the vessel, but has not as yet issued a writ or taken any other step towards carrying his threat into effect.
9. In conclusion it may be mentioned that the Court of Chancery for Upper Canada has, upon Bill filed by the Government of the United States, claiming the vessel as having been the property of the late Government of the Confederate States of America, issued an

injunction restraining G. T. Denison jr., the alleged owner, from in any manner interfering with the vessel.

(Signed)!

R. A. HARRISON.

Agent for the Attorney General.

Toronto, December 11, 1865.

IX.—STEAMERS "PINERO" AND "ALMANDARES," AT MONTREAL.

*J. H. Burnley to Viscount Monck.*

(Copy.)

WASHINGTON, December 15th, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency herewith, a copy of a note and of its enclosure, which I have received from the Secretary of State of the United States, relative to two vessels in course of construction at Montreal.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,

Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed,)

J. HUME BURNLEY.

His Excellency,  
The Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c..

*Mr. Seward to J. Hume Burnley.*

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, 14th Dec., 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to communicate to you, for the information of the Governor General of Canada, a copy of a despatch of the 9th instant, from D. Thurston, Esq., the Consul General of the United States at Montreal, relative to suspicions entertained that two vessels now in course of construction in Montreal, called respectively the *El Almandares* and the *Pinero*, and another expected from a different quarter, and the name of which is not yet ascertained, are intended to be employed for purposes hostile to the United States

I have, &c.,

(signed,)

W. H. SEWARD.

J. Burnley, Esq.

*D. Thurston to Mr. Seward.*

(Copy.)

U. S. CONSULATE GENERAL, B. N. A. P.,  
Montreal, Dec. 9th, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that it was rumored in this city, that two vessels were being built here for the use of the rebels. I immediately sent and had them examined, and the following description taken:

The largest vessel, called the *El Almandares*, is a wooden side-wheeled steamer, about 215 feet long by 30 broad, and 630 tons burden, the vessel being plated with iron. It has a round stern, sharp stem, double deck rising very high and almost concealing the walking beam and other machinery which usually appears above deck; the upper deck roof is supported by a beam, elliptical in form; the lower deck being the axis. This beam is of great strength, and adds much to the firmness of the vessel. On each side of the deck, at a distance of about three feet from each other, are a number of fixed pullies. It has two

masts, one smoke stack; the upper part of her hull painted white and the lower, black; is provided with a very powerful engine, and will, no doubt, prove very fast.

The other vessel, called the *Tinero*, is also a wooden side-wheeled steamer, 142 feet long, 27 broad and 9 feet deep, burden 287 tons; with round stern, sharp stem and double deck, the wood work of which nearly conceals her vertical walking beam and machinery. It carries a powerful engine; has two masts, two smoke stacks, only one of which is visible from without, is painted white, and has the lower portion of her hull plated with iron.

The *El Atmadores*, it is stated, is to proceed to Havana, under command of Captain de Cabro; the *Tinero* is also bound for Havana.

It is generally believed that the vessels above described have been built for purposes inimical to the interests of the United States, either for blockade runners, or are to be used as the *Alabama* and *Florida*, to prey upon our commerce. One of the police officers of this city has intimated to me that he holds the same opinion, and has informed me that another vessel is expected to join the two already here from the Upper Province, with a description of which I will endeavor to furnish you.

It may be that these vessels are designed for legitimate purposes, but the belief to the contrary is so general, some particulars of their outfit so unusual, and the addition of another vessel to their number from Upper Canada so suspicious, that I have considered it proper to inform you of such facts as I have been able to collect respecting them.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

D. THURSTON,  
U. S. Vice C. G.,  
B. N. A. P.

Honorable W. H. Seward,  
Secretary of State.

*Mr. J. H. Burnley to Viscount Monck.*

(Copy.)

Washington, January 7, 1865.

MY LORD,—Upon the receipt of Your Excellency's despatches of the 22nd ultimo, respecting two vessels building in Montreal, alleged to be for the naval service of the so-called Confederate States, I communicated on the subject with the Secretary of State of the United States.

I have now the honor to forward to Your Excellency, copy of a note which I have received from the Secretary of State of the United States, expressing the satisfaction of the United States Government at the investigation which has been ordered in the matter.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. HUME BURNLEY.

The Right Honorable  
Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

*Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Burnley.*

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, 4th January, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge with much satisfaction, the receipt of your note of the 28th ultimo, transmitting a copy of a despatch addressed to you by the Governor General of Canada, from which it appears that His Excellency will cause an investigation to be made in regard to the supposed employment, for purposes hostile to the United States, of two vessels now in course of construction at Montreal.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

F. W. SEWARD,  
Acting Secretary.

J. H. Burnley, Esq.

*Mr. J. Hume Burnley to Lord Monck.*

WASHINGTON, February 16, 1865.

MY LORD,—I communicated to the Secretary of State of the United States, copies of Your Excellency's despatch of the 24th ultimo, and of its enclosures, relative to suspicious vessels building at Montreal, and I have now the honor to enclose a copy of the Secretary of State's reply, requesting me to convey to Your Excellency his thanks in the matter.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed.) J. H. BURNLEY.

His Excellency.  
Viscount Monck.

*Mr. Seward to Mr. J. H. Burnley.*

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, February 14, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 31st ult., and of the accompanying papers from the Governor General of Canada, in relation to the two vessels building at Montreal for the service of the insurgents, and I beg you will convey to him my thanks for his prompt attention in the matter.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) W. H. SEWARD.

To J. H. Burnley, Esq.

*Mr. J. H. Burnley to the Governor General of Canada.*

(Copy.)

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1865.

MY LORD,—I communicated to the Secretary of State of the United States, copies of Your Excellency's despatch, and of its enclosures, relative to the sale of the *Almandares* and the *Pinero*, and I now have the honor to forward a copy of the Secretary of State's reply requesting me to convey to Your Excellency his thanks for the information Squa stion.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) J. H. BURNLEY.

His Excellency  
The Governor General of Canada.

*Mr. Seward to Mr. Burnley.*

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, 23 March, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 7th instant, acquainting me, at the instance of the Governor General of Canada, with the sale of the vessels *Almandares* and *Pinero*, the former to Spanish subjects of Havana, and the latter to a gentleman in Montreal, and request that you will be so good as to cause my thanks to be conveyed to the Governor General for the information.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) W. H. SEWARD.

J. H. Burnley, Esq.

*Lord Monck to Mr. Burnley.*

QUEBEC, December 22nd, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 15th inst. with its enclosures, respecting two vessels now building at Montreal, alleged to be for the naval service of the so-called Confederate States.

In reply, I have the honor to state that I will cause the suspicious circumstances connected with these vessels to be strictly investigated, and will be guided in my actions by the facts which may be elicited.

I may add that there is no fear of any immediate danger from these vessels, as the navigation of the St. Lawrence is now closed for the season, and it is impossible that these vessels can leave Montreal for the next four or five months.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MONCK.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Burnley.*

J. H. Burnley, Esq.,  
&c., &c., &c.

QUEBEC, January 24th, 1865.

SIR,—Referring to your despatch of the 15th December, 1864, and enclosures, I have the honor to transmit, for communication to the Secretary of State of the United States, a report of the Attorney General for Canada East, together with other documents relating to ships alluded to in your despatch.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MONCK.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Burnley.*

J. Hume Burnley, Esq.

QUEBEC, February 28th, 1865.

SIR,—Referring to my despatch of the 24th January, I have the honor to transmit to you, copies of a report from the Attorney General, C. E., and of a letter from the Collector of Customs at the Port of Montreal, relative to the vessels *Almandares* and *Pinero*.

I shall feel much obliged if you will communicate this information to the Secretary of State of the United States.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

MONCK.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Sir F. Bruce.*

Sir F. Bruce, G. C. B.,  
Washington.

QUEBEC, May 10th, 1865.

SIR,—With reference to my correspondence with Mr. Burnley, respecting the steam vessels *Pinero* and *Almandares* built at Montreal and suspected of being designed for the service of the so-called Confederate States, I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency, copies of a report and enclosures from the Solicitor General for Lower Canada, from which you will observe that in the absence of any suspicious circumstances in connection with the *Pinero*, the Collector of Customs at Montreal has been authorized to grant that vessel a clearance.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

MONCK.



(Copy.)

*Mr. Cardwell to Viscount Monck:*

DOWNING STREET,  
30th June, 1865.

No. 109.

MY LORD,—With reference to Your Lordship's despatch, No. 116, of the 10th of May, respecting the cases of the steamships *Pinero* and *Almandares*. I have the honor to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government have been advised that there were no circumstances connected with the *Pinero* which would have warranted you in ordering the Collector of Customs at Montreal to refuse a clearance to that vessel; and that, with respect to the other vessel, the *Almandares*, which appears to have long since left Montreal, there seems to be no reason to doubt that she was *bonâ fide* intended for a passenger boat.

I have, &amp;c..

(Signed,)

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Governor

Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Geo. Futvoye to Benj. Holmes.*

No. 4492.

CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT,  
Quebec, December 28th, 1864.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Attorney General for Lower Canada, to request you to make diligent enquiry as to the trade or objects for which two ships now building at Montreal, to be called the *El Almandares* and *Pinero*, are destined, and to report to him, from time to time, any reliable information that you may obtain in relation to them and their destination.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

GEO. FUTVOYE,  
Clerk Cr. Law Dept.

B. Holmes, Esq.,  
Collector of Customs,  
Montreal.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Benj. Holmes to Mr. Futvoye.*

CUSTOM HOUSE,  
Montreal, 29th December, 1864.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the the 28th inst., requesting information respecting the steamers *Almandares* and *Pinero*, I beg, for the information of the Honorable the Attorney General for Lower Canada, to state that the former was built on a wharf opposite this city and then taken into the Lachine Canal by Mr. Augustin Cantin during the last summer: That owing to illness of the measuring officer at this Port, Mr. O'Meara, of Quebec, came up here and measured both vessels, and would therefore be competent to give every information as to whether there was anything suspicious in their build, or different from similar passenger steam vessels.

These vessels were both registered at this Port on the 25th November last, in the name of the builder, "A. Cantin." The *Almandares* was built on account of the "General Cuban Steam Navigation Company of Havana," and the *Pinero* for "Idelfonse Vivanco," merchant of same place. The *Almandares*, of 630<sup>2</sup> tons, J. B. Poitras master, cleared from this Port, without cargo, for Havana on the 7th inst., and by the latest accounts had reached Censo, where, I was informed at date of her sailing hence, she would stop for a supply of coal. It was intended to have cleared the *Pinero* 287<sup>2</sup> tons, for the same Port, but owing to the unfinished state of the joiners' work, some difference arose between the parties interested, which created a delay of several days, and the season

suddenly closing, the vessel was compelled to return into the Lachine Canal, to winter. I would beg to observe that Mr. Cantin, in November 1858, built a steam vessel of 437  $\frac{8}{100}$  tons, called the "Colon," for Don Pedro Sacosta, of Havana, which was transferred to him there, and the register returned to this Port by the British Consul. These vessels were stated to be intended for passenger boats, and the *Almandares* was fitting up, at date of her clearance, with state rooms, &c., in the usual way.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

BENJ. HOLMES,  
Collector.

Geo. Futvoye, Esq.,  
Clerk, Crown Law Dept.  
Quebec.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Futvoye to Mr. O'Meara.*

No. 4586.

CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT,  
Quebec, Jan. 17th, 1865.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Attorney General for Lower Canada to transmit to you the enclosed letter of the Collector of Customs at Montreal, and to request you to return it at your early convenience, with such further information as you may be able to furnish on the subject matter thereof.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

GEO. FUTVOYE,  
Clerk of Crown Law Dept.

J. P. O'Meara, Esq.,  
Measuring Surveyor,  
H. M. Customs, Quebec.

(Copy.)

*Mr. O'Meara to Mr. Futvoye.*

CUSTOM HOUSE,  
Quebec, 18th January, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, with enclosure from the Collector of Customs, Port of Montreal, with a request I would return it at my early convenience, with such further information as I may be able to furnish on the subject matter thereof. In reply I have the honor to state that I measured the steamers referred to, namely, the *Almandares* and *Pinero* in Montreal, in the month of November last. They were represented to me by Mr. Cantin, the builder, as being intended to carry passengers, and were then being fitted up for that purpose. I saw nothing at the time which could have led me to suspect that they were intended for any other purpose than that represented to me by the builder, and, in fact, I remember remarking to Mr. Cantin, that from the way in which they were being fitted up at the time, with cane beds, &c., they appeared admirably adapted for the purpose for which he represented them to be built, namely, carrying passengers in the Tropics.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

J. P. O'MEARA.

Geo. Futvoye, Esq.,  
Clerk Crown Law Department,  
Quebec,

(Copy.)

*Atty. General Cartier to Lord Monck.*

CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT,  
Quebec, January 24th, 1865.

The undersigned has the honor to report to His Excellency the Governor General that, from enquiries made by him, as shown by the annexed correspondence, relative to

the two vessels alluded to by the United States Vice Consul, in his letter of the 9th December last, addressed to the British Minister at Washington, it does not appear that any suspicion of their destination, other than the ostensible one, was excited in the minds of the Customs' officers at Montreal, and that one of the vessels, the *Almandares*, had cleared from the Port of Montreal before the date of the Vice Consul's letter. The undersigned will duly report to His Excellency before the opening of the navigation, any further information that may be obtained relative to the *Pinero*.

(Signed)

GEO. ET. CARTIER.

Atty.-Genl., L. C.

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*Mr. Consul Bunch to Registrar Montreal.*

(Copy.)

HAVANA, February 8th, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor of transmitting to you herewith the British certificate of Registry of steamer *Almandares*, No. 46,257, of your port, sold this day to Spanish subjects for \$81,340 currency of Canada.

I remain, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN BUNCH,  
Consul General.

To the Registrar, Montreal,  
Canada.

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*Mr. Holmes to Geo. Futvoye.*

(Copy.)

CUSTOM HOUSE,  
Montreal, 21st February, 1865.

SIR,—With reference to your letter dated 28th December last, requiring to be informed for the information of the Honorable the Attorney General of any facts thereafter coming to my knowledge touching the vessels *El Almandares* and *Pinero*, I beg to say this morning's mail brought me back the registry of the *Almandares*, with advice of her transfer at Havana.

Enclosed is copy of letter of advice.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

BENJ. HOLMES,  
Collector.

Geo. Futvoye, Esquire,  
Clerk of Crown Law Department,  
Quebec.

P.S.—The *Pinero* is still laying in the Canal, but has been transferred by bill of sale to Joseph Tiffin, junr., of this city.

(Signed,)

B. H.

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*Atty. Gen. Cartier to Lord Monck.*

(Copy.)

CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT,  
Quebec, 28th February, 1865.

The undersigned has the honor, in addition to his report of the 24th ult., to transmit to His Excellency the Governor General, copy of a letter with enclosure, received from the Collector of Customs at Montreal, in relation to two vessels, *Almandares* and *Pinero*, the former of which is reported as having been sold to Spanish subjects at Havana, and the

latter still lying in the Lachine Canal, as having been transferred by bill of sale to a gentleman residing in the city of Montreal.

(Signed,)

GEO. ET. CARTIER,  
Atty. Genl., L. C.

*Mr. Benj. Holmes to Mr. Geo. Futvoye.*

(Copy.)

CUSTOM HOUSE,  
Montreal, 8th May, 1865.

SIR,—For the information of the Honorable the Attorney General, I beg now with reference to your letter dated 28th December last, and mine of the 29th idem and 21st February, 1865, to inform you, the steamship *Pinero*, which wintered in the Canal, as then reported, is now preparing for sea.

I can discover no cause warranting any delay in the granting of a clearance which, in all probability, will be asked for on Wednesday, and unless otherwise instructed it will be issued.

I am, &c.,  
(Signed,)

BENJ. HOLMES,  
Collector.

George Futvoye, Esq.,  
Clerk of Crown Law Department,  
Quebec.

(Copy.)

CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT,  
Quebec, May 9th, 1865.

With reference to the reports of the Honorable the Attorney General for Lower Canada, of the 24th January and 28th February last, the undersigned has the honor to submit to His Excellency the Governor General the accompanying copy of a letter from the Collector of Customs at Montreal, and to report that that officer has been authorised to issue the clearance, when applied for, unless in the meantime any cause, warranting a delay in granting the same should arise.

(Signed,)

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,  
Sol. Genl., L. C.

**X.—SCHOONERS "MONTREAL" AND "SARATOGA" ON LAKE ERIE.**

*Lord Lyons to Viscount Monck.*

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit, for Your Excellency's consideration, copies of a note from the Secretary of State for the United States, and its enclosures, relative to two schooners, the one named the *Montreal*, and the other the *Saratoga*, now lying in Canadian waters, under circumstances which appear to the United States authorities to be suspicious.

I have, &c.,  
(signed)

LYONS

His Excellency,  
Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

*Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.*

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, March 11, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to invite your attention to the enclosed copy of a letter of the 8th inst., from the Secretary of War, and of the report of Col. L. C. Baker, Provost Marshal of the War Department, which accompanied it, in regard to piratical designs of insurgents against the United States, who have sought refuge in Her Majesty's Provinces.

I have the honor to request that Your Lordship will bring the subject under the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General, with a view to such proceedings as an enquiry into the matter may render expedient.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Lord Lyons.

*Mr. Stanton to Mr. Seward.*

(Copy.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Washington City, March 8, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor of enclosing to you a copy of a report made to this Department by Provost Marshal Baker, for your information and such action as you may deem proper.

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed)

EDWIN M. STANTON.

Honble. W. H. Seward,  
Secretary of State.

*Col. L. C. Baker to E. M. Stanton.*

(Copy.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8th, 1864.

SIR,—Herewith I have the honor to forward a statement furnished by one of my agents, who has been in Upper Canada for some two months. The statement can be relied upon as being true in every particular. There is now lying in Rondeau Harbor, about 17 miles from Chatham, C. W., a fore and aft schooner, named the *Montreal*, commanded by one Captain Whitby, formerly a Lieutenant in the Confederate Navy. She has on board two 24 pounders, a quantity of ammunition, arms, chests, cutlasses, boarding pikes, &c.; she also has a crew of fourteen men, nearly all escaped Rebel prisoners.

There is also lying in New Creek, Long Point Marsh, and about 15 miles from Port Stanley, C. W., a schooner named the *Saratoga*; she has four eighteen pounders on board and is manned with a crew of 16 men.

Both of these vessels referred to, are not dismantled, as is usual during the winter months in that climate, but are kept in sailing condition at the shortest notice.

My informant has mingled and talked freely with the crews of these vessels, and they do not hesitate to avow their piratical intentions as soon as navigation is resumed in the Spring.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

L. C. BAKER,  
Col., and Agent War Dept

Hon. E. M. Stanton,  
Secretary of War.

(Copy.)

*Lord Lyons to Viscount Monck.*

WASHINGTON, March 30th, 1864.

MY LORD,—With reference to my despatch to Your Excellency of the 13th instant, and to Your Excellency's reply thereto of the 18th instant, on the subject of two schooners alleged to be lying in Canadian waters under circumstances which appeared suspicious to the United States Government, I have the honor herewith to enclose to Your Excellency the copy of a note which has been addressed to me by the Secretary of State of the United States, in reply to a communication which I made to him, stating that Your Excellency had informed me that you would cause enquiries to be made respecting the schooners in question, and would take measures to prevent any violation of the neutrality of Her Majesty's Dominions should such appear to be meditated.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

LYONS.

His Excellency,  
Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, 29th March, 1864:

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 24th instant, in which Your Lordship informs me that, in answer to a communication which you addressed to the Governor General of Canada at the instance of this Department, respecting two suspicious schooners in Canadian waters, His Excellency has informed you that he will take immediate steps to ascertain the accuracy of the report in regard to the schooners, and to prevent any violation of the neutrality of Her Majesty's Dominions should it prove it to be well founded.

I beg your Lordship to accept the thanks of this Department for your ready intervention in this matter, and to convey to His Excellency the Governor General the grateful acknowledgements of this Government for his prompt attention to its representation.

I have, &c.,

The Lord Lyons.

(Signed,)

W. H. SEWARD.

(Copy.)

*Lord Lyons to Viscount Monck.*

WASHINGTON, April 22nd, 1864.

MY LORD,—I had the honor to receive Your Excellency's despatch of the 31st ultimo, in which you transmitted to me a copy of a report made to Your Excellency by Colonel Wily, relative to two vessels which were alleged to be fitting out in Canadian waters for purposes hostile to the United States.

I communicated a copy of that despatch and a summary of its enclosure to the United States Secretary of State; and I have the honor herewith to transmit to Your Excellency the copy of a note which I have received from the Secretary of State in answer to that communication.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

LYONS.

His Excellency  
Viscount Monck,  
&c. &c., &c.

*Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.*

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, 20th April, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge, with much satisfaction, the receipt of your note of the 14th instant, accompanied by a copy of a despatch of the 31st ultimo, and of its inclosures, addressed to you by the Governor General of Canada, reporting the result of the investigation as to the truth of the information given to this Government, that two schooners were lying under suspicious circumstances in Canadian waters.

I must beg Your Lordship to convey to His Excellency the Governor General the thanks of this Government for the friendly alacrity with which he has investigated the matter.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,) W. H. SEWARD.

The Lord Lyons.

*Lord Monck to Lord Lyons.*

(Copy.)

QUEBEC, March 18th, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch of March 13th, and its enclosures, relative to the schooners *Montreal* and *Saratoga*, alleged to be now lying in Canadian waters under circumstances which appear to the United States authorities to be suspicious.

I will take immediate measures to ascertain the accuracy of this information, and to prevent any violation of the neutrality of Her Majesty's Canadian dominions, should it prove well founded.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,) MONCK

His Excellency the Lord Lyons,  
Washington.

*Lord Monck to Lord Lyons.*

(Copy.)

QUEBEC, March 31, 1864.

MY LORD,—Immediately on the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch of March 13th, I sent a confidential agent of the Canadian Government to investigate the truth of the information communicated to the Provost Marshal of the War Department of the United States, relative to two vessels on Lake Eric, alleged to be fitted out for the purpose of piratical aggression on the Lake trade of the United States.

I have now the honor to enclose, for Your Excellency's information, the report of that gentleman, from which you will observe, that after the closest scrutiny he was unable to find any evidence to substantiate the allegations referred to.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,) MONCK.

His Excellency the Lord Lyons.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to the Duke of Newcastle.*

No. 42.

QUEBEC, March 31st, 1864.

MY LORD DUKE,—In my despatch (No. 35,) of March 19th, I sent to Your Grace copies of a despatch and enclosures from Lord Lyons, relative to two vessels which were

alleged to have been fitted out on Lake Erie, for the purpose of piratical aggression on the Lake trade of the United States.

I also stated that I had, on receipt of Lord Lyons' communication, sent a confidential agent to investigate the truth of the information contained in it.

I have now the honor to send, for Your Grace's information, a copy of the report of that gentleman, from which you will perceive that the statements made to the Provost Marshal of the War Department of the United States were not founded on fact.

Notwithstanding this satisfactory result of the present enquiry, I still adhere to the opinion expressed in my last letter on this subject, that it would be most advisable to have some vessels bearing Her Majesty's flag on the Lakes.

Your Grace is aware that there is at present no Royal naval force in those waters, and this circumstance holds out the inducement of probable impunity to those who might be inclined to make an attempt, such as that indicated by the information contained in Lord Lyons' letter.

The existence of rumors of this nature, (however untrue they may prove to be when investigated,) produces a feeling of uneasiness on the part of those interested in the trade carried on by citizens of the United States on the Lakes, which might very easily be exaggerated into a sentiment of hostility towards Canadians, from whose harbors they imagine an attack on their commerce might issue.

It appears to me that reports such as that which has formed the subject of this correspondence, as well as the evil consequences incident to the existence of such reports, would be completely checked by the moral effect which would be produced, if a vessel, *however small*, bearing Her Majesty's flag, were known to be stationed on each lake for the purpose of preventing any piratical attempts.

In my last despatch, I asked Your Grace to obtain the sanction of Her Majesty's Government for the employment on this service of the full complement of vessels allowed by treaty stipulation for the different Lakes, but as what is really required is not a large force but the knowledge that some force is available for the desired purpose, I think one vessel on each Lake would be quite sufficient.

I trust you will not think I am pressing this request unduly, but I cannot conceal from myself the disastrous consequences which might result from any attempt at piratical aggression issuing from Canadian ports on the Lakes, and recent occurrences have shewn that such events are at least not impossible, and ought, in my opinion, to be provided for.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

MONCK.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

*Mr. Cardwell to Lord Monck.*

(Copy.)

No. 8.

DOWNING STREET,

23rd April, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's despatches, Nos. 35 and 42, of the 19th and 31st of March, relative to two schooners which had been alleged by the United States Government to be equipped on the British shore of Lake Erie, for the purpose of making aggressions on the commerce of the United States upon the Lakes.

I am very glad to learn that this report proves to have been entirely erroneous.

On the important and more general question, to which Your Lordship draws attention, of placing a small naval vessel on each of the Lakes, kept within the limits prescribed by the convention with the United States, I shall have the honor to address you at a future opportunity.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Governor,

The Viscount Monck,

&c., &c., &c.



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 XI.—MR. McNAB'S STATEMENT.
 

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(Copy.)

*Mr. J. Hume Burnley to Viscount Monck.*

WASHINGTON, March 22nd, 1865.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency, a copy of a note which I have received from Mr. Seward, and a copy of its enclosure, which contains information given by Mr. D. Campbell McNab, of Richmond, Canada West, relative to the alleged projected raids from Canada into the United States.

I have, &c,  
(Signed)

J. HUME BURNLEY.

His Excellency  
The Viscount Monck.

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(Copy.)

*Mr. Seward to Mr. Burnley.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, 20th March, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose for the information of the proper authorities of Her Majesty's Government, extracts from a communication of the 12th instant, addressed to the Secretary of War by Mr. D. Campbell McNab, of Richmond, Canada West, in regard to alleged projected raids from Canada into the United States.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed)

W. H SEWARD.

J. Hume Burnley, Esq.

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*Mr. D. Campbell McNab to the Secretary of War, Washington.*

(Copy.)

RICHMOND, Co. CARLETON, C. W.,  
12th March, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that a plot is being about entered into by a number of Rebel refugees, which has for its object pillage and destruction. It is contemplated by these unprincipled parties to make an attack on some of the most wealthy frontier towns, plunder, and then burn them.

The principal rendezvous of the Rebels is Arnprior, which is situated about 45 or 50 miles inland from Brockville, with which it is connected by railroad. Being distant from the front, they imagine that their operations would be free from observation. The head of this organization is the Revd. O. S. Hackett, a refugee from Arkansas, who has been residing at Arnprior for the last five months.

I have ever felt a deep sympathy with the Northern States in their noble efforts to stop and put down this unnatural rebellion, and, eventually, to liberate the slaves, therefore I give this information to your Government. I will communicate the whole details of the plot, and when they are going to make the attack, to any officer of your Government. I will meet him at Morristown any Saturday you may appoint, as my duties prevent me leaving home any other days, and all I ask is that my expenses be paid to Morristown, and

when I shall have given the proper details, with the names of parties, I shall request the Government to procure for me the degree of M. A. (Master of Arts) from Yale College, as it is the most renowned University on this side of the Atlantic.

The attack will not be made before the 1st of April, as they are busy mustering volunteers; but it is not safe for me to commit anything to paper and send it by post, as there are spies everywhere.

For magnitude, numbers and munitions of war, the conspiracy and plot is more to be dreaded than any that has yet been organized in Canada. I will meet any Officer of your Government either at Morristown, on the St. Lawrence, or in Brockville, any Saturday that you may appoint. Give me some token in reply to this that I may know him, and I will afford your Government satisfactory proofs of the conspiracy, so that it may be foiled.

You will please enclose my travelling expenses to Morrisburg and back, as an evidence of good faith.

(Signed,) D. CAMPBELL McNAB, B. A.,  
Principal Classical Academy, and  
Head Master Grammar School,  
Richmond, C. W.

P. S.—I enjoin the strictest privacy and silence till I put the whole into your hands. I have, as an evidence of my good faith, to say that one of my beloved nephews, Captain Jas. A. Lothiam, Co. C., 26th Regiment Michigan Volunteers, was mortally wounded at Petersburg, and died at Washington, in the service of the United States, and ever since that event, I have looked upon the Southern cause with abhorrence. Being a member of a secret Society, of which I am one of the County Heads (or Chiefs), I have come to a full knowledge of this projected attack and raid.

(Signed,) D. C. M.

N. B.—As evidence of my respectability, I enclose envelopes of letters received by me at different times from the Honble. John A. Macdonald, Attorney General of Upper Canada, and the Honble. W. McDougall, Provincial Secretary.

(Signed,) D. C. M.

N. B., No. 2.—I formerly lived at Arnprior, and received my appointment here in January last. I have weekly communication with Arnprior. The enclosures I will bring with me.

*J. Hume Burnley to Viscount Monck.*

(Copy.)

Washington, April 8th, 1865.

MY LORD,—With reference to Your Excellency's despatch of March 28th, I have the honor to enclose copy of a note which I have received from the Secretary of State of the United States, expressive of the thanks of the United States Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) J. HUME BURNLEY.

His Excellency,  
The Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

*Mr. Seward to Mr. Burnley.*

(Copy.)

WASHINGTON, April 5th, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 3rd instant, and of its accompaniments, relative to the information received from Mr. D. C. McNab, respecting the raids intended to be made from Canada into the United States. I will thank you to convey to the Governor General of Canada an expression of my appreciation of his proceedings.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed)

WM. H. SEWARD.

J. Hume Burnley, Esq.,  
&c., &c., &c.

*Lord Monck to Mr. Burnley.*

(Copy.)

QUEBEC, March 28th, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 22nd inst. and its enclosures, containing information given by Mr. D. Campbell McNab, of Richmond, Canada West, relative to alleged projected raids from Canada into the United States.

In reply, I have the honor to state that the information contained in Mr. McNab's letters had already been communicated to the Canadian Government, and that a special agent has been sent to Arnprior to investigate the truth of his statements.

I have not yet received his report, but I shall not fail to communicate it to you, should any grounds appear to exist for attaching credit to Mr. McNab's allegations.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

MONCK

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Burnley*

J. Hume Burnley, Esq.,  
&c., &c., &c.

QUEBEC, April 11th, 1865.

SIR,—In my despatch of the 28th March, I informed you that I had taken measures for investigating the truth of the statements made by Mr. McNab, respecting the organization at Arnprior, in Canada West, of persons alleged to contemplate hostile incursions into the United States.

The reports by the Officers instructed to make enquiries on the subject, lead me to believe that there was no foundation for Mr. McNab's statements, and that no such designs as he mentioned had any existence.

I have the honor to transmit to you copies of these reports.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MONCK.

(Copy.)

*Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce to Viscount Monck.*

WASHINGTON, April 27th, 1865.

MY LORD,—Mr. Burnley communicated to the State Department copies of Your Excellency's despatch of the 11th inst., and of its enclosure, relative to the statements of Mr. D. McNab, and I have now the honor to enclose a copy of the Acting Secretary of State's reply.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE

His Excellency  
Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

*Mr. W. Hunter to Sir F. Bruce..*

(Copy.)

STATE DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, 24th April, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Burnley's note, together with its accompaniments, from the Governor General of Canada, in regard to the allega-

tions of Mr. D. C. McNab, concerning an organization existing in Canada, having for its object the destruction of adjacent towns in the United States. I beg you will cause to be conveyed to Lord Monck my thanks for the information.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed)

W. HUNTER.

Sir F. Bruce.

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XII.—DR. BLACKBURN.

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(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.*

No. 128.

QUEBEC, 2nd June, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose for your information, a copy of a report of the Solicitor General of Canada West, in the case of Dr. Blackburn, who is charged with having conspired with others to transmit infected clothing into the United States. I also send copies of the depositions on which the warrant for Doctor Blackburn's arrest was issued, together with a copy of the *Toronto Globe*, which contains an account of the proceedings before the Magistrate when the prisoner was brought up for examination.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed)

MONCK.

The Right Honorable

Edward Cardwell,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Cardwell to Viscount Monck.*

No. 119.

DOWNING STREET, 22nd July, 1865.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's Despatch No. 128, of the 2nd ultimo, transmitting among other documents, a copy of the Report of the Solicitor General of Canada West, in the case of Dr. Blackburn, who is charged with having conspired with others to send infected clothing into the United States; and I have to inform you that Her Majesty's Government are advised that Dr. Blackburn is triable in Canada for conspiracy to commit murder in the United States, though it is not apparent how he can be indicted upon the same facts for that which is termed a breach of the "Neutrality Laws."

I have, &c.,  
(Signed)

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Governor Viscount Monck,

&c., &c., &c.

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OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR UPPER CANADA,  
Quebec, June 1st, 1865.

(Copy.)

D. Godley, Esq.,  
Secretary.

SIR,—I have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, the following facts relating to the arrest of Dr. Blackburn and his commitment for trial.

An information was laid before the Police Magistrate for Toronto by Detective McGavry, charging Dr. Blackburn with a conspiracy; a copy of the information is already in your hands; upon this, a warrant was issued to Lower Canada and after some days search, Blackburn was arrested in Montreal and conveyed to Toronto, where the conspiracy is alleged to have taken place. On the 24th May ultimo, the case came before the Police Magistrate for examination.

The witnesses were Godfrey J. Hyams and the Rev. Dr. Robinson; their evidence was delivered orally in Court and is not in the shape of written depositions, but it is to be found fully reported in the *Toronto Globe* of the 24th May. At the close of the examination of the last named witness, the Counsel for the defence proposed to admit, for the sake of argument, the facts of the case as sworn to by the witness Hyams, and rested his case on legal objections, consequently no other witnesses were called on behalf of the Crown. I may here remark that there can be little doubt of the facts. Hyams' statement was clear and circumstantial and is strongly corroborated by the evidence taken at Bermuda on a similar charge against one Swan, as published by the Halifax press. Hyams would have been further corroborated by Cleary and others had it been requisite; you have in your possession, copies of depositions made by Cleary and others which were not used on this occasion, nor were the parties called for the reason given. The legal objection taken by the defendant's Counsel was that the evidence only disclosed a conspiracy to commit a crime abroad and beyond the jurisdiction of our Courts, and was consequently not triable here. This objection was answered by the Counsel for the Crown. On the 25th May, the Police Magistrate gave judgment by committing the prisoner for trial; on the application of his Counsel he was then admitted to bail, himself in \$4000, and two sureties in \$2000 each. The case will be tried at the next autumn assizes, which will probably take place in October.

With regard to the legal question which will have to be disposed of by the Court, my opinion is that it will be decided in favor of the Crown, in other words, that the conspiracy is properly triable here. I may add further that I think the prisoner can at the same time be indicted on the same facts for a breach of the neutrality laws.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JAMES COCKBURN, S. G., U. C.

Quebec, June 1st, 1865.

(Copy.)

*Sir J. Michel to Mr. Cardwell.*

No. 10.

MONTREAL, October 27, 1865.

SIR,—With reference to Lord Monck's despatch No. 123, of June 2nd, reporting the arrest of Dr. Blackburn, who was charged with having conspired with others to transmit infected clothing into the United States, I have the honor to inform you that the Law Officers of the Crown in Canada have consented that the said Dr. Blackburn be admitted to bail on his own recognizance to appear whenever called upon, and he has been discharged accordingly.

This course has been taken in the case because the evidence available was by no means sufficient to enable the Crown to prosecute Blackburn with any chance of success, and there was no prospect of obtaining any further evidence.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

J. MICHEL.

The Right Honorable,  
Edward Cardwell,  
&c., &c., &c.

XIII.—PETER ANDERSON, A PRISONER OF WAR ON JOHNSON'S ISLAND.

(Copy.)

*Lord Lyons to Viscount Monck*

WASHINGTON, November 9th, 1863.

MY LORD,—I have had the honor to receive Your Excellency's despatch of the 3rd inst., relative to the case of Peter Anderson, a prisoner of war at Johnson's Island, in

Ohio, who is stated to be a British subject and to have been draughted against his will into the army of the so called Confederate States. I have laid your despatch and its enclosure before the Government of the United States, and recommended the case of Anderson to indulgent consideration.

I have &c.,

(Signed)

LYONS.

His Excellency  
The Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy)

*Lord Lyons to Viscount Monck:*

WASHINGTON, December 2, 1863.

MY LORD.—With reference to Your Excellency's despatch of the 3rd ultimo, and to my answer of the 9th ultimo, I regret to say that my endeavors to obtain the release of Peter Anderson have proved unsuccessful.

I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a note containing the final answer of the Secretary of State of the United States to my application.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

LYONS.

His Excellency  
Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, November 30, 1863.

MY LORD,—Further consideration of the case of Peter Anderson, presented in your note of the 9th instant, and of the views of the War Department on the subject, have led to the conclusion that as a release of prisoners belonging to the class in which Anderson is included cannot be claimed as a matter of right, the very numerous cases of a similar character which are constantly occurring make it inexpedient as a matter of comity to grant that release at present.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

W. H. SEWARD.

Lord Lyons,  
&c., &c.

#### [ XIV.—EXPORTATION OF COAL.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to the Duke of Newcastle.*

No 37.

QUEBEC, March 28th, 1864.

MY LORD DUKE,—I have the honor to transmit for Your Grace's information, a copy of a letter which I caused Mr. Holton, Finance Minister of this Province, to write to me on the subject of the restrictions imposed by the Government of the United States on the exportation of live stock and anthracite coal.

I transmitted this letter in a private form to Lord Lyons, with a request that he would use the information in any manner that he might deem right, with a view to obtain some relaxation of the United States Treasury orders in favor of Canada.

I send also copy of a despatch and enclosures which I have received from Lord Lyons, containing the answer of Mr. Seward to His Excellency's request from which Your Grace will observe that the Government of the United States declines to make any exception in favor of Canada.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

MONCK.

His Grace  
The Duke of Newcastle,  
&c., &c., &c.

*Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Quebec, May 6th, 1864.

(Copy)  
No. 70.

SIR.—Referring to my despatch to the Duke of Newcastle, of March 28th, I have the honor to transmit for your information, a copy of a further despatch from Lord Lyons on the subject of the prohibition by the Government of the United States of the exportation of anthracite coal, together with a memorial on the subject from certain manufacturers at Three Rivers.

I also enclose a copy of an approved minute of the Executive Council of this Province, in which you will observe that it is proposed, in case the Government of the United States should agree to permit the exportation of coal from the United States to Canada, that an order in Council of this Colony should be issued, prohibiting the exportation of coal from this Province, so as to prevent any injury resulting to the United States from the relaxation of their order in our favor.

The manufacturers of this Province will be put to considerable inconvenience if they are not permitted to import anthracite coal from the United States, and would have great difficulty in obtaining a supply from other sources.

It does not appear to me that the course which it is proposed to pursue, could be construed into any departure from the principles of neutrality between the contending parties in the United States, and practically the order will be inoperative, as there is no export trade in coal from Canada.

At the same time, I do not feel that I should be warranted in bringing the proposition contained in this minute under the notice of the Government of the United States, without having previously obtained your sanction.

I have communicated this minute to Lord Lyons, but have requested him to abstain from making any application to the Government at Washington, until he should have heard further from me.

Under these circumstances I shall be glad if you will favor me with your intentions on the subject.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed)

MONCK.

The Rt. Hon. E. Cardwell, M.P.  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.*

No. 117.

QUEBEC, August 22nd, 1864.

SIR.—On the 6th of May I had the honor to transmit to you papers and correspondence concerning the prohibition by the United States Government of the exportation of anthracite coal, and I requested your sanction to the course proposed to be taken in the matter by the Provincial Government with the object of obtaining a relaxation of the order in favor of Canada.

I now beg leave to enclose the remainder of the correspondence that passed between myself and Lord Lyons on the subject.

I am happy to inform you that the proposition which, with your approval, I made to the United States Government has been accepted by it, and that, in consequence, the President has withdrawn his prohibition to export anthracite coal from the United States into Canada.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MONCK.

The Right Honble.

E. Cardwell,

&c., &c., &c.

ENCLOSURES.

1. Lord Monck to Lord Lyons, 3rd May, 1864
2. Telegram 25th June, to Lord Lyons.
3. Lord Lyons to Lord Monck, 11th July, 1864.

4. Lord Lyons to Lord Monck, 30th July, 1864.
5. Lord Monck to Lord Lyons, 5th Aug., 1864.
6. Lord Monck to Lord Lyons, Aug.—.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Cardwell to Viscount Monck.*

No. 26

DOWNING STREET,

10th June, 1864.

MY LORD.—With reference to the minute of your Executive Council enclosed in Your Lordship's despatch, No. 70, of the 6th of May, I have the honor to inform you that there will be no objection to your apprizing Lord Lyons, that in case the Government of the United States will agree to permit the exportation of Anthracite Coal from that country to Canada, the Canadian Government will undertake to issue an order of Council in the Province, prohibiting the exportation of coal from thence so as to prevent the occurrence of any injury to the United States from the relaxation of their order in favour of Canada.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

EDWARD CARDWELL.

The Viscount Monck,

&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Cardwell to Viscount Monck.*

No. 60.

DOWNING STREET,

1st September, 1864.

SIR,—With reference to my despatch No. 26, of the 10th ultimo, on the subject of the exportation of Anthracite Coal from the United States to Canada, I am glad to learn from a report from Lord Lyons, of which the substance appears to have been already communicated to Your Lordship, that the Government of the United States have adopted a measure which appears to be in accordance with a suggestion offered by the Canadian Government, and which will probably meet their wishes.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

EDWARD CARDWELL.

The Viscount Monck,

&c., &c., &c.



QUEBEC, August 6th, 1864.

Province of }  
Canada. } MONCK.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,  
Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may concern—Greeting:

JOHN A. MACDONALD, } WHEREAS it is, in and by an Act of the Parliament of  
Atty-Gen } Our said Province of Canada, made and passed in the  
Twenty-seventh year of Our Reign, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act respecting  
Duties of Customs and the Collection thereof," amongst other things in effect enacted, that  
Our Governor in Council may, by proclamation or Order in Council, at any time, and  
from time to time, prohibit the Exportation or the carrying Coastwise, or by Inland Navi-  
gation, of the following goods:—Arms, Ammunition, Gunpowder, Military and Naval  
Stores, and any articles which Our Governor in Council shall judge capable of being con-  
verted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of Military or Naval stores. And  
Whereas Our Governor in Council has judged that Anthracite Coal may be converted in-  
to or made useful in increasing the quantity of Military or Naval Stores, and has deemed  
it expedient that the exportation thereof from our Province of Canada be prohibited;  
Now Therefore Know Ye that We do, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council  
and by this Our Royal Proclamation, *prohibit the exportation from Our Province of  
Canada of Anthracite Coal* in any manner or way whatsoever, of all which Our loving  
Subjects are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the  
Great Seal of Our said Province of Canada to be hereunto affixed: Witness, Our  
Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Cousin the Right Honorable Charles Stanley  
Viscount Monck, Baron Monck of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford,  
Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in  
Chief in and over our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and  
the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same. &c., &c., &c. At  
Our Government House, in Our City of Quebec, in Our said Province of Canada,  
this Sixth day of August, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred  
and sixty-four, and in the Twenty-eighth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

WILLIAM McDougall, Secretary.

#### XV.—THE ST. ALBANS AFFAIR.

(Copy.)

Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.

No. 162.

QUEBEC, October 27th, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that on the morning of Thursday the 20th instant  
I received a telegram, dated the previous day, from Mr. Gregory Smith, Governor of the  
State of Vermont, of which I enclose a copy, marked A, informing me that a party of  
armed men from the Province of Canada had invaded the State, robbed the Banks at St.  
Albans, and committed other depredations. As no mention of this outrage appeared in any  
of the morning papers of the 20th, I was at first inclined to doubt the authenticity of the  
telegram, and therefore addressed to the Governor of Vermont the telegram, copy (B)  
enclosed.

I, at the same time, caused a telegram to be addressed to Mr. Coursol, Police Magistrate  
at Montreal, desiring him to proceed immediately to the frontier with a force of Police,  
and to assist in the arrest of the perpetrators of this outrage, if they should make their  
appearance on Canadian soil.

I also telegraphed to the Lieutenant General commanding, requesting him to give  
directions to the military quartered at St. Johns to hold themselves in readiness to co-  
operate with Mr. Coursol and the Police, should any necessity for their services arise, which

request was at once complied with by Sir W. F. Williams. Shortly after I had taken these steps, a telegram was received from Mr. Coursol by the Attorney General, informing him that he had been applied to for assistance in the detection and arrest of the perpetrators of the outrage by some of the inhabitants of St. Albans, and that he had sent with them a force of Police for that purpose and very shortly after a telegram arrived from the same officer, announcing that several of the persons engaged in the attack on St. Albans, had been arrested, and a large amount of the money stolen from the Banks had been recovered.

On receiving this information, I sent to the Governor of Vermont the telegram (copy enclosed, marked C)

The steps adopted by the Police authorities were successful, and thirteen of the parties concerned in the attack on St. Albans have been arrested, and are now in custody in Canada; a large amount of the money stolen from the Banks has also been recovered. I received on the 21st, from the Governor of Vermont, the telegram (copy enclosed, marked D.)

Preliminary investigation, preparatory to a formal demand for the extradition of the prisoners, is being held at St. Johns, where the captured men are in confinement, and I have been notified by telegraph from Her Majesty's representative at Washington, that an application for the delivery of these men to the authorities of the United States is now on its way from thence. I am happy to be able to say that there is no reason to believe that any British subject has been in any way a participator in the affair. I enclose extracts from several newspapers which I think give a fair account of the transaction. I also enclose a letter copied from the *Evening Telegraph*, of Montreal, and addressed to the editor of that paper, by a Mr. Bennett H. Young, one of the persons in custody, from which you will observe that he asserts that the enterprise was engaged in with the consent and under the authority of the President of the so called Confederate States of America, and that the perpetrators are commanding officers of those States.

As far as I have been able to learn, no sympathy with the persons engaged in this outrage has been expressed in Canada, and the Press throughout the Province unanimously denounces the attack upon a peaceful and unarmed community. I have deferred, until to-day, making my official report of this transaction, in the hope that I might thereby be enabled to give it more in detail, and with greater accuracy. I shall not fail to keep you informed of the results of the investigation which is now being held at St. Johns, before Mr. Coursol, and I hope the steps which I felt it my duty to take in the matter will meet your approval.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MONCK.

The Rt. Hon. Edward Cardwell.

(A.)

To the Governor General.

A party of raiders from the Province of Canada have invaded this State, have robbed all the Banks in St. Albans, killed several citizens and are plundering and destroying property.

(Signed,)

J. GREGORY SMITH,  
Governor of Vermont.

Received in Quebec, Oct., 19th.

By Governor General, Oct. 20th.

(B)

To the Governor of Vermont, U. S., Montpelier.

I have this morning received a telegram purporting to be signed by you, in these terms: "A party of raiders from the Province of Canada have invaded this State, have robbed all the Banks at St. Albans, killed several citizens, and are plundering and des-

troying property." Is this genuine? I have given directions that measures shall be at once adopted for the arrest of the offenders, if they should return to Canada. You may rely on cordial co-operation and assistance from this Government. Answer immediately.

(Signed) MONCK.

Quebec, Oct. 20th, 1864.

(C.)

To the Governor of Vermont, Montpelier.

Since my last telegram I have received official reports from my own officers, confirming the statement in your message of yesterday. Measures have been adopted to give your officers every assistance in the detection and arrest of the raiders, if they should appear in Canada. I have just learned by telegraph that six of the robbers, with a large amount of money have been arrested this morning at St. Anne's Bridge.

Quebec, Oct. 20th, 1864.

(Signed) MONCK.

From the Governor of Vermont; received Oct. 21st, from Montpelier.

Have just received advices, informing me that strong efforts are being made by the parties arrested in your Province, to hasten their trial before a Magistrate, before time can be given to prepare the proper and necessary evidence. It is reported that the trial is set for Saturday (to-morrow.) I would respectfully urge your interference, so far as it can consistently be given, to delay the trials and to give all proper opportunity to furnish evidence, and I would also request your influence to secure such trial before an able and impartial judge. Please communicate to me your views by telegraph to St. Albans. I am informed that the parties under arrest, having plenty of money, have employed the best counsel.

(Signed,)

J. GREGORY SMITH,  
Governor of Vermont.

To the Governor of Vermont, St. Albans.

Your telegram has been received. You need entertain no apprehension that the law will not be impartially administered. An able Magistrate, Judge Coursol of Montreal, has charge of the case.

Quebec, Oct. 21st, 1864:

(Signed) MONCK.

(D.)

From the Governor of Vermont; received Oct. 21st, from Montpelier.

Your first telegram, acknowledging receipt of mine, with your last, were received at the same moment last evening. Have also received advices of the active aid directed by you in arresting the raiders. From the latest official reports, I learn that the raiders, to the number of 20 or 30, well armed, entered the village of St. Albans, robbed the three banks to the amount of over \$200,000; stole horses sufficient for the use of each man, fired indiscriminately upon the citizens, unarmed, wounding three, one mortally; set fire to one of the hotels, and immediately started for your Province, all being accomplished within the space of about 45 minutes. A company of Volunteers, from among our citizens, numbering about fifty, organised as quickly as possible, and started in pursuit,

pu suing them into Canada. Please accept my hearty thanks for your expressions of consideration in our efforts to recover the powder and bring offenders to justice.

(Signed) J. GREGORY SMITH  
Governor of Vermont.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.*

No. 179.

NOVEMBER 19th, 1864.

SIR.—Referring to my despatch (No. 162) of Oct., 27th, I have the honor to report to you that persons answering to the following names were arrested by the Canadian authorities, on the evidence of United States citizens, for having taken part in the attack on the Banks at St. Albans, Vermont:—

Samuel Eugene Lackey, Squire Turner Travis, Alexander Pope Bruce, Charles Moore Sw zer, George Scott, Bennett H. Young, Caleb McDowall Wallace, James Alex. Doty, Joseph McGrosty, Samuel Simpson Gregg, Dudley Moore, Thomas Bronsdon Collins, Marcus Spurr, William H. Hutchinson.

The preliminary enquiry to enable me to issue warrants for the extradition of these persons, has commenced at St. Johns, but subsequently the prisoners, for the convenience and by the consent of all the parties concerned, were removed to Montreal, where they are now in custody, and where the examination proceeded till Wednesday the 16th November, when, on the application of the prisoners' Counsel, the Magistrate granted an adjournment until the 13th Decr., to enable the prisoners to bring forward material evidence.

I have the honor to transmit, for your information, copies of all the depositions and statements made in the case, which have been forwarded to me by the Magistrate.

An application has been made by the Government of the United States for the extradition of these men on a charge of murder and robbery, but I am not empowered to issue my warrant for that purpose until they shall have been fully committed by the Magistrate. At present you will observe that they are held in custody on remand only.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) MONCK.

The Rt. Honble. E. Cardwell.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.*

No. 196.

QUEBEC, December 15th, 1864.

SIR.—Referring to my despatches noted in the margin, I have the honor to report

No. 162, 27th Oct.	that the prisoners who had been arrested for having taken part in the
163, 28th "	late attack on St. Albans, in the State of Vermont, and to whom a
179, 19th Nov	month's time to procure evidence had been allowed, were discharged at
185, 23th "	Montreal on Tuesday last, the 13th inst., by the Police Magistrate (Mr.
186, 30th "	Coursol), on the ground that he had no jurisdiction to hear the case.

I enclose a number of the "Montreal Gazette," containing the judgment of Mr. Coursol on the question.

It appears that by the Imperial Statute passed to give effect to the treaty of extradition with the United States, 6 & 7 Vic, Cap. 76, it is enacted in the 5th Sec. that "if by any law or ordinance to be hereafter made by the Local Legislature of any British Colony or Possession abroad provision shall be made for carrying into compl to effect within such Colony or Possession, the objects of this present Act, by the substitution of some other enactment in lieu thereof, then it shall be competent to Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, (if to Her Majesty in Council it should seem meet, but not otherwise) to suspend the operation within any such Colony or Possession, of this present Act, so long as such substituted enactment shall continue in force there, and no longer."

The Provincial Act, to give effect to the treaty (Consolidated Statutes of Canada, Cap. 89) was passed on the 30th May, 1849, and by an order of the Queen in Council, dated 8th January, 1850. the operation of the Imperial Act in Canada was suspended in favor of the substituted Provincial Statute. In 1861, an Act was passed in the Canadian Parliament repealing certain clauses of the first Provincial Act, and substituting other provisions in their stead.

This amending Act, by an order of the Queen in Council, dated Oct. 11, 1861, was left to its operation.

The argument of the Counsel for the prisoners, which was adopted by Mr. Coursol, was that the repeal of the portion of the substituted Provincial Act, by the amending Statute of 1861 annulled the suspension of the Imperial Act, and that that law not having been duly suspended in favor of the amending Act, the proceedings should have been taken under the provisions of the Imperial Act.

I have been advised that the decision of Mr. Coursol is not well founded in law, and fresh warrants have been issued for the apprehension of the discharged prisoners, but I have thought it right also to issue my warrants under the Imperial Statute, so that if Mr. Coursol's decision shall be upheld, proceedings may, in that event, be taken under the Imperial Act.

I venture to suggest that the opinion of the Law Officers in England should be taken as to the propriety of passing an order in Council suspending the Imperial Act in favor of the combined provisions of the two Canadian Statutes, and so putting the question to rest, at all events in reference to future cases.

I have, &c.,

{(Signed)

MONCK.

The Rt. Honble. E. Cardwell.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to the Secretary of State.*

No. 206.

QUEBEC, December 24, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that five out of the thirteen persons concerned in the late attack on St. Albans, in the State of Vermont, on whose discharge I addressed you in my despatch, No. 196, of the 15th December, have been re-arrested under warrants issued for their apprehension by a Judge of one of the Superior Courts.

They are now in custody at Montreal awaiting examination.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

MONCK.

Secretary of State.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.*

No. 209.

QUEBEC, December 30th, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, (No. 98,) of the 9th inst., respecting the recent attack on St. Albans, suggesting that if the proper legal tribunals should decide that the persons in custody for that outrage have not been guilty of any offence for which they can be delivered up to the Government of the United States, I should consult my legal advisers as to whether the facts disclosed on their examination do not establish an offence against the Sovereignty of the Queen, punishable by the laws of Canada.

I have the honor, in reply, to state that at a very early stage of the proceedings I consulted the Law Officers verbally on this point, and the opinion they always expressed to me was that no evidence had been given which could enable them to proceed against the prisoners on the grounds alluded to.

I have requested them again to read over the depositions with a view to your suggestion, and I have now the honor to transmit to you a copy of their written opinion on this question.

I may add that owing to the decision of the Police Magistrate, on a technical point, by means of which the prisoners were discharged before they went into the evidence to support their own views in the matter, the Law Officers have had before them up to this time only the case for the prosecution. I have already informed you that five of the prisoners have been re-arrested, and are now undergoing examinations before Judges of the Superior Court at Montreal, and it may be that in the evidence for the defence some facts may be elicited which will show that they have rendered themselves liable to punishment under the laws of Canada.

I will not fail to watch the case closely, and to inform you from time to time of the facts disclosed on the examination.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MONCK.

The Rt. Honorable E. Cardwell.

(Copy.)—*Report from Solicitor-Gen. Langevin and Atty.-Gen. Cartier. Enclosure in Lord Monck's Despatch No. 209, 30th Dec., 1864.*

LAW DEPARTMENT, (L. C.)

Quebec, 29th Dec., 1864.

The undersigned has the honor to report :

That he has carefully examined the evidence adduced in the case of the St. Albans Raiders, before the Judge of the Sessions of the Peace in the City of Montreal, but that he has failed to find in such evidence anything to justify the arrest of said parties for the violation of the neutrality law, or of any law of Canada.

(Signed)

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN.

Solicitor General, L. C.

I concur in the above report.

(Signed)

GEO. ET. CARTIER,

Atty. General, L. C.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.*

No. 214.

QUEBEC, December 31st, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, (No. 101) of December 16.

I have already in my despatch (No. 209) of yesterday's date, stated to you the steps which I have taken with respect to ulterior proceedings against the persons accused of participation in the late attack on St. Albans, Vermont, and transmitted to you the opinion of the law officers of Lower Canada on the subject.

I have also informed you in my despatch (confidential) of the 10th Novr., of the measures which my advisers have determined, with my full sanction, to lay before Parliament at its meeting on the 19th January, and for the adoption of which the facts of the present case appear to me to furnish a strong additional argument.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

MONCK.

The Rt. Hon. E. Cardwell.

## CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT,

Quebec, Decr. 19, 1864.

I recommend that a reward of \$200 be offered to any person or persons who will give such information as to lead to the discovery and apprehension of any one and each of the offenders at St. Albans, against whom a warrant has already issued.

GEO. ET. CARTIER.

J. A. Macdonald.

Atty.-Genl., L. C.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 2nd December, 1864.*

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Attorney General for Lower Canada, the Committee advise that a reward of two hundred dollars, (\$200) be offered to any person or persons who will give such information as to lead to the discovery and apprehension of any one and each of the offenders at St. Albans, in the State of Vermont, against whom a warrant has already issued and that a Proclamation issue accordingly.

(Certified)

WM. H. LEE.,

C. E. C.

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

PROVINCE OF  
CANADA. }

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland  
Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may concern—Greeting :

WHEREAS, a Warrant in due form has issued for the apprehension of Bennett H. Young, Samuel Eugene Lackey, Squire Turner Travis, Alexander Pope Bruce, Charles Moore Swazer, George Scott, Caleb McDowall Wallace, James Alexander Doty, Joseph McGrosty, Samuel Simpson Gregg, Dudley Moore, Thomas Bronsdon Collins, Marcus Spurr, William H. Hutchinson, charged on oath with the crimes of murder, assault with intent to commit murder, and robbery, committed by them in the State of Vermont, one of the United States of America, and for whose extradition a requisition has been duly made by the authority of the said United States; And, Whereas, there is reason to believe that the said Bennett H. Young, Samuel Eugene Lackey, Squire Turner Travis, Alexander Pope Bruce, Charles Moore Swazer, George Scott, Caleb McDowall Wallace, James Alexander Doty, Joseph McGrosty, Samuel Simpson Gregg, Dudley Moore, Thomas Bronsdon Collins, Marcus Spurr, William H. Hutchinson, or some of them, still remain concealed in some part of Our said Province of Canada;

Now Know Ye that a Reward of Two Hundred Dollars will be paid to any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to the discovery and apprehension of any one and each of the said persons so accused.

In testimony, &amp;c.

This is my Draft.  
December 19, 1864,

GEO. ET. CARTIER,  
Atty. Gen., L. C.

(Copy.)

Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.

No. 9.

QUEBEC, January 7, 1865.

SIR,—With reference to the case of the persons charged with being concerned in the late attack on St. Albans, I have the honor to acquaint you that I have this day received a telegram from Mr. Attorney General Cartier, informing me that on the same point being

raised during the preliminary examination of the prisoners before Mr. Justice Smith, with regard to the jurisdiction of the magistrate, on which Mr. Coursol previously discharged them, Mr. Justice Smith, before whom it was again argued, has pronounced Mr. Coursol's decision to be wrong, and has decided that he has jurisdiction in the matter. The examination of the prisoners will therefore be proceeded with.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

MONCK.

Secretary of State,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.*

No. 29

ST. ALBANS BANK MONEY.

QUEBEC, 26th January, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit for your information, a copy of an approved minute of the Executive Council of this Province, respecting the money which was found on the persons of the men arrested for participation in the late attack on the Banks at St. Albans.

These men, as you are aware from my former correspondence on the subject, were brought before Mr. Coursol, Police Magistrate at Montreal, who was specially appointed by the Government to investigate the case for the purpose of examination on an application by the United States Government for their extradition on the charge of murder, robbery and assault with intent to commit murder and robbery.

You have been already informed of the grounds on which these men were discharged from custody by Mr. Coursol with such precipitation and haste as left no opportunity to the Government to take measures for their detection.

The Attorney General, immediately on hearing of Mr. Coursol's decision, advised me that it was wrong in point of law, and, with my full sanction, directed that fresh warrants should be issued for the re-arrest of the prisoners, and that all the powers of the Government should be used for that purpose.

The result has been the re-arrest of five of the persons, so improperly set at liberty.

At the time of the discharge of these men from custody there was a sum of about 90,000 dollars, United States currency, in charge of the Court, part of the plunder which they had carried off from the Banks at St. Albans.

This money, by an act which I can only justly describe as one of gross misconduct on the part of the persons who had charge of it, was handed over to the agent of the prisoners immediately that Mr. Coursol's decision, discharging them from custody, was given.

The Banks of St. Albans were by this act deprived of the power of recovering this sum of money, if it should appear on the decision of the judge as to the merits of the case that they were entitled to it.

The Government of Canada, by the course it has taken with respect to the re-arrest of the men, has shown its conviction that it felt itself bound to place the parties demanding their extradition in as favorable a condition, as respects the prisoners, as that which they occupied before the wrongful decision of the officer of the Government specially appointed for the investigation of the matter.

The Ministers of the Crown in Canada are of opinion, and in this view I entirely coincide, that the same considerations which induced them to take vigorous measures for the re-arrest of the men are also valid to show that the sum of money which was in Court to abide the decision of their case, and which was improperly paid out by those who had charge of it, and for whose conduct the Government is responsible, should also be replaced.

In pursuance of the accompanying minute an estimate for the sum required for this purpose has been laid before the Legislative Assembly, and I have little doubt will be voted for that purpose.



I trust the course adopted in reference to this subject will meet with your approbation.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MONCK.

The Right Honble.

E. Cardwell,

*Minute of the Executive Council, dated January 23rd, 1865.*

On a memorandum, dated 23rd January, 1865, from the Honorable the Attorney General, Lower Canada, stating that, considering the failure of justice in connection with the case of the St. Albans' offenders, he recommends that an item be inserted in the Estimates for a sum sufficient to cover the amount which appears to have been improperly given up by Mr. Lamothe, late Chief of Police at Montreal; such sum to be paid to the parties who would have been entitled to the sums so improperly given up.

The Committee advise that the recommendation of the Attorney General be approved and acted on.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.*

No. 50.

QUEBEC, February 10th, 1865.

SIR,—Referring to your despatch (No. 9.) of Jan. 14, I have the honor to transmit copies of depositions and other evidence taken before Mr. Justice Smith, in the case of the prisoners concerned in the late attack on St. Albans, Vermont.

I am not in possession of any direct evidence bearing on the truth or falsity of the statements made by the prisoners, as to the organization of the conspiracies in Canada.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MONCK.

The Rt. Honble.

E. Cardwell,

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.*

No. 56.

QUEBEC, February 21, 1865.

SIR,—Referring to the several despatches noted in the margin I have the honor to transmit for your information, copies of several depositions taken before Judge Smith, in the case of the prisoners accused of participation in the late attack on St. Albans, and which, with the documents already transmitted to you, completes the evidence adduced in the case.

I also enclose a copy of a report to me from the Atty.-General of Canada East, stating his opinion as to the effect of the further evidence, which I now transmit, on the question as to whether these prisoners have violated the neutrality of Her Majesty's Territories, and the course which he thinks should be pursued, should Judge Smith decide that these persons should not be given up to the authorities of the United States, under the provisions of the Extradition Treaty.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MONCK.

The Rt. Honble.

E. Cardwell.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to the Secretary of State.*

No. 62.

QUEBEC, February 25th, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit for your information a paraphrase of a telegram in cypher, which I have received from Mr. Burnley, and a paraphrase of a telegram in cypher which I despatched to him in reply.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

MONCK.

The Secretary of State.

(Copy.) *Paraphrase of Telegram in cypher from Lord Monck to Mr. Burnley.*

QUEBEC, February 25th, 1865.

I send you a despatch by the mail to-day. Mr. Seward may be informed, confidentially, that before I received your message by telegraph, in cypher, I had made arrangements for prosecuting the raiders under the Foreign Enlistment Act, if the decision of the Court should be that they cannot be surrendered under the Extradition Treaty.

(Signed,)

MONCK.

(Copy.) *Paraphrase of Telegram in cypher from Mr. Burnley to Lord Monck.*

Mr. Seward believes, from private information, that it is the intention of the Canadian Court to set the St. Albans prisoners at liberty. If they are discharged we may expect a recurrence of hostile feelings and expressions. Would it not be possible if the prisoners cannot be surrendered under the Extradition Treaty, to prosecute them for a breach of neutrality? If this were done I think the Washington Government would be perfectly satisfied, and friendly relations restored.

(Signed)

J. H. BURNLEY.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.*

No. 99.

QUEBEC, April 8th, 1865.

SIR,—Referring to my despatches noted in the margin, I have the honor to transmit No. 56, Feb. 21st. for your information, copies of the Montreal "Gazette" and Montreal 62, " 25. "Telegraph," containing reports of the judgment delivered by Judge April 5th, 1865. Smith, in the case of the men accused of robbery at St. Albans, in the April 5th, 1865. State of Vermont, and whose extradition was demanded by the Government of the United States.

I caused an application to be made to Judge Smith for a copy of his judgment, but he states that it was delivered orally, and that he is satisfied with the correctness of the newspaper report, which I send you.

Judge Smith having decided that the case of these men is not within the measure of the Extradition Treaty, and that they cannot be surrendered to take their trial in the United States, a warrant has been issued, and they have been arrested on a charge of having broken the Municipal Law of Canada, by their acts in connection with the late attack on St. Albans.

Their trial will probably take place at Toronto—where the alleged breach of our law is stated to have occurred—at the Assizes to be held in that city in the latter part of the present month.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

MONCK.

The Rt. Honble, E. Cardwell.

(Copy.)

*Judge Smith to Denis Godley.*

MONTREAL, 6th April, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 4th April instant, requesting from me an authenticated copy of the judgment given by me in the case of the St. Albans raiders. I beg leave to inform you that, except the usual form judgment in discharge of the accused, entered upon the proceedings, no judgment has been rendered. The reasons advanced by me in support of my judgment were given orally, and will be found, I believe, to have been correctly reported (apart from a few typographical errors) in the Montreal "Gazette" and the "Evening Telegraph," published in this city on the 4th day of April.

Beyond this I am unable to comply with His Excellency the Governor General's views.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

SMITH.

Denis Godley, Esq.,  
Governor's Secretary.

*Minute of the Executive Council dated April 4th, 1865.*

The Committee have had under consideration a memorandum dated March 31st, 1865, from the Honorable the Minister of Finance, stating that under the circumstances in which the money stolen from the St. Albans Banks was returned to the plunderers, it became impossible for the parties injured to take the requisite steps for detaining the money in the hands of the officer, to whom it was intrusted, and it thus became necessary to obtain from Parliament an appropriation to replace the sum so improperly returned.

That had the decision of Judge Smith been to the effect that the prisoners were to be surrendered to the United States authorities, it would have been the duty of the Government to accompany such surrender with the return of an amount equivalent in value to the securities given up by Mr. Lamothe, but as it appears from the decision of the Court that it has been considered that the parties arrested had not committed any offence against the laws of the United States, an important question now arises as to the duty of the Government with reference to the private property which was secured upon the persons of the offenders.

That the case of the St. Albans raid cannot be considered as coming under the ordinary category of crimes, but in its very inception and nature assumed the character of an international offence, and that under these circumstances, it appears to be desirable that, though the Courts have seen fit to view the offence as one against international law and not against the Municipal Law of the United States, or of the State in which the outrage was committed, the Government of Canada should see that no private wrong arises from this decision. That the intention of the Legislature in making the appropriation was unquestionably to protect the parties from all the consequences of the wrongful act committed by Mr. Lamothe, and that it is clear they would have no recourse under the present decision of Judge Smith against the funds appropriated by the Legislature, while they have lost all remedy against those which were so improperly given up.

He, the Minister of Finance, therefore recommends that a warrant issue in favor of the Attorney General for L. C. for \_\_\_\_\_, to enable him to pay the parties entitled to the same the equivalent in value, as ascertained on the 29th March, of the securities improperly surrendered by Mr. Lamothe, upon production of evidence satisfactory to him of their right to receive the same, and that for any amount beyond the sum of \$50,000 appropriated, the excess should be charged against the general vote of credit taken.

The Honble. the Attorney General for L. C., acting for the Honorable the Minister of Finance, reports that having considered the Report of the Honorable the Minister of Finance on the subject of the re-imbursement of an amount equivalent to the value of the securities, &c., stolen from the St. Albans' Bank, he submits that since the receipt of that Report, a statement (appended to his report) has been obtained from the Bank o

Montreal in reference to the estimated cost of replacing such securities, which is stated to be, in gold, \$58,322<sup>75</sup>/<sub>100</sub>, but inasmuch as it is stated in the letter covering the above estimate, that with regard to the amount, \$28,500 taken from the Franklin County Bank (which forms part of the above estimate), there is not a sufficient amount of its Bills in the market to enable my actual quotation to be based. He recommends that the settlement of the amount payable to the Franklin County Bank be suspended for the present, and that a warrant issue in the meantime for such amount (to be determined by the Auditor) as will cover the balance coming to the other Banks at the rates mentioned in the statement so submitted.

He further recommends that the Warrant issue in the name of the Honorable the Solicitor General for L. C., on whom the duty will devolve of seeing that the moneys are paid to the parties properly entitled thereto.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval. Any excess beyond the \$50,000 voted to be charged against the general vote of credit taken.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to the Secretary of State.*

No. 107.

QUEBEC, April 21st, 1865.

SIR,—Referring to my despatch No. 99, of the 8th April, in which I informed you that the persons concerned in the attack on St. Albans had been discharged by Mr. Justice Smith, and had been re-arrested on a charge of unlawfully levying war against a foreign power, I have now the honor to transmit for your information, a copy of the proceedings against the prisoners for conspiracy before the Recorder of Toronto. One of the persons concerned, Bennett H. Young, was committed for trial by the Recorder, and was subsequently admitted to bail. The remainder were discharged for want of sufficient evidence to justify their committal.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

MONCK

The Secretary of State.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.*

No. 120.

QUEBEC, May 19, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit for your information, copies of the indictments in the cases of Jacob Thompson, Clement Clay, William Cleary, William McDonell, and Bennett Young, charged with having conspired in Canada to levy war against the United States. True bills were found by the Grand Jury against all these persons. Cleary and McDonell were arrested. The former was admitted to bail, but McDonell is in prison. Thompson and Clay have not been taken. Bennett Young, as I informed you in my despatch No. 107, of the 21st April, is at large, under bail to appear at the next assizes at Toronto.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

MONCK.

The Right Honorable

Edward Cardwell,

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.,

Secretary of State.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Cardwell to Viscount Monck.*

No. 98.

DOWNING STREET, 9th December, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's despatches, Nos. 182 and 184, of the 25th of November, reporting the circumstances under which you had issued a Proclamation forbidding the exportation from Canada of warlike stores or munitions of war.

I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government entirely approve of the course which, by the advice of your Ministers, you have taken in this case.

I have received, from Earl Russell, copies of a rote from Mr. Seward, and of its enclosures, copies of which were forwarded to you by Lord Lyons on the 23rd ultimo. Her Majesty's Government rely with confidence on your having used and continuing to use all the powers at your disposal in order to prevent the successful execution of any such schemes.

With regard to the persons whose extradition has been demanded by the United States Government for the late alleged act of murder and robbery at St. Albans, Your Lordship will necessarily have acted upon the decision of the proper legal authorities in Canada. If the decision shall be that they have not been guilty of any offence, for which they can be delivered up to the Government of the United States, Her Majesty's Government do not doubt that you will have consulted your legal advisers whether the facts do not establish an offence against the Sovereignty of the Queen, punishable by the laws of Canada.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Viscount Monck,

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Cardwell to Lord Monck.*

No. 101.

