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SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOLUME 3.

SECOND SESSION OF THE SEVENTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Session 1863.



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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Minister of Agriculture and Statistics

OF THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

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*PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*  
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QUEBEC:

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1863.

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GENERAL ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Minister of Agriculture and Statistics.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, Viscount
MONCK, Governor General of British North America, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The Department of Agriculture and Statistics has unfortunately been, perhaps more than any other, subjected to neglect. Its organization and internal discipline had been left in a condition so little efficient that the public had begun to doubt the necessity or the importance of keeping it up, under the special management of a Member of the Executive Government. The lengthened absence of certain of my predecessors, and the consequent want of any responsible superintendence and direction, the small number of permanent officers attached to the Department, the too ready admission and dismissal of temporary employees, whose interest in the public weal is of a passing nature, and, to crown all, the death of the Secretary, Mr. Hutton, have with several other circumstances contributed to reduce the Department to a state of disorganization, which is much to be regretted; and for which, when I entered on office, I had, as far as possible, to provide a speedy and sufficient remedy.

Whatever may be said to the contrary, the Department of Agriculture and Statistics is, nevertheless, one of the most important of the Public Departments, including in its organization those subjects which more than any other, form the basis of good government: AGRICULTURE, COLONIZATION, IMMIGRATION, STATISTICS, and finally, ARTS and INVENTIONS, are matters of too serious a nature not to receive, as they deserve, the especial attention of public men charged with the successful administration of the affairs of a young country, such as ours.

In truth, every one of these vital questions, which constitute in part only the general functions of the Department of Agriculture and Statistics, might singly be the attribute of a separate department, having at its head an officer capable of managing it, and responsible to the Government for his official actions. I shall take occasion, hereafter, to make a few remarks on each of the above-mentioned important subjects, and to offer to Your Excellency such observations as may, in my opinion, be conducive to the welfare of the country.

In presence of such a state of things, it became my duty, while assuming the control of this Department, to effect the most pressing changes, for the purpose of laying at once the foundation of a better system of internal management, with the hope of arriving at some future period at a more effective and perfect order of things.

Accordingly I made a special Report, with all possible speed, which I submitted to the Executive, relative to the temporary changes which I thought it right to make in anticipation of the further action of the Government. I endeavored to introduce greater regularity, better discipline, and particularly, more economy.

Without detriment to the public service, I contrived to reduce the number of the employees very considerably, and thereby the amount of the expenses and annual salaries to the extent of several thousand pounds.

On the other hand, I placed at the head of each branch of this Department a responsible officer, who was exclusively charged with the duties pertaining to it.

The Acting Secretary, Mr. Evelyn Campbell, was charged with affairs generally, and more particularly with those relating to Agriculture.

The Department of Colonization in Lower Canada was entrusted particularly to Dr. Boucher de la Bruère and his assistant, Mr. Charles Lespérance.

For the purpose of avoiding a too great increase of correspondence, and useless delays and hindrances, I had the office of the Inspector of Agencies, formerly at St. Hyacinth, transferred to Quebec.

I have great reason to believe that the change has been productive of good results, and that the direct and immediate power of action which I thereby acquired in the affairs of colonization has been a main cause of the increased celerity in the direction of details and in the early distribution of the moneys appropriated.

In reality these two efficient officers have, with occasional assistance, accomplished all the work which was performed heretofore in the office at St. Hyacinth, as well as that heretofore done by the Department of Crown Lands in connection with this subject.

The superintendence of the affairs of Immigration and Statistics in the Department was entrusted to the experienced care of Mr. Henry May; that of Patents and Inventions was confided, as formerly, to Mr. N. F. Laurent.

The office of the General Emigrant Agent at Quebec was removed, for the greater convenience of emigrants, to the building known as the old Custom House. By this change Mr. Buchanan is enabled to exercise a closer supervision over the emigrants, to give them information and assistance more readily, and what is of importance, to guard and protect them against "runners," who are now unable to make prey of them with impunity, being under the eye of the River Police, these latter being stationed at the emigrant landing place.

I have thought it right to communicate these few details, in order that I may give an idea of the organization of this Department as I found it. It has not reached the perfect order in which it ought to be. That can be attained only by degrees. I shall find occasion hereafter to make some general remarks to Your Excellency on each of the principal subjects connected with the Department of Agriculture.

I.
IMMIGRATION.

The result of the season's immigration to this country is, to a great extent, satisfactory, There has been a considerable increase in the number of immigrants in 1862 over 1861; but this increase cannot be said to have fully realized the sanguine anticipations of those who considered that, as a necessary consequence of the civil war now raging in the neighboring States, the year 1862 would witness an enormous increase in the number of our people from the influx of Emigrants from Europe, induced to turn aside from the "United States," and to select this Province as their future home.

The total number of Emigrants arrived at Quebec, during the past season, is 22,176, against 19,923 the previous year, being an increase in number of 2,253, or 11.30 per cent. The following table exhibits a comparison of the different nationalities of these Emigrants for the past two years:—

	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans and Prussians.	Norwegians, Swedes and Danes.	Other Countries.	Total.
1861.	3574	3180	2015	2040	3722	392	19,923
1862.	5180	5468	3026	2516	5289	697	22,176

INCREASE IN NUMBERS.

1862.	1606	2288	1011	476	—3433	305	2253
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RATE OF INCREASE PER CENT.

1862.	44.93	71.95	50.17	23.33	—39.36	77.79	11.30
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NOTE.—The minus sign (—) prefixed to some of the above figures signifies a decrease.

Distinguishing the cabin from the steerage passengers, the following is a comparison of the sexes, etc., of these Emigrants for 1861 and 1862:—

	1861.			1862.			Increase in 1862.	
	Cabin.	Steerage	Total.	Cabin.	Steerage	Total.	Number.	Pr. cent.
Male Adults.....	964	7440	8404	1229	8765	10,004	1600	19.03
Female do	478	5350	5828	618	5857	6465	639	10.96
Children { Male.....	96	2293	2389	135	2261	2396	7	} 24
{ Female.....	93	2263	2356	108	2134	2242	—114	
{ Infants.....	35	913	948	49	1020	1069	121	
	1664	18,259	19,923	2199	20,037	22,176	2253	11.30

From which it is apparent that the increase in 1862 has been in the male and female adults, without families, while the proportionate increase of male over female adults is 80.70 per cent.

Of the total number of Emigrants arrived in Quebec in 1862—14,401, or 64.93 per cent., embarked from ports in the United Kingdom, of which number 12,466, or 86.56 per cent., came out by steamers, against 80.97 per cent. the previous year. This is an evidence that the higher rate of passage money, by steamers than by sailing vessels, is more than counterbalanced, in the estimation of the Emigrant, by the increased comfort and shorter duration of the voyage.

On reference to the return of the trades and callings of the Emigrants arrived in Quebec (vide appendix), it will be found that the classes from which the greater portion of the emigration is derived, are those of the farmers, clerks and traders, labourers and female domestic servants. There has also, during the past year, been a considerable proportionate increase in the number of miners and coopers. The following is a comparison of the proportions which these principal classes bear, to the whole numbers for 1861 and 1862, of British and Foreign Emigrants respectively:—

	Male Emigrants.										Female Emigrants	
	Farmers.		Labourers		Clerks & Traders.		Coopers.		Miners.		Domes- tics.	Sv'ts., h'se- maids, &c.
	B.	F.	B.	F.	B.	F.	B.	F.	B.	F.		
1861.	25.85	79.24	45.07	13.68	7.81	.....	.15	.....	1.38	.....	.....	.....
1862.	18.27	34.43	40.19	52.85	6.01	.....	1.96	.....	5.21	.....	85.52	1.00

NOTE.—The above table reads thus: *Of the total number of male Emigrants, of British origin, arrived at Quebec in 1861, 25.85, or 25.85 per cent. were farmers; of the male Emigrants, of Foreign origin, the proportion of farmers was 79.24 per cent., etc. In 1862, 8.552, or 85.52 per cent. of the female Emigrants, of British origin, were domestic servants, etc., etc.

A comparison of the proportionate ratio of deaths, on the voyage and in Quarantine, to the total number of Emigrants embarked for Quebec, in 1861 and 1862, is as follows:—

	United Kingdom.			Germany and Prussia.			Norway, Sweden, &c.		
	On the voyage.	In Qua- rantine.	Total.	On the voyage.	In Qua- rantine.	Total.	On the voyage.	In Qua- rantine.	Total.
1861.	.0005	.....	.0005	.0195	.0070	.0265	.0199	.0012	.0211
1862.	.0005	.....	.0005	.0309	.0060	.0370	.0340	.0077	.0418

From which it will be seen that, while the ratio of deaths occurring among the Emigrants sailing from the United Kingdom remains stationary and extremely small (.05 per cent.),

that among passengers sailing from Germany has risen, in 1862, from 2.65 per cent. to 3.70 per cent., and from Norway and Sweden, from 2.11 to 4.18 per cent. This great difference in the mortality is to be accounted for, doubtless, in some measure, by the greater average length of the passage by sailing vessels (56 days), by which Emigrants from Germany and Norway are transported hither, when compared with the average length of the passage of the steamers (13½ days), and sailing vessels (36 days), by which Emigrants from the United Kingdom are conveyed. It is painfully apparent, however, that the absence of any medical inspection of ships sailing from Foreign ports, and the neglect of the simplest precautions for the preservation of health on the voyage, are the main causes of the deaths and sickness occurring among Foreign Emigrants, and which alone renders the maintenance of our Quarantine establishment absolutely necessary. This is a matter which calls for the most serious attention of the Legislature, and it seems imperative that some steps should be taken, by rendering the captains of Foreign vessels in some manner responsible for the rate of mortality on board, or by some other means, to deal promptly and efficiently with the evil which exists, and which, if suffered to continue unopposed, may seriously affect the question of emigration from foreign countries.

The following table exhibits the comparative approximate increase to the population of the Province, from the source of immigration, during the past two years:—

1862—Steerage passengers landed in Quebec	-	-	20,037
Proceeded to the States (46.07 per cent.)	-	-	9,232
			<hr/>
Remaining in Canada <i>via</i> Quebec	-	-	10,805
Arrived in Canada <i>via</i> United States	-	-	6,395
			<hr/>
Total remaining in Canada, in 1862,	-	-	17,200
1861—Steerage passengers landed in Quebec	-	-	18,259
Proceeded to the United States (53.70 per cent.)	-	-	10,700
			<hr/>
Remaining in Canada <i>via</i> Quebec	-	-	7,559
Arrived in Canada <i>via</i> United States	-	-	4,664
			<hr/>
Total remaining in Canada, in 1861,	-	-	12,223
			<hr/>
Showing an increase in numbers of -	-	-	4,977
or 40.71 per cent., in 1862 over 1861.			

Out of the total number of Emigrants remaining in Canada, there arrived—

	1861.	1862.
<i>Via</i> Quebec	61.84 per cent.	62.82 per cent.
<i>Via</i> United States	38.15 per cent.	37.18 per cent.

Which shows about one per cent increase, in 1862, in favor of the Quebec route

Of the total number of Emigrants remaining in Canada, during the past two years, there appear to have settled,

	1861.	1862.
In Western Canada	68.40 per cent.	69.99 per cent.
In Ottawa District	11.12 “	9.52 “
In Eastern Canada	13.68 “	14.42 “
In Lower Provinces	..... “	.87 “
Unaccounted for	6.80 “	5.20 “

The Foreign Emigrant Agents have been recalled by the Executive, in accordance with the suggestion in the report of the Committee appointed by the Legislature, last session, to enquire into matters relating to Emigration, and in order that the whole question of appointing agents abroad may be reconsidered. There is no doubt that, although every exertion seems to have been made by these agents, the result of their labors, so far as affects last season's immigration, has been comparatively trifling in numbers, but at a cost entirely disproportionate thereto.

On the other hand, it may, with a considerable degree of justice, be urged that it is scarcely right to estimate the result of the missions of foreign agents, by the immigration of the first succeeding year; that these agents have been occupied in sowing, as it were, the seeds of emigration to this country, the fruits of which can only be gathered after the lapse of sufficient time to enable it to develop and ripen. This argument would seem to apply more particularly to the mission of M. Verret to Western Europe, where for the first time the claims of Canada to the attention of those resolved to emigrate, have been strenuously advocated, and where M. Verret has encountered difficulties which entirely precluded the possibility of any immediate result following his active labors.

But while it obviously cannot be the true policy of this Province to allow herself to remain entirely unrepresented abroad by any Emigrant Agents, it is equally obvious that in appointing any such agents, some general and well digested design or principal of action should be recognized, and the whole question of how, with a due regard to the position of the country, Canada may most successfully attract Emigrants to her shores, be fully considered.

If it be conceded that the objects sought to be attained, by any system of emigration machinery, are to afford every assistance, advice and information, first, to the emigrant arrived among us; secondly, to those who have resolved to emigrate to this Province; and, lastly, to induce intending Emigrants to select this country as their home, then must it follow that, before any such system can be considered satisfactory, it is incumbent upon the country to make some provision for rendering assistance and affording information to intending emigrants, at the chief shipping ports in the United Kingdom and Europe. This being done, it will perhaps be found desirable to establish a kind of agency in New York, for the purpose of assisting and directing those emigrants who arrive among us (or should do so) through the United States.

After such arrangements have been made, and not till then, can any extension of the system by the appointment of subordinate foreign inland agents be expected to yield that advantageous return to the Province which the expense attendant thereupon would seem to require.

In connection with this subject the Executive have lately despatched Mr. Buchanan, the chief emigration agent, to the United Kingdom to urge the claims of this Country as a field for the enterprise of persons resolved to emigrate, to make the necessary arrangement for the distribution of pamphlets and authorized information relating thereto, and to study attentively the question of how far the utmost or proper facilities are at present afforded at shipping ports, to intending emigrants. With the view of making such a report on the subject, and particularly on the point of the desirability of establishing in Liverpool or elsewhere in the United Kingdom, a permanent chief foreign agent, under which the sub-agents may hereafter be controlled, as shall influence the Government in estab-

lishing such a comprehensive scheme of foreign agencies as shall, at a reasonable cost, enable Canada to compete more favorably, with the other colonies and the United States, for a fair share of that enormous emigration of the surplus population of Europe.

On one point the different reports from abroad seem all to agree, viz: that it is comparatively futile to endeavor successfully to compete with the other British Colonies in attracting emigrants, without adopting the plan of affording such emigrants direct pecuniary aid in the shape of free passages or bounties; or of providing them, on their arrival here, with grants of land either free or on almost equally advantageous terms, in part "cleared" and with a log house built thereon, ready for occupation. The first of these methods is probably too expensive a process for the finances of this Province, and even were it adopted, it is a serious question whether it would not, in a measure, result in introducing a number of people of a class unfitted to the requirements of the country. As to the second suggestion, of reserving grants of land partially "cleared", &c. for immigrants, it must be borne in mind that the cultivation of wild land is an occupation for which but few immigrants are, on their first arrival, in any way fitted, and that so long as (as is the case at present) employment at a remunerative rate of wages can be found for almost an unlimited number of farm laborers, enabling them, thereby, to obtain that experience of the Country which would enable them to become hereafter successful settlers, it seems unnecessary for the Legislature to entertain any scheme of encouraging them to embark in an occupation which would probably lead to disappointment and failure. Such a scheme could only be applicable to the better class of immigrants, who have the command of only a small capital, and would seem to be rather a matter for private enterprise than a Government undertaking.

Attention is directed to the reports of the various foreign and inland emigrant agents, as well as to the valuable report, for the past year, of the Chief Emigrant (Canadian) Agent, which will be found in the appendix.

It is satisfactory to think that, from the representations from abroad and from the enquiries made at the different offices and this Department, there is a prospect of a largely increased immigration to this Province during the ensuing season. It is necessary, however, in recommending emigration to this country, to be extremely cautious in making representations and holding out inducements, lest they result in the introduction into this Province of many classes of people unfitted to its requirements, and to whom the removal to this country may only prove a source of disappointment, and act as a discouragement to others at home, who might otherwise settle among us and do well.

II.

COLONIZATION IN LOWER CANADA.

The unchangeable nature of the soil, and its intrinsic value, constitute the true wealth of a nation. Accordingly the nation which, possessing the richest soil, knows how to extract from it the most valuable productions which it can yield, has nothing to apprehend from the operations of time.

The most flourishing commerce a nation can enjoy, its most prosperous manufactures, in fact all moveable property of whatever kind, may be deteriorated or lost in a day: the soil always remains to renew and repair all, and infuse new life.

If then the people of Canada are desirous of becoming as a nation; strong, rich, independent; they should hasten with all diligence to take possession of their wild lands and to render them productive at once, before other hands anticipate them and reap the fruits of an inalienable inheritance which has descended to them from their ancestors.

The truth of this is now well understood in Lower Canada. The immediate colonization of the virgin forest is at this moment the aspiration of every one; and all, both high and low, are applying their energies to the accomplishment of a work of regeneration which has been too long neglected.

Accordingly colonization has made immense progress, and the detailed reports which I shall have the honor to publish hereafter, are an evidence inscribed in the annals of the country that the present year has been distinguished by the efforts and sacrifices made in the clearing of our forests. Yet no long time has elapsed since our public men allowed themselves to be discouraged by the obstinate apathy of the people of Lower Canada, who seemed to close their ears, refusing to understand the importance to them of possessing and cultivating the soil. To-day a new order of things has arisen. Neither the Government, nor private associations, nor even the clergy, strong in their devotedness and power of self-sacrifice, can now satisfy the general call, and meet the wants and wishes addressed to them by the thousands of settlers in the wilderness.

Heretofore the Government had, it is true, caused a few lines of road to be opened, with the hope of inducing our young farmers to settle upon or near them. But how did the attempt end? Many of these roads were overgrown by the forest, and still the people shut their ears to the call of the Government.

Now, on the contrary, the Government, in spite of its large annual appropriations cannot open roads fast enough, and on every side the young settler outruns the efforts made in his behalf, and throws himself deep into the forest, confidently hoping that he will sooner or later be followed by the benefits which he is entitled to share. Each day sees a small body of young men setting forth from some of the older parishes, and marching, axe in hand, into the deep shades of the forest, with a courage and confidence that is not to be daunted.

Thus, on the shores of the Bay of Chaleurs, as on the banks of Lake St. John, round Lakes Temiscouata, Megantic, and Huron, on the borders of the River St. John, as also on those of the Saguenay, the St. Maurice, the Ottawa, and their tributaries, we find the same enthusiasm, the same ardor for colonization.

In this state of things was it possible that the Legislature would remain unmoved, and fail to make such efforts as were never witnessed before to meet the most urgent need of each locality?

The sum of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND dollars appropriated by the present Legislative body in 1862, for the advancement of colonization, is a strong testimonial of the interest which they feel in the cause, and of the importance which they attach to the opening of roads in every direction.

Having, therefore, from my official position, especial knowledge of the urgent demands which reached us from all quarters, I hastened, in accordance with the views of Your Excellency and of the Government, to distribute at the earliest possible moment, the money, which had been placed in my hands.

Accordingly, in order to avoid injurious delays, I applied personally without loss of time to each one of the members before they left Quebec, and previously to the close of the last Session, for all possible information relative to the most urgent applications made by their constituents. By this means I succeeded, in the face of the difficulties which always beset a new Government, in effecting the distribution of the funds at the beginning of June, whereas in former years it had not been made sometimes before the month of September.

As a consequence, I am glad to observe, on the authority of the different reports received, that the works of colonization having been carried on this year during the fine weather of summer, the Government has been able to effect a very considerable saving. The Member for Arthabaska among others, has stated his belief that in the Eastern Townships at least a third of the work had been saved, merely because the moneys had been distributed at an early period of the season.

In making my request to the Executive that an early distribution might be made of the moneys appropriated by the Legislature for the purposes of colonization in Lower Canada, I thought it right to communicate to the Government briefly, the most suitable means, in my opinion, for establishing a fundamental system of colonization for the Lower Canadian section of the country. "It is desirable," are the words of this Report, "that the Government should, in the first place, adopt as a base of operations in each territorial division the establishment of one main arterial road." This, commencing at some central point, should approach as nearly as possible the chief centres of population, or those localities which, though not yet settled, are still most advantageously situated, for the establishment of a nucleus of population at an early period.

It is needless to observe that the roads already made, should be made use of whenever their position and other conditions allow it to be done.

The systematic establishment of these grand arterial lines of colonization is not however so immediately necessary in Lower Canada, as it is in Upper Canada, where bodies of people arriving from Europe are to be located in small settlements, while in Lower Canada we have to provide principally for the establishment of the redundant population of the old parishes, which, but for the opening of roads in their vicinity would go on subdividing their lots, rather than betake themselves to distant localities.

The Government have therefore in their operations during the past season, for the promoting of colonization, sought to carry out, as nearly as circumstances permitted, the general plan proposed by the Department of Agriculture in the preliminary report before mentioned.

It was suggested, among other things, that Lower Canada should be divided into five large territorial sections, in which might hereafter be established a system of separate operations, in order to provide more effectually for the opening of main colonization roads.

These sections are the following :—

1. Gaspesia.
2. The Eastern Townships.
3. The Ottawa.
4. The St. Maurice.
5. The Saguenay.

In each section I thought it expedient to appoint an Inspector of Colonization Works, who might be entrusted with the temporary direction of operations, especially with the superintendence of the conductors of Works, and with the summary decision of all difficulties, reporting to me the results of his proceedings. I have every reason to believe that this mode of management has been profitable and economical in its effects.

I now consider it requisite to offer some observations on each section, in order that I may give a general idea of the progress made.

GASPESIA.

The peninsular of Gaspé alone, consisting of the Counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure, comprises about 600,000 acres of surveyed lands in the Seigniories and Townships, of which 40,000 are under cultivation in the County of Bonaventure, and 25,000 in the County of Gaspé.

This difference in favor of Bonaventure is owing to the fertility of its soil, to the agricultural population being much more numerous, but mainly to the opening of a few colonization roads formerly made by the Government in this section, while Gaspe, until 1858, had none. The inhabitants of this county appear till now, to have cared for nothing but fishing; but the numerous applications made for the opening of new roads through the fertile lands of the Crown show a desire on their part, and a sense of the necessity of clearing land as strong as that which prevails in other quarters.

The present Government have therefore considered it their duty to devote, out of the appropriation of the year 1862, for all Gaspesia, including the Counties of Gaspé, Bonaventure, Rimouski, Temiscouata, Kamouraska, L'Islet, Montmagny and Bellechasse, the sum of \$25,411 79, by the expenditure of which they have succeeded in making 56 miles, $3\frac{1}{2}$ arpents of new roads, and building bridges on them, without including the considerable sums expended on the great military road of Metapedias, which is of itself 98 miles in length, and on those of Temiscouata, and from Matane, to Cape de Chatte, which must contribute largely to the settlement of the extensive and fertile domains of the Crown.

There is not the least doubt that the Counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure, a wide field for colonization hitherto almost unknown, will, especially when intersected by the Intercolonial Railway, which be made must sooner or later, be speedily covered with rich farms, watered as they will be by the numerous and magnificent rivers.

It should be recollected that here, on the banks of one of them, the Metapedias, the little Colony of Acadians has been already founded, consisting of more than four hundred members, who by the aid of the Government, and of a small amount of public subscriptions in their favor have been enabled to make clearings sufficing for the supply of their material wants. The establishment of this Colony of Acadians is now considered to be permanent, especially as they have now at their head a zealous missionary to direct and encourage them.

The Norwegian colony which the late Government tried to plant on the banks of the St. Lawrence, has not succeeded so well. Being composed of a class of immigrants who were poor, burthened with families, and unused to agriculture, they became of course, notwithstanding the aid which they received from the Government, discouraged in a strang

land, and betook themselves elsewhere to settle. In short, of 300 Norwegian families there remained, last autumn, no more than ten: most of them had gone either to the United States or Upper Canada. It was, therefore, impossible for the present Government to keep them in Lower Canada, and the charge of neglect, which has been brought against the Government in this behalf, is accordingly unfounded. Moreover, private letters, addressed to me by their reverend minister, who accompanied them to this country, contain a sufficient explanation of the causes of the failure of this colony from Norway.

A good number of young Canadians, from the Counties of L'Islet, Montmagny, and Kamouraska, annually go down to Gaspé in the season of the cod-fishery. Would it not be more advantageous for the country to make some effort and sacrifice to induce those young men to settle on the lands lying along Gaspé Bay, than to send to foreign countries, to bring over bodies of people, at great expense, who are altogether unfit for the toil either of fishing or of cultivating the soil, and who, like these Norwegians, end by moving off, breathing curses on the persons by whose persuasion they were led to settle in Lower Canada?

At all events, the Peninsula of Gaspesia is entitled to the attention of the Government, and the necessity of encouraging, as much as possible, the movement in progress among the inhabitants of the locality, is demonstrated by the progress of colonization effected by the opening of the new roads.

The County of Rimouski is equally important in respect to colonization.

The quantity of land which has been offered for sale, in the district of Rimouski alone, is 256,048 acres, of which 96,890 are occupied by settlers under patent, leaving a balance of 159,158 to be disposed of. The price of these lands is only thirty cents, although they are generally of the best quality.

Settlers take these lands as fast as roads are opened.

On the road from Matana to Cape de Chatte, where the first tree was felled scarcely five years ago, there is now a population of 443 souls.

According to statistics, very carefully established by Mr. Charles Roy, of St. Anne des Monts, it is ascertained that the value of agricultural produce, harvested this year by these settlers, amounted to \$7,605 25, and that of their industrial products, consisting of sugar, cod-fish and oil, to \$3,928 94.

The aggregate value of property belonging to the settlers, is estimated at \$46,967 19, being an average of \$533 to each of the 88 families established on the road.

The progress of clearing and colonization works, in the adjacent Counties of Témiscouata, Kamouraska, L'Islet, Montmagny and Bellechasse, has been much greater than that of former years, as appears by the reports of the several agents and conductors of works.

There is, however, one place, to which I am desirous of drawing Your Excellency's attention.

Several friends of colonization, having written to me particularly on the subject of the magnificent lands lying round Lake Témiscouata,—the Townships of Escourt, Cabano, Pohegamook and others, hitherto unsurveyed, I immediately made application to the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, who undertook to have them surveyed forthwith. There are none superior in Canada. The necessity of fostering colonization in this locality is very urgent. The trifling sums which I was able to afford to those brave pioneers of Lake Témiscouata, produced the happiest effects. A considerable number of Canadian

farmers, who, under the Ashburton Treaty, found themselves suddenly converted into American citizens, are selling their property, and returning to Canada, and are applicants for wild lands, on which they may settle, with a view to clearing them immediately, by means of the small capital which they possess. It is necessary, therefore, and for the interest of the Government, that this movement of immigration be encouraged, by immediately opening roads and making surveys.

Moreover, a great number of young men on our side of the line are also applicants for lands in this locality. It is, therefore, doubly incumbent on the Government to redeem this fine section of the country from the state of neglect in which it has lain.

By consulting the several special reports, we may now see what progress has been made annually on the numerous colonization roads comprised in this territorial division which we have called "Gaspesia."

The most important of the roads in this division is the great Taché road, which is marked out parallel to the river, in length nearly 209 miles, beginning on the bank of the River Métapediac, and reaching to Buckland, in the County of Bellechasse. This main artery, on which was expended in 1862 the sum of \$3,400, is not yet completed throughout its entire length.

It is intended hereafter to cross the County of Dorchester and part of the County of Beauce, and connecting with the Lambton and St. Francis, to open an internal and uninterrupted chain of communication between the banks of the River Métapediac and the American frontier, near Lake Champlain.

Messieurs Drapeau, Lepage, Carrières, and other agents supply us with very interesting details on this head in their reports.

The following table assists in giving a general idea of what has been done in Gaspesia in the present year:—

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

This division comprises all the territory which extends from the County of Bellechasse, south of the St. Lawrence along the American frontier, to the shore of Lake Champlain.

The richness and fertility of the soil of all the Eastern Townships is now so well known that it is useless to enlarge upon it. Moreover, settlers are coming in every day from all parts of the country.

The recent discovery of rich mines of copper and other ores, which are already worked on a large scale, will naturally attract capital from abroad, and at the same, favour the progress of colonization.

One of the greatest obstacles to the progress of clearing is to be imputed to the great proprietors, who too frequently refuse to sell their lands to settlers on reasonable terms.

The Government this year caused a great number of roads to be made in this section of the country, and nearly everywhere the lots intersected by them have been taken by new settlers.

One instance will suffice to give a general idea of what is passing in the Eastern Townships.

At the beginning of June, more than seven leagues within the belt of forest, the Fathers of Latrappe felled the first tree, in the Township of Langevin, with a view to settle there. Five months afterwards, the lowly abode of these pious settlers was accessible in a wheeled carriage. All the lots was taken on both sides of the road by hardy settlers, who had even then made very considerable clearings, and were building houses for the accommodation of their families. In the spring, a church is to be built, and thus a new parish may be said to be already constituted.

The same thing has happened in other parts of the Eastern Townships.

Quite at the southern extremity, for instance, on the Hereford and Auckland road, and the parts adjacent, more than three hundred lots of land have been taken within the year. A large number of these lots are occupied, and more would be so if the settlers were not obliged, for want of roads, to pass through the United States, in order to reach their lots through the forest. Upwards of a thousand arpents were cleared on these lots in the course of the Summer.

One of the most considerable roads opened is that from Hereford to Auckland, which was given by the job in 1861 to Mr. F. B. McNamee. This road which is 11 miles and 144 perches long, cost under the contract, made in 1861, the sum of \$5,653 18.

Of the surveyed Townships those which contain the finest lands, and to which I would direct particular attention, are Langevin, Chester, Weedon, Ditton, Auckland, Hereford, Chesham and Clinton.

Although the Government have not omitted to do any anything in their power to meet the most urgent demands made on them, there are still a great number of localities requiring immediate aid for the opening of roads. It is unnecessary to state, however, that the works executed within the present year have had the effect of giving a strong impulse to colonization.

The following statement may serve to give a general idea of what has been done
For details see appendix.)

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

NAMES or COUNTIES.	Sums appro- priated since May, 1862.	Balances remaining in the hands of the conductors, 31st Dec, 1861.	Sums paid by the De- partment of Crown Lands out of the ap- propriations of former years from 1st Jan., to 1st May, 1862.	Total.	Sum expended.		Balances due to roads.		Roads opened.		Roads completed.		Bridges.		Canseways.		Old roads improved.		Roads previously opened, now finished.	
					\$	cts.	\$	cts.	Mis.	Arp.	Mis.	Arp.	Feet.	Arp.	Per.	Mis.	Arp.	Mis.	Arp.	Mis.	Arp.
Dorchester	3000 00	370 40		3370 40	3370 15	0 25	21 14	12½	14	14	32	3	6	2	2					
Lévis	500 00			500 00	500 00						15				15					
Beauce	3200 00		200 00	3400 00	2700 00	700 00	11 14	3	14	3	32	3	3		34	3				23
Mégantic	2800 00	20 20		2820 20	1618 46	1201 74	6 10	3	10	3	12	7	1		1	7				1
Lotbinière	1000 00	50 50		1050 50	805 94	244 56									84			4		
Nicolet	1400 00			1400 00	926 32	473 68	6 8		8						115					
Arthabaska & Drum- mond	5300 00			5300 00	5045 01	254 99	12 13	2	13	2	22½	9	10	14	29	9	10	14	4	24½
Wolfe and Richmond	2900 00			2900 00	1342 22	1557 78	6 16		16		13	5	1	23	34	5	1	23		
Compton	10515 93	2587 38	172 00	13275 31	11721 13	1554 18	24 20	16	20	16	27	3		3	3					
Shefford	800 00			800 00		800 00														
Beauharnois	400 00			400 00	347 01	52 99	3		3						15					
Brome	1400 00	31 74		1431 74	795 66	636 08	2 7	1	7	1	18½			14			4			
Totals	33215 93	3000 22	372 00	36645 15	29171 90	7476 25	94 18	29	18	29	21½	7	28	2	265	7	28	2	9	19½

THE OTTAWA.

The territory watered by the Ottawa and its tributaries is so vast, and the advantages which it offers to colonization are so great, that the late government, as well as the present have thought it incumbent on them to follow, in respect to it, a mode of operation different from that which they had adopted in other divisions of Lower Canada.

In pursuance of this, the exclusive superintendence of the work on the roads and in the building of large bridges in the Counties of Ottawa and Pontiac, was confided to Mr. A. J. Russell, the Crown Timber Agent, who has made a detailed Report of his operations, which I have thought it my duty to publish at length for the information of Your Excellency. Accordingly that gentleman received orders from me to enter into communication with the different members from the north side of the Ottawa, relative to the apportionment of the moneys which the Government thought fit to place at my disposal. I ought to observe that hitherto no serious complaint has been made against Mr. Russell, and that he has discharged his duty with much justice and prudence.

In the other Counties, Argenteuil, Two Mountains, Terrebonne and Vandreuil forming a part of this Division of the Ottawa, the works of Colonization have been carried on under conductors selected in each locality. It is unnecessary to state that colonization has here made rapid progress, although there is more complaint, perhaps, than in any other division of the want of means and intercommunication, which will always be difficult and expensive to make, by reason of the great rivers, which water it, in every direction.

It is known that part of the foreign immigration tends in this direction for settlement. Upwards of 1600 immigrants have established themselves here in the course of the present year.

The number of Canadian settlers is also considerable.

To give an idea of the progress of colonization, it is sufficient to observe that one agent, Mr. Farley, has sold 19,600 acres of land to persons who have settled in the Township of Wakefield, and 3,000 to those in Denholm.

The people complain, nevertheless, that the progress of colonization is greatly retarded through a large number of lots being the property of persons who are absent, and against whom Government can take no action under the present regulations.

The appointment of a larger number of agents of colonization as well as for the sale of lands in this vast locality, seems also to be desired, particularly of agents who speak the French language. No doubt the Government will speedily do justice in this respect.

The sums of money expended during the present year in the Ottawa division amount to \$21,364 68.

The following Table supplies the information necessary to give a general idea of what has been done by the Government in the present year for this part of the country by means of the sum above mentioned :—

THE OTTAWA.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	Sums appropriated since May, 1862.	Balance in the hands of conductors the 31 Dec, 1861.	Sums paid by the Crown Lands Department on account of appropriations of past year, and between 1st January and 1st May, 1862.	Total.	Amount expended.		Balances due to roads.		Roads opened.		Roads completed.		Bridges.		Canseways.		Old roads improved.		Roads previously opened, completed.
					\$	cts.	\$	cts.	Mis.	Arp.	Mis.	Arp.	Feet.	Per.	Mis.	Arp.	Mis.	Arp.	
Terrebonne	2769 22			2769 22	2372 54	396 68								889		31	6	6	
Two Mountains	1100 00			1100 00	1098 00	2 04	1	21	1	21	1	21	200	2	30	2	5		
Vaudreuil	800 00			800 00		800 00													
Argenteuil	2200 00			2200 00	1699 35	500 65	2		1		1		571	7	21	7	13	17	3
Ottawa and Pontiac.	11800 00	995 46	1700 00	14495 46	9176 56	5318 90	21		19		3608	21	1	6					
Totals	18669 22	995 46	1700 00	21364 68	14346 45	7018 23	24	21	21	21	21	21	104	10	30	23	3		

THE ST. MAURICE.