DOWNING STREET, December 16, 1864.

MY LORD,—Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration, and have referred to the Law Officers of the Crown the depositions taken in the case of the late attack upon St. Albans, Vermont, and forwarded to me in your despatch of the 19th ult., No. 179.

You will necessarily have been guided by the decision of the proper legal authorities in Canada, whether the persons in custody ought or ought not to be delivered up under the Treaty of Extradition. If that decision shall have been that they ought, Her Majesty's Government will entirely approve your having acted upon that decision.

If the decision shall have been that they ought not, Her Majesty's Government think that the opinion of your legal advisers should be taken, whether upon the evidence and other information in the possession of the Canadian Government, these persons may not properly be put upon their trial on a charge of misprision and violation of the Royal Prerogative, by levying war from Her Majesty's Dominions against a friendly power.

Unless the Canadian Law Officers should see reason to the contrary, Her Majesty's Government would wish that in the case supposed they should be retained in custody and brought to trial for that offence.

Her Majesty's Government also think that such a decision of the legal authorities of Canada would furnish a strong argument for the expediency of arming the Canadian Government as promptly as possible with such additional legal powers of prevention as were referred to in my despatch of the 3rd instant.

Since writing the foregoing part of this despatch, I have received your despatch No. 186, of the 30th ultimo, to which it is not possible for me to reply by this day's mail. That despatch suggests the possibility that in the course of the proceedings some difficulty may arise on which it will be necessary for you to ask for specific instructions from the Home Government. You will not understand that anything I have written is intended to

preclude you from the fullest opportunity of making such a reference during which time it will of course be proper that the prisoners be detained in custody.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Viscount Monck.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Cardwell to Lord Monck.*

No. 108.

DOWNING STREET, 24th December, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have now to reply to your despatch No. 186 of the 30th ultimo, reporting that the persons concerned in what is called the St. Albans raid had applied to you to send a messenger of the British Government to Richmond, in order to obtain evidence stated by them to be necessary for their defence. Her Majesty's Government consider that under the circumstances stated in your despatch, the proper course would be for the magistrate to grant such an enlargement of time as would give the prisoners reasonable opportunity of obtaining the required evidence through any means of communication which are practically open.

It seems therefore that the course which you were advised to take was right, and that if any difficulty arose in the course of the proceedings at a later stage, it would be open to you to take the advice of your Law Officers upon it, or, if need were, to refer for specific instructions to the Home Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Cardwell to Viscount Monck.*

No. 4.

DOWNING STREET, 11th January, 1865.

MY LORD,—I learn with satisfaction from Your Lordship's despatch, No. 206, of the 24th of December, that five of the persons concerned in the recent attack on St. Albans, Vermont, have been re-arrested, and are in custody at Montreal, awaiting examination.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Viscount Monck.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Cardwell to Viscount Monck.*

No. 9.

DOWNING STREET, 14th January, 1865.

MY LORD,—With reference to my despatch (No. 108) of the 24th ultimo, I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government are desirous to receive any information which you may be able to communicate as to the truth of allegations made by the prisoners lately in confinement at Montreal, upon the charge of having been concerned in the St. Albans Raid.

Her Majesty's Government understand them to have stated that the expedition to St. Albans was not organized in Canada; that the orders and instructions to make the attempt were received by Mr. Young, a Commissioned Officer in the service of the so-called Confederate States, in August, 1864, at Chicago, in the United States. I should be glad to be informed whether this statement is confirmed; whether they appear to have

entered Canada before going to St. Albans; and to receive all the information with which it is in your power to supply me as to their proceedings.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Governor Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Cardwell to Viscount Monck.*

No. 51.

DOWNING STREET, 1st April, 1865.

MY LORD,—I duly received your Lordship's despatches No. 50 of 10th February, and No. 56, of 21st February, accompanied by depositions, and other evidence in the case of the prisoners accused of participation in the late attack on St. Albans, in the United States.

Without seeing all the documents proved on the part of the prisoners, for the purpose of showing that the St. Albans Raid was an expedition undertaken under express orders for that purpose from the authorities of the Confederate States (and especially the alleged instructions under the hand of the "Honble. Clement C. Clay," which are not with the papers), I am unable to judge whether the *prima facie* case of robbery, made out by the depositions on the part of the United States, has been sufficiently rebutted.

I collect, however, from the depositions, that the Honble. C. C. Clay, lately resident at St. Catherines, in Upper Canada, was a political agent of the Confederate Government, said to be armed with the largest powers: and that it was the object of the prisoners' evidence (oral and documentary) to show that they, being Confederate officers and soldiers, were directed by their Government to take their instructions from this Mr. Clay, as to the special service to be performed by them: and that they did accordingly receive from Mr. Clay, in Canada, instructions for the attack which they afterwards made upon St. Albans, and were furnished by him, in Canada, with money for that purpose: and that they did, in fact, proceed from Canada to St. Albans on a belligerent expedition under those instructions.

If this be so (and assuming the belligerent character of the acts done to be made out by the evidence), I am advised that the Attorney General of Canada is right in holding that the evidence discloses a gross and deliberate violation of the neutrality of this country, and that the prisoners, if discharged under the Warrant for their extradition, ought (together with Mr. Clay, if he can be found within the jurisdiction) to be put upon their trial for such misdemeanor, either at Common Law, or under the Foreign Enlistment Act, as may appear to the legal advisers of the Canadian Government to be capable of being established by the evidence.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Governor Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

20TH JANUARY, 1865.

On a memorandum from Your Excellency, dated 19th December, ultimo, calling the attention of the Committee to the conduct of Mr. Coursol, Judge of the Sessions at Montreal, in reference to the order made by him, by which, on a technical objection to his jurisdiction, certain persons accused of murder and robbery in the State of Vermont, have been set at liberty without any decision on the merits of their case.

Your Excellency observes that Mr. Coursol was specially appointed by the Government to take charge of the preliminary investigation of this important case, and through the whole course of the enquiry was in constant communication with the Attorney General in reference to it.

That his duty under such circumstances (when a technical objection, not at all affecting the merits of the case, was raised), clearly, was to communicate with the Attorney General, in order that there might be no substantial failure of justice.

That without going into the question as to the validity of the objection raised in the point of Law, Your Excellency is satisfied that a decision invalidating a Law which has been acted upon for three years by the Superior Courts of the land, is not one which should be given by a Justice of the Peace with the haste and precipitancy which characterized Mr. Coursol's proceedings, which were of such a nature as not to allow time for consideration on the part of those retained for the prosecution, or for the Crown, as to the course they should pursue, and the result of which will probably be an entire failure of justice in the case.

That Your Excellency therefore desires the advice of the Committee of Council as to whether, in their opinion, Mr. Coursol has shown in the case that judgment and discretion which should qualify him for his present position, and for the possession of which qualities in the person who occupies it, the Governor General is responsible, the office being held only during pleasure.

The Honble. the Law Officers of the Crown for Lower Canada, to whom Your Excellency's Memorandum was referred, report that it is, in their opinion, expedient that a Commission of enquiry should issue with a view to a thorough investigation being had into all the proceedings relative to the St. Albans offenders, from the period of their first arrest until their discharge on the 13th December last, and with a view to ascertain the causes of a failure of justice in that matter and the circumstances attending the same. Such enquiry, they suggest, should extend to an investigation into the proceedings connected with their arrest, examinations, commitments and discharge. Also as to what several sums of money were at different times seized, and by whom seized, and how such several sums came into the possession of Mr. Lamothe, the late Chief of Police at Montreal, the circumstances connected with the giving up of the moneys entrusted to him, to whom delivered up, and by whose order. Also, whether any Warrant for the re-arrest of the accused was refused to be executed, and if so, by whom, and for what reason; and generally to extend to the obtaining of authentic information respecting all matters and things connected with the arrest, discharge, and re-arrest of the prisoners, and the seizure, detention and giving up of moneys, which were in the hands of Mr. Lamothe.

The Committee advise that a Commission issue for the purposes suggested by the Law Officers of the Crown.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Burnley.*

J. Hume Burnley, Esq.,  
&c. &c., &c.,  
Chargé d'Affaires, Washington.

QUEBEC, October 26th, 1864.

SIR,—My attention has been called to the accompanying extract from the "New York Post," purporting to give the words of an order telegraphed to the officer commanding at Burlington, Vermont, by Major-General Dix, on the occasion of the late outrage at St. Albans.

I have, of course, no means of knowing whether such an order as that alluded to was ever issued by Major-General Dix, but as it has appeared uncontradicted in the public papers, and contains express directions on the part of an official of the United States for the entry of the troops of that power on the territory of Her Majesty, I think it my duty to ask you to bring the subject under the notice of the Secretary of State of the United States, with the view that the order may be disavowed or explained.

While no one would be inclined to scan too narrowly the conduct pursued by the citizens of St. Albans when smarting under the effect of the outrage to which they have been lately unfortunately subjected, it is obvious that an order such as that to which allusion is here made, if issued by a responsible officer of the United States, would be liable



to a different construction, and might, unless remonstrated against, be drawn into a precedent in the future.

You may assure Mr. Seward that there exists amongst the British authorities in Canada the most earnest desire to use all the powers which the laws confer upon them in co-operating with the officials of the United States, for the repression and punishment of outrages such as that which has just occurred at St. Albans.

I trust that the proceedings lately adopted in this Province will prove that this declaration is not an empty profession, and will show that the most energetic measures will at all times be used to prevent any aggression on the territory of the United States from Canadian soil, or any abuse of the right of asylum allowed in Her Majesty's dominions.

I am sure Mr. Seward will, on the other hand, see that it is necessary, in order to the maintenance of these amicable relations, that no act should be done by any civil or military officer of the United States which might bear the construction of being an infraction of the rights of Her Majesty, or a violation of the soil of Her dominions, and that he will believe that this remonstrance is made in no unfriendly spirit, and is prompted by a sincere desire to prevent any just cause of complaint between the countries.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

MONCK.

(Copy.)

*Lord Lyons to Viscount Monck.*

WASHINGTON, October 29th, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have this morning had the honor to receive Your Excellency's despatch to Mr. Burnley of the 26th instant, enclosing an extract from a newspaper purporting to give the words of an order telegraphed to the officer commanding at Burlington, Vermont, by Major-General Dix, on the occasion of the late outrage at St. Albans.

I have, without any loss of time, transmitted copies of the despatch, and of the newspaper extract, to the Secretary of State of the United States and have recommended the matter to his serious attention.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

LYONS.

His Excellency,  
The Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*The Raid at St. Albans.*

"The organization of bands of rebel marauders in Canada, for the purpose of coming within our lines, committing depredations on our property and shooting down our citizens, is of so grave a character as to demand the prompt and decisive action of the Government. If measures are not adopted to put an end to this abuse of the right of asylum and the violation of the duties of neutrality, our citizens on the frontier will take the matter into their own hands. We should deeply regret such unauthorized acts of reprisal. Whatever is done, should be done under the authority of the Government. Either the Canadian authorities should be called on to send the rebels, who are getting up predatory enterprises against us, out of Canada, or we should have armed forces on the frontier ready to take summary vengeance on the marauders, and for that purpose to follow them, as we have a right to do, across the lines, if the pursuit is instant. When General Dix was advised of the outrages at St. Albans, he sent the following despatch to the commanding officer at Burlington, Vermont: "Send all the efficient force you have to St. Albans, and try to find the marauders who came from Canada this morning. Put a discreet officer in command, and in case they are found on our side of the line, pursue them into Canada, if necessary, and destroy them."

The order was carried out so far as to pursue the marauders into Canada, where eight of them were captured. If they had been shot down as they shot down the peaceful citizens of St. Albans, it would have been no more than exact justice. A single example of stern retribution would go far to break up these piratical expeditions. But the Government should take the matter in hand, as a grave international question, and not to leave it to local commanders."—*N. Y. Post*.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Burnley.*

J. H. Burnley, Esq.,  
&c. &c., &c.  
Washington.

QUEBEC, October 28th, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch and enclosure of October 23rd, respecting the course pursued by the Canadian authorities in reference to the perpetrators of the late depredations on St. Albans, Vermont.

In reply I beg leave to express my satisfaction that the motives and conduct of the Canadian Government have been rightly appreciated by the President of the United States.

I shall feel much obliged if you will communicate to Mr. Seward, the substance of this letter.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

MONCK.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Burnley.*

J. H. Burnley, Esq.,  
&c., &c., &c.  
Washington.

QUEBEC, October 31st, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 25th inst., covering an application from the Secretary of State of the United States, for the extradition of C. M. Wallace and other persons, fugitives from justice from the United States, and stated to be now in Canada.

I have the honor to state in reply, that as soon as I shall have been advised that the proofs required by the Treaty of Extradition have been made in the case of these men the necessary Warrants will be issued for their delivery to the authorities of the United States.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

MONCK.

*Lord Monck to Lord Lyons.*

(Copy.)

QUEBEC, November 12th, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of November 7th, and the accompanying note from Mr. Seward, dated November 3rd, relative to the despatch which I deemed it my duty to address to you on the 26th October, calling your attention to an extract from the *New York Evening Post*, which purported to give the words of an order issued by Major General Dix, in reference to the recent outrage at St. Albans, Vermont.

I shall transmit Mr. Seward's note to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

There is one statement, however, in Mr. Seward's note, to which I must allude, in justice to myself and the Government of Canada. The Secretary of State for the United States says:—"While this Government has been considering Earl Monck's request, our requisitions for the offenders, whose crimes were committed on Lake Erie, and for the burglars and murderers who invaded Vermont, remain unanswered."

With regard to the first of these outrages, it occurred on the 19th September.

On the 22nd October, a despatch was received by me from Mr. Burnley, dated October 16th, enclosing a note from the Secretary of State of the United States, demanding the extradition of Bell and others, (the persons supposed to have been concerned in the Lake Erie outrage.)

On the same day, (Oct. 22nd,) I addressed a despatch to Mr. Burnley, in which I acknowledged the receipt of his communication, and begged him to inform Mr. Seward that, as soon as I should have been advised that these persons or any of them had been arrested in Canada, and that the proofs required by the Treaty had been made, the necessary Warrants should be issued for their delivery to the authorities of the United States.

With reference to the outrage committed at St. Albans, this affair occurred on the 19th October.

On the 31st October, I received from Mr. Burnley, a despatch dated October 25th, demanding the extradition of C. M. Wallace and twelve other persons, participators in the St. Albans affair.

On the same day, I answered Mr. Burnley's despatch, informing him that when the proofs required should have been made, the warrants for extradition should be issued.

On the 4th Nov., I received a further despatch, dated Oct. 29th, referring to the same persons, and stating that they were in custody in Canada, and asking for their extradition.

This was answered on the same day, informing Mr. Burnley that the men referred to were in custody, and that the Warrants for their extradition should issue as soon as the proofs required by the Treaty had been completed.

On the 7th November, I received from Lord Lyons, a further despatch, dated November 1st, enclosing a demand for the extradition of one Hutchinson, a man whose name was not included in the former list.

This despatch was answered on the same day, and in the same terms as the former communications.

I have been thus minute in the statement of what has occurred in these matters, because I should have felt much annoyed if it could be supposed that your communications to me, made at the instance of the Minister of a friendly power, had been for any cause allowed to remain unanswered.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

MONCK.

His Excellency the Lord Lyons.

*Lord Monck to Lord Lyons.*

(Copy.)

QUEBEC, Nov. 28th, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on yesterday, (Sunday), of your despatch of the 22nd instant, covering a note from the Secretary of State of the United States, in which Mr. Seward states that inaccuracies had occurred respecting the names of some of the prisoners in his former note, demanding the extradition of Samuel Eugene Lackey and others, accused of murder and assault, with intent to commit murder in the State of Vermont, and that he now forwards a correct list of the names and duly authenticated copies of the complaints made against these persons, and regular Warrants issued for their apprehension by the proper Courts of the State of Vermont.

In reply, I have the honor to state that persons answering to the names contained in Mr. Seward's note, are now in custody on remand at Montreal, and that as soon as I shall

have been advised that the proofs required by the Extradition Treaty have been made in their cases, the necessary Warrants will be issued for their delivery to the officers of the United States.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

MONCK.

His Excellency the Lord Lyons.

—  
*Lord Monck to Sir F. Bruce.*

(Copy.)

QUEBEC, September 25th, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit for your information, copies of the several minutes of Council of the Province of Canada, under which the money abstracted from the Banks at St. Albans, in October, 1864, and wrongfully surrendered by the Chief of Police at Montreal, was refunded to the persons entitled to it.

A vote for the amount required for this purpose was passed by the Canadian Parliament, and I enclose copies of the receipts from the persons to whom it was paid.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

MONCK

His Excellency the Honorable  
Sir F. Bruce, G.C.B.

—  
*Mr. J. Hume Burnley to Viscount Monck.*

(Copy.)

WASHINGTON, October 23rd, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to enclose copy of a note of the 21st instant, which I have received from Mr. Seward, thanking Your Excellency and the Canadian authorities for the active assistance afforded during the late proceedings at St. Albans, in Vermont.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

J. HUME BURNLEY.

His Excellency,  
The Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

—  
*Mr. Seward to Mr. Burnley.*

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, 21st Oct., 1864.

SIR,—I have received communications from the United States Consul at Montreal, which inform me that His Excellency Governor Monck and other Canadian authorities are proceeding with zeal and vigor to arrest the parties who were engaged in the depredations committed at St. Albans, in Vermont. It is not to be doubted that the object of those depredations is the same with that of the piratical operations which recently occurred on Lake Erie, namely, to embroil the Governments of the United States and Great Britain in a border war. Under these circumstances, I think it proper to let you know that the President regards with sincere satisfaction the conduct and proceedings of the Canadian authorities, before referred to.

Thus far, I have received no official or other certain account of the proceedings of the United States civil or military agents. But I am glad to learn, by unofficial reports, that the officers and agents of the two Governments are acting together in good faith, and with

due respect on each side, for the lawful rights and authority of the other. This is in entire conformity with the wishes of the United States.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

W. H. SEWARD.

J. H. Burnley, Esq.

(Copy.)

*Mr. J. Hume Burnley to Viscount Monck.*

WASHINGTON, October 25th, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency, a copy of a note which I have this day received from the Secretary of State of the United States, requesting that Her Majesty's Government will issue the necessary Warrants for the extradition of G. M. Wallace and others, stated to be now in Canada.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

J. H. BURNLEY.

His Excellency,  
The Governor General  
of Canada,  
&c., &c., &c.,  
Quebec.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Seward to Mr. Burnley.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, 25th October, 1864.

SIR,—Information has been received at this Department that C. M. Wallace, Charles Swazer, Bennett Young, Squire Travis, Dudley Moore, George Williams, (alias Geo. Scott) Samuel Gregg, Marcus A. Spiers, S. B. Collins, H. P. Bruce, S. C. Lackey, S. Doty, J. McGrosty, charged with the crime of murder, assault with intent to commit murder, and robbery within the jurisdiction of the United States, at St. Albans, in the State of Vermont, are now fugitives from the justice of the United States, in Canada, where they have been arrested and committed by Her Majesty's authorities with a view to their examination, in compliance with the provisions of the Xth Article of the Treaty of Washington. I have the honor to request through you, Sir, that Her Majesty's Government will be pleased to issue the necessary Warrant for their delivery to any person whom the Governor of the State of Vermont may appoint to receive the said fugitives, in order that they may be brought back to the United States for trial.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed)

W. H. SEWARD.

J. H. Burnley, Esq.

(Copy.)

*Lord Lyons to Viscount Monck.*

WASHINGTON, October 29th, 1864.

MY LORD,—With reference to Mr. Burnley's despatch of the 25th October, I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency, a copy of a further note from the Secretary of State of the United States, containing a demand for the extradition of certain persons stated to be in Canada, fugitives from the justice of the United States.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

LYONS.

His Excellency  
The Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, 29th Oct., 1864.

MY LORD,—Information has been received at this Department that Samuel Eugene Lackey, Squire Turner Travis, Charles Moore Swazer, George Scott, Bennett H. Young, Caleb McDowell Wallace, James Alexander Doty, Joseph McGroesty, Samuel Simpson Gregg, Dudley Moore, Thomas Bronsdon Collins, Marcus Spurr and Alexander Pope Bruce, charged with the crimes of murder, assault with intent to commit murder, and robbery, within the jurisdiction of the United States, are now held in gaol at St. John's in Canada East, awaiting the requisition of this Government for their extradition as fugitives from justice.

I have the honor, therefore, to request through Your Lordship that Her Majesty's Government will be pleased to issue the necessary Warrant for the delivery of the persons of the above mentioned fugitives to any person or persons duly authorized by the Governor of the State of Vermont to receive them, and to bring them back to the United States for trial.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed),

WM. H. SEWARD.

(Copy.)

*J. Hume Burnley (for Lord Lyons) to Viscount Monck.*

WASHINGTON, November 7th, 1864.

MY LORD,—I had the honor of informing Your Excellency, on the 29th ultimo, that I had transmitted to the Secretary of State of the United States, copies of Your Excellency's despatch of the 26th ultimo, and of its enclosures, relative to the order said to have been telegraphed to the officer commanding at Burlington, Vermont, by Major General Dix, on the occasion of the late outrages at St. Albans, and I now have the honor to forward to Your Excellency a copy of Mr. Seward's answer.

I regret that serious indisposition obliges me to abstain, for the present, from attending to the business of this Legation.

I have therefore requested Mr. Burnley to sign for me during my temporary illness.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Excellency's

Most obedient

Humble Servant,

(Signed.) For Lord Lyons

J. HUME BURNLEY.

His Excellency

The Viscount Monck,

&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, 3rd Nov., 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's note the 29th October last, together with a copy of a communication which has been addressed to you by His Excellency Lord Monck, the Governor General of Canada, in which he has an explanation or a disavowal of what is set forth in an article in the *New York Morning Post* on the subject of the crimes of robbery and murder recently committed at Albans, by persons who came from Canada to that place and returned again to

Canada for refuge from capture and punishment. On the 24th day of October last I addressed a note to Mr. Adams, concerning the transaction thus referred to, in which I fully explained the views and sentiments of this Government in regard to the unhappy condition of affairs on the British North American border, its causes, probable consequences, and its needful remedy. Indignant complaints by newspapers, which are entirely independent of the Government, as well as well as spontaneous, hasty popular proceedings for self-defence and retaliation are among the consequences which must be expected to occur when unprovoked aggressions from Canada no longer allow our border citizens to navigate the intervening waters with safety, or to rest at home with confidence of security for their property and their lives. With a sincere conviction that Lord Monck is governed by the highest sense of honor and justice, I must nevertheless be allowed to say that I do not think that the matter which he has submitted, when duly weighed, is sufficient to call for any enlargement or modification of the views I have already submitted through Mr. Adams to Her Majesty's Government. While this Government has been engaged in considering Earl Monck's request, our requisition for the offenders whose crimes were committed on Lake Erie, and for the burglars and murderers who invaded Vermont, remain unanswered, we hear of a new border assault at Castine, in the State of Maine, and we are warned that plots are formed at Montreal to fire the principal cities of the Union. It is not the Government nor is it the people of the United States that are delinquent in the fulfilment of fraternal national obligations.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

W. H. SEWARD. ~~.....~~

Lord Lyons,  
&c., &c. &c.

#### XVI.—THE FENIAN RAIDS.

(Copy.)

*Sir John Michel to Mr. Cardwell.*

No. 14.

MONTREAL, 10th November, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that I have decided, with the concurrence of my Executive Council, on calling out for active service nine Companies of the Volunteer Militia of the Province. This measure has been taken as a matter of precaution against hostile incursions of Fenians from the United States. I intend to station the Volunteers along those portions of the Frontier which are most exposed to predatory attacks.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

J. MICHEL.

The Right Honorable  
Edward Cardwell,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.*

No. 15.

MONTREAL, March 9th, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit for your information, a copy of an approved 7th March, 1866. Minute of the Executive Council of this Province, calling out for duty ten thousand men of the Volunteers of Canada.

You have been made aware, by recent despatches from Sir John Michel, and myself, that information has reached me from many quarters tending to shew an intention on the part of the Fenians to make an inroad on Canadian territory.

This information was further supported by Police reports, announcing that parties of suspicious looking persons were observed entering Canada from the United States, and were recognized in the streets of our large towns.

These reports, taken in connection with the open avowals at their public meetings, held in the United States, of the leaders of a portion of the Fenian Society, that it was their intention to attack this Province, had induced a feeling of great uneasiness and insecurity amongst the people.

My advisers came to the conclusion, in which I entirely concur, that the time had arrived when it was necessary that the Government should adopt some decided course of proving to the people of the Province, as well as to those who might entertain the notion of invading it, that substantial provision had been made for protecting the former and repelling any attack that might be attempted.

It will be satisfactory to you to learn that the order calling out the force, was issued by telegraph from headquarters to the different stations, late in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 7th instant, and that by noon on Thursday, the 8th, answers had been received shewing that at that time about 8,000 men were mustered and prepared to move on any points where they might be required.

I may also mention that offers of service continue to be received at headquarters to an extent far beyond the number of men required, and I have no doubt should the occasion unfortunately arise, the supply of Volunteers who would present themselves for the defence of the country, would be limited only by the numbers of the male population capable of bearing arms.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

MONCK.

The Right Honorable  
Edward Cardwell,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.*

No. 17.

MONTREAL, March 12th, 1866.

SIR,—With reference to my despatch No. 15, of the 9th instant, I have the honor to transmit for your information, a copy of the *Canada Gazette*, containing the orders which I issued, calling out ten thousand of the Volunteer Militia of the Province for active service.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

MONCK.

The Right Honble.  
Edward Cardwell,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.*

No. 43.

OTTAWA, June 1st, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that a body of six hundred Fenians entered this Province, this morning. They crossed the Niagara River at Black Rock, near Buffalo, in the State of New York, and established themselves in the village of Fort Erie, in Canada. I am now occupied in taking measures for meeting the emergency.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

MONCK.

Secretary of State,

*Lord Monck Mr. Cardwell.*

No. 45.

OTTAWA, June 4th, 1866.

SIR,—Referring to my despatch (No. 43) of 1st June, I have the honor to state for your information, that the body of Fenian conspirators who crossed the frontier from Buffalo to



Fort Erie, on the morning of Friday June 1, proved to be between eight and nine hundred men, and seem to have been well armed.

I had previously had information that some such attempt would shortly be made, and a party of Volunteers had been stationed at Port Colborne, in anticipation of an attack. I have not yet had time to receive official accounts of the military operations, but from telegraphic reports which have reached me, I am able to give the following statement of what occurred, which I think may be considered authentic.

Immediately on the receipt of the intelligence of the invasion, Major General Napier pushed on, by rail to Chippewa, a force consisting of Artillery and regular troops, under Col. Peacocke, 16th Regt. Chippewa is about 19 miles from Fort Erie and there is no railway communication between the two places. On arriving at Chippewa, Col. Peacocke moved on in the direction of Fort Erie. On the morning of Saturday, June 2nd, the body of Volunteers stationed, as already mentioned, at Port Colborne, left that place by rail, which runs parallel to the shore of Lake Erie, and went in the direction of Fort Erie as far as a place called Ridgeway. Here they left the Railway and proceeded on foot, apparently with the intention of effecting a junction with Col. Peacocke and his force.

They came upon the Fenians encamped in the bush, and immediately attacked them, but were outnumbered and compelled to retire on Port Colborne. This occurred some time on Saturday, June 2.

Colonel Peacocke, in the meantime was advancing in the direction of Fort Erie from Chippewa, along the banks of the Niagara River, but was not able to reach the former place before nightfall.

The Fenians, however, did not await his arrival but re-crossed the river during the night, between the 2nd and 3rd instant, to the number of about seven hundred and fifty men, and, as appears from the accompanying telegram from Mr. Consul Hemans, marked No. 1, were immediately arrested by the authorities of the United States.

I am happy to be able to inform you that the officers of the United States Government appear to have exerted themselves to prevent any assistance being supplied to the invaders. I transmit copies of telegrams, marked respectively 2 and 3, received on this subject from the United States Consul Hemans.

We have sixty-five prisoners in our possession, who have been, by my direction, committed to the Common Gaol at Toronto to await trial.

I think it is creditable both to the Military and Militia authorities in Canada that they were in a position within 24 hours after the invasion of the Province at a point of the enemy's own selection, to place opposite to him such a force as compelled his precipitate retreat without even risking an engagement.

I shall not fail to send you more full particulars when I shall have received the official reports from the officers engaged, but the main facts are as I have stated them above.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

MONCK.

The Right Honble.

Edward Cardwell,

&c, &c., &c.

(Copy.)

Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.

No. 47.

OTTAWA, June 8th, 1866.

SIR,—In continuance of the narrative contained in my despatch, No. 45, of the 4th June, I have the honor to report that no further invasion of Canadian territory has taken place on the part of the Fenians.

I am still without official reports of the proceedings at Fort Erie, but the circumstances of the last week have called so largely on the time of the military officers as to render correspondence very difficult.

I have no reason to doubt the substantial accuracy of the account which I sent you in my last despatch.

Immediately after the first news of the invasion reached me the whole Volunteer Force of the Province was placed on active duty.

I have the utmost satisfaction in reporting to you the admirable spirit in which the exigencies of the moment were met both by the administration and the population of the Province. The former placed unreservedly at my disposal for employment by the officers of Her Majesty's Forces the entire resources of the country. The latter responded instantaneously to the call to arms, and I am sure I do not exaggerate when I say that within twenty-four hours after the issue of the order 20,000 men were under arms, and that within forty-eight hours after the same time they in combination with the regular troops were disposed by the Lieutenant General commanding, in positions which rendered the Province secure from attack.

With the assistance of the officers and men of the ships of war now in the St. Lawrence, a flotilla of steamers has been chartered by the Provincial Government and fitted up as temporary gunboats for services both on the River St. Lawrence and the Lakes.

I am happy also to be in a position to inform you that the Government of the United States is exerting itself in an energetic manner to arrest the further progress of the Fenian movement within its territories.

I enclose a copy of a Proclamation which has been issued by the President, and of an order addressed by the Attorney General of the United States, desiring the arrest of all prominent persons connected with the conspiracy.

This latter has been acted on as I am informed, but not officially by the arrest of General Sweeney and by the stoppage on the railroads of members of the Fenian conspiracy who are proceeding north-wards.

Under the circumstances of our own complete state of preparation and of the steps which are being taken by the Government of the United States, I am persuaded that all real danger is at an end unless the force of Fenians assembled on the frontier should betake themselves to acts of plunder which I do not anticipate.

Parliament is to assemble this day and it is intended at once to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act and to extend to Lower Canada the Act at present in operation in Upper Canada (Consolidated Statutes, Upper Canada, c. 99) providing for the trial by Military Courts Martial of the prisoners.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed)

MONCK.

The Right Honorable  
E. Cardwell,  
&c., &c., &c.

No. 1. *Telegram from Buffalo to Lord Monck.*

June 3rd, 1866.

Whole Fenian force about eight hundred and fifty strong, evacuated Canada at three a. m. Seven hundred of them, with their leaders, lying at this moment in arrest under guns of *Michigan* war steamer.

H. W. HEMANS.

No. 2. *Telegram from Buffalo to Lord Monck.*

June 2nd, 1866.

Fenians broke up encampment at 2.30 a. m., and marched about four miles down river; said to be half starved and much demoralized; possession of six guns is undoubted. River patrolled all night by armed tug boats, chartered by United States Attorney. Several captures made, and no reinforcements believed to have crossed over. Have uniformly telegraphed to General Napier.

H. W. HEMANS,  
British Consul.

No. 3.

*Telegram from Buffalo to Lord Monck.*

3rd June, 1866.

Frontier from Erie to Oswego placed by General Grant in charge of General Barry, of United States Artillery, to-day. Thirteen companies, under his command, with power to add, according to emergencies. A Revenue cutter just arrived to patrol river. A British gunboat much wanted in those waters.

H. W. HEMANS.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.*

No. 52.

June 13th, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information, a copy of a despatch which I addressed to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, in reference to the Proclamation of the President of the United States, relative to the Fenian organization.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed)

MONCK.

To Secretary of State.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Sir F. Bruce.*

No. 52.

OTTAWA, June 11th, 1866.

SIR,—I have learned from the public press, the terms of the Proclamation which the President of the United States of America has promulgated against the hostile designs of the Fenians on the Province, the Government of which I have the honor to administer. I have also, by the same means, been made acquainted with the orders issued by the Attorney General of the United States and other officers of the administration of that country for the apprehension of the persons of Fenian conspirators and the stoppage and seizure of arms and other supplies intended to be used by them against Canada. As these proceedings of the Government of the United States have materially tended to defeat the hostile purposes of the Fenians against this Province, I shall feel much obliged if you will convey to the Secretary of State for the United States my acknowledgments of the course which has been adopted by that Government in reference to this matter.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

MONCK.

To Sir F. Bruce.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.*

No. 53.

OTTAWA, 14th June, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit for your information, the reports to the Lieut. General, commanding Her Majesty's Forces, of the several officers whose names are noted in the margin, relating to the proceedings connected with the late Fenian invasion at Fort Erie, C. W.

Lt.-General Michel, 8th June, 1866.

Col. Peacocke, 4th June.

Lt.-Col. Booker, 2nd June.

Lt.-Gen. Michel, 11th June.

Lt.-Col. Dennis, 4th June.

Captain Akens, 7th June.

Col. Lowry, 4th June.

attack had been arranged by the party which is popularly known as the Sweeney-Roberts section of the Fenian brotherhood.

I think these documents substantially corroborate the account which I gave you from telegraphic and other information in my despatches Nos. 43, 45 and 47 of the 1st, 4th, and 8th instant.

From all the information I have received, I am now satisfied that a very large and comprehensive plan of

The plan of invasion, in addition to the attempt on the Niagara frontier—the only one which actually occurred—appears to have embraced attacks on the line of the Richelieu and Lake Champlain, and also on the Frontier in the neighborhood of Prescott and Cornwall, where I have reason to think the principal demonstration was intended.

For the latter object, large bodies of men sent by railroad from almost all parts of the United States, were assembled at a place called Malone in the State of New York, and at Potsdam, also in the State of New York, and with a view to the former, St. Albans and its neighbourhood in the State of Vermont was selected as the place of assemblage.

Large supplies of arms, accoutrements and ammunition were also attempted to be forwarded by railroad to these points, but owing to the active intervention of the authorities of the United States—as soon as it became apparent that a breach of international law had been committed by these persons—a very large portion of these supplies never reached their destination.

It is not easy to arrive at a trustworthy estimate of the number of men who actually arrived at their different points of rendezvous.

It has been reported at times that there were at Potsdam, Malone, and the intervening country, as many as ten thousand men, and similar rumours have been from time to time circulated of the force at St. Albans and its neighbourhood. From the best opinion I can form, however, I shall be inclined to think that the number of Fenians in the vicinity of St. Albans never exceeded two thousand men and that three thousand would be a fair allowance for those assembled at Potsdam, Malone, and the surrounding counties. The men have been represented to me as having, many of them, served in the late civil war in the United States—to have had a considerable amount of small arms of a good and efficient description. I have not heard of their possessing any artillery and I am informed that they were deficient in the supplies of ammunition and totally destitute of all the other equipments of an organized force. They appear to have relied very much on assistance from the inhabitants of the Province, as the force which invaded Fort Erie, brought with them—as I am told—a large quantity of spare arms to put into the hands of their sympathizers whom they expected to join them. I have in my former despatches noticed the measures which were adopted by the Provincial Government in order to place at the disposal of the Lieutenant General commanding Her Majesty's Forces, the Provincial resources available for defence both by land and water. The reports of the officers of the army and Volunteers, which I transmit, will acquaint you with the manner in which these means were used by the officers in command. I am happy to be able to bear my tribute to the energy and good faith exhibited by the American Government and its officials in checking all infractions of international obligations on the part of any portion of its citizens from the moment that it became evident that an invasion of the Province by the Fenians had actually taken place. The determination of the Government of the United States to stop the transportation of men and supplies to the places of assembly, rendered even the temporary success on the part of Fenians impossible; while the large forces which the Lieutenant-General commanding was able to concentrate at each of the points threatened, had the effect of deterring from an attack, the portion of the conspirators who had already arrived at their places of rendezvous—no invasion in force occurred except at Fort Erie—a slight incursion took place, at a place called St. Armand, about thirteen miles from St. Johns on the borders of the county of Missisquoi, which ended in the capture of about sixteen prisoners without any loss on our side. The latest accounts I have received announced that the men who had congregated at the different points of assembly were being transmitted to their homes at the expense of the Government of the United States, most of the leaders having been arrested and held to bail to answer for their conduct. Although I deplore the loss which the Volunteer Force suffered when engaged on the 2d June at Limestone Ridge, amounting to six killed and thirty-one wounded I think it is matter for congratulation that a movement which might have been so formidable has collapsed with so small an amount of loss either of life or property. I think it is also a source of satisfaction that such strong proofs have been afforded of the spirit which animates the Canadian people, of their loyalty to the throne, of their appreciation of the free institutions under which they live, and of their readiness at all times to prove their sense of the value of those institutions by incurring expense and personal risk in the defence of them. The period of the year at which the people have been called on to make these sacrifices of

timely serving in the Volunteer Ranks has been the most inconvenient that could have been selected, yet I have never heard a murmur from any quarter at the necessity of suspending industrial occupation involving the risk of losing a whole year's production, while I have received information of a good deal of discontent on the part of those who were anxious to give their services, but whose presence in the Ranks was not considered necessary. I have to express my very high sense of the services performed by Lieutenant-General Sir J. Michel and the officers under his command, in the able disposition of troops, both Regulars and Volunteers. The officers of the Royal Navy stationed at Quebec and Montreal deserve the highest credit for the rapidity with which they extemporized gunboats for the defence of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes. I have already spoken of the admirable spirit displayed by the Volunteer Force, both officers and men. I have every reason to believe that their conduct as regards discipline and order has entitled them to as much commendation as does their spirit of patriotism and self reliance. I desire particularly to bring before your notice the ability and energy exhibited by Colonel McDougall, A. G. M., with a view to having his services specially mentioned to His Royal Highness, the Commander-in-Chief. This officer has not yet been one year in Canada, yet so admirable is the system of organization which he has established that he is able within a few hours to assemble on any given point over a line of more than 1000 miles, masses of Volunteers, who, at the time the order was given, were scattered over the country pursuing their ordinary avocations. While I attribute full credit of the excellent spirit of the people for its share in this effect, I think the administrative ability which has given practical operation to this good feeling of the population ought to have its meed of praise, and in the interests of the public service on some possible future emergency ought not to be left without official record. There are prisoners in our hands to the number of about one hundred and fifty—I have not yet received official returns of them—whose trial will be proceeded with at an early day. I confidently expect within a few days to be able to dismiss to their homes, the great majority of the Volunteers, and my firm conviction is, that this disturbance will produce beneficial effects by discrediting Fenian enterprises, exhibiting the futility of any attempt at invasion of the Province, and showing the absence of all disaffection amongst any portion of the people of Canada.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

MONCK.

The Right Honorable  
E. Cardwell.

*Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.*

No. 54.

OTTAWA, June 14th, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit for your information, copies in paraphrase of a telegram in cypher received by me from Sir F. Bruce, on the instant, and of my answers to him, (marked respectively A and B,) also a copy of a telegram which I despatched to Sir John Michel, immediately on the receipt of Sir F. Bruce's message, (marked C,) with reference to the portion of Mr. Seward's note to Sir F. Bruce, which alleges that British troops entered unwarrantably on the soil of the United States. I have the honor to transmit copies of reports from the officers whose names are noted in the margin, which negative—as far as these officers are concerned—the reports made on this subject to Maj.-Gen. Meade. You will observe from Lt.-Col. Earle's letter that further reports have been called for, and when I receive them I shall not fail to transmit copies to you. I have already sent copies of these reports to Sir F. Bruce.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

MONCK.

The Rt. Honorable E. Cardwell.

*Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.*

No. 55.

OTTAWA, June 14th, 1866.

SIR,—I have had the satisfaction in other communications, to report to you the excellent spirit evinced by the resident population of Canada, in connection with the late Fenian attack on the Province.

There has been, in addition, an exhibition of patriotism and devotion on the part of Canadians who happened to be domiciled at the time of the disturbance outside of the Province, which deserves, I think, special mention and praise.

Immediately after the news of the inroad on the Province reached Chicago, sixty young Canadians who were resident there, engaged in various employments, gave up their situations and repaired by railroad to Canada to give their aid in defending the land of their birth.

These young men have been formed into a Volunteer Company, and are now doing duty at Toronto.

I had also a communication from Her Majesty's Consul at New York, to the effect that a large number of Canadians, resident there, were prepared to abandon their occupations and come to assist in the repulse of the invaders of Canada, if I considered their services necessary.

I informed Mr. Archibald by telegraph that I did not require their aid, but begged him to express to them my gratitude for the exhibition of their loyalty.

Such conduct speaks for itself, and I would not weaken the effect of the bare relation of the facts by any attempt at eulogy on my part.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

MONCK.

The Right Honorable

Edward Cardwell,

&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.*

No. 64.

OTTAWA, June 21st, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that the bands of Fenian conspirators, who were lately assembled on the United States side of the Frontier line, for the avowed purpose of invading this Province, have dispersed and returned to their homes.

I am bound, at the same time, to state that this comparatively bloodless termination of an enterprise which might have resulted in much loss of life and destruction of property, is mainly due to the energetic proceedings of the Government of the United States for the purpose of securing, on the part of the citizens of that country, a proper observance of their international obligations and their own municipal law.

I have already in more than one communication, noticed with approbation, the spirit evinced by the people of this Province, in the instantaneous and enthusiastic response which they made to my call to arms.

The experience of the last few months has satisfied me, that as regards Infantry, the local force of the Province, together with the ordinary garrison of regular troops, assisted by gunboats in the river and lakes, is sufficient to protect the country from any force which the Fenians can bring to bear on us.

I mean, however, to act on the permission given to me by Her Majesty's Government, to retain, at all events for a few months, the two Regiments, which, in the ordinary course of relief, would leave the Province at this season.

I desire, also, to bring before your notice the advisability of strengthening the force of Royal Artillery stationed in the Province, by three or four additional batteries.

This is the arm of the service in which it is most difficult for Volunteers to acquire proficiency, and it is also that in which our Fenian enemy is entirely deficient, and the possession of which would give us a preponderating advantage whenever we meet them.

I am also of opinion that a supply of Armstrong guns, both field and of position, should be sent to the Province; but on this branch of the subject and the general question of stores, I mean to avail myself of another opportunity of addressing you when I shall have obtained from the military authorities a return which I have asked for, of the amount of war materials now in store in the Province. Without venturing to give an opinion as to the probability that the Fenian invasion will be renewed, it would be unwise to disregard the continued allegations of the leaders of the movement that such will be the case, and it becomes those who are responsible for the safety of the Province to make their arrangements accordingly.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

MONCK.

The Right Hon. E. Cardwell, M.P.

—  
*Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.*

No. 66.

OTTAWA, June 21st, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, for your information, an approved minute of the Executive Council of this Province, increasing the Volunteer Force to 35,000. men.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

MONCK.

The Rt. Hon. E. Cardwell.

—  
*Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.*

No. 67.

OTTAWA, 22nd June, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose, for your information, a copy of a despatch which I addressed on the 19th instant to Vice Admiral Sir J. Hope, asking him to send gunboats for the Lakes.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

MONCK.

—  
*Lord Monck to Admiral Hope.*

OTTAWA, June 19th, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to request that you will detach, if they can be spared from other duties, four gunboats, for service on the Lakes adjoining the Canadian frontier, in the event of any renewal of the late attack on this Province by the Fenian conspirators.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

MONCK.

Vice Admiral  
Sir J. Hope, G. C. B.

*Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.*

No. 70.

OTTAWA, 28th June, 1866.

SIR,—Referring to my despatch No. 54, of the 14th instant, I have the honor to transmit a copy of a letter from Lt.-Col. Earle, enclosing further reports from military officers named in the margin, in regard to their proceedings on the frontier on the 9th and 10th instant.

Lt.-Col. Earle to Col.  
Monck. 20 June, 1866.  
Major Nixon.  
Capt. Hollowes.  
Capt. Macdougall.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

MONCK.

*Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell.*

(Separate.)

OTTAWA, 28th June, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose three copies of the "Official Gazette," of the 23rd instant, in which are published the reports of the military officers, forwarded to you with my despatch No. 53, of the 14th instant, respecting the Fenian inroad on the Niagara Frontier.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

MONCK.

The Rt. Hon. E. Cardwell.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Cardwell to Lord Monck.*

No. 33.

DOWNING STREET, 31st March, 1866.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's despatch of the 9th of March, transmitting a copy of an approved minute of the Executive Council of Canada in which your Ministers signify their concurrence in the recommendation of the Minister of Militia for calling out a force of ten thousand Volunteers in consequence of the threatened raid of Fenian conspirators upon Canada.

Your Lordship also reports, in the same despatch, the alacrity with which this summons has been answered.

I have to signify to Your Lordship the unqualified gratification felt by Her Majesty's Government at the prompt and loyal spirit which the Volunteers of Canada have so signally manifested on this occasion.

I have, &c.  
(Signed,)

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Governor

Viscount Monck.  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Cardwell to Lord Monck.*

No. 56.

DOWNING STREET, 16th June, 1866.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's despatch No. 43, of the 1st of June, informing me that a body of six hundred Fenians had crossed the Frontier and established themselves in the village of Fort Erie, in Canada.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Viscount Monck.



(Copy.)

*Mr. Cardwell to Lord Monck.*

No. 63.

DOWNING STREET, 22nd June, 1866.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 45, of the 4th June, respecting the attack recently made by a body of armed Fenians on the village of Fort Erie, in Canada West.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Governor

Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy)

*Mr. Cardwell to Lord Monck.*

No. 65.

DOWNING STREET, 23rd June, 1866.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 46, dated the 6th instant, reporting that, at your request, the 2nd Battalion of the 17th Foot had left Halifax for Quebec.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Viscount Monck,

&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Cardwell to Lord Monck.*

No. 67.

DOWNING STREET, 23rd June, 1866.

MY LORD,—I have received, with great satisfaction, the intelligence conveyed to me by your despatch No. 47, of the 8th of June.

I do not doubt that the judicious preparations for defence, which were made by the Civil and Military authorities in Canada, will prove effectual in securing the Province against any further attack on the part of the Fenians, and I learn with great pleasure the admirable spirit displayed by the administration and people on this occasion, and the great zeal shown by the Volunteers in meeting with promptitude, the outrage committed upon the peaceful country of Canada.

I have communicated your despatch to the Earl of Clarendon, and I have no doubt that His Lordship will instruct Her Majesty's Minister at Washington to express to Mr. Seward the gratification which Her Majesty's Government feel at the friendly and effectual co-operation of the Government of the United States in repressing these unjustifiable invasions of British Territory.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Governor

Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Cardwell to Viscount Monck.*

No. 69.

DOWNING STREET, 29th June, 1866.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 14th instant, No. 54.

I approve the course pursued by Your Lordship, and am glad to find that the reports of the officers referred to, negative, as far as they are concerned, the reports which had been made to Major General Meade.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Governor

Viscount Monck,

&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*The Secretary of State for the Colonies to Lord Monck.*

No. 17.

DOWNING STREET, 11th July, 1866.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 55, of the 14th June, in which you bring to my predecessor's notice the patriotism and devotion exhibited, during the late Fenian disturbances, by Canadians resident in Chicago, who, on hearing of the seizure of Fort Erie, gave up their various employments in order to return to Canada to offer their services for the defence of their country.

You also report that a large number of Canadians, resident in New York, expressed to you, through Her Majesty's Consul, their willingness to abandon their several occupations in that city to assist in the defence of Canada against Fenian attacks.

I cannot express to Your Lordship, too strongly, the high sense entertained by Her Majesty's Government of the spirit and loyalty thus evinced, and I trust that such patriotic conduct will go far to prevent the repetition of such criminal attempts as have recently been made at Fort Erie and St. Albans.

I have, &c..

(Signed,)

CARNARVON.

Governor

The Right Honble.

Lord Monck;

&c; &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Lord Carnarvon to Lord Monck.*

Separate.

DOWNING STREET, 14th July, 1866.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's despatch marked separate, of the 28th June, enclosing the published reports of the military officers respecting the late Fenian raid on the Niagara Frontier.

(Signed,)

CARNARVON.

Viscount Monck,

&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Lord Carnarvon to Lord Monck.*

No. 18.

DOWNING STREET, 4th August, 1866.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit to you, the copy of a letter from the Secretary of State for War, enclosing one written by the direction of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, expressing his high appreciation of the gallant and energetic behaviour recently exhibited by the Militia and Volunteers of Canada.

I am desirous of adding that it is most gratifying to me to be the medium for making this communication to Your Lordship.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

CARNARVON.

Governor

The Rt. Hon. Lord Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Sir E. Layard to Mr. Elliott.*

WAR OFFICE, 26th July, 1866.

SIR,—I am directed by Secretary Lieutenant General Peel to transmit to you, for the information of the Earl of Carnarvon, the enclosed copy of a letter which has been received from the Horse Guards, expressing the high appreciation by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, of the gallant and energetic behaviour shown by the Volunteers and Militia of Canada on the occasion of the late Fenian attack upon that Province.

Lieutenant General Peel requests that Lord Carnarvon will communicate to the Governor General the sentiments expressed in this letter.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

EDWARD LAYARD.

T. F. Elliott, Esqr.,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*Lieut.-General Foster to the Under Secretary of State for War.*

HORSE GUARDS, 21st July, 1866.

SIR,—With reference to the several Reports which have been received from the General Officer commanding in Canada, relative to the Fenian movement in that Province, and to the measures taken by the Colonists for repelling any Fenian attack, I am directed by the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief to request that you will acquaint the Secretary of State for War, that His Royal Highness having observed the alacrity, loyalty and zeal shown by the Volunteer and Militia Forces of Canada in having come forward for the defence of the Colony on the late trying occasion in support of the Troops, is very desirous of expressing to the Force his full appreciation of their gallant and energetic behaviour, and the very great gratification and satisfaction he has thereby experienced. And His Royal Highness trusts therefore that Lieutenant General Peel will see no objection to the necessary communication being made by him to the Colonial Office with a view to His Royal Highness' sentiments, as above expressed, being made known through the proper channel to the Volunteers and Militia of Canada, lately employed against the Fenians.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

W. F. FORSTER.

The Under Secretary of  
State for War.

(Copy.)

*The Duke of Buckingham to Sir J. Michel.*

No. 16.

DOWNING STREET, 5th April, 1867.

SIR,—I have received your despatch No. 41, of the 18th of March, on the question of withdrawing any of the Troops from North America.

I have forwarded your despatch to the Secretary of State for War, and I have offered my opinion that no reduction of the Queen's Troops should at present be made either in Canada or in New Brunswick.

(Signed,) I have, &c.,

BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.

The Officer Administering  
The Government of Canada.

7TH MARCH, 1866.

On a Report from the Minister of Militia recommending that in view of the probable invasion of marauders, calling themselves Fenians, a Force of Volunteer Militia be called out on actual service amounting to ten thousand men.

The Committee concur in the above recommendation, and submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

The undersigned begs leave to recommend that in the view of the probable invasion of marauders, calling themselves Fenians, a force of Volunteer Militia be called out on actual service, amounting to ten thousand men.

(Signed,)

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

March 7th, 1866.

(Signed,) A. J. Fergusson Blair,  
President,

JUNE 2ND, 1866.

The Committee of Council have the honor to represent that since the Order in Council of 1st June, in reference to the calling out of a portion of the Volunteer Militia for active service in repelling inroads by armed Fenians, the several communications which they have received added to the fact of the collisions which have taken place between Her Majesty's forces and the Volunteers and the Fenians, render it imperative that further steps be taken for the defence of the Province, and they accordingly recommend that the whole of the Volunteer Militia force of the Province be immediately called out and placed at the disposal of the Lieut. General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces in British North America for such purpose.

They further respectfully recommend that with the view of making corps more immediately available, instructions be given to the Adjutant General of Militia to summon all corps to the Station of the Railway near to the Headquarters of each corps respectively, there to await such orders as may be given for their movement.

12TH JULY, 1866.

On a communication dated 12th instant, from the Honorable the Minister of Militia submitting a letter from Gilbert McMicken, Esquire, Police Magistrate, enclosing a schedule of claims made by parties who have suffered loss from the late hostile incursion into Upper Canada at Fort Erie, and stating that the account is moderate in extent, and seems to have been carefully enquired into by Mr. McMicken.

The Committee, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia, advise that the sum of \$6,939.18 be placed in the Supplementary Estimates to defray these claims.

The undersigned has the honor to submit for the consideration of Your Excellency in Council, a letter from Gilbert McMicken, Esq., Police Magistrate, enclosing a schedule of claims made by parties who have suffered loss from the late hostile incursion into Upper Canada at Fort Erie.

The account is moderate in extent, and seems to have been carefully enquired into by Mr. McMicken.

The undersigned begs leave to recommend that the sum of \$6,939.18 be placed in the Supplementary Estimates to defray these claims.

(Signed),

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

Office of

Minister of Militia,

Ottawa, July 12th, 1866.

FORT ERIE, June 30th, 1866.

We, whose names are herewith subscribed, acknowledge that the sum set opposite our respective names, is a just and fair compensation for loss and damage sustained by us respectively, arising in any way out of, or being caused by the Fenian raid which took place in the Township of Bertie and Village of Fort Erie, on the morning of the first of June, instant, and that we will accept the said sums in full satisfaction of our respective claims.

No. of Claim.	Signature of Claimant.	Amount.		No. of Claim.	Signature of Claimant.	Amount.	
		\$	cts.			\$	cts.
10	his John x Linton..... mark G. McM.	34	00	72	John Jackson.....	15	50
13	Wm. H. Mitchell.....	176	55	41	Francis Ellwood.....	24	00
9	George Nettle.....	113	50	4	Francis Ellwood.....	63	00
51	John Miller.....	175	45	73	James Auger.....	14	00
52	George Denier.....	44	65	74	Tobe Teal.....	6	50
43	Thomas Creese.....	30	00	80	Phebe Teal.....	30	00
49	Ezra F. Moore.....	20	00	46	Robert B. Wilson.....	33	13
25	B. M. Fisher.....	226	00	75	Charles Jones.....	12	56
47	George Huffman.....	72	50	76	Ralph Disher.....	25	00
45	James McGregor.....	18	45	78	Joseph Seal.....	20	00
38	Thos. Newbigging.....	141	50	28	his John x Anthony ...	30	00
27	James Harris.....	70	00	mark his			
57	George Woelol.....	16	25	29	Joseph x Stephens.....	141	00
44	Idam Husley.....	42	00	mark			
53	Sarah Forsyth.....	50	00	11	Ellen Cutter.....	168	12
50	John N. Auger.....	60	00	31	John Douglas.....	901	66
19	George Baker.....	132	00	54	Wm. Rainsford.....	12	36
23	Winford King.....	40	00	94	Joseph Teal.....	50	00
30	Philip Bennie.....	77	25	5	William Russell.....	108	98
58	Mary Huffman.....	81	25	87	John Stockdale.....	126	00
59	Anne McCarty.....	40	00	95	Oriel Everitt.....	14	75
36	Hand W. Bowen.....	150	00	92	T. K. Hardison.....	38	25
26	John Krupt.....	32	12	104	T. K. Hardison.....	10	00
60	Jacob Zimmerman.....	60	00	106	John Douglas.....	54	00
61	Henry Switzer.....	81	25	15	James J. Brown.....	96	75
62	Jacob Pringard.....	81	87	7	C. F. McGregor.....	186	00
63	Jacob Tangen.....	16	75	93	B. McHouli.....	39	87
64	Jacob Miller.....	10	42	2	Richd. Graham, Agent.....	173	00
65	D. Shieler.....	36	00	3	Richd. Graham, Agent.....	48	00
66	Edward Miller.....	14	00	101	Gavin Nicholson.....	41	76
67	Wm. R. Braeh.....	155	50	103	J. H. Allan, per G. N.....	35	50
14	Samuel Kraffe.....	101	00	56	Henry Fitch.....	62	00
68	Cranmer Risley.....	10	00	32	Refuses to sign on account of horse not being allowed for.	299	64
69	John Wintemute.....	16	50	21	George Lewis.....	500	50
70	James Baxter.....	80	00				
71	Wm. Thompson.....	8	00				
	Forward.....					\$5,846	56

AUGUST 13TH, 1866.

The Committee have given their attentive consideration to Your Excellency's memorandum on the subject of the uneasiness prevailing in the western portion of the Province,

in consequence of the rumours existing of renewed attempts being made by the Fenians to invade this country. They have also considered the proposal conveyed through the Adjutant General of Militia for the formation of a Volunteer Camp, and concur in opinion with Your Excellency as to the advisability of carrying the plan proposed into immediate effect. They accordingly recommend that a Volunteer Camp of Exercise be formed in the Niagara District, somewhere in the neighborhood of the Falls.

That the Camp consist of one thousand to twelve hundred Volunteers, to be formed with as little delay as possible.

That the Camp be continued by reliefs until about the second week in October. Each relief to continue in Camp ten days.

That the non-commissioned officers and men be paid for their Camp duties the sum allotted for their sixteen days annual drill; and the Camp service to be in lieu of the annual drill.

The expense of proposed Volunteer Camp of Exercise, over and above the appropriated drill pay, is estimated by the Adjutant General as follows :

Transport of 10,000 Volunteers.....	\$20,000
Pay and allowances of officers and non-commissioned officers.....	25,000
Rations of 10,000 men for 10 days.....	25,000
Contingencies.....	10,000
	\$80,000

The Governor General desires to call the attention of the Council to the rumours of a renewal of the Fenian invasion of the Province, which had reached him from various quarters, and to the steps which it is desirable to take in consequence of these reports.

From information which had reached the Governor General, it appears these rumours receive very extensive credit amongst the people, particularly in Western Canada, and are producing there a feeling of uneasiness and insecurity, which it is of great importance to allay.

The Governor General thinks that the plan suggested in the accompanying paper, if carried immediately into execution, would have the effect both of calming excitement amongst our own people, and making a demonstration which would exercise a deterrent influence on the minds of the Fenians.

He strongly recommends that the Council should at once put him in a position to adopt this measure.

Ottawa, August 11th, 1866.

*Memorandum by the Adjutant General of Militia.*

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief thinks it expedient to form a Volunteer Camp of Exercise in the Niagara District, somewhere in the neighborhood of the "Falls."

The Camp to consist of one thousand to twelve hundred Volunteers, to be formed with as little delay as possible.

The Camp to be continued by reliefs until about the second week in October. Each relief to continue in Camp ten days.

The non-commissioned officers and men to be paid for their camp duties, the sum allotted for their sixteen days annual drill; and the Camp service to be in lieu of the annual drill.

The expenses additional to the yearly drill pay, which is already appropriated, will be generally as follows :—

1. Pay of Officers.
2. Transport of say 10,000 men from far and near to the camp.

3. Transport of tents and stores.

4. Pay of Commandant and Camp Staff, who should be regular officers of experience.

Whatever the cost, it might probably be justly viewed in the light of an insurance to ward off a much more serious outlay.

The establishment of such a Camp would be almost certain to prevent any hostile attempt on the Niagara District, supposing such to have been determined on.

If the wing of one of the regular Regiments were encamped at the same place, in conjunction with a field battery of regular artillery, the moral effect of the demonstration would be very great.

The Camp would afford the opportunity, so much needed by the officers, and particularly by the Battalion Staff Officers of Volunteers, to acquire practical experience of their duties.

And the benefit to the force, as regards drill and discipline, would be far greater than any which could accrue from the desultory yearly drills.

(Signed,)

P. L. MACDOUGALL,  
Colonel, A. G. M.

The Honble. the Minister of Militia.

*Estimated expense of proposed Volunteer Camp of Exercise over and above the the appropriate drill pay.*

Transport of 10,000 Volunteers.....	\$20,000.
Pay and allowance of Officers and N. C. Officers.....	25,000.
Rations of 10,000 men for 10 days.....	25,000.
Contingencies.....	10,000.
	\$80,000.

(Signed,)

P. L. MACDOUGALL,  
Colonel, A. G. M.

Ottawa, August 11th, 1866.

21st, AUGUST, 1866.

On a report dated 21st inst., from the Honorable the Minister of Militia, submitting a memorandum from the Adjutant General of Militia on the subject of the compensation by gratuity and pension to be allowed to the Militia men wounded or disabled, or who may be hereafter wounded or disabled, in encountering any hostile invasions of Canada, and to the Widows and children of those who have been killed in battle, or lost their lives from actual service in the field, which memorandum is accompanied by the scale allowed to Her Majesty's Regular Forces :

The Minister of Militia recommends that this scale so far as it applies to Commissioned Officers, their widows and children, be adopted, leaving it open to Your Excellency to consider the expediency of increasing such allowances under special circumstances.

That he considers the scale of compensation by gratuity or pension, as the case may be, for non-commissioned Officers and Privates in the Regular service is altogether too small.

That the Volunteers and Militia are taken from a class generally superior to that which form the great mass of the British Army, and are, in fact, from all ranks in life, and as a body receive higher wages or compensation for their services in civil life than the British soldier would do under similar circumstances. He therefore recommends that 50 per cent. be added to the scale suggested by the Adjutant General for the non-commissioned officers and privates, their widows and children ; reserving the right to Your Excellency to consider special cases.

That in the case of Ensign McEachern, who fell at Ridgeway, he recommends that in addition to the pensions to his widow and children, according to the proposed scale, a gratuity of four hundred dollars be given the former.

He submits that the gallantry displayed by this Officer, his early death, and the fact that he has left a widow and five children, of ages varying from three to twelve years, utterly unprovided for, seem to him, the Minister of Militia, as a sufficient justification for recommending the gratuity above mentioned.

The Committee submit the above several recommendations for Your Excellency's approval, it being understood however that all parties have the option of claiming pensions, under Statute 22 Victoria, Cap. 6., (Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada) instead of under this order.

*Memorandum by the Adjutant General of Militia.*

The Adjutant General has the honor to annex the scale of gratuities and pensions allotted by Her Majesty's regulations to officers and men of the Regular Forces, who have been wounded in action with the enemy, as well as to the widows of officers who may have been either killed in action, or who may have died from the effects of wounds, or from illness contracted in the field.

Also a scale of pensions allotted to non commissioned officers and men who may have been disabled by wounds, or by sickness contracted in the field.

And the Adjutant General has the honor to recommend that the same scale of gratuities and pensions may be adopted for the Militia or Volunteer Militia of Canada, and that the same rates of pension may be awarded to the widows of non-commissioned Officers and men killed in action as are allotted in the annexed scale to the Non-Commissioned officers and men themselves, who are entirely disabled by the effects of wounds or sickness contracted in the field, from earning a livelihood.

(Signed,)

P. L. MACDOUGALL,  
Colonel,

Adjt.-Gen.-Militia.

Ottawa, August 18th, 1866.

The Honble.

The Minister of Militia,  
&c., &c., &c.,  
Ottawa.

The Minister of Militia has the honor to submit a memorandum from the Adjutant General of Militia on the subject of compensation by gratuity and pension to be allowed to the Militia men wounded or disabled, or who may be hereafter wounded or disabled in encountering any hostile invasions of Canada, and to the widows and children of those who have been killed in battle, or lost their lives from actual service in the field.

This memorandum is accompanied by the scale allowed to Her Majesty's Regular Forces.

The undersigned has the honor to recommend that this scale, so far it applies to commissioned officers, their widows and children, be adopted, leaving it open to Your Excellency to consider the expediency of increasing such allowances under special circumstances.

The undersigned considers that the scale of compensation by gratuity or pension, as the case may be, for Non-Commissioned officers and privates in the Regular Service is altogether too small.

The Volunteers and Militia are taken from a class generally superior to that which forms the great mass of the British Army, are in fact from all ranks in life, and as a body receive higher wages or compensation for their services in civil life than the British soldier would do under similar circumstances.



He therefore recommends that fifty per cent be added to the scale suggested by the Adjutant General for the Non-Commissioned officers and privates, their widows and children, reserving the right to Your Excellency to consider special cases.

In the case of Ensign McEachern, who fell at Ridgeway, he recommends that in addition to the pensions to his widow and children, according to the proposed scale a gratuity of four hundred dollars be given to the former.

The gallantry displayed by this officer, his early death and the fact that he has left a widow and five children, of ages varying from three to twelve years, utterly unprovided for, seem to the undersigned as a sufficient justification for recommending the gratuity above mentioned.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

*Rates of Gratuity and Conditions of Pensions to Officers for wounds received in Action.*

Bodily injury, equivalent to loss of eye or limb. { One year's full pay of rank when wounded; in addition a pension to begin one year from date of wound.

Bodily injury, nearly but not quite equivalent to loss of eye or limb. { Gratuity of 18 months full pay—no pension.

Severe wound in action. { In consideration of expense attending cure from three to twelve months full pay—according to merits of case.

*Rates of Pension.*

RANK.	AMOUNT.
Lieutenant Colonel.....	\$1200
Major .....	800
Captain .....	} 400
Assistant Adjutant General.....	
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.....	
Major of Brigade.....	
Surgeon—Staff or Regimental .....	
Paymaster.....	
Lieutenant.....	} 280
Assistant Surgeon.....	
Cornet.....	} 200
Ensign.....	
Regimental Quarter Master.....	

SCALE OF PENSIONS to Widows of Officers if in reduced or needy circumstances.

RANK OF OFFICERS.	Special Pensions to Widows of Officers killed in action.	To each child of Officer killed in action.	
	\$ cts.	\$	\$
Lieutenant Colonels..	800 00	72	100
Majors .....	480 00	64	80
Captains.....	250 00	48	64
Paymasters.....		32	56
Lieutenants.....	184 00	32	56
Cornets.....			
Ensigns.....			
Quarter-Master.....			
Staff Officers according to their last Regimental Commissions.....			

NOTE.—The allowances granted to the *sons of Officers* may be continued until they attain the *age of Eighteen*, or are otherwise previously provided for, and those to the *Daughters* may be continued until they *marry* or attain the *age of twenty-one*, whichever shall first happen and no longer.

SOLDIER'S PENSIONS.

RANK.	FIRST DEGREE.		SECOND DEGREE.		THIRD DEGREE.		FOURTH DEGREE.	
	Men losing two limbs, or both eyes from wounds, or being so severely wounded as to be totally incapable of earning a livelihood, and to require the assistance and care of some other person.		Men rendered incapable of earning a livelihood, but not requiring the care of another person.		Men able to contribute in a small degree towards a livelihood.		Men able to contribute materially towards a livelihood, although unfit for the ordinary duties of the service.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Sergeant .....	0 50	0 70	0 40	0 60	0 30	0 40	0 20	0 30
Corporal.....	0 40	0 60	0 30	0 40	0 20	0 30	0 15	0 20
Private.....	0 30	0 40	0 20	0 30	0 15	0 20	0 10	0 15

(Signed,)

P. L. MACDOUGALL,

Colonel, A. G. M.

OTTAWA, August 20th, 1866.

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*Memorandum.*

The undersigned has the honor to report that clerical errors have been discovered in the list of the names of persons entitled to receive pensions and gratuities as awarded by the order in Council, dated 25th January, 1867, and as the same may lead to delays in making payments to the persons whose names are not correctly stated, but who are entitled to moneys therein awarded, the following alterations have been made and the accompanying printed list is a correct copy of the original list attached to the order in Council of 25th January, 1867.

- No. 11. The payment for medical attendance is to Dr. Case, instead of Dr. Cahill.
- No. 12. For "Queen's Own," read 13th Battalion.
- No. 18. For private Charles Laysdill, read Charles Lugsden.
- No. 25. For private Lavatt W. Smith, read Laratt W. Smith.
- No. 21. For private Samuel McCeay, read Samuel McCeag.
- No. 69. For private Richard Pattercost, read Richard Pentecost.
- No. 53. For private Eden Forsyth, read Colin Forsyth.
- No. 64. For private James Mitter Stuart, read James Miller Stuart.
- No. 70. The payment for medical attendance is to Dr. Joy, instead of Dr. Jay.
- No. 72. For private John Harbison, read John Harbison.
- No. 73. For private Jordon Thomas, read Jordan Thomas.
- No. 78. The payment for medical attendance is to Dr. Kincaid, instead of Dr. Kinnard.
- No. 82. For private John Spieram, read John Spieran.
- No. 83. For Lieut. John H. Stobo, read Robert H. Stobo. The payment for medical attendance is to Dr. Lapsley, instead of Dr. Langsley.
- Nos. 84 & 86. The payment for medical attendance is to Dr. Lund, instead of Dr. Sewell.
- No. 94. For Queenstown Company, read "Queen's Own."

Respectfully submitted,

W. POWELL,  
Lieut.-Colonel,  
Dep. Adj. General Militia.

Hon. A. Campbell,  
Minister of Militia,  
Ottawa, Feb'y 28th, 1867.

Approved,  
(Signed,) A. Campbell,  
M. of M.

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APRIL, 30th 1867.

On a memorandum, dated 26th April, 1867, from the Hon. the acting Minister of Militia, submitting an accompanying abstract prepared by the Adjutant General of Militia, of supplementary claims on the part of Volunteers, (under authority of the order in Council of 21st August, 1866,) for pension or compensation on account of illness, or injury contracted on actual service during the late lawless invasion of this Province—and recommending that the several amounts specified in the said abstract for pensions, gratuities and Medical attendance, as set down opposite to the names of the claimants respectively be paid. The pensions amounting the first year to \$558, and the amount for compensation and Medical attendance to \$2,292.90.

The Committee advise that the abstract submitted, be approved and the amounts paid as specified therein.

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*Memorandum.*

The Adjutant General of Militia has the honor to forward for the consideration of the Honorable the Minister of Militia, the accompanying supplementary abstract of claims on the part of Volunteers for pension or compensation on account of illness or injury contracted on actual service.

And to recommend respectfully that the same may receive the sanction of the Provincial Government.

(Signed,)

P. L. MACDOUGALL,  
Colonel, A. G. M.

The Hon. Minister of Militia,  
&c., &c., &c.,  
Ottawa.

Montreal, April 20th, 1867.

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*Memorandum.*

The undersigned has the honor to submit herewith the accompanying abstract prepared by the Adjutant General of Militia, of supplementary claims on the part of Volunteers (under authority of the Order in Council of 21st August, 1866,) for pension or compensation on account of illness or injury contracted on actual service, during the late lawless invasion of this Province; and recommending that the several amounts specified in the said abstract for pensions, gratuities and Medical attendance, as set down opposite to the names of the claimants respectively, may be paid.

The pensions amounting the first year to \$558, and the amount for compensation and Medical attendance to \$2,292 90.

Respectfully submitted and recommended.

(Signed,)

A. CAMPBELL,  
M. of M.

Militia Department, Ottawa, April 26th, 1867.

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ABSTRACT of Claims to Pension, &c.

Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Report of Prin. Med. Officer.	Class.	Recommendations by the Adjutant General.
1 York Rifles .....	Private ..	Chas. T. Robertson..	Permanently unfit for service or usual occupation. ....	.....	Was recommended in the first summary of claims sanctioned by the Executive Council, for a pension of 20 cents a day from 1st July. This proves to be utterly insufficient. Recommended for a gratuity of \$50, for a pension of \$110 per annum from 1st July, 1866, and that \$81 be paid on his account to the Imperial Purveyor's Department, for charges incurred while in Hospital.
2 Lacan Company.....	do .....	Thos. H. Hodgins..	Died from disease contracted on service.....	.....	Pension of \$110 to widow, and of \$27 to each of three children until they respectively attain the disqualifying age, from May 1st, 1867. Also, \$32.50 for medical attendant.
3 Stratford Rifles.....	do .....	Samuel Gillespie.....	Sickness contracted on service.....	.....	\$80 for himself, to include all charges for nursing, &c. \$20 to Dr. Johnson, Medical attendant.
4 Brockville Rifles.....	do .....	John Mulvaney .....	Died from disease contracted at Camp at Cornwall.....	.....	Gratuity to his Father of \$53.25 (representing 71 day's pay).
5 Queen's Own Rifles .....	Corporal ..	John Connor .....	Died from disease contracted on service.....	.....	Was granted a pension of 35 cents a day. Has since died. Recommended that in place of the above pension the usual Widow's pension of \$110 per annum be granted to his mother, Mary Connor, commencing from 17th February, 1867.
6 St. John's Troop of Cavalry	Trooper.....	A. H. Marchand .....	Fatal disease contracted on service .....	.....	Gratuity of \$50. Pension of \$110, to commence 1st July, 1866. Medical expenses, \$175 to Dr. Wight.
7 Prince of Wales' Regt.....	Private.....	Robert Martin.....	Died from disease contracted on service.....	.....	\$110 per annum to be paid to his father.
8 26th Middlesex .....	do .....	Wm. Newell.....	Unfit for usual occupation for six weeks.....	.....	\$50 to medical attendant, Dr. McCallum. Compensation 6 weeks, \$33. Dr. Somerville, \$10.

(Signed,) P L. MACDOUGALL,  
Colonel, A. G. M.

MONTREAL, April 20, 1867.

ABSTRACT of Claims to Pensions, &c.

Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Report of Prin. Med. Officer.	Class.	Recommendations by the Adjutant General.
1 Ottawa Battalion.....	Corporal..	Maurice Flynn.....	Loss of time for 15 months from disease contracted on service....	.....	\$250 as compensation, \$47 Hospital expenses, \$18 board, &c. Applicant to be examined at the end of 12 months.
2 16th Battalion.....	Private..	Elwin Peterson.....	Loss of time for 42 days from disease contracted on service....	.....	Compensation, \$31.50 (42 days at 75c).
3 do .....	do .....	George Tuttle .....	Died from disease contracted on service.....	.....	\$84 to his father, Thos. Tuttle, for maintenance. Medical account, \$40.50.
4 do .....	do .....	John Tuttle.....	Loss of time for six months from disease contracted on service....	.....	Compensation, \$110, Medical account, \$33.50.
5 do .....	Sergeant..	J. C. North .....	Loss of time, 6 weeks, from disease contracted on service....	.....	Compensation, \$42 (42 days at \$1 per day). Medical account, \$13.25.
6 do .....	Private.....	Wellington Philips..	Loss of time, 42 days, from disease contracted on service....	.....	Compensation, \$31.50 (42 days at 75cts.) Medical account, \$0.
7 do .....	Corporal..	W. J. Hollingsworth	Loss of time, 42 days, from disease contracted on service....	.....	Compensation, \$35.70 (42 days at 85 cts. per day). Medical attendance, \$15.50.
8 do .....	Sergeant..	W. H. Clapp .....	Loss of time, 197 days, from disease contracted on service....	.....	Compensation, \$197 (197 days at \$1 per day).
9 do .....	Private....	James Handley .....	Loss of time, 42 days, from disease contracted on service....	.....	Compensation, \$31.50 (42 days at 75cets.) Medical account, \$8.75.
10 do .....	Corporal..	James Minaker.....	Loss of time, 42 days, from disease contracted on service....	.....	Compensation, \$35.70 (42 days at 85cets.) Medical account, \$12.
11 do .....	Private.....	Christo. Goldsmith..	Died from disease contracted on service.....	.....	Compensation, \$21 (loss of time from 18th June to 15th July), to his father, John J. Goldsmith. Medical account, \$26.50.
12 do .....	do .....	John Ackerman .....	Loss of time, 62 days, from disease contracted on service....	.....	Compensation, \$46.50. (Loss of time from 19th June to 20th August). Medical account, \$6.
13 do .....	Captain ..	M. Werden.....	Loss of time, 6 weeks, from disease contracted on service....	.....	Compensation, \$100. Medical account, \$24.50.

14 Victoria Rifles.....	Private....	James Douglas.....	Loss of time, 2 months, from disease contracted on service....	.....	Compensation, \$45, (two months at 75cts per day.) Expenses \$80. Medical account \$10.
15 Stratford Rifles.....	do	Samuel Gillespie.....	Loss of time, 38 days, from disease contracted on service....	.....	Compensation \$28.50 (38 days at 75cts.) Medical account, \$30.
16 Drumbo Infantry Co. ....	do	John Cockburn.....	Loss of time, 40 days, from disease contracted on service....	.....	Compensation \$30 (40 days at 75cts.) Medical attendance \$30.
17 Royal Light Infantry .....	Corporal...	Thos. McIntosh.....	Loss of time, 152 days, from disease contracted on service....	.....	\$100. Payment in full of compensation.
18 Stratford Rifle Company..	Bugler.....	John Dearlove.....	Loss of time, 49 days, from disease contracted on service....	.....	Compensation \$36.75 (49 days at 75cts.)

(Signed,)

P. L. MACDOUGALL,  
Colonel, A. G. M.

Montreal, April 20th, 1867.

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 FEBRUARY 1st, 1868.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Militia, dated 23th January, 1868, the Committee advise that the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200,) be paid to William H. Hurley, for losses sustained by him on Indian Island, (New Brunswick,) on the 26th April, 1866, by his property being burned by the Fenians, the said amount being already included in the Estimates of 1867-8, on which the vote of appropriation was based.

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 13TH MARCH, 1868.

The Committee have had before them the despatch, dated 22nd February, 1868, from His Grace the Secretary of State for the Colonies, respecting the expediency of dispensing this year with manning from vessels of war in the St. Lawrence, any steamers hired by the Canadian Government, and of decreasing the naval force in that River.

The Honorable the Minister of Militia reports that, as from information in the possession of the Canadian Government, it appears that the Fenian organization in the United States has not only not ceased to exist, but is being actively carried on, and that some future invasion of Canadian soil is contemplated by them, he does not consider that a reduction of the naval force in the St. Lawrence should at present take place; but he deems it necessary that the gunboats should, on the opening of the navigation, continue to be manned as heretofore.

The Committee concur in opinion with the Minister of Militia, and submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

(Copy.)

OTTAWA, March 12th, 1868.

On the despatch of His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, relative to the naval force on the North American Station, the undersigned has the honor to report, that, as from information in the possession of the Canadian Government, it appears that the Fenian organization in the United States has not only not ceased to exist, but is being actively carried on, and that some future invasion of the Canadian soil is contemplated by them, he does not consider that a reduction of the naval force on that Station should at present take place, but he deems it necessary that the gunboats should, on the opening of navigation, continue to be manned as heretofore.

(Signed,)

GEO. ET. CARTIER.

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*The Duke of Buckingham to Viscount Monck.*

(Copy.)

DOWNING STREET, 22nd February, 1868.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit to Your Lordship, for your information, the enclosed copies of a letter from the Admiralty, and of the answer which I have caused to be returned to the same, on the question of the reduction of the force on the West Indian and North American command, and of dispensing this year with manning from vessels of war in the St. Lawrence any steamers hired by the Canadian Government.

You will perceive that I have not thought a reduction of the force on the Station advisable.

With respect to manning any steamers which may be hired by the Canadian Government, and to the naval force in the St. Lawrence, I shall be glad to receive Your Lordship's opinion.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

BUCKINGHAM &amp; CHANDOS.

Governor,

The Right Honble. Viscount Monck.



(Copy.) *Lord Lennox to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.*

Immediate.

ADMIRALTY, 17th February, 1868.

SIR,—I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that their Lordships have in contemplation a reduction of the ships on the North American and West Indian Station, and that they have grave doubts as to the necessity of sending a large Frigate and Corvette to the St. Lawrence, (as in the year 1866 and 1867) as well as to the expediency of sending crews from the former ship to man hired steamers for the Canadian Government.

My Lords desire me to request you will submit this question for the consideration of His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, and if he is of opinion that the services of the Frigate can be spared, my Lords would order her back to this country; but they would be prepared to send a Ship of War to Montreal, if that course is still considered necessary for the ensuing year.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

HENRY G. LENNOX.

The Under Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office.

(Copy.) *Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office, to Secretary to Admiralty.*

DOWNING STREET, 22nd February, 1868.

SIR,—I am directed by the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, upon a reduction of the ships on the North American and West Indian Station, and as to the necessity of sending both a Frigate and a Corvette to the St. Lawrence, and also as to manning from the former ship steamers to be hired by the Canadian Government.

I am desired, in reply, to request that you will convey to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, His Grace's opinion that there is not such a change in the state of affairs in North America as to justify a reduction of naval forces on that Station; but I am to state that His Grace will consult the Governor General of Canada, as to the necessity of manning gunboats on the opening of navigation.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

F. ROGERS.

The Secretary  
To the Admiralty,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.) *Lord Monck to Sir F. Bruce.*

His Excellency,  
The Hon. Sir F. Bruce.

OTTAWA, 21st June, 1866.

SIR,—Referring to my letter of the 13th instant, I have the honor to transmit a copy of a letter from Lt.-Colonel Earle, enclosing further explanations from Major Nixon, of the Rifle Brigade, Captain Hallows, 25th Regt., and Captain McDougall, commanding the Royal Guides, in regard to their proceedings at St. Armand, on the 9th and 10th instant.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

MONCK.

17TH SEPTEMBER, 1866

The Hon. the Minister of Militia having reported that in consequence of the rumor prevailing of renewed attempts being made by the Fenians to invade this country, he is of opinion that it is desirable that a camp of exercise, similar to that now existing at Thorold should be established on the Lower Canada Frontier, on a site to be hereafter selected; the Committee submit their concurrence in that opinion, and accordingly advise:

That a Volunteer Camp be formed on the Lower Canada Frontier, on a site to be approved by Your Excellency, as Commander-in-Chief.

That the Camp consist of one thousand to twelve hundred Volunteers, to be formed with as little delay as possible.

That the Camp be continued by reliefs, until about the third week in October, each relief to be continued in Camp ten days.

That the Non-Commissioned officers and men be paid for their camp duties, the sum allotted for their sixteen days annual drill, and the camp service to be in lieu of the annual drill.

FEBRUARY 28th, 1867.

On a memorandum, dated 28th February, 1867, from the Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, U. C., reporting that clerical errors have been discovered in the list of the names of persons entitled to receive pensions and gratuities as awarded by the Order in Council, dated 25th January, 1867, and as the same may lead to delays in making payments to the persons whose names are not correctly stated, but who are entitled to money therein awarded, the following alterations have been made, viz:

No. 11.—The payment for medical attendance is to "Dr. Case," instead of "Dr. Cahill."

No. 12.—For "Queen's Own," read "13th Battalion."

No. 18.—For "private Charles Lugsdill," read "Charles Lugsden."

No. 21.—For "private Saml. McCeag," read "Samuel McCeag."

No. 25.—For "private Lavatt W. Smith," read "Laratt W. Smith."

No. 53.—For "private Eden Forsyth," read "Colin Forsyth."

No. 64.—For "private Jas. Mitter Stuart," read "Jas. Miller Stuart."

No. 69.—For "private Richd. Pattecourt," read "Richard Penticost."

No. 70.—The payment for medical attendance is to "Dr. Joy," instead "Dr. Jay."

No. 72.—For "private John Harlison," read "John Harbison."

No. 73.—For "private Jordon Thomas," read "Jordan Thomas."

No. 78.—The payment for medical attendance is to "Doctor Kincaid," instead of "Dr. Kinnaird."

No. 82.—For "private John Speiram," read "John Speiran."

No. 83.—For "Lieut. John H. Stobo," read "Robert H. Stobo."

The payment for medical attendance is to "Doctor Lapsley," instead of "Dr. Langsley."

No. 84 & 86.—The payment for medical attendance is to "Doctor Lund," instead of "Doctor Sewell."

No. 94.—For "Queenstown Company," read "Queen's Own"

The Committee, on the recommendation of the Honorable the Acting Minister of Militia, advise that the above corrections be made in the list approved by Your Excellency in Council on 25th January, 1867.

*Lord Monck to Sir F. Bruce.*

(Copy)

OTTAWA, 13th June, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit for communication to the Secretary of State of the United States, copies of a letter and enclosures from the Military Secretary to the Lieut.

General Commanding, from which it appears that no portion of our troops, so far as is known to the Officers whose reports I enclose, entered upon the United States territory without the express permission of the Officers of the United States Army in charge at the different points, nor were any prisoners made by our forces on the soil of the United States.

You will observe that further reports on the subjects have been called for from other Officers, copies of which I will transmit to you as soon as I shall have received them.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

MONCK.

His Excellency Sir F. Bruce.

— —

(Copy.)

*Earl Granville to Sir John Young.*

Canada.—No. 72.

DOWNING STREET, 23rd April, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, for your consideration, and for that of your responsible advisers, a copy of a despatch which has been received through the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, enclosing a petition from Mr. John Shiels, a citizen of the United States, residing in the State of Maine, praying for compensation on account of the losses he sustained through the burning of a store on Indian Island, in New Brunswick, by a band of Fenians on the night of April 20th, 1866.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) (For Earl Granville,)

FREDERICK ROGERS.

Governor General, the Right Honorable  
Sir J. Young, Bart, G.C.B.,  
&c., &c., &c.

— —

*Mr. Thornton to the Earl of Clarendon.*

WASHINGTON, March 15th, 1869.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, copies of a letter which I have received from Mr. Murray, Her Majesty's Consul at Portland, enclosing a petition from Mr. John Shiels, a citizen of the United States, residing at Eastport, in the State of Maine, praying that he may be indemnified for losses sustained by him from the burning of a store on the night of April 20th, 1866, by a band of Fenians who crossed over from Eastport to Indian Island, in the Province of New Brunswick for that purpose.

I know nothing more of this case than what is furnished by Mr. Murray, nor have I any means of obtaining further information upon the subject.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

E. THORNTON.

The Earl of Clarendon, K. G.,  
&c., &c., &c.

— —

(Copy.)

*Mr. Consul Murray to Mr. Thornton.*

BRITISH CONSULATE,

Portland, March 11th, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward to you the accompanying petition from Mr. John Shiels, a citizen of the United States, residing at Eastport, Maine, to be indemnified for losses sustained by him from the burning of a store on the night of the 20th of April, 1866,

by a band of Fenians, who crossed over from Eastport to Indian Island, in the Province of New Brunswick, for that purpose.

The value of the property consumed according to the enclosed schedule, is stated to be \$2,315 25, United States currency, and consisted principally of spirits. Mr. Shiels gives us a reason for having delayed forwarding this petition until now, that as the store belonged to a British subject, Mr. H. Horton of St. John, N. B., he had sent his claim for compensation to him to be presented to the proper authorities, but that either through "the neglect of the said H. Horton, or his Attorneys, the said claim was never presented, or brought before the notice of the British Government, which fact your petitioner has only recently become acquainted with."

In support of this claim Mr. John Bolton, Member of the Dominion Parliament, writes to Mr. Vice Consul Ker, "that he has every reason to believe the claim is a just one, and I shall be glad to know that you can assist Mr. Shiels in presenting his claim through the proper channel."

Mr. Vice Consul Ker, himself states:—"From what I know of Mr. Shiels, I do not think he would put in a claim for losses he had not sustained, and I have no doubt but that he had a quantity of goods destroyed by the fire referred to, and I have no reason to doubt the veracity of the persons whose affidavits he refers to in his petition."

This petition of Mr. Shiels was presented to me some days ago by Mr. Bion Bradbury a well known politician here, and who is greatly interested in affairs at Eastport; but it having been reported to me that Mr. Shiels had shown strong Fenian proclivities at that time and place, I thought it proper to write to Mr. Vice Consul Ker for information upon this subject. Mr. Ker replies, in a letter which I have the honor to transmit, that it was a nephew of Mr. Shiels' who was the person alluded to by my informant.

I have, &c., (Signed,)

HENRY JOHN MURRAY.

E. Thornton, Esquire, C. B.,  
&c., &c., &c.

Consul.

**SCHEDULE A.**

AMOUNT of loss sustained by John Shiels, by the burning of Mr. Robert Burns' Store on Indian Island, on the night of 20th April, 1866.

	N. B. Currency.		
2 Casks Alcohol.....	490	00	
Expense do .....	4	00	
1 Cask B. Whiskey.....	384	00	
1 Cask H. Gin, 92 gallons.....	184	00	
½ Cask Gin, 38 do .....	76	00	
1 Cask Gin, Baston, 110 gallons.....	220	00	
½ Cask Brandy, 34 do .....	144	00	
4 Cases Gin .....	36	00	
2 Cases Brandy.....	26	00	
11 Oil Barrels.....	16	50	
169 Fish Barrels .....	169	00	
Stock for 50 or 60 more.....	30	00	
283 Fish Boxes 4 .....	11	32	
9 Casks to Salt Fish in.....	18	00	
17 Tubs do do .....	17	00	
6 Brass Fawcets.....	12	00	
Cooper Tools.....	40	00	
Pump and Measures.....	8	00	
11,000 H. Sticks.....	44	00	
Counter, Scale and other things.....	25	00	
\$35 money in drawer at the time.....	35	00	
2 Half Chests of Tea.....	53	00	
1 Box Tobacco.....	69	60	
29 Gallons S. Whiskey.....	87	00	
½ Cask Port Wine.....	115	50	
			2,315 52
			578 88
Less 25 per cent for N. B. Currency.....			1,736 64
			English Money.

(Copy.)

Your petitioner, John Shiels, of Eastport in the County of Washington and State of Maine, respectfully represents, that in the spring of the year, 1866, he occupied a store on Indian Island, in the Province of New Brunswick, belonging to Henry Horton of St. John, New Brunswick, as a wholesale Liquor and Grocery Store, Fish Store and Cooperage, and had in said store a stock of liquors, groceries and other articles appertaining to his business.

That on the night of the 20th day of April, A. D., 1866, a band of Fenians who had their headquarters in Eastport, in the State of Maine, landed at said Indian Island and set fire to the store of Robert Burns of said Eastport, which store was adjacent to the store occupied by your petitioner, and the flames communicating from the said store of Robert Burns to the store occupied by your petitioner, the latter, with its contents belonging to your petitioner was destroyed.

That at the time of the destruction of said store there was therein a stock of liquors, groceries and cooper's stock belonging to your petitioner which was entirely destroyed by said fire, a schedule of the amount and value of which is hereto annexed, marked A to which reference may be made.

And your petitioner further says, that shortly after the destruction of his goods as aforesaid, he sent his claim for damages, to the said Henry Horton, to be presented by him to the proper authorities, but that either through the neglect of the said Henry Horton or his Attorneys, the said claim was never presented or brought before the notice of the British Government, which fact your petitioner has only recently become acquainted with.

And your petitioner in support of his said claim, begs leave to call your attention to the affidavits hereunto annexed.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that an investigation may be made into his claim, and for such relief as may be deemed just and equitable in the premises.

(Signed,)

JOHN SHIELS.

Eastport, Maine, Feb. 1st, 1869.

(Copy.)

I, William H. Hurley of Indian Island, in the County of Charlotte and British Province of New Brunswick, Clerk, having been first duly sworn, do upon oath depose and say, that I am thirty-nine years of age, and that I acted as Clerk for John Shiels at the store occupied by him on said Indian Island, from the month of July, A. D., 1865, to the 20th day of April, A. D., 1866.

That on the night of the said 20th day of April, A. D., 1866, said store being then owned by one Henry Horton of St. John, New Brunswick, and occupied by the said John Shiels as a wholesale liquor store, grocery, fish Store and cooperage, was destroyed by fire, the flames having communicated from the store of Robert Burns, which was set on fire by a band of Fenians who made their headquarters at Eastport, Maine.

That this deponent has carefully examined the schedule annexed to the petition of the said John Shiels for reimbursement and that according to his best knowledge and belief, the articles set forth in said schedule were in said store at the time it was destroyed by fire as aforesaid, and were destroyed in said fire, and that the prices annexed to said articles were fair and just prices, in the currency of the United States of America, of said articles at the time of their destruction.

The knowledge of this deponent is derived from the fact that he had charge of said store, kept the key thereof, and was in said store every day up to the time when the same was destroyed.

(Signed,)

WILLIAM H. HURLEY,  
State of Maine,  
County of Washington,  
February 1, A. D., 1869.

Subscribed and sworn before me,

(Signed,)

JOHN H. FRENCH,  
Justice of the Peace.

I, John Ray, of Indian Island in the County of Charlotte and British Province of New Brunswick, having been first duly sworn, do upon oath depose and say, that I am 50 years of age; that about the month of July, A. D. 1865, I acted as Agent of Hy. Horton, of St. John, New Brunswick, in letting his store, situated on said Indian Island, to John Shiels, of Eastport in the State of Maine, who occupied and used said store as a wholesale liquor and grocery store, fish store and coöperage. That said store, belonging to said Horton, and its contents belonging to said Shiels, were destroyed by fire on the night of the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1866, the flames having communicated from the store of Robert Burns, which was set on fire by a band of Fenians, who made their headquarters at said Eastport.

That I was in the habit of going into said store frequently, and was in said store a day or two before it was burnt; that I have examined the schedule marked A, annexed to the petition of the said John Shiels, and according to the best of my recollection and judgment, said articles were in said store the last time I was in said store, and their value was therein stated. Of most of the articles set forth in said schedule, I have a distinct recollection upon reading said schedule over.

(Signed,)

JOHN RAY.

State of Maine,

County of Washington,

February 1, A. D. 1869

Subscribed and sworn to before me,

(Signed,)

JOHN H. FRENCH.

Justice of the Peace.

(Copy.)

*Francis Clare Ford to Lord Monck.*

WASHINGTON, 26th Decr., 1867.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, for Your Lordship's information, copy of a despatch that has reached me this day from Her Majesty's acting Consul at Chicago, relative to certain contemplated insurrectionary movements on the part of Fenians.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

FRANCIS CLARE FORD.

His Excellency

The Viscount Monck,

&amp;c, &amp;c., &amp;c.

(Copy.)

*Mr. Wilkins to Mr. Ford.*

BRITISH CONSULATE,

Chicago, 21st December, 1867.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that a Mr. Peter J. Goss, a native of Montreal, but of Irish parentage, who has been for some time past residing in Chicago, has called upon me and stated that there exists in the large cities of the West, a large number of Fenians, whose aims are being directed to a raid upon Canada, so soon as the ice will permit a large body of men to cross the river St. Lawrence.

Their determination is to release the Fenian prisoners at Kingston as soon as possible, at all events to effect that object by the 22nd February next. The place of attack is not yet determined upon, but the intention is to cross somewhere between Gananoque and Matilda, probably in separate bodies; to attain this purpose, arms are being collected at Malone (New York), where already they have a large quantity, to which continual additions are being made, and the probability is that they aim at the destruction of the Grand Trunk Railroad, and the Canals below Prescott.

My informant represents that most liberal offers have been made to him to join the Fenian party, and act as a travelling agent through Canada, with abundant means at his command, to secure the co-operation there of parties favorable to the movement, and a handsome remuneration, personally, for his services; he states that the principal movers in this plot are men of large means and influence; that he refused to join the party solely on account of their designs upon an inoffensive neighboring country, that his object in conveying to me this information, is alone caused by the desire to save the effusion of blood, and not with the hope or expectation of reward, his only stipulation being that I should be careful that none of the party here should know that he had betrayed their confidence.

Mr. Goss seems fully to believe that an attempt in the manner stated will be made on Canada, and has promised to convey any further information which he may receive on this subject, either to me or to Her Majesty's Consul at New Orleans, at which place he stated it was his intention to spend the balance of the winter.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

FRANCIS WILKINS.

Francis Clare Ford, Esq.

(Copy.)

Lord Monck to Mr. Ford.

OTTAWA, January 3rd, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your despatch of Decr. 26th, transmitting a copy of a letter from Mr. Consul Wilkins, of Chicago, respecting an attack on Canada, alleged to be contemplated by Fenian conspirators.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

MONCK.

F. Clare Ford, Esq.,  
Washington.

ANNO VICESIMO OCTAVO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ:

CAP. I.

*An Act for the prevention and repression of outrages in violation of the Peace on the frontier of this Province, and for other purposes.*

[Assented to February, 1865.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the due security of the Peace and tranquillity of this Province by temporary enactment: Therefore, Her Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. When and so often as the Governor of this Province shall have reason to believe from information given to him or to the Secretary of the Province, in writing, by any person subscribing his or her name and address thereto, that for the preservation of the peace and tranquillity of this Province it is expedient to remove therefrom any alien or aliens who may be in this Province, or who may hereafter arrive therein, it shall be lawful for the Governor by order under his hand to be published in the *Canada Gazette*, to direct that any such alien or aliens, who may be within this Province, or who may hereafter arrive therein, shall depart this Province, within a time limited in such order; and, if any such alien shall knowingly and wilfully disobey such order;

Power to Governor to order aliens to depart this Province.

If aliens willfully refuse to obey such order.

der, they may be committed to gaol, until taken in charge for the purpose of being sent out of the Province.

Penalty on aliens disobeying such order:

Aliens on neglecting to obey order may be given in charge by warrant of Governor to be conveyed out of the Province.

If in the winter season.

Where any alien shall allege any excuse for not complying with order, Governor in Council to judge of sufficiency of the same.

Governor shall cause a summary of matters alleged against alien to be delivered to him, &c.

Judges may admit aliens to Bail in all cases if they see sufficient cause.

refuse or neglect to pay due obedience to such order, or shall be found in this Province, contrary to such order, after such publication thereof as aforesaid, and after the expiration of the time limited in such order, it shall be lawful for the Governor or for any Justice of the Peace, to cause every such alien to be arrested and to be committed to the common gaol of the county, district or place where he or she shall be so arrested, there to remain, without bail or mainprize, until he or she shall be taken in charge for the purpose of being sent out of the Province, under the authority hereinafter given.

2. Every such alien so knowingly and wilfully refusing or neglecting to pay due obedience to any such order as aforesaid, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof, shall, at the discretion of the court, be adjudged to suffer imprisonment for any term, not exceeding one month for the first offence and not exceeding twelve months for the second and any subsequent offence.

3. It shall be lawful for the Governor in any case in which any alien shall be found in this Province after the expiration of the time limited in such order, and whether he or she shall or shall not have been arrested or committed for refusal or neglect to obey such order, or convicted of such refusal or neglect, and either before or after such alien shall have suffered the punishment inflicted for the same, by warrant under his hand and seal, to give such alien in charge to any person or persons to whom he shall think proper to direct such warrant in order to such alien being conveyed out of the Province, and such alien shall be so conveyed accordingly; Provided always that in case such alien shall be taken in charge as aforesaid, after the close of the navigation of the River Saint Lawrence in the winter, and before its opening in the spring, then, and in any such case the said alien may, should the Governor see fit, be detained in safe custody until one month after the opening of such navigation; And provided further, that where such alien (not having been convicted as aforesaid) shall allege any excuse for not complying with such order, or any reason why the same should not be enforced, or why further time should be allowed him or her for complying therewith, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, to judge of the sufficiency of such excuse or reason, and to allow or disallow the same either absolutely or on such condition as he shall think fit; and where such alien shall be in custody under such warrant of the Governor, the person in whose custody he or she shall be, forthwith upon it being signified to him that such excuse or reason is alleged by such alien, shall make known the same to the Governor, who, upon receiving such notification, or in any case in which he shall be informed that any such excuse or reason is alleged by or on behalf of any alien to quit the Province, shall forthwith suspend the execution of such Warrant until the matter can be enquired into and determined by the Governor in Council; and such alien, if in custody under such warrant, shall remain in such custody, or if not in custody, may be given in charge by any such Warrant as aforesaid, and shall remain in custody until the determination thereon shall be made known, unless in the meantime the Governor shall consent to or the Governor in Council shall make order for the release of such alien, either with or without security; Provided always, that the Governor shall cause to be delivered to such alien, in writing, a general summary of the matters alleged against him or her, and shall allow him or her reasonable time to prepare his or her defence; and it shall be lawful for him or her to summon and examine upon oath witnesses before the said Governor in Council, and to be heard before them by himself or herself, or his or her Counsel, in support of the excuse or reason by him or her alleged.

4. In every case in which power is given by this Act to commit any alien to Gaol without Bail or Mainprize, it shall be lawful for any Justice of any of Her Majesty's Superior Courts in this Province, if upon application made he shall see sufficient cause to admit such person to bail, he or she



giving sufficient security for his or her appearance to answer the matters alleged against him or her.

5. Where any alien who shall have been committed under this Act to remain until he or she shall be taken in charge for the purpose of being sent out of the Province, shall not be sent out of the Province within one month after such commitment, or when taken in charge after the closing of the navigation of the river St. Lawrence as aforesaid then within one month after the opening of such navigation, it shall in every such case be lawful for any of the Justices of any of Her Majesty's Superior Courts in this Province or for any Police Magistrate or any Recorder of a City, or for any two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in any part of the Province, or for any Judge of the Sessions of the Peace in Lower Canada, upon application made to him or them by or on behalf of the person so committed, and upon proof made to him or them that reasonable notice of the intention to make such application had been given to the Governor, according to his or their discretion, to order the person so committed to be continued in or discharged out of custody.

Where alien shall not have been sent out of the Province within certain period after commitment, Judges, &c., empowered, where application has been made, to continue in or discharge such alien out of custody.

6. Nothing in the preceding clauses of this Act shall affect any alien, under the age of fourteen years, or who shall have been residing within this Province for five years next before the passing of this Act.

7. If any person shall within this Province begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for, or shall within this Province engage, aid or assist, or procure another person or other persons to engage, aid or assist in the beginning or setting on foot, or in the providing or preparing the means for, any military expedition, raid or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any Foreign State, or against the lives, liberties or properties of any one or more of the inhabitants of any territory or dominions of any Foreign State, with whom Her Majesty is at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding three years.

Punishment for setting on foot or aiding or assisting an expedition against a Friendly Power.

8. It shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace upon request in writing of the Attorney General or Solicitor General of Upper Canada, or of any County Attorney in Upper Canada, or of the Attorney General or Solicitor General of Lower Canada, in Lower Canada, (or for any Recorder of a City or Police Magistrate in this Province, or for any Judge of the Sessions of the Peace in Lower Canada, without such request,) to cause to be seized and detained any vessel manifestly built or arranged or fitted out for warlike purposes and about to depart this Province, of which the cargo shall principally consist of arms or munitions of war, when the number of men shipped on board or other circumstances, shall render it probable that such vessel is intended to be employed to cruise or commit hostilities upon the subjects, citizens or property of any Foreign State with which Her Majesty is at peace, and also to cause to be seized and detained any vessel or any arms or munitions of war, which may be provided or prepared for any military expedition, raid or enterprise against the territory or dominions of any Foreign State with which Her Majesty is at peace, and to retain possession of the same until the decision of the Governor be had thereon, or until the same shall be released as herein after directed.

Vessels armed for hostilities against a Friendly Power or arms, &c., may be seized.

9. Any Sheriff, Collector of Customs, County Attorney, Police Magistrate, or Recorder of a City in this Province, any Judge of the Sessions of the Peace in Lower Canada, or any Field Officer or Captain of Her Majesty's Service, or any Field Officer or Captain of the Volunteer Militia Force, or of the Service Militia (such Field Officer or Captain of the Volunteer Militia Force or of the Service Militia being at the time on Actual Service,) or any other person specially empowered for the purpose by the Governor, shall be and he is hereby authorized and required to seize or cause to be seized any vessel or vehicle, and all arms or munitions of war about to pass the frontier of this Province for any place within any Foreign State, where the character

Sheriffs, &c., required to seize any vessel, &c., and arms, &c., about to pass the frontier of Canada for any place within a Foreign State, where there is

probable cause to believe that said vessel, &c., and arms, &c. are intended to be employed in carrying on a military expedition against any Foreign State, at Peace with Her Majesty, and detain such vessel, &c.,

Proviso.

Officer making such seizures shall apply to Superior or County Judges, &c., for a warrant to be granted on oath, &c., to justify the detention of the property seized.

Owner of property seized may file his petition to Superior or County Courts, &c., where seizure made; and power given to Courts to try cases, &c.

Whenever the officer, shall have obtained a warrant for the detention of property seized, or the claimant shall not have obtained its restoration by petition, claimant may file a bond, &c.  
Proviso.

of the vessel or vehicle and the quantity of arms and munitions of war or other circumstances shall furnish probable cause to believe that the said vessel or vehicle, arms or munitions of war, are intended to be employed by the owner or owners thereof, or any other person or persons, in carrying on any military expedition, raid, enterprise or operations, within the territory or dominions of any Foreign State with whom Her Majesty is at peace, and detain the same until the decision of the Governor be had for the restoration of the same, or until such property shall be discharged by the judgment of a Court of competent jurisdiction; provided that in case such seizure shall be made by a Police Magistrate, Recorder of a City or Judge of the Sessions of the Peace, he shall, with due diligence, issue his warrant to justify the detention of the property so seized, on an oath or affirmation in the manner required by the next section of this Act.

10. It shall be the duty of any Officer, other than a Police Magistrate, Recorder of a City in this Province, or Judge of the Sessions of the Peace in Lower Canada, making any seizure under the ninth section of this Act, to make application with due diligence to any one of the Justices of any of the Superior Courts of this Province, or to any Police Magistrate or to the Judge of the County Court of the County in which such seizure may be made, or to the Recorder of any City, in which the seizure may be made, or to any Judge of the Sessions of the Peace in Lower Canada, for a warrant to justify the detention of the property so seized, which warrant shall be granted only on oath or affirmation shewing that there is probable cause for believing that the property so seized is intended to be used in a manner contrary to the provisions of this Act, and if no such warrant shall be issued within ten days after any such seizure, the said property shall be restored to the owner, but if such warrant shall be issued, then the property seized shall be detained by the officer until the Governor shall order it to be restored, or until discharged by due course of law.

11. The owner or claimant of any property seized under the eighth and ninth sections of this Act in Upper Canada, may file his petition, setting forth the facts of the case, in any of the Superior Courts in Upper Canada, or in the County Court of the County in which such seizure was made; and the owner or claimant of any property seized under the said sections in Lower Canada may file his petition in the Superior Court or Circuit Court of Lower Canada, setting forth the facts of the case, and thereupon such Court shall proceed with all convenient despatch, after causing due notice to be given to the officer making such seizure, to decide upon the said case, and order restoration of the property, unless it shall appear that the seizure was authorized by this Act; and the Superior, Circuit and County Courts shall have jurisdiction, and are hereby vested with full power and authority to try and determine all cases which may arise under the said sections of this Act; and in Upper Canada all issues of fact, arising under it shall be decided by a Jury, in the manner now provided by law.

12. Whenever the officer making any seizure under the ninth clause of this Act shall have applied for and obtained a warrant for the detention of the property, or the claimant shall have filed a petition for its restoration and failed to obtain it, it shall and may be lawful for the claimant or owner to file with the officer a bond to the amount of double the value of the property so seized and detained, with at least two sureties, to be approved by the judge granting the warrant or refusing restoration, with a condition that the property when restored shall not be used or employed by the owner or owners thereof, or by any other person or persons with his or their privity, in carrying on any such military expedition, raid, enterprise or operations as aforesaid, and thereupon the said officer, so detaining the said property, shall restore the same to the owner or claimant thus giving bond; Provided that such restoration shall not prevent seizure from being again made, in case there may

exist fresh cause to apprehend a new violation of any of the provisions of this Act.

13. It shall not be necessary to lay the venue in any prosecution under this Act in the County or District where the offence was committed, but the information may be laid and the offence may be tried in any County or District in this Province.

Venue may be laid in any County or District.

14. It shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace upon request in writing of the Attorney General or Solicitor General of Upper Canada, or of any County Attorney in Upper Canada, or of the Attorney General or Solicitor General of Lower Canada, or for any Judge of the Sessions of the Peace in Lower Canada, or for any Recorder of a City or Police Magistrate in this Province, without such request and upon information upon oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, that he or they believe that any arms or munitions of war are, for the purpose of being employed in any military expedition, raid, enterprise or hostile operations beyond the frontier of this Province, or for any purpose dangerous to the public peace within this Province, in the possession of any person or persons, or in any house or place, or that any person or persons is or are concerned or engaged in the manufacture of any arms or munitions of war, to issue his warrant to any Constable or other Peace Officer to search for and seize such arms or munitions of war, in the possession of any such person or in any such house or place; and it shall be lawful for any such Constable or other Peace Officer, acting under any such warrant or any other person or persons in his or their aid or assistance, to search for and seize any such arms, or munitions of war being in the possession of any such person, or in any such house or place as aforesaid; and in case admission into such house or place shall be refused or not obtained within a reasonable time after it shall have been demanded, to enter by force, by day or by night, into every such house or place whatsoever, and to detain or cause to be detained in safe custody, in such place as the said Justice of the Peace or other Officer by whom such warrant was granted shall appoint and direct, the arms or munitions of war found and seized as aforesaid, unless the owner thereof shall prove to the satisfaction of such Justice, or officer by whom such warrant was granted that such arms or munitions of war were not kept for any or either of the purposes aforesaid.

Justices, &c. may issue warrants for searching for and seizing arms or munitions of war about to be employed in any military operation, &c.

Proceedings in case admission is refused.

15. It shall be lawful for any person from whom any such arms or munitions of war shall be so taken as last aforesaid, in case the Justice of the Peace or Officer upon whose Warrant the same shall have been taken, shall, upon application made for that purpose, refuse to restore the same, to apply by petition for the restoration of the same in the manner hereinbefore provided in the eleventh Section of this Act, and the Court in which any such petition has been filed, or any Judge thereof, shall make such order for the restoration or safe custody of such arms or munitions of war, as shall upon such petition appear to be proper.

Appeal to Court for restoration of same.

16. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to interfere with any law in force in this Province respecting the *Writ of Habeas Corpus*.

This Act not to interfere with *Habeas Corpus*.

17. The word "arms," shall be held to mean and include any weapon or weapons or portions of any weapon or weapons or arms, and any thing necessary for the ordinary use and any ordinary appendage of any weapon or weapons or arms, or munitions of war or for the carriage or transport of any weapon or weapons or arms or munitions of war.

Interpretation of word "arms."

18. The word "munitions of war" shall be held to mean as well any weapon or weapons or arms, and any portion or portions of any weapon or weapons or arms, and any thing necessary for the ordinary use and any ordinary or necessary appendage of any weapon or weapons or arms, or for the carriage or transport of any weapon or weapons or arms or munitions of war, as also all ammunition and substances employed in the manufacture or composition of ammunition, gunpowder, shot, shell or materials for encasing the same or forming ingredients thereof, or used therewith, and all or any inflammatory,

Interpretation of words "munitions of war."

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combustible or explosive article or articles, substance or substances, and all or any inflammatory combustible or explosive missiles or machines, and all or any thing or things necessary or requisite for the use, and any ordinary or necessary appendages of any arms or munitions of war.

19. This Act shall continue in force for one year from the passing thereof, and until the end of the then next Session of Parliament.

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# REPORT

OF THE

# MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

OF THE

# DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE HALF YEAR OF 1867 AND FOR 1868.

.....  
Printed by Order of the Legislature.  
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# REPORT

OF THE

## MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE SECOND HALF YEAR OF 1867 AND FOR 1868.

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*To His Excellency the Right Honorable SIR JOHN YOUNG, Bart.,  
Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

I have the honor to submit the present Report of the proceedings of the Department of Agriculture, over which I have been appointed by Your Excellency to preside, for the period included within the second half year of 1867 and the Calendar year of 1868.

Circumstances require that I should enter into more than ordinary details of the organization and labors of this Department, which is becoming every year more and more important and of which the work is constantly and fast steadily increasing.

### I.—GENERAL REMARKS.

When the "British North America Act of 1867," came into operation, the Department of Agriculture, as it existed in the late province of Canada was maintained, with an increased scope extending to the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The surveillance over the working of the Agricultural Associations and Societies and the connection of the Department with the Board of Arts and Manufactures were however discontinued, these local institutions being transferred to the Provincial Governments, in virtue of the 95th section of the "British North America Act" which enacts that the subject matter of Agriculture and Immigration are to be of concurrent jurisdiction between the Canadian and the Provincial authorities.

During the last Session of Parliament an Act was passed giving to the Department of Agriculture its final organization and defining its attributions, adding to the matters already under its control, the Registration of Copyrights and the surveillance over the Marine and Immigrant Hospitals of Quebec; the first mentioned of these two subjects evidently appertaining to the Department entrusted with the Patents for Inventions, and the second being

immediately connected with the general subjects of Health, Quarantine and Immigration. The attributes of this Department, therefore, are enumerated in the following items of administrative authority.

1. Agriculture.
2. Immigration and Emigration.
3. Public Health and Quarantine.
4. The Marine and Emigrant Hospital at Quebec.
5. Arts and Manufactures.
6. The Census, Statistics, and the Registration of Statistics.
7. Patents of Invention.
8. Copyright.
9. Industrial Designs and Trade Marks.

The subjects of Quarantine and Public Health, of Copyright, Trade Marks and Industrial Designs have been regulated by new laws, which are great improvements on the former acts previously in force in the Provinces now forming part of the Dominion. The subjects of Immigration and of Patents have been made the objects of research and study with a view to future Legislation, so has been the important matter of infectious diseases of Animals, as connected with the Agricultural and Commercial interests of the country. The forthcoming Census and the general subject of Statistics have also occupied a good deal of the time employed in the maturing of projects in relation thereto.

I have said that the labors of the Department are fast steadily increasing, and to be convinced of this, without entering into too minute and fastidious details, it is sufficient to look at the following statement, which conveys, in a condensed form, an idea of the gross amount of the comparative business of the last five years.

| Year. | Total Number of Letters received. | Total Number of Letters sent out. | Number of cases of Patents, Copyrights, and Trades Marks. | Total Number of Immigrants attended to. |
|-------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1864  | 5,422                             | 5,152                             | 181                                                       | 40,649                                  |
| 1865  | 6,694                             | 7,658                             | 200                                                       | 47,103                                  |
| 1866  | 7,435                             | 8,250                             | 337                                                       | 51,795                                  |
| 1867  | 7,571                             | 10,679                            | 450                                                       | 57,878                                  |
| 1868  | 8,696                             | 10,299                            | 643                                                       | 71,448                                  |

## II.—PERSONNEL OF THE DEPARTMENT.

At the time of the coming into force of the "British North America Act," the Department of Agriculture had a personnel at the Seat of the Government at Ottawa, numbering 25 employés all counted, three of the said employés were transferred to the Province of Quebec, as connected with the Colonization Roads and with local agricultural societies, and one new clerk was then added to the reduced staff, consequently the personnel transferred to the Dominion consisted of 23 employés at the Seat of the Government, which number is still the same.

The personnel of the outside service is undergoing constant changes, on account of the temporary employés that are occasionally added to or withdrawn from the total, and the number has averaged since the commencement of the operation of the Department as a Dominion

office, about 50 officers and clerks, including the Statistical staff at Halifax, of which a special mention will be made hereafter, but exclusive of the 300 Deputy Registrars of Births, Marriages and Deaths in Nova Scotia, who merely receiving a small stipend of \$5 a year can hardly be counted as salaried officers and about 40 other employés.

The employés of the Department besides the Deputy, whose duties need not be explained, may be classified as follows, although most of the Clerks are subject to be brought from one branch of the Department to another, according to the pressure of business. 1st. One special attaché temporarily employed at collecting the vital and other statistics of the past. 2nd. Sixteen Clerks, seven of whom are exclusively employed at the Patent Branch, including the Curator of the Model room, four at the Statistical Branch, one at the General Correspondence, and the remainder four at all works. 3rd. One Office Keeper who is occasionally employed as clerk and who is in charge of the Library and of the Stationery of the Department. 4th. One tradesman employed at the care and repairs of the Models of the Patent Office, and three Messengers.

It is to be remarked that the service of the Model room entails on the Department a species of duties which is without similarity in any other Department of State; namely the Express business, which consists in the reception and unpacking of nearly 800 packages a year, and the attending upon visitors, who are daily increasing in number, and are accompanied through the Model room, where they remain oftentimes during a considerable time for examination, comparison and study.

The Service of the model room, which at the end of 1868 contained nearly three thousand models, including those connected with pending applications, occupies the whole time of the Curator and of the tradesman, a part of the time of the House-Keeper and such time of the three Messengers of the Department as would represent the exclusive employment of one of them.

The outside Service of the Department is composed of a Statistical Office at Halifax, of three Quarantines, namely; at Grosse Isle, Halifax and St. John, of a medical staff at Quebec, of the Emigration Agencies in Europe and in Canada, and of the Marine and Emigrants Hospital at Quebec.

### III.—AGRICULTURE.

Amongst other things that fall under the administrative action of the Department, and which may be classed as specially belonging to the Agricultural interest, are matters concerning the Epizooties. During the year 1868, such action was called into operation, by the unfortunate occurrence of a Cattle plague raging in the United States, and sometimes mentioned under the name of Texian Fever.

The danger of seeing that contagious disease on animals introduced into the Country arose from the fact that a considerable transport is continually carried on, through the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways, of Horned Cattle of the very class at the time under the immediate influence of the scourge.

On being made aware of the danger and after communicating with the Board of Agriculture of Ontario, and otherwise collecting information on the subject, Your Excellency was advised to, and did issue on the 13th day of August, 1868, an Order in Council prohibiting the importation of Horned Cattle from the United States of America, into the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

The prohibition thus ordered, although of paramount importance and even of absolute necessity, was nevertheless entailing on many individuals, and on the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railway Companies very serious losses, in consequence of which it was a question of justice and of good policy to allow this prohibitory order not to stand any longer than was rigorously required for the protection of the farming interest of the Country. Therefore, after communicating with the Board of Agriculture of Ontario, Your Excellency was recommended to revoke the prohibition, which was done on the 1st day of October, by an Order in Council, which furthermore provided for the inspection of imported Cattle and the disinfection of cars used by the above named Railway Companies for the conveyance of that class of Cattle from which the danger was more particularly to be apprehended, and that to the 1st of November, a period of the year after which it is generally admitted, amongst authorities on the subject, the danger may be considered as passed.

In consequence of the said second Order in Council, two competent persons were appointed to inspect the cattle at the two threatened ports of entry, namely: Mr. James Bartlett, at Windsor, terminus of the Great Western, and Mr. David A. Milne, at Sarnia, terminus of the Grand Trunk; the said inspectors having at the same time for their duty to inspect the cars and see to their having been cleansed and disinfected.

These measures, adopted in time and carried on with firmness, have had an entire success and the country remained free of a pestilence which carried away thousands and thousands of cattle in the neighboring States of America.

#### IV.—IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

The Immigration, as will be seen by the following Comparative Statement, has been during the year 1868, much in excess of what it has been for many years previous, and so far as the coming of Immigrants by the way of the St. Lawrence is concerned, it is necessary to go as far back as 1854, to find a number in excess of 1868. Of course the Immigration recorded as having come through the Niagara Suspension Bridge has not the same importance for Canada, being almost exclusively composed of Immigrants going from the Eastern States to the Western States, and of European Immigrants having arrived at United States ports *en route* for the West.

The following are the comparative figures of the total number of Immigrants arrived by the way of the St. Lawrence, during each year, since 1854:—

|           |        |
|-----------|--------|
| 1854..... | 53,180 |
| 1855..... | 21,274 |
| 1856..... | 22,439 |
| 1857..... | 32,097 |
| 1858..... | 12,810 |
| 1859..... | 8,778  |
| 1860..... | 10,150 |
| 1861..... | 19,923 |
| 1862..... | 22,176 |
| 1863..... | 19,419 |
| 1864..... | 19,147 |
| 1865..... | 21,355 |
| 1866..... | 28,648 |
| 1867..... | 30,757 |
| 1868..... | 34,300 |

The following is the statement of the total Immigration, which, for the last three years has entered Canada, either by the ports of Quebec, Halifax and St. John, N. B., or *via* the Suspension Bridge or inland ports:—

|                                                                                       | 1866.  | 1867.  | 1868.  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| <i>Via</i> the River St. Lawrence .....                                               | 28,648 | 30,757 | 34,300 |
| <i>Via</i> the Suspension Bridge and other inland ports<br>of Ontario and Quebec..... | 23,147 | 26,631 | 36 511 |
| <i>Via</i> Halifax.....                                                               |        | 781    | 366    |
| <i>Via</i> St. John, N. B.....                                                        |        | 409    | 271    |
|                                                                                       | 51,795 | 57 878 | 71,448 |

The destination of all these Immigrants may be first given in two large categories, that is: 1st—Of those who have gone to the neighboring Republic, amounting as far as can be ascertained as follows:—

|                                                                     |        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| In 1866 to United States.....                                       | 41,704 |
| In 1867 “ “ .....                                                   | 47,212 |
| In 1868 “ “ .....                                                   | 58,683 |
| 2nd Category—Those who have settled within the territory of Canada: |        |
| In 1866 in Canada .....                                             | 10,091 |
| In 1867 “ .....                                                     | 10,666 |
| In 1868 “ .....                                                     | 12,765 |

The figures furnished in the last preceding Statement, are gathered from the answers given to the Agents by the Immigrants themselves, and from information obtained from the forwarding companies connected with the transport of Immigrants to their apparent final destination; more minute details are given in the Appendix attached to this report.

The distribution of the fiscal year being different from the administrative year, which, of necessity must be the calendar year, so far at least as relates to statistics, is the reason for which the expenditure is given here for the *Calendar Year*, while in the Public Accounts it is given for the Fiscal Year, which sometimes makes the two statements considerably different, but which at the same time, adds to the general information on the service.

The following is the Statement of the expenses at the different Immigration Agencies for the Calendar Year 1868:—

|                                      |            |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| Quebec.....                          | \$6,554 43 |
| Montreal.....                        | 2,091 14   |
| Ottawa.....                          | 1,237 20   |
| Kingston.....                        | 1,024 97   |
| Toronto.....                         | 2,700 04   |
| Hamilton.....                        | 1,282 86   |
| St. John N. B.....                   | 1,078 00   |
| Halifax.....                         | 1,550 00   |
| Agency in England—Wolverhampton..... | 1,556 71   |

The expenditure of the Calendar year, 1868, has been the smallest that has hapened for many years, on account of the curtailment of the Parliamentary Grant, and from the fact that the policy adopted, as a principle, has been to stop the payment of Inland transport, which had formerly been furnished to destitute Immigrants of all classes, even in favour of those

who were destined for the United States, and to restrict such payment to exceptional cases and only in favour of Immigrants intending to settle in Canada.

It is to be remarked that the head money or tax paid by the Immigrants on their arrival, at the Port of Quebec, brings a revenue annually nearly equal to the number of Immigrants registered at that Port. That tax amounted to \$31,064.04, for the fiscal year, 1867-68.

As it was absolutely necessary to come to some understanding between the general and the local Governments on the concurrent subject of Immigration, it was determined to hold a conference of delegates appointed to represent their respective Governments, of which conference the following are the Minutes.

“At a meeting of Delegates from the Government of Ottawa, and the Provincial Governments of Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick, on the 30th October, 1868, on the subject of Immigration, there were present:—

Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B., and the Hon. J. C. Chapais,  
on behalf of the Government of the Dominion.

The Hon. John Carling and the Hon. E. B. Wood,  
on behalf of the Government of Ontario.

The Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau and the Hon. Christopher Dunkin,  
on behalf of the Province of Quebec.

The Hon. A. R. Wetmore and the Hon. Mr. Beckwith,  
on behalf of the Government of New Brunswick.

After full discussion of the subject, the following propositions were agreed to, subject to the approval of the respective Governments:—

As the General Government receives the Emigrant Tax and is charged with the administration of the Quarantine Laws and the Establishment and Maintenance of Marine Hospitals and must of necessity be the means of communication with Her Majesty's Government on all the matters affecting emigration, it is agreed:—

1st. That the General Government shall establish and maintain at its expense an efficient Emigration office at London, England, and such other places in the United Kingdom, as the Government may from time to time think proper.

2nd. That it shall also establish at least one agency on the continent of Europe, and as many more as it may from time to time deem expedient.

3rd. That it shall defray all expenses connected with the Quarantine establishments at Quebec, Halifax and St. John, New Brunswick.

4th. That it shall maintain and defray the expenses of Immigration Offices at Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Halifax, and St. John, New Brunswick, and also at Miramichi or some other points contiguous to the line of the proposed Intercolonial Railway.

5th. That it shall, if need be, apply to the Parliament of Canada annually, for a grant in aid of Immigration generally.

6th. That the several Provinces on their part shall establish an efficient system of Emigrant Agency within their respective Territories, and shall connect it, as much as possible with a liberal policy for the settlement and colonization of the uncultivated lands.

7th. That in addition to the European agencies of Canada, each Province may appoint such agents in Europe or elsewhere as they think proper, and that such agents shall be duly accredited by the General Government.

8th. That each Province shall transmit from time to time to the Department of Immigration of Canada, and to the agents of Canada in Europe, full information as to its system of colonization and settlement, the lands assigned for free grants to settlers, if any, and the condition of such grants, together with all such information as may be deemed important for the promotion of Immigration.

9th. That in order to prevent disappointment on the part of intending Emigrants, and to ensure correct information, no Province shall alter the terms and conditions proposed to be so conveyed to the General Government and the European agents without due and reasonable notice, and that if possible such information should be prepared during the winter in each year, and be in force, without any restrictive change, for the ensuing season of navigation.

10th. That each Government shall appoint a Delegate to meet at Ottawa, for the purpose of mutual conference, and for the better carrying out an efficient system at least once a quarter in each year.

11th. That such Legislation as may be required to carry this arrangement into effect shall be submitted to the respective Legislatures concerned at their first Session.

The within correctly sets forth the agreement come to at the Emigration Conference, held at Ottawa on 30th October, 1868.

[Signed,]

E. B. WOOD,  
JOHN CARLING,  
PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU,  
CHRIST' B. DUNKIN."

The preliminary arrangements having been thus arrived at were then submitted to all the Governments concerned, and by them approved or assented to; and preparations were made to carry those arrangements into operation for the then forthcoming Immigration season.

There is a subject which has caused many controversies and much alarm—I mean the subject of Emigration from Canada to the United States—it is a subject on which it would be very difficult to express a decided opinion, but on which I have tried to form an idea from individual reports. There is no doubt that there is an emigration going to the United States, from various parts of the territory of the Dominion of Canada, and more especially, it is generally believed, from the Province of Quebec, and from the French speaking population. I am inclined, however, to believe that the amount of such an emigration has been greatly overrated, probably from losing sight of the fact, that from the number of these people who are noticed going to the United States, a very large proportion are sooner or later coming back. I could not attempt to offer any figures in relation to that question, nevertheless, I thought it becoming of me that I should express the hopeful view I entertain on the matter.

#### V.—QUARANTINES.

The Immigration of 1868 has been a healthy one, and such disease as happened occurred almost exclusively amongst foreign Immigrants.

At the Quarantine at Grosse Isle, fifty-three ships were examined, pursuant to Regulations, out of which seventeen only were kept in Quarantine. The total amount of persons on board these fifty-three ships at Grosse Isle was as follows: Crews, 907 men, Cabin passengers, 99 persons, Steerage passengers 13,816 persons; out of that total number there had been during the passage 52 births and 327 deaths.

On arrival at the station the seventeen Quarantined ships landed 155 sick people, to whom 270 were soon added in the hospitals. who were taken sick after landing; making up a total of 425 persons admitted in the several hospitals of the station, of whom 28 died on the island, being 2 adults and 26 children.

The prevalent disease amongst these Immigrants was the Measles, of which there were 145 cases. There were 20 cases of Small Pox and 10 cases Typhoid Fever, the remainder having been affected with various diseases.

The cost of the Grosse Isle Quarantine station during the year 1868 has been \$12,186.59, including some repairs to buildings which were indispensably required.

To the expenditure of the health service of the St. Lawrence route of Emigration must be added the cost of the Inspecting Physician's Office in the Port of Quebec, which amounted to \$2,900, for salaries of the two medical inspectors, boat, and contingent expenses.

The Quarantine Station at Halifax, is not yet thoroughly organized, owing to the fact that the Government has not yet been able to procure a clear deed for Lawler's Island, the almost only place fitted for the purpose of a Quarantine in the immediate vicinity of the Port of Halifax. This Island is the undivided property of several persons, some of whom are residents of Nova Scotia, and some reside in the United States or elsewhere, and many difficulties thus arose and are still in the way of getting a good title.

Although labouring under that difficulty, the Medical Inspector of the Port of Halifax still acts, in accordance to the Quarantine regulations of the Dominion, but in case of any serious prospect of contagious disease, the Quarantine would have to be performed on board the infected ships within the Quarantine grounds.

Fortunately there had been no occasion to resort to such a practice. The only cases of disease that presented themselves during the year 1868 having been a few cases of Swamp Fever on board vessels coming from Ports of the Southern States, which were sent to the General Hospital of the City. Few cases of Small Pox had occurred on board ships of the Inman Steamers from Liverpool, but as they were kept perfectly isolated on board, and bound to New York, the wisest course was not to interfere with them any further than to prevent any communication with them during the short stay of the Steamers.

It is well to add that the place selected for the future permanent Quarantine Station, namely Lawler's Island, is admirably fitted for such purpose, and offers every facility of approach and all other requisites indispensable or desirable in a Quarantine location.

The Quarantine kept at the Port of St. John, New Brunswick, on Partridge Island which is also a very suitable place for such a station, has been remarkably free from disease during the year 1868, out of the 45 vessels inspected, only one case had to be landed on the Island, it was a case of small pox, which happily ended by a full recovery.

The yearly cost of these two Quarantines at Halifax and St. John averages, in healthy times, \$3,400 for St. John and \$2,500 for Halifax.

## VI.—MARINE AND EMIGRANT HOSPITAL AT QUEBEC.

It is only since a recent date that the Marine and Emigrant Hospital of Quebec has been put under the control of this Department, it having been formerly attached to the Department of the Secretary of State as a legacy of the Department of the Provincial Secretary of the former Province of Canada.

The affairs of this large Institution are managed by a Board of three Trustees to whom



is added a Secretary-Treasurer, and the Hospital, which in times of danger, and in fact at all times, serves as a kind of second Quarantine for the Port of Quebec, is also, to a certain extent, made use of as a general hospital, for which service the Province of Quebec contributes an annual sum of \$4,000, being about equal to the fourth of the average gross amount of cost of the whole establishment.

At the beginning of the year 1868 there were 47 patients remaining in the Hospital and 1,237 patients were received during the course of the year, making a total of 1,284 patients having been in the Institution as indoor patients during the year, out of that total number 1,203 have been cured, 35 have died, and 46 remained in the institution at the close of the year.

The relative figures indicating the total of each of the three categories of patients received during the year 1868, are as follows.

|                               |     |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| Total Number of Seamen.....   | 776 |
| “ of Immigrants.....          | 88  |
| “ of Residents of Canada..... | 420 |

Out of the Resident patients, 36 were paying patients, who are admitted on paying a sum which varies in accordance with the degree of accommodation and comfort sought for.

Amongst the cases of contagious diseases received in the Marine and Immigrant Hospital during the year 1868 were 5 cases of Small Pox and 51 cases of Typhoid Fever.

The total number of days of sojourn of the patients in the Hospital have been 25,003, distributed as follows amongst the three above mentioned categories of patients, namely:—Seamen 10,289; Immigrants 1,624; and residents of Canada 13,090.

The Marine and Immigrant Hospital was formerly, as a Government Institution, exclusively made use of for Seamen and Immigrants recently arrived in the country. The extent of the building and appurtenances, which comprises a large separate hospital shed, fittings and other provisions, are of necessity provided for emergencies that are not of every year's occurrence, all contagious diseases being admitted into this Hospital, which serves as already stated as a second quarantine: it is to be remarked moreover that, while at times, during a part of the season of navigation, a large number of patients of the class above referred to are received within its precincts, a comparatively small number are attended to during the remainder of the year, thus placing that institution in a peculiar position, as compared with the other Hospitals of the country.

These circumstances, connected with the fact that, owing to the lumber trade, a great number of men from many parts of the country in congregating in the port, and being mixed with the shipping, adds to the ordinary contingent of accidents and disease of the City of Quebec, suggested the idea that without adding to the general cost of staff maintenance and repairs, it would be desirable to turn into better account the capacity of the Institution, by making it, in ordinary times, a sort of general Hospital, which system was inaugurated in 1860.

It was calculated at the time, that as almost the only item of expenditure that could be increased by the addition of a certain number of resident patients were the three items of dietary, food, medicines and wear and tear of the bedding and furniture, an additional sum of \$4,000 would be ample to provide for the increase. Therefore, previous to the coming into force of the British North America Act, this addition to the expenditure was taken as being a share of the grant to the City of Quebec for charitable purposes, and since the confederation, the

said sum of \$4,000 a year is paid by the Government of the Province of Quebec towards the support of the Marine and Immigrant Hospital, as being a Dominion Institution.

#### VII.—CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

Besides the studies which have been made about Census questions generally, in view of the Dominion Census, which in all likelihood, will be taken at the beginning of the year 1871, considerable labors have been performed in the Department to prepare a compendium and tabular statements of all previous Censuses, from the date of the first settlement of the country by the white race.

From lists prepared for that purpose, the returns of ancient and recent enumerations of the population of the various sections of the country have been searched, errors of calculation rectified, and tables prepared for the summing up of the information furnished by these documents, the intention being to publish these summaries of all previous Censuses in connection with the report of the next forthcoming Census. Although the Staff employed, and yet not exclusively at that, in such alaborious task is lamentably small yet, considerable progress has been made, and the tables already prepared would form a document as imposing as it is interesting and important.

It will now be soon possible to publish a statement of the Vital Statistics of the Catholic population of the Province of Quebec, from the very beginning of the settlement of the country by Europeans. This will be about the most complete document known of the kind for such an uninterrupted period and for a whole class of population. The comparative magnitude of such a work might be realized by reflecting that all the parish documents of the Province of Quebec have had to be perused, besides having, in most cases, referred to the archives of the *greffes*, for comparison, verification and completion, such work could not in fact have been accomplished within so short a period of time, having been commenced in 1864, if help had not been so willingly tendered by the clergy of each parish.

Apart from these Records of the Vital Statistics of the Province of Quebec, and what has been gathered in Nova Scotia for the last few years by the working of a system, of which mention shall be made hereafter, it may safely be said that there does not exist any reliable information on the subject in Canada; for the few incomplete documents that are to be collected here and there, only relate to short periods of time, and are quite incorrect with anything else.

The great efforts that have been made for some years past to obtain these Vital Statistics, although not attended with such a success as to warrant any publication of the returns, still has had the effect of bringing attention to the necessity of having a system of registration carried on.

In relation to that, it is well to remark, that a system for the collection of current Statistics is not merely dependent upon legislative enactments or head office organization, but must rest upon the correctness of outside enumeration and returns, which are to be entrusted to thousands of persons belonging to different classes of society, particularly the clergy and the law and municipal officers. It is the experience of all countries that the perfecting of any such system is the work of time and that many years must necessarily be expended in initiating it, and educating the people to their part of its working, before any returns worth being read can be published.

It is well known generally how the, we may say, perfect system, of registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths amongst the Catholic population of the Province of Quebec is carried on through the parish Registers, a copy of which is furnished to the Civil authority, thus at the same time securing a duplicate in case of accident. A system almost precisely the same, with such provisions as are necessary to suit the various organizations of the different religious denominations, has been adopted in the Province of Nova Scotia and studiously carried on since the year 1865. By the amended Act, the Province is to be divided from time to time into Registration districts, for each one of which a Deputy Registrar is appointed at the small annual salary of \$5 paid by the Provincial Treasury, besides a small fee to be paid out of the County funds. These Deputy Registrars are entrusted with the duty of collecting the returns made to them by clergymen or other legal witnesses to the events of life, which make the subject of the Registration, and these returns, containing all necessary particulars, are by these Deputy Registrars forwarded to the Statistical Office, whose Secretary acts as the Registrar General of the Province, then and there to be regularly recorded in books to that effect, which are provided with proper and ample indices.

That system has been now in operation in Nova Scotia for four years, and the progress towards reliable information has been gradual and significant every year. The total number of births recorded in 1865 was only 2377, a figure absolutely absurd as compared with the population of the Province. By the studious working of the system of Registration, the amount registered reached the number of 7,876 for the year 1866, and with another years' labor it amounted to 9,413; which is still someway from being the true expression of that part of these Statistics. The Registration of Deaths is again much more subject to fall short of correctness than the Registration of Births. In Nova Scotia, the three years just now fully computed give the following result of Registration; number of Deaths registered in 1865, 1,590; in 1866, 3,865; in 1867, 4,155. These figures, even the last, are totally erroneous, but the series of them proves that the working of the system is every year getting nearer and nearer to that degree of correctness which can be obtained, but it would require the labor of several years before it can arrive at the relative possible perfection.

So it requires patience, labor, and time to get at somewhat reliable Statistics; and awaiting the moment at which the Statistical information shall have attained that degree of relative exactitude sufficient to render them useful, it is better to publish nothing and to abstain from such statements as to quote (for one example) the ratio of mortality in Canada (as it has been repeatedly done,) at only 1 in 100 of the population as a clear proof of the healthfulness of the climate, proof which only demonstrates one thing, that is, the absurdity of the statement.

I refrain from entering into any proposition as regards a measure for the carrying out of the Statistical Office of the Dominion for the reason that I think that the beginning should date from the taking of the next census as a base, the preparation for which and the requisite labor relating thereto, being more than can be performed by the small staff of officers now employed at Statistics.

Beside the labor bestowed on the vital Statistics of the Provinces of Quebec and Nova Scotia, and the researches and tabular statements made of former censuses as aforesaid, a great amount of work has been devoted for the last four years to other Statistical Branches, as preparatory to the doings and working of a general and comprehensive system to follow

the forthcoming census, which will also be benefitted by several of these researches and studies being, as it were, preliminaries to such a vast undertaking.

Those Statistical researches embrace, in accordance with a scheme adopted in 1864, by the Board of Statistics, historical or retrospective Statistics, but as only one officer has been steadily employed at them, of course the work could not be performed within the time at first contemplated.

However, the amount of labor so performed has been considerable, more so in fact than might have been expected from one man. 35 works of Memoirs, printed or in manuscript, have been carefully studied, line by line, for the purpose of extracting from them all the information susceptible of numerical analysis; besides which, notes of interest were in the meantime taken of valuable data applicable to the Statistical science. These 35 works comprise altogether 91 volumes, and over 20,000 pages, every one of which was minutely examined. The abstracts made out of all these sources of information, may be divided into three parts; 1st, the purely Statistical or Numerical part; 2nd, the Scientific, and 3rd, the Historical part.

The Statistical part is divided under the following different heads—Navigation, Immigration, Emigration, Population, Commerce, Customs, Finances, Medical Statistics, Judicial Statistics, Education, Administration, Military and War Statistics, Indians—which chapters are subdivided into more or less subdivisions.

The Scientific part comprises information on the following subjects—Explorations, Climatology and Meteorology, Mineralogy, Natural Philosophy.

The Historical part is divided under the following titles—Missions, Indian organizations, Indian rites, habits and customs, Habitations, Colonizations, Foundations, Clergy, Nobility, Civil Service, Military organization, Fortifications, Miscellaneous.

Most of these researches relate to the period previous to the cession of the country to England, whether they concern the actual Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or Ontario; but great pains have also been bestowed in collecting materials concerning the Statistics of the second great period of the general history of the country, the idea naturally enough having been to begin at the beginning.

For the above mentioned second period of our history, down to the present year, efforts have been made to gather similar information as those heretofore summarily enumerated, and a great number of tables and statements have been prepared, which require however to be completed, compared and rectified, before they can be of any positive use.

These tables and statements may be summarily enumerated as follows, according to each separate subject of investigation:

Immigration and Quarantine, 12 tables, embracing the period included between the years 1828 and 1868; Judicial Statistics of Upper Canada, from 1832, comprising 14 compiled sheets.

Judicial Statistics of Lower Canada from 1860 made up in 19 sheets.

Trade Statistics from 1841 to 1868, compiled in 50 sheets; the sources examined will allow to go back to 1763.

Financial Statistics (Revenue and Expenditure for Upper and Lower Canada) converted into dollars and cents from 1791 to 1841, then to 1868, compiled in 18 sheets.

Postal Statistics from 1852 to 1868, compiled in 3 sheets; the sources examined will allow to go back to about 1820.

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Statistical data about Canals, from 1821 to 1868, compiled in 5 sheets.

Railway Statistics, materials collected but compilation not yet finished.

Statistics of the Agricultural Societies of Upper Canada from 1847 to 1868, compiled in 10 sheets.

Territorial Statistics, comprising 4 sheets on the amount of Lands Surveyed since 1785; on the sales and money of clergy reserves 2 sheets, and 1 sheet on the free grants on colonization roads.

Statistics on Shipping 1763 to 1868, compiled in 2 sheets.

Statistics on Banks from 1817, compiled in 2 sheets.

Information on Meteorology from 1831 to 1868, compiled in 6 sheets.

With much exertion, as already said, it has been tried to collect Vital Statistics for the English speaking population of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, a number of tables and statements have been made out of the information received, some going as far back as 1766, but none of these are anything like approaching completeness, and with the exception of a few localities, and for these localities only as regards some short determined periods, the idea of having these Vital Statistics even for the most recent dates, must be abandoned. Nevertheless, what has been so collected is not without interest or utility, these efforts have besides, been extremely useful in bringing the mind of the community to reflect more seriously on the necessity of having regular records of births, marriages and deaths, as of paramount importance, both in a moral, social and material point of view.

#### VIII.—PATENTS OF INVENTION.

The business of the Patent Office is every day increasing at a rate that makes it absorb more and more of the whole labor of the Department, and has rendered it necessary to remove to that branch officers who at first it was thought could be employed at the Statistical branch, after the work of re-arranging the Archives of the Department, which work was begun in 1864, would have been over.

The number of applications for Patents of Invention have been 570 during the calendar year 1868, and the number of Patents granted during the same period have been 546, being 174 applications in excess of the previous year. All the remainder of the work connected with the Patent Office, naturally increased in the same ratio, while the accumulation of Records and papers are rendering the indices more and more laborious to be consulted.

The number of Assignments registered during the year 1867 having been 193, has increased to the number of 337 during the year 1868.

The total net amount of fees cashed from the Patents, Copyrights, Trade Marks and Industrial Designs, has been \$8,110 in 1867, and \$11,052 for the calendar year 1868.

The total number of Patents issued by the Patent offices of Upper and Lower Canada, the Patent Office of the former Province of Canada, and the Patent Office for Ontario and Quebec, after the coming into force of the British North America Act of 1867, was, at the end of the calendar year 1868, amounting to 2,946.

The following table will show the great increase which has rapidly taken place for the last four years in that branch of the public service :

| Year. | Number of Applications for Patents. | Number of Patents granted. | Number of Assignments Registered. | Net total of Fees of the Office. |
|-------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1864  | 170                                 | 145                        | 74                                | \$3,267                          |
| 1865  | 184                                 | 162                        | 70                                | 3,618                            |
| 1866  | 274                                 | 263                        | 126                               | 6,132                            |
| 1867  | 396                                 | 210                        | 193                               | 8,110                            |
| 1868  | 570                                 | 546                        | 337                               | 11,052                           |

The great difference between the number of applications and the number of Patents granted during the year 1867, is owing to the difficulties which arose as to the execution of the Law of the former Province of Canada, at the coming into force of the British North America Act of 1867, of which there is no opportunity now to speak any more than in giving this explanation of the disparity of figures in the statement of that year 1867.