This division comprises the Counties of Portneuf, Champlain, St. Maurice, Maskinonge, Berthier, Joliette, and Montcalm.

The population of these counties in 1851 was 112,937 souls; it now amounts to 128,677. It is only within the last few years that the lands watered by the St. Maurice and its noble tributaries have received any share of attention as a field for colonization and settlement.

The impression unfortunately prevailed that the St. Maurice Lands were all composed of a sandy and ferruginous soil, similar to that which is found some little distance back from Three Rivers.

This erroneous idea has been removed, and colonization has already been extended northwards as far as the Township of Turcotte, which is situated at a distance of nearly one hundred miles from the St. Lawrence.

Numerous important highways, such as the Les Piles, the St. Maurice, and the Matawin roads, on which the Government has this year carried out most extensive works, are attracting from all points a large number of settlers.

In this section of the country, two energetic priests, the Reverend Messrs. Brossard and Prevost, laid during the past summer the foundations of a new colony, on the river Matawin, at a distance of twenty miles from any other settlement.

The Government lost no time in seconding the zeal of these courageous pioneers, and the surveys most urgently required on the beautiful river Matawin are now being made; so that the establishment of a new parish in this remote locality is already looked upon as a settled fact.

All that the colonists now require is a little assistance from the Government, in order to extend a road into this settlement.

The valley of the St. Maurice is, as it were, but a continuation of the valleys of the Ottawa and Lake St. John.

One of the interior settlements presenting the strongest indication of future prosperity is La Tuque. This place, standing as it does at the head of twenty leagues of free navigation, at about an equal distance from Montreal and from Quebec, is deserving of some attention.

I am therefore of opinion that a road made in a direct line from that place to the City of Quebec would produce the most advantageous results. So generally is this opinion received, that certain lumber merchants have opened a very large portion of this road at their own expense, and if I am rightly informed, a distance of some thirty miles is all that remains in order to establish an uninterrupted winter road between Quebec and La Tuque.

I deem it my duty specially to call Your Excellency's attention to this improvement, which would have the effect of giving an impulse to colonization, particularly in the Counties of Quebec, Portneuf, and Champlain, and of furnishing supplies for the great market of the City of Quebec.

It will also be found on consulting the various special reports, (see appendix,) that the Government has not neglected this section of the country.

The following table exhibits the leading details relative to colonization work done this year:—

THE SAGUENAY.

The division comprises the counties of Quebec, Charlevoix, Chicoutimi and Saguenay, and contains a population of 121,940 souls.

As far back as the period of Jacques Cartier's first voyage, in 1535, the Valley of the Saguenay, properly so called, and of St. John, is called "The Kingdom of the Saguenay," a little kingdom which contains within its limits two lakes, one of which, Lake St. John, is thirty miles in length, and the other, Lake Mistassini, further north, 90 leagues in length, and 60 in breadth.

The future importance of this vast field for colonization was foreseen even at that period, and it did not fail to attract the attention of our early Jesuit missionaries.

Nevertheless, this rich district of the Saguenay remained for a long period in oblivion. It was only in 1828 that the Lower Canada Legislature appointed a Commission to explore it, at the head of which was Mr. Andrew Stewart. Notwithstanding that all the reports were quite satisfactory, it is only a few years since the Rev. Messrs. Boucher and Héber felled the first tree on the banks of Lake St. John, for the purpose of cultivating the soil.

At the present moment the County of Chicoutimi, already contains several flourishing parishes and a population of 10,478 souls. The mere fact of this rapid increase is of itself an incontestable proof of the fertility and richness of the soil, and consequently of its strong claims upon the attention of the Government.

In order to make myself more thoroughly acquainted with the wants of this vast territory I deemed it my duty to proceed as far as the border of Lake St. John. I have no hesitation in asserting, as the result of personal experience, that the future prospects of this locality are highly satisfactory; and in other places, there is but one thing wanting namely, easy means of communication.

The Government have this year deemed it their duty to make every effort to meet the most urgent requirements.

The following table will afford some idea of what has been done:

THE SAGUENAY.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	Sums appropriated since May, 1862.	Balances remaining in the hands of the com-31st Dec., 1861.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	Sums paid by the Department of Crown Lands on account of the appropriations of former years from 1st Jan., to 1st Ma, 1862.	\$ cts.	Total.	Sums expended.		\$ c. s.	Roads opened.		Roads completed.		Bridges.	Causewayed Road.		Old roads improved.		Roads previously opened now completed.	
								cts	Arp.		Mls	Arp.	Feet.	Arp.		Por.	Mls.	Arp.	Mls.		Arp.	Mls.	Arp.
Châteauguay	14050 00	28 42	147 09	14225 51	9086 18	5139 33	35½	24½	15½	4½	2220	2	9	1	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saguenay	1912 00	67 76	24 50	2004 26	1989 53	14 73	16	19	.....	16	726	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Châteaufort	3710 00	29 78	.....	3739 78	2284 10	1455 08	6½	13½	4½	11	329	10	11	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montenac	1800 00	143 06	1200 00	3143 06	3007 49	135 57	13	19	13	19	400	21	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec	1940 00	.....	.....	1940 00	1818 17	121 83	1	7	1	7	406	3	5	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	23412 00	269 02	1371 59	25052 61	18185 47	6867 14	74	24	35	20	4081	38	9½	30	17	6	13	.....	.....	.....	.....

The principal colonization road, or, strictly speaking, the only road, the Lake St. John settlers have is the Kinogami road, which traverses a distance of about 72 miles. This road is the only means of communication between Lake St. John and the fertile lands in its neighborhood and the St. Lawrence.

It is to be regretted that this road has not yet been completed, and it is certainly the duty of the Government to make an effort to have it finished in the course of the present year.

Several of the Townships, such as Signaï, de l'Isle and others, which contain lands of the very first quality, would be settled immediately if, upon the completion of the Kinogami road, the Government caused the preliminary surveys to be made.

Colonization societies are prepared to put under cultivation the whole of the magnificent Island of Alma, formed by the two great outlets of Lake St. John.

All that is required is roads and some little surveying.

Nevertheless it must be admitted one of the greatest difficulties the Lake St. John settlers will have to encounter is the immense distance they must travel, in order to dispose of their produce at the great market of Quebec. At present the distance, by the Kinogami road, is not less than 200 miles, whereas in a direct line through the lands of the Crown, in rear of the Counties of Quebec and Montmorency, it would be little over 100 miles, as it is shown in the report of Mr. Blaiklock, land surveyor, relative to the survey made by order of the Government in the year 1847.

Now the colonization of the Saguenay is only in its infancy, and before many years it will be impossible to bring its vast quantities of agricultural produce to Quebec, particularly during the winter season, by the Kinogami road.

It will, therefore, very soon become a matter of absolute necessity, as well with a view of promoting the colonization of the lands of the Crown situated in rear of the Counties of Portneuf, Quebec, and Montmorency as of furnishing an easy outlet for the products of Lake St. John, and consequently a source of supply for the market of Quebec, to open a road, in a direct line, to Lake St. John.

Public opinion, in Quebec and the vicinity, has already pronounced almost unani- mously and very energetically in favor of the opening of a winter road. A number of the surplus population of the City of Quebec are eagerly awaiting the opening of this road, in order to settle along it.

I think, therefore, that the time has come for the Government to accede to this request.

I have every reason to believe, from the information I have been enabled to obtain, that this Road can be made without any great difficulty.

The municipality of Hebertville has, at its own expense, caused a preliminary survey to be made, establishing the practicability of the undertaking. Moreover, there is already a distance of 30 miles of roadway open from Quebec in the direction of Lake St. John.

Mr. Nicolas Lefrançois, land surveyor, also reports that at this point the mountain range has been passed, and the road reaches the lands of the Crown, which are of the finest quality, and that the valley continues thus as far as Lake Jacques Cartier, about midway between Quebec and Lake St. John.

The cost of this winter road will probably not be much above \$50 per mile.

I have therefore the honor to submit for your Excellency's consideration the importance of making such a grant as will enable the opening of this useful road to be proceeded with immediately.

In the Lower Saguenay the lands are little, if at all, less fertile than those of Lake St. John. Accordingly, on consulting the special reports, it will be found that the settlements in the townships east of the Saguenay have made rapid progress. The Township of Tremblay has recently been settled, under the influence and efforts of the Rev. Mr. Tremblay, by a little colony of farmers from the Parish of Beauport, in the County of Quebec.

The roads which the Government has caused to be made this year will serve as an inducement to a large number of their fellow-parishioners to join them.

The reports of Mr. Price and Dr. Martin, extracts from which will be found hereafter, furnish important and detailed information relative to the whole Saguenay district, which it is impossible for me to give here.

The following general table exhibits the amounts granted and expended for colonization purposes throughout Lower Canada, and works done during the year 1862 :—

OF THE FIVE DIVISIONS.

NAMES OF DIVISIONS.	Sums appro- priated since May, 1862.	Balance remaining in the hands of the con- ductors, 31 Dec. 1861.	Sums paid by the De- partment of Crown Lands on account of the appropri- ations of former years from 1st Jan., to 1st May, 1862.	Total.		Sums expended.	Balances due to roads.	Roads opened.		Roads completed.		Bridges.		Causewayed Road.		Old roads improved.		Roads previously opened now completed.		
				\$	cts.			\$	cts.	Mls.	Arp.	Mls.	Arp.	Feet.	Arp.	Pchs.	Mls.	Arp.	Mls.	Arp.
Gaspé.....	25411 79	816 68	456 33	26684 80	19641 36	7043 44	56	33	24	173	2789	204	23	24	25	18	19	19	19	
Eastern Townships...	33215 93	3060 22	372 00	36648 15	29171 90	7476 25	94	18	29	213	2481	265	7	28	2	9	19	19	19	
The Ottawa.....	18669 22	995 46	1700 00	21364 68	14346 45	7018 23	24	21	21	5266	.....	104	.....	30	23	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
The St. Maurice ...	17935 36	1202 81	300 00	19438 17	16636 21	2801 96	59	7	39	5	2899	169	13	11	6	6	34	34	34	34
The Saguenay.....	23412 00	269 02	1371 59	25052 61	18185 47	6867 14	74	24	35	20	4681	38	93	30	17	6	13	13	13	13
Totals.....	118644 30	6344 19	4199 92	129188 41	97081 39	31207 02	309	173	151	13	17516	782	04	125	174	43	27	27	27	27

Colonization in Upper Canada being under the control of the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands, his report will doubtless be found to contain all necessary information respecting that section of the country.

It is but simple justice that I should state, in concluding, that if the Government has this year been enabled to give so extraordinary an impetus to colonization, it is in part owing to the powerful co-operation of a great many zealous individuals, whose acts of self-devotion and generosity deserve to be more generally known.

In conclusion, I trust your Excellency will consider that a further sum of two hundred thousand dollars ought to be granted this year for the encouragement of colonization.

III.

BOARD OF REGISTRATION AND STATISTICS.

CENSUS.

The preparation for publication of the results of the Census of 1861, is fast approaching completion. The first volume will contain the tables of origins, religions, ages, trades, and occupations, and deaths and causes of deaths, and will be in the hands of the printers, for publication, early next month. The second volume, containing the returns of agriculture, mills, manufactures, and houses and public buildings, will, it is contemplated, be ready for the printers early in May. The customary Report on the Census, by the Board of Registration and Statistics, will accompany the second volume, with which the work will conclude.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The second clause of the Act (C. S. C. 22 Vic., Cap. 33) constituting the Minister of Agriculture, the Receiver General, and the Provincial Secretary a Board of Registration and Statistics, is as follows:

"The said Board shall have the general supervision of the Statistics of the Province, and shall cause to be prepared, annually, and laid before the Legislature, a general Report of the Statistics of the Province, in such a form as to them seems fit, which said Report shall contain all such information, relative to the trades, manufactures, agriculture and population of the Province, as they are able to obtain."

It would seem that, of late years, the duty thus imposed upon the Board of Registration and Statistics, as well as the general objects for which the Board was constituted, have been completely lost sight of, or laid aside. There is no executive machinery in the Department for the collection of statistical information. No records exist of the labors of the Board, or of the results of any statistical investigations or compilations, and, except so far as the Census is concerned, the general functions of the Board of Registration and Statistics appear to have been suffered to become a complete dead letter.

It is quite unnecessary to dwell, at any length, upon the great value of a systematic collection of facts in figures—or statistics—in the administration of the affairs of the State, for the furtherance of political science, and for the general information of the country. Its importance is now universally acknowledged, and it is certainly a matter for much

regret that, in the collection and analysis of statistical information, Canada, at the present moment, stands far behind most other civilized countries.

The Board of Registration and Statistics should, it is suggested, serve as a Depository wherein to collect all the scattered statistical information which may be obtained from the different Departments and throughout the Province, relative to the revenue, resources, and the moral, social, and physical condition of the people. It is obvious that the duty of statistical investigation can be better undertaken by the State than by private means, since the machinery of executive business enables a Government readily to collect statistical facts, and it has, moreover, the right to demand information—a right which is denied to private individuals.

For these reasons, the undersigned has felt it incumbent upon him to promote, to the utmost of his ability, the pursuance of statistical investigation; and to this end he has urged upon the Executive the necessity of an immediate and permanent resuscitation of the Board of Registration and Statistics, as an entirely separate and distinct Branch of the Department, unconnected altogether with the general or miscellaneous duties of the Bureau. In the meantime he has appointed, temporarily, one of the "extra clerks" of the Department to the office of "Clerk to the Board of Registration and Statistics," under whose superintendence, accurate abstracts of all the statistical information to be found scattered throughout the official records of the country, from the earliest periods, have been commenced, which, when completed, will form the ground-work of a complete "Hand-Book," so to speak, of the statistical history of the country, which is obtainable by no other means, and which it is proposed to publish, and continue afterwards from year to year, in conformity with the provisions of the Act, constituting the Board, referred to above.

IV.

BOARDS OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

The Annual Reports of the Boards for Upper and Lower Canada, in conformity with the 28th Section, 20 Vic., Cap. 32, have been received.

Upper Canada.—Renewed complaints are made of the withdrawal of all Government aid from the Mechanics' Institutes; but from the Report it would appear that much of the unsatisfactory position of a large number of these institutions may be traced to the absence of any comprehensive plan of action, and to the want of interest felt by the members themselves in the objects for which these societies were incorporated.

The Library of reference established in connection with the Board, is becoming more and more appreciated by the public. The total number of books is now 1,048, of which 231 have been added during the past year.

The finances of the Board appear to be in a satisfactory condition; the balance to its credit at the close of the year being \$1,463.84.

Lower Canada.—The Report of the Lower Canada Board expresses a regret that the grant of \$2,000 annually is not sufficient to enable them to carry out, so energetically as could be desired, the important trusts with which they have been charged; but the withdrawal of the grants to Mechanics' Institutes, and "so called institutions," is regarded with favor by the Board.

In consequence of the liabilities which have accumulated, notwithstanding the special grant of \$20,000 from Government, on the Exhibition erected in Montreal, at the time of the visit of the Prince of Wales, the Board was compelled to mortgage the building to the contractor, who has since foreclosed and the property has been advertised for sale. The sale, however, has been postponed, pending the result of an appeal to Government for further aid, and the issue of some cross-actions brought at the instance of McGill College.

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V.

PATENT OFFICES.

The following table exhibits comparatively the business of this branch of the Department, for the last two years:—

Years.	Patents issued	Assignments enregistered.	Trade marks enregistered.	Designs enregistered.	Cash received.
1861.	142	56	3	2	\$ 3,012.70
1862.	160	72	17	—	3,650.90

It will be seen by the foregoing statement of the operations of this office during the year 1862, how steadily the importance of this branch of the Department is increasing.

It is satisfactory to find that the working expenses of the office are already provided for by the receipts from fees. I am of opinion that they may be greatly extended, so as ultimately to become a source of no inconsiderable revenue, and at the same time the interests of the Province and the public may be more effectually served. Much dissatisfaction has been expressed at the protective principle which has hitherto guided our Legislature, in the existing law respecting the granting of letters patent for inventions. At present the right to these letters patent is confined to British subjects residing in the Province. There seems to be no reason why this privilege should not be extended to the subjects of any nation, who may be desirous of availing themselves thereof, and our Patent Laws assimilated to those of England, France, the United States of America, and other countries, where the most liberal and enlightened principle, in this respect, is recognized. As our law now stands, great temptation is held out to foreigners to evade its provisions by artifice or subterfuge, and there can be little question that this is in some cases successfully accomplished. It is difficult to see that a liberal extension of the right to letters patent would injure any special class of individuals, while there can be no question it would be of great benefit to the Province generally.

In accordance with a general desire on the part of the public, I have, during the past year, established a Depository, for the public exhibition of the models of inventions for which letters patent have been granted. Under the superintendence of Mr. Boissonault, who has been appointed Curator thereto, the Depository, or Model-Room, has been con-

stantly open to the public, and the records of the Visitors' Book show how satisfactorily the boon has been appreciated.

VI.

OF AGRICULTURE.

If we glance at the condition of agricultural industry in the neighborhood of the great centres, we shall perceive that the implements, cattle, and cultivation, are already those of the highest state of civilization.