The total number of Patents granted in Nova Scotia to the end of the calendar year 1868, according to lists furnished, has been 213, beginning in the year 1834. The following are the numbers that have been granted for each of the five last calendar years. In 1864, sixteen; in 1865, thirty-six; in 1866, ten; in 1867, twenty-three; in 1868, ten.

The total number of Patents issued in New Brunswick to the year 1868 inclusive, according to the lists furnished, has been 235 from the year 1835. The relative numbers of Patents issued during each one of the last years stand as follows: in 1864, eleven patents; in 1865, ten; in 1866, six; in 1867, fifty-five; and in 1868, twenty-eight patents.

The legislation on Patents of Invention having not yet been altered; the acts of the different Provinces are still in force, in consequence of which the only Records now deposited at Ottawa are those of the former Province of Canada, it is also the case for the models connected with the Patents granted or in progress of completion.

The collection of models of invention is now becoming of importance, and forms already a very interesting museum, for which additional room is now about being prepared, to put an end to the extremely overcrowded state of the present accommodation.

Out of the 2,946 Patents issued since 1824, to the end of 1868, for the former Provinces of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Canada, and Ontario and Quebec, 394 are without models, and 2,552 models of Invention patented are kept in the model room. The 394 Patents without models are so from three reasons, some for being of classes which do not admit of models being furnished, some for having been exempted from furnishing models, and the greatest number for reason of their models having been destroyed in the many peregrinations to which the Department has been subjected.

Besides these models connected with Patents granted, there is always on hand a large number of models having reference to applications in progress, or to applications formerly withdrawn or not proceeded with.

The public is taking a great interest in this little museum of the ingenuity of the country; there is not an office day of the year during which there are no visitors to the model room; and, at times, the daily visitors are very numerous, some engineers, business men, mechanics and tradesmen are periodically coming, pencil in hand, to survey the model room and its progress and additions.

The records of the Patent Office, which had been from the beginning, in a state of somewhat promiscuous confusion are now, after hard work, twice interrupted and much retarded by removals, in thorough and perfect order. Under a system never likely to require any change, the many thousands of documents constituting these records, are all returned to as many covers as there are Patents to which they belong, under the proper number corresponding with the Patent itself, the exemplification, the registration, and the model. The indexing system, now in use, although sufficient for all purposes just now, will have to undergo a transformation, which will be soon rendered necessary by the constantly increasing labor of searches.

### IX—COPYRIGHTS, TRADE MARKS, AND INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS.

The Registration of Copyrights having been by the "Act of the Reorganisation of the Department of Agriculture" added to the administrative duties of the Department, and the Registration of Trade Marks and Industrial Designs having become, by increase of business, a burden to the Patent branch of the office, these three subjects have been made, as it were, a small separate branch under the special care of a Clerk, who now performs other duties but who will have soon if the increase continue at the same ratio as for the last few years, to be exclusively employed at that. The Registration of these Copyrights, Trade Marks and Industrial Designs and the Certificates of Registration to be delivered of the same, together with the making up of the Indices, and the correspondance, and other labor connected therewith, is fast coming to be a steady business from what it was some years ago, an affair of mere periodical incidents.

Amongst the several advantages secured by the new law on Copyright, as compared with the former laws is the one that makes it certain that the Parliamentary Library is furnished with a copy of every book or other Copyrighted works, an obligation which existed in the former Acts, but which by the way it was provided, very seldom was carried into effect; the change was so thorough and so quick that the Librarian noticed it at once and made it the subject of a special and gratifying remark in his Report.

The total number of Registration of Copyrights, Trade Marks and Industrial Designs has been 73 during the year 1868; out of this number there have been 34 Registrations of Copyright, 32 Registrations of Trade Marks, and 7 Registrations of Industrial Designs. It is to be remarked that the Registration of Copyrights in the Department began only on the 14th of July, 1868, thus making it so far a proceeding of not quite six months duration.

The correspondence of this branch of business amounted to 210 letters received, and 228 letters sent, for the calendar year 1868.

Taking that part of the business of the Department as a whole, the following table is a summing up of the increase which has taken place, from year to year, for the last five years in the Registration of these rights.

#### Total Registration—

|               |    |
|---------------|----|
| In 1864 ..... | 11 |
| In 1865 ..... | 16 |
| In 1866 ..... | 63 |
| In 1867 ..... | 54 |
| In 1868 ..... | 73 |

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The appendices to this Report will give more details of the working of some branches of the Department, and contain besides the Blue Book for the year 1868, which is the first since the organization of the Dominion service, and which on that account may not be as perfect as could be desired. The whole of which is respectfully submitted.

J. C. CHAPAIS,

*Minister of Agriculture.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
Ottawa, 1869.





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APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Minister of Agriculture and Statistics.

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REPORT ON IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA.—THE STATE OF THE  
LABOR MARKET IN NEW YORK, &c., &c.

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
**EMIGRATION AGENT**  
AT  
**QUEBEC,**  
FOR 1868.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE.

Quebec, 1st March, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for the information of the Honorable Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, a report of the number of immigrants landed in Canada during the season of 1868, classified under various heads; their destinations as far and correctly as could be ascertained, with a statement of the expenditure for immigration purposes at the various Agencies in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, as well as at the Agency in England, and for the maintenance of the Inspecting Physicians at Quebec and the Quarantine establishment at Grosse Isle.

By reference to Table No. 1, it will be seen that the total number embarked for Quebec was :

	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
Add Births on passage.....	1,717	32,897	34,614
	62	62	62
Deduct deaths at sea and in Quarantine.....	1,717	32,959	34,676
	376	376	376
Total landed.....	1,717	32,583	34,300

The arrivals compared with 1867, are as follows :

Where from.	1867.		1868.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.		
England.....	1617	7892	1324	14849	6664	.....
Ireland.....	217	2780	203	2382	.....	412
Scotland.....	208	1585	190	1734	131	.....
Total from U. Kingdom,	2042	12257	1717	18965	6795	412
Germany.....	.....	4800	.....	4204	.....	596
Norway and Sweden.....	.....	11620	.....	9403	.....	2217
Other countries.....	.....	38	.....	11	.....	27
Total.....	2042	28715	1717	32583	6795	3252
	.....	2042	.....	1717	.....	.....
	.....	30757	.....	34300	.....	.....

Showing an increase of 6,383 in the emigration from the United Kingdom, and a decrease of 2,840 in that from foreign countries.

The emigrants were conveyed in 66 steamers of 85,788 tons burthen, and 69 sailing vessels of 45,781 tons.

The average passage of the steamers from Liverpool, was 13 days; from Londonderry, 12; from Glasgow, 16; and from London, 19 days.

The sailing ships averaged 38 days from ports in the United Kingdom, 50 days from Germany and 51 days from Norway.

The number of cabin and steerage passengers by each line was as follows :

	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
Liverpool and Derry Mail Steamers.....	1,431	15,594	17,025
Glasgow Steamers (touching at Dublin and Derry).	222	2,579	2,801
London Steamers .....	64	637	701
United Kingdom (sailing ships).....		155	155
Germany.....		4,204	4,204
Norway.....		9,403	9,403
Other Countries.....		11	11
	<u>1,717</u>	<u>32,583</u>	<u>34,300</u>

Of the whole emigration from Great Britain and Ireland, only 155 came by sailing ships and 20,527 came by steamers.

The following is a comparative statement of the nationalities of the emigrants in 1867 and 1868.

	1867.	1868.
English.....	5,151	6,497
Irish.....	4,260	3,563
Scotch.....	1,827	1,937
German and Prussians, &c.....	5,274	5,068
Norwegians, Swedes and Danes.....	13,173	16,031
Other Countries.....	1,072	1,204
	<u>30,757</u>	<u>34,300</u>

The nationalities of the emigrants brought out by the various lines of steamers and sailing vessels in 1868 were as follows :

	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans and Prussians	Norweg's & Swedes & Danes.	Other countries	Total.
Mail Steamers (Allan's Line)	5693	2187	171	827	5503	1038	15424
London Steamers.....	575	107	11			8	701
Glasgow do (touching at Liverpool, Derry, and Dublin occasionally.....	181	1261	1656	37	1120	147	4402
Sailing ships—England.....	48						48
Do Ireland.....		8					8
Do Scotland.....			99				99
Do Germany.....				4204			4204
Do Norway.....					9403		9403
Do Other countries.....						11	11
Total.....	<u>6497</u>	<u>3563</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>5068</u>	<u>16031</u>	<u>1204</u>	<u>34300</u>

The first arrival of the season with passengers was the S. S. *Hibernian*, which came into port on the 2nd May, and the last arrival was the S. S. *Austrian*, which arrived on the 16th of November.

The general health of the passengers of the season was good; out of the passengers from the United Kingdom only 11 deaths occurred on the passage, and of the 337 deaths recorded in the sailing ships from Germany and Norway, the greater number, viz: 311 were children who died from infantile diseases incidental to the long voyage, closeness of atmosphere and the want of proper nourishment suitable to their age.

Table No. 2 shows the comparative number of passengers from each Port in 1867 and 1868.

Table No. 3 gives the trades and callings of the steerage male adults, which may be thus generalised:

Farmers.....	4,415
Laborers.....	6,185
Mechanics.....	3,956
Clerks, Traders, &c.....	108
Professional men.....	14

Total..... 14,678

Table No. 4 presents a comparative statement of the number of emigrants landed at Quebec, from 1829 to 1868, inclusive, a period of 40 years, showing an aggregate of 1,128,470 or a yearly average of 28,212.

In addition to the emigrants landed at Quebec, in 1868, viz.....	34,300
There arrived at Hamilton <i>via</i> the Suspension Bridge, as per Report of Mr. Rae.....	32,004
At Toronto per Lake Steamers <i>via</i> United States, as per Mr. Donaldson's Report.....	447
At Kingston, from United States, as per Report of Mr. Macpherson.....	24
At Montreal <i>via</i> Lake Champlain, as per Report of Mr. Daley.....	321
By Canadian steamers at Portland during the spring and fall of 1868, as per returns sent in by Grand Trunk to Mr. Daley.....	1,502

Making a total of..... 68,598

From returns of the Grand Trunk Railway here giving the destinations of emigrants arriving at Quebec, and of the different Emigration Agents in Ontario, we have an approximate statement of the number which remained in Canada.

				Souls.
In the Hamilton District, as per statement of Agent, about.....				4,646
do Toronto, do do.....				5,197
do Kingston, do do.....				1,817
do Ottawa, do do.....				1,284
do Montreal, do do.....				1,321
do Quebec, do do.....				300

Total..... 14,565

The following is a return of the destinations of the emigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec by steamers, compiled from the Reports furnished to me by the Grand Trunk authorities at Point Levi.

Lower Provinces.....	2
Eastern Townships.....	85
Montreal.....	1,059
Central districts.....	998
Toronto.....	1,192½
West of Toronto in Canada.....	1,176½

Total remained in Canada..... 4,513

Eastern States.....	3,214
Western States.....	6,371

9,585

14,098

The emigrants by sailing ships, nearly the whole of whom were foreigners, (with the exception of 90 Norwegians sent on by the advice of the Local Government to the Eastern Townships, and about 900 Germans who proceeded to the Central districts) passed as usual through to the Western States.

Many causes tend to produce this result. In the first place nearly the whole of the foreign emigration arriving here, both by steamers and sailing vessels, has a fixed destination, and the emigrants merely land here on their way to join their friends and countrymen in the Western and other States of the Union. The same, in a great measure, may be said of the Irish, many of whose passages are paid by relatives in the United States, and they therefore land here provided with through tickets to their places of destination.

The various lines of steamships sailing from Great Britain to North America have Agents in every Town and Village in the United Kingdom. These Agents are paid a commission in proportion to the amount of money they receive for passage tickets, and it can be easily understood that it is their interest to advise emigrants applying to them for information to book themselves to places as far in the interior as possible. The consequence is that fully nine-tenths of the passengers arriving at Quebec by steamers, hold through tickets to places in the United States and Canada. In fact it is only the emigrant who is too poor to pay who arrives here without a through ticket, and he of course has to be sent by the Department to the nearest field where work can be obtained for him. The futility of attempting to induce emigrants holding through tickets to deviate from their settled course, even where employment is offered, must be sufficiently apparent and may be advanced as an explanation of the difficulty the Agent has to encounter in controlling or directing emigrants landing at this Port. It shows, besides, the necessity of having correct information supplied respecting the Dominion, its wants, resources and advantages to intending emigrants previous to their departure, so that they may be in a position to decide for themselves the particular locality most suitable to their circumstances and inclination, and be thus guided when procuring steamship and railway through tickets to the places where they intend to settle.

The expenditure under the immediate superintendence of this Department, during the year ending, 31st December, 1868, amounted to \$32,737.49, viz :

QUARANTINE ESTABLISHMENT.

Grosse Isle Station.....	\$12,186 59	
Inspecting Physicians.....	2,900 00	
		\$15,086 59

GENERAL EXPENDITURE.

At the various Immigration Agencies.....	\$ 6,531 83	
Salaries.....	8,358 78	
		\$14,890 61
Incidental Expenditure.....	1,203 58	
Expenditure at Liverpool Agency.....	1,556 71	
		\$32,737 49

The amount of Emigrant tax collected at the Custom House during the year was..... \$32,695 50  
 The items composing the several accounts were as follows :

GROSSE ISLE QUARANTINE STATION.

Pay of Officers and wintering party.....	\$5,837 60	
Hospital supplies.....	779 59	
Medicines.....	95 50	
Cartage.....	336 00	
Printing and Stationery.....	65 52	
Sundries.....	455 76	
Steamboat service.....	940 00	
Repairs to Buildings.....	1,423 21	
Dr. Von Iffland, 1 year's gratuity, &c.....	1,261 41	
Dr. Robitaille, Health Officer at New Carlisle.....	992 00	
		\$12,186 59

## INSPECTING PHYSICIANS AT PORT OF QUEBEC.

Salaries.....	\$2,100 00
Maintenance of Boat and Crew.....	800 00
	<u>\$ 2,900 00</u>
Total Quarantine Expenditure.....	\$15,086 59

The expenditure for immigration purposes at the various Immigration Agencies in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario was as follows:

*Hamilton Agency—*

Transport.....	\$ 79 86
Provisions.....	123 10
Agency charges.....	199 90
Salaries.....	880 00
	<u>\$ 1,282 86</u>

*Toronto—*

Transport.....	\$ 329 22
Provisions.....	257 95
Agency charges.....	716 89
Salaries.....	1,395 98
	<u>\$ 2,700 04</u>

*Kingston—*

Transport.....	\$ 54 03
Provisions.....	21 10
Agency charges.....	116 51
Salaries.....	833 33
	<u>\$ 1,024 97</u>

*Ottawa—*

Transport.....	\$ 128 23
Provisions.....	43 82
Agency charges.....	265 15
Salaries.....	800 00
	<u>\$ 1,237 20</u>

*Montreal—*

Transport.....	\$ 184 45
Provisions.....	39 50
Agency charges.....	517 19
Salaries.....	1,350 00
	<u>\$ 2,091 14</u>

*Quebec—*

Transport.....	\$2,213 10
Provisions.....	384 30
Agency charges.....	857 53
Salaries.....	3,099 47
	<u>\$ 6,554 40</u>

Total.....	<u>\$14,890 61</u>
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## INCIDENTAL EXPENDITURE.

George Lanigan, expenses of Sherbrooke Agency.....	\$ 604 79
Gratuity to Mrs. A. C. Buchanan.....	336 29
Special services.....	150 00
Canadian Emigration Gazette.....	78 50
Sundries.....	36 00
Total.....	<u>\$1,203 58</u>

The following is a comparative statement of expenditure for Immigration and Quarantine purposes in 1867 and 1868, which exhibits a decrease in the expenditure of 1868 of \$21,889 33, while the increase in the number of arrivals was 3,543 :

SERVICE.	1867.	1868.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Hamilton Agency.....	1239 85	1282 86	43 01	.....
Toronto do.....	3853 50	2700 04	.....	1153 46
Kingston do.....	1126 40	1024 97	.....	101 43
Ottawa do.....	1592 00	1237 20	.....	354 80
Montreal do.....	2799 77	2091 14	.....	708 63
Quebec do.....	22020 06	6554 40	.....	15465 66
Do Incidental expenditure.....	3693 93	1203 58	.....	2490 35
Inspecting Physicians.....	3242 80	2900 00	.....	342 80
Grosse Isle Quarantine.....	12609 91	12186 59	.....	423 32
English Agency.....	2448 60	1556 71	.....	891 89
	\$ 54626 82	32737 49	43 01	21932 34
				43 01
Total decrease in 1868.....				\$21880 33

Showing that the total expenditure for immigration purposes in 1868 amounted to \$17,650.90 against \$38,774.11 in 1867, and for Quarantine \$15,086.59 against \$15,852.71 in 1867.

The number of persons assisted at the several Inland Agencies may be summed up as follows, viz. :

	No. of Souls.	Adults.
Montreal.....	165 equal to	128½
Ottawa.....	252 "	192
Kingston.....	101 "	79
Toronto.....	356 "	279
Hamilton.....	207 "	122½
Quebec.....	953 "	678
	2,034	1,479

Giving a total of 2,034 souls equal to 1,479 adults, the direct relief of which was equal to \$2.12 each adult.

The nationalities of those relieved at the Quebec Agency were as follows :

English.....	469
Irish.....	74
Scotch.....	33
Germans.....	92
Norwegians.....	10
	678

At an average cost of \$3.19 each adult. They were forwarded to the following places :

Eastern Townships.....	11
Montreal.....	118
Central districts, East of Toronto.....	102
Toronto.....	242½
West of Toronto in Canada.....	200½
Percé.....	1
Dalhousie, N.B.....	2
Liverpool.....	1
Total.....	678

And were composed of.....	220 Male adults.
	341 Female do.
	234 Children.
	158 Infants.
	—
	953 souls, equal to 678 adults.

I now proceed to give a summary of the reports of the several Inland Agents, viz. : of Mr. Rae, the Hamilton Agent; Mr. Donaldson, the Toronto Agent; Mr. Macpherson, the Kingston Agent; Mr. Wills, the Ottawa Agent; and Mr. Daley, the Montreal Agent.

The annual report of Mr. Rae, the Hamilton Agent, contains the following information; Total number of emigrants arrived and intending to settle in his neighborhood during the season, both by the St. Lawrence and Suspension Bridge, 2,768; consisting of 1,244 English; 419 Irish; 493 Scotch; 594 Germans; 3 Norwegians; 2 Italians; 7 Welsh, and 6 Bohemians; showing a decrease of 93 souls when compared with those of 1867, and the emigrants denominated "American citizens" were 1,878 against 3,147 in the previous year, exhibiting a diminution of 1,269.

207 destitute emigrants, equivalent to 122½ adults, were afforded temporary relief by the Agent in transport and provisions, at a cost to the Department of a fraction over \$1.65 per adult.

Mr. Rae does not speak in very complimentary terms of the first batch of emigrants sent out by the East End of London Emigration Society in May and June last, by the steamships *St. Lawrence* and *Thames*, whom he characterizes as an unmanageable and a discontented lot of people. The eight families, however, who were sent out by the same Society in August, appear on the contrary to have been exceedingly well behaved and to have given little or no trouble; they were at once satisfactorily provided for. The Agent expresses a hope that any families the Committee may send out hereafter, will be of a similar class, and come provided with means to pay for their inland transport after reaching his Agency, as this materially assists the Agent's efforts in procuring employment for them.

The supply of farm laborers was wholly inadequate to meet the constant applications made to the Agent during the season, and the Agent reports that a large demand always exists in his district during the summer months for farm servants, both skilled and unskilled, and for female domestic servants at remunerative wages. With reference to the emigrants who brought capital into his neighborhood, the Agent states that of the European emigrants, 62 English families brought \$65,700; 11 Irish families, \$9,000; 47 Scotch families, \$71,200, and 79 Germans, \$39,250; in all, \$185,150; and from the United States, 8 English, \$9,700; and 7 Germans, \$7,700, equivalent to \$17,400; making altogether a total of 214 families and single men with means amounting to \$202,500, against 168 families with \$177,500 in 1867, showing an increase of 46 families and \$25,050 over last year.

Mr. Donaldson, the Agent at Toronto, reports as follows :

Number of arrivals at his Agency, during the season, 28,786, of which 23,339 came *via* the St. Lawrence, and 447 from the States. Of this number 5,197 appear to have remained in Canada, and the remainder chiefly foreigners, passed through to the Western States.

Of the emigrants arriving at this Agency, there were 356 souls, composed of 105 men, 98 women and 153 children, who received aid from him in food and transport.

Mr. Donaldson states that the emigrants remaining in the country, for the most part became valuable settlers, many of them taking up lands in his district, and possessing an aggregate capital which he estimates at \$100,000.

The demand for Agricultural laborers and female domestic servants during the entire season continued large and far in excess of the supply, and no difficulty was experienced by the Agent in finding ready employment for all comers.

The mechanics and laborers sent out by the East End of London Emigration Society, with few exceptions turned out well, and the Agent expresses a hope that in future due care will be taken by the Society to select suitable families for emigration.

Mr. Donaldson concludes his report by touching briefly on the attractions and inducements Canada now offers as a field for emigration, and speaks in encouraging terms of the prospects of the ensuing season.

The Kingston Agent, Mr. Macpherson's report, furnishes the following particulars :

Total number of emigrants arrived at Kingston during the season, 1,797, viz : 339



from Europe and 1,458 from the United States—101 of whom applied for and received temporary relief. A large demand prevailed throughout the season for Agricultural laborers, and Mr. Macpherson asserts that he would have found no difficulty in obtaining employment for 1,000 or even 2,000 experienced farm hands, and he feels assured that as great a demand for this class of emigrants will exist next season. Servant girls were also in much request, and places can be found at fair wages in almost every township in his district for from 20 to 50 of them. There is also a moderate demand for mechanics of all kinds who thoroughly understand their trades, but not for artisans who are only partially skilled, nor for city laborers.

Mr. Macpherson states that the season's emigration was of a remarkably healthy character—no medical aid having been requisite, and he hopes that during the approaching summer a large number of emigrants may be induced to visit and settle in his district.

From the report of Mr. Wills, the Ottawa Agent, the following facts are gathered :

Number of emigrants arrived at Ottawa during the year, 1,284, viz : 1,169 *viâ* the St. Lawrence, and 115 by way of the States ; they consisted of 419 males, 327 females and 538 children, and were distributed in the undermentioned localities :

188 remained in the City of Ottawa ; 100 proceeded to the County of Carleton ; 45 to Russell ; 514, Renfrew ; 59, Lanark ; 16, Grenville ; 3, Prescott ; 121, County of Ottawa ; 52, Pontiac ; 7, Town of Guelph ; 6, Toronto ; 20, Berlin ; and 153 left for the States.

Assistance in the shape of passages and temporary relief was afforded by the Agent to 252 souls, equal to 192 adults, at a cost of \$1.05 per adult.

The demand for labor of both sexes was much greater, than last year, and wages ranged considerably higher. The labor market in his district seems to have been tolerably well supplied with agricultural laborers, but the supply of female domestic servants was as usual far short of the demand.

A body of 88 souls, sent out by the East End of London Emigration Society, and formed chiefly of dock laborers, all found work. They arrived at Ottawa in a destitute condition, and seven families are at present provided with employment in the city.

The German emigration, which reached the Agency in 1868, was, so the Agent states, largely in excess of that of any previous year, being 477 souls over the emigration in 1867. The majority of these people proceeded to the German settlements in the Counties of Renfrew and Pontiac, and many others who left for the States would have remained and settled in Canada had they been able to have acquired free grants of land in the Ottawa country, upon which they could locate.

Mr. Wills speaks confidently of the future, and does not anticipate there will be any difficulty in procuring employment for a large number of able-bodied Agricultural laborers.

The report of Mr. Daley, the Agent at Montreal, supplies the following facts ;

Number of indigent emigrants assisted at the Montreal Agency with transport and provisions, &c., 165, viz : 52 males ; 54 females and 59 children, being equal to 128½ adults. They were forwarded to the following places : 60 adults to Toronto and Canada West ; 24, Central Canada ; 24½, Ottawa district ; and 20 to Eastern Townships. Their nationalities were :—69½ English ; 27 Irish ; 21 Scotch, and 11 Germans. Upon them were expended \$414.19. The number of emigrants who reached the city *viâ* Lake Champlain, was 321.

Mr. Daley speaks well upon the whole of the emigrants sent out by the East End of London Emigration Society. He says he found but little difficulty in obtaining employment for them, and gratefully acknowledges the assistance rendered him in the matter by Mr. Pell, of the "St. George's Home," as well as by the St. Patrick's and St. Andrew's Societies. He suggests that in future the Committee in England should supply their people with bedding, as this would facilitate proper accommodation being found for them upon landing.

With respect to Miss Rye, the Agent states that all the girls left by her at Montreal, about 40 in number, turned out well ; and had she left the whole of them there, they could have been easily disposed of and thus have saved the expense of their Western journey.

The number of emigrants admitted to the Montreal Hospital during the season was 38, and the general health of the emigrants is admitted to have been good.

The reduction of the Parliamentary grant for immigration purposes necessitated the discontinuance of the system hitherto pursued of granting free transport to foreign pauper emigrants, landed at Quebec, on their way to the Western States of the Union. The determination of the Government to abolish such form of assistance was made known, at the com-

mencement of the season, to the Prussian and Norwegian Consuls at this port as well as to the various Agents interested in passenger traffic. Before the news of this decision, however, reached Europe, the bulk of the emigrant fleet had sailed for our shores, having on board the customary proportion of indigent poor.

On the 26th May, the first ships having any considerable number of poor arrived, and the Captains were at once informed by me that no free transports would be granted by the Department to any of their passengers. The emigrants were consequently kept on board ship a few days, and ultimately landed at the Grand Trunk Wharf, Point Levi. Those amongst them who possessed the means, purchased railway tickets to their several destinations, and left by the cars for the West; the destitute remaining in the Grand Trunk Sheds. I notified the Prussian and Norwegian Consuls of the condition of these poor people, thinking that in their official capacity they might be empowered to relieve them, but they replied that they had no authority to render any assistance in the matter. (See copy of letters in Appendix.)

As the foreign emigrant vessels continued to arrive, and the number of poor families daily to increase, the Grand Trunk Sheds became insufficient for their accommodation, and the greater portion of them were removed to sheds attached to this building, and supplied daily by the Department with the necessary provisions. A few of the families, after a few days' delay, received remittances from their friends in the States, and immediately left for their destinations; their places in the sheds being quickly filled up by fresh arrivals. This state of things lasted until the Order in Council was issued prohibiting the landing of paupers altogether, when the poor, then occupying our sheds, as well as those who had been subsequently landed at Point Levi, viz: 126 souls, equal to 85 adults, were forwarded to the Western limits of Canada.

It is only just to remark that previous to the promulgation of the Order in Council referred to, many of the Masters of vessels, sooner than their passengers should suffer inconvenience or detention, had paid for the transport of their poor, and did so in all cases. Afterwards they admitted the propriety and indeed the necessity of the measure, and only complained of the injustice they conceived had been done to them by their not having been warned, before sailing, of the contemplated action of the Government in this respect.

Several of the German Captains sent their poor, on economical grounds, to the Ottawa district. Some of these people have since left for the States, but the majority of them, as will be inferred from Mr. Wills' report, remained there, and according to more recent accounts are doing well, and are likely to become permanent settlers.

Ninety souls, (a portion of the destitute poor), from the Norwegian ship *Ifferde November*, which arrived on the 16th August, were, at the instigation of the Honorable Solicitor General for the Province of Quebec, sent on at the expense of the ship-owner to the Eastern Townships. A few of these people also left for the Western States, but most of them settled in the Townships, and appear to be satisfied with their prospects.

By the adoption of the measure referred to, a considerable saving is effected, which will enable the Department in future to afford assistance to a large number of needy persons arriving here, whose intentions may be to become *bona fide* settlers, or who may be on their way to join friends already settled in the Provinces.

I now beg leave to present a table shewing the number of emigrants sent out by charitable funds in the United Kingdom, with the names of the institutions by which they were emigrated.

Ship's Name.	Where from.	NUMBER OF SOULS.			
		Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
Belgian .....	In charge of Miss Rye .....		2		2
Moravian .....	Wellington Farm School .....	2			2
St. Lawrence .....	East End Emigration Society .....	39	42	73	156
Elizabeth Bright .....	Homeless Boys' Institution, London .....	1			1
Damascus .....	Revd. Mr. Leet, Dublin .....		4		4
	Stapleton Reformatory .....	3			3
Thames .....	East End Emigration Society .....	54	49	75	178
Hibernian .....	Miss Rye, London .....	21	119	5	145
Ottawa .....	Mrs. Thomas, Edinburgh .....	25	20	14	59
St. Lawrence .....	East End Emigration London Com- mittee .....	15	13	30	58
Do .....	St. Saviour's Union, Blackfriar's Road, London .....	1	3	1	5
Do .....	Hon. F. Hobart, London Committee .....	21	19	41	81
Ottawa .....	Rev. W. Leet, Dublin .....		3		3
Nestorian .....	Miss Rye, London .....	1	91		92
St. Lawrence .....	Queen's Reformatory, Bloomsbury, London .....	18			18
	Total .....	201	365	241	807

With respect to the number of emigrants sent out from London by the East End of London Emigration Committee, and by the Honble. F. Hobart's Committee, these people were almost entirely composed of mechanics and dock laborers, (with their families,) who had been thrown out of employment by the closing of several large ship-building yards on the Thames. The first detachment sent out by the S. S. *St. Lawrence*, in May, had, contrary to the practice in 1867, no provision made by the Committee, either for supplying the people with food upon landing, or for defraying the cost of their inland transport, and assistance in both instances had to be rendered them by the Department here, the various inland Agents having also to contribute to their support. The transport of the second batch, by the S. S. *Thames*, in June, was (agreeably with instructions from the Committee,) paid by the Consignees of the vessel, but the Department had again to supply them with food, and the third lot were also assisted by us with railway transport, so that the total relief afforded by us to these people during the season was the means of increasing our expenditure to a considerable extent.

I must also make allusion to the number of female servants brought out by Miss Maria S. Rye, a lady well known throughout the United Kingdom as the pioneer of female emigration to Australia. She arrived at Quebec by the S. S. *Hibernian* on the 9th June, having in charge 21 male adults, 119 females and 5 children. Six of the women were engaged at Quebec, and many more could have obtained places here, but Miss Rye objected to leaving a larger number at a shipping port, and preferred taking them West. Forty were disposed of at Montreal, and the rest went on with her to Toronto. They were assisted with free transport by the Department, and all found employment on arriving at their respective destinations.

Encouraged by the success attending her first efforts, Miss Rye, upon her return to England, organized a fresh expedition on a similar footing, and arrived here for the second time by the S. S. *Nestorian*, on the 4th November last, with a further detachment of 90 females. I had the pleasure of presenting her with the sum of \$500, which had been granted by the Dominion Government to promote her object, and which had been remitted to me for the purpose. She proceeded with her party to Montreal and Toronto, where no difficulty was experienced in providing situations for all.

Previous to Miss Rye's arrival in Canada, it was expected that the women she proposed to emigrate and accompany would be of the better class of domestic servants, but owing to

their coming chiefly from large cities in England, those brought out were not generally suited for farm servants, although from the difficulty, always existing, of obtaining female servants of any description, they easily found employment.

The general results of the past season's emigration may, I think, be summed up in a few words, and be accepted upon the whole as of a satisfactory character.

According to the reports of the Inland Agents, the estimated number of emigrants settled in the country, and the amount of capital introduced by them, have together formed a valuable addition to our wealth and population. The necessaries of life were cheap and abundant; the demand for skilled farm labor and for the female domestic was much in excess of the supply, and employment was readily found at remunerative wages for all who were in search of it.

The prospects which Canada holds out to the emigrant of 1869, were never fairer or more encouraging. The increased grants made by the Local Governments of Quebec and Ontario for Colonization purposes, the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, and other contemplated works of public importance, together with the large tracts of land appropriated by the Ontario Parliament for free settlement will, no doubt, prove strong attractions to the intending emigrant, and the development of a new field of settlement upon a large and extensive scale on the fertile plains of the North-west Territory also points to a new era in the history of emigration, and to an unexampled career of prosperity in the future of the Dominion.

All of which is nevertheless, most respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. STAFFORD,

Agent.

J. C. TACHÉ, Esq.,  
Deputy Minister of Agriculture, &c.,  
Ottawa.

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# APPENDIX

TO

## ANNUAL REPORT OF IMMIGRATION AGENT

AT

### QUEBEC,

### FOR 1868.

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(Copy of Correspondence referred to in the foregoing Report.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

Quebec, 2nd June, 1868.

SIR,—I consider it my duty to inform you that a party of Prussian emigrants, numbering 83 souls, (equal to 58 adults), landed from the ships *Anna* and *Shakespeare*, from Hamburgh, and *Shakespeare*, from Bremen, and destined to the Western States, are at present in the Grand Trunk Sheds at Point Levi, in a totally destitute condition, not having either the means to pay their Railway fares to the West, or to purchase the common necessaries of life.

As the system hitherto existing of affording temporary support and land passage to indigent immigrants is actually abolished by the curtailment of the Parliamentary grant for immigration purposes, I regret that I shall be unable to render these poor people any further assistance, and I trust that your official position may enable you to adopt some means of providing for their immediate relief.

I shall also feel obliged by your communicating the substance of this letter to your correspondents in Germany, and pray impress upon them the privations to which all emigrants will undoubtedly be exposed, who come here unprovided with money to carry them through to their destinations.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

L. STAFFORD,

*Assist. Em. Agent.*

G. J. Pemberton, Esq.,  
Acting Prussian Consul,  
Quebec.

## ROYAL PRUSSIAN CONSULATE,

Quebec, 4th June, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, informing me that a party of Prussian emigrants landed from the ships *Anna* and *Shakespeare*, and destined to the Western States, are now here in a totally destitute condition. You further inform me that you are unable to render these unfortunate people any assistance. I regret to state, that as Consul I have at my disposal no funds for their relief and am powerless to help them.

It is much to be deplored that no intimation was given to the Prussian authorities of the intended withdrawal of the system hitherto existing. Steps might then have been taken on the other side to prevent such a catastrophe as now seems likely to occur.

I shall, however, communicate immediately to the Consul General in London the substance of your letter, and I trust that you will represent to the heads of your Department the urgent necessity for continuing the former system of relief until such time as the authorities in Berlin shall have received and acted upon my communication.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed.)

G. TUDOR PEMBERTON,  
*Consul.*

J. Stafford, Esq.,  
Assist. Agent for Emigration.

## GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

Quebec, 10th June, 1868.

SIR,—It is my duty to inform you that a party of Norwegian emigrants, numbering 85 souls, equal to 64 adults, at present on board the ship *Caroline*, from Christiania, (now lying in the stream,) and destined to the Western States, have been represented to me as having neither the means to pay their fares to the West, nor to provide for their daily support.

I have already, I believe, informed you that the system hitherto existing of affording temporary relief and land passage to destitute emigrants is abolished by the curtailment of the grant for immigration purposes, and I shall, therefore, I regret to say, be unable to render these poor people any assistance. The Captain of the *Caroline* expresses his intention to land them in city this afternoon, and as our sheds are already fully occupied and we have no room for their accommodation, I trust that your official position may enable you to adopt some means of affording them protection and relief.

I shall also feel obliged by your communicating the substance of this letter to your Government, and I hope you will explain to them the hardships to which all emigrants must necessarily be exposed, who land here without sufficient funds to carry them through to their destinations.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

L. STAFFORD,  
*Assist. Em. Agent.*

The Baron Falkenberg,  
Norwegian Consulate,  
Quebec.

## HIS SWEDISH AND NORWEGIAN MAJESTY'S

Consulate for British North America,  
Quebec, 10th June, 1868.

SIR,—I am duly in receipt of your esteemed favor of the 10th inst., and note contents. With reference to the poor emigrants lately arrived per Norwegian ship *Caroline*, I beg to inform you that on the arrival here of Norwegian emigrants, who have no complaint to make respecting breach of contract, which, in the present instance is not the case, my function ceases, and I can officially take no notice of them.

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I must, of course, advise the Master of the *Caroline* to land his passengers whenever he thinks proper, within the limits of the law, and if through over-crowding or otherwise, malignant fevers should break out, the responsibility does certainly not fall on my shoulders.

I consider the present case, as well as the subsequent ones, which, no doubt, unfortunately will occur as great hardships, particularly as your communication of the 4th May last, conveying the Canadian Government's intention not to assist indigent emigrants for the future has barely had time to reach Norway, and be made publicly known there.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

ALFRED FALKENBERG,

*Consul for Norway and Sweden.*

L. Stafford, Esq.,  
Assist. Em. Agent,  
Quebec.

TABLE No. 1.

RETURN of the number of Emigrants embarked for Canada, with the number of Births and Deaths during the voyage and in Quarantine, the total number landed at Quebec and Montreal, distinguishing Males from Females, and Adults from Children, with the number of Souls from each Country, also the number of Vessels arrived, their tonnage and average length of passage during the season of 1868.

Whence.	Class.	No. of Vessels.	Average number of days on Passage.	Tonnage.	Number Embarked.						Births.		Total number of souls on board.	Deaths on Passage.										
					Adults.		Children from 1 to 12 years.		Total steerage.		M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.										Adults	Children.			
England.....	{ Steamers.....	41	13	61174	1324	7612	3427	1597	1249	922	14807	2	1	16134	4	.....	2	2	1	9				
	{ Sailing Vessels	11	38	8291	.....	29	6	8	5	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Ireland.....	{ Steamers*.....	.....	12	.....	203	1128	858	174	117	96	2373	1	.....	2577	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
	{ Sailing Vessels	1	34	1432	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Scotland.....	{ Steamers.....	25	16	24614	190	852	443	155	130	56	1636	.....	1	1827	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....		
	{ Sailing Vessels	3	43	2859	.....	53	18	12	13	1	97	2	.....	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Germany.....	do do ..	14	50	9334	.....	1520	1261	620	597	357	4355	9	7	4371	6	4	57	40	44	151	.....	.....	.....	
Norway and Sweden	do do ..	37	51	22216	.....	3493	2709	1532	1338	490	9562	20	19	9601	8	8	77	50	43	186	.....	.....	.....	
Other Countries...	do do ..	3	33	1649	.....	3	1	3	3	1	11	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Totals .....	.....	135	.....	131569	1717	14698	8723	4101	3452	1923	32897	34	28	34676	18	12	136	92	90	348	.....	.....	.....	.....

\*Steamers touching at Irish Ports are included in English and Scotch Steamers.



Whence.	Class.	Deaths in Quarantine.						Total deaths.	Total landed in the Colony.						Grand Total landed in the Colony.		
		Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.		M.	F.	M.	F.	Total storage.	Cabin passengers.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.											M.	F.
England.....	{ Steamers..... Sailing Vessels.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	7608	3427	1595	1247	9203	4674	924	14801	1324	16125
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	6	8	5	37	11	.....	48	.....	48
Ireland.....	{ Steamers..... Sailing Vessels.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1128	858	174	117	1302	975	97	2374	203	2577
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	8
Scotland.....	{ Steamers..... Sailing Vessels.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	852	443	155	130	1007	573	55	1635	190	1825
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	18	12	13	65	31	3	99	.....	99
Germany.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1512	1257	561	550	2073	1807	324	4204	.....	4204
Norway & Sweden	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	198	3485	2701	1448	1285	4933	3986	484	9403	.....	9403
Other Countries...	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	3	3	6	4	1	11	.....	11
Totals.....	.....	2	.....	9	10	7	28	14678	8711	3950	3350	18634	12061	1888	32583	1717	34300

9393 Single men.  
3466 Single women. }

CLASSIFICATION OF CABIN PASSENGERS.

Males.....	1002
Females.....	489
Children.....	236
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1717</b>

TABLE No. 2.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Number of Emigrants landed in the Province, distinguishing the Countries and the Ports from whence they sailed during the Seasons 1867 and 1868.

ENGLAND AND WALES.		1867.	1868.	NORWAY AND SWEDEN.		1867.	1868.
Cardiff.....		3	.....	Arendal .....			6
Falmouth.....			10	Bergen.....		2240	1857
Liverpool.....		9044	15429	Brevig.....		147	.....
London.....		417	706	Christiania.....		5195	4224
Maryport.....			5	Drammen.....		707	390
Newport.....			2	Drontheim.....		159	665
Plymouth.....		45	18	Krageroe.....		33	83
Sunderland.....			3	Nanzos.....		335	412
		9509	16173	Porsgrund.....		655	593
				Rusöer.....		35	90
<b>IRELAND.</b>				Sandford.....		474	.....
Belfast.....			8	Skien.....		279	426
Kingstown.....		254	670	Stavanger.....		458	657
Londonderry.....		2743	1907	Trondhjem.....		913	.....
		2997	2585			11620	9403
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>				<b>OTHER COUNTRIES.</b>			
Aberdeen.....		59	92	Antwerp, (Belgium).....		33	9
Dundee.....		1	.....	Bordeaux, (France).....			1
Glasgow.....		1733	1825	Marseilles, do.....			1
Greenock.....			7	Valencia, (Spain).....		5	.....
		1793	1924			38	11
<b>GERMANY.</b>							
Bremen.....		2628	1651				
Hamburgh.....		2172	2553				
		4800	4204				

## RECAPITULATION.

	1867.	1868.
England and Wales.....	9509	16173
Ireland.....	2997	2585
Scotland.....	1793	1924
Germany.....	4800	4204
Norway and Sweden.....	11620	9403
Other Countries.....	38	11
Total.....	30757	34300

L. STAFFORD,  
Agent.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE,  
Quebec, 31st December, 1868.

TABLE No. 3,  
TRADES and Callings of the Steerage Male Adults, 1868.

Architects.....	3	Moulders and Foundrymen.....	31
Auctioneers.....	7	Musical Instrument makers.....	7
Artists, (Photographic and others).....	156	Miners.....	813
Bakers.....	23	Navvies.....	26
Blacksmiths.....	13	Painters and Glaziers.....	40
Blockmakers.....	2	Papermakers.....	16
Boilermakers and Fitters.....	118	Plasterers.....	39
Bookbinders.....	16	Platelayers.....	7
Bricklayers.....	32	Pedlars.....	12
Braziers.....	5	Plumbers.....	46
Brewers.....	7	Potters.....	11
Builders.....	4	Policemen.....	9
Butchers.....	41	Porters.....	23
Carpenters and Joiners.....	408	Printers.....	27
Cabinetmakers.....	33	Ploughmen.....	21
Carvers and Gilders.....	14	Puddlers.....	3
Cartwrights.....	2	Quarrymen.....	13
Carters and Cab-drivers.....	21	Ropemakers.....	7
Chemists and Druggists.....	13	Salesmen.....	8
Cigarmakers.....	4	Saddlers and Harness Makers.....	6
Coachmakers.....	7	Sawyers.....	14
Clerks and Accountants.....	76	Sailmakers.....	13
Cloth Lappers.....	2	Schoolmasters.....	18
Colliers.....	4	Shipwrights.....	4
Commercial Travellers.....	10	Shopkeepers.....	41
Confectioners.....	12	Servants, (domestic).....	13
Coopers.....	23	Shoemakers.....	46
Cotton Spinners and Dressers.....	16	Smiths.....	33
Cork cutters.....	9	Soldiers.....	4
Cutlers.....	4	Sign painters.....	2
Dairymen.....	13	Stonecutters.....	13
Doctors.....	4	Surveyors.....	1
Drapers.....	7	Traders.....	22
Dyers.....	13	Turners.....	12
Distillers.....	5	Tailors.....	74
Dentists.....	1	Tanners.....	18
Engine drivers.....	17	Tinmiths.....	13
Engravers.....	28	Upholsterers.....	18
Factory Operatives.....	22	Undertakers.....	7
Farmers.....	4415	Veterinary Surgeons.....	2
Farriers.....	3	Waiters.....	3
Firemen.....	14	Warehousemen.....	24
Fishermen.....	91	Watch and Clockmakers.....	18
Flax dressers.....	16	Workers in Iron.....	132
Glovers and Hosiers.....	12	Workers in Brass.....	41
Gardeners.....	28	Working Jewellers.....	17
Gas Fitters.....	13	Wheelwrights.....	34
Grocers.....	9	Weavers, (cloth).....	17
Grooms.....	4	Weavers, (ribbon).....	3
House Decorators.....	22	Mechanics not specified.....	192
Hatters.....	5	No stated occupation.....	98
Innkeepers.....	16		
Ironmongers.....	3		
Laborers.....	6185	Total.....	14678
Litographers.....	9		
Locksmiths.....	13	RECAPITULATION.	
Mariners and Seamen.....	41	Farmers.....	4415
Masons.....	36	Laborers.....	6185
Millers.....	102	Mechanics.....	3956
Millwrights.....	14	Clerks, Traders, &c.....	108
Missionaries.....	3	Professional men.....	14
Machinists.....	317		14678

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE,  
Quebec, 31st December, 1868:

L. STAFFORD,  
Agent.

TABLE No. 4.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of Emigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec, since the year 1829 to 1867, inclusive.

YEARS.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Continent of Europe.	Other Ports	Total.
1829 to 1832.....	43386	102266	20143	15	1889	167699
1834 " 1838.....	28561	54904	11061	485	1346	96357
1839 " 1843.....	30791	74981	16311	.....	1777	123860
1844 " 1848.....	60458	112192	12767	9728	1219	196364
1849 .....	8980	23128	4984	436	968	38494
1850 .....	9887	17976	2879	849	701	32292
1851 .....	9677	22381	7042	870	1106	41076
1852 .....	9278	15983	5477	7256	1184	39176
1853 .....	9585	14417	4745	7456	496	36699
1854 .....	18175	16165	6446	11537	857	53180
1855 .....	6754	4106	4859	4864	691	21274
1856 .....	10353	1688	2794	7343	261	22439
1857 .....	15471	2016	3218	11368	24	32097
1858 .....	6441	1153	1424	3578	214	12810
1859 .....	4846	417	793	2722	.....	8778
1860 .....	6481	376	979	2314	.....	10150
1861 .....	7780	413	1112	10618	.....	19923
1862 .....	6877	4545	2979	7728	47	22176
1863 .....	6317	4949	3959	4182	12	19419
1864 .....	5013	3767	2914	7453	.....	19147
1865 .....	9296	4682	2601	4770	6	21355
1866 .....	7235	2230	2222	16958	3	28648
1867 .....	9509	2997	1793	16453	5	30757
1868 .....	16173	2585	1924	13607	11	34300
	347322	490315	125426	152590	12817	1128470
Grand Total.....					1,128,470	
Yearly Average.....					28,212	

L. STAFFORD,

*Agent.*

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE,

Quebec, 31st December, 1868.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Minister of Agriculture and Statistics.

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THE BLUE BOOK ;

OR,

Statement of the Public Service of Canada for the year 1868.

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## STATEMENT

OF THE

## Offices, Names of Incumbents, Salaries,

AND OTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING THE

## PUBLIC SERVICE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

FROM THE 1ST JULY 1867 UP TO 31ST DECEMBER 1868.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Remarks.	Nc. of years of Service as a public officer in any capacity whatever.
Governor General	His Excellency the Right Hon. Chas Stanley, Viscount Monck, &c., &c., &c.	2nd Nov., 1861	The Crown.....	\$		8 yrs. & 6 m
do	His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir John Young, &c., &c., &c.	15th Nov., 1868	The Crown.....	48666 66		

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

Lieut. Governor	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	\$	cts.	Remarks.	Nc. of years of Service as a public officer in any capacity whatever.
Lieut. Governor of Ontario .....	His Honor Lieut. Gen. Stisted.....	1st July, 1867	The Crown.....	8000	00	Resigned in July, 1868.....	1 year.
Do .....	His Honor Wm. Pearce Howland	9th July, 1868	The Crown.....	8000	00	Honorable Wm. Howland was first appointed Minister of Finance for the Province of Canada, on the 24th May, 1862, — which office he resigned on 15th May, 1863; appointed Receiver General on 18th May, 1863; Postmaster General, Nov. 1864; lastly appointed Minister of Inland Revenue, on 1st July, 1867.....	6 years.

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Remarks.	No. of Years of Service as a public officer in any capacity whatever.
Lieut. Governor of Quebec.....	His Honor Sir N. F. Belleau .....	1st July, 1867	The Crown.....	\$ cts. 8000 00	Sir Narcisse F. Belleau was first appointed Speaker of the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada and Minister of Agriculture, subsequently Premier as Receiver Gen'l, 7th August, 1865 .....	
Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick	His Honor Col. F. P. Harding...	1st July, 1867	The Crown.....	10384 59	.....	
Do ...	His Honor Lemuel Allen Wilmot...	9th July, 1868	The Crown.....	7000 00	Present Salary.	
Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia.	His Honor Lieut. General Sir F. W. Williams....	1st July, 1867	The Crown.....	15000 00	.....	
Do ...	His Honor Major General Doyle..	25th Oct. 1867	The Crown.....	per ann. 7000 00	Present Salary.	

## GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Governor's Secretary .....	Dennis Godley ...	25th Oct., 1861	Lord Monck .....	\$ cts. 3000 00	.....	8 y. 6 mos
Do ...	F. Turville.....	Nov., 1868	Sir John Young..	2400 00	.....	
Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency.	Lt.-Col. Irvine ...	..... 1850	Earl of Elgin.....	1840 00	.....	19 years.
1st Clerk.....	Henry Cotton .....	10th Feb., 1841	Lord Sydenham...	1800 00	1st July, 1866	30 y. 6 ms.
2nd Clerk.....	John Kidd.....	1st July, 1858	Sir E. Head.....	1400 00	.....	16 y. 6 ms.
3rd Clerk .....	F. D. Burrowes...	1st Nov., 1862	Lord Monck.....	720 00	.....	6 y. 6 ms.
Office keeper .....	P. St. Hill .....	10th Feb., 1841	Lord Sydenham...	500 00	Receives also an allowance as Officek'r. of the Privy Council, with rooms, fuel and light.	36 y. 6 ms.
Messenger .....	G. Smith .....	May, 1861	Sir E. Head.....	450 00	.....	7 y. 6 ms.
Orderly Sergeant.	Thomas Lambkin	May, 1861	Sir E. Head.....	171 25	.....	do
Do ...	Chas. Stroulger...	March, 1865	Lord Monck .....	171 25	.....	3 y. 10 ms.

## FOREIGN CONSULS IN CANADA.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Consul.....J. Robertson.....St. John's N. B.

## AUSTRIA.

Consul.....Wm. Cunard.....Halifax, N. S.  
do .....Edward Schultze .....Montreal.

## BELGIUM.

Consul.....C. E. Bouine.....Halifax, N. S.  
do .....Jesse Joseph .....Montreal.  
Vice-Consul.....Abraham Joseph .....Quebec.

## BRAZIL.

Consular Agent.....M. Tobin.....Halifax, N. S.

## DENMARK.

Consul.....S. Tobin.....Halifax, N. S.  
Vice-Consul.....L'hon. Thos. Ryan.....Montreal.  
do .....Ed. Ryan.....Quebec.

## FRANCE.

Consul General.....A. F. Gauthier.....Quebec.  
Consular Agent.....Dr. P. E. Picault.....Montreal.  
do .....J. W. Macdonnell.....Toronto.  
do .....George Carville.....St. John, N. B.  
Vice-Consul.....Hon. J. Bourinot.....Sydney, N. S.  
do .....W. Cunard.....Halifax.

## ITALY.

Consul.....H. Chapman.....Montreal.  
Consular Agent.....O. LeBoutillier.....Gaspé.  
Consul.....J. B. Daly.....Halifax.

## NETHERLANDS.

Consul General.....R. H. Dixon, K. N. L.....Toronto.  
Consular Agent.....Henry Kievenan.....St. John's, N. B.

## NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

Consul.....Ch. Pitt.....Quebec.  
do .....G. F. Lomer.....Montreal.  
do .....C. O. Trentowsky.....St. John, N. B.  
do .....C. A. Creighton.....Halifax, N. S.  
do .....R. E. Hutchinson.....Miramichi.

## OLDENBURG.

Consul.....Gustave A. Beling.....Quebec.

## PORTUGAL.

Vice-Consul.....W. H. E. Tilstone.....Quebec.  
do .....P. Vilbert, jr.....Gaspé.  
Consul.....Edward Alison.....St. John's, N. B.  
do .....Thomas Abott.....St. John's, N. B.  
do .....C. S. Watson.....Montreal.



FOREIGN CONSULS IN CANADA.—*Continued.*

## SPAIN.

Consul General	H. de Uriarte	Quebec.
Vice-Consul	A. P. Colomer	Quebec.
Consul	J. Fournier	Montreal.
Vice-Consul	J. Block	Montreal.
Consul	Anthony Painchaud	Gaspé.
Consular Agent	S. Johnson	St. George.
Vice-Consul	M. C. Crooke	Halifax, N. S.
do	Wm. Purves	Quebec.
do	Don José Fromsky	Quebec.
Consular Agent	G. S. Brown	Yarmouth.
do	H. Primrose	Pictou.
do	Daniel Owen	Lunenburg.
do	Robert Roberts	Liverpool.
do	Wm. Kugles	Annapolis.

## SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Consul	Alfred Falkenberg	Quebec.
do	Geo. Sylvain	Rimouski.
do	Nazaire Tétu	Trois-Pistoles.
do	H. C. Chapman	Montreal.
do	Hon. D. Price	Saguenay.
do	J. E. Barry	Escoumains.
Vice-Consul	James John Loundes	Gaspé.

## URAGUAY.

Consul	J. Robertson	St. John, N. B.
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## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Consul General	Major General W. W. Averill	Montreal.
do	Wm. A. Dart	do
Consul	W. M. Jones	Clifton.
do	T. B. Trihey	Coaticook.
do	W. R. Baker	Erie.
do	H. LeBoutillier	Gaspé.
do	Thomas Allcock	Goderich.
do	F. N. Blake	Hamilton.
do	S. B. Hance	Kingston.
do	A. W. Duggan	Port Sarnia.
do	C. S. Sims	Prescott.
do	Chas. Robinson	Quebec.
do	L. P. Blodgett	St. John.
do	W. H. Hestis	St. Lambert, Longueil.
do	A. D. Shaw	Toronto.
do	M. M. Jackson	Halifax, N. S.
do	E. H. Norton	Pictou, N. S.
do	Edw. Allison	St. John's, N. B.
Vice-Consul	T. F. Wilson	Montreal.
do	J. B. Noonan	Pictou, N. S.
do	Fisk Campbell	St. John's, N. B.
Consular Agent	S. Cheney	Stanstead.
do	L. B. Peck	Cobourg.
do	Chas. Merrill	Port Stanley and St. Thomas.
do	W. H. Calvert	Lachine.
do	Thos. McCrea	Chatham.
do	Andrew F. Stevens	Windsor.
do	P. H. Mehar	Ottawa.
do	A. Nott	do

FOREIGN CONSULS IN CANADA.—*Continued.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—*Continued.*

Consular Agent.....	G. E. Baker .....	Port Rowan.
do .....	H. Ralston.....	Napanee.
do .....	J. W. Osman.....	Belleville.
do .....	E. E. Abbott.....	Gananoque.
do .....	A. M. Horton.....	Port Hope.
do .....	Hon. T. D. Archibald.....	Sydney, N. S.
do .....	J. M. Blodgett .....	Freightsburg.
do .....	G. Baker .....	St. George, N. B.
do .....	E. Lorimier.....	St. Andrew's.
do .....	C. H. Clark.....	St. Stephens, N. B.

VENEZUELA.

Vice-Consul .....	F. W. Henshaw.....	Montreal.
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S E N A T E .

Speaker :—Hon. JOSEPH E. CAUCHON.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Hon. John Hamilton. " Roderick Matheson. " John Ross. " Samuel Mills. " Benjamin Seymour. " Walter H. Dickson. " James Shaw. " Alexander Campbell. " David Christie. " James Cox Aikins. " David Reesor. " Elijah Leonard.		Hon. William MacMaster. " Asa A. Burnham. " John Simpson. " James Skead. " Dav. L. Macpherson " George Crawford. " Donald Macdonald. " Oliver Blake. " Billa Flint. " Walter McCrea. " Geo. William Allan. " J. R. Benson.
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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

NAMES.	DIVISION.
Honorable James Leslie .....	Alma.
" Asa B. Foster .....	Bedford.
" J. O. Chapais .....	De La Durantaye.
" Louis A. Olivier .....	De Lanaudière.
" Jacques O. Bureau .....	De Lorimier.
" Charles Malhiot .....	De La Vallière.
" Louis Renaud .....	De Salaberry.
" Luc Letellier de St. Just .....	Grandville.
" Ulric Joseph Tessier .....	Golfo.
" John Hamilton .....	Inkerman.
" Charles Cormier .....	Kennebec.
" A. J. Duchesnay .....	La Salle.
" David Edward Price .....	Laurentides.
" Elzéar H. J. Duchesnay .....	Lauzon.
" Léandre Dumouchel .....	Mille Isles.
" Louis Lacoste .....	Montarville.
" Joseph F. Armand .....	Repentigny.
" Charles Wilson .....	Rigaud.
" William H. Chaffers .....	Rougemont.
" J. B. Guévremont .....	Sorel.
" James Ferrier .....	Shawenegan.
" J. E. Cauchon .....	Stadacona.
" Thomas Ryan .....	Victoria.
" John S. Sanborn .....	Wellington.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Hon. Edward Kenny. " Jonathan McCully. " A. W. McLellan. " Robert B. Dickey. " John M. Anderson. " John Holmes.		Hon. John W. Ritchie. " John Locke. " Caleb R. Bill. " John Bourinot. " William Miller.
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**SENATE.**

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**PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.**

Hon. Amos. E. Botsford.  
" Edward B. Chandler.  
" John Robertson.  
" Robert L. Hazen.  
" William H. Odell.  
" David Wark.

Hon. William H. Steeves.  
" James Dever.  
" John Ferguson.  
" Robert D. Wilmot.  
" Abner R. McClelan.  
" Peter Mitchell.

SENATE.—(Continued.)

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment to the present Office.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary. By what authority paid.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
Speaker .....	Hon. Joseph Edouard Cauchon.	Nov. 5, 1867...	The Crown .....	\$ cts. 3,200 00 By Statute.	\$ cts. .....	Commissioner of Crown Lands from 27th January, 1855, to 30th April, 1857.—Commissioner of Public Works from 13th June, 1861, to 23rd May, 1862.—Member and Speaker of the Senate, 6th November, 1867.	4 years.
Clerk, Master in Chancery, Cashier and Accountant.]	John F. Taylor .....	Nov. 2, 1867...	The Crown and the Senate.	2,400 00 The Senate	.....	Entered service of Legislative Council of U. C., January 1822. Appointed Clerk Asst. to Legislative Council in 1841.—Master in Chancery in 1843.—Clerk of the late Legislative Council of Canada, 1850.—Clerk of the Senate, 1867.—Commissioner to administer the oath of Allegiance and to receive declaration of qualification from Members of the Senate, 1867.—Cashier and Accountant, 1867.	47 do
Deputy Clerk, Clerk Assistant, Master in Chancery and Chief French Translator.	Robert L. Moine .....	March 26, 1868...	do .....	2,000 00 The Senate	.....	Entered the service of the Legislative Assembly of L. C., 1835. Appointed French Translator to Legislative Council of Canada in 1841.—Additional Clerk Assistant in 1849. Clerk Assistant, 5th July, 1850.—Master in Chancery, 1851.—Commissioner to administer the oath of Allegiance and to receive declaration of qualification from Members of the Senate, 1867.—Master in Chancery,	34 do

1867—Clerk Assistant and Chief French Translator, 1867—Deputy Clerk, 1867. Entered service of Legislative Council of U. C., Dec. 1830. Appointed 1st Office Clerk to Legislative Council of Canada in 1841—Additional Clerk Assistant in 1848—Clerk Assistant, 1855—Master in Chancery, 1856—Commissioner to administer the oath of allegiance and to receive declaration of qualification from Members of the Senate, 1867—Master in Chancery, 1867—Clerk Asst., 1867—Deputy Clerk, 1867. Law Clerk (acting as English Translator and Clerk of Committees)—Law Clerk, Clerk of Committees to the Senate, English Translator, 1868.	2,000 00 The Senate	The Crown and the Senate.	March 26, 1868...	Fennings Taylor.....	Deputy Clerk, Clerk Assistant, Master in Chancery.	do
Entered the service in 1846 as Law Clerk (acting as English Translator and Clerk of Committees)—Law Clerk, Clerk of Committees to the Senate, English Translator, 1868.	2,000 00 The Senate	The Senate.	.....1868...	E. L. Montzambert .....	Law Clerk, Clerk of Committees and English Translator.	do
Entered the service in 1842—Assistant Librarian in 1845—Appointed Junior Writing Clerk in 1850, and Clerk of English Journals in 1854.	1,100 00 The Senate	do	.....1868...	James Adamson.....	First English Clerk ..	do
Entered the service in 1862, and was permanently appointed in 1863—Assistant Clerk of Committees, 1865.	1000 00 The Senate	do	.....1868...	Peter Müller .....	Second English Clerk .....	do
Entered the service as Additional French Translator in 1857, at a per diem allowance. In 1859, was appointed Clerk of Committees and Clerk to General Committee of Elections.	800 00 The Senate	do	.....1868...	Neil McLean .....	English Clerk .....	do
Entered the service as Additional French Translator in 1857, at a per diem allowance. In 1859, was appointed Clerk of Committees and Clerk to General Committee of Elections.	1,300 00 The Senate	do	.....1868...	A. A. Boucher.....	First French Translator and Clerk.	do
Entered as Extra Clerk in 1861, and permanently appointed Additional French Translator, 1861.	1,200 00 The Senate	do	.....1868...	A. Garneau .....	Second French Translator and Clerk.	do
Entered service in Crown Land Department, 1852.	900 00 The Senate	do	.....1868...	Victor E. Tessier .....	Clerk of French Journals .....	do

SENATE. — Concluded.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment to the present Office.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary. By what authority paid.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as Public Officer in any capacity whatever
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod and Sergeant-at-Arms.	René Kimber	.....1868...	The Senate.....	\$ cts. 1,000 00 The Senate	.....	Entered the service in 1852— Commissioner to administer the oath of Allegiance and to receive declaration of qualification from Members of the Senate, 1868. Entered as Sessional Messenger in 1843.	17 do
Housekeeper.....	S. Skinner	.....1868...	do	The Senate 800 00	.....	Entered as Sessional Messenger in 1859.	9 do
Postmaster, Permanent.....	J. B. Myrand	.....1868...	do	The Senate 800 00	.....	do 1860 .....	9 do
Library Messenger, Permanent.....	L. J. Casault	.....1868...	do	The Senate 700 00	.....	do 1856 .....	12 do
Speakers' Messenger, Permanent.....	P. Rattey	.....1868...	do	The Senate 700 00	.....	do 1860 .....	9 do
Assistant Housekeeper, News Room, &c., Permanent.	P. Dunn	.....1868...	do	The Senate 700 00	.....	do 1856 .....	12 do
Assistant Doorkeeper, Wardrobe, &c	J. Wingfield	.....1868...	do	The Senate 500 00	.....	do 1865 .....	3 do
Watchman and Messenger	F. Gilbert	.....1868...	do	The Senate 500 00	.....	Entered service in 1858.....	11 do
Do	N. Boulet	.....1868...	do	The Senate 500 00	.....	do do 1863.....	5 do
Messenger, Sessional	James Doherty	.....1868...	do	The Senate	.....	Permanent all. \$1.50 per diem.	17 1/2 do
Do	Thos. Wheeler	.....1868...	do	.....	.....	do do .....	.....
Do	Louis Robitaille	.....1868...	do	.....	.....	Entered service as Watchman in 1861.....	8 do
Do	J. Dunne	.....1868...	do	1 50 per diem..	.....	do do .....	2 1/2 do
Do	A. Boucher	.....1868...	do	.....	.....	do do .....	2 1/2 do
Do	A. Donsaire	.....1868...	do	.....	.....	Entered service as Page in 1857.	12 do
Doorkeeper to Senate	E. Botterell	.....1868...	do	400 00 The Senate	.....	Messenger, 1843—Doorkeeper, 1854.	26 do
Page	J. C. Young	.....1868...	do	1 50 per diem..	.....	During the Session.....	10 do
Do	J. Wingfield	.....1868...	do	.....	.....	do do .....	3 do
Do	P. Boulet	.....1868...	do	.....	.....	do do .....	3 do
Do	J. N. Rattey	.....1868...	do	.....	.....	do do .....	3 do

Charwoman, Permanent.....	Angélique Deslauriers.....	.....1868..	do	.....	80 cents per diem .....	8 do
Do .....	Mrs. Young.....	.....1868..	do	.....	do do .....	9 do
Do .....	Mrs. Lahlé.....	.....1868..	do	.....	do do .....	3 do
Do .....	Mrs. Fortier.....	.....1868..	do	.....	do do .....	12 do
Do .....	Mrs. Hewton .....	.....1868..	do	.....	80 cents per diem during the Session. ....	3 do
Do .....	Mrs. Foley .....	.....1868..	do	.....	do do .....	
Do .....	Mrs. McGillivray.....	.....1868..	do	.....	do do .....	
Do .....	Mrs. Fradet .....	.....1868..	do	.....	do do .....	
Do .....	Mrs. Boissonneault.....	.....1868..	do	.....	do do .....	
Labourer .....	Louis Ratéy.....	.....1868..	do	.....	\$1 per diem during the Session. ....	



## HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

Speaker:—Hon. J. COCKBURN.

REPRESENTATIVES.	CONSTITUENCIES.
Abbott, Hon. John Joseph Caldwell	Argenteuil.
Anglin, Hon. Timothy Warren	Gloucester.
Archambault, Hon. Louis	L'Assomption.
Ault, Samuel	Stormont.
Beaty, James	Toronto (City) East.
Beaubien, Hon. Joseph Octave	Montmagny.
Béchar, François	Iberville.
Bellerose, Joseph Hyacinthe	Laval.
Benoit, Basile	Chambly.
Bertrand, Charles F. Adolphe	Templecouata.
Blake, Edward	Durham (West Riding.)
Blanchet, Hon. Joseph Godéric	Lévis.
Bodwell, Ebenezer Vining	Oxford (South Riding.)
Bolton, John	Charlotte.
Bourassa, François	St. John's (Quebec.)
Bowell, Mackenzie	Hastings (North Riding.)
Bowman, Isaac Erb	Waterloo (North Riding.)
Bown, John Young	Brant (North Riding.)
Brousseau, Jean Docile	Portneuf.
Brown, James	Hastings (West Riding.)
Burpee, Charles	Sunbury.
Burton, Francis H.	Durham (East Riding.)
Caldwell, William M.	Ristigouche.
Cameron, Hugh	Inverness.
Cameron, Hon. John Hillyard	Peel.
Cameron, Malcolm Collin	Huron (South Riding.)
Campbell, Hon. Stewart	Guysborough.
Carling, Hon. John	London (City.)
Carmichael, James W.	Pictou.
Caron, George	Maskinongé.
Cartier, Hon. Sir George E., Bart.	Montreal (City) East.
Cartwright, Richard John	Lennox.
Casault, Napoléon	Bellechasse.
Cayley, Michael	Beauharnois.
Chamberlain, Brown	Missisquoi.
Chauveau, Hon. Pierre J. O.	Quebec (County.)
Cheval <i>alias</i> St. Jacques, Guillaume	Rouville.
Chipman, William Henry	King's (Nova Scotia.)
Cimon, Simon Xavier	Charlevoix.
Cockburn, Hon. James	Northumberland (Ontario) West Riding.
Coffin, Thomas	Shelburne.
Colby, Charles C.	Stanstead.
Connell, Hon. Charles	Carleton (New Brunswick.)
Costigan, John	Victoria (New Brunswick.)
Coupal dit La Beine, Sixte	Napierville.
Crawford, James	Brockville.
Crawford, John	Leeds (South Riding.)
Currier, Joseph Merrill	Ottawa (City.)
Daoust, Jean Baptiste	Two Mountains.
Dobbie, Thomas William	Elgin (East Riding.)
Dorion, Hon. Antoine Aimé	Hochelaga.
Drew, George Alexander	Wellington (North Riding.)
Dufresne, Joseph	Montcalm.
Dunkin, Hon. Christopher	Brome.
Ferguson, Thomas Roberts	Cardwell.
Ferris, John	Queen's (New Brunswick.)
Forbes, James F.	Queen's (Nova Scotia.)
Fortier, Moïse	Yamaska.
Fortin, Pierre	Gaspé.
Galt, Hon. Alexander Tilloch	Sherbrooke (Town.)
Gaucher, Guillaume Gamelin	Jacques Cartier.

HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.—*Continued.*

REPRESENTATIVES.	CONSTITUENCIES.
Gandet, Joseph.....	Nicolet.
Geoffrion, Félix.....	Verchères.
Gendron, Pierre Samuel .....	Bagot.
Gibbs, Thomas Nicholson .....	Ontario (South Riding.)
Godin, François Benjamin.....	Joliette.
Grant, James Alexander .....	Russell.
Gray, Hon. John H. ....	St. John (New Brunswick), City and County
Grover, Peregrine Maitland.....	Peterborough (East Riding.)
Hagar, Albert.....	Prescott.
Harrison, Robert Alexander .....	Toronto (City) West.
Heath, Edmund.....	Pontiac.
Holmes, John.....	Carleton (Ontario.)
Holton, Hon. Luther Hamilton.....	Chateauguay.
Howe, Hon. Joseph.....	Hants.
Huntington, Hon. Lucius Seth.....	Shefford.
Huot, Pierre Gabriel.....	Quebec (City) East.
Hurdon, Francis .....	Bruce (South Riding.)
Hutchison, Richard .....	Northumberland (New Brunswick.)
Irvine, Hon. George .....	Megantic.
Jackson, George.....	Grey (South Riding.)
Joly, Henry Gustave.....	Lotbinière.
Jones, Alfred.....	Halifax.
Jones, Francis.....	Leeds and Grenville (North Riding.)
Keeler, Joseph.....	Northumberland (Ontario), East Riding.
Kempt, George .....	Victoria (Ontario), South Riding.
Kierzkowski, Hon. A. E.....	St. Hyacinthe.
Killam, Frank.....	Yarmouth.
Kirkpatrick, Thomas .....	Frontenac.
Lacerte, Elie.....	St. Maurice.
Langevin, Hon. Hector Louis, C. B. ....	Dorchester.
Langlois, Jean.....	Montmorency.
Lapum, James F.....	Addington.
Lawson, Peter.....	Norfolk (South Riding.)
LeVesconte, Hon. Isaac.....	Richmond (Nova Scotia.)
Little, William Carruthers .....	Simcoe (South Riding.)
Macdonald, Donald Alexander.....	Glengary.
Macdonald, Hon. Sir John A., K. C. B.....	Kingston.
Macdonald, Hon. John Sandfield .....	Cornwall, Town and Township of Cornwall
MacFarlane, Robert.....	Perth (South Riding.)
Mackenzie, Alexander.....	Lambton.
Magill, Charles.....	Hamilton (City.)
Masson, Louis François Rodrigue.....	Terrebonne.
Masson, Luc Hyacinthe.....	Soulanges.
McCallum, Lachlin.....	Monck.
McCarthy, Thomas .....	Richelieu.
McConkey, Thomas David.....	Simcoe (North Riding.)
McDonald, Angus Peter.....	Middlesex (West Riding.)
McDonald, E. M.....	Lunenburg.
McDonald, Hugh.....	Antigonish.
McDougall, Hon. William, C. B.....	Lanark (North Riding.)
McDougall, William.....	Three Rivers (City.)
McGreevy, Hon. Thomas.....	Quebec (City) West.
McKeagney, Hon. James.....	Cape Breton.
McLachlin, Daniel.....	Renfrew (South Riding.)
McLellan, Archibald Woodbury.....	Colchester.
McMillan, Donald.....	Vaudreuil.
McMonies, James.....	Wentworth (North Riding.)
Merritt, Thomas R.....	Lincoln.
Metcalfe, James .....	York (Ontario), East Riding.
Mills, David.....	Bothwell
Morison, John.....	Victoria (Ontario) North Riding.
Morris, Alexander.....	Lanark (South Riding.)
Morrison, Angus.....	Niagara (Town.)
Munroe, John H.....	Elgin, (West Riding.)
O'Connor, John.....	Essex.
Oliver, Thomas .....	Oxford (North Riding.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA—*Continued.*

REPRESENTATIVES.	CONSTITUENCIES.
Pâquet, Anselme Homère .....	Berthier.
Pelletier, C. Adolphe Pantaléon.....	Kamouraska.
Perry, Charles .....	Peterborough (North Riding.)
Pickard, John .....	York (New Brunswick.)
Pinsonneault, Alfred.....	Lapsrairie.
Pope, John Henry.....	Compton.
Pouliot, Barthélémy.....	L'Islet.
Power, Patrick .....	Halifax.
Pozer, Christian Henry .....	Beauce.
Ranking, John.....	Renfrew North Riding.)
Ray, William H.....	Annapolis.
Read, Hon. Robert.....	Hastings (East Riding.)
Redford, James .....	Perth (North Riding.)
Renaud, Auguste.....	Kent (New Brunswick.)
Robitaille, Théodore.....	Bonaventure.
Rose, Hon. John .....	Huntingdon.
Ross, Hon. John Jones .....	Champlain.
Ross, John Sylvester.....	Dundas.
Ross, James .....	Wellington (Centre Riding.)
Ross, Walter .....	Prince Edward.
Ross, William .....	Victoria (Nova Scotia.)
Ryan, George.....	King's (New Brunswick.)
Ryan, Michael Patrick .....	Montreal (City) West.
Rymal, Joseph.....	Wentworth (South Riding.)
Savary, Alfred W.....	Digby.
Scatcherd, Thomas.....	Middlesex (North Riding.)
Sénécal, Louis Adélaré.....	Drummond and Arthabaska.
Shanly, Walter .....	Grenville (South Riding.)
Simard, George Honoré.....	Quebec (City) Centre.
Simpson, Wemyss Mackenzie .....	Algoma (Provisional Judicial District.)
Smith, Hon. Albert James.....	Westmoreland.
Snider, George .....	Grey (North Riding.)
Sproat, Alexander.....	Bruce (North Riding.)
Stephenson, Rufus.....	Kent (Ontario.)
Stirton, David .....	Wellington (South Riding.)
Street, Thomas Clark.....	Welland.
Sylvain, George.....	Rimouski.
Thompson, David .....	Haldimand.
Thompson, John Hall .....	Ontario (North Riding.)
Tilley, Hon. Samuel Leonard, C. B.....	Saint John (New Brunswick) City.
Tremblay, Pierre Alexis .....	Chicoutimi and Saguenay.
Tupper, Hon. Charles, C. B.....	Cumberland.
Wallace, John.....	Albert.
Walsh, Aquila .....	Norfolk (North Riding.)
Webb, William Hoste.....	Richmond and Wolfe (Quebec.)
Wells, James Pearson .....	York (Ontario) North Riding.
White, John.....	Halton.
Whitehead, Joseph.....	Huron (North Riding.)
Willson, Crowell.....	Middlesex (East Riding.)
Wood, Hon. Edmund Burke.....	Brant (South Riding.)
Workman, Thomas.....	Montreal (City) Centre.
Wright, Alonzo.....	Ottawa (County.)
Wright, Amos .....	York (Ontario,) West Riding
Young, James.....	Waterloo (South Riding.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount paid by the Accountant for 18 months.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
Speaker	Hon. James Cockburn	Nov. 6, 1867	Elected by the House.	\$ 3,200 00	12½ per ct. deducted of last six months.	Was Solicitor General from March 1864, to 1st July, 1867	4½ years.
Clerk	William Burns Lindsay	Nov. 16, 1862	Lord Monck	3,400 00	2,887 50	Balance of Salary paid him by the Crown	26½ do
Clerk Assistant	George Manly Muir	May 18, 1862	Speaker	2,200 00	250 00	Resigned 20th November, 1867	35½ do
Clerk Assistant and Chief Clerk	Alfred Patrick	May 16, 1862	do	2,200 00	3,162 50		40½ do
Convoiterted Elections	D. W. Macdonell	June 14, 1854	Earl of Elgin	1,900 00	2,331 25	Balance of Salary paid him by the Crown	13½ do
Sergeant-at-Arms	G. W. Wicksteed	June 14, 1841	House	3,400 00	2,487 50	do	39½ do
Law Clerk	F. H. Badgley	June 9, 1855	Speaker	1,800 00	2,808 32	Salary increased to \$2,000 from 1st November, 1867	16½ do
Assistant Law Clerk and Chief English Translator	Eugène F. Dorton	Dec. 13, 1860	do	1,800 00	2,808 32	Salary increased to \$2,000 from 1st November, 1867	13½ do
Assistant Accountant and Book-keeper	Thomas Vaux	June 5, 1846	House	2,000 00	2,875 00		40 do
Clerk of Routine and Records	Joshua Stansfeld	Dec. 14, 1860	Speaker	1,200 00	1,725 00		8 do
	Farquhar McGillivray	Sept. 30, 1863	do	800 00	1,587 00	Salary increased to \$1,200 from 1st December 1867	13½ do
Chief Office Clerk and Clerk Printing Committee	Henry Hartney	Oct. 15, 1863	do	2,000 00	2,875 00		23½ do
English Writing Clerk	Henry Boulton Stuart	June 5, 1846	Clerk	1,200 00	1,600 00	Salary reduced to \$800 from 1st July, 1868	23½ do
French Writing Clerk	Edmond Déchéand	June 13, 1846	do	1,200 00	1,725 00		23½ do
Junior Clerk	J. H. T. Blais	Feb. 29, 1859	Speaker	800 00	1,200 00		13½ do
Do	Henry R. Smith	May 18, 1861	do	800 00	1,200 00		6½ do
Do	O. C. de la Chevrotière	May 18, 1861	do	800 00	400 00	Resigned 31st December, 1867	20½ do
Do	Henry Lindsay	May 18, 1861	do	800 00	1,200 00		10½ do
Do	James S. Sloane	May 18, 1861	do	800 00	1,200 00		6½ do
Do	Paul Ernest Smith	June 9, 1862	do	1,000 00	500 00	Resigned 31st December, 1867	17½ do
Do	John Notman	June 9, 1862	do	800 00	400 00	do	10½ do

HOUSE OF COMMONS. — *Continued.*

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount paid by the Accountant for 18 months.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
Junior Clerk	F. Nap. Belcourt	May 16, 1863	Speaker	800 00	1,952 83	Salary increased to \$1,000 from 1st Dec., 1867. Appointed P. M. 1st July, 1868.	54 do
Do	Charles Panet, Jr	July 1st, 1864	do	800 00	1,200 00		84 do
Do	W. C. Bowles	June 8, 1866	do	600 00	1,118 00	Salary increased to \$800 from 1st December, 1867	144 do
Do	Fitzgerald Cochrane	Nov. 6, 1867	do	800 00	922 32		144 do
Do	J. E. B. McCready	Nov. 6, 1867	do	800 00	922 32		144 do
First Clerk of Committees	J. P. Leprohon	May 30, 1849	do	1,500 00	2,258 33	Salary increased to \$1,600 from 1st December, 1867	234 do
Second Assistant Clerk of Committees	J. G. Tobin	Nov. 6, 1867	do	1,400 00	1,264 12	Discharged 1st July, 1868, and allowed 3 months' salary	3 do
Third Assistant Clerk of Committees	F. X. Blanchet	Oct. 30, 1862	do	1,200 00	1,600 00	Salary reduced to \$800 from 1st July 1868	184 do
Chief Clerk of Private Bills	Alfred Todd	Aug. 12, 1858	do	2,000 00	2,875 00		344 do
Second Clerk of Private Bills and Clerk of Railway Committee	Thadæus Patrick	June 21, 1847	do	1,500 00	2,156 25		324 do
Clerk of Votes and Proceedings	Herman Poetter	Aug. 12, 1858	do	1,400 00	2,012 50		174 do
French Translator of Votes, Proceeding and Journals	William Fanning	March 5, 1860	do	1,800 00	2,587 50		214 do
Assistant French Translator	Toussaint G. Coursolles	Feb. 26, 1868	do	1,600 00	2,300 00		104 do
Do	Joseph Royal	May 19, 1860	do	1,600 00	800 00	Resigned 31st December, 1867.	64 do
Do	Fabien J. Gingras	Mar. 1st, 1860	do	1,400 00	2,012 50		174 do
Do	E. Blain de St. Aubin	May 12, 1863	do	1,200 00	1,945 82	Salary increased to \$1,400 from 1st December, 1867.	54 do
Do	C. A. Gagnon	May 9, 1863	do	1,000 00	916 61	Resigned 31st May, 1868.	614 do
Do	J. E. Dorion	Nov. 1st, 1867	do	1,000 00	916 66	Discharged with 3 months' Salary, 1st July, 1868.	14 do
Do	H. A. McCoy	Nov. 1st, 1867	do	1,000 00	1,104 16		3 do
Assistant English Translator	William Wilson	May 9, 1855	do	1,600 00	2,800 00		164 do

do	Finbar E. Hayes	Feb. 26, 1858...	do	1,400 00	2,300 00	Salary increased to \$1,400 from 1st December, 1867.	91
do	William Wilson, Jr.	June 9, 1862...	do	1,200 00	1,945 82	6 months' Salary as Speaker's Secretary included.	91
do	George H. Macaulay	May 12, 1863...	do	1,200 00	1,925 00		51
Speaker's Secretary	George H. Macaulay	May 16, 1862...	Speaker	400 00			
Clerk of English Journals	W. B. Ross	June 8, 1866...	do	1,600 00	2,300 00		181
Assistant Clerk of English Journals	Alex. G. D. Taylor	March 19, 1861...	do	1,000 00	1,437 50		171
Clerk of French Journals	Pierre Rivet	March 31, 1866...	do	1,200 00	1,929 16		171
Librarian	Alpheus Todd	March 31, 1856...	do	2,400 00	3,450 00		161
Assistant Librarian	A. Gétin Lajoie	Sept. 11, 1856...	do	1,800 00	2,587 50		161
Library Clerk	Augustin Laperrière	Sept. 29, 1858...	do	1,400 00	2,012 50		171
Postmaster	Robert Defries	June 14, 1841...	House	850 00	1,275 00	Discharged 1st July, 1868, and allowed 6 months' Salary	31
Assistant Postmaster	Joseph Blais	Aug. 19, 1852...	Clerk	850 00	1,275 00	do	21
Chief Messenger	André L. Cardinal	June 18, 1841...	House	1,160 00	1,740 00	Without 12 1/2 per cent deducted last six months	31 1/2 years.
Assistant Messenger	Michael McCarthy	Feb. 12, 1863...	Clerk	300 00	1,330 00	do	30 1/2
Doorkeeper	John O'Connor	Jan. 1st, 1856...	Speaker	850 00	1,208 00	Reduced to \$700, 1st July, 1868.	21 1/2
Speaker's Messenger	Joseph Lemonde	Feb. 15, 1856...	Clerk	850 00	1,209 00	do	1868, 23 1/2
Library Messenger	O. Vincent	July 1856...	Speaker	850 00	1,150 00	Reduced to \$600, 1st July, 1868.	23 1/2
do	James Hoy	May 1859...	do	850 00	1,150 00	do	1868, 15 1/2
Post Office Messenger	Ed. Pelletier	July 15, 1856...	do	850 00	1,150 00	do	1868, 19 1/2
do	William Graham	Feb. 15, 1856...	do	850 00	1,150 00	do	1868, 17
do	Edward Steacy	Feb. 25, 1858...	do	850 00	1,150 00	do	1868, 9 1/2
do	Joseph Asselin	March 26, 1862...	do	850 00	869 50	Died 9th May 1868. Widow allowed 2 months' salary	15
do	Robert Baillie	Sept. 5, 1854...	do	600 00	600 00	Discharged 1st July, 1863.	26
do	Edward Storr	Sept. 5, 1854...	do	600 00	900 00		15 1/2
do	Etienne Roy	March 26, 1862...	do	600 00	900 00		13 1/2
do	Patrick Buckley	Sept. 18, 1865...	do	600 00	600 00	Discharged 1st July, 1868.	9
do	Joseph Turgeon	Sept. 18, 1865...	do	600 00	900 00		15 1/2
do	Joseph Brown	Sept. 18, 1865...	do	600 00	900 00		14
do	Olivier Roberge	Sept. 18, 1865...	do	600 00	900 00		13 1/2
do	Magloire Lafamme	Aug. 13, 1866...	do	600 00	900 00		12 1/2
do	J. Nadeau	Aug. 13, 1866...	do	600 00	900 00		11 1/2
do	E. Botterill	Aug. 13, 1866...	do	600 00	900 00		11 1/2
do	O. Robitaille	Aug. 13, 1866...	do	600 00	208 33	Resigned 5th October, 1867.	4 1/2
do	A. Elliott	Dec. 6, 1867...	do	600 00	641 87	Reduced to \$500 from 1st July, 1868.	1 1/2
do	J. E. Asselin	July 1st, 1868...	do	600 00	257 44		1 1/2
do	J. Fitzsimons	July 1st, 1868...	do	600 00	200 00		1 1/2
do	George Smith	July 1st, 1868...	do	600 00	200 00		1 1/2

112,211 12

## TOTAL EXPENDITURE

Of the House of Commons, from 1st July, 1867, to 31st December, 1868,  
a period of eighteen months.

	\$	cts.
Indemnity and Mileage.....	176,472	70
Salaries .....	112,211	12
Extra Service—Clerks .....	\$10,431	00
Do —Messengers.....	18,558	62
Expenses of Committees .....	830	00
Pensions.....	1,260	00
Postage and Telegraphs.....	4,056	34
Water, Fuel and Gas.....	11,900	61
Newspapers, &c .....	3,539	97
Stationery .....	9,637	65
Printing and Binding .....	38,319	97
Tradesmen.....	9,373	67
Insurance.....	984	00
Miscellaneous .....	9,497	43
	407,053	08

PRIVY COUNCIL.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
President.....	Hon. A. J. F. Blair.....	July 1, 1867...	Lord Monck.....	5000 00	\$ cts.	Hon. Mr. Blair was previously appointed Receiver General the 7th March, 1863, subsequently appointed Provincial Secretary on 10th May, 1863. Was President of the Executive Council from the 3rd January, 1866, until the 30th June, 1867. Died in 1868...	5 years. 48 yr & 6 mo.
Clerk of Council.....	William Henry Lee.....	do	do	2600 00			23 yr & 6 mo.
Assistant and Confidential Clerk of Council.....	William A. Himsworth.....	do	do	2000 00			37 do
1st Class Clerk.....	Flavien Vallierand.....	March 23, 1843...	Sir Chas. Bagot.....	1400 00			23 do
Do	J. Olivier Côté.....	June 21, 1845...	Lord Metcalfe.....	1400 00			22 do
Do	Fred. H. Himsworth.....	Jan. —, 1847...	Earl of Elgin.....	1240 00			12 do
2nd Class Clerk.....	Henry Alexander.....	April 23, 1856...	Sir Edmund Head.....	940 00			7 do
3rd do	Wm. Horace Lee.....	Dec. 21, 1861...	Lord Monck.....	600 00			28 do
Doorkeeper and Messenger.....	Michael Naughton.....	Oct. 10, 1840...	Lord Sydenham.....	450 00			13 do
Messenger.....	Wm. E. Morgan.....	Dec. 1, 1855...	Sir Edmund Head.....	450 00			3 do
Do	Joseph Cairns.....	Oct. 14, 1865...	Lord Monck.....	450 00			3 do
Do	Patrick Batterton.....	Feb. 1, 1866...	do	450 00			3 do

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Minister of Justice.....	Hon. J. A. Macdonald.....	July 1, 1867...	Lord Monck.....	5000-00		Hon. J. A. Macdonald first appointed Receiver General the 11th May, 1847; Commissioner of Crown Lands the 8th Decr, 1847; Postmaster General the 6th August, 1858, and Attorney General the 7th August, 1858.....	13 years.
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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—Concluded.—DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE.—FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
Deputy Clerk	Hewitt Bernard..... John Stuart.....	July 1, 1867... Sept 1, 1863..	Lord Monck..... do ..	\$ cts. 2600 00 1900 00	\$ cts.	Entered the service in 1859..... Served 2 years as Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of the County Court of the County of Norfolk.....	10 years. 7 yr & 4 mo. 4 yr & 8 mo. 2 yr & 2 mo.
Stenographic Writer.	Chas. Drinkwater.....	May 1, 1864.....	do ..	973 32	per diem...	.....	2 do
Clerk	A. Atcheson.....	Nov. 16, 1866... do ..	do .. do ..	2 50 3 00	do ..	.....	2 do
Do	J. A. Macdonell.....	.....	do ..	500 00	.....	.....	2 do
Messenger.	Patrick Lynch.....	July —, 1854... do ..	Sir Edmund Head... do ..	500 00 450 00	.....	.....	2 do
Do	F. Curran.....	July —, 1863... do ..	Lord Monck..... do ..	.....	.....	.....	2 do

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

Secretary of State	Hon. H. I. Langevin ..	July 1, 1867... do ..	Lord Monck..... do ..	5000 00 2840 00	.....	.....	4 yrs & 8 mo.
Under Secretary	Etienne Parent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 years service, including 15 years as successively Assistant French Translator, Librarian and Law Clerk of House of Assembly of Lower Canada.....	27 years. 5 do 5 yrs & 8 mo. 5 years.
Clerk	W. H. Jones ..	June 9, 1842... do ..	Sir Chas. Bagot..... do ..	1400 00 1280 00	.....	.....	.....
Do	J. M. Tétu ..	Jan. 28, 1864... do ..	Lord Monck..... do ..	912 50 912 50	.....	.....	.....
Do	M. L. Amouroux.....	May 5, 1862... do ..	do .. do ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	E. Brousseau.....	Feb. —, 1864... do ..	do .. do ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Lands Branch.	Wm. Spraggs ..	March 17, 1862... do ..	Governor in Council... do ..	2000 00 1480 00	.....	.....	.....
Deputy Superintendent	Chas. T. Walcott ..	Dec. 1, 1859... do ..	Sir E. Head..... do ..	.....	.....	Appoint. to Surveyor General's Department, Jan. 1st 1829... Appointed to Crown Lands Department, October, 1851... do	39 years. 14 do



FINANCE DEPARTMENT.—*Concluded.*—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
Chief Clerk and Provincial Book-keeper.....	N. Godard.....	Sept. 7, 1861.....	Sir Edmund Head.....	2000 00			24 yr & 1 mo.
Bookkeeper.....	John Drysdale.....	Jan. 1, 1855.....	do.....	1800 00			26 yr & 6 mo.
Warrant Clerk.....	Moore A. Higgins.....	July 1, 1866.....	Lord Monck.....	1600 00		Transferred from Executive Council Office, June, 1866.....	32 years.
Bookkeeper.....	Arch. Cary.....	Aug. 7, 1861.....	Sir Edmund Head.....	1600 00			22 yr & 6 mo.
1st Class Clerk.....	E. G. Scott.....	Feb. 16, 1855.....	do.....	1400 00			14 yr & 4 mo.
Do.....	C. J. Anderson.....	Oct. 1, 1859.....	Finance Minister.....	1400 00			10 yr & 8 mo.
Do.....	J. A. Torrance.....	April 23, 1866.....	do.....	1200 00			4 yr & 3 mo.
Do.....	R. W. Baxter.....	Oct. 1, 1859.....	do.....	1200 00			11 yr & 2 mo.
Stenographic Writer.....	W. A. Biskmore.....	May 15, 1865.....	do.....	973 32			4 yr & 2 mo.
3rd Class Clerk.....	P. C. Ryan.....	July 1, 1864.....	do.....	680 00			6 years.
4th do.....	H. A. Jones.....	May 6, 1865.....	do.....	500 00			4 yr & 2 mo.
4th do.....	George Anmond.....	July 1, 1866.....	do.....	500 00			2 yr & 6 mo.
Housekeeper and Messenger.....	R. L. Killaly.....	July 1, 1867.....	do.....	500 00			1 yr & 6 mo.
Messenger.....	D. Ryan.....	Feb. 1, 1843.....	Sir Charles Bagot.....	500 00			26 yr & 5 mo.
Laborer.....	P. Pender.....	Oct. 1, 1858.....	Finance Minister.....	450 00			10 yr & 9 mo.
	T. Coad.....	July 1, 1859.....	do.....	1 00	per diem..		10 years.
<i>Audit Branch.</i>							
Auditor of Public Accounts.....	John Langton.....	July 1, 1867.....	Lord Monck.....	2600 00		Entered service in 1855.....	13 yr & 6 mo.
Assistant do.....	Hon. John Simpson.....	Aug. 10, 1864.....	do.....	2400 00		Hon. Mr. Simpson was appointed Provincial Secretary, March 30, 1864, but resigned in August.....	4 yr & 9 mo.
Accountant and Clerk of Contingent Expenses.....	Thos. Ross.....	Nov. 17, 1839.....	Lord Seaton.....	2000 00			28 years.
1st Bookkeeper.....	Thos. Cruise.....	Jan. 1, 1862.....	Sir Edmund Head.....	1600 00			14 years.
1st Class Clerk and Statistical Clerk.....	Arthur Harvey.....	Jan. 1, 1862.....	Lord Monck.....	1860 00			6 years.
Clerk.....	J. Patterson.....	Dec. 10, 1855.....	Sir Edmund Head.....	1240 00			13 years.
Do.....	E. C. Barber.....	do.....	do.....	1240 00			13 years.
Do.....	G. M. Jarvis.....	April 27, 1862.....	Lord Monck.....	1200 00			5 yr & 3 mo.

3rd Class Clerk	J. R. Hall	Sept. 1, 1865	do	600 00	3 years
Do	J. B. Simpson	1868	Sir John Young	730 00	1 year
Do	W. H. Cotton	1868	do	500 00	1 year
Messenger	J. Pender	Nov. 30, 1865	do	450 00	3 years
<b>PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.</b>					
Minister	Hon. W. McDougall	July 1, 1867	Lord Monck	5000 00	Previously appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands, 24th May, 1862, and Provincial Secretary, 31st June, 1864. 1 yr. & 6 mos.
Private Secretary to Minister	J. B. Howard	July 1, 1867	Minister Pub. Works	730 00	Previously appointed Secretary of Public Works, Dec. 1859. 9 years.
Deputy to Minister	T. Trudeau	July 1, 1867	Lord Monck	3500 00	Previously appointed Landing waiter, Montreal, 1854, transferred to Receiver General's Office, '55, and to the Department Public Works in 1860. 14 do
Secretary	F. Braun	March 8, 1864	do	1800 00	17 do
Paymaster and Clerk	James W. Harper	Jan. 1, 1852	Earl of Elgin	1530 00	12 yrs & 8 mo.
Book-keeper	James Baine	Jan. 1, 1857	Sir E. Head	1610 00	3 yrs & 8 mo.
Assistant Book-keeper	Félix Hamel	May 3, 1856	Commissioner	1400 00	8 yrs & 6 mo.
Corresponding Clerk	T. B. French	April 29, 1864	do	900 00	9 years.
Law Clerk	H. A. Fissault	June 15, 1860	do	1400 00	7 yrs & 4 mos.
Custodian	J. E. N. Bonneville	July 5, 1856	do	1100 00	4 yrs & 8 mos.
Registrar	J. R. Arnold	Dec. 1, 1852	do	800 00	7 yrs & 3 mos.
Compiler	George Verret	Aug. 21, 1861	do	730 00	7 yrs & 3 mos.
Copying Clerk	Charles Pope	do	do	730 00	7 yrs & 3 mos.
Do	O. Dionne	April 27, 1864	do	730 00	7 yrs & 3 mos.
Photographer	S. McLaughlin	Sept. 24, 1861	do	1060 00	7 yrs & 3 mos.
Chief Engineer	John Page	Nov. 1, 1853	Earl of Elgin	3240 00	Mr. Page was first employed in Nov. 1842, as an Engineer on Local Works. 26 yrs & 2 mo.
Assistant Engineer	F. P. Rudge	Dec. 15, 1841	Lord Sydenham	2400 00	27 years.
Engineer	G. F. Pallais	Sept. 1, 1844	Lord Metcalfe	1800 00	24 do
Do	Thomas Munro	Feb. 1, 1860	Commissioner	1690 00	7 yrs & 11 mo.
Do	James H. Rowan	May 1, 1860	do	1280 00	7 yrs & 7 mo.
Do	Thomas Guerin	Sept. 1, 1864	Lord Monck	900 00	4 yrs & 4 mo.
Do	E. H. Parent	Sept. 15, 1864	do	912 50	Mr. Parent was employed as Draughtsman in Seigniorial Tenure Office during 3 years previous to his entering the Department Public Works... 7 yrs & 3 mo.

Engineer's Branch.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Engineers Branch—Continued.</i>				\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
Draughtsman	Charles McCarthy	Sept. 1, 1856...	Commissioner	1095 00			12 yrs & 4 mo.
Do	John Le B. Ross	Dec. 26, 1856...	do	1100 00			12 years.
Do	C. E. Michaud	Nov. 1, 1864...	Lord Monck	900 00		Mr. Michaud was previously employed as Draughtsman for 18 months on the Gaspé Road Survey	
House Keeper	Patrick Ownes	Oct. 1, 1850...	Commissioner	500 00			5 yrs & 8 mo.
Messenger	Michael Walsh	April 1, 1844...	Board of Works	450 00			19 yrs & 3 mo.
Do	Henri Potvin	June 22, 1861...	Commissioner	450 00			24 yrs & 9 mo.
Do	J. N. Deslauriers	May 1, 1861...	do	450 00			7 yrs & 6 mo.
							7 yrs & 8 mo.
	<i>Arbitrators.</i>						
Official Arbitrator	Hon. P. Vankoughnet	Jan. 22, 1861...	Sir E. Head	1000 00		Allowed travelling expenses	8 years.
Do	Thos. Kirkpatrick	do	do	1000 00		Allowed travelling exp. Mr. Kirkpatrick resigned office on 31st August, 1868	
Secretary	F. H. Eannis	May 11, 1864...	Lord Monck	1000 00		Allowed travelling expenses	4 yrs & 8 mo.
	<i>Parliament and Departmental Buildings.</i>						
Measurer	John Bowes	May 20, 1861...	Commissioner	1400 00			7 yrs & 7 mo.
Clerk of Works	Joseph Larose	May 1, 1861...	do	1400 00			7 do
Do	William Hutchinson	April 18, 1860...	do	1200 00			8 yrs & 8 mo.
Draughtsman	R. Steckel	April 19, 1863...	do	600 00			5 yrs & 9 mo.
Foreman of Works	Thomas Pruneau	Jan. 1, 1852...	do	800 00			11 years.
Collector Hydraulic rents and Wood	Martin Battle	April 1, 1861...	Sir E. Head	800 00			7 yrs & 9 mo.
Superintendent	Alexander Bissett	April —, 1843...	Board of Works	1000 00		Has to keep horse, carriage and sleigh.—Allowed house, office and stationery	42 years.

Paymaster	Thomas Hewitt	Feb. 19, 1852	Earl of Elgin	1600 00	Pays on Lachine, Chambly, Carillon, Grenville and Rideau Canals and St. Our's and St. Ann's Lock
Lock No. 1.—Master.	Matthew Fitzpatrick	May 1853	Commissioner	360 00	Allowed lodgings..... 17 do
Laborer	John Holden	May 1867	Superintendent	1 00	No lodgings provided..... 21 do
Laborer	James Doyle	April 1866	do	1 00	do do..... 12 do
Laborer	Thomas Fennel	Aug. 1868	do	360 00	do do..... 5 months.
Lock No. 2.—Master.	Patrick Hughes	May 25, 1848	Commissioner	1 00	Allowed lodgings..... 24 do
Laborer	Michael Enright	May 1868	Superintendent	1 00	No lodgings provided..... 4 months.
Laborer	Thomas O'Rourke	Sep. 1868	do	360 00	do do..... 21 years.
Lock No. 3.—Master.	Peter Murphy	Aug. 1857	Commissioner	1 00	Allowed lodgings..... 11½ do
Laborer	Patrick Redmond	May 1866	Superintendent	1 00	No lodgings provided..... 8 do
Laborer	John Reimond	July 1857	do	360 00	do do..... 17 do
Laborer	James Kennedy	May 1868	do	1 00	Allowed \$40.00 for house rent..... 8 do
Lock No. 4.—Master.	William O'Brien	May 1860	Commissioner	1 00	No lodgings provided..... 6½ do
Laborer	Thomas John	April 1861	Superintendent	1 00	do do..... 3 do
Laborer	William Murphy	April 1863	do	360 00	do do..... 26 do
Laborer	Benjamin Dion	May 1865	do	1 00	Allowed lodgings..... 14 do
Lock No. 5.—Master.	Martin Powell	Sep. 1849	Commissioner	1 00	No lodgings allowed..... 14 do
Laborer	Thomas O'Neil	Aug. 1854	Superintendent	1 00	do do..... 22 do
Laborer	Richard Gamble	Oct. 1854	do	340 00	do do..... 10 do
Laborer	Arthur O'Neil	Aug. 1856	do	340 00	Allowed lodgings..... 14 do
Laborer	Mathew Tierney	July 9, 1858	Commissioner	340 00	do do..... 2 do
Bridge, Lock 2, Keeper.	Ralph Newman	Feb. 2, 1866	do	340 00	Allowed \$40.00 for house rent..... 15 do
Do Wellington, do	Michael Conway	Aug. 1, 1866	do	340 00	do do..... 10 do
Do St. Gabriel, do	Hugh McKeavey	April 19, 1858	do	340 00	do do..... 25 do
Do Brewster, do	Hugh McKeavey	April 7, 1858	do	0 90	No lodgings provided..... 26 do
Bridge—Côte St. Paul—Keeper.	Lancelot Franklin	April 15, 1848	do	1 00	do do..... 7 months.
Do Lachine do	James Lov	July 15, 1848	do	1 00	Allowed lodgings..... 34 do
Assistant Bridge Keeper at Lachine	John Kellecher	April 15, 1861	do	1 00	No lodgings provided..... 7 do
Bridge.....	James Carroll	June 1868	Superintendent	340 00	Allowed \$40.00 for house rent..... 20 do
Assistant at Montreal and St. Gabriel Bridges.....	James Conway	May 1865	do	2 00	Employed only during season of navigation..... 25 do
Assistant at Wellington Bridge.....	Michael Dummy	Aug. 1861	do	1 75	Employed by day as required..... 21 do
Do at Brewster and Côte St. Paul Bridges.....	John Neagle	June 1856	Commissioner	1 30	do do..... 18 do
Keeper of Booms and Timber Basin at Lachine.....	William McEown	April 1843	Superintendent	1 30	do do..... 15 do
<i>Staff for General Repairs.</i>					
Foreman of Repairs.....	William McEown	April 1847	do	2 00	per diem.....
Do of Carpenters.....	John Costello	April 1850	do	1 75	do do.....
Carpenter.....	Thomas McLaughlin	April 1850	do	1 30	do do.....
Do	Baptiste Emond	April 1853	do	1 30	do do.....

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Staff for General Repairs.—Cont'd.</i>							
Carpenter.....	John Bennett.....	Jan. —, 1868..	Superintendent.....	\$ 1 30	per diem...	Employed by day as required. { During season of navig. Em- played as laborer in winter. No lodgings provided..... NOTE.—The lock laborers and assistant bridge tenders are generally temporary men.	1 year.
Diver.....	Hugh Gavin.....	Aug. —, 1869..	do	1 50	do		20 do
Laborer (in winter).....	Do	Aug. —, 1869..	do	1 00	do		5 do
Storeman and Messenger.....	John Moore.....	April —, 1868..	do	1 00	do		
<i>Leathern's Canal.</i>							
Superintendent.....	Pierre Laurencel.....	Feb. 24, 1857..	Commissioner.....	1000 00		Has to provide vehicle and horse, allowed lodgings and use of 3 acres of ground.....	25 years.
Lock No. 6.—Master.....	William Reed.....	Feb. 19, 1848..	do	340 00	per diem...	Allowed lodgings.....	13 do
Laborer.....	Pierre Chatigny.....	April —, 1853..	Superintendent.....	1 00	do	do	16½ do
Laborer.....	Michel Langlois.....	May —, 1856..	do	1 00	do	do	12½ do
Lock No. 7.—Master.....	Pierre Lefort.....	Oct. 18, 1862..	Commissioner.....	340 00	per diem...	do	17 do
Laborer.....	Hilaire Martin.....	Nov. —, 1856..	Superintendent.....	1 00	do	do	12 do
Laborer.....	Hermion Booth.....	May —, 1863..	do	1 00	do	do	5½ do
Bridge on Lock 7.—Laborer.....	Philibert Barret.....	May —, 1852..	do	1 00	do	do	16 do
Lock No. 8.—Master.....	Olivier Bourbonnois.....	Sep. 28, 1861..	Commissioner.....	340 00	per diem...	do	19 do
Laborer.....	Antoine Mathieu.....	May —, 1853..	Superintendent.....	1 00	do	do	16½ do
Laborer.....	François Perron.....	May —, 1853..	do	1 00	do	do	13½ do
Lock No. 9.—Master.....	Leandre Godin.....	April 3, 1845..	Commissioner.....	340 00	per diem...	do	23 do
Laborer.....	Narcisse Pakenaude.....	July —, 1851..	Superintendent.....	1 00	do	do	17½ do
Laborer.....	Michel Enault.....	Sept. —, 1852..	do	1 00	do	do	16½ do
Lock No. 10.—Master.....	Abraham Boyer.....	May 20, 1853..	Commissioner.....	340 00	per diem...	do	15½ do
Laborer.....	Toussaint Lefebvre.....	May —, 1864..	Superintendent.....	1 00	do	do	4½ do
Laborer.....	Paul Roy.....	April 5, 1862..	Commissioner.....	1 00	do	do	6½ do
Lock No. 11.—Master.....	Samuel Smith.....	April 14, 1860..	Engineer, confirmed by Commissioner.....	340 00	per diem...	do	8½ do
Laborer.....	Moïse Lebeuf.....	June 26, 1866..	Commissioner.....	1 00	do	do	2½ do
Laborer.....	François Senecal.....	June 26, 1866..	Superintendent.....	1 00	do	do	2½ do
Lock No. 12.—Master.....	Noé Trottier.....	June 26, 1866..	Commissioner.....	340 00	per diem...	do	2½ do
Laborer.....	Pascal Ledoux.....	April 11, 1851..	Superintendent.....	1 00	per diem...	do	17½ do
Laborer.....	Damase Perron.....	Oct. 12, 1861..	Commissioner.....	1 00	do	do	7 do

Book No. 13.—Master Laborer.....	do do	340 00 1 00	per diem do	do do	12 do 12½ do
Book No. 14.—Master Laborer.....	do do	340 00 1 00	per diem do	do do	12 do 10½ do
Book No. 15.—Master Laborer.....	do do	340 00 1 00	per diem do	do do	14½ do 12½ do
St. Timothy Bridge Keeper.....	do	280 00	do	do	22 do
Ferryman No. 1.....	do	1 00	per diem	do	3 do
Ferryman No. 2.....	do	1 00	per diem	do	16½ do
<i>Chambly Canal.</i>					
Superintendent.....	C. Préfontaine.....	1000 00	do	Allowed house, office, stationery, light and fuel for office and has to provide vehicle and horse.....	18 do
Book No. 1.—Master Do 2 do Do 3 do Do 4 do Do 5 do Do 6 do Do 7 do Do 8 do Do 9 do	John Brennan, Jr..... Stephen Robinson..... Edeuard Leboussière..... André Hender..... Pierre Leblanc..... Solomon Mailhot..... F. X. Berger..... François Chaloux..... Norbert Berger..... Arrin Edson..... Thomas Fryer..... Moïse Sauvage..... Louis Papineau..... Jacques Collette..... Etienne Languedoc..... Charlotte Dubuc..... Joseph Langlois.....	300 00 300 00 300 00 300 00 300 00 300 00 300 00 300 00 300 00 280 00 280 00 280 00 280 00 280 00 280 00 145 00	do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do	Allowed lodgings..... No lodgings allowed..... Allowed \$40 for house rent..... No lodgings allowed..... Allowed lodgings..... No lodgings allowed..... Allowed lodgings..... No lodgings allowed..... Allowed lodgings..... No lodgings allowed..... do do do do do do do	5 years. 18 do 6 do 22½ do 22½ do 16½ do 5 do 7 do 11½ do 14½ do 18 do 18 months. 18 do 14 do 18 do 5 do 4½ do
Bridge No. 1.—Keeper Do 2 do Do 3 do Do 4 do Do 5 do Do 6 do Do 7 do	Wm. B. Forbes..... George T. Forbes..... John Mason..... William Cox..... Thomas Foreman..... Christopher Hartley..... Serge C. Hartley.....	600 00 00 90 00 70 00 70 00 80 00 70 00 70	do per diem do do do do do	Allowed house and garden..... Allowed house and garden..... Allowed lodgings and do do do do do	8 do 1½ do 35 do 21½ do 8 months. 19½ years. 3½ do
Ferryman, St. Thérèse Island.....	do	145 00	do	do	4½ do
<i>Carillon and Grenville Canals.</i>					
Superintendent.....	Wm. B. Forbes.....	600 00	do	Allowed house and garden.....	8 do
Locks Nos. 1 and 2.—Master and Collector.....	George T. Forbes.....	00 90	per diem	Allowed house and garden.....	1½ do
Lock No. 3.—Master.....	John Mason.....	00 70	do	Allowed lodgings and do	35 do
Do 4 do	William Cox.....	00 70	do	do	21½ do
Locks 5, 6, 7 and 8.—Master.....	Thomas Foreman.....	00 80	do	do	8 months.
Lock No. 9.—Master.....	Christopher Hartley.....	00 70	do	do	19½ years.
Do 10 do	Serge C. Hartley.....	00 70	do	do	3½ do



PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Carillon &amp; Grenville Canals—Cont.</i>				\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
Lock No. 11.—Master and Collector	Hugh Cummings.....	{ July —, 1856... July 5th, 1865... }	Ordnance Department Commissioner.....	00 90	per diem...	Allowed lodgings and garden...	12½ years.
<i>St. Anne's Lock and Dam.</i>							
Lockmaster .....	John D. Foreman .....	April 2, 1868...	Commissioner .....	400 00	.....	No lodgings, was 7 years lock- master on Grenville Canal....	8 do
Lock laborer .....	Leon Lamarche.....	Jan'y. —, 1843...	do .....	1 00	per diem...	No lodgings allowed.....	25 do
Do .....	Paul Faquette.....	April —, 1850...	do .....	1 00	do .....	do .....	18 do
Do .....	Ambroise Lauzon.....	Aug. —, 1867...	Lock-master .....	1 00	do .....	do .....	14 do
<i>St. Ours Lock and Dam.</i>							
Superintendent.....	Levi Larue .....	April 24, 1858...	Sir E. Head.....	2 00	per diem...	Allowed house & 2 acres of land	10½ do
Lock laborer .....	Felix Duval.....	Oct. —, 1853...	Commissioner .....	00 90	do .....	No lodgings allowed.....	15 do
Do .....	Charles Lemay.....	May —, 1856...	do .....	00 90	do .....	do .....	12½ do
<i>Steam Dredge.</i>							
Captain .....	Alexander Cockburn.....	April —, 1856...	Commissioner .....	2 00	per diem...	Allowed lodgings light and fuel while on dredge during work- ing season.....	12½ do
Engineer .....	Enis McMullin.....	April —, 1864...	Superintendent .....	60 00	per month..	do .....	4½ do
<i>Rid-au Canal.</i>							
Superintendent .....	James D. Slater .....	June 10, 1858...	Sir E. Head.....	1600 00	.....	Allowed travelling expenses....	20 do
Clerk and Book-keeper.....	Martin Carmen.....	May —, 1857...	Superintendent .....	1000 00	.....	do .....	12 do
Foreman of Works.....	Francis Abbott.....	April, 14, 1857...	Commissioner .....	2 00	per diem...	do .....	12 do
Messenger.....	Paul Cooper.....	May —, 1834...	Ordnance Department.	1 00	do .....	.....	35 do
Combined Locks, Ottawa, Sappers/ Bridge, Stone Arch,—Master .....	Wm. Addison .....	Jan. —, 1832...	Colonel By .....	0 90	do .....	Allowed lodgings .....	37 do
Laborer .....	Peter Curran.....	..... 1858...	.....	0 80	do .....	Permanently employed 60 cts. in winter .....	11 1,
Laborer .....	Philip Gunn .....	.....	.....	0 80	do .....	Occasionally employed .....	.....

Laborer	Martin Wallace				0 80	do	do	
Laborer	Wm. Miller				0 80	do	do	
Laborer	Patrick Moran				0 80	do	do	
Laborer	Wm. McAvooy				0 80	do	do	
Matuhonor's Keeper	John Lisle				0 60	do	Allowed lodgings	1 do
Lock at Hartwell's—Master	Henry Pileon	April	1868	Commissioner	0 70	do	do	
Laborer	Joseph Pudvah				0 60	do	Allowed lodgings	12 do
Lock at Hogsback—Master	Michael Gleeson	Oct.	1857	Superintendent	0 70	do	Allowed lodgings	3 do
Laborer	Joseph Nevens				0 60	do	Allowed lodgings	12 do
Lock at Black Rapids—Master	Robert Hardy	Oct.	1866	Commissioner	0 80	do	Allowed lodgings	
Laborer	James Kaley				0 60	do	Allowed lodgings	
Lock at Long Island—Master	Wm. G. Addison	Jan.	1857	Commissioner	0 60	do	Allowed lodgings	
Laborer	Jeremiah Driscoll				0 60	do	Allowed lodgings	
Laborer	James Driscoll				0 60	do	Allowed lodgings	
Bridge-keeper, (Swing)	Joseph Johnston				0 60	do	Allowed lodgings	
Lock at Burrill's—Master	George Shephard	Sept.	1847	Ordnance Department	0 70	do	Allowed lodgings	22 do
Laborer	Wm. O'Brian				0 60	do	Allowed lodgings	
Burrill's Bridge (swing)—Keeper	Patrick McGowan				0 60	do	50cts. in winter—allowed lodgings	37 do
Lock at Nicholson's—Master	John Newman	Dec.	1832	Ordnance Department	0 70	do	Allowed lodgings	
Laborer	Wm. Newman				0 60	do	Allowed lodgings	
Laborer	Thomas Newman				0 60	do	Allowed lodgings	
Lock at Clowes—Master	John J. Newman	Dec.	1832	Ordnance Department	0 70	do	Allowed lodgings	37 do
Laborer	Mathew H. Johnston				0 60	do	Allowed lodgings	
Lock at Merrickville—Master	Charles O'Hara	Sept.	1869	Minister P. Works	0 80	do	Allowed lodgings	
Laborer	Patrick O'Hara				0 80	do	Allowed lodgings	
Laborer	George Newsom				0 60	do	Allowed lodgings	
Lock at Maitland's—Master	Wm. Newsom	Oct.	1848	Ordnance Department	0 70	do	Allowed lodgings	21 do
Laborer	Wm. Newsom				0 60	do	Allowed lodgings	
Lock at Edmond's—Master	Wm. W. Mills	May	1867	Minister P. Works	0 70	do	Allowed lodgings	2 do
Laborer	James Mills				0 60	do	Allowed lodgings	
Lock at Old Slys, (draw bridge)—Master	Daniel Back	April	1832	Ordnance Department	0 70	do	Allowed lodgings	37 do
Laborer	Albert Mills				0 60	do	Allowed lodgings	
Laborer	John Lane				0 60	do	Allowed lodgings	
Lock Smith Falls, combined (swing bridge)—Master	Josiah Richey	April	1866	Commissioner	0 80	do	Allowed lodgings	3 do
Laborer	Wm. Richey				0 60	do	Allowed lodgings	
Laborer	James Burrows				0 60	do	Allowed lodgings	
Lock Smith Falls, det'd—Master	John Jones	Jan.	1832	Colonel By	0 70	do	Allowed lodgings	37 do
Laborer	James G. Jones				0 60	do	Allowed lodgings	
Lock Poonamalie—Master	Abraham Pearson	April	1849	Ordnance Department	0 70	do	Allowed lodgings	20 do
Laborer	Wm. Lavender				0 60	do	Allowed lodgings	
Lock Narrows (swing bridge)—Master	Michael Mooney	Jan.	1857	Ordnance Department	0 70	do	Allowed lodgings	12 do
Laborer	James Mooney				0 60	do	Allowed lodgings	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Continued

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
<i>Rideau Canal.—Continued.</i>							
Lock at Ithmus, Newboro' (high), Queenpost truss Bridge—Master.	Alfred Forster.....	May 23, 1864.....	Commissioner.....	0 80	Per diem.....	Allowed lodgings.....	8 years.
Lock at Chaffey's—Master.	Robert Bolton.....	April —, 1857.....	Ordnance Department.....	0 60	do	do	12 do
Lock at Davig—Master.	Jas. W. Simmons.....	April —, 1857.....	Ordnance Department.....	0 60	do	do	12 do
Lock at Jones Falls—Master.	Philip Brady.....	April —, 1857.....	Ordnance Department.....	0 70	do	do	12 do
Lock at Jones Falls—Master.	John Johnston.....	April —, 1857.....	Ordnance Department.....	0 60	do	do	37 do
Lock at Jones Falls—Master.	Benjamin Johnston.....	Feb. —, 1832.....	Col. By.....	0 80	do	Allowed lodgings.....	37 do
Lock at Jones Falls—Master.	Peter Sweeney.....	Feb. —, 1832.....	Col. By.....	0 75	do	Permanent laborer, 50 cents in winter.....	37 do
Lock at Jones Falls—Master.	John Dennison.....	.....	.....	0 75	do	do	.....
Lock at Jones Falls—Master.	George Perns.....	.....	.....	0 75	do	do	.....
Lock at Jones Falls—Master.	James Howarth.....	.....	.....	0 75	do	do	.....
Lock at Jones Falls—Master.	John Maguire.....	.....	.....	0 75	do	do	.....
Lock at Jones Falls—Master.	Henry Rankin.....	.....	.....	0 75	do	do	.....
Lock at Jones Falls—Master.	Wm. Mason.....	.....	.....	0 75	do	do	.....
Lock at Brewer's Upper Mills, Swing Bridge—Master.	Patrick Deane.....	Dec. —, 1856.....	Ordnance Department.....	0 82	do	Allowed lodgings.....	13 do
Lock at Brewer's Upper Mills, Swing Bridge—Master.	James Keys.....	.....	.....	0 75	do	do	.....
Lock at Brewer's Upper Mills, Swing Bridge—Master.	John Moran.....	.....	.....	0 75	do	do	.....
Lock at Brewer's Lower Mills—Master.	John McGilivray.....	Jan. —, 1854.....	Ordnance Department.....	0 70	do	do	do
Lock at Brewer's Lower Mills—Master.	James McGilivray.....	.....	.....	0 75	do	do	13 do
Lock at Brewer's Lower Mills—Master.	Thomas McGilivray.....	.....	.....	0 75	do	do	.....
Lock at Kingston Mills, Swing Bridge—Master.	Joseph Deane.....	Sept. —, 1867.....	Commissioner.....	0 90	do	Allowed lodgings.....	2 do
Lock at Kingston Mills, Swing Bridge—Master.	John Redmond.....	.....	.....	0 75	do	do	.....
Lock at Kingston Mills, Swing Bridge—Master.	James Doyle.....	.....	.....	0 75	do	do	.....
Lock at Kingston Mills, Swing Bridge—Master.	Patrick Conors.....	.....	.....	0 75	do	do	.....
Lock at Kingston Mills, Swing Bridge—Master.	Robert Sargent.....	.....	.....	0 75	do	do	.....
Lock at Kingston Mills, Swing Bridge—Master.	Michael Connor.....	.....	.....	0 75	do	do	.....
Lock at Kingston Mills, Swing Bridge—Master.	Richard Phillip.....	.....	.....	0 75	do	do	.....
Ottawa River Works.	Horace Merrill.....	Jan. 20, 1849.....	Commissioner.....	1640 00	.....	.....	20 years.

Paymaster	J. W. Harper	Jan. 1, 1852	Earl of Elgin	1530 00	Department of Public Works	17 do
Clerk and Accountant	David Scott	Oct. 1, 1854	Commissioner	900 00		14 yrs & 3 mo.
Messenger	William Kane	Aug. 1, 1867	Superintendent	1 00		1 yr & 5 mo.
Dep. Slide Master	B. Swezey	May 1, 1866	Commissioner	25 00	per diem	2 yrs & 8 mo.
Do	M. Holt St.	April 14, 1860	do	25 00	do	7 yrs & 9 mo.
Do	J. Landon	May 1, 1867	do	1 00	per diem	1 yr & 8 mo.
Do	Black River	April 1, 1865	do	1 00	do	3 yrs & 9 mo.
Do	Coulonge River	April 1, 1865	do	25 00	per month	Has use of Station House
Do	Calumet Station	.....	do	.....	.....	25 cts. per day added during running-season. Occupies Station House
Do	Mountain do	May 1, 1855	Superintendent	1 00	per diem	10 years.
Do	Portage du-Fort Station	.....	Commissioner	25 00	per month	13 yrs & 8 mo.
Do	High Falls Stat.	March 29, 1854	do	25 00	do	21 years.
Do	Chats do	March 27, 1860	do	25 00	do	14 yrs & 9 mo.
Do	Deschênes do	June 1, 1868	Minister	1 25	per diem	8 yrs & 9 mo.
Do	Chautière do	.....	Commissioner	44 58	per month	7 months.
Do	Carillon do	July 1, 1860	do	1 25	per diem	21 yrs & 9 mo.
Cheneaux Station	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 yrs & 6 mo.
Springtown do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	{ Men employed during "running" season by Department, and not on duty when navigation is closed.
Aruprior do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Gatineau do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Superintendent	D. A. McDonell	March 1, 1846	Commissioner	1000 00	.....	Employed by Dept. since Oct. 1834. Appointed Supt. of Beauharnois Canal, March, 1846, removed to Cornwall 1st Sept., 1849.
Locks 15, 16 and 17.—Master	Wm. Tackabury	Aug. 1, 1849	do	400 00	per diem	34 yrs & 11 m.
Laborer	Mathew Orr	Oct. 27, 1845	Engineer	1 00	do	20 years.
Laborer	James Robertson	Sept. 1, 1854	Commissioner	1 00	do	24 do
Laborer	Robert Martin	Sept. 1, 1854	do	1 00	do	14 do
Laborer	Patt Carvan	Sept. 1, 1854	do	1 00	do	14 do
Laborer	James Adams	Sept. 1, 1855	do	1 00	do	13 do
Laborer	James Toburn	Sept. 1, 1856	Superintendent	1 00	do	13 do
Laborer	Joseph Franklin	April 1, 1861	do	1 00	do	8 do
Laborer	Francis Dignam	April 1, 1861	Commissioner	1 00	do	8 do
Laborer	James Hunter	May 17, 1861	Superintendent	1 25	do	The 25 cts. allowed for injury received on lock
Laborer	John Blonden	May 17, 1861	do	1 00	do	8 do
Laborer	John Bowie	May 1, 1867	do	1 00	do	2 do
Laborer	Joseph Fanner	Oct. 1, 1864	do	280 00	per diem	4 yrs & 11 m.
Laborer	Patt Lennet	July 1, 1849	Engineer	1 00	per diem	20 year.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Cornwall Canal.—Continued.</i>							
Lock No. 18.—Laborer.	James Blackader.	Aug. 1, 1856.	Superintendent	1 00	per diem.		13 years.
Laborer.	Daniel McCourt.	Aug. 7, 1862.	do	1 00	do		7 do
Laborer.	John Gillie.	June —, 1862.	do	1 00	do		7 do
Lock No. 19.—Master.	Michael Gleeson.	May 1, 1854.	Commissioner.	280 00			13 do
Laborer.	Wm. Kennedy.	Aug. 28, 1849.	Engineer.	1 00	per diem.		21 do
Laborer.	Daniel Gillaspie.	May 1, 1850.	Superintendent.	1 00	do		19 do
Laborer.	Wm. Bridges.	Oct. 28, 1861.	do	1 00	do		7 do & 11 m.
Laborer.	Alex. Rionons.	June 17, 1862.	do	1 00	do		7 years.
Lock No. 20.—Master.	Donald McDonald.	Aug. 27, 1849.	Commissioner.	230 00			20 do
Laborer.	John Phillips.	Oct. 1, 1854.	Engineer.	1 00	per diem.		24 do
Laborer.	Wm. Phillips.	Sept. 1, 1854.	Superintendent.	1 00	do		15 do
Laborer.	Alphos Anabald.	June 17, 1862.	do	1 00	do		7 do
Laborer.	George Ross.	Sept. 8, 1865.	Commissioner.	1 00	do		4 do
Lock No. 21.—Master.	Edward Cass.	Dec. 1, 1854.	do	1 00	do	Served 5 y.s. as Lock Labourer.	20 do
Laborer.	Timothy Shields.	April 30, 1849.	Engineer.	1 09	do		20 do
Laborer.	Owen O'Keefe.	Aug. 1, 1857.	Superintendent.	1 00	do		12 do
Laborer.	Alex. McDonell.	June 17, 1862.	do	1 00	do		7 do
<i>Canal Bridge at Cornwall.</i>							
Keeper.	James Deanecey, Junr.	April 19, 1853.	do	240 00			15 do
Assistant.	John Deanecey.	April 29, 1863.	do	1 00	per diem.	Employed dur. season of nav.	
<i>Lighthouse, Head of Canal.</i>							
Keeper.	Wm. Stoneburner.	April 1, 1860.	Superintendent.	0 75	do		9 do
<i>General Repairs.</i>							
Carpenter.	Duncan McDonell.	July 15, 1867.	Commissioner.	2 00	do	\$2.50 when acting as Inspector.	2 do
Assistant Carpenter.	Robert Lockebuy.	do	do	1 50	do	Occasionally employed	
Laborer.	Patrick Deanecey.	do	do	0 80	do		
Foreman.	Donald A. McIntosh.	May 1, 1864.	Commissioner.	1 50	do	In charge of scow and crew.	5 do

Lock No.	Position	Name	Date	Year	Rate	Pay	Remarks	Duration
<i>Williamsbury Canal.</i>								
Lock No. 22.	Master	Isaac N. Rose	Nov. 1853	1600 00	16	do		
	Laborel	Charles C. Farran	June 1847	280 00	22	do		
	Do	Charles Farrad	Nov. 1853	1 00	per diem			
	Do	Charles Summers	Nov. 1853	1 00	do			
Lock No. 23.	Master	Carlow D. Casile	Oct. 1850	230 00	16	do		
	Laboret	Robt. Armstrong	Oct. 1856	1 00	do			
	Do	Francis Cutler	Nov. 1853	1 00	do			
Lock No. 24.	Master	Robt. Toy	Sept. 1868	280 00	16	do		
	Laboret	Arthur Conbley	Nov. 1853	1 00	do			
	Do	Joseph Shena	Nov. 1853	1 00	do			
	Master	Robt. Watt	Oct. 1858	250 00	16	do		
	Laboret	Patrick McDonel	Nov. 1853	1 00	do			
	Do	George Keeler	Oct. 1858	1 00	do			
Lock No. 26.	Master	John Lane	Aug. 1854	280 00	11	do		
	Laboret	Francis Doherty	Nov. 1853	1 00	do			
	Do	John Melton	Nov. 1853	1 00	do			
Lock No. 27.	Master	William Read	Aug. 1854	280 00	16	do		
	Laboret	Robert Bear	Nov. 1853	1 00	do			
	Do	James Read	Nov. 1853	1 00	do			
<i>ST. MAURICE WORKS.</i>								
<i>Office—Three Rivers.</i>								
	Superintendent	Henry R. Symmes	Feb. 24, 1858	1400 00	11 1/2	years		
	Messenger	William Symmes	April 1, 1865	15 00	per month		The within contains the names of all those permanently employed on the St. Maurice Works.	4 yrs & 5 mo.
<i>Docks at Mouth.</i>								
	Boom Master	J. F. Normand	April 12, 1858	2 00	per diem			11 yrs & 4 1/2 m.
<i>Stavenigns Slides.</i>								
	Slide Master	Francis Rousseau	Oct. 13, 1857	2 00	do			12 years.
	Assistant do	Arthur Rousseau	April 12, 1858	36 00	per month			11 yrs & 4 1/2 mo
<i>Grande Mère.</i>								
	om Keeper	Alexis Latreille	Dec. 2, 1861	1 00	per diem			7 yrs & 8 mo.
<i>Laticue Boort.</i>								
	Boom Keeper	Joseph Blandin	April 1, 1860	1 00	do			9 yrs & 8 mo.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
St. MAURICE WORKS.—Continued. <i>Slide Iroquois Falls.</i>	Francis Lacroix.....	May 1, 1866..	do .....	\$ cts. 1 00	\$ cts. per diem...	N.C.R.E.—J. B. Normand, Francis Rousseau, Arthur Rousseau and Alexis Latrelle, were employed most of the time by the Department between the years 1853 and the dates herein given. The dates given, are the dates when they became permanent officers.	3 yrs & 4 mo.
RIVER TRENT WORKS. <i>Trent Slides.</i>	G. W. Ranney.....	Fall of 1847.....	Commissioner.....	600 00	.....	To superintend Trent Slides from Huly Falls to mouth of river. Served up to May, 1855, from that date to 1866, had \$200 to look after Government property, &c. ....	22 years.
Superintendent .....	G. W. Ranney .....	Sept. 1, 1860.....	Mr. Page.....	60 00	per month..	Previous to this date, there was a Superintendent for that upper part of the line, (Mr. T. Wilson who died about that time.) .....	22 yrs in all. 2 yrs. & 3 mo 2 yrs. & 8 mo 24 yrs do
Newcastle District. Superintendent Inland Navigation..	G. W. Ranney .....	Sept. 1, 1860.....	Mr. Page.....	60 00	per month..	Previous to this date, there was a Superintendent for that upper part of the line, (Mr. T. Wilson who died about that time.) .....	22 yrs in all. 2 yrs. & 3 mo 2 yrs. & 8 mo 24 yrs do
Slide at Lindsay—Master.....	Thomas Laidley.....	Oct. —, 1866.....	G. W. Ranney.....	120 00	.....	.....	.....
Lock at Bobcaygeon—Master.....	C. Ranney .....	—, 1869 .....	do .....	400 00	.....	.....	.....
Slide at Buckhorn—Master.....	H. C. Hale .....	April —, 1866.....	do .....	150 00	.....	.....	.....
Lock at Hastings—Master.....	Tim. Congblain.....	April —, 1844.....	T. Wilson.....	120 00	.....	.....	.....

Welland Canal.												
Superintendent.....	S. D. Woodruff.....	Augt. —, 1843...	Board of Works .....	3000 00	300 00	Allowed \$300 for travelling ex- penses.....	26 years.					
Assistant Engineer.....	Fred. Holmes.....	.....	Superintendent .....	2 50	do	Employed when required in making measurements.....	30 years.					
Rodman and Overseer.....	Wm. Ahern.....	Jan'y. —, 1839..	Engineer .....	2 00	do	do	27 years.					
Paymaster and Clerk.....	Thomas Adams.....	March —, 1842 ..	Sir Charles Pagot.....	14 00 00	.....	Clerk and Paymaster.....	11 years.					
Harbor Master and Asst. Collector at Port Dalhousie .....	J. P. Boomer.....	Feb'y. —, 1858..	Sir E. Head.....	1125 00	.....	Allowed a house.....	17 years.					
Cleaning Office .....	M. Cook.....	April —, 1852..	Engineer .....	144 00	.....	Allowed a house. Regulates water after the close of the navigation at \$30 per month.	16 years.					
Lock No. 1.—Bridge Master.....	Jas. Woodall.....	Sept. —, 1855..	Superintendent .....	34 00	per month.	Allowed a house.....	13 years.					
Tender .....	Thomas Barrett.....	July —, 1856..	Superintendent .....	34 00	do	Allowed a house.....	15 years.					
Tender .....	Andrew Hamilton .....	April —, 1866..	Commissioner.....	34 00	do	Allowed a house. \$30 for checking let passes, &c.....	9 years.					
Tender .....	John Hows.....	Novr. —, 1854..	Superintendent .....	34 00	do	Allowed a house, formerly oc- cupied by Charles Kearnes, now bridge tender Lock No. 2 .....	17 years.					
Lock No. 2.—Master .....	Wm. Chase.....	.....	Welland Canal Co .....	30 00	do	Allowed a house. \$20 allowed for checking let passes.....	15 years.					
Tender .....	John Nestor.....	May —, 1860..	Superintendent .....	30 00	do	House allowed. \$20 for checking let passes.....	24 years.					
Tender .....	Walter Weaver.....	April —, 1852..	do .....	30 00	do	House allowed.....	15 years.					
Tender .....	James Howe.....	Augt. —, 1854..	do .....	30 00	do	House allowed; also \$30 for checking let passes, &c.....	15 years.					
Lock No. 3.—Master .....	Wm. Walker.....	Sept. —, 1845..	Engineer.....	30 00	do	No house allowed. \$20 for checking let passes.....	15 years.					
Tender .....	Arthur Carl.....	April —, 1854..	Superintendent .....	30 00	do	House allowed.....	19 years.					
Lock No. 4.—Bridge Master .....	James Malpass.....	.....	Welland Canal Co.....	34 00	do	House allowed for sending daily state of Gas meter to office.....	14 years.					
Tender .....	John Turnbull.....	April —, 1850..	Engineer .....	34 00	do	House allowed.....	7 years.					
Lock No. 5.—Master .....	Frank Meaghen.....	April —, 1855..	Superintendent .....	30 00	do	Allowed a house.....	15 years.					
Tender .....	Wm. Hare.....	April —, 1862..	do .....	30 00	do	.....	4 years.					
Lock No. 6.—Master .....	Michl. Driscoll.....	July —, 1854..	do .....	30 00	do	.....	14 years.					
Tender .....	Hugh Hagen.....	do .....	Commissioner .....	30 00	do	.....	2 years.					
Lock No. 7.—Master .....	Jas. Bradley.....	March —, 1865..	Superintendent .....	30 00	do	.....	16 years.					
Tender .....	Robt. Boyle.....	April —, 1854..	do .....	30 00	do	.....	18 years.					
Lock No. 8.—Master .....	Doal. McCarthy.....	April —, 1867..	Commissioner .....	30 00	do	.....	3 years.					
Tender .....	Horton Plumsted.....	Augt. —, 1867..	Superintendent .....	30 00	do	.....	.....					
Lock No. 9.—Master .....	Ed. Boyle.....	Sept. —, 1863..	Commissioner .....	30 00	do	.....	.....					
Tender .....	Arthur Bradley.....	April —, 1856..	do .....	30 00	do	.....	.....					
Lock No. 10.—Master .....	Bart. Clarke.....	Sept. —, 1856..	Commissioner .....	30 00	do	.....	.....					
Tender .....	William Wilson.....	Feb'y. —, 1867..	do .....	30 00	do	.....	.....					



PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—(Continued.)