Hardly ten years have elapsed since the institution of Provincial Exhibitions has enabled us to judge periodically of the progress made in the improvement of the breed of cattle, the construction of agricultural implements, or the raising of crops. Taken as a whole, these exhibitions are the most flattering evidence of the position occupied by Canada in the scale of agricultural merit.

They are acknowledged to be equal to those of the States of the Union, and distinguished European breeders have admitted that our Provincial Exhibitions might rival the united cattle shows of England.

It is within the last ten years especially that agriculture has made most progress in Canada. It is within that period that our exhibitions have yearly enriched it with new collections of perfected implements, and with cattle of new and improved breeds. Long had the United States excelled our produce in our own exhibitions; long had they deserved an acknowledged superiority over our cattle and our material. But gradually our producers entered the lists and success has crowned their efforts. At the present day our most distinguished cattle breeders go to the United States and carry off the highest prizes on the American continent from their rivals.

This result is immense, and must be followed by important consequences; for no one can for a moment doubt but that the agricultural produce of a country must always be in proportion to the perfection of its cattle and material. Wherever the farm stock is possessed of all the characteristics of improved breeds, there will be found suitable alimentation, which a good system of agriculture alone can produce.

It has been well said that agriculture and cattle are one, and the last ten years have added another confirmation of this principle. We have seen that with the perfection of the breed of cattle, produce has increased throughout the whole extent of the Province. It is impossible not to observe at the present day that great progress has been made in the right direction. In nearly every county there is some first class male stock, the influence of which is communicated from neighbour to neighbour in a constantly increasing radius. In every parish and every township, some eminent farmers now set the example of a good system and improved agriculture. The dissemination of agricultural knowledge is thus now going on in all parts of our land, not only as regards schools of agriculture and ably conducted periodicals, but also and especially by a considerable number of well conducted farms, the management of which spreads valuable information through their immediate neighbourhood. These farms are so many schools opened to instruct unprejudiced farmers, who are anxious to perfect their system. There they find well-shaped flocks and herds, possessed of all the

attributes necessary to furnish an abundant supply of meat, milk, and wool, at the lowest cost. Not only have they thus before their eyes models of the perfection which they wish to attain for their own behoof, but they also find in the stock raised by these distinguished agriculturists, valuable male animals, obtainable at a reasonable cost, which by judicious crossing will, in a few months, effect a complete transformation of their live stock.

Thus agriculture in Canada, in its entirety, is not far removed in its character from European agriculture, considering the circumstances in which we are placed. In the vicinity of our great centres we have farms the produce of which may compete with that of European agriculture.

VII.

AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Agricultural organizations exist in all civilized countries, and are in their completeness proportioned to the advanced state of civilization. Even in England, where the cultivation of the soil has so nearly attained perfection,—where every inch of land produces its ear of wheat,—where enormous hereditary fortunes are transmitted from generation to generation and are applied to the culture of the land, we find a powerful agricultural organization, raising up a happy rivalry at the annual shows of the Royal Agricultural Society for the distribution of prizes and honours to deserving breeders. There the most distinguished agriculturists of the kingdom compete without distinction of rank, from the small farmer to the large proprietor, from the baronet to the Royal family, who contend with their subjects for the palm of superiority in agricultural produce. It is unnecessary to offer any comment on an association which can produce such results. It is enough to see the cattle and the implements of England to be convinced of the undeniable superiority of her agriculture. The classification of breeds has been brought to the highest point of perfection, and English breeders can now boast of furnishing the whole world with improved male stock destined to become the ancestors of the cattle on every continent; her agricultural implements also are the models adopted in every country in the progressive agricultural world. This superiority, the fruit of competition is a triumphant proof of the great results produced by intelligently conducted exhibitions.

In France agricultural organizations set in motion a greater amount of machinery, which taken as a whole certainly presents the most complete existing agricultural organization. This organization includes not only agricultural societies receiving an annual grant from the Imperial Government, but also a superior council, charged with the duty of impressing the most prominent improvements upon the notice of the Minister of Agriculture.

In an agricultural sense, France is moreover divided into eight districts, each of which has its annual district exhibition, and its Inspector of agriculture, who devotes his whole time to the study of the most efficient means of developing the resources of each locality in his district. And this probably is one of the most efficient provisions of all agricultural organization. The Inspectors General are the link between the Government and the rural population. They spend their whole time in the country parts, where they study the special nature of the climate, the soil and the capital employed, and are thus in a

position to form a correct opinion as to the progress to be desired, and the results obtained. Their annual reports are at once an expression of the requirements of the farmers, and the reply of the Government to a thousand questions addressed to it. These documents, prepared by men of great ability, are full of valuable information, and are undoubtedly the best of the annual publications, containing as they do, a collection of facts. It is since the appointment of Inspectors General of Agriculture that the progressive agricultural movement, hitherto confined to the neighbourhood of the great centres, has been observed to expand and spread itself suddenly over the whole land.

The national exhibitions, which are held periodically at Paris, contribute not a little to the development of French agriculture. The management of the list of prizes, and the large amounts offered are the two chief causes of their great success. International agricultural exhibitions are, of all recent innovations, that which has done most to prove the advantage of improved agriculture. The comparison of breeds of cattle brought from all parts of Europe, with their various conformation, differing with the climate, the soil and the system of cultivation, is a good means of attracting the attention of even the most superficial observer.

Agricultural organizations in Europe and the United States nearly resemble our own, with this difference, however, that each State in the Union is divided into a certain number of districts, each of which has its representative at the Board of Agriculture. Besides this, Congress, at its last Session, adopted the system of national agricultural instruction, and voted a grant of 250,000 acres of land in each State for the purpose of founding a special agricultural school within its boundaries.

Agricultural organization in Canada is complete enough in principle, but in practice it presents difficulties of superintendence which amount almost to impossibilities. We have our Boards of Agriculture, constituting a superior council charged with the management of all the County agricultural societies. Unfortunately, there is not sufficiently close connection between the local societies and the Boards of Agriculture, any more than between the latter and the Department of Agriculture. Thus each society is left to take its own course without being under the control of any superior authority. To this are, beyond a question, to be traced the different results obtained by each society. Were the board of direction composed of men possessed of sufficient agricultural knowledge to apply the funds voted by the State well, we should in a few years see a complete transformation in the country.

If, on the other hand, the board of direction are ignorant of the first principles of improved agriculture, the public moneys are spent without any return in ill-conducted exhibitions, which are certainly rather a distribution of the annual grant than a serious examination into the results obtained, and the best means of increasing agricultural productions. Some machinery or method is evidently wanting in our agricultural organization, and this consists in the Inspectors General of agriculture who, as we see in the case of France, play an important part in the work of disseminating agricultural knowledge. For that matter, this idea has not the merit of novelty; it was suggested in 1850 by a Committee of the House of Assembly, as we shall see later.

Our Provincial agricultural exhibitions in both sections of the Province, but more especially in Canada West perhaps, are certainly the most undeniable proof of the progress

which has been made. The perfected English breeds of all kinds are there represented by male animals worthy of being exhibited at the best European shows, and no other country in the world, except England, can bring together so remarkable a collection of cattle of the best breeds.

With respect to agricultural implements, our collection prepared with every possible care, offer models which are often equal and sometimes superior to those which we find in the best cultivated countries of Europe. These very satisfactory results are due in great measure to the suggestions of the Committee of the House of Assembly in 1850, the report of which contains valuable information, as valuable now as it was then. A perusal of the subjoined extract from the report will enable us to judge of the results which have followed it during the past twelve years :

“One of the reasons why the existing societies have not produced the results expected from them, is that generally those defects of our system, which must be removed, have been lost sight of, and that generally these societies have confined themselves to granting prizes for the finest animals and the finest specimens of vegetable and grain produce. The object of the agricultural *comitia* (as we may call them) is to cure the evils of the prevailing system, and to induce the husbandman, by the hope of honorable distinctions and of reasonable gain, to undertake improvements, which will be surpassed in another year by new competitors, thereby creating a noble emulation and gradually spreading the good effects of practical progress. It is therefore requisite, in order to the attainment of this object, that the greater part of the rewards granted, should be in favor of improvements which tend to strike at the root of the principal evils of our present systems.

“In distributing the prizes, care should be taken to grant prizes for the following and other similar objects, viz: for the best crop of vegetables for cattle; for the greatest quantity of manure, natural or artificial, employed on a given extent of land; for the greatest quantity of compost or manure created by labor; for the most productive meadow, acre for acre; for the largest flock of cattle fed upon the produce taken off a given extent of land. The object of these different prizes is evident. Manure is wanting on the land, but we have it at hand in the fish and sea-weed of the lower part of the river, in the turf of our bogs, in the application of various natural improvements; the object of these prizes is to induce the husbandman to bestow on his land these manures, which will enable him to feed a larger number of cattle, which, in their turn, will furnish to the land all the juices which it requires.

“It is, therefore, in the institutions now frequented by our youth, that the means must be found of establishing schools of agriculture. Happily such institutions exist in Lower Canada, and can compare with those of more favored countries; happily we have a class of men in these institutions who can perform great things with little means, who, having bid an eternal farewell to all worldly enjoyments, except that of doing good, are neither under the necessity nor in a position to require salaries, but devote their whole life to the education of youth, asking in return only food and raiment.

“Your Committee, therefore, suggest that a special and annual grant be allowed to each of the Colleges of St. Hyacinthe, L'Assomption, Nicolet, and St. Anne, on condition that a Chair of Agriculture be established for the instruction of their scholars, and that a portion of land, in the immediate vicinity of each institution, be cultivated as a model

farm; a similar grant might be made for the same purpose in the Townships, at one of the Academies, where a portion of the youth who speak the English tongue receive their education. Thus, with little more expense than the establishment of a single separate institution would entail, and with a hundred-fold the chances of success, the country would be in possession of five institutions, in which the whole of its youth could obtain a knowledge of the noble art of agriculture; a knowledge which hundreds of young men would every year bring into practice on their own account, or impart to their compatriots throughout the country. Your Committee are so fully convinced of the importance of this arrangement, that they fearlessly express their conviction, that this plan alone is destined to advance the progress of agriculture in Lower Canada more fully than it is physically possible to do by any other means. The next means of spreading education, a means which Your Committee cannot too much recommend, is the publication of an Elementary Treatise on Practical Agriculture, to be printed in pamphlet form, and distributed gratuitously to all the schools and in the family of every agriculturist.

“A book of this sort, containing only a few pages, and profusely distributed throughout the country parts, would become the subject of discussion and of practical study, which cannot fail to attract the attention of the farmers, and immediately to produce immense good. It is well known what influence pamphlets, thus distributed, have had upon the manners and customs of nations. This little work should be made a reading book in the schools: the child's ideas will, without any labor, be impressed with the improvements which are pointed out in it, and he will, doubtless, put them into practice when he becomes older.

“Your Committee are of opinion that the appointment of two superintendents of agriculture is absolutely necessary. The superintendent will form the managing part of the system, and, together with the professors of agriculture in the colleges, will constitute the teaching body. His duties, as your Committee conceive, would be to make annual tours of inspection in the districts within his jurisdiction; to publish an annual report, containing as complete a description as possible of the different sorts of soil, their means of improvement; pointing out the defects in their cultivation, and showing the means of remedying these defects;—in a word, this report would be the channel through which the superintendent would convey to the public the result of his researches and studies.

“The superintendent should place himself in communication with the Provincial geologist and the chemist under him, in order to derive every advantage from the information which can be obtained on agricultural industry from geology and chemistry. He would, moreover, be one of the directors of all exhibition societies and of the Lower Canada Agricultural Society, and visitor of the agricultural schools in the seminaries and academies.

“If, therefore, your Honorable House were disposed to increase the grant by a few hundred pounds, your committee would then recommend the following:—Increase the number of agricultural schools attached to the colleges and academies, and grant, in different parts of Lower Canada, an annual sum of £200 to some good farmer, possessing a good farm and a sufficient number of cattle, together with the advantages of an elementary education, on condition of his cultivating his own farm as a model one, under the immediate direction of the superintendent of his district, and obliging him to show and explain to every visitor the details of his mode of cultivation. This sum of £200, added to the means

already in his possession, would enable him to improve his system of cultivation and his breed of animals, and to procure instruments of a superior make, at the same time that it would allow him to dispose of a portion of his time in explaining the details of his art to his visitors. This is the only means which your committee can see to establish, at certain distances, model farms calculated to meet the views and come within the reach of the generality of farmers, who would more likely be discouraged than instructed by farms kept up on an extensive footing and at a heavy expense."

Thus, in 1850, the most serious obstacles to the good working of our system of agricultural organization were perfectly understood, and the preceding suggestions apply with equal force at the present time. The appointment of superintendents, whose duties are here explained, alone can provide a remedy for the evil pointed out by this report. For it is not so much the lack of good will as the lack of knowledge which obstructs the adoption, by agricultural societies, of the means best calculated to promote the agricultural interest of the locality.

The establishment of schools of agriculture, as recommended by the report which has just been quoted, has now been carried out as respects the Colleges of St. Anne, Ste Thérèse, and Rimouski. Many pupils already follow a course of agricultural instruction in these three institutions, the results of which must become apparent before long. St. Anne has already presented the public with three years' experience of model cultivation, the influence of which is now very perceptible in all the surrounding country.

At Toronto, the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada, during six weeks of the winter, gives a gratuitous course of lectures on agriculture, which are attended by those farmers who are desirous of acquiring the elements of the theory. Three lectures are given daily by Professors of Agriculture of the veterinary art and of natural philosophy. In the Upper Canada and McGill Universities, as also in the Normal Schools of both sections of the Province and a great many colleges, courses of agriculture have been commenced, and are yielding excellent results. Agricultural museums have been established at Toronto and Montreal. Agricultural journals, which may rival the publications of the United States, spread the principles of the most commendable practice and the soundest theories through all parts of our land. Besides this, the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada publishes an annual report, full of valuable information, and gives us a record of the progress made by every society under its jurisdiction. It is to be wished that the Board of Agriculture of Lower Canada would present a similar work to the public. It is in vain that the greatest results are obtained either by the Board or the societies if they are not set before the eyes of the public in an annual report; and there can be now no doubt but that the absence of a report of this nature is, in a great measure, the cause of the ignorance in which some counties are plunged as to the means to be adopted to develop their local resources.

With the view of furnishing some useful information, I have this year caused detailed tables of the operations of each agricultural society in Lower Canada, from their institution to the present time, to be prepared.

I propose, at a future period, to cause these important agricultural statistics to be published in a small detached pamphlet, for distribution among the different agricultural societies. I will confine myself here to giving the annexed summary of this work, which refers to Lower Canada only:—

GENERAL TABLE

Of the Reports of the Agricultural Societies of Lower Canada, showing their revenue and the classification of the prizes awarded from 1851 to 1862.

Year.	RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURE.			PROPERTY.			CLASSIFICATION OF PRIZES AWARDED.			
	Government Grants.	Revenue from the reserve fund.	Members' subscriptions.	Revenue from other sources.	Total.	Prizes.	General expenditure.	Total.	Capital in movable property.	Cash.	Total.	Farm cultivation, &c.	Cattle.	Produce.	Total.
1851.....	567	.....	239	.....	806	375	150	525	.....	281	281	.....	.....	.....	375
1852.....	1278	2	448	2	1730	894	316	1210	200	487	687	18	263	135	894
1853.....	2317	211	1009	232	3769	2946	702	3648	200	675	875	218	470	286	2946
1854.....	2351	100	972	43	3556	2994	379	3373	300	577	877	107	688	415	1512
1855.....	2534	74	1093	18	3719	3178	426	3604	890	342	1232	97	592	787	1817
1856.....	4324	174	1939	117	6554	5101	695	5886	1298	600	1898	319	1293	1606	3218
1857.....	10264	221	4190	118	14933	10839	2271	13110	1613	1941	3554	683	3525	3796	8004
1858.....	21013	1190	9257	1783	33243	22909	7459	30368	2092	3384	5476	1849	8428	8924	19774
1859.....	13692	972	9080	2971	26715	14833	7501	22339	2677	2917	9120	1481	5618	6947	15271
1860.....	22446	603	11084	1729	35862	19497	9251	28748	3830	3830	13516	1813	7811	7433	19550
1861.....	23946	735	12306	5170	42206	20578	13383	33961	3344	3721	13525	1807	8495	8735	20803
1862.....	22723	420	10957	2687	36787	20073	9836	29909	2925	3393	12763	1914	8353	7156	17422
Totals.....	127504	4792	62573	15007	209877	124312	52369	176681	.....	.....	63813	.....	.....	.....	111386

NOTE.—In several of the detailed reports of the different Agricultural Societies, no classification of the amounts of "Prizes awarded" or of "Property" is furnished and this is why the additions have been omitted in several of the subdivided columns, the sum of which could not agree with the "totals" given.

UPPER CANADA.

The elaborate returns of agricultural produce educed by the Census of 1861, and the annual publication of the Transactions of the Board of Agriculture for Upper Canada, embracing all the details of the Reports of the County and Township Societies, renders it unnecessary to furnish any voluminous report as to the results.

The Secretary of the Board in Toronto has, however, carefully compiled a digest of the information received from the local societies, which, if somewhat imperfect, is believed to be as near an approximation as possible obtainable under the circumstances, and valuable by showing the comparative results of the harvests of 1860 and 1862.

It appears that during the year 1862 there were two chief causes seriously affecting the crops, which prevailed, almost without exception, over the entire breadth of Upper Canada, and to which nearly all the Reports allude. The first cause was the almost unprecedented drought which prevailed from early spring until nearly the end of June, and even later in some sections. The second was the grain *aphis*, which appearing simultaneously in almost every part of the Province, about the middle of July, multiplied with extraordinary rapidity, till before the end of the harvest every standing stalk of grain was thickly studded with hundreds of the insects, which absorbed the nutriment of the plant, and consequently prevented the proper filling and maturing of the grain. These causes operated with greater severity in some districts than in others, but in all were more or less prevalent.

Winter wheat, being well rooted the previous fall and coming earlier to maturity, did not suffer so much as the spring wheat, and the latter suffered just in proportion as they were late sown and in arriving at maturity.

From a careful collation of the above named returns, together with general report and observation, the Secretary of the Board arrives at the following conclusion in regard to the average of the crops of 1862, as compared with the general average of former years, and estimates the different crops thus:—

Fall wheat, an average crop;—Barley, 10 per cent. below an average;—Spring wheat 20 per cent. below an average;—Peas, 20 per cent. below an average;—Oats, 25 per cent. below an average;—Hay, 25 per cent. below an average;—Potatoes, 10 per cent. below an average;—Turnips, a full average.

He adds that: "It may perhaps be considered, taking in view the foregoing abstract from the reports, that I have placed the general result in much too favorable a light. And were I guided solely by the above returns, I should admit the correctness of the opinion; But I have always found that such general statements are more or less to be distrusted, and that even when public opinion as to a crop being very bad or very good is almost unanimous, it will be found on an actual ascertaining of the result that it does not vary so very much from a general average as might be supposed. There is always a large number of either good or indifferent crops that do not come so prominently into view as those from which opinions are formed, and which help to equalize the result. For instance, the report from this county states barley to be scarcely half a crop, yet I know of fields yielding 30 to 40 bushels per acre; and the return for York Township states hay not to be one-third of a crop, while I saw fields in this same township in hay time cutting two tons to the acre. The crop of spring grain last year was unquestionably much worse than usual, but I think I have made a pretty large allowance for the various causes of deficiency. Much more

would nearly amount to a famine. It is to be observed that from the County of Wellington the Report is pretty favorable, and many others may be in an equally good position. I may be a long way astray in my calculations, or I may in some cases be pretty near the mark. At all events it is the best opinion I am able to form, and I submit it for what it is worth. If I had the Trade and Navigation returns, showing the amount of produce shipped for exportation, I should be able to correct my estimate thereby, but I am not aware whether the Report has yet been printed.

In arriving at a general estimate of the entire amount of produce of last year's harvest from the above deductions, I assume that the amount of land under cultivation for each crop has increased five per cent. since the census of 1861. As this census represents the land under cultivation in 1860, I think five per cent. for two years' increase is very moderate. The question then arises, what is an average crop? On moderately good land, well cultivated, a fair to a good return of the different kinds of crops in Upper Canada would be about as follows:—Fall wheat, 20 to 25 bushels per acre; spring wheat, about the same; barley, 25 to 30 bushels; oats, 35 to 45 bushels; peas, 20 to 25 bushels; hay, 1 to 1½ tons; potatoes, 120 to 150 bushels; turnips, 400 to 600 bushels; carrots and mangel-wurzel, about the same. Anything beyond these outside figures would represent a superior and highly remunerative crop. Unfortunately, however, either from careless farming, or from a great portion of the land under cultivation being imperfectly cleared and drained, even the lowest of these figures are considerably above the results shown by any census yet taken. I therefore, as the basis of my calculations, take the census of 1861. But as 1860 was undoubtedly a somewhat more productive year than usual, I reduce the figures in the census slightly, for the purpose of arriving at a general average.

Fall wheat, the average of 1860, 17½ bushels per acre. I reduce this to 16 bushels, as the ordinary average, and assume that the crop of 1862 is up to this mark.

Spring wheat, 1860, 17³⁷/₅₀ bushels, reduced to about 16 bushels as a general average 20 per cent. off this leaves about 13 bushels per acre as the crop of 1862. My private opinion is that this is too high an estimate, but I do not consider it quite safe to be influenced in opinion too much by the current reports of failure.

Barley, 1860, 23²⁴/₄₈ bushels; reduced for general average to 22 to 22½ bushels; ten per cent off leaves 20 bushels, the average of 1862.

Rye, 1860, 13 bushels 49lbs; reduced for general average to 13, which may be taken as the result of 1862.

Peas, average 1860, 20 bushels 50lbs; general average, 20 bushels; average 1862, 16 bushels.

Oats, 1860, 31½ bushels; general average, 30 bushels; reduced 25 per cent, 1862, leaving average 22½ bushels.

Indian corn, 1860, 28¹⁴/₅₀ bushels; 1862, 25 bushels.

Potatoes, 1860, 111³⁶/₅₆ bushels; 1862, 100 bushels.

Hay: the general average crop is probably one ton to the acre. I am of opinion that the regular crop of 1862 would not average half a ton, but including the second crop I place the produce at three-fourths of a ton to the acre.

Beans I place in about the same scale of productiveness as peas.

Turnips and the remaining crops I assume to produce at about the same rate as in 1860, the season, however, being less favorable for mangel-wurzel.

I give the result of these various deductions in tabular form, on the next page.

COMPARATIVE TABLE

Showing the results of the harvests of Upper Canada for the year 1860, taken from the Census report of 1861, and the estimated results of the harvest of 1862.

Products.	Produce of 1860, as per census report, 1861.			Estimated produce, 1862.		
	Acres.	Average per acre.	Total produce.	Acres.	Average per acre.	Total estimated produce.
		Bushs.	Bushels.		Bushels.	
Fall wheat.....	434,729	17 $\frac{20}{60}$	7,537,651	456,465	16	7,303,440
Spring wheat.....	951,637	17 $\frac{57}{60}$	17,082,774	999,218	13	12,989,834
Barley.....	118,940	23 $\frac{34}{48}$	2,821,962	124,887	20	2,497,740
Rye.....	70,376	13 $\frac{49}{60}$	973,181	73,894	13	960,622
Peas.....	460,595	20 $\frac{50}{60}$	9,601,396	483,623	16	7,737,968
Oats.....	678,337	31 $\frac{8}{32}$	21,220,874	712,253	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	16,025,692
Buckwheat.....	74,565	16 $\frac{35}{48}$	1,248,637	78,293	16	1,252,688
Indian Corn.....	79,918	28 $\frac{14}{60}$	2,256,290	83,913	25	2,097,825
Potatoes.....	137,266	111 $\frac{36}{58}$	15,325,920	144,129	100	14,412,900
Turnips.....	73,409	248	18,206,959	77,079	250	18,268,750
Carrots.....			1,905,598	6,669	300	2,000,700
Mangel wurzel.....	1,523	359 $\frac{1}{2}$	546,971	1,599	300	499,700
Beans.....			49,143	2,579	16	41,264
Clover and grass seeds.....			61,818			67,999
			Tons		Tons.	
Hay.....			861,844	904,936	2	678,902
			Lbs.		Lbs.	
Flax and Hemp.....			1,225,934	6,000	250	1,500,000

VIII.

CULTIVATION OF FLAX AND HEMP.

The cultivation of flax and hemp is at present engaging public attention, both in Upper and Lower Canada. During the year the Government has caused public lectures to be delivered on the importance and advantage of cultivating textile plants in Canada, and this means of encouragement has been tolerably successful. A considerable number of farmers propose to turn their attention in the spring to the cultivation of flax, and are anxiously awaiting the distribution of the first rate seed which the Department and the Board of Agriculture are importing from Europe.

Besides this, extensive factories are in course of construction for the manufacture of flax.

Some individuals also propose to copy the scutching mills imported from Europe by the Government; they ought to derive considerable profit from the undertaking as the demand for those articles is very great.

The Board of Agriculture of Lower Canada is also importing other new machinery from Europe, for the working of flax, and these are to be exhibited and put in operation at the Provincial Exhibition which is to be held this year at Montreal.

The cotton crisis having naturally had the effect of stimulating the efforts of the cultivators of flax, the Canadian Government have now a favorable opportunity of encouraging this new cultivation of flax and hemp, which, in Canada, is so easy and so profitable.

The Legislature should, therefore, vote a special amount this year for this purpose.

IX.

CULTIVATION OF THE VINE.

Efforts have also been made to establish the cultivation of the vine here. Mr. de Courtenay cultivated several species of vine on a farm in the parish of St. Augustin, near Quebec; from these he produced a certain quantity of wine of excellent flavor. This gentleman published a pamphlet to show, after all, the climate of Canada was adapted to the production of good wine. This, moreover, would appear to be natural enough, since we know that from the earliest settlement of the country, the missionaries manufactured their wine from the fruit of the wild vine.

This question may be one of the highest importance, and I have considered it my duty, in concluding this report, to submit it to Your Excellency.

The whole, nevertheless, humbly submitted.

F. EVANTUREL,

Minister of Agriculture.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.

APPENDIX No. 1.

REPORT OF MR. BUCHANAN, CHIEF EMIGRATION AGENT.

OFFICE OF HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF AGENT FOR THE
SUPERINTENDENCE OF EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

QUEBEC, 19th January, 1863.

SIR,—I have now the honor to lay before you my yearly Report on the Emigration to Canada for 1862, to which the customary Tables and Returns are attached.

By Table No. 1 in the Appendix, showing the results of the season's emigration, it will be seen that the arrivals at the ports of Quebec and Montreal during last year, were 22,176; viz., 2,139 cabin, and 20,037 steerage passengers, being an increase of 2,253 over those of the former season, and that out of this number 12,401 embarked at ports in the United Kingdom, and 7,775 at other European places.

Their sexes may be thus given:—

	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
Males.....	1,229	8,765	10,004
Females.....	618	5,857	6,465
Children, male.....	135	2,261	2,396
“ female.....	108	2,134	2,242
Infants.....	49	1,020	1,069
	2,139	20,037	22,176

The vessels engaged in the transport of these people numbered 164, being composed of 54 steamers and 110 sailing vessels. The former had average passages of 13½ days from Liverpool, and 18 from Glasgow, whilst the latter averaged 36½ days from ports in the United Kingdom, and 50½ days from the Continent of Europe.

Separating the cabin from the steerage passengers, the following comparison occurs:—

	Number of vessels.	Cabin Passengers	Steerage Passengers	Total.
Liverpool and Londonderry Steamers.....	34	1,732	7,007	8,739
Glasgow and Cork do.....	20	333	3,394	3,727
United Kingdom, Sailing Ships.....	59	43	1,892	1,935
Continent of Europe do.....	51	31	7,744	7,775
	164	2,139	20,037	22,176

By this it will appear that, out of the total emigration from Great Britain, (14,401,) 12,466 came out by steamers, which are rapidly gaining preference over sailing ships, and embarked at the following ports :—

	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
Liverpool.....	1,521	3,910	5,431
Londonderry.....	211	3,097	3,308
Glasgow.....	317	2,538	2,855
Cork.....	16	856	872
	2,065	10,401	12,466

The number of sailing-ships from the United Kingdom that came under the provisions of the Imperial Passenger Act, was but 7,—3 from England, 3 from Ireland, and 1 from Scotland, carrying altogether 1,439 passengers; and the remaining 52 vessels, conveying only 496 passengers, were unamenable to its regulations.

The number of ships from Continental and other ports was 51,—13 sailing from Germany, 29 from Norway and Sweden, 2 from Antwerp, 1 from Gibraltar, 1 from Holland, 2 from New Providence (W. Indies), and 3 from Newfoundland.

I proceed to give a comparative return of the arrivals from Europe in 1861 and 1862 :—

From Whence.	1861.		1862.		Increase of 1862.	Decrease of 1862.
	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.		
United Kingdom.....	1,617	7,688	2,108	12,293	5,096	.....
Germany.....		1,951	5	2,402	456	.....
Norway and Sweden.....	47	8,620	26	5,190	.....	3,451
Other countries.....				152	152	.....
	1,664	18,259	2,139	20,037	5,704	.....
		1,664		2,139		.....
Totals.....		19,923		22,176		.....

Which exhibits an increase of 5,096 in the number from the United Kingdom, and a decrease of 2,843 in the emigration from other countries, making a total increase in 1862 of 475 cabin and 1,778 steerage passengers; together, 2,253

The nationalities of the emigrants of the two seasons are thus distinguished :—

	1861.	1862.
English.....	3,574	5,180
Irish.....	3,180	5,468
Scotch.....	2,015	3,026
Germans and Prussians.....	2,040	2,516
Norwegians, Swedes and Danes.....	8,722	5,289
Other countries.....	392	697
	19,923	22,176

The origins of those brought out from various nations by the different steamers and sailing vessels being as follows :—

	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Norwegians, Swedes, and Danes.	Germans and Prussians.	Other Countries.	Total.
Ocean Mail Steamers	3917	3061	802	73	67	496	8416
Anchor Line (Glasgow)	296	1623	2011	.....	30	90	4050
Sailing Ships, England	934	466	45	.....	.....	1	1446
“ Ireland .....	.....	313	52	.....	.....	.....	365
“ Scotland	3	5	116	.....	.....	.....	124
“ Germany .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2407	.....	2407
“ Norway & Sweden .....	.....	.....	.....	5216	.....	.....	5216
“ Other countries... ..	30	.....	.....	.....	12	110	152
	5180	5468	3026	5289	2516	697	22176

Owing to the excellent regulations enforced, the health of the emigrants from the United Kingdom has been very good. But 7 deaths at sea have occurred amongst them, viz., 1 male adult, 2 females and 4 infants. The large mortality remarkable amongst the foreign emigration is greatly to be deplored. The Norwegians lost 184 people during the voyage, and 42 in quarantine; total 226, or over 4 per cent of their whole number; and of the Germans 77 died on the passage, and 15 in hospital, together 102; being almost a similar per centage. This loss of life, according to the report of Dr. Von Iffland, the Medical Superintendent at Grosse Isle, was occasioned by measles, small pox and that virulent disease called “ship fever;” and I consider it to have been attributable in a great measure to the crowded state of some of their ships, as well as to the neglect of the commonest precautions for the preservation of health on board. I have so often, upon former occasions, pointed out the calamitous results arising from the non-observance of a proper system of medical discipline in vessels from foreign ports, and suggested the adoption of divers remedies, that it would perhaps be superfluous to do so again; but I cannot help directing your attention to the significant fact, that the expenditure this Province has been burdened with for several years past for the support of the Grosse Isle Quarantine Station, is due entirely to the emigration from Germany and Norway.

A comparison between the number of passengers from each port during the years 1861 and 1862 is given in Table No. 2, by which it appears that the emigration from England proceeds chiefly from Liverpool and Plymouth; from Ireland, it comes from the ports of Cork, Londonderry and New Ross; and the Scotch emigration is almost wholly restricted to the port of Glasgow. The German emigration, as usual, is monopolized by the ports of Bremen and Hamburg; and the Norwegian is spread over a broader surface, coming from 19 different ports.

The trades and callings of the steerage male adults, both British and Foreign, from Table No. 3, which may be thus condensed:—

	British.	Foreign.	Total.
Farmers	1100	946	2046
Labourers.....	2419	1452	3871
Mechanics, Tradesmen, &c.....	2091	336	2427
Professional Men.....	12	.....	12
Servants (men).....	34	.....	34
Clerks and Traders.....	362	13	375
	6018	2747	8765

Table No. 4 furnishes details of the persons who have been aided in their emigration to this country by private individuals, charitable institutions, or under the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners. The total number assisted, and the amount remitted to me for their use upon landing, were:—

	Number of Persons.			Amount Paid.
	Males.	Females.	Children.	£ s. d.
From England.....	137	91	130	151 10 6
From Ireland.....	117	199	14	201 15 6
From Scotland.....	24	50	21	0 0 0
	278	340	165	353 6 0

Of those sent from England, 69 families, numbering 248 souls, came from the ribbon weaving districts of Bedworth and Coventry, the expenses of their emigration having been defrayed by public subscription. The heads of these families had all, more or less, been accustomed to work as agricultural labourers when not employed as weavers, and were generally young active men, easily provided for amongst the farmers in the Western section of the Province. 63 boys and 18 girls, emigrated by various Reformatories, readily found employment, and, with a few exceptions, I can bear testimony to their good behaviour. 29 persons were also sent out by Poor Law Unions.

Amongst the number from Ireland were 95 coopers, sent out by the Cork Coopers' Association; 168 females, by the Ballycastle, Balrothery, Carlow, Clonmel, Cork, Kanturk and Tullamore Unions; 5 males and 13 females from Lord Palmerston's estates in Sligo, and 49 by other private individuals. With respect to the Cork coopers, it will be gathered from the remarks of the inland agents, that, owing to their not being familiar with the sort of cooorage required in this country, they were hindered from following their trade, and had to seek farm labour. The Union girls, a strong, healthy set of young women, received 10s. each on landing, and were quickly disposed of in the several districts. Lord Palmerston's people, also of a desirable class, found no difficulty in procuring employment.

From Scotland 32 girls were assisted to emigrate by "the Edinburgh Female Emigration Society," which is an association formed by ladies for the purpose of helping respectable and well disposed young females to emigrate. They are supplied with free passages and outfits, in return for which they must undertake, by signing a bond, to refund the Society one-half of the cost of passage money out of the first earnings made in the colony. They came accompanied by two matrons, went straight on to Toronto, and all found places on arrival there. 63 other persons were aided to emigrate by their landlords, and have also been satisfactorily disposed of.