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment to the present Office.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary. By what authority paid.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
Lock No. 11.—Master	John Riley	April 1, 1853.	Commissioner.....	30 00	per month.	\$20 allowed with house, for regulating water into mill-race	for 16 years. 1 year.
Lock No. 12.—Master	Casper Bradley	March 1, 1868	do	30 00	do		14 years.
Lock No. 12.—Master	Jas. Congen	May 1, 1855.	Superintendent	30 00	do		6 years.
Lock No. 13.—Master	Martin Nestor	Sept. 1, 1863.	Commissioner	30 00	do		5 years.
Lock No. 13.—Master	Thomas Flynn	Jan'y. 1, 1864.	do	30 00	do		1 year.
Lock No. 14.—Master	Alex. Wirslow	Sept. 1, 1868.	do	30 00	do	Allowed a house.	3 years.
Lock No. 14.—Master	Geo. A. Darby	July 1, 1866.	do	30 00	do		2 years.
Lock No. 14.—Master	Henry Hair	Oct. 1, 1867.	do	30 00	do		20 years.
Lock No. 15.—Master	Michael Moran	June 1, 1849.	Engineer	34 00	do	Allowed a house.	9 years.
Lock No. 15.—Master	James Delany	Sept. 1, 1860.	Superintendent	30 00	do		14 years.
Lock No. 16.—Master	Wm. Cochrane	Augt. 1, 1868.	Commissioner	30 00	do		1 year.
Lock No. 16.—Master	Robert Gibson	March 1, 1847.	do	30 00	do	Allowed a house.	22 years.
Lock No. 17.—Master	Wm. Cavers	Augt. 1, 1863.	Engineer	30 00	do		6 years.
Lock No. 17.—Master	Frank Weaver	April 1, 1863.	Superintendent	30 00	do	House allowed.	16 years.
Lock No. 18.—Master	John Strang	June 1, 1854.	do	30 00	do		14 years.
Lock No. 18.—Master	John Armstrong	Oct. 1, 1855.	do	30 00	do	House allowed.	22 years.
Lock No. 19.—Master	Jas. McCabe	June 1, 1847.	Engineer	30 00	do		16 years.
Lock No. 19.—Master	Wm. Madill	June 1, 1853.	Superintendent	30 00	do		14 years.
Lock No. 20.—Master	Wm. Williams	June 1, 1843.	Engineer	30 00	do		7 years.
Lock No. 20.—Master	Robt. Bradley	July 1, 1862.	Commissioner	36 00	do		15 years.
Lock No. 21.—Master	Andrew Taggart	June 1, 1856.	Superintendent	30 00	per month.	Allowed a house.	16 do
Lock No. 21.—Master	Jas. McAulay	July 1, 1855.	do	30 00	do		6 do
Lock No. 22.—Master	Jas. Philips	June 1, 1863.	Commissioner	30 00	do		15 do
Lock No. 22.—Master	Wm. Burley	Aug. 1, 1854.	Superintendent	30 00	do	Allowed a house.	15 do
Lock No. 23.—Master	Thos. Turner	June 1, 1854.	do	30 00	do	do	15 do
Lock No. 23.—Master	Stephen Kane	Oct. 1, 1854.	do	30 00	do		6 do
Lock No. 24.—Master	Wm. Fegan	Dec. 1, 1863.	do	30 00	do	Allowed a house.	6 do
Lock No. 24.—Master	Austin Moran	Feb. 1, 1863.	Commissioner	30 00	do	Regulates water, and inspects banks from Locks Nos. 3 to 25.	16 do
Lock No. 25.—Master	Jas. Fluelan	April 1, 1853.	Superintendent	30 00	do		8 do
Lock No. 25.—Master	Patk. Friel	April 1, 1866.	Commissioner	30 00	do		8 do
Lock No. 25.—Master	Ben. McMahon	April 1, 1861.	Superintendent	30 00	do		8 do
Lock No. 25.—Master	Rufus Swayze	April 1, 1861.	do	30 00	do		8 do

Lock at Allanburgh—Master.....	John Bruce.....	April	1861...	do	do	8 do
Tender.....	Wm. Upper.....	Sep.	1865.....	Commissioner.....	Allowed a house, and \$20 extra for checking Let Passes.....	4 do
Guard Lock at Allanburgh—Tender.....	Dani. O'Leary.....	Aug.	1866.....	do	.....	19 do
Tender.....	Aaron Higgins.....	April	1850.....	Engineer.....	.....	18 do
Tender.....	Wm. Higgins.....	July	1851.....	Superintendent.....	.....	7 do
Tender.....	Isaac Radcliffe.....	April	1850.....	Engineer.....	Allowed a house.....	13 do
Lock at Port Robinson.—Tender.....	Jas. McCoppen.....	Dec.	1862.....	Superintendent.....	Allowed a house.....	do
Lock at Aqueduct.—Tender.....	John Watson.....	April	1851.....	Commissioner.....	Regulating water during the close of navigation and assist carpenter at \$30 per month receives \$84 in lieu of House.....	20 do
Lock at Port Colborne—Master.....	John McGillivray.....	April	1849.....	Commissioner.....	Allowed a house.....	6 do
Tender.....	John Sweeney.....	Aug.	1863.....	do	.....	13 do
Tender.....	Pat. Foley.....	April	1851.....	do	do	do
Tender.....	John Henchey.....	May	1856.....	Superintendent.....	do	6 do
Ferry at Port Colborne—Ferryman.....	Ed. Hanley.....	May	1863.....	do	.....	do
Lock at Port Maitland—Tender.....	Thos. Connor.....	June	1863.....	Welland Canal Co.....	Allowed a house.....	6 do
Tender.....	Pat. Cummings.....	June	1863.....	Superintendent.....	.....	13 do
Guard Lock at Dunnville—Master.....	Robt. Morrison.....	June	1858.....	do	Repairs Banks. House allowed	do
Regulating Water ..	Frank Ramsay.....	June	1857.....	Welland Canal Co.....	Assists in making repairs. Morison and Thrush are employed during suspension of navigation when required, at such rates per day as laborers command, making repairs.....	18 do
Assistant .....	Chas. Thrush.....	June	1857.....	Superintendent.....	per diem.....	13 do
Bridge at Lock No. 2—Master .....	George Howe .....	Sept.	1858.....	do	per month.....	19 do
Tender .....	Chas. Kearns.....	June	1863.....	do	.....	10 do
Bridge at St. Catharines—Master.....	John McCann.....	April	1850.....	Engineer.....	Allowed house.....	6 do
Tender.....	Denis Daly.....	Sept.	1859.....	Superintendent.....	.....	6 do
Bridge at Thorold—Master.....	Sam. Booth.....	Feb.	1863.....	Commissioner.....	.....	24 do
Bridge at Thorold—Tender.....	John McNamara.....	Oct.	1863.....	do	.....	18 do
Bridge at Hurst—Tender.....	John O'Neill.....	April	1845.....	Engineer.....	.....	15 do
Tender.....	Thos. Price.....	April	1853.....	Superintendent.....	.....	5 do
Bridge at Marietta—Tender.....	John McDonnell.....	Nov.	1854.....	do	.....	3 do
Tender.....	John Gearon.....	Feb.	1864.....	Commissioner.....	.....	10 do
Bridge at Allanburgh—Tender.....	James Waters.....	April	1866.....	do	.....	15 do
Tender.....	Wm. Leary.....	Sept.	1854.....	Superintendent.....	.....	6 do
Bridge at Port Robinson—Tender.....	George Thompson.....	July	1859.....	do	.....	4 do
Tender.....	James Walsh.....	Aug.	1868.....	Commissioner.....	.....	14 do
Bridge at Quaker—Tender.....	Nelson Higgins.....	Aug.	1855.....	do	.....	20 do
Tender.....	Hart. Brinnan.....	April	1865.....	Superintendent.....	.....	3 do
Bridge at Burgers—Tender.....	Hugh Quinlin.....	April	1849.....	Engineer.....	.....	1 do
Tender.....	James Edmunds.....	Feb.	1866.....	Commissioner.....	.....	6 do
Bridge at Aqueduct—Tender.....	Jas. Foster.....	Aug.	1868.....	do	.....	13 do
Tender.....	David Tuff.....	Aug.	1863.....	do	.....	do

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—*Concluded.*—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount paid by the Acc'tant for 18 months.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Welland Canal.—Continued.</i>							
Bridge at Junction—Tender.....	George Hannah.....	May —, 1856...	Superintendent.....	\$ 30 00	per month.....	.....	3 do
Tender.....	Chas. Hannah.....	Aug. —, 1866.....	Commissioner.....	30 00	do	.....	do
Bridge at Stone Bridge—Tender.....	Joseph Dickinson.....	June —, 1869.....	do	26 00	do	In place of Father.....	15 do
Tender.....	Jeremiah Daley.....	Sep. —, 1864.....	Superintendent.....	26 00	do	.....	3 do
Bridge at Broad Creek—Tender.....	George Harris.....	April —, 1866.....	do	26 00	do	.....	do
Regulating water in Thorold level, and repairing banks.....	Henry Higgins.....	.....	Welland Canal Co.....	30 00	do	.....	do
<i>Staff for General Repairs.</i>							
Head Carpenter.....	Richard Collier.....	April —, 1843.....	Engineer.....	75 00	do	Repairs Lock Gates, &c., \$100, allowed extra for use of a horse to carry him to mead- sure Scows, &c.....	26 do
Carpenter.....	Thomas R. Secord.....	April —, 1861.....	Commissioner.....	75 00	do	.....	do
Harbor Master and Carpenter.....	Nicholas Higgins.....	March —, 1858.....	Sir Edmund Head.....	50 00	do	.....	8 do
Laborer, &c.....	Michael Madden.....	Aug. —, 1854.....	Superintendent.....	1 00	per diem..	.....	11 do
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.							
Postmaster General.....	Hon. Alex. Campbell.....	July 1, 1867.....	Lord Monck.....	5000 00	.....	.....	5 do
Deputy do.....	W. H. Griffin.....	do.....	do.....	2600 00	.....	.....	37 do
Accountant.....	H. A. Wicksteed.....	July 1, 1857.....	do.....	2000 00	.....	.....	29 do
Secretary.....	Wm. White.....	Jan. 21, 1861.....	Lieut. Gen. Sir F. Williams, Bart, Ad. Sir E. Head.....	1800 00 1600 00	.....	.....	14 do 25 do
Cashier.....	J. Ashworth.....	July 1, 1854.....	Gen. Rowan, Adm.....	2200 00	.....	.....	14 do
Superintendent M. O. Branch.....	P. LeSueur.....	May 1, 1854.....	do.....	1400 00	.....	.....	24 do
Clerk, 1st Class.....	E. C. Hayden.....	July 1, 1857.....	Sir E. Head.....	1400 00	.....	.....	17 do
Do.....	R. Oliver.....	do.....	do.....	1400 00	.....	.....	15 do
Do.....	H. S. Weatherley.....	do.....	do.....	1400 00	.....	.....	do

Do	J. C. Stewart.....	July	29, 1861...	do	1380 00	.....	13 do
Do	J. T. McCuaig.....	July	1, 1857...	do	1820 00	.....	25 do
Do	J. Audette.....	Feb.	1, 1857...	do	1280 00	.....	16 do
Do	W. H. Smithson.....	June	15, 1868...	Lord Monck	1200 00	.....	8 do
Do	W. D. LeSueur.....	Feb.	1, 1868...	do	1200 00	.....	11 do
Do	John Brophy.....	Feb.	1, 1861...	Sir E. Head	1100 00	.....	15 do
Do	G. J. Mason.....	Nov.	19, 1861...	Lord Monck	1080 00	.....	15 do
Clerk, 2nd Class	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Transferred to Office of P. O. Inspector at Toronto, 1st August, 1868.....	11 do
Do	J. L. McMahon.....	July	1, 1857...	Sir E. Head	960 00	.....	12 do
Do	John Boyd.....	July	1, 1857...	do	960 00	.....	12 do
Do	D. Matheson.....	Nov.	14, 1864...	Lord Monck	900 00	.....	4 do
Do	R. Sinclair.....	Nov.	1, 1861...	Sir E. Head	1000 00	.....	8 do
Do	E. H. Benjamin.....	July	1, 1857...	do	960 00	.....	11 do
Do	R. King.....	Nov.	1, 1860...	do	940 00	.....	12 do
Do	G. H. Hargrave.....	Nov.	1, 1866...	Lord Monck	900 00	.....	11 do
Do	H. J. Garrett.....	Nov.	1, 1866...	do	900 00	.....	11 do
Do	H. W. Griffin.....	April	1, 1862...	do	760 00	.....	8 do
Do	James Plunkett.....	Sept.	1, 1866...	do	760 00	.....	8 do
Clerk, 3rd Class	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Transferred from Railway Mail Service.....	8 do
Do	E. G. Bennett.....	Aug.	1, 1868...	do	800 00	.....	9 do
Do	C. Roger.....	April	1, 1865...	do	650 00	.....	5 do
Do	P. E. Bucke.....	Sept.	1, 1866...	do	800 00	.....	5 do
Do	Wm. Berry.....	Feb.	1, 1861...	Sir E. Head	650 00	.....	12 do
Do	O. Frchette.....	Jan.	30, 1862...	Lord Monck	680 00	.....	7 do
Do	R. P. Davis.....	Feb.	20, 1862...	do	680 00	.....	7 do
Do	J. McNab.....	March	26, 1861...	Sir E. Head	680 00	.....	8 do
Do	J. C. Patterson.....	Oct.	29, 1864...	Lord Monck	600 00	.....	5 do
Do	John McDougall.....	April	8, 1865...	do	500 00	.....	5 do
Do	George O'Donohue.....	Jan.	3, 1866...	do	500 00	.....	3 yrs & 10 mo
Do	Thomas Cross.....	April	12, 1866...	do	500 00	.....	3 years.
Do	Richard J. Shaw.....	do	do	do	500 00	.....	3 do
Do	Arthur Lindsay.....	July	10, 1866...	do	500 00	.....	3 do
Do	C. J. Higgins.....	do	do	do	500 00	.....	3 do
Do	J. E. Turcotte.....	June	26, 1866...	do	500 00	.....	3 do
Do	G. M. Patrick.....	Feb.	1, 1868...	do	500 00	.....	3 do
Do	L. Blanchet.....	do	do	do	500 00	.....	3 do
Do	J. Walsh.....	March	1, 1868...	do	500 00	.....	3 do
Do	E. Burnham.....	do	do	do	500 00	.....	3 do
Do	E. Clark.....	June	1, 1869...	do	500 00	.....	3 do
Do	C. Sangster.....	do	do	do	500 00	.....	3 do
Do	A. J. Boswell.....	Sept.	1, 1867...	do	1 50	per diem	1 yr & 3 mo.
Do	M. K. Dunlevie.....	Jan.	28, 1868...	do	1 50	do	11 months.
Do	R. J. Oliver.....	April	4, 1868...	do	1 50	do	11 months.
Do	W. A. Mainey.....	May	14, 1868...	do	1 50	do	8 do
Do	D. McCarthy.....	May	22, 1868...	do	1 50	do	8 do
Temporary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Resigned, 31st January, 1868.....	11 months.
Do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 do
Do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 do
Do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 do
Do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 do
Do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 do
Do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 do
Do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 do
Do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 do
Do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 do

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment to the present Office.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary. By what authority paid.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as Public Officer in any capacity whatever
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
Temporary.....	E. Fletcher.....	June 4, 1868...	Lord Monck.....	1 50	per month.....		7 do
Do.....	H. G. Hopkirk.....	June 22, 1868...	do.....	1 50	do.....		6 do
Office Keeper and Messenger.....	J. Henefin.....	July 1, 1857...	Sir E. Head.....	500 00			14 years.
<i>Post Office Inspectors.</i>							
P. O. Inspector, London.....	G. E. Griffin.....	July 1, 1854...	do.....	2000 00			30 do
Clerk, 1st Class.....	George Cox.....	Nov. 1, 1866...	Lord Monck.....	1076 67			14 do
Clerk, 2nd Class.....	H. A. Johnson.....	April 16, 1862...	do.....	1060 00			17 do
Clerk, 4th Class.....	F. Cronyn.....	March 14, 1867...	do.....	500 00			20 months.
P. O. Inspector, Toronto.....	John Dewe.....	April 6, 1851...	Earl of Elgin.....	2000 00			16 years.
Clerk, 2nd Class.....	Wm. Cuppage.....	Jan. 10, 1861...	Sir E. Head.....	900 00			13 do
Do.....	Geo. John Mason.....	Feb. 1, 1855...	do.....	1100 00			14 do
Clerk, 3rd Class.....	D. Spry.....	Jan. 21, 1867...	Lord Monck.....	800 00			2 do
Do.....	J. M. McLochlin.....	Jan. 10, 1861...	Sir E. Head.....	800 00			10 do
Clerk, 4th Class.....	H. W. Jackson.....	June 13, 1857...	do.....	500 00			15 do
P. O. Inspector, Kingston.....	M. Sweetman.....	June 1, 1865...	do.....	2000 00			16 do
Clerk, 2nd Class.....	R. W. Barker.....	Feb. 1, 1865...	Lord Monck.....	940 00			11 do
Clerk, 3rd Class.....	Jeremiah Meagher.....	Jan. 25, 1865...	do.....	600 00			4 do
P. O. Inspector, Montreal.....	E. F. King.....	Jan. 21, 1861...	Sir E. Head.....	2000 00			22 do
Clerk, 1st Class.....	C. W. Hayden.....	Nov. 1, 1866...	Lord Monck.....	1076 67			27 do
Clerk, 3rd Class.....	F. W. King.....	Nov. 26, 1866...	Lord Monck.....	500 00			2 years.
Do.....	F. J. Logie.....	Aug. 16, 1866...	do.....	500 00			2 years.
Do.....	J. O'B. Snelly.....	Nov. 22, 1867...	Sir John Young.....	600 00			1 yr. & 2 mc.
Clerk, 4th Class.....	David Nelligan.....	Nov. 22, 1867...	Lord Monck.....	500 00			do
P. O. Inspector, Quebec.....	W. G. Sheppard.....	Feb. 1, 1861...	Sir E. Head.....	2000 00			14 years.
Asst. to do.....	A. A. DeGaspé.....	Feb. 20, 1862...	Lord Monck.....	1000 00			14 do
Clerk, 4th Class.....	E. B. Cochrane.....	Sept. 24, 1866...	Sir J. Michel, Adm.....	500 00			2 yrs. & 4 mo.
Do.....	G. Bloudeau.....	Nov. 1st, 1867...	Lord Monck.....	500 00			1 yr. & 2 mo.
Do.....	H. Huot.....	Sept. 1st, 1868...	do.....	500 00			4 months.
Messenger.....	Patk. Nelligan.....	April 1, 1857...	Postmaster General.....	365 00			11 yrs. & 9 mo.
Post Office Inspector of Nova Scotia District, and Postmaster of Halifax.....	A. Woodgate.....	June 25, 1868...	Lord Monck.....	2400 00		Appointed 17th March, 1842, Postmaster of Isld. of Jersey, on 14th March, 1843, Deputy	

Assistant Post Office Inspector.....	F. M. Passow .....	Nov. 12, 1868...	do .....	1600 00	.....	* P. M. Genl. of Nova Scotia, and on 1st July, 1851, P. M. Genl. of Nova Scotia.....	27 yr. & 6 mo.
Clerk, returning Dead Letters, filling up Postmaster's and Courier's Bonds, &c, &c .....	T. Souchall.....	Dec. 1, 1869...	Earl of Mulgrave.....	800 00	.....	Appointed 1st Jan., 1831, Clerk in the Prov. Secy.'s Office, on 1st Oct., 1841, appointed to the Post Office Dept., and re-appointed Examiner of Accounts' Branch, in July, 1851, on transfer of Department.....	38 yr. & 9 mo.
Clerk.....	W. Small.....	Jan. 7, 1852...	Executive Council of Nova Scotia.....	800 00	.....	Gazetted Ensign 38th Regiment of Foot, on 1st Dec., 1825. Sold out of same Regiment on 27th Aug., 1852.....	38 1/2 years.
Do .....	B. W. Cochran.....	June 1, 1860...	do do .....	800 00	.....	.....	17 yr. & 9 mo.
Do .....	J. C. Campbell .....	Sept. 10, 1862...	do do .....	800 00	.....	.....	9 yr. & 4 mo.
Do .....	A. Burnham .....	Oct. 13, 1867...	Lord Monck .....	500 00	.....	.....	7 years.
Clerk, 3rd Class .....	W. Blanchard .....	Oct. 13, 1867...	do .....	500 00	.....	.....	2 do
Do .....	A. H. Cunningham .....	May 15, 1868...	do .....	500 00	.....	.....	2 do
Do .....	T. W. DeWolfe .....	June 1, 1868...	do .....	600 00	.....	.....	1 yr. & 4 mo.
Probationary Clerk .....	J. D. Story .....	.....	do .....	300 00	.....	.....	5 yr. & 9 mo.
Do .....	T. H. Chamberlain.....	.....	do .....	300 00	.....	.....	9 months.
Auxiliary Clerk.....	Fred. C. Tremain .....	May 15, 1868.	do .....	506 00	.....	.....	6 do
Do .....	Isaac L. Barnhill.....	.....	Executive Council of Nova Scotia.....	480 00	.....	.....	5 years.
Messenger .....	R. R. McMillan .....	Oct. 20, 1862...	do do .....	400 00	.....	.....	6 months.
Letter Carrier .....	Church Smith .....	Nov. 5, 1860...	do do .....	400 00	.....	.....	4 yr. & 7 mo.
Do .....	M. Collins.....	May 24, 1861...	do do .....	400 00	.....	.....	8 yr. & 10 mo.
Do .....	Geo. Dennaasford .....	Jan. 21, 1867...	do do .....	400 00	.....	.....	2 yr. & 3 mo.
Do .....	J. Fitzgerald.....	Jan. 23, 1867...	do do .....	400 00	.....	.....	2 yr. & 9 mo.
Do .....	H. Trider.....	March 21, 1868...	Postmaster General of Dom. of Canada.....	400 00	.....	.....	1 yr. & 6 mo.
Do .....	Jas. Wilson.....	.....	do do .....	400 00	.....	.....	3 months.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount paid by the Accountant for 18 months.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Post Office Inspectors.—Cont'd.</i>							
Pensioned Letter Carrier.....4.....	W. Craig .....	June —, 1814....	Dept. of P. M. General of Nova Scotia, ....	\$ cts. 250 00	\$ cts. ....	Pensioned 1866.....	52 years.
<i>Return of the Money Order Branch of the Post Office Department of the Province of N. S.</i>							
Superintendent .....	James H. Thorne .....	May 15, 1867....	Provincial Governm't.	1600 00	.....	Appointed a Collector of Customs 4th July, 1857, Deputy Secretary of the Province, and Clerk of the Executive Council, 16th July, 1863.....	12 years. 3 yr & 9 mo. 5 years. 1 yr & 9 mo.
Clerk, First Class.....	Frederick W. Creighton, Jan'y. 1, 1866.....	.....	do .....	800 00	.....	.....	.....
Clerk, Second Class.....	John B. Grey .....	Oct. 21, 1864.....	do .....	600 00	.....	.....	.....
Clerk, Third Class.....	Stephen Thorne.....	Jan'y 1, 1868....	do .....	300 00	.....	.....	.....
Messenger, &c. ....	Thomas Conrab.....	June 1, 1867....	do .....	500 00	.....	.....	.....
P. O. Inspector, New Brunswick...	John McMillan.....	July 22, 1867....	Lord Monck.....	2000 00	.....	Secy's. Office 23rd May, 1864. Three years and one half as Surveyor General of N. B., one year and one half as Postmaster General, and two years as Post Office Inspector	5 yr & 4 mo.
Chief Clerk.....	Wm. Paisley.....	May 4, 1858.....	Government of N. B. R.	1200 00	.....	.....	7 do
Accountant.....	W. C. Whitaker.....	Dec. 9, 1865....	do .....	800 00	.....	.....	12 do
Clerk.....	W. A. Black.....	June 13, 1867....	do .....	700 00	.....	.....	7 do
Do .....	C. A. Murray.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 do
Do .....	Wm. Fisher.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Messenger.....	W. Bannister.....	July 1, 1867....	P. O. Inspector.....	240 00	.....	.....	3 do
<i>Quebec Post Office.</i>							
Postmaster.....	John Sewell.....	April 6, 1851....	Earl of Elgin.....	1400 00	.....	.....	34 do
Asst. do .....	R. G. Patton .....	July 1, 1857....	Sir E. Head.....	1400 00	.....	.....	29 do
Clerk, 1st Class.....	J. E. Bolduc.....	April 16, 1862....	Lord Monck.....	1060 00	.....	.....	14 do
Clerk, 2nd Class.....	F. M. Becot.....	July 1, 1857....	Sir E. Head.....	1100 00	.....	.....	17 do

Clerk, 3rd Class.....	P. Gingras .....	do	do	800 00	15 do
Do	John Grey .....	do	do	800 00	14 do
Do	B. LaCase.....	April 1, 1862...	Lord Monck.....	760 00	14 do
Do	C. Chamberland.....	do	do	760 00	9 do
Do	O. Diron.....	do	do	760 00	8 do
Do	D. Vaughan.....	do	do	800 00	.9 do
Clerk, 4th Class.....	William Handford.....	April 1, 1860...	Sir E. Head.....	500 00	2 do
Do	E. Blondeau.....	Nov. 22, 1866...	do	500 00	9 do
Do	H. Huot.....	Nov. 1, 1867...	do	360 00	9 do
Do	E. Auger.....	Sept. 1, 1868...	do	360 00	9 do
Letter Carrier.....	P. Neville.....	April 14, 1859...	Postmaster General.....	360 00	9 do
Do	William Newman.....	April 1, 1859...	do	360 00	4 do
Do	Léon Rochette.....	June 11, 1865...	do	360 00	4 do
Do	T. Daly.....	Nov. 22, 1866...	do	240 00	17 yrs & 1 mc.
Messenger.....	E. X. Labbé.....	April 6, 1851...	do	300 00	17 yrs.
Do		June 11, 1865...	do		4 do
Three Rivers Post Office.*					
Montreal Post Office.					
Postmaster.....	E. S. Freer.....	Feb. 1, 1861...	Sir E. Head.....	2000 00	30 do
Asst. do	B. McEvenue.....	Aug. 9, 1861...	do	1400 00	23 do
Clerk, 2nd Class.....	M. Emery.....	July 1, 1857...	do	1100 00	19 do
Do	H. Huddell.....	do	do	1100 00	21 do
Do	M. D. Simpson.....	do	do	1100 00	16 do
Do	M. Murphy.....	do	do	1100 00	17 do
Clerk, 3rd Class.....	U. Benoit.....	do	do	800 00	16 do
Do	J. McKeon.....	do	do	800 00	15 do
Do	A. Robertson.....	do	do	800 00	15 do
Do	L. Malard.....	do	do	800 00	14 do
Do	F. Fritcham.....	do	do	800 00	8 do
Do	J. T. Wright.....	April 1, 1862...	Lord Monck.....	680 00	10 do
Do	Samuel Johnston.....	Aug. 31, 1863...	do	680 00	7 do
Do	A. D'Amour.....	July 1, 1864...	do	610 00	7 do
Do	V. Baillargeon.....	March 26, 1861...	Sir E. Head.....	600 00	15 do
Do	T. F. Larsenour.....	do	do	600 00	7 do
Do	H. A. Bourret.....	do	do	600 00	7 do
Do	T. Forsyth.....	do	do	600 00	7 do
Do	J. L. Palmer.....	do	do	600 00	7 do
Do	D. Robinson.....	Feb. 20, 1862...	Lord Monck.....	600 00	7 do
Do	H. A. Lemieux.....	Jan. 13, 1863...	do	600 00	6 do
Do	W. Kenton.....	do	do	600 00	6 do
Do	W. J. Fennell.....	July 31, 1863...	do	600 00	6 do
Do	Irséel St. Amour.....	July 6, 1865...	do	600 00	6 do
Do	Timoléon Ducharme.....	April 12, 1866...	do	600 00	2 yrs & 9 mo.

\* The Three Rivers Post Office being established on the same system as the County Post Offices, the Postmaster General does not interfere in the nomination of Clerks, Messengers, &c. We have therefore, omitted to give the list of employes, as their appointment entirely lays in the hands of the local Postmaster.



POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—Concluded.—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Montreal Post Office.—Cont'd.</i>				\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
Clerk, 4th Class.....	J. C. Simms.....	Jan. 5, 1867.....	Lord Monck.....	500 00			2 yrs. & 6 mo
Do	D. O'Connot.....	Oct. 1, 1867.....	do	500 00			1 yr & 3 mo.
Do	F. X. Beaugard.....	Dec. 1, 1867.....	do	300 00			13 months.
Do	L. Pepin.....	do	do	500 00			do
Do	J. J. Drew.....	do	do	500 00			do
Do	A. Clement.....	do	do	500 00			do
Do	A. Loftis.....	do	do	500 00			do
Do	T. Deuyers.....	Jan. 18, 1868.....	do	500 00			1 year.
Do	H. Goyette.....	April 6, 1868.....	do	500 00			9 months.
Do	Alfred Smith.....	May 9, 1868.....	do	500 00			8 do
Do	J. O'Brien.....	June 29, 1868.....	do	500 00			6 do
Do	Geo. Fridham.....	Nov. 1, 1868.....	do	300 00			2 do
Do	F. O. Rilly.....	Sept. 26, 1868.....	do	300 00			1 do
Do	A. E. Auger.....	Jan. 14, 1864.....	Postmaster General...	560 00			15 yr. & 6 mo.
Do	O. Fullatrault.....	Oct. 12, 1861.....	do	480 00			14 do
Do	E. Mayer.....	Dec. 1, 1867.....	do	480 00			7 do
Do	R. J. Arless.....	do	do	480 00			13 months.
Do	A. Dowd.....	do	do	450 00			do
Do	R. Duncan.....	Jan. 25, 1869.....	do	450 00			do
Do	J. Butler.....	Mar. 9, 1868.....	do	360 00			1 year.
Do	John Mahar.....	April 11, 1866.....	do	300 00			2 yr. & 9 mo.
Do	P. Leclerc.....	do	do	300 00			3 do
Do	P. Fenelly.....	July 1, 1866.....	do	300 00			2 yr. & 6 mo.
Do	F. X. Lefebvre.....	Feb. 1, 1866.....	do	300 00			3 do
Do	P. Patterson.....	April 6, 1851.....	Postmaster General...	354 00			17 do
Do	M. Mullin.....	Aug. 13, 1855.....	do	243 34			13 do
<i>Ottawa Post Office.</i>							
Postmaster.....	G. P. Baker.....	June 9, 1857.....	Sir E. Head.....	2900 00			11 yr. & 6 mo.
Clerk, 3rd Class.....	W. H. Cluff.....	June 7, 1857.....	Lord Monck.....	800 00			2 do
Do	H. G. Dunlevie.....	Sept. 7, 1857.....	Sir E. Head.....	800 00			12 do
Do	F. Hawken.....	June 7, 1857.....	Lord Monck.....	400 00			1 yr & 6 mo.
Do	E. Cluff.....	do	do	400 00			do

Probationary .....	E. S. Scott .....	June 7, 1867...	Lord Monck .....	400 00	.....	.....	1 yr & 6 mo.
Do .....	J. T. Bartram .....	do .....	do .....	400 00	.....	.....	do
Do .....	J. H. Pinhey .....	do .....	do .....	400 00	.....	.....	do
Do .....	E. B. Bates .....	do .....	do .....	360 00	.....	.....	do
Do .....	J. R. Smith .....	do .....	do .....	360 00	.....	.....	do
Do .....	A. Philion .....	do .....	do .....	360 00	.....	.....	do
Letter Carrier .....	E. Flynn .....	do .....	do .....	300 00	.....	.....	do
Do .....	J. B. Souliere .....	do .....	do .....	300 00	.....	.....	do
Messenger .....	W. J. Beeby .....	do .....	do .....	200 00	.....	.....	do
<i>Toronto Post Office.</i>							
Postmaster .....	Jos. Leslie .....	April 16, 1852...	Postmaster General...	2000 00	.....	.....	16 years.
Asst. do .....	G. H. Backes .....	July 1, 1857...	Sir E. Head .....	1400 00	.....	.....	14 do
Clerk, 2nd Class .....	J. H. Davis .....	do .....	do .....	1100 00	.....	.....	16 do
Do .....	J. Carruthers .....	do .....	do .....	1100 00	.....	.....	16 do
Do .....	A. Cooper .....	do .....	do .....	900 00	.....	.....	13 do
Do .....	A. Barley .....	do .....	do .....	900 00	.....	.....	13 do
Do .....	A. Langley .....	do .....	do .....	900 00	.....	.....	12 do
Do .....	A. Corke .....	do .....	do .....	900 00	.....	.....	12 do
Clerk, 3rd Class .....	J. Sautler .....	March 16, 1864...	Lord Monck .....	720 00	.....	.....	10 do
Do .....	J. Forsyth .....	April 1, 1862...	do .....	760 00	.....	.....	10 do
Do .....	A. Harstone .....	Jan. 21, 1861...	Sir E. Head .....	600 00	.....	.....	9 do
Do .....	Wm. Wright .....	Sept. 17, 1864...	Lord Monck .....	640 00	.....	.....	5 do
Do .....	H. Faulkner .....	July 21, 1863...	do .....	500 00	.....	.....	4 do
Do .....	D. P. Ross .....	March 1, 1864...	do .....	418 00	.....	.....	4 do
Do .....	Henry Boulter .....	April 12, 1866...	do .....	500 00	.....	.....	2 yrs & 9 mo.
Clerk, 4th Class .....	C. R. Butler .....	Nov. 29, 1866...	do .....	500 00	.....	.....	2 yrs & 1 mo.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.

Minister of Agriculture .....	Hon. J. C. Chapais .....	July 1, 1867...	Lord Monck .....	5000 00	.....	Hon. Mr. Chapais was previously appointed Commissioner of Public Works on 30th March, 1864 .....	4 years.
Deputy to the Minister .....	J. C. Taché .....	Aug. 11, 1864 ..	do .....	2600 00	.....	Mr. Taché was transferred from the Chairmanship of the Board of Inspectors of Asylums & Prisons, As Sec'y of Board of Registration and Statistics, succeeded M. W. Hutton. At the time of Mr. Hutton's death, in 1861, the Bureau of Agriculture was not yet a public Department	9 do

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
Patent Clerk and Cashier.....	A. J. Cambie .....	March 13, 1865.....	do .....	\$ 1240 00	\$ cts.	Entered the office in 1857.....	11 do
Attaché for Special Statistics.....	Rev. C. Tasguy .....	March 16, 1865.....	do .....	1200 00	.....	Mr. Drapeau was previously employed as Crown Land Agent since February, 1859.....	3 yr & 10 mo.
Statistical Clerk.....	Stanislas Drapeau .....	do .....	do .....	1000 00	.....	.....	10 years.
Do .....	W. H. Johnson .....	do .....	do .....	1000 00	.....	Mr. Johnson was previously employed as Sess. Clerk in the Leg. Assembly since 1857 .....	11 do
2nd Class Clerk .....	S. S. Finden.....	Jan. 20, 1864.....	do .....	1020 00	.....	Previously employed in the Customs Department since 1st July, 1844. Entered the Bureau of Agriculture in Nov., 1860, as Extra Clerk.....	24 do
Do .....	C. C. Neville.....	do .....	do .....	1020 00	.....	Mr. Neville was appointed to Finance Department in Feb. 1855, and transferred to the Bureau of Agriculture in 1860 .....	10 do
General Archivist.....	S. Ferland .....	June 7, 1866.....	Hon. T. D. McGee.....	900 00	.....	Mr. Ferland was employed in the Public Works Department during 1861 and 1862, and in the Provincial Secretary's Department in 1863 .....	7 do
Assistant Patent Clerk.....	H. Casgrain .....	Jan. 20, 1864.....	Lord Monck.....	720 00	.....	Entered the Bur. of Agricul. in Sept, 1861, as Extra Clerk.....	7 do
Blue Book Clerk and Translator.....	J. Wm. O'Brien.....	Feb. 11, 1864.....	do .....	720 00	.....	do Dec, 1862, do .....	6 do
Clerk.....	E. Tétu .....	July 6, 1864.....	do .....	730 00	.....	.....	5 do
Do .....	D. J. Routier.....	do .....	Hon. T. D. McGee.....	730 00	.....	Mr. Routier was employed in 1861 as Census Clerk.....	7 do
Do .....	Jos. Elz. D'Auteuil .....	July 12, 1864.....	do .....	730 00	.....	.....	5 do
Do .....	J. B. Jackson .....	Sept. 10, 1866.....	do .....	730 00	.....	Entered service in 1865.....	3 do
Do .....	D. Langan .....	Jan. —, 1867.....	Hon. T. D. McGee.....	730 00	.....	.....	8 do
Curator of Models .....	N. F. Boissonault.....	July 5, 1862.....	Hon. Mr. Ewartuel.....	730 00	.....	Appointed permanent, June '66 .....	7 do
Clerk.....	J. F. Dionne .....	April 8, 1868.....	Lord Monck.....	730 00	.....	.....	8 do
Do .....	W. Lynch.....	Aug. 15, 1866.....	Hon. T. D. McGee.....	1 00	per diem.....	.....	2 yr & 6 mo.
Repairer, in Model Room .....	A. Fréchette .....	May 1, 1864.....	Hon. T. D. McGee.....	1 25	per diem.....	do .....	5 do

Office-keeper .....	J. E. Lemieux.....	April 1, 1863...	Hon. Mr. Evanturel.....	500 00	.....	5 yr & 9 mo.
Messenger .....	J. J. Baily .....	April 1, 1862...	Hon. Sir N. F. Balleau.....	450 00	.....	6 yr & 9 mo.
Do .....	B. Moreau.....	April 1, 1863...	Hon. Mr. Evanturel.....	450 00	Previously employed as wood-cutter since 1854.....	14 years.
Do .....	J. B. Lacroix.....	April 1, 1863...	do .....	365 00	.....	5 yr & 9 mo.
EMIGRATION BRANCH.						
Agent .....	L. Stafford .....	Jan. 1, 1862...	Lord Monck .....	1400 00	.....	6 years.
Registrar .....	F. J. S. Dore .....	Jan. 11, 1862...	do .....	1000 00	Mr. Dore was employed as an extra Clerk in the Provincial Registrar's Office, and the Crown Law Office, and the office of the Commission for the Codification of Laws, previous to his present appointment.....	7 do 22 do 22 do
Clerk.....	J. McKenna.....	June 1, 1846...	A. C. Buchsman.....	800 00	.....	7 do
Messenger.....	J. Lilly.....	May 1, 1845...	do .....	300 00	.....	22 do 22 do
<i>Montreal.</i>						
47 Agent .....	J. H. Daly .....	April 19, 1859...	Sir E. Head.....	1200 00	.....	9 do
Messenger .....	P. S. Perrot.....	Jan. 1, 1860...	do .....	300 00	.....	8 do
<i>Toronto.</i>						
Agent .....	J. A. Donaldson .....	Sept. 1, 1864...	Lord Monck .....	1000 00	Mr. Donaldson was employed as a Government Emigration Agent in the North of Ireland during 1861 and 1862.....	6 do 8 do 13 do
Clerk.....	John O'Donoghue .....	Dec. 18, 1865...	Lord Monck.....	600 00	.....	6 do
Messenger .....	S. Seales.....	May 1, 1854...	A. B. Hawke, Ch. Agt.	192 00	.....	8 do 13 do
<i>Ottawa.</i>						
Agent .....	W. J. Wills .....	Aug. 17, 1861...	Sir E. Head.....	800 00	.....	7 yr & 4 mo.
<i>Kingston.</i>						
Agent .....	J. Macpherson .....	May 1, 1860...	Sir E. Head.....	800 00	Mr. M. was appointed Crown Land Agent at Kingston, in which capacity he still acts.....	8 yr & 8 mo. 5 do
Clerk.....	Wm. McRossie.....	May 1, 1863...	Lord Monck.....	100 00	.....	5 do

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.—*Concluded.*—MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Hamilton.</i>							
Agent.....	R. H. Rae.....	April 16 1863...	Lord Monck.....	\$ cts. 800 00	\$ cts. .....	.....	5 years.
Interpreter.....	W. Cliver.....	May 1, 1868...	do .....	180 00	.....	.....	5 do
<i>Sherbrooke Agency.</i>							
Agent.....	G. Lanigan.....	March —, 1867...	Lord Monck.....	732 00	.....	.....	1 yr & 10 ms
INSPECTING PHYSICIAN FOR THE PORT OF QUEBEC.*							
Inspecting Physician.....	Louis J. Roy.....	March 8, 1856...	Sir E. Head.....	1600 00	.....	Dr. Roy was employed in 1855 as secretary to the Hon. Jos. Cauchon, then Commissioner of Crown Lands.....	13 years. 4 do
Asst. Do .....	Dr. Rowand.....	Feb. 28, 1865...	Lord Monck.....	800 00	.....	.....	.....
<i>Inspecting Physician's Boat's Crew.</i>							
Coxswain.....	Louis Rouillard.....	April —, 1864...	Dr. Roy, Insp. Phys....	22 00	.....	.....	5 do
Boatman.....	Pierre Bidégaré.....	do .....	do .....	20-00	per month.	Employed during the season of navigation.....	5 do
Do .....	Jérémie Quirouac.....	do .....	do .....	20 00	.....	.....	5 do
Do .....	Joseph Bérubé.....	do .....	do .....	20 00	.....	.....	5 do
GROSSE ISLE QUARANTINE STATION.							
Medical Superintendent.....	Dr. Von Iiland.....	April 17, 1852...	Earl of Elgin.....	1200 00	.....	Dr. Von Iiland was first appointed on 13th April, 1855 Resident Physician to the Marine and Emigrant Hospital (which he organized) and fulfilled several other public and responsible offices.	33 yrs & 9 ms 1 year.
Assistant Medical Superintendent and Medical Boarding Officer.....	Dr. Fred. Montisambert.....	May 10, 1866...	Lord Monck.....	6 00	per diem...	Temporary for the season.....	2 yrs & 6 ms
Hospital and Quarantine Steward.....	Murdoch McKay.....	May 1, 1847...	Hon. D. Daly.....	306 00	.....	Appointed each year to the end of season.....	22 years.

Position	Name	Start Date	End Date	Hon. Member	Salary	Remarks	Term
Norwegian Interpreter	A. A. Anderson	May 1, 1864		Hon. T. D. McGee	250 00	Mr. Anderson was appointed as Police Constable at the Station, and occasionally, as Messenger & Norwegian Interpreter in the chief Emigrant Office, from 1854 to 1864	14 do
Police Sergeant	P. Fitzimmons	May 1, 1849		Hon. T. Leslie	268 48	Appointed each year during navigation	19 yrs & 8 ms
Police Constable	John Gair	May 1, 1850		do	140 50	do	18 do
Do	Jas. Fitzgerald	May 31, 1860		Hon. C. Alleyne	140 60	Is also Guardian.	8 do
Do	A. Kelley	May 1, 1866		Hon. T. D. McGee	140 50	do	2 yrs & 7 ms
Hospital Cook	Jane Collins	May 1, 1855		Hon. G. E. Cartier	122 80	do	13 yrs & 7 ms
Hospital Orderly	Benj. Hurst	May 1, 1858		Hon. C. Alleyne	122 50	do	10 do
Chief Nurse	Mrs. Morton	May 1, 1866		Hon. T. D. McGee	107 50	Appointed each year during navigation	2 do
Nurse and Landress	Mrs. Hurst	May 1, 1853		Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau	107 50	do	15 do
Coxswain	Charles Langlois	May 1, 1836		Hon. D. Daly	253 50	do	32 do
Boatman	F. X. Turcotte	May 1, 1836		do	240 50	do	32 do
Do	Eusebe Langlois	May 1, 1838		do	240 50	do	30 do
Do	Anthony Lavoie	May 1, 1837		do	253 50	do	31 do
Do and Carpenter	Aguste Langlois	May 1, 1864		Hon. T. D. McGee	253 50	do	6 do
Carter of the Establishment	Eduoard Jolicœur	May 1, 1862		Hon. Letchler de St. Just	1 20	per diem with horse and carts.	6 do
<b>MILITIA DEPARTMENT.</b>							
Minister of Militia	Hon. Sir G. E. Cartier	July 1, 1867			5000 00	Hon. G. E. Cartier was appointed Provincial Secretary the 27th Jan, 1855; Attorney General for Lower Canada the 24th May, 1856; Inspector General the 8th August, 1857; and again Attorney General the 7th Aug, 1858.	13 years. 22 do 3 do 12 do 1 yr & 2 mo. 2 years. 12 do
Deputy Minister	Geo. Fautreve	July 1, 1867			2600 00		
Clerk	L. W. Scotte	Dec. 1, 1865			1000 00		
Do	J. C. Dely	Oct. 1, 1856			1000 00		
Do	Pierre Chapleau	Nov. 6, 1867			1000 00		
Do	H. J. D. Lane				780 00		
Messenger	J. W. Gow	July 1, 1867			450 00		

\* A sum total of \$800 is allowed the present Inspecting Physician for maintaining a boat, paying wages of the men and providing them a suitable uniform.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<b>ACCOUNT BRANCH.</b>							
Chief Clerk	R. Berry	Sep. 1, 1855	Sir E. W. Head	2000 00		Mr. Berry was Clerk in Imperial Quartermaster General's Office in Canada, from 1st May, 1840, to 31st Aug., 1855.	14 years.
Clerk	E. Gelinax	Dec. 23, 1834	do	1700 00			4 yrs & 6 mo.
Do	C. H. O'Meara	March 15, 1861	do	1200 00			7 yrs & 10 mo.
Do	D. McLennan	Oct. 17, 1862	do	800 00			6 yrs & 10 mo.
Do	W. H. Auimoad	March 16, 1867	Lord Monck	500 00			1 yr & 10 mo.
Messenger	N. Casault	Nov. 1, 1855	Sir E. Head	400 00			10 years.
<b>Militia Force.</b>							
Adjutant-General of Militia	Col. P. L. MacDougall	May 13, 1865	Lord Monck	4000 00		Colonel in the Army—half pay Royal Canadian Rifles.	3 yrs & 3 mo. 7 yrs & 4 mo. 3 yrs & 6 mo.
Deputy Adj. Gen., Upper Canada	Lt.-Col. Walker Powell	Aug. 19, 1862	do	2340 00			do
Assist. do	Lt.-Col. W. S. Darte	Nov. 15, 1866	do	1600 00			do
do	Lt.-Col. Saml. P. Jarvis	do	do	1600 00			do
do	Lt.-Col. W. O. Smith	do	do	1600 00		Promoted from Deputy Assist. Adjutant General.	do
do	Lt.-Col. Ls. A. Casault	Nov. 30, 1866	do	1600 00			do
Dep'y Asst. do	Lt.-Col. John B. Taylor	Nov. 15, 1865	do	1200 00			do
Do do	Lt.-Col. F. P. Atchery	do	do	1200 00			do
Do do	Lt.-Col. J. Macpherson	Nov. 30, 1866	do	1200 00		Promoted from Brigade-Major's Office East, from 24th April, 1844, and in other Departments	6 yrs & 6 mo.
Senior Clerk	Wm. H. Wright	Oct. 22, 1855	Sir E. Head	1400 00			26 years. 7 yrs & 8 mo. 9 years. 4 do
Clerk	Grant Seymour	May 6, 1861	do	1200 00			do
Do	F. N. Lambert	Dec. 10, 1859	do	1100 00			do
Do	George Sherwood	Feb. 14, 1865	Lord Monck	900 00			do
Do	Cyrille Junot	Dec. 10, 1859	Sir E. Head	660 00			do
Do	T. C. Larose	Aug. 12, 1862	Lord Monck	600 00			do
Do	F. X. Hnot	Dec. 21, 1864	do	2 00	per diem		do
Secretary to Adjutant General	Capt. C. Stuart	Aug. 21, 1866	do	1200 00			4 do
Extra Clerk	Sir J. D. H. Hay	Nov. 10, 1866	do	2 00	per diem		2 yrs & 10 mo
Messenger	L. Morel	May 15, 1855	do	500 00			2 yrs & 8 mo.

Ass't. do	Brigade-Majors.	Nov. 15, 1857...	Sir E. Head	400 00	Per diem...	11 yrs & 8 mo
Do	Philippe Boulette.....	May 1, 1864.....	Lord Monck	1 00	Her Majesty's 31st Regiment...	
Supt. Schools of Military instruct'n.	Capt. E. St. G. Smyth.....	Dec. 1, 1868.....	do	1200 00	Late Assist. Surgeon Grenadier	
Medical Staff Officer of Militia.....	Gilbert Prout Girdwood.....	Aug. 31, 1866.....	do	600 00	Guard	
Ontario.....	Lt.-Col. W. H. Jackson.....	Nov. 28, 1862.....	do	600 00		
	Lt.-Col. David Shaw.....	do	do	600 00		
	Lt.-Col. Alex. Patterson.....	do	do	600 00		
	Lt.-Col. J. S. Dennis.....	Dec. 5, 1862.....	do	600 30		
	Lt.-Col. J. A. Barretto.....	do	do	600 00		
	Lt.-Col. H. V. Villiers.....	Nov. 28, 1862.....	do	600 00		
	Lt.-Col. James Moffat.....	Dec. 5, 1862.....	do	600 00		
	Lt.-Col. R. B. Denison.....	Nov. 28, 1862.....	do	600 00		
	Lt.-Col. H. J. Duchesnay.....	Nov. 21, 1862.....	do	600 00		
	Lt.-Col. John Fletcher.....	Nov. 28, 1862.....	do	600 00		
	Lt.-Col. Jas. W. Hanson.....	Nov. 21, 1862.....	do	600 00		
	Lt.-Col. Charles King.....	Nov. 28, 1862.....	do	600 00		
	Lt.-Col. E. Lamontagne.....	Nov. 30, 1866.....	do	600 09		
	Lt.-Col. Thos. Bacon.....	Dec. 14, 1866.....	do	600 00		
	Major De Bellefeuille.....	do	do	600 00		
District Paymaster.....	Major W. N. Alger.....	Jan. 6, 1865.....	do	600 00		
Do	Capt. W. H. Bréhaud.....	Jan. 19, 1865.....	do	600 00		
Do	Capt. F. B. Lays.....	Jan. 27, 1865.....	do	600 00		
Do	Lt.-Col. M. W. Strange.....	Jan. 30, 1866.....	do	600 00		
Do	Lt.-Col. D. MacDougall.....	do	do	600 00		
Do	Capt. Chas. Rawson.....	do	do	600 00		
Do	Capt. J. B. Hyndman.....	July 1, 1868.....	do	600 00		
District Quarter Master.....	Capt. W. H. Forrest.....	Nov. 30, 1866.....	do	600 00		
Do	Capt. Alfred G. Smith.....	do	do	600 00		
Do	Capt. A. Peables.....	do	do	600 00		
Do	Capt. W. P. Phillips.....	do	do	600 00		
Do	Capt. G. S. L. Stoddart.....	do	do	600 00		
Do	Capt. E. Bernard.....	do	do	600 00		
Do	Capt. L. N. Veyer.....	do	do	600 00		
Provincial Storekeepers.						
Quebec.....	F. Lampron.....			500 00		
Montreal.....	J. Shephard.....			500 00		
Ottawa.....	T. Yeoman.....			400 00		
Kingston.....	M. P. Phillips (Acting).....			150 00		
Toronto.....	H. Goodwin.....			300 00		
Hamilton.....	J. Browne.....			300 00		
London.....	W. Starr.....			500 00		



MILITIA DEPARTMENT—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Adjutant General's Office, Halifax, N. S.</i>							
Adjutant General.....	Col. R. B. Sinclair.....	.....	.....	1400 00	.....	.....	.....
Inspecting Field Officer.....	Col. W. Laurie.....	.....	.....	1200 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Lieut. Col. J. Wilson.....	.....	.....	1200 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Lieut. Col. C. C. Read.....	.....	.....	1200 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Lieut. Col. C. Sawyer.....	.....	.....	1200 00	.....	.....	.....
D. A. Q. M. General and Accountant	Capt. R. Brechin.....	.....	.....	1000 00	.....	.....	.....
Surgeon General.....	Surgeon R. S. Black.....	.....	.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....
Clerk.....	J. Grey.....	.....	.....	600 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Sergeant A. M. Campbell.....	.....	.....	600 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Sergeant L. J. Bland.....	.....	.....	549 00	.....	.....	.....
<i>Militia Staff—New Brunswick.</i>							
Adjutant General.....	Lt. Col. G. J. Maunsell.....	.....	.....	800 00	.....	.....	.....
Deputy do.....	Lt. Col. A. C. Oty.....	.....	.....	600 00	.....	.....	.....
Asst. do.....	Lt. Col. D. R. Lago.....	.....	.....	400 00	.....	.....	.....
Superintendent of Stores.	Capt. J. Evans.....	.....	.....	400 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Capt. J. Hevtron.....	.....	.....	600 00	.....	.....	.....
Quarter Master.....	Lt. Col. Robinson.....	.....	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....
STORE BRANCH.							
Superintendent.....	Thos. Wily.....	Aug. 1, 1862.	Lord Monck.....	1400 00	.....	.....	7 years.
Clerk.....	Geo. Grant.....	Oct. 21, 1866.	do.....	1000 00	.....	.....	3 do
Do.....	L. Pope.....	do	do.....	800 00	.....	.....	3 do
Do.....	W. M. Steers.....	do	do.....	800 00	.....	Chief Clerk in Office of Adjt. Genl. of Militia, U. C., from 4th Dec., 1837, to July, 1846, and in other Government Offices continuously from 1861 to date of present appointment.....	16 yrs & 6mo.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Minister of Customs.....	Hon. S. L. Tilley.....	July 1, 1867..	Lord Monck.....	5000 00	.....	.....	18 months.
Commissioner of Customs.....	R. S. M. Bouchette.....	March 18, 1851..	Earl of Elgin.....	2500 00	.....	.....	24 years.
Assistant do .....	J. Johnson.....	Nov. 28, 1867..	Lord Monck.....	2000 00	.....	.....	.....
Clerk.....	J. W. Peachy.....	Feby. 1, 1849..	Sir Edmund Head.....	1600 00	.....	.....	14 do
Do .....	H. H. Duffy.....	Nov. 1, 1849..	Earl of Elgin.....	1400 00	.....	.....	19 do
Do .....	H. H. Duffin.....	June 12, 1846..	Earl of Cathcart.....	1400 00	.....	.....	22 do
Do .....	G. A. Mailleux.....	Sept. 1, 1859..	Sir Edmund Head.....	1320 00	.....	.....	26 do
Do .....	P. Sheppard.....	Sept. 28, 1855..	do .....	1240 00	.....	.....	13 do
Do .....	C. P. Bliss.....	Sept. 5, 1859..	Lord Monck.....	1200 00	.....	.....	1 yr & 4 mo
Do .....	Wm. Bail.....	Oct. 1, 1856..	Sir Edmund Head.....	1000 00	.....	.....	9 years.
Do .....	H. C. Hay.....	April 1, 1856..	do .....	946 00	.....	.....	12 do
Do .....	H. Vadenburgh.....	Jan. 28, 1868..	Lord Monck.....	600 00	.....	.....	1 do
Do .....	J. H. Wolf.....	Oct. 1, 1866..	do .....	500 00	.....	.....	.....
Do .....	G. W. Grant.....	June 25, 1868..	do .....	304 95	.....	.....	3 do
Messenger.....	J. Walls.....	July 1, 1856..	Sir Edmund Head.....	450 00	.....	.....	6 months.
Do .....	P. Connolly.....	Nov. 7, 1867..	Sir John Young.....	300 00	.....	.....	13 years.
PORTS OF LOWER CANADA.							
Collector.....	J. J. Fox.....	July 16, 1852..	Earl of Elgin.....	800 00	.....	.....	16 years.
Landing Water.....	John McCormick.....	May 28, 1855..	Sir Edmund Head.....	375 00	.....	.....	13 do
Clarenceville.							
Collector.....	Charles Stuart.....	Aug. 21, 1844..	Lord Metcalfe.....	500 00	.....	.....	24 do
Coaticook.							
Collector.....	James Thomson.....	July, 24, 1814..	do .....	1200 00	.....	.....	24 do
Surveyor.....	W. S. Williams.....	Aug. 23, 1853..	Earl of Elgin.....	800 00	.....	.....	15 do
Landing Water.....	Haire Lacroix.....	June 7, 1857..	Sir Edmund Head.....	600 00	.....	.....	11 do
Do .....	J. B. Grant.....	Sept. 19, 1861..	do .....	500 00	.....	.....	7 do
Do .....	A. Workman.....	Sept. 14, 1844..	Lord Metcalfe.....	300 00	.....	.....	24 do
Clerk.....	J. H. Tomkins.....	Dec. 22, 1864..	Lord Monck.....	500 00	.....	.....	4 do
Preventive Officer.....	D. Young.....	Nov. 12, 1864..	do .....	300 00	.....	.....	4 do
Do .....	T. B. Heath.....	April 11, 1850..	Earl of Elgin.....	100 00	.....	.....	18 do
Dundas.							
Collector.....	E. D. Phillips.....	Nov. 23, 1853..	do .....	1000 00	.....	.....	15 do
Landing Water.....	M. M. Smith.....	May 24, 1862..	Lord Monck.....	400 00	.....	.....	6 do
Preventive Officer.....	J. McGibbon.....	Nov. 14, 1859..	Sir Edmund Head.....	200 00	.....	.....	7 do
Sub-Collector.....	R. Tyre.....	May 25, 1861..	do .....	500 00	.....	.....	9 do
Landing Water and Clerk.....	C. M. Kelly.....	July 1, 1867..	Lord Monck.....	456 25	.....	.....	1 yr & 6 mo
Preventive Officer.....	W. E. Mansom.....	March 11, 1868..	do .....	480 00	.....	.....	10 months.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<b>PORTS OF LOWER CANADA.—Cont'd.</b>							
<i>Freightburg.</i>							
Collector	F. J. Parker	July 7, 1848	Earl of Elgin	\$ cts. 650 00			20 do
Landing Waiter	G. W. Wells	May 9, 1859	Sir Edmund Head	200 00			9 do
<i>Gaspé.</i>							
Collector	Jean C. Belleau	Oct. 3, 1844	Lord Metcalfe	1200 00			24 do
Acting Clerk	Chas. C. Fox	May 6, 1852	Lord Monck	500 00			6 do
Do	J. J. Kavanagh	June 18, 1855	Sir E. W. Head	600 00			13 do
Preventive Officer at Percé and Bonaventure Island	R. M. Flynn	May 10, 1851	Earl of Elgin	300 00			18 do
Landing Waiter	Geo. LeBouthillier	May 4, 1854	do	500 00			14 do
Do at Percé	John Perce	May 10, 1851	do	200 00			18 do
Do at Seven Islands	A. Talbot	Jan. 18, 1865	Lord Monck	400 00			4 do
<i>Hemmingford.</i>							
Collector	Moses Sweet	April 17, 1862	do	700 00			6 do
Landing Waiter	F. S. Proper	March 15, 1868	do	200 00			10 months.
<i>Lacolle.</i>							
Collector	Andrew Holden	July 25, 1845	Earl Cathcart	500 00			23 years.
Landing Waiter and Searcher	P. Dozois	Jan. 18, 1865	Lord Monck	400 00			4 do
<i>Montreal.</i>							
Collector	Alex. M. Deisle	Aug. 17, 1866	do	3000 00			
Surveyor and Warehouse Keeper	John Lewis	1841	Lord Sydenham	2000 00			27 do
Appraiser	Alexander Bryson	March 14, 1864	Lord Monck	1800 00			5 do
Do	Antoine Levesque	March 17, 1859	Sir E. W. Head	1800 00			9 do
Surveyor and Landing Waiter at Kouse's Point	Benjamin Burland	March 21, 1848	Earl of Elgin	1200 00			20 do
Do	D. MacKay	Jan. 20, 1865	Lord Monck	1600 00			4 do
Assistant Appraiser	Omer Allard	Sep. 26, 1861	Sir E. W. Head	600 00			7 do

Assistant Appraiser and Examining Warehouse Keeper.....	James H. McNeider.....	Dec. 22, 1859.....	do	800 00		9 do
Assistant Appraiser.....	P. A. Mercier.....	Jan. 13, 1866.....	Lord Monck.....	800 00		3 do
Do	P. G. Fauteux.....	Jan. 20, 1865.....	do	800 00		4 do
Do	N. McLennan.....	do	do	800 00		4 do
Do	T. Gabler.....	Feb. 14, 1865.....	do	800 00		4 do
Assistant Surveyor and Chief Land- ing Water.....	John Jordan.....	March 28, 1851.....	Earl of Elgin.....	1400 00		17 do
First Landing Water.....	Chas. M. Mayon.....	Dec. 4, 1852.....	do	1200 00		16 do
Landing Water.....	Edward Meyer.....	Jan. 24, 1853.....	do	7000 00		15 do
Do	John Nelson.....	Jan. 3, 1854.....	do	1000 00		15 do
Do	Léon Globenski.....	May 28, 1848.....	do	875 00		20 do
Do	Cyprien Fitzpatrick.....	May 15, 1862.....	Lord Monck.....	1000 00		6 do
Do	Henri Lacroix.....	July 1, 1853.....	Earl of Elgin.....	800 00		15 do
Do	Thomas Barry.....	June 16, 1855.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	800 00		13 do
Do	John O'Meara.....	June 30, 1864.....	Lord Monck.....	600 00		5 do
Do	E. Bourret.....	Feb. 13, 1865.....	do	600 00		4 do
Tide Surveyor.....	Henry Fletcher.....	Feb. 19, 1853.....	Earl of Elgin.....	1000 00		5 do
Assistant do	Henry B. Jameson.....	Sep. 26, 1861.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	500 00		15 do
Chief Clerk.....	Francis Crispo.....	July 31, 1845.....	Earl Cathcart.....	1600 00		7 do
Clerk and Cashier.....	Charles Selby.....	April 11, 1855.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	1200 00		23 do
Clerk.....	Thomas Watkins.....	Aug. 18, 1845.....	Earl Cathcart.....	1160 00		23 do
Do	John P. Purcell.....	Sep. 21, 1855.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	1100 00		13 do
Do	William Bleakley.....	June 5, 1855.....	do	1000 00		13 do
Do	Joseph E. Villeneuve.....	Nov. 9, 1859.....	do	1000 00		9 do
Do	William McCormick.....	March 14, 1864.....	Lord Monck.....	600 00		5 do
Do	John Cox.....	do	do	600 00		5 do
Do	James Barry.....	do	do	600 00		5 do
Do	F. A. Lavoie.....	Jan. 20, 1865.....	do	600 00		5 do
Extra Clerk.....	F. Tém.....	Feb. 20, 1865.....	do	500 00		4 do
Clerk.....	William P. Weit.....	March 14, 1864.....	do	600 00		4 do
Do	J. Dunn.....	March 14, 1866.....	do	600 00		5 do
Weighter.....	Thomas Stevright.....	Nov. 29, 1860.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	600 00		10 months.
Clerk.....	R. Campbell.....	Nov. 29, 1867.....	Lord Monck.....	600 00		8 years.
Chief Locker.....	Hercules Ellis.....	Sept. 26, 1861.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	600 00		7 yr & 6 mo.
Assistant Locker.....	C. H. Sontaine.....	Jan. 20, 1865.....	Lord Monck.....	600 00		4 do
Locker.....	R. Stuart.....	do	do	500 00		4 do
Housekeeper and Messenger.....	John Hughes.....	Jan. 28, 1862.....	do	500 00		6 do
1st Class Tide Water and Assistant Locker.....	Thomas Mallon.....	1824.....	Lord Aylmer.....			34 do
Do	Robt. Brock.....	1824.....	do			34 do
Do	Robt. Powney.....	1841.....	Lord Sydenham.....			37 do
Do	John Palmer.....	1842.....	do			37 do
Do	James Casey.....	.....	.....			\$80 per annum and \$2 per day when actually employed.
Do	Henry Popham.....	1843.....	Sir Char. Bagot.....			25 do
Do	John Goodbody.....	1852.....	Earl of Elgin.....			25 do
Do	Michael Meighan.....	1853.....	do			16 do
Do	Wm. Goodbody.....	1847.....	do			25 do

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary. \$ cts.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<b>PORTS OF LOWER CANADA.—Cont'd.</b>							
<i>Montreal.—Continued.</i>							
1st Class Tide Waiter and Assistant Locker.....	John Hodges.....	1849...	Earl of Elgin.....	.....	.....	.....	21 do
Do .....	Samuel Perry.....	1849.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	19 do
Do .....	William Johnston.....	1850.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	19 do
Do .....	Patrick Cox.....	1850.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	18 do
Do .....	Edward Coyle.....	1850.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	18 do
Do .....	Samuel Tidmarsh.....	1850.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	18 do
Do .....	George Richardson.....	1850.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	18 do
Do .....	James McCormick.....	1850.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	18 do
2nd Class Tide Waiter and Assistant Locker.....	John Boimer.....	1851.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	17 do
Do .....	William Fest.....	1851.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	17 do
Do .....	Patrick Scallon.....	1854.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	14 do
Do .....	Francis Corner.....	1854.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	14 do
Do .....	Samuel Corner.....	1856.....	Sir Edmund Head.....	.....	.....	.....	12 do
Do .....	Patrick Cummins.....	1851.....	Earl of Elgin.....	.....	.....	.....	17 do
Do .....	James McCann.....	1856.....	Sir Edmund Head.....	.....	.....	.....	12 do
Do .....	David Smith.....	1857.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	11 do
Do .....	Henry R. Millard.....	1860.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	8 do
Do .....	William Hastie.....	1861.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	7 do
Do .....	William Weir.....	1861.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	7 do
Do .....	Robt. Burrell.....	1861.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	7 do
Do .....	Alphonse Laurin.....	1862.....	Lord Monk.....	.....	.....	.....	6 do
Do .....	Jas. S. McCormick.....	1860.....	Sir Edmund Head.....	.....	.....	.....	7 do
Do .....	Thomas Lester.....	1860.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	8 do
3rd Class Tide Waiter and Locker.....	John Morrison.....	1861.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	7 do
Do .....	Alphonse Bourret.....	1861.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	7 do
Do .....	John R. Thompson.....	1861.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	7 do
Do .....	Edmond Bourret.....	1862.....	Lord Monk.....	.....	.....	.....	6 do
Do .....	David Gilbride.....	1856.....	Sir Edmund Head.....	.....	.....	.....	12 do
Do .....	James J. O'Meara.....	1864.....	Lord Monk.....	.....	.....	.....	5 do
Do .....	Charles C. Flanagan.....	1863.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	6 do
Do .....	Francis C. Lockwood.....	1861.....	Sir Edmund Head.....	.....	.....	.....	7 do
Do .....	Frederick S. Boardman.....	1862.....	Lord Monk.....	.....	.....	.....	6 do
Do .....	Philias Lapierre.....	1863.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	5 do

Extra Tide Waiter and Assistant Locker	Jeremiah Madden	1858	Sir Edmund Head	10 do
Do	Ernest Nightingale	1861	do	7 do
Do	James Prendergast	1861	do	7 do
Do	John Tipson	1862	Lord Monck	6 do
Do	James Willock	1863	do	5 do
Do	George Frontbeck	1864	do	5 do
Do	Alex. Symmers	1864	do	5 do
Do	John O'Donoghue	1864	do	5 do
Do	Thomas D. Reed	1861	Sir Edmund Head	6 do
Do	Martin Barry	1864	do	5 do
Do	George Bowie	1864	Lord Monck	5 do
Do	Alphonse Gallet	1864	do	5 do
Do	Robert Miller	1864	do	5 do
Do	William Hynes	1864	do	5 do
Do	Charles Breadon	1864	do	5 do
Do	Edward Dooner	1864	do	5 do
Do	Benjamin G. Ballard	1864	do	5 do
Do	Alphonse Turgeon	1864	do	5 do
Do	William H. Hignan	1864	do	5 do
Do	Joseph Kennedy	1864	do	5 do
Do	James M. Coombs	1864	do	5 do
Do	William Rigney	1864	do	5 do
Do	George Grant	1864	do	5 do
Storeman	James Struthers	1858	Sir Edmund Head	10 do
Labourer	George Craven	1857	do	11 do
Do	Robert Groves	1849	Earl of Elgin	19 do
Do	James Moore	1857	Sir Edmund Head	11 do
Do	James Gulligan	1861	do	7 do
Do	Daniel Wells	1861	do	7 do
Do	James Barry	1862	Lord Monck	6 do
Tide Waiter acting as Clerk	Alphonse Laurin	1864	do	5 do
<i>New Carlisle.</i>				
Collector	John Fraser	30, 1847	Earl of Elgin	21 years
Clerk	W. T. Meagher	May 11, 1855	Sir Edmund Head	13 do
Landing Waiter at Carleton	Edward Mann	June 17, 1845	Earl Cathcart	23 do
Do at Cross Point	Robert Busted	June 17, 1845	do	24 do
Preventive Officer at New Carlisle	B. McGeer	May 4, 1855	Earl of Elgin	13 do
Do at Paspebiac and Port Daniel	W. M. McPherson	Feb. 8, 1867	do	do
<i>Philipsburgh.</i>				
Collector	John Henderson	July 9, 1844	Lord Melville	24 do
Surveyor	Wm. W. Smith	March 10, 1860	Sir E. W. Head	8 do

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.—(Continued.)

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<b>PORTS OF LOWER CANADA.—Cont'd.</b>							
<i>Potton.</i>							
Collector.....	George Gunn.....	June 20, 1854....	Lord Monck.....	\$ cts. 500 00	Amount of Collections \$ cts.		14 years.
<i>Quebec.</i>							
Collector.....	J. W. Dunscomb.....	1843.....	Sir Charles Bagot .....	3240 00			25 do
Surveyor.....	Louis Masue.....	March 20, 1851....	Earl of Elgin.....	1840 00			17 do
Assistant Surveyor.....	James A. Green.....	1850.....	do.....	1600 00			19 do
Measurer of Vessels.....	J. P. O'Meara.....	Feb. 8, 1855.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	1080 00			13 do
Tide Surveyor.....	Thomas Lambert.....	April 1, 1836.....	Sir John Colborne.....	1000 00			32 do
On Boarding Officer.....	A. C. Ruel.....	Jan. 1, 1858.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	1000 00			10 do
Chief Landing Waiter.....	Chas. E. Allen.....	Sept. 19, 1844....	Lord Metcalfe.....	1200 00			24 do
Appraiser.....	F. X. Frénette.....	May 26, 1851....	Earl of Elgin.....	1000 00			17 do
Do.....	C. F. Bouchard.....	Oct. 27, 1865....	Lord Monck.....	1400 00			4 do
Do.....	Duncan Macpherson.....	Jan. 15, 1866....	do.....	1400 00			3 do
Chief Clerk.....	A. Neilson Ross.....	May 15, 1845....	Earl Cathcart.....	1600 00			23 do
Clerk.....	Geo. Colley.....	Sept. —, 1859....	Sir E. W. Head.....	1080 00			9 do
Do.....	F. Valois.....	1856.....	do.....	1000 00			12 do
Do.....	Nap. Balzaratti.....	June 12, 1855....	do.....	1000 00			13 do
Cashier.....	G. Campbell.....	1847.....	Earl of Elgin.....	1000 00			21 do
Clerk.....	Chas. Gonin.....	May 1, 1860.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	1600 00			8 do
Do.....	Clément Casseau.....	Dec. 20, 1860....	Earl of Elgin.....	1000 00			17 do
Do.....	Alfred Hawkins.....	Dec. 20, 1860....	Sir E. W. Head.....	800 00			8 do
Do.....	Alfred Wheeler.....	March 4, 1861....	Sir E. W. Head.....	1000 00			7 do
Do.....	A. Langevin.....	March 6, 1868....	Lord Monck.....	1000 00			10 months.
Do.....	Vincent Casseau.....	Jan. —, 1866....	do.....	800 00			3 years.
Landing Waiter.....	F. Thompson.....	Oct. 18, 1846....	Earl Cathcart.....	1000 00			17 do
Do.....	Wm. N. Lee.....	Dec. 14, 1854....	Sir E. W. Head.....	1000 00			14 do
Do.....	L. Bilodeau.....	May, 28, 1855....	do.....	1400 00			13 do
Do.....	J. Belleau.....	Oct. 4, 1865....	Lord Monck.....	700 00			4 do
Sub-Collector.....							
Landing Waiter and Sub-Collector at Jersey Point.....	A. G. Buisières.....	July 4, 1866....	do.....	500 00			3 do
Landing Waiter at Esquimaux Point.....	H. J. Perchard.....	Feb. 8, 1867....	do.....	400 00			2 do

Head Locker and Assistant Warehouse Keeper.....	Jas. Sealy.....	April 14, 1851.....	Earl of Elgin.....	1000 00	.....	17 do
Assistant Appraiser.....	F. X. Mtivier.....	Feb. 19, 1852.....	do.....	1000 00	.....	17 do
Preventive Officer, (Tadoussac).....	Jas. Racford.....	..... 1847.....	do.....	244 00	.....	21 do
Sub-Collector, (Three Rivers).....	Geo. McKenzie.....	May 25, 1861.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	400 00	.....	7 do
Do.....	C. H. Godby.....	May 4, 1855.....	Lord Monck.....	500 00	.....	4 do
Preventive Officer (Malbaie).....	Wm. Harvey.....	May 4, 1855.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	300 00	.....	13 do
Sampler and Weigher.....	H. McHugh.....	Feb. 19, 1851.....	Earl of Elgin.....	600 00	.....	17 do
Housekeeper and Messenger.....	A. Bowdin.....	June 4, 1855.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	600 00	.....	13 do
Preventive Officer, (Godbout).....	A. Comeau.....	May 30, 1863.....	Lord Monck.....	100 00	.....	5 do
Tide Waiter.....	Patrick Ahern.....	..... 1840.....	Sir R. D. Jackson, adm.....	.....	.....	28 do
Do.....	James Batterson.....	..... 1859.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	.....	.....	9 do
Do.....	Patrick Brophy.....	..... 1854.....	do.....	.....	.....	14 do
Do.....	John Crevar.....	..... 1857.....	do.....	.....	.....	11 do
Do.....	John Connor.....	..... 1860.....	do.....	.....	.....	8 do
Do.....	James Cahill.....	..... 1860.....	do.....	.....	.....	8 do
Do.....	John Condon.....	..... 1854.....	do.....	.....	.....	14 do
Do.....	Thomas Dudley.....	..... 1859.....	do.....	.....	.....	9 do
Do.....	Thomas Flynn.....	..... 1863.....	Lord Monck.....	.....	.....	18 do
Do.....	Michael Gauvin.....	..... 1855.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	5 50	.....	5 do
Do.....	George Gadon.....	..... 1862.....	Lord Monck.....	.....	.....	13 do
Do.....	Jacob Griffiths.....	..... 1854.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	.....	.....	6 do
Do.....	John Hall.....	..... 1856.....	do.....	.....	.....	14 do
Do.....	James Ennis.....	..... 1851.....	Earl of Elgin.....	.....	.....	6 do
Do.....	Patrick Dobbin.....	..... 1862.....	Lord Monck.....	.....	.....	6 do
Do.....	John McMillivray.....	..... 1845.....	Earl Cathcart.....	.....	.....	23 do
Do.....	Murphy.....	..... 1861.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	.....	.....	7 do
Do.....	John Murray.....	..... 1864.....	Lord Monck.....	.....	.....	5 do
Do.....	James O'Brien.....	..... 1864.....	do.....	.....	.....	5 do
Do.....	Thos. Perkins.....	..... 1835.....	Lord Gosford.....	.....	.....	33 do
Do.....	Lawrence Phealen.....	..... 1861.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	.....	.....	16 do
Do.....	Robert Smith.....	..... 1852.....	Earl of Elgin.....	.....	.....	7 do
Do.....	K. May.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 do
Do.....	L. Patry.....	.....	.....	1 50	per diem.....	.....
Do.....	John Fanning.....	.....	.....	do	do.....	.....
Do.....	M. Bulger.....	.....	.....	do	do.....	.....
Do.....	E. P. Lee.....	.....	.....	do	do.....	.....
Do.....	F. Desjardiers.....	.....	.....	do	do.....	.....
Do.....	Thos. Fanning.....	.....	.....	do	do.....	.....
Do.....	Marotte.....	.....	.....	do	do.....	.....
Do.....	Wm. Higgins.....	..... 1851.....	Earl of Elgin.....	do	do.....	17 years.
Locker.....	J. Roy.....	..... 1858.....	Sir Edmund W. Head.....	do	do.....	10 do
Do.....	John Hogan.....	..... 1857.....	do.....	do	do.....	11 do
Do.....	R. Robitaille.....	..... 1862.....	Lord Monck.....	do	do.....	6 do
Boatman.....	Joseph Lemieux.....	..... 1835.....	Lord Gosford.....	do	do.....	83 do
Do.....	Michael McManus.....	..... 1853.....	Earl of Elgin.....	do	do.....	15 do
Do.....	Joseph Tierney.....	..... 1856.....	Sir Edmund W. Head.....	do	do.....	12 do
Do.....	Thos. Brown.....	..... 1860.....	do.....	do	do.....	8 do
Do.....	Peter McKeon.....	..... 1862.....	Lord Monck.....	do	do.....	6 do



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<b>PORTS OF LOWER CANADA.—Cont'd.</b>							
<i>Quebec.—Continued.</i>							
Boatman.....	John Rouillard.....	1863.....	Lord Monck.....	1 50.....	per diem.....	.....	5 years.
Do.....	Léon Samson.....	1840.....	Sir A. D. Jackson, adm.....	do.....	do.....	.....	28 do
Do.....	Adolphe Boissonneault.....	1860.....	Sir Edmund W. Head.....	do.....	do.....	.....	8 do
Do.....	Olivier Noël.....	1861.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	7 do
Do.....	Henri Jodin.....	1860.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	7 do
<i>Rimouski.</i>							
Collector.....	Pierre Louis Gauvreau.....	March 6, 1860.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	8 do
<i>Russelltown.</i>							
Collector.....	Robert Rodgers.....	July 21, 1848.....	Earl of Elgin.....	600 00.....	.....	.....	20 do
Landing Waiter.....	W. J. Botham.....	July 1, 1867.....	Lord Monck.....	400 00.....	.....	.....	1 yr & 6 mo
Do.....	J. Breadner.....	March 21, 1868.....	.....	400 00.....	.....	.....	10 months.
<i>Stanstead.</i>							
Collector.....	Channey Bullock.....	June 20, 1854.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	800 00.....	.....	.....	14 years.
Landing Waiter and Clerk.....	M. Dixon.....	May 15, 1846.....	Earl of Cairn.....	500 00.....	.....	.....	23 do
Landing Waiter at Beaubien.....	Wm. McGowan.....	May 15, 1844.....	Lord Metcalfe.....	500 00.....	.....	.....	24 do
Preventive Officer at Georgetown.....	John C. Tuck.....	July 3, 1852.....	Earl of Elgin.....	300 00.....	.....	.....	16 do
Do at Magog.....	Erasmus Young.....	Jan. 17, 1862.....	Lord Monck.....	200 00.....	.....	.....	6 do
Landing Waiter at Bedford's Corner.....	Samuel Knight.....	Dec. 12, 1864.....	do.....	400 00.....	.....	.....	6 do
Do.....	A. F. B. Paton.....	April 27, 1864.....	do.....	425 00.....	.....	.....	5 do
Surveyor.....	A. Paton.....	Jan. —, 1828.....	Sir John Colborne.....	375 00.....	.....	.....	59 do
Do.....	C. J. Channell.....	.....	.....	600 00.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>St. John's.</i>							
Collector.....	Wm. McCres.....	Dec. 6, 1809.....	Sir Francis Gore.....	1000 00.....	.....	.....	59 do
Landing Waiter and Clerk.....	Léon Fournier.....	May 16, 1848.....	Earl of Elgin.....	800 00.....	.....	.....	20 do

<i>Sutton.</i>									
Collector.....	Benjamin Seaton.....	Oct. —, 1844.	Lord Metcalfe.....	600 00				24 do	
Preventive Officer.....	A. Fray.....	June 25, 1858...	Sir E. W. Head.....	2 0 00				9 do	
PORTS OF UPPER CANADA.									
<i>Amherstburgh.</i>									
Collector.....	Edmund Anderson.....	Aug. 12, 1845...	Earl Cathcart.....	1000 00				23 years.	
Landing Waiter.....	James Hamilton.....	Feb. 9, 1846...	do.....	625 00				23 do	
Preventive Officer.....	Wm. Gafield.....	March 12, 1857...	Sir E. W. Head.....	400 00				11 do	
Do.....	H. Cunningham.....	Aug. 20, 1868...	Lord Monck.....	400 00					
<i>Bellefille.</i>									
Collector.....	Wm. F. Mendell.....	Jan. 21, 1848...	Sir Charles Bagot.....	1800 00				27 do	
Surveyor.....	J. W. Verner.....	Jan. 1, 1868...	Lord Monck.....	900 00				2 do	
Preventive Officer.....	Wm. A. Beamish.....	June 8, 1858...	Sir E. W. Head.....	500 00				10 do	
Packet.....	Richard Kennedy.....	Jan. 7, 1861...	do.....	200 00				7 do	
Do.....	Thos. McIntosh.....			200 00					
<i>Brantford.</i>									
Collector.....	David Curtis.....	March 24, 1851...	Earl of Elgin.....	1000 00				17 do	
Landing Waiter.....	John C. Davis.....	Dec. 22, 1854...	Sir E. W. Head.....	720 00				14 do	
Clerk.....	J. N. O. Wilson.....	May 15, 1862...	Lord Monck.....	500 00				6 do	
<i>Brighton.</i>									
Collector.....	David Y. Leslie.....	Sept. 21, 1855...	Sir E. W. Head.....	600 00				13 do	
<i>Brockville.</i>									
Collector.....	G. Easton.....	June 15, 1847...	Earl of Elgin.....	1200 00				21 do	
Sub-Collector (Mailand).....	Dunham Jones.....	Jan. 24, 1850...	do.....	400 00				2 do	
Landing Waiter.....	Alex. Stewart.....	Jan. 15, 1857...	Sir E. W. Head.....	625 00				18 do	
Do.....	Chas. Sibbald.....	Jan. 15, 1857...	do.....	700 00				11 do	
Preventive Officer at Cole's Ferry.....	Wm. M. Dunham.....	April 13, 1850...	Earl of Elgin.....	350 00				8 do	
<i>Burnell.</i>									
Collector.....	Ephraim M. Dunham.....	Feb. 16, 1856...	Sir E. W. Head.....	700 00				12 do	
<i>Dyckon.</i>									
Collector.....	Duncan Graham.....	March —, 1845...	Earl Cathcart.....	1500 00				23 do	
Surveyor.....	A. Douglas.....	March —, 1856...	Sir E. W. Head.....	900 00				23 do	

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<b>PORTS OF UPPER CANADA.—Cont'd.</b>							
<i>Bytown.—Continued.</i>							
Clerk	Joseph S. Lee	July 22, 1859.	Sir E. W. Head.	1000 00	\$ cts.		9 years.
Do	B. Gordon	..... 1898.	Sir John Young.	700 00	.....		1 do
Appraiser	W. A. McAGY	do	do	600 00	.....		1 do
1st Landing Waiter	Alex. Henry	Dec. 14, 1854.	Sir E. W. Head	560 00	.....		14 do
2nd do	John Little	do	do	500 00	.....		14 do
Messenger	John Burns	May 11, 1856.	Lord Monck	240 00	.....		6 do
<i>Chatham.</i>							
Collector	John G. Pennefather	May 9, 1851.	Earl of Elgin	800 00	.....		17 do
Do	A. R. Macgregor	Oct. 13, 1856.	Sir E. W. Head	500 00	.....		12 do
Landing Waiter	John Duck	Feb. 1 <sup>o</sup> , 1865.	Lord Monck	300 00	.....		4 do
<i>Chippawau.</i>							
Collector	C. St. George Yarwood	March 22, 1853.	Earl of Elgin	875 00	.....		13 do
Landing Waiter at Black Creek	Thos. McLaughlin	July 19, 1859.	Sir E. Head	400 00	.....		7 do
<i>Clifton.</i>							
Collector	Wm. Leggett	Aug. 6, 1858.	Sir G. Arthur	1400 00	.....		30 do
Surveyor at Niagara Ferry	John McDonald	Oct. —, 1853.	Earl of Elgin	750 00	.....		14 do
Do	George Liddle	March 22, 1856.	Sir E. W. Head	900 00	.....		14 do
Landing Waiter	J. Smeaton	Feb. 2, 1854.	do	500 00	.....		12 do
Do	H. B. Rogers	July 24, 1857.	do	750 00	.....		14 do
Do	J. E. Cannon	Feb. 28, 1861.	do	500 00	.....		11 do
Do	Thos. Magrath	May 28, 1861.	do	500 00	.....		8 do
Do	Thos. Bryan	July 12, 1856.	do	750 00	.....		12 do
Do	J. P. Brown	Nov. 27, 1865.	Lord Monck	750 00	.....		4 do
Clerk	C. M. Kelly	June 1, 1868.	do	500 00	.....		7 months.
<i>Coboury.</i>							
Collector	Henry Easton	Feb. 5, 1849.	Earl of Elgin	1200 00	.....		19 years.