It may not be considered out of place here to refer to a party of 35 gentlemen who came out by the steamship *United Kingdom*, in June last, with the intention of taking the Red River route to British Columbia. They had been supplied with through tickets by "The Overland Transport Company," at the price of £42 sterling each, and were escorted by one of the company's agents having charge of the travelling arrangement. Feeling assured that they had been made the victims of gross misrepresentation, I endeavored, by pointing out the difficulties they would have to encounter, to dissuade them from prosecuting their journey. All I said, however, proved unavailing; and, finding that they were not to be deterred, I armed them with every information in the shape of maps, reports, &c., at my command. The ultimate results of the expedition, and the incidents connected with the collapse of the bubble company in England are, I believe, matters of public notoriety.

Table No. 5 presents a comparative statement of the number of emigrants landed at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal, from 1829 to 1862 inclusive, a period of 34 years, yielding a total of 974,344, or a yearly average of 28,671.

I now beg to submit an abridged statement of the transactions of the several inland agencies for the past season compiled from the reports, (appended hereto), of the following agents: Mr. Daly, at Montreal; Mr. Wells, at Ottawa; Mr. McPherson, at Kingston; Mr. Hawke (the chief agent for Upper Canada), at Toronto; and Mr. Gillespy, at Hamilton.

The results of the Montreal Agency may thus be enumerated:—Number of indigent emigrants who applied for and received relief, 725, equal to 516 adults; viz., 203 males,

203 females, 220 children, and 99 infants; of those, 309 adults, 184 children and 7 infants were despatched to Upper Canada; 75 adults and 30 children to Ottawa; and 22 adults, 6 children and 6 infants to the Eastern Townships. They belonged to the following countries: 301 to Ireland, 153 to England, 76 to Scotland, and 195 to Germany and Norway.

The number of emigrants *via* the United States, was 288; and of those arrived by the way of Quebec, 1070 adults held through tickets, purchased in Europe to the Eastern and Northern States; the number landed in Montreal, direct from sea, is put down at 1051, principally Norwegians, going westward.

Mr. Daly states that the emigrants of last season were of a decidedly better class than those of the former year, and that a good many of them possessed capital which he estimates altogether at no less a sum than from £15,000 to £20,000. 535 males and females, who were all doing well, and have given general satisfaction, were supplied with places by him, and more than double that number could be provided for. He thinks that more discrimination should be used in selecting the girls emigrated by the Unions at home, as those we have been hitherto in the habit of receiving were singularly unfitted for the most ordinary kind of domestic service.

Mr. Daly regrets that notwithstanding his repeated admonitions, numbers of young men still continue to come out, seeking situations as clerks, who from the fact of there being no opening for them are compelled to resort to menial employment, and subject to much disappointment. He also suggests that some plan should be organized having for its object the emigration of a large portion of the Lancashire operatives to Canada; he thinks this would be a more enduring mode of relief than acts of individual benevolence, and speaks of the ready sympathy these poor people could not fail to receive from all classes throughout the Province.

Mr. Wells, the Ottawa agent, reports the arrival at his agency during the season to have been 1639; composed of 350 English, 62 Scotch, 410 Irish, 774 Germans, and 43 Norwegians. Their sexes are thus classified: 613 males, 380 females, and 646 children and infants. The amount of capital ascertained to have been brought into this country by these people is given as \$55,137; and the number who applied for relief and were assisted with provisions and transport was 614, equal to 481 adults, at an average cost of \$1.27 per adult. They appear to have been of a very healthy class, requiring but little medical aid, and not the least difficulty was experienced by Mr. Wells in finding employment for all who reached him. He distributed throughout different counties as follows: 600 were sent to the county of Renfrew, 94 to the county of Ottawa, 158 to the county of Pontiac, 3 to the county of Prescott, 93 to the county of Russell, 82 to the county of Lanark, 342 to the county of Carlton, 30 to the county of Grenville, and 237 remained in Ottawa City. The majority of the emigrants were persons of small means, and many possessed sufficient capital to purchase land. Mr. Wells estimates that from 75 to 80 families have proceeded to and settled upon Government Lands in the townships of Sebastopol, Gratian, Alice, Wilberforce, Thorne, Leslie and Bowman; and 9 families also bought partially improved farms in the townships of Gloucester, Torbolton, Onslow, Allumette Island, and Clarence. Mr. Wells regrets the decrease exhibited in the Norwegian emigration; he says, and says truly, that the Norwegians are a very valuable class of settlers, being from their industrious and frugal habits, as well as from a certain similarity to ours in their agricultural pursuits, peculiarly well adapted for our back wood settlements.

The demand for female servants was very large, and continued all through the season; only twenty-nine available persons could be supplied by the agency. The population in the Ottawa Districts is increasing so rapidly that the want of male labourers and female servants is severely felt, and Mr. Wells suggests that our necessities should be made known in the manufacturing districts of England, where distress is now so unfortunately prevalent.

The Kingston Agent, Mr. McPherson, states that the number of emigrants landed at his port during the past season, remaining in Canada, was 1,644, viz: 163 from England, 322 from Ireland, 69 from Scotland, 1,048 from the States, 40 from Germany, and 2 from Norway; of these, 503 came out by way of the St. Lawrence, 71 by New York, 18 via Portland, 4 by Boston, and 1,048 by Oswego, Cape Vincent, and Ogdensburgh; and in addition to which, 3,000 Norwegians and Germans passed Kingston in steamers, en route for the Western States. The amount of capital brought into his district by those who actually

consulted him, he calculates at \$44,819, and that, exclusive of American capital, which he says must have been considerable, many tradesmen from the States having to his own knowledge opened business upon an extensive scale. A good number of this year's incomers rented and purchased farms. Mr. McPherson gives a few of the most important instances. One family he states, with \$8,000, rented a farm in the Township of Richmond, with the privilege of purchasing at the expiration of the lease for \$7,000; another English family, with a capital of \$15,000, bought a farm in the Township of Camden; and a third purchased in the Township of Portland; whilst two families, with \$2,000 each in hand and something over \$5,000 in expectation, went up the Bay of Quinte to the County of Prince Edward, with the intention of settling there.

In alluding to the general appearance and condition of the emigrants, which he asserts to have been remarkably good, a fact partly evidenced by the small outlay (\$128) in transport and provisions, Mr. McPherson states that he found employment at remunerative wages for 500 males and 91 females, and could have provided for almost any reasonable quantity of female servants; and further, that if the spring crops turn out well, he will undertake to find work this season in his neighborhood for 1,000 farm laborers and an equal number of female servants.

The Report of Mr. Hawke, the Chief Agent for Upper Canada, furnishes the following particulars:—The aggregate number of arrivals at the Toronto Agency is computed at 12,127; of these, 1,725 came from England, 1,721 from Ireland, 1,657 from Scotland, 1,700 from Germany, 4,794 from Norway and Sweden, and 530 via Oswego, Rochester, and Lewiston; 4,656 of them remained in Canada, and 6,941 are supposed to have gone to the States; 2,141 emigrants applied for relief, and were aided with provisions and transport, at an average cost of 89½ cts. each, having been despatched to those places in the Province where employment was at once found for them. Mr. Hawke speaks satisfactorily of the season's emigration, and affirms that the emigrants from the United Kingdom were a healthy, robust set; no sickness or death occurred amongst them. A very large proportion remained in the Province and found ready employment in many parts of the County of Simcoe, as also in the Townships of St. Vincent, Saugeen, and Owen Sound. The foreign emigrants induced to stay with us were but few, the great bulk of them being attracted to the Western States by friends and relations who had preceded them, and already established important settlements there. Several purchases of improved farms were made in the vicinities of Barrie, Collingwood, and Orillia, by English and Scotchmen, and judging from information he obtained, Mr. Hawke is of opinion that a large amount of capital has found its way this year into that section of the country. The Upper Province has also received a great addition to its population from the States, very many of whose citizens have been driven by the disastrous consequences of the war to seek a home amongst us.

Mr. Gillespy, the Hamilton Agent, makes the total number of arrivals at his Agency 18,349; being 4,774 by the St. Lawrence route, and 13,875 via Suspension Bridge; 12,737 of those went to the States, and 5,612 are presumed to have remained in Canada. Their nationalities, which display a curious diversity when brought in juxtaposition with those of former years, are thus given: 4,413 English, 3,515 Irish, 457 Scotch, 3,320 Germans, 107 French, 9 Russians, 12 Austrians, 616 Danes, 1,066 Swedes, 2,992 Norwegians, and 1,942 Americans; showing a large falling off compared with 1861 in the number of Germans, viz: 3,320 against 6,257; also a decrease in the Scotch, 457 against 1,134; and a great increase in the Irish, the difference in our favor this year being 1,561. The number of destitute requiring relief has been very small, only 207, and the expenditure consequently much lessened. In summing up the results of the season's emigration, consisting as it chiefly did of people of the better classes, Mr. Gillespy observes that the greater portion of the Immigrants going westward appeared to be English Mormons, destined to Utah, at least those coming by route of the United States. The Norwegians arriving by way of Quebec, 2,992 having gone on to Illinois and Wisconsin, Mr. Gillespy took some pains to discover the feelings these people entertained towards us, and from all he could learn is inclined to believe, that the localities selected for their settlements were little suited to them; all expressed a strong desire to stay in Canada, if it were only possible to succeed, but finding that in the present state of affairs it was out of the question, no other resource seemed left but to follow their friends to the Western States. Mr. Gillespy considers the foundation of a Norwegian colony in this country a step of vast importance, and hopes that a well directed

attempt will be made by the Government towards the accomplishment of so desirable an end. He mentions the north shore of Lake Huron as favorably adapted for such a settlement, and has reason to think that it would prove acceptable to the Norwegians themselves. The demand in the neighborhood of Hamilton for farm servants, both male and female, has been much greater than usual. General farm servants are always certain of employment at good wages. The mechanics he saw were but indifferent ones, and at present there is not full work for those already there.

The following is an account of the arrival and distribution of emigrants within the Province during the season, exclusive of cabin passengers:—

	Souls.
Landed at Quebec in 1862, (steerage,).....	20,087
Arrived in Canada by route of United States,—	
By Suspension Bridge and Detroit, as per return of Hamilton Agent, including 1,942 refugees.....	3,830
Steamers on Lake Ontario from Rochester and Oswego, as per return of Mr. Hawke.....	530
Do. from Oswego and Cape St. Vincent to Kingston, as per return of Mr. McPherson.....	718
Lake Champlain to Montreal, as per return of Mr. Daly.....	317
Steamer to Portland from 1st January to 24th April.....	863
Do. do. from 1st November to 31st December.....	137
	<u>6,395</u>
	26,482
Of the arrivals at Quebec there proceeded to the States.....	<u>9,232</u>
Remaining in Canada.....	17,200
Of this number there appears to have settled—	
In Western Canada.....	12,039
In Ottawa Districts.....	1,639
In Eastern Canada.....	2,481
In Lower Provinces.....	151
Unaccounted for.....	890
	<u>17,200</u>

The accuracy of these figures must not, however, be strictly relied upon; there are no authentic sources from which positive information as to the internal transit of our emigrant population can be derived, and I have therefore compiled from the best data I could obtain.

The emigrant tax collected last year amounted to \$21,327, viz: \$21,295 by the Custom House at Quebec, and \$32 at Montreal.

The expenditure under the immediate superintendence of this Department, during the year, amounted to \$46,089 69, viz:—

Foreign Agencies.....	\$11,383.21
Quarantine Establishment.....	5,389.66
Emigration (in direct relief).....	12,021.03
Agency charges, rent, printing, &c.....	5,227.97
Salaries.....	12,059.82
	<u>\$46,081.69</u>

The expenses of the Foreign Agents included in the above sum were:—

Mr. Wagner, to Germany, to 1st September.....	\$3,391.14
Mr. Verret, France and Belgium, do., do.....	1,400.00
Mr. Donaldson, Londonderry, to 1st December.....	3,155.00
Mr. Charlton, Dublin, do., do.....	3,437.07
	<u>\$11,383.21</u>

The several items of expenditure on account of the Grosse Isle Quarantine Station were—

Pay of officers, including wintering party.....	\$3,634.16
Steamboat service.....	586.12
Hospital supplies.....	875.67
Cartage.....	121.01
Coffins.....	108.00
Sundries.....	64.70
	\$5,889.66

Showing an increase when compared with 1861 of \$680.41.

The expenditure incurred at the Provincial Agencies for the year ending 31st December, 1862, has been as follows:—

		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
QUEBEC.....	{	Transport.....	7413 28
		Provisions.....	187 20
		Agency charges.....	3530 51
		Salaries.....	4060 48
			15191 47
MONTREAL.....	{	Transport.....	1367 07
		Provisions.....	17 49
		Agency charges.....	328 74
		Salaries.....	1500 00
			3213 30
OTTAWA.....	{	Transport.....	517 28
		Provisions.....	233 80
		Agency charges.....	416 30
		Salaries.....	1107 34
			2274 72
KINGSTON.....	{	Transport.....	75 25
		Provisions.....	146 79
		Agency charges.....	119 79
		Salaries.....	800 00
			1041 83
TORONTO.....	{	Transport.....	1792 94
		Provisions.....	127 60
		Agency charges.....	758 67
		Salaries.....	3192 00
			5871 21
HAMILTON.....	{	Transport.....	242 33
		Agency charges.....	73 96
		Salaries.....	1400 00
			1716 29
			29308 82

The number of persons assisted at the Quebec Agency was 2,542, equal to 1,943 adults, viz:—

Male adults.....	846
Females.....	776
Children.....	641
Infants.....	279
	2,542

Of this number there were—

English.....	431
Irish.....	1,120
Scotch.....	88
Germans.....	300
Norwegians.....	603

2,542

They were forwarded to—

The Eastern Townships.....	63½
Montreal.....	669
Ottawa.....	281
Kingston and places east of Toronto.....	141½
Toronto.....	206
Places west of Toronto.....	266
Windsor.....	232
Western States.....	78
Lower Provinces.....	6

1,943

At an average cost of \$3.81 each adult.

At Montreal there were assisted 725 souls, equal to 516 adults, chiefly to Western Canada and the Ottawa Districts, at an average cost of \$2.49 per adult.

At Kingston the number assisted was 159 souls, equal to 139 adults, at an average of 73½ cts. each.

The number at Ottawa was 614 souls, equal to 481 adults, at an average of \$1.76 each.

At Toronto 2,141 persons were aided with transport and provisions at an average cost of 89½ cts. each.

The number assisted at Hamilton was 207, equal to 160 adults, at an average of \$1.51½ a-piece; of these, 146 came by way of Quebec, and 61 *via* the States.

Having thus far brought before you the leading details of last years emigration, I now beg leave to offer a few observations upon some of its most prominent features.

Speaking in general terms, I can say that the emigration of 1862 has proved in many respects superior to that of former seasons. In extent, character and wealth, it displays a marked improvement. There were, I admit, causes which should have operated a larger augmentation in numbers than actually appears; but it is at any rate gratifying to notice that last year's emigrants were, as I said before, of a decidedly better and more intelligent class than usual, which may be inferred from the amount of capital they brought into the country.

In scarcely an instance during the season did I feel the least difficulty in finding occupation for working men. Throughout the agricultural districts the call for male labor, as well as for female servants, has been large, exceeding in fact, the supply. To the latter class especially Canada offers abundant inducements, and all respectable girls who come out determined to work, are sure to do well; while upon this point I may mention that an official enquiry was addressed to me by Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, "whether this country offered any encouragement to a higher grade of women than the domestic "servant?" in reply to which I stated that the field for governesses or educated women being so limited their present introduction into the colony would, I feared, be attended with unfavorable results.

I regret that in opposition to my repeated warnings, and in spite of the cautions from time to time publicly given, numbers of young men, seeking situations as clerks, shopmen, &c., still persist in coming to Canada. The utter futility of persons of this class journeying hither in quest of employment cannot be too strongly dwelt upon. *There is absolutely at present no demand whatever for clerks or tradesmen's assistants in Canada.*

In reviewing the results of the foreign emigration I am pleased to be able to state that we succeeded in retaining upwards of 700 Germans in the Ottawa Districts. Several purchases of land were made by persons deputed to select and buy from Government, upon

advantageous terms, tracts adapted for settlement, and it is expected that the foundation of two or three important German settlements will be commenced in the Spring.

As usual, the whole body of Norwegians moved steadily westward, and I think it is much to be regretted that we have hitherto been so unsuccessful in our endeavor to secure a portion of this valuable immigration. No doubt if well directed efforts were made, a large number of Norwegian emigrants could annually be induced to settle amongst us.—I have had occasion in former reports to allude to the prejudice existing in Norway against this country, and to the causes which produced it, and it is therefore all the more necessary that great care and judgment be exercised in dealing with the question of their future establishment.

With respect to the failure of those located at Gaspé, in 1860 and 1861, Mr. Eden, the Crown Land Agent there, in a report recently sent in to me, says—"I was greatly deceived in the character of the last Norwegian emigrants, who proved to be but little better than paupers and not over fond of work, very dissatisfied with what was done for them, and expressing in strong terms their being deceived by the Government who, according to their statements, were to provide for them for two or three years in making colonization roads, &c. There was evidently some secret agency in rendering them discontented with this place; and, turning their attention to the United States, leading them to expect greater encouragement there than in Lower Canada; other things operating against their settling comfortably, the roads not being finished, and the want of a road from the settlement to Gaspé Basin; their ignorance of our language; no church or minister of their own principles; no schools; ignorance of fishing; many tried and failed, not being able to compete with the resident fishermen; their want of means to exist for two or three years;—in fact they were not the right sort of persons to succeed here, but more suitable for Town or City labor. Those Norwegians who first came here are going on well; I hear no complaint of them, but the whole appear to be of a rambling disposition, very similar to English Gipsies."