Sarreyor.....	Wm. Benson.....	May 20, 1845...	Earl Cathcart.....	900 00	.....	23 do
Landing Waiter.....	Geo. Perry.....	Feb. 6, 1862...	Lord Monck.....	600 00	.....	6 do
Do.....	C. Ewing.....	Sept. 27, 1865...	do.....	200 00	.....	4 do
<i>Colborne.</i>						
Collector.....	W. A. Booth.....	July 1, 1864...	Lord Monck.....	200 00	.....	5 do
Landing Waiter and Clerk.....	Jas. S. Scheffeld.....	Oct. 14, 1856...	Sir E. W. Head.....	200 00	.....	12 do
Do.....	G. Wilson.....	.....	.....	100 00	.....	.....
<i>Cornwall.</i>						
Collector.....	Robt. K. Bullock.....	May 5, 1840...	Sir G. Arthur.....	800 00	.....	28 do
Landing Waiter.....	J. Dorothy.....	June 4, 1868...	Lord Monck.....	300 00	.....	7 months.
Collector.....	Jas. M. Merriman.....	Jan. 5, 1855...	Sir E. W. Head.....	600 00	.....	11 years.
<i>Dalhousie.</i>						
Collector.....	James Lamb.....	March 1, 1851...	Earl of Elgin.....	1000 00	.....	7 do
Clerk.....	James Clark.....	May 20, 1857...	Sir E. W. Head.....	800 00	.....	11 do
Landing Waiter.....	Chas. R. Ellis.....	Sept. 18, 1857...	Sir W. Eyre, Adm.....	600 00	.....	11 do
Do.....	Sohn S. Clark.....	May 30, 1856...	Sir E. W. Head.....	200 00	.....	12 do
Do.....	J. M. Leggat.....	July 1, 1868...	Lord Monck.....	500 00	.....	7 do
Preventive Officer.....	Joseph K. Hartwell.....	July 19, 1859...	Sir E. W. Head.....	400 00	.....	9 do
<i>Devilington.</i>						
Collector.....	Anthony Dixon.....	Aug. 5, 1845...	Earl Cathcart.....	1000 00	.....	23 years.
Landing Waiter.....	James McLellan.....	Dec. 26, 1863...	Lord Monck.....	300 00	.....	5 do
<i>Dover.</i>						
Collector.....	W. H. Higman.....	April 23, 1851...	Earl of Elgin.....	875 00	.....	17 do
Landing Waiter and Clerk.....	T. B. Barrett.....	June 24, 1853...	do.....	775 00	.....	15 do
Do.....	C. Walsh.....	May 4, 1865...	Lord Monck.....	350 00	.....	4 do
<i>Dundas.</i>						
Collector.....	Wm. E. Gwynn.....	March 4, 1849...	Earl of Elgin.....	1000 00	.....	19 do
<i>Dunville.</i>						
Collector.....	Wm. Alex. McCrae.....	Sep. 1, 1853...	Earl of Elgin.....	850 00	.....	15 do
Deputy Collector.....	W. B. Sheehan.....	June 24, 1819...	Sir Peregrine Maitland	500 00	.....	49 do
Landing Waiter.....	Jasper Murphy.....	Feb. 17, 1854...	Sir E. W. Head.....	500 00	.....	14 do

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<b>PORTS OF UPPER CANADA.—Cont'd.</b>							
<i>Elgin.</i>							
Collector.....	R. P. McMillan .....	June 7, 1864.....	Lord Monck.....	\$ 125 00	.....	.....	4 years.
Preventive Officer.....	John Reid.....	May 18, 1865.....	do .....	75 00	.....	.....	4 do
<i>Fort Erie.</i>							
Collector.....	Richard Graham.....	July —, 1851.....	Earl of Elgin.....	1000 00	.....	.....	17 do
Landing Wailer.....	Wm. Eden.....	June 27, 1856.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	600 00	.....	.....	16 do
Do .....	Orange Schryer.....	Oct. 5, 1845.....	Lord Metcalfe.....	600 00	.....	.....	23 do
Do .....	Chas. Treble.....	July 22, 1856.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	600 00	.....	.....	12 do
Do .....	Grant Warren.....	Nov. 16, 1855.....	do .....	600 00	.....	.....	13 do
Do .....	Wm. Murray.....	July 25, 1853.....	Earl of Elgin.....	500 00	.....	.....	15 do
Preventive Officer.....	John Magwood .....	Jan. —, 1857.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	209 00	.....	.....	12 do
<i> Gananoque.</i>							
Collector.....	John Ormiston .....	April 27, 1858.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	600 00	.....	.....	10 do
Landing Wailer.....	Ed. Nally.....	July 5, 1846.....	Earl Cathcart.....	250 00	.....	.....	22 do
<i>Goderich.</i>							
Collector.....	D. Dely.....	Dec. 19, 1866.....	Lord Monck.....	1000 00	.....	.....	17 do
Landing Wailer.....	R. Radclif.....	Sep. 21, 1855.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	500 00	.....	.....	14 do
Do .....	Richard McIntosh.....	Feb. 14, 1847.....	Earl of Elgin.....	400 00	.....	.....	22 do
<i>Guelp.</i>							
Collector.....	Ed. Carthew.....	Dec. 28, 1856.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	700 00	.....	.....	12 do
Landing Wailer.....	S. S. Walsh.....	May 12, 1866.....	Lord Monck.....	500 00	.....	.....	3 do
<i>Hamilton.</i>							
Collector.....	W. H. Kitson.....	March 25, 1859.....	Sir G. Arthur.....	2600 00	.....	.....	29 do
Surveyor.....	Wm. Beatty.....	Jan. —, 1850.....	Earl of Elgin.....	1400 00	.....	.....	18 do
Appraiser.....	G. B. Spencer.....	June 26, 1860.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	1200 00	.....	.....	8 do

Surveyor at Wellington Square.....	H. Lennon.....	Nov. 27, 1845...	Earl Cathcart.....	700 00	.....	23 do
Chief Clerk.....	C. R. M. Sewell.....	June 1, 1857...	Sir E. W. Head.....	1200 00	.....	12 do
Do.....	John L. Smith.....	June 1, 1857...	do.....	900 00	.....	11 do
Do.....	F. Sheppard.....	Nov. 28, 1859...	do.....	900 00	.....	10 do
Do.....	John Birss.....	Nov. 28, 1859...	do.....	300 00	.....	12 do
Do at Galt.....	R. N. Nelles.....	March 25, 1857...	do.....	800 00	.....	12 do
Do.....	H. W. Woodward.....	April 30, 1865...	Lord Monck.....	400 00	.....	4 do
Do.....	W. D. Wilson.....	May 1, 1854...	Earl of Elgin.....	650 00	.....	14 do
Locker.....	J. S. Amos.....	May 28, 1846...	Earl Cathcart.....	800 00	.....	22 do
Chief Landing Waiter.....	J. Whetherall.....	Oct. 2, 1861...	Sir E. W. Head.....	500 00	.....	8 do
Landing Waiter.....	W. G. Munday.....	do.....	do.....	800 00	.....	7 do
Do.....	Thos. Clark.....	Oct. 26, 1857...	do.....	600 00	.....	11 do
Do at Grimsby.....	M. J. Anderson.....	Oct. 12, 1868...	Lord Monck.....	400 00	.....	4 months.
Do.....	P. S. McHenry.....	Aug. 1, 1861...	Sir E. W. Head.....	500 00	.....	7 years.
Assistant Locker.....	H. A. L. Dixon.....	Oct. 17, 1856...	do.....	500 00	.....	12 do
Searcher and Packer.....	W. Agnew.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Hope.</i>						
Collector.....	M. F. Whitehead.....	Oct. 25, 1819...	Sir Peregrine Maitland.....	1200 00	.....	49 do
Surveyor.....	Hy. Forbes.....	Dec. 13, 1855...	Earl Cathcart.....	850 00	.....	23 do
Do at Peterboro'.....	Thos. Fortye.....	Jan. 13, 1857...	Sir E. W. Head.....	375 00	.....	13 do
Landing Waiter.....	G. J. Lauder.....	.....	do.....	500 00	.....	11 do
<i>Kingston.</i>						
Collector.....	Wm. B. Simpson.....	May 5, 1841...	Lord Sydenham.....	1840 00	.....	27 years.
Surveyor.....	Wm. R. Mingaye.....	May 4, 1854...	Sir E. W. Head.....	1000 00	.....	14 do
Chief Clerk.....	Samuel D. Fowler.....	March 1, 1855...	do.....	800 00	.....	13 do
Clerk.....	John S. Emyth.....	Nov. 1, 1863...	Earl of Elgin.....	750 00	.....	15 do
Appraiser.....	Geo. H. Deilor.....	May 30, 1848...	do.....	750 00	.....	20 do
Clerk.....	James Hopkirk.....	June 15, 1860...	Sir E. W. Head.....	750 00	.....	8 do
1st Landing Waiter.....	Daniel Lynch.....	June 28, 1845...	Earl Cathcart.....	600 00	.....	23 do
2nd do.....	Evan McCall.....	June 7, 1852...	Earl of Elgin.....	600 00	.....	16 do
3rd do.....	Thos. Meagher.....	April 14, 1857...	Sir E. W. Head.....	500 00	.....	13 do
4th do.....	Joseph Kidd.....	Jan. 28, 1867...	do.....	500 00	.....	11 do
Landing Waiter at Bath.....	W. C. Davy.....	June 28, 1867...	Lord Monck.....	400 00	.....	.....
Preventive Officer.....	Joseph Murphy.....	Jan. 1, 1862...	do.....	400 00	.....	.....
Messenger.....	Chas. Allam.....	May 22, 1867...	do.....	300 00	.....	.....
<i>Kingville.</i>						
Collector.....	James King.....	Feb. 18, 1856...	Sir E. W. Head.....	400 00	.....	12 do
<i>London.</i>						
Collector.....	James B. Strathy.....	May 30, 1854...	do.....	1700 00	.....	13 do
Surveyor.....	D. Cameron.....	May 10, 1854...	do.....	1100 00	.....	15 do
Clerk.....	E. S. Collett.....	July 25, 1865...	Lord Monck.....	900 00	.....	4 do

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<b>PORTS OF UPPER CANADA.—Cont'd.</b>							
<i>London.—Continued.</i>							
Appraiser.....	Richard Abbott.....	Dec. 4, 1856.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	900 00	\$ cts.		12 years.
Landing Waiter.....	Richard Irvine.....	May 20, 1855.....	do.....	560 00			13 do
Do.....	John Dorothy.....	April 27, 1857.....	do.....	560 00			11 do
Do.....	W. Hamphill.....	Oct. 1, 1868.....	Lord Monck.....	500 00			
Locker.....	W. Barker.....	Feb. 28, 1869.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	600 00			8 do
Preventive Officer.....	Wm. Smith.....	Jan. 29, 1861.....	do.....	100 00			7 do
Messenger.....	Henry Boyd.....	April 8, 1861.....	do.....	320 00			7 do
<i>Morrieburgh.</i>							
Collector.....	H. Carman.....	Dec. 24, 1869.....	Sir John Young.....	720 00			
Preventive Officer.....	Henry McCullough.....	April 1, 1854.....	Earl of Elgin.....	375 00			15 do
<i>Napanee.</i>							
Collector.....	John Benson.....	Nov. 26, 1862.....	Lord Monck.....	600 00			6 do
Landing Waiter at Mile Point.....	T. Beeman.....	March 8, 1862.....	do.....	400 00			7 do
<i>Newcastle.</i>							
Collector.....	Frel. Farncomb.....	June 20, 1855.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	500 00			13 do
<i>Niagara.</i>							
Collector.....	James W. Taylor.....	July 25, 1839.....	Sir G. Arthur.....	1000 00			30 do
Surveyor.....	John Hall.....	March 11, 1845.....	Earl Cathcart.....	700 00			23 do
<i>Oakville.</i>							
Collector.....	Robt. K. Chisholm.....	Aug. 30, 1842.....	Sir Chas. Bagot.....	600 00			26 do
<i>Oshawa.</i>							
Collector.....	C. Walsh.....	July 5, 1853.....	Earl of Elgin.....	800 00			15 do
Landing Waiter.....	R. Welsh.....	Dec. 18, 1856.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	500 00			12 do

<i>Owen Sound.</i>	Wm. Alex. Stephens.....	March 12, 1851..	Earl of Elgin.....	600 00	.....	17 do
<i>Paris.</i>	Frederick H. Haycock.....	Feb. 28, 1848.....	do	1000 00	.....	17 do
	Geo. Telfer.....	Nov. 22, 1866..	Lord Monk.....	500 00	.....	2 yr & 2 mo
<i>Penetanguishene.</i>	Wm. Simpson.....	Dec. 28, 1839.....	Sir G. Arthur.....	300 00	.....	20 years
	N. P. Wakefield.....	Aug. 18, 1865..	Lord Monk.....	200 00	.....	4 do
	D. Mitchell.....	Aug. 6, 1863..	do	300 00	.....	1 yr & 2 mo
	C. Jeffrey.....	Aug. 20, 1868..	do	300 00	.....	4 months.
<i>Pictou.</i>	John P. Roblin.....	May 18, 1846..	Earl Cathcart.....	625 00	.....	22 years.
	John S. Clute.....	March 30, 1851..	Earl of Elgin.....	500 00	.....	17 do
	F. W. Mandeville.....	Feb. 2, 1849.....	do	400 00	.....	21 do
	W. H. McLean.....	..... 1867..	Lord Monk.....	400 00	.....	2 do
<i>Prescott.</i>	H. D. Jessup.....	Oct. 7, 1867.....	do	1200 00	.....	1 do
	Geo. Twomey.....	June 9, 1855.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	900 00	.....	13 do
	J. D. Roblin.....	June 1, 1853.....	do	650 00	.....	12 do
	Wm. Armstrong.....	Sept. 1, 1847.....	Earl of Elgin.....	600 00	.....	21 do
	Wm. Gerald.....	Aug. 24, 1853.....	do	600 00	.....	15 do
	A. S. Gerald.....	Jan. 25, 1862.....	Lord Monk.....	400 00	.....	6 do
	J. G. Elwood.....	..... 1868.....	do	739 00	.....	1 do
<i>Queenston.</i>	Peter B. Clement.....	Nov. 6, 1851.....	Earl of Elgin.....	750 00	.....	17 do
	Arthur Shaw.....	Jan. 13, 1853.....	do	500 00	.....	15 do
<i>Roscon.</i>	P. Bennett.....	Dec. 18, 1850.....	do	1000 00	.....	18 do
<i>Sarnia.</i>	Jeremiah Sully.....	May 8, 1852.....	do	900 00	.....	17 do
	Geo. N. Matheson.....	Jan. 22, 1856.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	500 00	.....	12 do
	S. King.....	Sept. 27, 1855.....	do	500 00	.....	12 do
	Wm. Gurd.....	Oct. 20, 1857.....	do	400 00	.....	11 do
	G. W. Thomas.....	April 3, 1863.....	Lord Monk.....	400 00	.....	4 do



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<b>PORTS OF UPPER CANADA.—Cont'd.</b>							
<i>Sauges.</i>							
Collector.....	Wm. Keith .....	March 10, 1854.....	Earl of Elgin.....	\$ cts. 500 00	\$ cts.		14 years.
<i>Sault St. Marie.</i>							
Collector .....	Joseph Wilson.....	Oct. 14, 1845.....	Sir C. Bagot.....	1000 00			26 do
Landing Water.....	John Bowler.....	May 5, 1846.....	Earl Cathcart.....	500 00			22 do
Do .....	Peter Brown.....	Jan. 23, 1864.....	Lord Monck.....	500 00			5 do
Do .....	J. Cousins.....	May 14, 1868.....	do .....	500 00			8 months.
Do .....	S. Thibo.....	Aug. 18, 1868.....	do .....	200 00			8 do
Preventive Officer at Manitouline.....	C. P. Dupont.....	March 4, 1865.....	do .....	200 00			4 years.
<i>Stanley.</i>							
Surveyor .....	John Hemphill.....	Sept. 2, 1845.....	Earl Cathcart.....	750 00			23 years.
<i>Stratford.</i>							
Collector.....	John Hamilton.....	July 25, 1866.....	Lord Monck.....	800 00			7 do
Landing Water.....	James Powell.....	Aug. 21, 1861.....	Sir E. Head.....	500 00			8 do
<i>Toronto.</i>							
Collector.....	Robert Spence.....	April 1, 1853.....	Sir E. Head.....	2600 00			17 do
Do .....	J. E. Smith.....	Nov. 6, 1868.....	Sir John Young.....	2600 00			2 months.
Surveyor.....	Thomas C. Scott.....	Feb. 8, 1849.....	Earl of Elgin.....	1400 00			15 years.
Appraiser.....	Alex. Macpherson.....	Jan. 7, 1854.....	do .....	1200 00			14 do
Chief Clerk.....	John Douglas.....	Jan. 1, 1855.....	Sir E. Head.....	1200 00			21 do
Clerk.....	Geo. Henderson.....	July 1, 1847.....	Earl of Elgin.....	1100 00			10 do
Do .....	James Woodhouse.....	April 28, 1854.....	do .....	800 00			10 do
Do .....	C. B. Mackay.....	July 1, 1858.....	Sir E. Head.....	1100 00			13 do
Do .....	Alex. Monro.....	Aug. 1, 1855.....	do .....	900 00			10 do
Do .....	Clark Ross.....	Oct. 1, 1858.....	do .....	800 00			11 do
Do .....	Dawson Delamere.....	July 30, 1857.....	do .....	800 00			8 do
Do .....	Russell Inglis.....	Sept. 1, 1860.....	do .....	800 00			17 do

Landing Waiter.....	John Beatty.....	Oct. 27, 1851..	Earl of Elgin.....	700 00	17 do
Do .....	J. P. Dunn.....	May 2, 1851..	do .....	800 00	17 do
Do .....	Tim. McCarthy.....	May 9, 1851..	do .....	360 00	12 do
Do .....	Hugh Sinclair.....	Jan. 6, 1856..	Sir E. Head.....	560 00	12 do
Do .....	H. D. Wilson.....	Jan. 6, 1856..	do .....	560 00	13 do
Do .....	John Scanlan.....	May 30, 1855..	do .....	560 00	5 do
Do .....	James Christie.....	Sept. 23, 1863..	Lord Monck.....	560 00	5 do
Do .....	J. W. Horgan.....	do .....	do .....	560 00	11 do
Do .....	Wm. Howe.....	March 1, 1857..	Sir E. Head.....	560 00	17 do
Do .....	Jas. Menton.....	May 1, 1855..	do .....	600 00	14 do
Locker .....	James Stitt.....	April 16, 1855..	do .....	650 00	18 do
Do .....	R. G. A. Patton.....	Nov. 16, 1855..	do .....	550 00	13 do
Do .....	Alex. Duff.....	Nov. 1, 1851..	Earl of Elgin.....	550 00	17 do
Messenger and Housekeeper.....	Wm. Mackay.....	July 5, 1846..	Earl Cathcart.....	375 00	22 do
Landing Waiter.....	John Milbourne.....	March 26, 1851..	Earl of Elgin.....	500 00	17 do
Do .....	G. Watson.....	Nov. 22, 1866..	Lord Monck.....	600 00	2 do
Locker .....	J. P. McCaffrey.....	May 17, 1868..	do .....	500 00	8 months.
Collector .....	Alex. Macaulay.....	Sept. 2, 1852..	Earl of Elgin.....	400 00	15 Years.
Collector .....	Charles Fraser.....	April 16, 1856..	Sir E. Head.....	600 00	12 do
Landing Waiter (Sombra).....	James Cowan.....	May 29, 1846..	Earl Cathcart.....	550 00	22 do
Do .....	Hugh Calder.....	Oct. 17, 1856..	Sir E. Head.....	560 00	12 do
Collector .....	Wm. Warran.....	Oct. 13, 1842..	Sir C. Bagot.....	750 00	25 do
Landing Waiter at Pickering.....	Robert Brennan.....	July 18, 1854..	Sir E. Head.....	500 00	14 do
Do .....	Fred. F. Pole.....	June 17, 1857..	do .....	500 00	11 do
Collector .....	John E. Elliot.....	Feb. 1, 1841..	Lord Sydenham.....	1400 00	27 do
Do .....	Wm. Morton.....	Nov. 6, 1851..	Earl of Elgin.....	800 00	17 do
Do at Sandwich.....	P. H. Morin.....	Nov. 25, 1851..	do .....	600 00	17 do
Clerk.....	Miles Cowan.....	Nov. 29, 1855..	Sir E. Head.....	700 00	13 do
Landing Waiter.....	John Denison.....	April 4, 1853..	Earl of Elgin.....	500 00	12 do
Do .....	J. L. Marentette.....	Sept. 25, 1855..	Sir E. Head.....	500 00	15 do
Do .....	John Clark.....	Oct. 11, 1856..	do .....	500 00	13 do
Do .....	Thos. Perkins.....	Dec. 6, 1856..	do .....	500 00	12 do
Do .....	John Watson.....	Feb. 23, 1865..	Lord Monck.....	500 00	4 do
Preventive Officer.....	J. Richardson.....	May 1, 1857..	Sir E. Head.....	500 00	12 do

Trenton.

Wallaceburg.

Whitby.

Windsor.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<b>PORTS OF UPPER CANADA.—Cont'd.</b>							
Woodstock.				\$ cis.	\$ cis.		
Collector.....	W. H. Van Ingen.....	April 1, 1858...	Sir E. W. Head.....	\$00 00			11 years.
<b>PORTS OF NOVA SCOTIA.</b>							
<i>Adocate Harbor.</i>							
Collector.....	C. Ward.....	..... 1852.....	Provincial Governme't	N S. Currency. \$ cis. 100 00			16 years.
<i>Amherst.</i>							
Collector.....	J. J. Kerr.....	March —, 1867.....	Lord Monck.....	1200 00		Entered public service in 1858.	10 do
Protective Officer.....	G. B. Forrest.....	..... 1863.....	Provincial Governme't	60 00			5 do
Do .....	W. Brundage.....	..... 1863.....	.....	60 00			
Do .....	A. D. Chapman.....	..... 1851.....	Provincial Governme't	60 00			17 do
<i>Annapolis.</i>							
Collector.....	T. C. Tobias.....	..... 1849.....	do	750 00			25 do
Protective Officer.....	J. L. Rice.....	..... 1853.....	do	60 00			15 do
<i>Antigonish.</i>							
Collector.....	H. McPhee.....	..... 1861.....	do	900 00			7 do
<i>Arichat.</i>							
Collector.....	S. Donovan.....	Jan. 27, 1847..	do	750 00			21 do
Protective Officer.....	J. Dunn.....	July 1, 1868..	do	10 00		Up to 31st August, 1868.....	
Do .....	J. Hearn.....	..... 1868.....	do	100 00			19 do
Do .....	P. La Lecher.....	Aug. —, 1861..	do	60 00			7 do
Do .....	J. Shaw.....	Sep. —, 1867..	Lord Monck.....	83 34			1 yr & 4 mo.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<b>PORTS OF NOVA SCOTIA.—Cont'd.</b>							
<i>Cheticotic.</i>				N. Scotia Currency. \$ cts.	\$ cts.		
Collector	T. A. Malcolm			100 00			
<i>Clementsport.</i>							
Collector	G. F. Ditmars	1841	Provincial Government	150 00			33 years.
<i>Cornwallis.</i>							
Collector	E. Rand	Oct. —, 1859	do	500 00			8 do
Protective Officer	G. Lockwood			60 00			
<i>Cote Bay.</i>							
Collector	W. W. BOWE	1861	do	200 00			7 do
<i>Digby.</i>							
Collector	B. Viets	1858	do	750 00			23 do
<i>Fife Islands.</i>							
Collector	A. Y. Corbett	1871	do	100 00			7 do
Protective Officer	H. Filmore			60 00			
<i>French Cross.</i>							
Collector	R. Farnsworth	1862	do	150 00			6 do
<i>Freeport.</i>							
Collector	J. Thurber	1868	Lord Monck	200 00			9 do
<i>Glace Bay.</i>							
Collector	G. H. Rigby	1866	Provincial Government	250 00			2 do

Collector	Post	Name	Date	Authority	Amount	Term
Collector	Guyabors.	J. Marshall	1863	Provincial Government	200 00	5 years.
Collector	Great Bras d'Or.	J. McNeil	1863	do	250 00	5 do
Protective Officer		C. L. Campbell	1868	Lord Monck	60 00	1 do
Do		J. Bain	1866	Provincial Government	40 00	12 do
Do		A. Morrison	1861	do	40 00	17 do
Collector	Hantsport.	N. T. Harris	1852	do	200 00	16 do
Collector	Hatifax.	E. Birney	May 13, 1826	do	2000 00	42 do
Controller		H. B. Paulin	1845	do	1800 00	23 do
Warehouse Keeper		W. G. Fife	April 18, 1831	do	1200 00	37 do
Landing Surveyor		J. W. Ross	Aug. 1848	do	1200 00	20 do
Landing Waiter		J. W. Cragg	July 29, 1863	do	900 00	5 yrs & 6 mo
Do		E. A. Kelly	May 4, 1844	do	900 00	24 years.
Do		J. Callen	Feb. 11, 1868	Lord Monck	700 00	1 do
Do		J. Kerr	1850	Provincial Government	900 00	18 do
Appraiser		J. F. Muncey	May 19, 1865	do	1200 00	3 do
Do		J. S. Bessonett		do	400 00	
Do		E. Binney		do	300 00	
Gager and Proof Officer		J. Austin	Sep. 1842	do	600 00	26 do
Do		S. R. Caldwell	Aug. 1863	do	600 00	5 do
Clerk		J. Fitzgerald	Oct. 1854	do	800 00	14 do
Do		J. Strachan	1863	do	800 00	5 do
Do		J. S. Morris	1845	do	580 00	23 do
Do		E. Duckett	1811	do	600 00	57 do
Do		W. H. Hill	April 1865	do	800 00	3 do
Do		A. D. Merrell	March 1865	do	800 00	3 do
Do		J. Marshall	June 1867	do	600 00	1 yr & 6 mo.
Do		C. M. Almon	June 26, 1865	do	600 00	3 years.
Do		J. Merris	Oct. 1865	do	600 00	3 do
Do		J. R. de W. Snyder	Aug. 22, 1866	do	500 00	2 do
Do		J. F. Richardson	May 5, 1868	do	300 00	10 months.
Do		A. W. Hart	July 1868	Lord Monck	764 02	6 do
Do		E. B. O'Leary		do	600 00	
Collector	Harbor-au-Bouche.	A. Corbett			100 00	

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<b>PORTS OF NOVA SCOTIA.—Cont'd.</b>							
<i>Harbourville.</i>							
Collector.....	H. Morris.....	1860.....	Provincial Government.....	N. Scotia Currency. \$ cts. 150 00	\$ cts. 40 00	.....	8 years.
Protective Officer.....	A. Ogilvie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Horton.</i>							
Collector.....	C. De Wolfe.....	1864.....	do.....	200 00	.....	.....	4 do
<i>Isaac's Harbor.</i>							
Collector.....	S. McMillan.....	.....	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....
<i>Joggins.</i>							
Collector.....	J. Mofatt.....	1864.....	do.....	250 00	.....	.....	4 do
<i>Lingan.</i>							
Collector.....	F. E. Leaver.....	1862.....	do.....	100 00	.....	.....	6 do
<i>La Have.</i>							
Collector.....	J. Harley.....	1859.....	do.....	250 00	.....	.....	42 do
Protective Officer.....	J. W. Rudolf.....	1865.....	do.....	60 00	.....	.....	3 do
Do.....	W. Geldert.....	1865.....	do.....	60 00	.....	.....	3 do
<i>Little Bras à Or.</i>							
Collector.....	P. Collins.....	1867.....	Lord Monck.....	100 00	.....	.....	2 do
<i>Little River (or Bayfield).</i>							
Collector.....	E. G. Randall.....	.....	.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....

<i>Liverpool.</i>									
Collector.....	J. H. Freeman.....	Dec. 21, 1831.....	Provincial Governme't	1200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 do
Protective Officer.....	S. W. Bryden.....	May 19, 1851.....	do	360 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 do
<i>Londonderry.</i>									
Collector.....	D. A. Davidson.....	April —, 1863.....	.....	400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 do
<i>Louisburg.</i>									
Collector.....	L. Kavanagh.....	..... 1859.....	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 do
Protective Officer.....	J. Townsend.....	.....	.....	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Lenenburg.</i>									
Preventive Officer.....	B. Rynard.....	.....	.....	68 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	W. Townsend.....	.....	.....	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Makona Bay.</i>									
Collector.....	C. D. Mader.....	..... 1864.....	Provincial Governme't	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 do
<i>Main-à-Dieu.</i>									
Collector.....	G. Rigby.....	..... 1857.....	do	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 do
<i>Maitland.</i>									
Collector.....	A. Roy.....	..... 1842.....	do	150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 do
Preventive Officer.....	R. G. O'Brien.....	.....	.....	80 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Margaree.</i>									
Collector.....	J. Ross.....	..... 1867.....	Lord Monck.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 do
Preventive Officer.....	D. McFarlane.....	.....	.....	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Margaretville.</i>									
Collector.....	D. W. Landers.....	Oct. —, 1865.....	Provincial Governme't	400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 do
<i>Merrigamish.</i>									
Collector.....	R. Murray.....	..... 1866.....	do	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 do
<i>North Sydney.</i>									
Collector.....	T. M. Bown.....	..... 1855.....	do	1200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<b>PORTS OF NOVA SCOTIA.—Cont'd.</b>							
<i>North Sydney.—Cont'd.</i>							
Preventive Officer.	S. Phoran	1867	Lord Monck	240 00	\$ cts.		2 Years.
Do	J. Landers	1867	do	240 00			2 do
<i>Parryboro'.</i>							
Collector	J. Ratchford	1857	Provincial Government	400 00			53 do
<i>Pictou.</i>							
Collector	D. McCulloch	1855	do	1400 00			19 do
Landing Waiter	J. Patterson	1867	Lord Monck	500 00			2 do
Do	G. J. Campbell	1851	Provincial Government	220 00			17 do
Do	C. M. Murdoch	1863	do	260 00			7 do
Do	J. Crichton			165 00			
Do	B. McLeod	1867	Lord Monck	220 00			2 do
<i>Port Acadie.</i>							
Collector	A. Bournes	1852	Provincial Government	250 00			16 do
Protective Officer	B. A. Robichau	1866	do	60 00			7 do
<i>Port Gilbert.</i>							
Collector	R. Sanderson	1864	do	200 00			4 do
<i>Port Hawkesbury.</i>							
Collector	M. McDonald	1864	do	400 00			8 do
<i>Port Hood.</i>							
Collector	H. D. Tremaine	May 5, 1859	do				18 do

<i>Port La Tour.</i>	J. Swaine.....	1867...	Lord Monck.....	100 00	.....	2 do
Collector.....	M. Snow.....	.....	.....	60 00	.....	.....
Protective Officer.....						
<i>Port Medway.</i>	J. J. Letson.....	June —, 1857...	Provincial Government	400 00	.....	21 do
Collector.....						
<i>Port Mulgrave.</i>	V. J. Wallace.....	Oct. —, 1863...	do	400 00	.....	5 do
Collector.....	G. B. Headley.....	.....	.....	60 00	.....	.....
Protective Officer.....	J. Anderson.....	.....	.....	60 00	.....	.....
Do .....						
<i>Port William.</i>	W. Graves.....	1865...	do	100 00	.....	3 do
Collector.....						
<i>Port Richmond.</i>	A. McDonald.....	1866...	do	100 00	.....	2 do
Collector.....						
<i>Pubnico.</i>	P. E. d'Entremont.....	1864...	do	100 00	.....	4 do
Collector.....						
<i>Pegwash.</i>	J. McNab.....	1842..	do	350 00	.....	26 do
Collector.....						
<i>Ratchford's River.</i>	F. F. Hatfield.....	1864...	do	150 00	.....	5 do
Collector.....						
<i>Ragged Islands.</i>	G. Stalker.....	1868...	Lord Monck.....	400 00	.....	10 months.
Collector.....						
<i>Sandy Cove.</i>	C. Gidney.....	1852...	Provincial Government	150 00	.....	16 years.
Collector.....						
<i>St. Ann's.</i>	J. McAulay.....	1860...	do	100 00	.....	8 do
Collector.....						
<i>St. Mary's River.</i>	A. P. McKezic.....	1862...	do	100 00	.....	6 do
Collector.....						

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in F&F.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Port</i> FORTS OF NOVA SCOTIA.—Cont'd.							
<i>St. Peter's.</i>							
Collector.....	M. J. Kavanagh.....	1865..	Provincial Government	N. Scotia Currency. \$ cts. 250 00	\$ cts.		3 years.
<i>Sheburne.</i>							
Collector.....	J. Muir.....	May 2, 1864..	do	400 00			14 do
<i>Sydney.</i>							
Collector.....	C. E. Leonard.....	1837..	do	800 00			31 do
<i>Tangier.</i>							
Collector.....	J. Browne.....	1850..	do	200 00			18 do
<i>Tatamagouche.</i>							
Collector.....	W. Campbell.....	1851..	do	300 00			34 do
<i>Thorne's Cove.</i>							
Collector.....	A. B. Thorne.....	1853..	do	100 00			15 do
<i>Truro.</i>							
Collector.....	T. M. Crowe.....			100 00			
Protective Officer.....	G. Creelman.....			40 00			
Do.....	J. McCurdy.....			60 09			
<i>Truro.</i>							
Collector.....	A. Lent.....	1847..	do	100 00			21 do
Protective Officer.....	J. White.....			60 00			

<i>Wallace.</i>	N. Nicholson.....				150 00			
<i>Watson.</i>	A. McN. Parker.....	1868..	Lord Monk.....		100 00			1 do
<i>Westport.</i>	B. H. Ruggles.....	1850..	Provincial Governme't		200 00			18 do
<i>Weymouth.</i>	J. Smith.....				60 00			
<i>Wilmot.</i>	S. Jones.....				550 00			
<i>Windsor.</i>	R. Stone.....	May 9, 1850..	do		250 00			47 do
	J. S. Gates.....				30 00			
	E. O'Brien.....	1861..			1200 00			7 do
	J. Sterling.....				300 00			
<i>Yanmouth.</i>	T. E. Moberley.....	Feb. —, 1838..	do		1400 00			32 do
	H. A. Hood.....	April —, 1861..	do		600 00			7 do
	N. Porter.....	1866..	do		400 00			2 do
	R. Bingay.....				400 00			
	J. Huntington.....	Dec. 1, 1868..	Sir J. Young.....		400 00			
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK PORTS.</b>								
<i>Bathurst.</i>	F. Meehan.....	1863..	Provincial Governme't		1000 00			6 do
	W. Napier, Junior.....	1867..	do		400 00			2 do
	Wm. Armstrong.....	1866..	do		120 00			3 do
<i>Bay Verté.</i>	W. M. Wood.....	1841..	do		400 00			27 do

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.—(Continued.)

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>NEW BRUNSWICK PORTS.—Cont'd.</i>							
<i>Buctouche.</i>							
Collector.....	R. Douglass.....	May 17, 1868...	Lord Monck.....	600 00	.....	.....	21 years.
Tide Waiter.....	J. Bowser.....	.....	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....
<i>Campo Bello.</i>							
Collector.....	J. Farmer.....	Oct. —, 1866...	Provincial Governme't.	600 00	.....	.....	2 yrs & 3 mo
<i>Caraget.</i>							
Collector.....	J. G. C. Blackhall.....	.....	do	600 00	.....	.....	9 do
Tide Waiter.....	R. Blackhall.....	.....	do	140 00	.....	.....	3 do
<i>Charham.</i>							
Collector.....	D. Ferguson.....	.....	do	1200 00	.....	.....	4 do
Landing Surveyor.....	J. C. E. Carmichael.....	.....	do	600 00	.....	.....	27 do
Appraiser.....	R. T. Miller.....	.....	do	500 00	.....	.....	.....
Waiter and Searcher.....	M. Cranney.....	.....	Provincial Governme't	300 00	.....	.....	16 do
Do	M. Anderson.....	.....	do	240 00	.....	.....	14 do
Do	J. T. Griffin.....	.....	do	240 00	.....	.....	14 do
<i>Dalhousie.</i>							
Collector.....	D. Stewart.....	.....	Provincial Governme't	1000 00	.....	.....	34 years
Waiter and Searcher.....	E. J. Stewart.....	.....	do	260 00	.....	.....	2 do
Tide Waiter.....	W. Jamieson.....	.....	do	200 00	.....	.....	2 do
Do	J. McMillan.....	.....	Provincial Governme't	100 00	.....	.....	3 do
Do	W. Doyle.....	.....	do	100 00	.....	.....	2 do
<i>Dorchester.</i>							
Collector.....	J. Hickman.....	.....	Provincial Governme't	600 00	.....	.....	12 do

<i>Edmonton.</i>	Collector.....	A. Bertrand.....	July 1, 1867...	Lord Monck.....	400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 yr. & 6 mo.
<i>Fredericton.</i>	Collector.....	T. R. Robertson.....	1855.....	Provincial Government	1200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 years.
	Appraiser.....	R. P. Winter.....	March 6, 1868.....	Lord Monck.....	500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 months.
	Preventive Officer.....	W. J. M. Kuel.....	.....	Provincial Government	500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 years.
	Do.....	S. Vall.....	Jan'y. 1, 1868...	Lord Monck.....	150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 do
<i>Grand Falls.</i>	Collector.....	W. Brown.....	.....	Provincial Government	400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 do
<i>Harvey.</i>	Collector.....	J. Brewster.....	1862...	do.....	400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 do
	Tide Waiter.....	J. W. Brewster.....	.....	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Hillsborough.</i>	Collector.....	W. Wallace.....	1851...	do.....	400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 do
	Tide Waiter.....	H. Shaughnessy.....	.....	.....	160 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Do.....	S. Blake.....	.....	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Moncton.</i>	Collector.....	J. Robertson.....	1861...	do.....	800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 do
<i>New Brandon.</i>	Collector.....	J. Kerr.....	1861...	do.....	400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 do
	Protective Officer.....	D. Foley.....	.....	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Newcastle.</i>	Collector.....	W. Parker.....	1865...	do.....	1200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 do
	Waiter and Searcher.....	D. Wetherall.....	1857.....	do.....	250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 do
	Do.....	R. F. Miller.....	1866.....	do.....	300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 do
	Tide Waiter.....	D. McGreuer.....	1855...	do.....	240 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 do
<i>North Joggins.</i>	Collector.....	R. Cole.....	1855...	do.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 do
<i>Richibucto.</i>	Collector.....	H. Livingston.....	1858...	do.....	1000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 do

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CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.—(Continued.)

OFFICE.	NAME	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK PORTS.— (Cont'd.)</b>							
<i>Richibucto.— (Cont'd.)</i>							
Tide Waiter.....	J. Cochrane.....	1866.....	Provincial Governme't	240 00	.....	.....	2 years.
Do .....	J. R. Russ.....	1864.....	do .....	160 00	.....	.....	4 do
Do .....	W. Brown.....	1866.....	do .....	200 00	.....	.....	3 do
<i>Richmond Station.</i>							
Collector .....	J. T. Allan.....	1867.....	Lord Monck.....	600 00	.....	.....	2 do
Preventive Officer.....	J. Connell.....	1867.....	do .....	300 00	.....	.....	2 do
<i>Rockland.</i>							
Collector.....	R. B. Chapman.....	.....	.....	400 00	.....	.....	.....
Tide Waiter .....	F. Bellevs.....	.....	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....
<i>Sackville.</i>							
Collector.....	J. Dixon.....	1855.....	Provincial Governme't	800 00	.....	.....	18 do
Tide Waiter.....	S. Liddall.....	1859.....	do .....	100 00	.....	.....	9 do
Do .....	G. Lawrence.....	1858.....	do .....	100 00	.....	.....	15 do
<i>Shediac.</i>							
Collector.....	D. Harrington.....	1846.....	do .....	800 00	.....	.....	24 do
Tide Waiter.....	A. Simpson.....	1862.....	do .....	120 00	.....	.....	8 do
<i>Shipigan.</i>							
Collector.....	P. J. N. Dumaresq.....	1850.....	do .....	600 00	.....	.....	18 do
Tide Waiter.....	J. Doran.....	.....	.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....
Do .....	J. Savoy.....	.....	.....	60 00	.....	.....	.....
<i>St. Andrews.</i>							
Collector.....	J. H. Whillock.....	1852.....	do .....	1200 00	.....	.....	16 do





CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.—(Concluded.)—DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK PORTS.—Cont'd.</b>							
Tide Waiter.....	W. Johnston.....	March —, 1854.....	Provincial Government	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		15 years.
Do .....	C. Pierson.....	May —, 1859.....	do	1 25	per diem...		9 yrs & 8 mo
Do .....	T. O. Sandall.....	May —, 1860.....	do	1 25	do		8 yrs & 8 mo
Do .....	J. Humphrey.....	June —, 1863.....	do	1 25	do		5 years.
Do .....	W. Carleton.....	June —, 1865.....	do	1 25	do		3 yrs & 7 mo
Do .....	J. O. Danham.....	do	do	1 25	do		do
Do .....	S. Daley.....	July —, 1866.....	do	1 25	do		2 yrs & 6 mo
Do .....	W. Colwell.....	do	do	1 25	do		do
Do .....	W. H. Olive.....	do	do	1 25	do		do
Do .....	J. Allan.....	April —, 1868.....	Lord Monck.....	300 00	do		9 months.
Guager.....	E. N. S. Stewart.....	do	Provincial Government	100 00	do		4 yrs & 4 mo
CO Messenger.....	E. Laird.....	Aug. —, 1864.....	do	400 00	do		10 years.
LABORER.....	J. Rouliston.....	Nov. —, 1868.....	do	1 25	per diem...		10 months.
	<b>St. Stephens.</b>						
Collector.....	J. Grimmer.....	1857.....	Provincial Government	1200 00			11 years.
Surveyor.....	H. Hutton.....	1852.....	do	500 00			6 do
	<b>Tobique.</b>						
Collector.....	F. Tibbits.....	1859.....	do	400 00			12 do
	<b>West Isles.</b>						
Collector.....	J. P. Dixon.....	1861.....	do				7 do
	<b>Woodstock.</b>						
Collector.....	H. E. Diblek.....	1826.....	do	1000 00			42 do
Tide Waiter.....	C. G. Appley.....			100 00			
Do .....	E. M. Trudell.....			100 00			
Do .....	H. Wolhampton.....			100 00			

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.

Minister of Inland Revenue.....	Hea. W. P. Howland.....	July 1, 1867...	Lord Monck.....	5000 00	Mr. Howland was subsequently appointed Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Ontario...	2 1/2 yrs & 6 mo
Commissioner of do .....	Theo. Worthington.....	do .....	do .....	2600 00	Mr. Worthington was Assis. Commissioner of Customs and Excise for the late Province of Canada.....	6 yrs & 4 mo
Inspector of Customs, Excise and Canada .....	Alfred Brunel.....	Aug. 1, 1862...	do .....	2000 00	.....	12 yrs & 3 mo
Clerk in charge of Bonds, &c.....	Lucius O'Brien.....	Oct. 1, 1856...	Sir E. W. Head.....	1400 00	.....	22 yrs & 7 mo
Clerk in charge of Canal Returns.....	H. Duflin.....	June 1, 1846...	Earl Cathcart.....	1400 00	.....	4 years.
Check Clerk.....	J. F. Brown.....	Jan. 1, 1845...	Lord Monck.....	1100 00	.....	11 yrs & 9 mo
Stationery and Stamp Clerk.....	Alex. Begg.....	April 1, 1847...	Sir E. W. Head.....	1100 00	.....	1 yr & 2 mo
Check Clerk.....	T. Brunel.....	Nov. 1, 1847...	Lord Monck.....	800 00	Mr. Brunel died in July, 1868.	2 yrs & 5 mo
Do .....	F. Messan.....	Aug. 1, 1846...	do .....	950 00	.....	11 yrs & 7 mo
Do .....	Richd. Nettle.....	June 1, 1837...	Sir E. W. Head.....	900 00	.....	1 yr & 6 mo
Do .....	R. Borradale.....	July 1, 1837...	Lord Monck.....	800 00	.....	8 yrs & 9 mo
Seizures Clerk.....	Martin Battle.....	April 1, 1840...	Sir E. W. Head.....	800 00	.....	6 months.
Private Secy to Hon. P. Howland.....	E. Curtis.....	April 1, 1847...	Lord Monck.....	600 00	.....	2 yrs & 4 mo
Assistant Corresponding Clerk.....	Wm. Hmsworth.....	June 30, 1848...	do .....	500 00	.....	.....
Messenger.....	J. Fowler.....	Sep. 1, 1846...	do .....	450 00	.....	.....
<i>Do District Inspectors—Ontario and Quebec.</i>						
District Inspector, Toronto.....	F. Godson.....	Nov. 28, 1856...	Lord Monck.....	1600 00	.....	7 years.
Do .....	C. E. Romain.....	do .....	do .....	1600 00	.....	6 do
Do .....	A. N. Striker.....	do .....	do .....	1600 00	.....	14 do
Do .....	R. Bellemare.....	Dec. 9, 1847...	do .....	1600 00	.....	14 do
Do .....	J. M. Lemoine.....	do .....	do .....	1600 00	.....	22 do
<i>New Brunswick.</i>						
District Inspector.....	T. Hanford.....	Sep. 26, 1868 ..	do .....	1600 00	.....	4 months.
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>						
District Inspector.....	A. Patterson.....	do .....	do .....	1600 00	.....	4 do
<i>Division of Windsor.</i>						
Collector.....	R. F. Nelles.....	Feb. 1, 1857...	Sir E. W. Head.....	1200 00	.....	12 years.
Do .....	C. G. Fortier.....	April 1, 1863...	Lord Monck.....	800 00	.....	5 yrs & 9 mo
Deputy Collector.....	R. N. Elliot.....	Oct. 1, 1865...	do .....	400 00	.....	3 yrs & 4 mo
1st Class Exciseman and Bookkeeper.....	C. T. Dupont.....	Sep. 1, 1868...	do .....	800 00	.....	4 months.
2nd do .....	P. C. J. Racey.....	March 1, 1867...	do .....	600 00	.....	1 yr & 10 mo
Collector.....	G. Wade Foott.....	July 1, 1860...	Sir E. W. Head.....	400 00	.....	8 yrs & 6 mo

Do District Inspectors—Ontario and Quebec.

New Brunswick.

Nova Scotia.

Division of Windsor.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Division of Sarnia.</i>							
Collector.....	R. B. Somerville.....	Dec. — 1867.....	Lord Monck.....	1200 00	\$ cts.		1 yr & 1 mo
Do .....	Peter McGlasshan.....	Oct. — 1864.....	do .....	800 00			4 yrs & 4 mo
1st Class Excise-man.....	John Shields.....	March — 1868.....	do .....	500 00			10 months.
<i>Division of London.</i>							
Collector.....	Peter McClary.....	March — 1855.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	1200 00			13 yrs & 10 mo
Do .....	Daniel Harvey.....	Jan. — 1850.....	Earl of Elgin.....	400 00			9 years.
Do .....	W. H. Armstrong.....	April — 1864.....	Lord Monck.....	400 00			4 yrs & 9 mo
1st Class Excise-man.....	H. Ranter.....	July — 1865.....	do .....	700 00			6 months.
Do .....	R. Dixon.....	Dec. — 1866.....	do .....	600 00			2 years.
3rd Class Clerk do .....	W. P. Master.....	..... 1868.....	do .....	500 00			1 year.
<i>Division of Goderich.</i>							
Collector.....	Chas. Widder.....	March — 1847.....	Earl of Elgin.....	300 00			21 yrs & 10 mo
Do .....	Wm. Smith.....	March — 1867.....	Lord Monck.....	400 00			1 yr & 10 mo
Do .....	Wm. Withers.....	Oct. — 1863.....	do .....	500 00			5 yrs & 3 mo
2nd Class Excise-man.....	W. Douglass.....	April — 1867.....	do .....	600 00			1 yr & 9 mo
<i>Division of Paris.</i>							
Collector.....	D. W. Hart.....	July — 1859.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	1200 00			9 yrs & 6 mo
Deputy do .....	Ed. P. Ryerse.....	June — 1847.....	Earl of Elgin.....	800 00			21 yrs & 6 mo
Excise-man, 2nd Class.....	John McWhinnie.....	May — 1868.....	Lord Monck.....	600 00			8 months.
Do .....	Wm. Gerald.....	April — 1867.....	do .....	600 00			1 yr & 9 mo
<i>Division of Guelph.</i>							
Collector.....	James Gow.....	Nov. — 1866.....	do .....	1200 00			2 yrs & 2 mo
Deputy do .....	Donald McLean.....	June — 1868.....	do .....	800 00			6 months.
Excise-man, 2nd Class.....	George Rennie.....	Jan. — 1867.....	do .....	600 00			2 years.
Do .....	John White.....	Sept. — 1867.....	do .....	600 00			1 yr & 4 mo
Do .....	James W. Kinning.....	Jan. — 1867.....	do .....	600 00			2 years.
Do .....	J. D. Kennedy.....	Feb. — 1867.....	do .....	500 00			1 yr & 11 mo



DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Yees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Division of Cobourg.</i>							
Collector	W. Graveley.....	Jan. —, 1868..	Lord Monck.....	900 00	\$ cts.	.....	1 year.
Deputy do	John Wilson.....	Jan. —, 1860..	Sir E. W. Head.....	900 00	.....	.....	9 do
Collector	Francis Murphy.....	Aug. —, 1866..	do	600 00	.....	.....	12 yr & 6 mo
<i>Division of Bellefille.</i>							
Collector	E. R. Benjamin.....	Sept. —, 1865..	Lord Monck.....	1200 00	.....	.....	3 yrs & 4 mo
Do	Charles Smith.....	March —, 1867..	Sir E. W. Head.....	300 00	.....	.....	11 yr & 10 mo
Exciseman, 3rd class	Maxwell McCord.....	Dec. —, 1866..	Lord Monck.....	500 00	.....	.....	2 years.
<i>Division of Kingston.</i>							
Collector	Aug. Thibodo.....	June —, 1849..	Earl of Elgin.....	1200 00	.....	.....	19 yrs & 7 mo
Exciseman, 2nd class	George Kirk.....	Jan. —, 1867..	Lord Monck.....	600 00	.....	.....	2 years
Do 3rd do	Fleming Rowlands.....	July —, 1868..	do	500 00	.....	.....	1 do
<i>Division of Perth.</i>							
Collector	R. Douglass.....	March 1, 1855..	Sir E. W. Head.....	500 00	.....	.....	13 yr & 10 mo
Do	F. Denne.....	March 14, 1864..	Lord Monck.....	400 00	.....	.....	4 yr & 10 mo
<i>Division of Ottawa.</i>							
Collector	Alex. Graham.....	May —, 1865..	do	800 00	.....	.....	3 yr & 7 mo
Exciseman	John M. B. Henry.....	Dec. —, 1867..	do	500 00	.....	.....	1 yr & 1 mo
<i>Division of Prescott.</i>							
Collector	Stephen B. Merrill.....	May —, 1868..	do	1200 00	.....	.....	5 yr & 8 mo
Do	George C. Longley.....	June —, 1866..	do	900 00	.....	.....	2 yr & 7 mo.
Exciseman, 3rd class	John Ford.....	July —, 1868..	do	500 00	.....	.....	6 months.
<i>Division of Cornwall.</i>							
Collector	Neil McLean.....	May —, 1868..	do	500 00	.....	.....	8 do



DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever.
Division of Quebec.	Collector.....	Oct. —, 1868...	Lord Monck.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
	Exciseman.....	June —, 1864...	do.....	1200 00	.....		3 months.
	Do.....	June —, 1868...	do.....	600 00	.....		4 yrs & 7 mo
	.....	June —, 1868...	do.....	500 00	.....		7 months.
	.....	June —, 1868...	do.....	1 50	per diem...		do
NEW BRUNSWICK.	.....	Dec. —, 1867...	do.....	1 50	do.....		1 yr & 1 mo
	.....	Dec. —, 1867...	do.....	1 50	do.....		do
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
St. John's.	Collector.....	Dec. —, 1867...	do.....	1200 00	.....		1 yr & 1 mo
	Exciseman, 1st Class.....	Dec. —, 1867...	do.....	700 00	.....		do
	Do.....	Dec. —, 1867...	do.....	700 00	.....		do
	Do 3rd do.....	.....	do.....	500 00	.....		do
Miramichi.	Collector.....	June —, 1868...	Lord Monck.....	800 00	.....		7 months.
	Collector.....	June —, 1868...	do.....	.....	.....		do
NOVA SCOTIA.	Collector.....	Dec. —, 1867...	do.....	1200 00	.....		1 yr & 1 mo
	Exciseman.....	Dec. —, 1867...	do.....	600 00	.....		do
	Do.....	Dec. —, 1867...	do.....	500 00	.....		do

Victoria.											
Collector.....	W. J. Laurin.....	Dec. 26, 1847..	do	700 00						1 yr & 1 mo	
Exciseman.....	Angus McDonald.....	July 16, 1868..	do	500 00						6 months.	
<i>Col's Breton, North Sydney.</i>											
Collector.....	L. Robertson.....	Dec. —, 1868..	Sir John Young.....								
CANALS.											
COLLECTORS OF TOLLS.											
<i>Welland Canal.</i>											
Collector.....	W. R. Rooth.....	July —, 1864..	Lord Monck.....	1400 00						5 years.	
Clerk.....	J. S. Schofield.....	Oct. —, 1856..	Sir E. Head.....	500 00						12 do	
Do.....	J. Willson.....			200 00							
Collector at Port Duvville.....	Thos. L. M. Tipton.....	Nov. —, 1862..	Lord Monck.....	750 00						6 do	
Do at Port Maitland.....	J. S. Clark.....	Dec. —, 1847..	Earl of Elgin.....	1000 00						21 do	
Do at Port Robinson.....	T. J. Galbraith.....	Sept. —, 1865..	Lord Monck.....	500 00						4 do	
Do at St. Catharines.....	J. Lamb.....	Feb. —, 1864..	Lord Monck.....	720 00						5 do	
Clerk.....	J. Clarke.....			200 00							
ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.											
<i>Beauharnois Canal.</i>											
Collector.....	G. Ellis.....	July 17, 1847..	Earl of Elgin.....	750 00						21 do	
<i>Cornwall Canal.</i>											
Collector.....	James A. Phelan.....	Dec. 7, 1864..	Lord Monck.....	600 00						4 do	
<i>Lachine Canal.</i>											
Collector.....	A. Gough.....	Feb. —, 1842..	Sir C. Bagot.....	1840 00						26 do	
Clerk.....	Bryan Hayes.....	March —, 1862..	Earl of Elgin.....	1000 00						17 do	
Do.....	B. L. Bonchette.....	June —, 1864..	do	750 00						15 do	
Do.....	G. W. Roem.....	May —, 1858..	Sir E. Head.....	500 00						11 do	
Superintendent.....	P. C. Racine.....	March —, 1854..	Earl of Elgin.....	1000 00						15 do	
Wharfinger.....	J. White.....	Oct. —, 1848..	do	600 00						20 do	
Do.....	C. Mongeon.....	—, 1867..	Lord Monck.....	600 00						2 do	
Sub Collector at Lachine.....	G. Babresh.....	May —, 1861..	Earl of Elgin.....	1960 00						17 do	
Clerk.....	J. O'Neil.....	April —, 1858..	Sir E. Head.....	700 00						10 do	



DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.—*Concluded.*—MARINE AND FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Williamsburgh Canal.</i>	Collector.....	June —, 1864...	Lord Monck.....	\$ cts. 750 00			4 years.
	<i>Burlington Bay Canal.</i>						
Clerk.....	J. L. Smith.....	Oct. —, 1861...	do .....	200 00			7 do
	Ferryman.....	April —, 1848...	Earl of Elgin.....	300 00			20 do
<i>Chambly Canal.</i>	Collector.....	Feb. —, 1854...	do .....	840 00			14 do
	Sub Collector at St. John's.....	April —, 1846...	Earl Cathcart.....	720 00			31 do
	Clerk.....		N. Berger .....	200 00			
<i>Ottawa and Rideau Canal.</i>	Superintendent .....		J. A. Carmen.....	336 00			
	<i>Carillon and Grenville.</i>						
Collector.....	H. Cummins.....						
	St. Ann's Lock.		G. P. Forbes .....				
Collector.....	J. Barrett.....	April —, 1819...	Earl of Elgin.. ..	625 00			19 years.
Collector.....	J. LeBoeuf.....	April —, 1850...	do .....	400 00			18 do



MARINE AND FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Light-House Keepers.</i>							
Light-House Keepers.	Narcisse Arcand.....	March 7, 1860...	Trinity Board.....	52 00	per month.....	.....	9 years.
Do	Olivier Auger.....	April 26, 1865...	do	20 00	.....	.....	4 yrs. & 4m.
Do	Théophile Brodeur.....	April 20, 1857...	do	14 00	.....	.....	12 yrs. & 4m.
Do	Pierre Beaudet.....	Oct. 15, 1864...	do	15 00	.....	.....	5 months.
Light-House Keepers.	Hélène Blais.....	May 16, 1861...	do	20 00	.....	.....	14 years.
Do	François Boisvert.....	Sept. 28, 1855...	do	12 00	.....	.....	8 yrs. & 5m.
Do	Jean Chaurette.....	March 21, 1861...	do	16 00	.....	.....	14 yrs. & 5m.
Do	Joseph Ethier.....	March 20, 1855...	do	7 00	.....	.....	1 year.
Do	S. C. dit Francoeur.....	Sept. 24, 1852...	do	8 00	.....	.....	11 yrs. & 4m.
Do	Léandre Fugères.....	April 29, 1858...	do	7 00	.....	.....	4 yrs. & 7m.
Do	Napoléon Hardy.....	Jan. 19, 1865...	do	15 00	.....	.....	8 yrs. & 4m.
Do	William Jeffs.....	April 12, 1860...	do	30 00	.....	.....	21 yrs. & 5m.
Do	Joseph Lise.....	April 23, 1861...	do	13 00	.....	.....	12 yrs. & 5m.
Do	Antoine Lamoureux.....	March 12, 1848...	do	8 00	.....	.....	8 yrs. & 7m.
Do	François Lacroix.....	April 6, 1857...	do	7 00	.....	.....	24 yrs. & 5m.
Do	Jean Bte. Lachapelle.....	Feb. 1, 1861...	do	7 00	.....	.....	3 years.
Do	Widow J. Langlois.....	April 2, 1845...	do	15 00	.....	.....	17 yrs. & 5m.
Do	Jean Bte. C. Larose.....	Sept. 17, 1866...	do	30 00	.....	.....	21 yrs. & 4m.
Do	Olivier Letendre.....	March 23, 1852...	do	52 00	.....	.....	26 yrs. & 4m.
Do	John Long.....	April 28, 1848...	do	10 60	.....	.....	24 yrs. & 8m.
Do	Paul Manuel.....	April 20, 1843...	do	8 00	.....	.....	8 yrs. & 4m.
Do	Joseph Marchand.....	April 3, 1845...	do	10 00	.....	.....	27 yrs. & 4m.
Do	François Meunier.....	April 20, 1861...	do	10 00	.....	.....	12 yrs. & 5m.
Do	Pascal Montplaisir.....	April 20, 1842...	do	85 00	per annum.....	.....	5 years.
Do	Médard Pequin.....	April 7, 1857...	do	52 00	per month.....	.....	11 do
Do	Richelieu Company.....	Sept. 6, 1864...	do	7 00	.....	.....	4 do
Do	Léopold Rivet.....	July 22, 1858...	do	20 00	.....	.....	10 yrs. & 5m.
Do	Olivier Reimond.....	July 15, 1865...	do	6 00	.....	.....	4 yrs. & 5m.
Do	Alex. Trottier.....	March 2, 1859...	do	6 00	.....	.....	do
Assistant Do No. 3 Light Vessel.	J. Bte. Poitras.....	April 16, 1865...	do	6 00	.....	.....	do
Do Do 2 do	Jos. Auger.....	April 16, 1865...	do	6 00	.....	.....	do
Do Do 1 do	John Whitty.....	April 16, 1865...	do	6 00	.....	.....	do
TRINITY HOUSE, QUEBEC.	Vital Tétin.....	Aug. 17, 1866...	Lord Monack.....	1200 00	.....	.....	17 years.

Clerk.....	April	5, 1832	Lord Aylmer.....	1440 00	.....	.....	.....	36 do	
Harbor Master.....	June	24, 1853	Earl of Elgin.....	1840 00	.....	.....	.....	15 do	
Senior Superintendent of Pilots.....	June	20, 1849	do	1200 00	.....	.....	.....	19 do	
Junior Superintendent of Pilots.....	June	21, 1849	do	1200 00	.....	.....	.....	19 do	
Treasurer.....	May	31, 1849	do	1610 00	.....	.....	.....	26 do	
Bailiff.....	Oct.	13, 1834	Lord Aylmer.....	750 00	.....	.....	.....	34 do	
Assistant to Clerk.....	July	30, 1861	Trinity House.....	1200 00	.....	.....	.....	16 do	
Harbor Master's Clerk.....	March	3, 1860	do	600 00	.....	.....	.....	7 do	
Extra Writer.....	July	31, 1860	do	100 00	.....	.....	.....	3 do	
House-keeper.....	Aug.	1, 1860	do	300 00	.....	.....	.....	7 yrs & 6 mo	
Messenger.....	Aug.	1, 1859	P. Fortin, Magistrate, under 22 Vic, ch. 22.	125 00	.....	.....	.....	9 years.	
Harbor Master at Amherst, Magda- len Islands.....	June	22, 1865	Commr. Public Works.	50 00	.....	.....	.....	2 yrs & 6 mo	
<i>Light-House Keepers.</i>									
Belle Isle.....	Oct.	1861	do	600 00	460 00	.....	.....	7 years.	
Point Amour Forteau.....	Oct.	1857	do	400 00	420 00	.....	.....	11 do	
East End of Anticosti.....	Sep.	1868	Minister of Marine.....	400 00	400 00	.....	.....	8 months.	
South-west Point of Anticosti.....	Nov.	1868	Comr. Public Works.	400 00	400 00	.....	.....	10 years.	
West Point of Anticosti.....	Nov.	1868	do	400 00	400 00	.....	.....	5 do	
Cape Rosier.....	Oct.	1863	do	400 00	400 00	.....	.....	5 do	
Pointe des Monts.....	May	1867	do	400 00	400 00	.....	.....	1 yr & 8 mo	
Father Point.....	April	1867	Telegraph Operator named by the Co.	400 00	140 00	.....	.....	1 yr & 9 mo	
Biquet.....	March	1859	Comr. Public Works.	400 00	360 00	.....	.....	9 years.	
Red Island.....	Oct.	1861	do	500 00	160 00	.....	.....	7 do	
Green Island.....	March	1867	do	500 00	360 00	.....	.....	1 yr & 10 mo	
Brandy Pots.....	Oct.	1861	do	400 00	20 00	.....	.....	7 years.	
Pilgrims.....	Nov.	1861	do	340 00	.....	.....	.....	7 do	
Grosse Isle, Kamouraska.....	do	do	do	320 00	.....	.....	.....	7 do	
Pillar.....	Aug.	1861	do	500 00	160 00	.....	.....	11 do	
Crane Island.....	Oct.	1864	do	320 00	.....	.....	.....	4 do	
Bellechasse Island.....	Oct.	1861	do	320 00	.....	.....	.....	7 do	
Point St. Laurent.....	April	1868	Minister of Marine.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....	9 months.	
St. Antoine.....	March	1867	Trinity House.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....	1 yr & 10 mo	
St. Croix.....	May	1849	do	140 00	.....	.....	.....	19 years.	
Portneuf.....	Jan.	1858	do	200 00	.....	.....	.....	11 do	
<i>Keepers of Provision Depots.</i>									
Shallop Creek, Anticosti.....	Oct.	1848	Comr. Public Works.	200 00	40 00	.....	.....	20 do	
Mills Bay, Anticosti.....	Oct.	1866	do	200 00	.....	.....	.....	2 yrs & 3 mo.	