As regards the emigration prospects for the coming season, I think I am justified from the information which has reached me through various indirect channels, in saying that a large accession to our population may be anticipated. Already, numbers of very respectable people have found their way into the country by the Portland route, and I am constantly receiving letters from parties in the United Kingdom, containing enquiries respecting the opening Canada offers to capitalists; many of my correspondents expressing a determination to emigrate in the spring of the year.

I am also confident in the belief that I shall be able to find employment, at reasonable wages, for any number of the agricultural classes that may be induced to come to us; the demand for farm laborers and female servants bearing, as far as I have yet been able to ascertain, every probability of being a large one.

In consequence of the unparalleled distress pervading the manufacturing districts in Lancashire, the question of emigration as a means of relief excites much public discussion, and should any concerted plan of action be determined upon in England, no doubt Canada from her proximity and her cheap and easy access would receive favorable consideration. In entertaining or adopting any scheme, having for its object the emigration to this Province of large bodies of Lancashire operatives, great caution will have to be observed.—These people are not of the kind we require, and although we might (as we did with the Coventry ribbon weavers last season) contrive to find employment in the agricultural parts of Upper Canada, for some hundreds of those amongst them familiar with out door work. Their indiscriminate introduction into the country would be attended with grave responsibilities. The same degree of objection cannot, however, be urged against an emigration of female operatives, for with that class we would have much less difficulty in dealing. Most of the single young women, it may safely be assumed, would possess some knowledge of household duties, and, by taking advantage of the universal sympathy felt for their sufferings, as well as the great demand existing throughout the Province for female servants, with proper provisions made for their reception and a little judicious management, large numbers of them could be easily provided for amidst our farming population.

The recall of the agents sent to Europe last year, leaves Canada in a great measure unrepresented there, an event I am inclined to deplore. During the short time those gentlemen were engaged the wants of this country, and her preeminent advantages were

generally and extensively published; and now-a-days when the subject of emigration is so widely agitated, and we see the activity with which the Australian and other colonies are competing for Great Britain's surplus population, it is surely unwise to abandon the field. Holding that opinion, I beg most earnestly again to advocate the re-establishment of an agency in England, either at London or Liverpool, which, if properly conducted, will in conjunction with the societies and shipping agencies already organized for the purpose of disseminating colonial information, be amply sufficient to control every part of Great Britain, and that too, at a cost so trifling when compared with the practical good likely to be accomplished, as to render it unworthy of consideration.

By an unfortunate fire which broke out in the immediate vicinity of my office on the 19th May last, all my books, records and papers (the accumulation of 32 years) were destroyed; causing me very great inconvenience, and entailing considerable expense upon the Department for re-fitting, &c. My removal to the old custom house building last month is a decided improvement, and will effect a saving in the item of rent. When the sheds are erected there, for the temporary accommodation of emigrants, a further annual reduction of \$240 will be gained, and the emigrants be thereby placed under the direct "surveillance" of the office.

In drawing my Report to a close, I have only to express a hope that you may feel satisfied with the results of the season.

All of which is nevertheless most respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

(Signed), A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

TABLE No. 1.—(Continued.)

WILLENCE.	DEATHS IN QUARANTINE.				TOTAL LANDED IN THE COLONY.							Grand Total landed in the Colony.		
	Adults.		Children 1 to 12 years.		Total deaths.	Adults.		Children 1 to 12 years.		Total.			Total Steerage.	Cabin passengers.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
England.....					3	1976	1028	389	336	2365	1364	3910	1531	5431
{ Steamers.....														
{ Sailing ships..					2	563	397	180	149	773	546	1405	41	1446
Ireland.....						2146	1091	288	279	2434	1370	3953	227	4180
{ Steamers.....						124	133	44	46	168	179	365		365
{ Sailing ships..					2	1122	878	228	211	1350	1089	2538	317	2855
Scotland.....						57	32	13	14	70	46	122	2	124
{ Steamers.....						870	725	333	317	1203	1042	2402	5	2407
{ Sailing ships..	1	2	3	5	93	15	4	4	4	15	4	19	2	19
Germany.....					226	1806	1535	767	767	2573	2302	5190	26	5216
Norway and Sweden.....	13	11	9	6		71	38	19	15	90	53	152		152
Other Countries.....						8765	5857	2261	2134	11026	7991	20037	2139	22176
	14	13	12	11	7	57								

Classification of cabin passengers:—

Males.....	1229
Females.....	618
Children.....	292
Total.....	2139

(Signed,)

A. C. BUCHANAN.

Chief Agent.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE,
Quebec, 31st December, 1862.

TABLE No. 3.

RETURN of the Trades and Callings of the Male Emigrants of 1862.

MALES.

	British.	Foreign.		British.	Foreign.
Actors	1		Flax-dressers	2	
Artists, (Photographic, &c.)	7		Fleshers	3	
Auctioneers	1		Forresters		1
Bakers	22	5	Gardners	23	1
Bar-keepers	2		Gas-fitters	5	
Blacksmiths	47	2	Gas-makers	1	
Bleachers	2		Gipseys	8	
Boatmen	1		Glovers and Hoisers	1	
Boiler-makers	4		Grocers	46	
Book-binders	3		Grooms	4	
Brazier	7		Hair-dressers	1	
Brewers	3	1	Harness-makers	2	
Bricklayers	12		Hatters	15	
Brick-makers	4	3	House decorators	2	
Brokers	2		Inn-keepers	18	
Builders	5		Ironmongers	3	
Butchers	29	1	Keepers	1	
Cabinet-makers	11		Laborers	2,419	1,452
Calico printers	1		Land Agents	1	
Carpenters and Joiners	194	37	Lithographers	1	
Carters and Cab-drivers	9		Locksmiths	1	1
Carvers and Gilders	2		Machinists	51	
Cellar-men	1		Malsters	1	
Chandlers	2		Manufacturers	4	
Chemists and Druggists	4		Marble-workers	1	
Clerks and Accountants	234	8	Mariners and Seamen	71	25
Clothiers	2		Masons	85	11
Cloth-lappers	2		Millers	44	20
Coach-makers	2		Mill-workers	2	
Coachmen	1		Mill-wright	11	
Coach-trimmers	1		Miners	314	2
Colliers	3		Missionaries	1	
Commercial Travellers	10		Moulders and Foundry men	12	
Confectioners	3		Notaries	5	
Contractors	1		Packers	1	
Coopers	118	2	Painters and Glaziers	24	1
Cork-cutters	2		Paper-makers	2	
Cotton-spinners	10		Pattern do	2	
Crofters	3		Pawnbrokers	1	
Carriers	2		Peddlars	8	2
Cutlers	1		Plasterers	3	
Cutters	1		Ploughmen	19	
Darners	1		Plumbers	8	
Dentists	1		Polishers	1	
Distillers	2		Porters	2	
Doctors	3		Potters	7	2
Drapers	38		Preachers	14	
Drawing-masters	1		Printers	31	
Drivers	2		Raftsmen	3	1
Dyers	6		Reporters	2	
Editors	1		Riggers	1	
Engineers	50		Rope-makers	4	1
Engravers	3		Saddlers	10	1
Factory men	3		Sail-makers	1	
Farmers	1,100	946	Salesmen	3	
Farriers	3		Sawyers	6	
Firemen	2		Schoolmasters	27	2
Fishermen	4		Servants, (domestic)	34	

N. 3.—(Continued.)

	British.	Foreign.		British.	Foreign.
Shawl-fringers	1		Tenters	1	
Shepherds	14	4	Tinsmiths	10	1
Ship-masters	5		Tool-makers	1	
Ship-wrights	8		Traders	128	5
Shoe-makers	73	23	Turners	4	2
Shopmen	15		Upholsterers	2	
Sign-painters	1		Waggon-makers	2	
Skinnors	1		Warehousemen	6	
Slaters	1		Watch and Clock-makers	21	7
Smiths	40	10	Weavers, (Cloth)	45	9
Soap-makers	2		do (Ribbon)	21	
Soldiers	42	1	do (Steam loom)	4	
Stair-makers	1		Wheelwrights	3	
Stocking-makers	1		Wine Merchants	2	
Store-keepers	12		Wool dressers	3	
Surgeons	5		Woolen finishers	2	
Surveyors	1		Working Jewellers	9	
Tailors	120	23	No stated occupation	46	134
Tanners		1			
				6,018	2,747
RECAPITULATION.—British				6,018	
Foreign				2,707	
Total				8,765	

F E M A L E S .

	British.	Foreign.		British.	Foreign.
Barmaids	2		Milliners	21	
Cooks	6		Nursery Governesses	13	
Dairymaids	3		Nurses	3	
Dressmakers	56		Seamstresses	3	
Factory girls	10		School Teachers	24	
Housekeepers	109		Straw-bonnet makers	5	
Housemaids and general servants	1,607	539	Tailoresses	2	
Laundry Maids	15				
				1,879	539
RECAPITULATION.—British				1,879	
Foreign				539	
Total				2,418	

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

TABLE No. 4.

RETURN of the number of Persons who received assistance to emigrate, with the amount paid them on landing at Quebec, in 1862.

Date.	BY WHOM ASSISTED.	No. of Souls.	Class.			Amount paid.		
			M.	F.	Child- dren.	\$	s.	d.
May 10, 1862...	Ballycastle Union.....	5		5		5	0	0
do 10, " "	Lady Cartney, (Cork).....	13	5	8		13	0	0
do 10, " "	Red Hill Reformatory.....	2	2					
do 10, " "	Crown Witnesses.....	11	3	3	5	23	0	0
do 13, " "	Red Hill Reformatory.....	4	4					
do 20, " "	Revd. H. Bellair and others, Bedworth.....	78	24	19	35	25	10	0
do 20, " "	Coventry Emigration Society.....	155	45	39	71	59	10	6
do 20, " "	Red Hill Reformatory.....	2	2					
do 29, " "	do.....	2	2					
do 29, " "	Sandbach Reformatory, (Cheshire).....	4	4			4	0	0
do 29, " "	Revd. Mr. Frizzelle, (Dublin).....	1		1		1	0	0
June 7, " "	Red Hill Reformatory.....	2	2					
do 12, " "	Cork Coopers' Association.....	95	92	3		50	0	0
do 12, " "	Edinburgh Female Emigration Society.....	16		16				
do 19, " "	Mrs. Thomas, (Island of Harris).....	16	6	4	6			
do 26, " "	Beesdale Reformatory, (Lancashire).....	2	2					
do 29, " "	Cork Union.....	100		100		50	0	0
July 7, " "	Balrothery Union.....	11		8	3	9	0	0
do 8, " "	London Refuge Union.....	18		18				
do 11, " "	Coventry Emigration Committee.....	15	3	4	8	7	10	0
do 11, " "	Nuneaton Union.....	8	2	3	3	7	0	0
do 11, " "	Leeds Reformatory.....	4	4					
do 11, " "	Hertz do.....	5	5			5	0	0
do 11, " "	Lord Palmerston's Estate in Sligo.....	18	5	13				
do 11, " "	Grotto Passage Union.....	5	5			5	0	0
do 14, " "	Boy's Home, (Wandsworth).....	8	8			8	0	0
do 14, " "	Red Hill Reformatory.....	2	2					
do 14, " "	London Shoe Black Brigade.....	2	2			2	0	0
do 14, " "	Hertz Reformatory.....	1	1					
do 14, " "	Atherstone private funds.....	7	1	2	4	7	10	0
do 14, " "	Tullamore Union.....	13		13		13	0	0
do 14, " "	Revd. Mr. Lynch, (Dublin).....	3	3					
do 31, " "	do do.....	3	3			1	10	0
do 31, " "	Islington Refuge Union.....	3	2	1		3	10	0
Aug. 4, " "	Kanturk do.....	29		29		14	10	0
do 6, " "	Liverpool Farm School.....	3	3			3	0	0
do 9, " "	Chief Justice Neil.....	40	17	12	11			
do 11, " "	Red Hill Reformatory.....	2	2					
do 20, " "	Edinburgh Female Emigration Society.....	17		17				
do 25, " "	Clonmel Union.....	8	1	1	6	8	0	0
do 25, " "	Private Funds.....	1		1		2	0	0
do 30, " "	Callon Union.....	7		7				
Sept. 4, " "	Private Funds.....	1		1		3	0	0
do 4, " "	Stapleford Rectory.....	1	1			1	0	0
do 6, " "	Revd. Mr. Frizzelle, (Dublin).....	4		4		4	0	0
do 6, " "	Cork Union.....	2		2		2	15	6
do 6, " "	Mrs. Thomas Harris.....	6	1	1	4			
do 6, " "	Hampshire Reformatory.....	4	4					
Oct. 10, " "	Stockingford Rectory.....	2	2			2	0	0
do 10, " "	St. Kevin's Reformatory, (Wicklow).....	3	3					
do 22, " "	Norfolk Union.....	6	1	1	4	5	0	0
do 24, " "	Cork do.....	2		2				
do 30, " "	Red Hill Reformatory.....	2	2					
do 30, " "	Wandsworth Union.....	9	2	2	5	6	0	0
	Total.....	783	278	340	165	353	6	0

RECAPITULATION OF No. 4.

	England.			Ireland.			Scotland.					
	No.	£	s.	d.	No.	£	s.	d.	No.	£	s.	d.
Parish and other Funds.....	253	123	0	6	327	201	15	6	95			
Reformatories.....	75	28	10	0	3							
	328	151	10	6	330	201	15	6	95			

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE,
 Quebec, 31st December, 1862.
 (Signed,) A. C. BUCHANAN,
 Chief Agent.

TABLE No. 5.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the number of Emigrants arrived at the ports of Quebec and Montreal since the year 1829 to 1862, inclusive.

COUNTRY.	1829 to 1834		1835 to 1840		1841 to 1846		1847 to 1852		1853 to 1858		1859 to 1864		1865 to 1870		1871 to 1876		1877 to 1882	
	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£
England.....	43386	28561	30791	60458	8980	9877	9077	9276	9855	18175	6754	10353	15471	6441	4846	6181	7780	6877
Ireland.....	102200	54904	74981	112192	23126	17976	22381	15983	14417	16165	4106	1688	2016	1153	417	376	413	4545
Scotland.....	20143	11061	16311	12767	4984	2879	7042	5477	4745	6446	4859	2794	3218	1424	793	979	1112	2979
Continent of Europe.....	15	485		9728	436	849	870	7256	7456	11537	4864	7343	11368	3578	2722	2314	10618	7728
Lower and other Ports.....	1889	1346	1777	1219	968	701	1106	1184	496	857	691	261	24	214				47
	167699	96357	123860	196364	38494	32292	41076	39176	36699	53180	21274	22439	32097	12810	8778	10150	19923	22176
Grand total.....	978,844																	

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE,
 Quebec, 31st December, 1862.
 (Signed,) A. C. BUCHANAN,
 Chief Agent.

APPENDIX NO. 2.

REPORT OF MR. A. B. HAWKE, CHIEF EMIGRANT AGENT FOR UPPER CANADA.

RETURN of the Number of Emigrants who arrived at Toronto, and their Destination, from the 1st January, 1862, to the 1st January, 1863, with a Statement of the Expenditure on Account of Emigration for the same period.

Where from	Number arrived.	Destination.		Remarks
		U. States.	Canada.	
England.....	1725	151	1574	
Ireland.....	1721	350	1365	
Scotland.....	1657	34	1623	
Germany.....	1700	1606	94	
Norway.....	3913	3913		
Sweden.....	881	881		
	11597	6941	4656	

Total to 31st November, 1862.....11,597

Estimate for December..... 295

To 1st January, 1863..... 11,592

The above number came by railway and steamboat from Quebec and Portland, and were distributed as follows, viz:—

Remained in Canada..... 4,656

Proceeded to the United States..... 6,941

In addition to the above, there arrived *via* Oswego, Rochester, and
Lewiston. 530

Total.....: 12,127

Of those who remained in the Province, there were assisted with provisions and transport 2,141 persons, at an average cost of 89½c. each. They were forwarded to their nearest point of destination, or to places where they could get immediate employment, by rail or steamboat, within the Province.

The expenditure incurred on account of emigration during the year has been as follows, viz:—

Transport of indigent emigrants.....\$1,792 94

Provisions..... 127 00

Agency Expenditure.

A. B. Hawke, Chief Agent, salary.....\$1,600 00

W. J. McKay, Assistant Agent, do 800 00

E. Kusten, German Interpreter, do 600 00

S. Scales, Messenger, do 192 00

Mrs. C. Sherwood, rent..... 320 00

Office expenses, including fuel, stationery, printing, and other
incidental expenses..... 438 67

\$5,871 21

In reporting upon the emigration of 1862, I am happy to say it has been of a most satisfactory character, as far as it concerns the emigrants from the United Kingdom, a very large proportion remained in Canada; they were strong and healthy, and all who were willing to work and would go into the country found employment immediately. It is to be remarked, however, that there is a class of emigrants who prefer remaining about towns and villages, and from being unable to procure work, complain of suffering; this season I have reason to believe very few cases of this kind has occurred, as the demand for farm laborers has been greater than for many years past. Every exertion has been made at this office to scatter the emigrants amongst the farmers, and it is gratifying to state that in almost every case constant employment has been obtained. The County of Simcoe has absorbed a good many emigrants this season, a large proportion settled in the Townships of Collingwood, St. Vincent, Saugeen, Owen Sound and the adjoining townships.

Mr. Jesse T. Purdy, residing at Meaford, who has taken considerable interest in finding work for emigrants, writes me that out of seventy sent there in one day, not one remained out of employment twenty-four hours after their arrival. Many enquiries have been made at this office, during the last summer, about the Government lands for sale, as well as the Free Grants, more particularly those in the Muskoka settlement being the highest to the Toronto markets.