MARINE AND FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
	<i>Light-Houses above Montreal.</i>						
Superintendent.....	D. C. Smith .....	June 21, 1855....	Governor General.....	1200 00	1095 00	Allowed \$3 per day travelling expenses.....	13 yrs & 6 mo
Light house Keeper.....	John Norton.....	June 15, 1849....	Dept. Public Works...	359 00	26 60	Allowed \$10 a year for boat hire and \$16 for fuel.....	18 yrs & 9 mo
Do .....	Oliver Madore.....	Feby. 1, 1865....	do	250 00	26 00	do	4 yrs & 8 mo
Do .....	Benjamin Picard.....	May 1, 1855....	do	240 00	26 00	do	13 yrs & 6 mo
Light-Louse Keeper.....	Joseph Meloche.....	July 8, 1849....	Dept. Public Works...	225 00	20 00	do	18 yrs & 6 mo
Do .....	William Shannon.....	Oct. 1, 1866....	do	425 00	.....	His own house.....	3 years.
Do .....	Georgs Shannon.....	Oct. 1, 1866....	do	175 00	do	do	3 do
Do .....	Alex. McDonald.....	Sept. 22, 1847....	do	175 00	do	do	21 do
Do .....	E. S. Johnson.....	Oct. 6, 1847....	do	425 00	10 00	Allowed \$10 for boat hire.....	9 do
Do .....	Geo. H. Johnson.....	March 18, 1859....	do	200 00	20 00	For boat hire and fuel.....	22 yrs & 6 mo
Do .....	Thomas Hill.....	March 1, 1845....	do	325 00	60 00	His own house.....	12 yrs & 6 mo
Do .....	Richard Elliott.....	April 3, 1856....	do	250 00	do	do	5 years.
Do .....	Albert Root.....	Deer. 15, 1863....	do	250 00	do	do	7 yrs & 6 mo
Do .....	John Wallace.....	April 4, 1861....	do	250 00	do	do	6 months.
Do .....	Cornelius Cook.....	March 16, 1868....	Minister of Marine...	400 00	do	Pays his own assistant.....	5 years.
Do .....	John Back.....	Sept. 3, 1863....	Dept. Public Works...	560 00	do	do	13 do
Do .....	Joseph Mervain.....	Sept. 18, 1855....	Robt. Francis, S.L.H.	250 00	do	do	do
Do .....	Robert Gillespie.....	May 17, 1852....	Dept. Public Works...	250 00	10 00	Attends to two buoys, allowed this amount for boat hire.....	3 months.
Do .....	Nathaniel Orr.....	Oct. 2, 1868....	Minister of Marine...	425 00	10 00	Allowed this amount per annum for boat hire.....	13 yrs & 6 mo
Do .....	John Dunlop.....	April 19, 1855....	Dept. Public Works...	425 00	10 00	do	5 yrs & 6 mo
Do .....	Fredk. Swetman.....	March 31, 1855....	do	425 00	10 00	do	24 yrs & 6 mo
Do .....	John Pringer.....	Jan'y 4, 1867....	do	300 00	.....	His own house, claims house rent, allowed this amount per annum for house rent.....	24 yrs & 6 mo
Do .....	W. A. Falen.....	Oct. 25, 1843....	do	425 00	10 00	Allowed this amount per annum for boat hire.....	6 months.
Do .....	Wilson Bentley.....	March 7, 1867....	Minister of Marine...	425 00	10 00	Allowed this amount per annum for boat hire.....	27 yrs & 6 mo
Do .....	William Swetman.....	June 10, 1840....	Governor General.....	325 00	.....	do	2 yrs & 6 mo
Do .....	Jerome Swetman.....	March 10, 1866....	Dept. Public Works...	240 00	10 00	Allowed this amount per annum for boat hire.....	20 yrs & 4 mo
Do .....	George Roddick.....	May 19, 1848....	do	425 00	10 00	do	do



MARINE AND FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
Provincial Steamers, Quebec.				\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
Manager.....	J. U. Gregory.....	Aug. 22, 1864.....	Comr. Public Works... do	1000 00	.....	.....	5 years.
Clerk and Caretaker.....	E. E. Futeau.....	July 1, 1861.....	do	600 00	.....	.....	8 do
Captain Steamship Lady Head.....	A. Marmen.....	Sep. 16, 1859.....	do	800 00	.....	Also 5 years previous ser- vice in same vessels before they were sold to Government.....	10 do
Captain Napoleon III.....	E. Gourdeau.....	do	do	800 00	80 00		10 do
Engineer Steamship Napoleon.....	Wm. Barbour.....	do	do	800 00	.....		10 do
Engineer Steamship Lady Head.....	S. Carroll.....	do	do	800 00	.....		10 do
Shipping Master's Office, Quebec.							
Shipping Master.....	R. B. Johnson.....	Aug. 2, 1858.....	His Excellency Sir E. Head, then Gov.-Gen.	1000 00	1000 00	The Shipping Master's salary is fixed by Act of Parliament, 11th Vic., Cap. 5.....	27 years.
Deputy do	Albert Parker.....	1865.....	The Shipping Master, by virtue of the Act 10th and 11th Vic., cap. 25.....	1000 00	.....	Of this salary, Mr. Parker only received \$500—the fees (after payment of the other necessary expenses of the office) only supplying so much.....	4 years.
Detective	John O'Dowd.....	May —, 1859.....	The Shipping Master, under an authority from the Provincial Government, dated 13th June, 1854.....	.....	.....	There being no Clerk or Messenger appointed to the Shipping Office, it was found impossible to fulfil its duties. Assistance was sanctioned by the Board of Trade, 25th May, 1859. O'Dowd gave that assistance, and received a remuneration, which was stopped by order of the Deputy Minister of Marine, at the close of the fiscal year 1867-8.....	11 do

Do	John Mullins	May	1859	do	600 00	16 do
Chief Constable	Robert H. Russell	Nov. 15, 1837	Government	24 yrs & 3 mo	1 10	31 yrs & 9 mo
Steersman	James Cunningham	Oct. 1, 1838	T. A. Young, Inspector & Supt.	10 years	1 40	30 yrs & 10 mo
Cozswain	John Battle	June 1, 1845	W. K. McCord, Inspector & Supt.	18 years	1 10	24 yrs & 2 mo
Sub-Constable	John Bradley	July 1, 1851	do	24 yrs & 3 mo	1 10	18 years
Do	John Keenan	May 1, 1845	W. K. McCord, Inspector and Supt.	10 years	1 10	24 yrs & 3 mo
Do	Patrick Stephens	May 1, 1850	do	16 do	1 10	10 years
Do	Joseph Deegan	June 1, 1851	do	13 yrs & 4 mo	1 10	16 do
Do	William Thompson	July 1, 1854	John Maguire, Esq.	10 do	1 10	13 yrs & 4 mo
Do	James Kelly	July 1, 1857	do	10 do	1 10	10 do
Do	Francis Howell	do	do	10 do	1 10	10 do
Do	James Walsh	May 1, 1858	do	10 do	1 10	10 years
Do	Patrick Hickey	do	do	10 do	1 10	10 do
Do	John Cunningham	do	do	9 do	1 10	10 do
Do	Nicholas Fitzhenry	May 1, 1859	do	4 do	1 10	9 do
Do	Arthur Roger	May 1, 1864	do	9 do	1 10	4 do
Do	John Dowd	May 1, 1859	do	9 do	1 10	9 do
Do	John Mullin	do	do	9 do	1 10	9 do
<i>River Police, Montreal.</i>						
Chief Constable	John McLaughlin	June 14, 1855	Col. Ermatinger	26 years	2 50	26 yrs & 8 mo
Sergeant	George Hunter	May 21, 1855	do	25 yrs & 3 mo	1 50	26 yrs & 8 mo
Do	William Donohue	May 15, 1854	do	35 yrs & 2 mo	1 50	25 yrs & 3 mo
Do	John Wilson	June 14, 1855	do	11 yrs & 10 mo	1 50	35 yrs & 2 mo
Do	Camille Nourie	Sep. 7, 1845	do	14 years	1 00	11 yrs & 10 mo
Constable	James Arnold	Aug. 30, 1865	do	15 yrs & 3 mo	1 00	14 years
Do	Thomas Banville	May 18, 1861	Judge Coursol	16 yrs & 3 mo	1 00	15 yrs & 3 mo
Do	Michael Burns	May 1, 1854	Col. Ermatinger	18 years	1 00	16 yrs & 3 mo
Do	George Carpenter	Aug. 1, 1866	Judge Coursol	4 yrs & 6 mo	1 00	18 years
Do	Henry Carter	Feb. 1, 1865	Col. Ermatinger	5 yrs & 10 mo	1 00	4 yrs & 6 mo
Do	Louis E. Charet	Oct. 4, 1865	Judge Coursol	17 yrs & 10 mo	1 00	5 yrs & 10 mo
Do	Benjamin Holdbrooke	May 1, 1860	do	30 yrs & 6 mo	1 00	17 yrs & 10 mo
Do	Issac Lee	Dec. 20, 1854	Col. Ermatinger	14 yrs & 3 mo	1 00	16 yrs & 6 mo
Do	John Murray	May 9, 1856	Judge Coursol	14 yrs & 1 mo	1 00	4 yrs & 6 mo
Do	Ignace Nourie	July 18, 1856	do	38 yrs & 8 mo	1 00	5 yrs & 10 mo
Do	John Oxley	July 7, 1859	Judge Coursol	1 yrs & 4 mo	1 00	30 yrs & 6 mo
Do	Joseph Parent	April 15, 1843	do	1 yrs & 4 mo	1 00	14 yrs & 1 mo



MARINE AND FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever.
<i>River Police, Montreal.—Continued.</i>							
Constable.....	Modeste Piché.....	June 8, 1868...	Judge Coursol.....	\$ 1 00	do ..	Water Police.....	1 yr & 2 mo
Do .....	Patrick Reynolds.....	April 15, 1864...	do ..	1 00	do ..	do ..	11 yrs & 4 mo
Do .....	Joseph Rousseau.....	May 1, 1863.....	do ..	1 00	do ..	do ..	34 yrs & 3 mo
Do .....	John Ryan.....	Jan. 9, 1866.....	do ..	1 00	do ..	do ..	13 yrs & 7 mo
Do .....	Richard Sandiland.....	Sep. 30, 1857...	Major Johnson.....	1 00	do ..	do ..	30 yrs & 5 mo
Do .....	Anthony Sewell.....	June 12, 1869...	Judge Coursol.....	1 00	do ..	do ..	11 yrs & 2 mo
Do .....	James White.....	June 21, 1859...	do ..	1 00	do ..	do ..	19 yrs & 2 mo
Do .....	Matthew St. Pierre.....	Aug. 18, 1869...	do ..	1 00	do ..	do ..	15 days.
<b>DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES—NEW-BRUNSWICK BRANCH.</b>							
Agent .....	Geo. W. Smith.....	Nov. 11, 1867...	Lord Monck.....	1200 00	.....	.....	7 years.
Inspector of Lights.....	John Harley.....	do ..	do ..	1200 00	.....	.....	1 year.
Messenger.....	Petr Sheridan.....	do ..	do ..	25 00	.....	.....	4 years.
<i>Light House Keepers.</i>							
Grindstone Island.....	Jas. Clarke.....	Oct. 17, 1859...	Provincial Governme't	400 00	20 00	For fuel.....	9 do
Cape Enrage .....	Jno. Henneberry.....	July 2, 1850.....	do ..	400 00	20 00	do ..	18 do
Quaco .....	Wm. Love.....	Sept. 12, 1868...	Lord Monck.....	400 00	48 00	do ..	3 months.
Fartridge Island.....	Alexander Reid.....	Sept. 30, 1835...	Provincial Governme't	400 00	20 00	do ..	33 years.
St. John Beacon.....	John Coram.....	July 1, 1868...	Lord Monck.....	400 00	20 00	do ..	6 months.
Pt. Lepreau.....	Geo. Thomas.....	Sept. 29, 1865...	Provincial Governme't	400 00	.....	.....	13 years.
Swallow Tail.....	Jonathan Kent.....	July 1, 1860.....	do ..	400 00	.....	.....	8 do
Head Harbor.....	Jno. R. Snell.....	May 5, 1860.....	do ..	400 00	.....	.....	8 do
St. Andrews.....	Geo. A. Pendlebury .....	April 6, 1852...	do ..	200 00	.....	.....	16 do
Gannet Rock.....	Walter B. McLaughlin.....	April 1, 1853...	do ..	696 00	.....	.....	15 do
Do .....	Wm. Ksy.....	April 17, 1853...	do ..	144 00	.....	.....	15 do

Machias Seal Island.....	Jno. Conly.....	Sept. 1, 1855....	do	664 00	.....	.....	.....	13 do	
Do	Eph. Conly, .....	do	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	
Point Eeuminac.....	Wm. Kay .....	April 19, 1853 ..	do	400 00	.....	.....	.....	15 do	
Miscoon Island.....	Geo. McConnell.....	Oct. 31, 1856..	do	500 00	.....	.....	.....	12 do	
Richibucto Head.....	Fabien Richard.....	May 1, 1864....	do	160 00	.....	.....	.....	4 do	
<i>Signal Station and Fog Whistle.</i>									
Signal Station, Partridge Island.....	J. H. C. Grey.....	April 1, 1863 ..	Lord Monck.....	300 00	.....	.....	.....	9 months.	
Steam Fog Whistle, Partridge Island .....	Jas. Wilson.....	Dec. 5, 1857....	Provincial Government	400 00	.....	.....	.....	11 years.	
.....	Wm. Cameron.....	June 13, 1865....	do	240 00	.....	.....	.....	3 do	
<i>Shipping Master's Office,</i>									
.....	St. John, N. B.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Shipping Master, .....	Allan McLean.....	.....	Provincial Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	All Fees.....	
Clerk to do .....	Dani. J. Leavitt.....	1854.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	Salary from Shipping Master.. 2 do	
<i>Buoys and Beacons.</i>									
Commissioner Buoys and Beacons..	W. Whitlock.....	1854....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 per cent. Commission..... 14 do	
<i>St. Andrews.</i>									
Commissioner Buoys and Beacons..	Z. Chipman .....	1854....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	
<i>St. Stephens.</i>									
Commissioner Buoys and Beacons..	Jas. Campbell.....	1861....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	
<i>St. George.</i>									
Commissioner Buoys and Beacons..	Alex. Davidson.....	1868....	Lord Monck.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	
<i>Shediac.</i>									
Commissioner Buoys and Beacons,	J. B. Foster.....	1868.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	
Do	H. B. Smith.....	1858.....	Provincial Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 years.	
Do	Wm. Taylor.....	1853.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 do	
Do	Robt. Young.....	1858.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 do	
Do	John Ferguson.....	.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	
Do	Bathurst.....	.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	
Do	Dalhousie.....	1838.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 do	
Do	Campbeltown	1858....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 do	
<i>Marine Hospital, St. John.</i>									
Secretary and Treasurer to Commissioner.....	Charles Ward.....	1847....	Board of Commissioners	400 00	Salary	.....	.....	Under direction of Commissioner..... 21 do	

MARINE AND FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Marine Hospital St. John's.—</i> Continued.				\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
Hospital Steward, Kent Hospital...	Wiston Barnes.....	1840.....	Board of Commiss'rs	373 00	Saly. & brd.	All duties connected with the Hospital, as directed by Com-missioner.....	
Matron, Kent.....	Mrs. M. Barnes.....	1847...	do	153 00	do	General Superintendent of Sick Wards, &c.....	
Cook, Kent.....	Margaret Economy.....		Hospital Steward.....	48 00	Salary.....	Cooks Department.....	
Male Nurse, Kent.....	Charles A. Barnes.....	1864...	Board of Commiss'rs	388 00	Saly. & brd.	Personal attendant on the sick and disabled seamen.....	
Physician and Surgeon, Kent Hos-pital.....	L. E. Botsford, M.D.....	1857...	do	550 00	Salary.....	Attendance of all cases in Hospital.....	
Physician and Surgeon, Post House, Patz Island.....	G. L. Harding, M.D.....	1848.....	do	100 00	do	Attendance on contagious and infectious cases.....	
Chaplain, Kent.....	Rev. W. Armstrong.....	1853...	do	100 00	do	Hospital Clerical service.....	
General Superintendent.....	Milton Barnes.....	1840.....	do		do	General Superintendent of building, repairs, grounds, &c	
<i>St. Andrews.</i>							
Commissioner Marine Hospital.....	C. E. Hatheway.....	1857.....	Provincial Governme't	80 00			11 years.
Medical Superintendent, also, Gene-ral Manager.....	Samuel Tilley Gore.....	Sep. 29, 1847....	By the then Commis-sioners as Surgeon, but on the 1st of January last past, by the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, as Medical Superin-tendent.....				
Matron and Keeper.....	Mary Ann Day.....	Aug. 20, 1859...	By the former Com-missionery, but sub-sequently by myself as Medical Superin-tendent.....	200 00		In medical charge of the Marine Hospital at St. Andrews, N.B.	22 do
				208 00		A valuable nurse and public servant.....	10 do



MARINE AND FISHERIES DEPARTMENT—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Light-House Keepers.—Continued.</i>				\$ cts.	\$ cts.		2 years.
Cape St. Mary's.....	Maturin Robichan.....	1868...	Minister of Marine and Fisheries.....	500 00		M. P. P. for 12 years.....	2
Carribou Island.....	Alexander Munro.....	1868...	do.....	400 00		.....	2
Chester.....	Edward Young.....	1867.....	Board of Works.....	400 00		.....	3
Cross Island.....	Jacob Smith.....	1839.....	do.....	460 00		Jacob Smith died Aug. 1869.....	30
Devil's Island.....	Benjamin Fulker.....	1860.....	do.....	380 00		.....	32
Egg Island.....	William Condon.....	1866.....	do.....	500 00		13 years in Revenue Service.....	19
Fish Island.....	Joseph White.....	1864.....	do.....	280 00		.....	5
Flint Island.....	George Cann.....	1856.....	do.....	400 00		.....	13
Fort Point.....	S. T. N. Sellon.....	1850.....	Board of Works.....	240 00		.....	19
Green Point.....	Patrick Duann.....	1865.....	do.....	500 00		.....	4
Gull Rock.....	Samuel Hayden.....	1854.....	do.....	406 00		.....	13
Guysboro'.....	Godfrey S. Peart.....	1853.....	do.....	220 00		.....	16
Horton Bluff.....	M. Rathburn.....	1866.....	do.....	232 00		.....	3
Iron Bound.....	Enos Wolf.....	1864.....	do.....	360 00		.....	5
Little Hope.....	Charles Firth.....	1865.....	do.....	500 00		.....	4
Liverpool.....	Thomas Eaton.....	1865.....	do.....	460 00		.....	6
Louisbourg.....	L. Kavanagh.....	1842.....	do.....	460 00		.....	27
Low Point.....	John G. Peters.....	1865.....	do.....	460 00		.....	4
Lunenburg.....	John A. Ernest.....	1864.....	do.....	240 00		.....	5
Margaretville.....	William Early.....	1860.....	do.....	230 00		.....	9
Margaree.....	N. C. McKeen.....	1854.....	do.....	400 00		.....	15
Meagher's Beach.....	David George.....	1846.....	do.....	400 00		.....	23
Moser's Island.....	Henry Moser.....	1868.....	Minister of Marine and Fisheries.....	450 00		.....	2
North Canoe.....	George McKay.....	1842.....	Board of Works.....	460 00		.....	27
Parrsboro'.....	Wm. Armstrong.....	1864.....	do.....	340 00		.....	4
Peggy's Point.....	Edward Horn.....	1868.....	Minister of Marine and Fisheries.....	350 00		24 years in Government vessels.....	26
Pictou.....	Angus McDonald.....	1865.....	do.....	460 00		.....	4
Pictou Island.....	Andrew Hogg.....	1863.....	Board of Works.....	460 00		.....	6
Pomket Island.....	John E. Atwater.....	1868.....	Minister of Marine and Fisheries.....	350 00		.....	2
Pert Hood.....	Thomas Power.....	1853.....	Board of Works.....	280 00		.....	16
Port Medway.....	Elson Perry.....	1853.....	do.....	260 00		.....	16

Fort Williams.....	James M. Dunn.....	1859.....	do.....	260 00	.....	.....	10 do
Pubnico.....	Maturin Amoro.....	1855.....	do.....	240 00	.....	.....	16 do
Sambro.....	William Gilkie.....	1856.....	do.....	400 00	.....	.....	13 do
Sand Point.....	Joseph Mardell.....	.....	do.....	460 00	.....	.....	8 do
Scatarie.....	John McLean.....	1861.....	do.....	820 00	.....	.....	8 years.
Seal Island.....	Thorndick C. Crowell.....	1861.....	Board of Works.....	560 00	.....	.....	9 do
Shelburne.....	Charles Stalker.....	1860.....	do.....	480 00	.....	.....	6 do
Spencer's Point.....	William Spencer.....	1863.....	do.....	50 00	.....	.....	9 years a boatman on St. Paul's
St. Paul's N. E.....	Lauchlin McDougall.....	1858.....	do.....	420 00	.....	.....	Island.....
St. Paul's S. W.....	Norman Campbell.....	1849.....	do.....	420 00	.....	.....	20 do
Westport.....	John D. Southern.....	1851.....	do.....	300 00	.....	.....	18 do
White Head.....	James Dillon.....	1867.....	do.....	400 00	.....	.....	7 do
Yarmouth.....	C. J. T. Fox.....	1840.....	do.....	480 00	.....	.....	4 years Seizing Officer.....
<i>Fog Trumpets.</i>							
Cranberry Island.....	James Hanlon.....	1864.....	do.....	350 00	.....	.....	14 years Light-house Keeper ..
Sambro Island.....	Joseph Gilkie.....	1868.....	do.....	350 00	.....	.....	1 do
Yarmouth (Cape Forchu).....	C. J. T. Fox.....	1868.....	Minister of Marine and Fisheries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Sable Island Humane Establishment.</i>							
Superintendent.....	Philip S. Dodd.....	1855.....	Board of Works.....	572 00	.....	.....	14 do
Outpost Keeper.....	Josiah Kelly.....	1865.....	do.....	144 00	.....	.....	4 do
Do.....	James Hawkins.....	1865.....	do.....	144 00	.....	.....	3 do
Do.....	Duncan McDonald.....	1867.....	do.....	144 00	.....	.....	2 do
Boatmen.....	John Merson.....	1866.....	do.....	144 00	.....	.....	3 do
Do.....	Stephen White.....	1862.....	do.....	144 00	.....	.....	7 do
Do.....	John Sellers.....	1864.....	do.....	144 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	William Bowes.....	1866.....	do.....	144 00	.....	.....	5 do
Teamster.....	D. McDonald.....	1869.....	do.....	144 00	.....	.....	3 do
Do.....	Neil McInnes.....	1869.....	do.....	144 00	.....	.....	.....
Assistant.....	John D. Young.....	1867.....	do.....	144 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	John Edwards.....	1865.....	do.....	144 00	.....	.....	2 do
Do.....	Wm. Merson.....	1866.....	do.....	144 00	.....	.....	4 do
Do.....	Gaëpar Leslie.....	1866.....	do.....	144 00	.....	.....	3 do
Cattle Keeper.....	James Furber.....	1866.....	do.....	144 00	.....	.....	3 do
Cook.....	Charles Collins.....	1867.....	do.....	144 00	.....	.....	2 do
<i>Seal Island Humane Establishment.</i>							
Boatman, Seal Island.....	Thorndick C. Crowell.....	.....	do.....	120 00	.....	.....	.....
Boatman Mud Island.....	.....	.....	do.....	80 00	.....	.....	.....
<i>St. Paul's Island Humane Establishment.</i>							
Superintendent.....	D. J. McNiel.....	.....	do.....	800 00	.....	.....	.....

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FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>St. Paul's Island, Humane Establishment.—Continued.</i>				\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
Boatmen.....	Michael Rundle.....	.....	Board of Works.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Michael Doyle.....	.....	do.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	John Dufany.....	.....	do.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Allan McNeil.....	.....	do.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....
<i>Steamer "Druid."</i>							
Commander.....	Peter A. Scott, R. N.....	1869..	Sir John Young.....	1200 00	.....	.....	.....
1st Officer.....	J. B. O'Brien.....	1869..	do.....	50 00	per month	.....	.....
2nd Officer.....	James Courtney.....	1869..	do.....	40 00	do	.....	.....
Engineer.....	Archibald Warner.....	1868..	do.....	50 00	do	.....	.....
Assistant Engineer.....	William Barry.....	1868..	do.....	40 00	do	.....	.....
Carpenter.....	John Jodry.....	1868..	do.....	40 00	do	.....	.....
2 Greasers at \$26 each, 6 Firemen at \$25 each, 3 Trimmers at \$22 each, Steward \$26, Assistant Steward \$16, Cook \$26, Assistant Cook \$12, 8 Seamen \$20 each..				508 00	.....	.....	.....
<i>Steamboat Inspection.</i>							
Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection.....	Saml. Risley.....	July —, 1857..	Provincial Govt.....	1200 00	.....	The Civil Service Commission have recommended that Mr. Risley's salary be raised to \$1600 per annum.....	13 years.
Inspector of Steamboats.....	Joseph Taylor.....	May —, 1869..	Dominion Govt.....	800 00	.....	.....	8 months.
Do.....	Thos. Fessenden.....	Feby. —, 1861..	Provincial Govt.....	800 00	.....	.....	9 years.
Do.....	Joseph Samson.....	Jan'y. —, 1867..	do.....	800 00	.....	.....	2 do
Do.....	Xavier Bafort.....	Feby. —, 1860..	do.....	800 00	.....	.....	10 do
Do.....	Wm. M. Smith.....	June —, 1868..	Dominion Govt.....	1000 00	.....	Mr. Smith was 14 years Inspector of Steamboats for the Province of New Brunswick..	15 yrs & 6 mo

Quebec Observatory.	Director of the Observatory, Quebec	Sept. 28, 1830...	Admiralty	£354 00	.....	38 do
	Thos. Healey	Feb. 15, 1853..	E. D. Ashe	£120 00	.....	43 do
	John McGowan	.....	.....	\$3 50	per month.	.....
	Zerdinand Reynard	.....	.....	\$3 50	do	.....
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.						
	Fishery Warden	July 1, 1868...	Gov.-Gen. in Council.	20 00	.....	6 months.
	Do	do	do	20 00	.....	do
	Fishery Overseer	do	do	50 00	.....	2 years.
	Do	do	do	100 00	.....	2 yr & 6 mo.
	Do	do	do	75 00	.....	do
	Do	do	do	50 00	.....	do
	Do	do	do	50 00	.....	do
	Do	do	do	75 00	.....	do
	Do	do	do	50 00	.....	do
	Do	do	do	200 00	.....	3 yr & 9 mo.
	Do	do	do	500 00	In charge of fish-breeding establishment at Newcastle, Ontario.	7 months.
	Do	do	do	200 00	.....	4 years.
	Do	do	do	100 00	.....	6 months.
	Do	do	do	100 00	.....	5 yr & 2 mo.
	Do	do	do	200 00	.....	11 months.
	Do	do	do	100 00	.....	2 yr & 8 mo.
	Do	do	do	100 00	.....	2 yr & 6 mo.
	Do	do	do	50 00	.....	8 months.
	Do	do	do	50 00	.....	4 yr & 10 mo.
	Do	do	do	100 00	.....	6 months.
	Do	do	do	100 00	No Salary	3 years.
	Do	do	do	.....	.....	6 months.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.						
	Fishery Overseer	July 1, 1868...	Gov.-Gen. in Council.	150 00	.....	7 yr & 7 mo.
	Do	do	do	50 00	.....	do
	Fishery Warden	do	do	50 00	.....	6 months.
	Do	do	do	100 00	.....	do
	Fishery Overseer	do	do	40 00	.....	4 yr & 3 mo.
	Do	do	do	100 00	.....	3 yr & 10 mo.
	Do	do	do	100 00	.....	2 yr & 6 mo.
	Do	do	do	50 00	.....	3 yr & 10 mo.
	Do	do	do	50 00	.....	2 yr & 6 mo.
	Do	do	do	50 00	.....	6 months.
	Fishery Warden	do	do	50 00	.....	do
	Fishery Overseer	do	do	50 00	.....	do
	Do	do	do	50 00	.....	do



FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.—Concluded.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<b>PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Cont'd.</b>							
Fishery Overseer.	A. Blais.	July 1, 1867	Gov.-Gen. in Council.	\$ cts. 200 00	\$ cts.		9 yr & 7 mo.
Do	Jos. J. Létourneau.	do	do	50 00			6 months.
Do	Jos. Eden.	do	do	50 00			3 yr & 6 mo.
Do	Jas. M. Remon.	do	do	50 00			8 yr & 8 mo.
Do	W. Phelan.	do	do	50 00			do
Do	R. W. H. Dimock	do	do	50 00			do
Do	F. Cook.	do	do	50 00			do
Do	Alex. Fraser.	do	do	50 00			8 years.
Do	Jno. Mowat.	do	do	50 00			2 yr & 6 mo.
<b>PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>							
Fishery Overseer.	E. Ferguson.	July 1, 1868	Gov.-Gen. in Council.	100 00			1 yr & 7 mo.
Do	James Hickson	do	do	156 00			3 yr & 3 mo.
Do	Juste Haché.	do	do	100 00			6 months.
Fishery Warden	John L. Veno.	do	do	30 00			do
Fishery Overseer.	Justinian Savoy	do	do	30 00			do
Do	Thomas Savoy	do	do	30 00			do
Do	Alex. Murray	do	do	30 00			3 yr & 3 mo.
Do	Andrew Grant.	do	do	100 00			2 yr & 7 mo.
Do	Amos Petley	do	do	100 00			do
Do	Christopher Parker.	do	do	160 00			2 yr & 6 mo.
Do	John Hogan.	do	do	160 00			6 months.
Do	Aaron Hovey	do	do	30 00			3 yr & 3 mo.
Do	John Jardine	do	do	30 00			do
Fishery Overseer.	Kenneth Cameron.	do	do	100 00			1 yr & 7 mo.
Do	Hugh Miller.	do	do	30 00			6 months.
Fishery Warden	Henry Vye.	do	do	30 00			do
Do	William Howe.	do	do	30 00			3 yr & 3 mo.
Do	Patrick Bergin	do	do	30 00			6 months.
Do	George Smith.	do	do	30 00			do
Fishery Overseer	W. B. Deacon	do	do	60 00			3 yr & 3 mo.
Fishery Warden	John Wright	do	do	60 00			6 months.
Fishery Overseer	John Alcorn.	do	do	30 00			do
Do	Reuben Hoben.	do	do	100 00			do
Do	Hugh Harrison.	do	do	100 00			2 yr & 7 mo.
Do	F. W. Bullen.	do	do	30 00			6 months.

Do	John Giberson.....	do	30 00	6 months.
Fishery Warden	Thomas Smith.....	do	30 00	do
Do	John Carson.....	do	30 00	do
Fishery Overseer	David Somers.....	do	30 00	3 yr & 8 mo.
Fishery Warden	David Whitney.....	do	30 00	do
Do	Deanis Hogan.....	do	30 00	6 months.
Do	Thos. McKenzie.....	do	100 00	do
Fishery Overseer	John Williston.....	do	30 00	3 yr & 3 mo.
Fishery Warden	Robert Brimmer.....	do	30 00	6 months.
Fishery Overseer	B. L. Cunningham.....	do	100 00	4 yr & 11 mo.
Do	John W. Fountain.....	do	30 00	6 months.
Fishery Warden	Patrick Curran.....	do	100 00	4 yr & 11 mo.
Fishery Overseer	Lorenzo Drake.....	do	240 00	6 months.
Do	W. B. McLoughlin.....	do	800 00	do
Fishery Officer, Nova Scotia.....	W. H. Rogers.....	do	1400 00	1 yr & 6 mo.
Inspector of Fisheries for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.....	W. H. Venning.....	do		

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE - PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

COURTS OF JUSTICE, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.				
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.				
Court of Queen's Bench.				
Chief Justice.....	Hon. J. F. J. Daval..... (Residing in Quebec.)	March 5, 1864...	5000 00	Appointed Puisné Judge of Superior Court, December 24, 1849, and Puisné Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, January 27, 1855..... 19 years.
Puisné Judge .....	Hon. Thos. C. Aylwin..... (Residing in Montreal.)	Dec. 24, 1849...	4000 00	Appointed Interpreter, Court of King's Bench, December 11, 1830, Solicitor General, Canada East, in 1842, and subsequently on the 11th March, 1843, and Judge of the Superior Court, April 26, 1848..... 22 do
Do .....	Hon. René B. Caron..... (Residing in Quebec.)	Jan. 27, 1855...	4000 00	Appointed Speaker of Legislative Council, 8th November, 1843, and subsequently on 11th March, 1843, Member of the Executive Council on 28th October, 1851, Puisné Judge of the Superior Court, August 15, 1853, and Commissioner of the Codification of Laws, February 4, 1859.... 25 do

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Court of Queen's Bench.—Cont'd.</i>				\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
Puisné Judge.....	Hon. L. T. Drummond, (Residing in Montreal.)	March 4, 1864...	Lord Monck.....	4000 00		Appointed Solicitor General, Canada East, June 7, 1848; Attorney General for Lower Canada, October 23, 1851, and subsequently August 2, 1853; Commissioner of Public Works, 28th May, 1863, and Puisné Judge of Court of Queen's Bench, 4th March, 1864.....	15 years.
Do .....	Hon. W. Badgley..... (Residing in Montreal.)	Aug. 19, 1866...	Lord Monck.....	4000 00		Appointed Attorney General, Canada East, April 23, 1846, and Puisné Judge of Superior Court, January 27, 1855. Appointed Puisné Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, August 19, 1866, vice Honorable Justice Meredith, appointed Chief Justice, Lower Canada, vice Bowen, deceased.....	16 do
Do .....	Hon. Chas. Mondelet..... (Residing in Montreal.)	May 30, 1859...	Sir E. W. Head.....	4000 00		Appointed Puisné Judge of the Superior Court, December 24, 1849.....	19 do
Do .....	Hon. Samuel C. Monk.....	Aug. 25, 1868...	Lord Monck.....	4000 00		Hon. Justice Monk acted as Assistant Judge of the Superior Court since June 4, 1859. Appointed Puisné Judge of Superior Court from August 17, 1866.....	10 do
<i>Superior Court.</i>							
Chief Justice.....	Hon. W. C. Meredith.....	Aug. 19, 1866...	Lord Monck.....	5000 00		Appointed Puisné Judge of Superior Court, December 26, 1849. Puisné Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, on the 12th of March, 1859, and	

Paisné Judge	Hon. Andrew Stuart	June 6, 1860	Sir E. W. Head	4000 00	19 d	Chief Justice of Superior Court, L. C., August 17, 1860, vice Hon. Chief Justice Bowen, deceased.
Do	Hon. J. T. Taschereau	Aug. 5, 1865	Lord Monck	4000 00	9 d	Appointed Assistant Judge of Superior Court, February 10, 1859.
Do	Hon. Ed. Short	Nov. 12, 1852	Earl of Elgin	4000 00	9 d	Vice Hon. A. N. Morin, deceased. Previously appointed as Assistant Judge, November 2, 1858, and subsequently June 6, 1860.
Do	Hon. A. J. Berthelot	Nov. 30, 1860	Sir W. F. Williams, ad.	4000 00	17 yrs & 2 mo	Appointed President of General Sessions of the Peace, District of St. Francis, Nov. 19, 1851.
Do	Hon. James Smith	Dec. 24, 1849	Earl of Elgin	4000 00	10 years.	Appointed Assistant Judge of Superior Court, September 12, 1858, and subsequently on 10th February, 1859, to act as such during the time Hon. C. Day would be occupied as one of the Codificators of the Laws of Lower Canada. On the 9th April, 1858, he was appointed one of the Harbour Commissioners for the City of Montreal.
Do	Hon. F. O. Gauthier	Nov. 14, 1860	Sir W. F. Williams	3200 00	22 d	Appointed Attorney General, L. Canada, Sept. 2, 1844, and Judge Court of Queen's Bench Montreal, April 23, 1847.
Judge	Hon. L. V. Sicotte	Sept. 5, 1863	Lord Monck	3200 00	12 d	Hon. Judge Sicotte was appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands, August 17, 1853, and subsequently November 25, 1857; Commissioner of Public Works, August 6, 1858, and Attorney General for Lower Canada, May 24, 1862.
Do	Hon. Ant. Polette	April 21, 1860	Sir E. Head	3200 00	15 yrs & 4 mo	Hon. Judge Loranger was appointed Provincial Secretary Nov. 26, 1857.
Do	Hon. T. J. J. Loranger	Feb. 28, 1863	Lord Monck	3200 00	8 yrs & 9 mo	Appointed Clerk of Dist. Court, Dec. 21, 1841, and Clerk of the Crown of the Ottawa District, June 21, 1852.
Do	Hon. Aimé Lafontaine	April 4, 1859	do	3200 00	5 yrs & 10 mo	

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Concluded.*

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Superior Court.—Continued.</i>							
Judge	Hon. S. G. Johnson	July 22, 1865	Lord Monck	\$ 3200 00		Hon. Judge Roy is resident of the District.	19 do
Do	Hon. David Roy	Nov. 25, 1857	Sir E. Head	2800 00		Hon. Judge Thompson was appointed Judge of the Provisional Court, April 28, 1857.	41 do
Do	Hon. John Thompson	May 14, 1859	do	2800 00		First appointed Clerk of the Bankrupt Court, County of Gaspé, November 29, 1847, and subsequently Joint Prothonotary with John Wilkie, January 29, 1856.	21 do
Do	Hon. P. Winter	March 29, 1858	do	2800 00		Appointed Inspector and Superintendent of Police, June 5, 1852. Subsequently Judge of Quarter Sessions and Police Magistrate.	16 do
Do	Hon. John Maguire	Aug. 27, 1868	Lord Monck	2400 00			4 months.
Do	Hon. R. McKay	Aug. 27, 1868	do	4000 00			do
Do	Hon. F. W. Torrance	do	do	4000 00			do
Do	Hon. J. N. Bossé	Jan. 22, 1868	do	3200 00		Mr. Beaudry was one of the Lower Canada Law Codificat,	1 year.
Do	Hon. Joseph U. Beaudry	Dec. 12, 1850	Earl of Elgin	4000 00		was first appointed Secretary to the law Codificators, Feb. 10, 1859, and Commissioner of the Codification on the 17th of August, 1865, vice Morin, deceased.	18 do
<i>Vice Admiralty Court.</i>							
Judge	Hon. Henry Black	Sept. 21, 1836 and Oct. 27, 1838	Imperial Commission	2000 00			32 do
Registrar	Charles Drolet	Aug. 14, 1850	Earl of Elgin	698 66		\$32 allowed for stationery	20 do
Marshal	John B. Parkin	do	do	334 00		Appointed Clerk Bankrupt Court, July 11, 1846.	22 do

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

COURTS OF JUSTICE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.	Hon. W. H. Draper, C.B. " P. M. Vankoughnet, D. C. L. " W. B. Richards. " J. G. Spragg. " J. H. Hagarty, D. C. L. " Jos. C. Morrison " A. Wilson " John Wilson " O. Mowat.	Hon. W. H. Draper, C.B., July 22, 1863...	Lord Monck.....	5000 00	The Court of Error and Appeal is presided over by the Judges of the Courts of Queen's Bench, Chancery and Common Pleas.
COURT OF ERROR AND APPEAL.					
Judges.....					
COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.					
Chief Justice.....					Chief Justice Draper was called to the Legislative Council, April 10, 1843; became a member of the Executive Council, December 12, 1843; was appointed Attorney General of Upper Canada, September 2, 1844, and Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, February 5, 1856. 25 years.
Puisné Judge.....			do .....	4000 00	Judge Hagarty was first appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, February 5, 1856. 11 yrs & 6 mo
Do .....			do .....	4000 00	Judge Morrison was first appointed Solicitor General of U. C., June 22, 1853; Receiver Genl, March 24, 1856; Registrar of the City of Toronto, Dec. 28, '58, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, March 19, 1862. 14 yrs & 6 mo
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.					
Chief Justice.....			do .....	5000 00	Judge Richards was previously appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, June 22, 1853. 15 yrs & 6 mo

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Cont'd.							
Judge.....	Hon. A. Wilson.....	Aug. 27, 1863...	Lord Monck.....	\$ cts. 4000 00	\$ cts. .....	Judge A. Wilson was appointed Solicitor General for Upper Canada, May 25, 1862, and subsequently Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, May 11, 1863.....	6 yrs & 6 mo 5 yrs & 6 mo
Do .....	Hon. John Wilson.....	July 22, 1863...	do .....	4000 00	.....	.....	.....
COURT OF CHANCERY.							
Charcellor of Upper Canada.....	Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet, D. C. L.....	March 19, 1862...	do .....	5000 00	.....	The Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet was appointed President of the Executive Council, May 24, 1856; elected member of the Legislative Council, Nov. 4, 1856, and appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands, August 6, 1858.....	12 years.
Vice-Chancellor .....	Hon. J. G. Spragg.....	Dec. 27, 1850....	Earl of Elgin.....	4000 00	.....	The Hon. J. G. Spragg was appointed the first Master of the Court of Chancery at the institution of the Court in 1837; in addition to which, on the retirement of Mr. Hepburne, the first Registrar of the Court, he was appointed Registrar, and held both offices until Sept., 1849, when he gave up the Registrarship, but retained the office of Master until he was appointed a Vice-Chancellor of the Court.....	31 years.
Do .....	Hon. O. Mowat.....	Nov. 14, 1864....	Lord Monck.....	4000 00	.....	Hon. Mr. Mowat was appointed Provincial Secretary of the	.....

County	Judge	Appointed	Term	Salary	Remarks
COUNTY JUDGES AND JUDGES OF THE SUREGATE COURT.	Judge of the Provisional Judicial District of Algoma.....	Hon. John Prince.....	Sep. 29, 1860.....	2000 00	Brown-Dorion Government, Aug. 2, 1858, and Postmaster General, June 30, 1864, which last office he held until the death of Vice-Chancellor Esten, to whom he succeeded. 10 do
	Brant.....	Stephen J. Jones.....	Jan. 21, 1853.....	2600 00	Was appointed a Queen's Counsel in Upper Canada in 1841, by Lord Sydenham. Hon. J. Prince has also been member of the Legislature for 22 years. Besides the Judgeship of the Provisional Judicial District of Algoma, he is a Master and Deputy Registrar in Chancery..... 30 do
	Carleton.....	Christopher Armstrong.....	Jan. 20, 1842.....	2600 00	..... 16 do
	Elgin.....	D. John Hughes.....	Sep. 30, 1853.....	2600 00	..... 28 do
	Essex.....	G. W. Leggatt.....	April 27, 1860.....	2000 00	..... 16 do
	Frontenac.....	W. G. Draper, M. A.....	April 19, 1864.....	1800 00	Judge Leggatt had previously served as Deputy Judge..... 12 do
	Grey.....	Henry Macpherson.....	Jan. 9, 1865.....	1800 00	Allowed \$200 for travelling expenses. Judge Draper was previously appointed Registrar for the City of Kingston, on 26th December, 1861..... 7 do
	Haldimand.....	John G. Stevenson.....	Jan. 22, 1855.....	1800 00	..... 4 do
	Huron and Bruce.....	Thos. Miller.....	Nov. 28, 1867.....	2000 00	..... 13 do
	Hastings.....	Geo. Sherwood.....	Aug. 26, 1865.....	2800 00	Previously appointed Clerk of the Peace on 27th Dec., 1850, which office he held till his last appointment in 1855..... 13 do
Kent.....	W. B. Wells.....	Dec. 31, 1850.....	2400 00	..... 15 do	
Lambton.....	Chs Robinson.....	March 17, 1856.....	2000 00	Was Official Principal of the Court of Probate of Upper Canada, from 1845 to 1856, when "The Surrogate Courts Act" passed..... 18 do	
Lanark.....	J. Glass Malloch.....	Aug. 3, 1843.....	2400 00	..... 16 do	
					..... 27 do



ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever								
COUNTY JUDGES AND JUDGES OF THE SUBROGATE COURT.—Cont'd.	Leeds and Grenville.....	Jan. 20, 1842...	Sir Chas. Bagot.....	\$ cts. 2800 00	.....	\$200 for travelling expenses. Judge Malloch was first appointed Registrar of the Surrogate Court for the then District of Johnstown, on the 17th August, 1820.....	48 years.								
Lennox and Addington.....	J. J. Burrows.....	Oct. 22, 1845...	Lord Metcalfe.....	2000 00	.....	.....	11 do								
								Lincoln.....	J. W. Lawder.....	Jan. 6, 1860...	Sir E. W. Head.....	2400 00	.....	Judge Lawder was previously appointed Clerk of the Peace in April, '57, and also County Crown Attorney on the 10th April, 1858.....	11 yrs & 9 mo 26 years.
Middlesex.....	J. E. Small.....	Oct. 22, 1849...	Earl of Elgin.....	2800 00	.....	.....	.....								
								Norfolk.....	W. M. Wilson.....	May 5, 1863...	Lord Monck.....	2000 00	.....	.....	
								Northumberland and Durham.....	G. M. Boswell.....	May 30, 1845...	do	.....	.....	.....	.....
									As Judge Sur. Court	April 4, 1855...	Sir E. W. Head.....	2300 00	.....	Judge Boswell was previously appointed Queen's Counsel in 1842, and Commissioner of Bankrupts in 1844.....	27 do
Ontario.....	Z. Barnham.....	Jan. 1, 1854...	Gen. Rowan, Adm.....	2800 00	.....	.....	.....								
								Oxford.....	D. S. Macqueen.....	May 26, 1845...	Lord Metcalfe.....	2800 00	.....	.....	
								Perth.....	D. H. Lizars.....	Aug. 10, 1864...	Lord Monck.....	2000 00	.....	\$200 for travelling expenses. Judge Lizars was previously appointed County Crown Attorney on 5th March, 1858.....	10 yrs & 10 m
Peterborough.....	R. M. Boucher.....	April 7, 1858...	Sir E. Head.....	2400 00	.....	Salary includes \$200 for travelling expenses.....	15 years.								
Prescott and Russell.....	James Daniell.....	Jan. 5, 1863...	Lord Monck.....	2200 00	.....	.....	.....								
								Prince Edward.....	L. L. Fairfield.....	April 20, 1847...	Earl of Elgin.....	.....	Judge Fairfield was app'd Clerk of the Peace for the County of Prince Edward, in the year 1834, which office he held till his last appointment as Judge in 1847.	35 do	
Prince Edward.....	L. L. Fairfield.....	Oct. 16, 1847...	do	2000 00	.....	.....	.....								
		March 6, 1858...	Sir E. Head.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								

Renfrew.....	John Descon.....	Aug. 27, 1866...	Lord Monok.....	2000 00	\$200 for travelling expenses....	2 yrs & 4 mo	
Simcoe.....	J. R. Gowen.....	Jan. 16, 1843...	Sir Chas. Bagot.....	2800 00	\$200 for travelling expenses....	35 years.	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengary...	G. S. Jarvis.....	Jan. 6, 1842...	Sir R. D. Jackson, Ad.	2800 00	Judge Jarvis was first appointed Judge of the Ottawa District Court, Dec. 21, 1825, and Judge of Johnston District Court, June 30, 1837.....	44 do 7 do	
Victoria.....	James Smith.....	Jan. 24, 1863...	Lord Monok.....	2000 00	\$200 for travelling expenses....	17 do	
Waterloo.....	W. Miller.....	Jan. —, 1853...	Earl of Elgin.....	2000 00	\$200 for travelling expenses....	13 do	
Welland.....	H. W. Price.....	May —, 1856...	Sir E. Head.....	2800 00	\$200 do	15 do	
Wellington.....	Arch. Macdonald.....	Sept. —, 1854...	do.....	2800 00	\$200 do	15 do	
Wentworth.....	A. Logie.....	Oct. 16, 1854...	do.....	2000 00	\$200 do	19 do	
York.....	J. Boyd, Junior Judge...	Dec. 14, 1859...	do.....	2000 00			
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.							
Judge of the Sessions of the Peace, C. J. Coursol.....							
<i>Frontier and other Police.</i>							
Police Magistrate.....							
(Western Frontier.)							
Sessions of the Peace and Police Court.							
Judge of the Sessions of the Peace, and Police Magistrate.....							
(Eastern Frontier.)							
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.							
Chief Justice.....	W. J. Ritchie.....			4000 00	Mr. Bréhan is Police Magistrate for Districts of Montreal, Iberville, Beaufort, Bedford, St. Hyacinthe and St. Francis.....	20 years.	
Judge of Equity.....	N. Parker.....			4000 00			
Police Judge.....	L. A. Wilnot.....			3200 00			
Do.....	J. W. Weldon.....			3200 00			
Do.....	J. C. Allan.....			3206 69			
Do.....	Chas. Fisher.....			2400 00			
County Court Judge.....	C. Waters.....			2000 00			
Do.....	J. G. Stevens.....			2000 00			
Do.....	J. W. Chandler.....			2000 00			
Do.....	J. Stedman.....			2000 00			
Do.....	E. Whitton.....			2600 00			

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—Concluded.—SECRETARY OF STATE—INDIAN BRANCH.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as Public Officer in any capacity whatever
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.							
Chief Justice.....	Hon. W. Young.....	.....	.....	N. Scotia Currency. \$ cts.	\$ cts.	.....	.....
Judge in Equity.....	J. W. Johnstone.....	.....	.....	4109 59	.....	.....	.....
Judge Superior Court.....	W. B. Bliss.....	.....	.....	4109 59	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	L. M. Wilkins.....	.....	.....	3339 03	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	W. F. Des Barres.....	.....	.....	3287 67	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	E. M. Dodd.....	.....	.....	3287 67	.....	.....	.....

SECRETARY OF STATE—INDIAN BRANCH.

<i>Outposts and Stations, Western Superintendency.</i>							
Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.....	Robt. McKenzie.....	Feb. 10, 1865...	Supt. General.....	1000 00	.....	In place of Froome Talfour, retired.....	3 years.
Missionary to Chippawas and Munces of the Thames.....	Rev. H. P. Chase.....	Jan. 1, 1865...	do.....	400 00	.....	In place of Rev. P. Flood, retired.....	3 do
Missionary to Chippawas of Walpole Island.....	Rev. A. Jamieson.....	June 5, 1845...	Earl Cathcart.....	400 00	.....	.....	24 do
School Teacher to Moravians of Thames.....	Alfred A. Jones.....	Jan. 1, 1865...	Nominat'd by the Band and appointed by the department.....	.....	.....	.....	3 do
Councillor.....	John Natawash.....	.....	do.....	250 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Thos. Buckwheat.....	.....	do.....	20 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Joshua Greenbird.....	.....	do.....	20 00	.....	.....	.....
School Teacher to Wyandotts of Anderson.....	J. H. Crowley.....	Jan. 1, 1867...	do.....	250 00	.....	In place of J. Judd, retired.....	1 year.
Medical Attendant to Wyandotts of Anderson.....	Dr. W. Lambert.....	Oct. 1, 1862..	do.....	80 00	.....	.....	7 do



SECRETARY OF STATE—INDIAN BRANCH.—Concluded.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Grand River Superintendency.</i>							
Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner	Jasper T. Gilkison	May 1, 1862	Supt. General	1400 00		Receives fees on consignment of Lands, and percentage on Timber receipts. Stationed at Brantford.	6 yrs & 2 mo
Clerk	Henry Andrews	Jan. 1, 1855	Sir E. W. Head	800 00		Stationed at Brantford.	13 yrs & 5 mo
Medical Attendant to Six Nations of Grand River	R. H. Des, M. D.			1500 00			
Do	Wm. McCargo, M.D.			700 00			
Interpreter to Six Nations of Grand River	Geo. H. M. Johnson			400 00			
Forest Warden to Six Nations of Grand River	James McLean			200 00			
Chief and Agent to Mississaugas of the Credit	David Sawyer			200 00			
Interpreter	George King			50 00			
Medical Attendant	Thos. Pyne, M. D.			200 00			
School Teacher	Elijah McDougall	Jan. 1, 1866		250 00			
Messenger	James Cheekhoe			50 00			
<i>Northern Superintendency.</i>							
Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner	Charles T. Dupont	Sept. 4, 1863	Supt. General	1200 00		Salary raised to \$1200. August 20th, '66. Resident at Manitowaning on Manitoulin Island	4 yrs & 9 mo
Clerk and Interpreter	McGregor Ironside	Aug. 5, 1863	do	730 00		Resident Manitowaning, Manitoulin Island.	4 do
Surgeon, Manitoulin Island	Thos. Simpson, M. D.	Nov. 21, 1866	do	1000 00		In place of Dr. Layton, deceased, resident Manitowaning.	18 do
School Teacher	Rev. Joseph Jenessaux	Oct. 25, 1850	Earl of Elgin	243 36		Resident at Manitowaning.	
Do	Rev. Jaber W. Sims			100 00		do	
Do	M. Burkitt			100 00		do Little Current.	

* Roman Catholic Missionary, Lettette	Rev. F. Boucher	1844	Lord Metcalfe	225 96	Paid from Parliamentary Grant	25 do
* Roman Catholic Missionary, St. Regis	Rev. F. X. Marcoux	1832	Lord Aylmer	203 33	do	37 do
* Roman Catholic Missionary, St. Francis	Rev. J. Munnalt	1847	Earl of Elgin	225 96	do	22 do
School Teacher at St. Regis	Mrs. M. J. Powell	March 11, 1865	Supt. General	200 00		3 yrs & 9 mo
School Teacher	Miss Emmeline Thomson			100 00		
Do	Miss Emma Jeffrey			100 00		
Interpreter	Rev. Allan Salt					
Do	Cephas Kabbege			20 37		
Do	Rev. Allan Salt			6 25		
Do	Peter York			18 75		
School Teacher	David Craddock			42 03		
Chief	Wm. McGregor			82 87		
Councillor	Thomas Maraden			12 00		
Secretary	John Sunday			48 00		
Councillor and Interpreter	W. P. Fisher			15 00		
School Teacher	Joseph Waucuach			200 00		
Interpreter	John Henry			100 00		
School Teacher	A. A. Jones			300 00		
Chief	Philip Jacob			100 00		
Caretaker	David Hill			20 00		
School Teacher	J. Alex. Wood			114 50		
Do	Francis Wilson			250 00		
Warden	James McLean			100 00		
Visiting Superintendent Commissioner	Wm. Plummer			1200 00		
School Teacher	J. B. Morrison			75 00		
Do	Campbell Blackburn			150 00		
Do	Thomas White			150 00		
New Brunswick	Rev. C. McDevitt			200 00		

\* In addition to these reverend gentlemen, there are some other Roman Catholic Missionaries among other Bands and Tribes in Lower Canada, who receive compensation from the Indian Department out of annual grants, payment of which compensation takes place through the hands of the Very Rev. Vicar-General Caseau.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
<b>KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.</b>							
<i>Permanent Officers.</i>							
Warden	D. E. Macdonell	Nov. 1848	Earl of Elgin	2600 00			29 years.
Clerk	D. Mcintosh	April 1858	Sir E. Head	1000 00			17 do
Deputy Warden	John Flanagan	Jan. 1866	Lord Monck	1400 00			3 do
Surgeon	J. R. Dickson	June 1862	do	1200 00			6 do
Protestant Chaplain	Rev. H. Mulkins	Oct. 1850	Earl of Elgin	1200 00			18 do
Catholic do	Right Rev. Bishop Horan		Lord Monck	1200 00			
Storekeeper	James John Whitehead	Oct. 1858	Inspectors of Prisons	700 00			17 do
Schoolmaster	Patrick M. Benson	Dec. 1863	do	600 00			5 do
Architect	H. H. Horsey	Sep. 1846	do	1200 00			22 do
Kitchen Clerk	A. McKenzie	Dec. 1863	do	650 00			9 do
Matron	Belinda Pleas	Nov. 1864	do	500 00			4 do
Assistant Matron	Frances Welchman	Feb. 1865	do	250 00			5 do
Do	Mary Leaby	Oct. 1863	do	300 00			5 do
Trade Instructor	James Adams		do	700 00			
Do	Thos. Painter		do	700 00			
Do	Patrick Carey		do	370 00			
Do	Patrick Walsh	Jan. 1859	do	560 00			9 do
Overseer	Michael Leaby	May 1856	do	560 00			12 do
Do	Edward Wilnot	Dec. 1866	do	560 00			2 do
Do	James Halliday	Jan. 1867	do	560 00			2 do
Keeper	Edward Bannister	April 1844	do	450 00			26 do
Do	Thomas McCarthy	Dec. 1856	do	450 00			14 do
Do	John Rowe	Nov. 1847	do	450 00			21 do
Do	William Sullivan	June 1861	do	450 00			7 do
Do	George Hegarty	Sep. 1852	do	450 00			16 do
Baker	John Coward		do	450 00			34 do
Messenger	John Swift	May 1834	do	450 00			19 do
Guard	Thomas O'Donnell	May 1849	do	400 00			17 do
Do	William Atkins	May 1851	do	400 00			16 do
Do	Thomas Arundell	May 1852	do	400 00			16 do
Do	Charles Macmanus	June 1852	do	400 00			16 do
Do	Absalom Johnston	July 1852	do	400 00			16 do
Do	Thomas Johnston	June 1854	do	400 00			14 do

Do	James Flannery.....	do	1844...	do	400 00	14 do
Do	William Crawford.....	do	1844...	do	400 00	24 do
Do	Robert Priestly.....	do	1855...	do	400 00	13 do
Do	Allan Macdonald.....	do	1856...	do	400 00	12 do
Do	Robert Dunlop.....	do	1856...	do	400 00	12 do
Do	John Kennedy.....	do	1854...	do	400 00	14 do
Do	William Doran.....	do	1856...	do	400 00	12 do
Do	Thomas Carter.....	do	1854...	do	400 00	15 do
Do	Thomas Bostridge.....	do	1857...	do	400 00	11 do
Do	John Waters.....	do	1857...	do	400 00	11 do
Do	James Fitzsimmons.....	do	1857...	do	400 00	11 do
Do	Thomas Davidson.....	do	1857...	do	400 00	11 do
Do	Richard Holland.....	do	1858...	do	400 00	10 do
Do	Patrick Hamill.....	do	1858...	do	400 00	10 do
Do	O'Kain J. Cameron.....	do	1859...	do	400 00	9 do
Do	Bernard McGeelin.....	do	1859...	do	400 00	9 do
Do	Alex. Elsmere.....	do	1859...	do	400 00	9 do
Do	Simon W. Fraser.....	do	1857...	do	400 00	9 do
Do	Patrick O'Donnell.....	do	1857...	do	400 00	11 do
Do	Michael Powers.....	do	1859...	do	400 00	9 do
Do	James Mathewson.....	do	1861...	do	400 00	7 yrs & 4 mo
Do	Allan Grant.....	do	1863...	do	400 00	5 do
Do	John Crowley.....	do	1864...	do	400 00	4 do
Do	Edward Mooney.....	do	1864...	do	400 00	5 do
Do	James Burgess.....	do	1863...	do	400 00	4 do
Do	John Comper.....	do	1864...	do	400 00	4 do
Do	Archd. McConaghy.....	do	1866...	do	400 00	2 yrs & 9 mo
Do	William Finn.....	do	1865...	do	400 00	3 yrs & 9 mo
Do	Alex. McIntosh.....	do	1864...	do	400 00	4 do
Do	George McMahon.....	do	1865...	do	400 00	3 yrs & 9 mo
Do	Thomas Rawson.....	do	1865...	do	400 00	4 do
Do	Angus Shaw.....	do	1865...	do	400 00	2 yrs & 6 mo
Do	Nicholas Hugo.....	do	1865...	do	400 00	3 yrs & 3 mo
Do	Geo. Skeffington.....	do	1865...	do	400 00	2 yrs & 9 mo
Do	Thomas McConville.....	do	1866...	do	400 00	2 yrs & 6 mo
Do	William McConnell.....	do	1866...	do	400 00	3 yrs & 9 mo
Do	Geo. Holland.....	do	1866...	do	400 00	3 yrs & 3 mo
Do	James Bryson.....	do	1866...	do	400 00	2 yrs & 9 mo
Do	Timothy Hartedy.....	do	1866...	do	400 00	2 yrs & 9 mo
Do	Thomas Devine.....	do	1864...	do	400 00	2 yrs & 6 mo
Do	James Lindsay.....	do	1866...	do	400 00	4 yrs & 7 mo
Do	Joseph Jackson.....	do	1866...	do	400 00	3 years
Do	Jeremiah O'Driscoll.....	do	1866...	do	400 00	2 yrs & 5 mo
Do	Mich. Brennan.....	do	1865...	do	400 00	2 yrs & 4 mo
Do	Edw. Burke.....	do	1866...	do	400 00	2 yrs & 3 mo
Do	Thomas Payne.....	do	1866...	do	400 00	2 yrs & 4 mo
Do	Henry Connolly.....	do	1867...	do	400 00	1 year
Do	W. P. Bell.....	do	1867...	do	320 00	1 yr & 10 mo





Rockwood Criminal Lunatic Asylum.	Dr. J. Litchfield	March —, 1855...	His Excellency the Governor General...	1600 00	Free house, fuel, horse, cow, poultry, &c., and attendance. Was Inspector of Hospitals. South Australia, from 1839 to 1843. Medical Superintendent of Walton Lunatic Asylum, from 1845 to 1852. Medical Superintendent of Rockwood Asylum since 1855
Medical Superintendent	Thos. Drummond	April —, 1862...	do	1200 00	Over one-half of salary retained to pay pension of previous Bursar
Bursar	Thos. Drummond	April —, 1862...	do	1200 00	Over one-half of salary retained to pay pension of previous Bursar
Matron	Mrs. Litchfield	May —, 1857...	Medical Superintendent	400 00	11 yrs & 9 mo
Steward	W. R. Allen	Jan. —, 1867...	do	400 00	11 yrs & 8 mo
Keeper of Guard	R. Neill	Sept. —, 1855...	do	320 00	Coroner & Justice of the Peace 10 years.
Do	Patrick Redmond	Deer. —, 1856...	do	320 00	13 yrs & 4 mo
Do	Patk. Cummins	May —, 1860...	do	320 00	12 years.
Do	Mich. Halpen	June —, 1861...	do	320 00	8 yrs & 8 mo
Do	J. Scanlan	May —, 1862...	do	320 00	7 yrs & 7 mo
Do	Jno. Holmes	June —, 1862...	do	320 00	6 yrs & 8 mo
Do	Thos. Evans	Aug. —, 1864...	do	216 00	6 yrs & 7 mo
Do	Jno. Newton, M. D.	June —, 1865...	do	216 00	4 yrs & 5 mo
Do	Thos. Lonergan	April —, 1866...	do	216 00	3 yrs & 7 mo
Do	Jno. Dobbs	Sept. 1, 1866...	do	182 00	2 yrs & 9 mo
Do	J. McManus	Oct. 1, 1866...	do	182 00	2 yrs & 4 mo
Do	Eliza Finlay	May —, 1857...	do	168 00	Board and lodgings
Nurse	Christina Gilmore	April —, 1861...	do	120 00	do
Do	Mary Dumphy	Aug. —, 1859...	do	120 00	do
Gardener	Jno. Redmond	Sept. —, 1857...	do	320 00	do
Keeper of Guard	Jas. Ritchie	April —, 1867...	do	168 00	House rent, wood, water and garden produce allowed
Do	Jas. Mills	June —, 1867...	do	168 00	Board and lodgings
HALIFAX PENITENTIARY.					
Acting Warden	Charles Ross			600 00	
Do Accountant	Daniel Creamer			150 00	
Surgeon	R. S. Black			450 00	
Protestant Chaplain	Rev. Henry Pope			400 00	
Roman Catholic Chaplain	Rev. Thomas Daly			400 00	
Schoolmaster and Assistant Clerk	John F. Colton			250 00	
Shoemaker	James Holloway			100 00	
Mason	James Burns			500 00	
Blacksmith	John Downey			500 00	

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—*Concluded.*—SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.—OBSERVATORIES.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<b>HALIFAX PENITENTIARY.—<i>Cont'd.</i></b>							
Carpenter.....	Chas. Miller.....	.....	.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	.....	.....
Keeper.....	James Wilson.....	.....	.....	500 00	.....	.....	.....
Do .....	Martin Kennedy.....	.....	.....	400 00	.....	.....	.....
Do .....	Robt. D. Burgess.....	.....	.....	400 00	.....	.....	.....
Do .....	Thos. Chambers.....	.....	.....	400 00	.....	.....	.....
Do .....	Saml. Corrigan.....	.....	.....	400 00	.....	.....	.....
Do .....	Patk. O'Donnell.....	.....	.....	400 00	.....	.....	.....
Matron.....	Mary McGregor.....	.....	.....	250 00	.....	.....	.....
Messenger.....	James Jollimore.....	.....	.....	234 00	.....	.....	.....
<b>ST. JOHN'S PENITENTIARY.</b>							
Warden .....	John Quinton.....	.....	.....	600 00	.....	.....	.....
Chaplain.....	Geo. Schofield.....	.....	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....
Surgeon.....	Thos. S. Wetmore.....	.....	.....	300 00	.....	.....	.....
Accountant.....	R. W. Crookshank.....	.....	.....	1200 00	.....	.....	.....
1st Overseer.....	George Keefe.....	.....	.....	384 00	.....	.....	.....
2nd do .....	John R. Perrie.....	.....	.....	312 00	.....	.....	.....
3rd do .....	John B. Longley.....	.....	.....	312 00	.....	.....	.....
4th do .....	George Short.....	.....	.....	312 00	.....	.....	.....
1st Guard.....	William Quinton.....	.....	.....	240 00	.....	.....	.....
2nd do .....	Geo. Campbell.....	.....	.....	240 00	.....	.....	.....
Inner Guard.....	E. M. Patchell.....	.....	.....	289 92	.....	.....	.....
Outdoor do .....	William Hogan.....	.....	.....	350 00	.....	.....	.....
Gate Keeper.....	Thomas Gould.....	.....	.....	350 00	.....	.....	.....
Teamster.....	James Spindan.....	.....	.....	240 00	.....	.....	.....
Matron.....	Cath. Keefe.....	.....	.....	192 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	Peter Sheridan.....	.....	.....	350 00	.....	.....	.....

SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.					
Provincial Geologist.....	Sir Wm. E. Logan.....	1843.....	Sir Charles Bagot.....	3000 00	..... 25 years.
Assistant do .....	Alexander Murray.....	1845.....	do .....	1500 00	..... 25 do
Chemist and Mineralogist.....	Thos. Siery Hunt .....	1846.....	Earl Cathcart.....	1600 00	..... 22 do
Curator and Palaeonologist.....	Elkanah Billings.....	1856.....	Sir E. Head.....	1600 00	..... 12 do
Explorer.....	James Richardson.....	1848.....	Provincial Geologist.....	1000 00	..... 22 do
Do .....	Robert Bell.....	1858.....	do .....	1000 00	Employed and paid for about 4 months in the year.....
Do .....	Henry George Venzor.....	1866.....	do .....	600 00	..... 10 do
Do .....	James Lowe.....	1858.....	do .....	600 00	..... 3 do
Explorer, Librarian and Librarian.....	Thos. Chesmer Weston.....	1859.....	do .....	600 00	Not constantly employed.....
Topographical Draughtsman.....	Robert Barlow.....	1856.....	do .....	1000 00	..... 9 do
Explorer and Assistant Draughts- man.....	Scott Barlow.....	1856.....	do .....	600 00	..... 12 do
Artist for objects of Natural His- tory.....	Horace Shretters Smith.....	1858.....	do .....	750 00	..... 10 do
Messenger.....	Michael McFarren.....	1845.....	do .....	300 00	..... 22 do

OBSERVATORIES.

QUEBEC OBSERVATORY.					
Director.....	E. D. Aube.....	June 11, 1850.....	Admiralty.....	1402 68	..... \$80 allowed for laborer..... 38 do
Assistant.....	Thomas Heatley.....	Feb. 15, 1853.....	Earl of Egin.....	491 40	..... 15 do
TORONTO MAGNETIC OBSERVATORY.					
Director.....	G. T. Kingston, M.A.....	Aug. 21, 1855.....	Sir E. Head.....	2040 00	..... 16 do
Observer*.....	T. Menzies.....	May 10, 1855.....	do .....	540 00	..... 14 do
Do* .....	W. A. Stewart.....	Nov. 24, 1855.....	do .....	540 00	..... 14 do
Do .....	W. F. Davison.....	July 1, 1865.....	The University of Toronto.....	540 00	Including \$60 allowed for fuel..... 13 do
Messenger.....	H. N. Daney.....	Oct. 1, 1856.....	The Director, with sanction of the University.....	300 00	..... 13 do
KINGSTON OBSERVATORY.					
Director.....	Rev. J. Williamson.....	.....	.....	500 00	.....

OBSERVATORIES.—*Concluded.*—MISCELLANEOUS—BOARD OF PENITENTIARY DIRECTORS.—BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
MONTREAL OBSERVATORY.				\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
Director .....	Dr. C. Swallowood.....	.....	.....	500 00	.....	.....	.....
ST. JOHN, N. B., OBSERVATORY.							
Director .....	G. W. Smith.....	.....	.....	750 00	.....	.....	.....

\*The two senior observers were employed in the observatory prior to the dates of their appointments, but they were then non-commissioned officers in the British army their services being lent to the Provincial Government.

MISCELLANEOUS—BOARD OF PENITENTIARY DIRECTORS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.	NAME.	Date.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	REMARKS.
Member of Board.....	Edmund A. Meredith.....	Dec. 9, 1859...	Sir E. Head.....	1000 00	Appointed Chairman of Board of Inspectors of Asylums and Prisons, 29th March, 1865. Mr. Meredith holds also the office of Under Secretary of State for the Provinces.....
Do .....	James M. Ferris.....	Aug. 1, 1861...	do .....	2000 00	23 years, 7 yrs & 5 mo
Do .....	Terrence J. O'Neill.....	do .....	do .....	2000 00	7 do
Do .....	F. Z. Tassé.....	Aug. 1, 1864...	Lord Monck.....	2000 00	7 do
Clerk of Board.....	Henry E. Steele.....	July 5, 1866...	do .....	400 00	4 yrs & 5 mo 27 yrs & 6 mo

BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

Chairman	Hon. John Rose					As Finance Minister
Member	Hon. Wm. McDougall					As Commissioner of Public Works
Do	Hon. Alexr. Campbell					As Postmaster General
Do	Hon. E. Kenny					As Receiver General
Inspector	T. Trudeau	Jan. 22, 1863	Lord Monck	400 00		From 1st July, 1866.
Do	T. Munro	do	do	1600 00		10 years.
Inspector for Special purposes	W. Shanly	Oct. 29, 1864	do			
Secretary of Board	J. G. Vanantart	Dec. 22, 1858	Sir E. Head			
<i>Treasury Board.</i>						
Secretary	John Langton			1000 00		
<i>Board of Civil Service Examiners.</i>						
Secretary	Grant Powell			200 00		
<i>Board of Customs, Excise and Stamps.</i>						
Chairman	R. S. M. Bouchette			600 00		
Member	W. H. Griffin			500 00		
Do	John Langton			600 00		

CLERK OF CROWN IN CHANCERY'S OFFICE.

Clerk of Crown in Chancery	E. Langevin	July 5, 1867	Crown	2000 00		Mr. Langevin was appointed Clerk of Crown in Chancery for the late Province of Canada, on 4th January, 1865; for the Dominion on 5th July, 1867, at a salary of \$1280 00 per annum. He was subsequently appointed Deputy Registrar General and Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for the Dominion of Canada, on 1st July, 1868.
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MISCELLANEOUS.—*Concluded*

## PENSIONS.

NAMES OF PENSIONERS.	Amount of Annual Pension.
<b>UNDER STATUTE.</b>	
	\$ cts.
Hon. W. H. Draper, C. B.....	3333 33
Hon. W. H. Blake.....	3333 32
Hon. C. C. Day.....	2666 64
Hon. T. C. Aylwin.....	2268 09
Hon. J. C. Bruneau.....	2133 32
J. Livingston.....	222 20
S. Shaw.....	444 40
J. Nation.....	500 00
H. McNab.....	200 00
S. Usher.....	400 00
R. H. Thornhill.....	500 00
P. L. Panet.....	888 84
J. H. Bedard.....	500 00
G. H. Ryland.....	444 40
Do.....	200 00
Mrs. Vallière de St. Réal.....	800 00
Mrs. T. D. McGee.....	1200 00
B. A. Tucker.....	1200 00
<b>UNDER ESTIMATES.</b>	
S. Waller.....	400 00
L. Gagné.....	72 00
J. Bright.....	80 00
Mrs. Antrobus.....	800 00
P. Bouchard.....	100 00
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>	
	N. S. Currency
	\$ cts.
J. S. Morris.....	1200 00
W. D. Sawers.....	1200 00
H. Crawley.....	1200 00
J. G. Marshall.....	1200 00

JAS. WM. O'BRIEN,  
*Clerk of Blue Book.*