Several German and a good many English families, as well as a few who came here from the United States in consequence of the war, went to that place, and I have reason to believe purchased Crown Lands or taken Free Grants, and become permanent settlers. I have no reliable information as to the amount of capital carried into that part of the country, but from the many applications made at this office for information, I am of opinion that it amounted to a very considerable sum. A few purchases of small improved farms were made in the neighborhood of Barrie, Collingwood and Orillia by emigrants from England and Scotland. The emigration to the county of Simcoe, during 1862, will be of great benefit to that section of the country, as well from increase of capital as the number of valuable settlers taking up their residence in the county.

The returns will show that but a small proportion of the foreign emigrants remained in Canada, and this can only be accounted for, from the fact that for years past settlements of Germans and Norwegians have been growing up in the Western States. One cause of attraction is that they join a community that speaks their own language, and find established places of worship according with their own faith, and newspapers printed in their native tongue. In consequence of the flow of foreign emigration to the States the interpreters at Toronto and Hamilton have had but little to do, as large parties have always an interpreter with them. The German interpreters having been dismissed, a sensible reduction in the agency's expenses for 1863 will follow.

The province has derived a considerable accession to its population by emigrants from the neighboring States, many of whom have resided there for several years, but never became citizens; and in consequence of the troubles arising out of the war, in which the country is involved, left with the intention of making their future home in Canada. There were also a number of American citizens who came into this section of the province during the last summer, who professed a desire to settle in Canada, as they saw but little prospect of an amicable settlement of the difficulties between the North and South.

The Return does not include any emigrants who arrived at Toronto, via Suspension Bridge, of which there were a very considerable number who were forwarded to friends in different parts of Canada West. They are no doubt included in the Agent's Return at Hamilton.

Since writing the above I have received another letter from Mr. Purdy, from which I make the following extract:—"I have taken some pains in ascertaining from several of the emigrants, personally, what their feelings are, and all those who have remained here, without any hesitation, say that they had much rather be here than in the old country, as far as getting a living is concerned, and that they would not go back to stay, could they have their passages paid. Much the largest portion are still in this vicinity. One of them says, that one thousand men and women would be lost here, meaning they could all get work. The demand for laborers is still good, and all agree that a large number would find employment, and appear most anxious that their friends should come out where they

can get plenty of food and clothing for their labor, with a good chance of making a home in real estate for themselves. In short every one that is willing to work is living comfortably."

I am, my dear sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) A. B. HAWKE,
Chief Emigrant Agent for Upper Canada.

A. C. Buchanan, Esq.,
Chief Emigrant Agent, Quebec.

APPENDIX No. 3.

REPORT OF MR. W. GILLESPIE, HAMILTON.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE,
HAMILTON, Dec. 31st, 1862.

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

SIR,—In submitting a report of the immigration at this agency for the past year, I regret being unable to record the realization of the expectations I had formed with regard to the probable increase in the number of arrivals here. There is a considerable increase on the whole, amounting to 4,355, but nearly 2,000 refugees from the United States are included in the returns for this year. In anticipation of a large augmentation in the number of European emigrants, preparations were made upon an extensive scale, and everything done here that could aid in furthering the object of providing homes for them. At your suggestion, I communicated, by various means, with the agricultural and industrial communities of the surrounding district, desiring applications to be sent in by all in want of mechanics or general servants. The result was that a large number of persons applied; in fact the demand far exceeded the supply. This was particularly the case with respect to female servants, for, although high wages were offered, few could be obtained. I also advertised to the effect that all having lands to dispose of would do well to send in description and price. The request was complied with by many, but no extensive purchases were made by emigrants.

The immigration of the past season has been of a somewhat mixed character, but, on the whole, satisfactory. Those arriving have been principally of the better class, that is, such as were able to bring themselves hither without expense to the Government. Few of the operatives thrown out of employment in the Manufacturing Districts of England, and who were sent out by public or private expense, came this far. Those who did come found work readily. The destitute were chiefly of this class, together with Irish and Scotch families. The mechanics were mainly indifferent ones, and occasional young men as clerks turned up in search of employment they could not find in their own line. It is to be regretted that so little heed is given to the repeated remonstrances against this class emigrating to a country where there are already too many unable to find constant occupation. There is no class so little needed in this Province as the Tradesmen's Assistants, yet numbers of them continually arrive, and are obliged to follow vocations they have not been accustomed to. It is probable some of them turn out good citizens, but the majority happen to be worthless. The general f.r.n servant is the most in demand here, and can almost always find employment without difficulty. During the past year the demand for this class of persons was greater than usual. Canada may be regarded as almost wholly an agricultural country. Of late years, however, manufactures have been springing up in various directions, but just when several cotton factories were completed, the embargo on the raw material (in consequence of the war in the South) prevented their being put into full operation, or employment would have been given

to all the emigrating operatives, who were compelled in most cases to labor at anything they could get to do. The farming occupation has therefore been the best, and will continue to offer the greatest demand for the emigrant. In this vicinity there has not been full employment for the mechanics already here, and it has consequently been difficult to find openings for the new comer, except of a merely temporary nature. Further Westward it has been different, and very many have been distributed through the Western Districts. A new demand has sprung up in the Oil region, where steady work is given to great numbers in the manufacture of barrels. All the coopers arriving here have found work at the Oil Springs. Skilled labor of all kinds throughout Canada must continue to be in demand.

Comparing the returns of last year with 1861 the result is highly favorable, but the difference is less than might have been expected, as reports from Europe and the prospective continuance of the American war led many to believe that the increase in 1862 would be immense. These anticipations have unfortunately been dissipated, and instead of an increase of some 20,000 over 1861, the returns exhibit scarcely 5 per cent; the disparity between those remaining in the Province, and the number seeking homes in the Western States, has not been removed, but the difference in number is less than in the previous year. Of those arriving from Europe the disproportion is great, the emigrants from the United States making up the principal difference in favor of those remaining here. The majority going westward appear to be English, but they were mostly Mormons, destined to Utah. The next largest on the list are the Irish, there being little difference between them and the Germans. Nearly 3,000 Norwegians have gone Westward, besides those who left the settlements at Gaspe and up the Ottawa: the number of the latter is not large, and it is to be hoped that still fewer will leave this country after having once made up their minds to remain.

While speaking of the Norwegians it may not, perhaps, be out of place to offer a few observations upon the subject of their settlement in this Province. After considerable enquiry among the Norwegians passing through here, who had originally located themselves at Gaspe or on the Ottawa, I am of opinion, taking it for granted that they were not making exaggerated or interested statements, that the localities selected for them are not suited to their tastes and requirements. Many that I have conversed with did so quite intelligibly in English, and expressed a desire to remain in Canada if they could have thought it possible to make a comfortable living. This they regarded as utterly impracticable, and were induced to go to Wisconsin or Illinois. The Norwegian does not care to be isolated from his countrymen; he prefers being surrounded by them, and has no desire of mixing with other people. Various attempts have been made, but unsuccessfully, to persuade some of them to take up their residence here; I know of but one in this neighborhood, he was compelled to stay by the force of circumstances, and another makes up the number of all I ever heard of settling in Hamilton or its vicinity. Norwegians naturally prefer the company of their own countrymen, and live contented so long as they are not among strangers. How desirous then it must be to meet this wish of companionship, if such hardy and useful settlers can be retained amongst us. It was doubtless with this view that settlements were laid out in this Province, under the auspices of the Emigration Department; but the scheme does not seem to have succeeded so well as was expected. The idea of effecting a large settlement of Norwegians should not, however, be abandoned, for it is worth another effort to attempt to locate them. The north shore of Lake Huron has been suggested, and those who are best acquainted with the locality do not hesitate to say that it would prove suitable for settlement purposes and acceptable to the Norwegians. It rests with the Government to say what shall be done, and it is evident that the founding of a Norwegian colony in Canada cannot be overlooked, if the desire to retain Norwegian emigrants exists. The German is less difficult to deal with, yet the number proceeding on to the west is far too great, the proportion in favor of this Province being a little more than a fourth. The section of Upper Canada resorted to is chiefly the County of Waterloo; a considerable number, however, have remained in this city. The number of Scottish emigrants is much less than in 1861, being 457 against 1,134; and there is also a large falling off in the number of Germans, the number being 3,320 for last year, and 6,257 for 1861; there is a great increase in the number of Irish, the difference being 1,061 in favor of Canada. From Denmark we have had 616 against 124 in 1861; and 1,066 Swedes against 138 in 1861. The returns show a curious change in the nationality of the emigrants this year.

The accompanying statement of expenditure will show that the amount expended in relieving the indigent is comparatively small, and nearly altogether incurred for transportation over the railways. The really destitute have not been so numerous as in the previous year, and the only relief afforded has been the distribution of bread to those who had no means of obtaining food, and were waiting over for the train to take them to their destination. It is a difficult matter to avoid imposition; but one or two cases of the kind have come under my notice, and the parties were compelled to defray their own expenses. The expenditure for the year is smaller than in 1861. The Department is indebted to the generosity of the Great Western Railway Company for the free use of the building used as an office and emigrant shed since September, 1861, \$200 per annum having been previously paid for it.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

(Signed,)

W. GILLESPIE, AGENT.

TABLE No. 1.

STATEMENT of the Arrival and Destination of Emigrants at Hamilton from the 1st January to 31st December, 1862.

COUNTRY.	ROUTE.		TOTAL.	DESTINATION.	
	St. Lawr'e.	Suspension Bridge.		U. States.	Canada.
England.....	578	3835	4413	3294	1119
Ireland.....	673	2742	3415	1634	1731
Scotland.....	319	138	457	207	250
Germany.....	188	3132	3320	2767	553
France.....	18	89	107	99	8
Russia.....		9	9		9
Austria.....		12	12	12	
Denmark.....		616	616	616	
Sweden.....	6	1080	1086	1086	
Norway.....	2992		2992	2992	
United States.....		1942*	1942		1942
Total.....	4774	13575	18349	12737	5612

*The greater number came by the way of Detroit.

TABLE No. 2.

STATEMENT showing the number of indigent emigrants who have received aid in Railway passages and provisions, from the Emigrant Agent at Hamilton, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1862.

Countries.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
England.....	18	7	18	43
Ireland.....	40	28	24	92
Scotland.....	10	6	15	31
Germany.....	16	6	17	39
France.....	1	1		2
Total.....	85	48	74	207

TABLE No. 3.

Appendix to Statement No. 2, showing the expense incurred from transporting Emigrants from Hamilton to their several destinations from January the 1st to December 31st, 1862

From.	To.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	September Quarter.	December Quarter.	Amount.		
						\$	cts.	
Hamilton	Suspension Bridge.....	2				1	50	
	Preston	2	8		11	24	93½	
	London	1	4	15	5	34	69	
	Chatham	1	1	3		15	00	
	Toronto		14	13		14	37½	
	Hespeler		1	1			2	00
	Guelph		3	1			3	37½
	Paris		30	23			32	62½
	Wattford		1				2	50
	Wyoming		5				10	50
	Sarnia		2				6	00
	Bothwell		2				5	50
	Ste. Catherines				3		2	62½
	Copetown				3		1	12½
	Woodstock				6		4	37½
	Ingersoll				2		2	08½
	Longwood				1		2	25
	Newberry				3		7	87½
	Belle-River				8		13	50
	Grimsby					1	0	37½
	Dundas					1	0	12½
	Mitchell					1	1	50
	Clinton		5			1	11	70
	Seaforth		4			1	6	80
	Canonbrooke		1				1	50
	Goderich		15				24	15
	Stratford		4			14	11	50
	Strathroy					2	4	50
	Brantford					1	0	25
							\$	249
								21½

TABLE No. 4.

STATEMENT showing the number and class of destitute Emigrants arriving in Hamilton for settlement in Canada, in what ship conveyed, where landed, and by what route brought, for the year ending 31st December, 1862.

COUNTRY.	In what ship.	Where landed.	Route.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
England	Culloden	Quebec	Grand Trunk	2			2
	Hibernian	do	do	1			1
	Glasgow	New-York	Great Western	2			2
	Constitution	do	do	1			1
	W. Rathbone	Quebec	Grand Trunk	3	1	5	9
	Belle Wood	New-York	Great Western	1			1
	Atmosphere	do	do	2			2
	Guy Mannering	do	do	1	1	4	6
	Esmeralda	Quebec	Grand Trunk		1	5	6
	Nova Scotian	do	do	2	2	4	8
	North American	do	do		1	1	2
			Great Western		1	2	3
	Rochester	New-York	do	2			2
	North American	Quebec	Grand Trunk	1			1
	Dr. Kane	do	do	1	2	3	6
	American Eagle	New-York	Great Western	1	1		2
Nubia	Quebec	Grand Trunk		1		1	
Culloden	do	do		1		1	
Anglo Saxon	do	do		3	1	4	
St George	do	do		13	1	14	
Dunbrodie	do	do		2	1	3	
Jeremiah Thompson	do	do		4	2	6	
R. Robinson	New-York	Great Western	1	1	4	6	
A. Scott	do	do		3		3	
W. Rathbone	Quebec	Grand Trunk	5	5	9	19	
John Bell	do	do	2	2		4	
Bohemian	do	do	1	3		4	
Powerful	New-York	Great Western	1	1		2	
				1		1	
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Grand Trunk	2			2	
Benjamin Adams	New-York	Great Western		1		1	
United Kingdom	Quebec	Grand Trunk	4	5	6	15	
	New-York	Great Western	3			3	
W. Rathbone	Quebec	Grand Trunk	1	1	3	5	
Dalhousie	do	do		1	2	3	
	do	do		1	4	5	
Jura	do	do		2	2	4	
		Great Western		2		2	
	New-York	do		1	1	2	
	do	do		1		1	
Edward	do	do		2	1	3	
Geaubien	do	do		1	1	2	
Franklin	Quebec	Grand Trunk	3	1	5	9	
		Great Western		1		1	
		do		1		1	
		do		1		1	
Eliza Mogeatine	New-York	do		2		2	
Harzburg	do	do		1	2	3	
Jura	Quebec	Grand Trunk		1		1	
				85	43	74	207

Arrived by the route to Quebec..... 146

“ “ to United States..... 61

Total..... 207

TABLE No. 5.
EXPENSES for the year ending, December 31st, 1862.

DATE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
March 31.....	Salaries.....	350	00	391	63
	Transport.....	7	25		
	Agency expenses.....	34	38		
June 30.....	Salaries.....	350	00	473	19
	Transport.....	110	81		
	Agency expenses.....	12	38		
September 30.....	Salaries.....	350	00	472	75
	Transport.....	105	19		
	Agency expenses.....	17	56		
December 31.....	Salaries.....	350	00	378	72½
	Transport.....	19	08½		
	Agency expenses.....	9	64		
	Total.....			1716	29½

APPENDIX No. 4.

REPORT OF MR. W. J. WILLS, OTTAWA.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE,
OTTAWA, 15th Dec., 1862.

A. C. BUCHANAN, Esq.,
Gov't Chief Emigrant Agent, Quebec.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report as the result of the immigration to this section of the Province during the year 1862.

The arrivals from the opening to the close of navigation, has been as follows, viz. :—

COUNTRIES.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Capital.
England.....	146	74	130	350	\$ cts. 26635 00
Scotland.....	24	13	25	62	3121 00
Ireland.....	180	108	116	410	8575 00
Germany.....	238	173	363	774	16806 06
Norway.....	19	12	12	43	.....
	613	380	646	1639	55137 00

As contrasted with the preceding year, showing an increase in the undermentioned Countries thus:

COUNTRIES.	1861.	1862.	Increase in 1862.	Decrease in 1862.	Expenditure	
					1861.	1862.
England.....	271	350	79		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Scotland.....	47	62	15		2692 25	2274 73
Ireland.....	171	410	239			
Germany.....	763	774	11			
Norway.....	292	43		249		
	1544	1639	344	249		

The expenditure of this Agency during the above period has been thus:—

Salaries.....	\$1,107 34
Office rent, stationery, postage, printing, fuel, and repairing emigrant sheds.....	278 80
Transport by land and water.....	488 87
Temporary relief, bread, A. McGillivray, for 1861, relief.....	233 80
Travelling expenses, W. J. Wills and W. C. Kinlock.....	137 50
Medicine and medical attendance, burials, &c., &c.....	37 91
	<u>\$2,281 22</u>

CR.

By cash collected as per passages..... 9 50

Total amount of expenditure.....\$2274 72

In the item temporary relief, is included the sum of \$153.05 which was given to relieve the destitute emigrants of 1861, during the fore part of last winter, who were thrown out of employment in the fall of the year, in consequence of the suspension of the Government works or public buildings, hence arose the necessity for granting them partial subsistence during the inclement months of the winter season. The number thus relieved were as follows:—30 men, 31 women, 91 children, making a total of 152 souls. Nevertheless, on the whole amount of expenditure for this year, it is less than that of last year, \$407.53, although the arrivals at this point are in excess of 1861, ninety-four souls. I am happy, however, to have it in my power to add, that such a necessity will not arise this coming winter, inasmuch as acting upon the experience of the past, every emigrant of the present season was induced to proceed to the rural parts, and at this day there is *not one* unemployed within the city limits.

The emigrants of this season were disposed of in the following order, viz: County of Renfrew, 600; County of Ottawa, 94; County of Pontiac, 158; County of Prescott, 3; County of Russell, 93; County of Lanark, 82; County of Carlton, 342; County of Grenville, 30; Ottawa City, 237.

A large number of persons have been assisted at the Agency during the past season, and chiefly, it may be said, for their conveyance to places where their services were much needed; 209 men, 139 women, and 266 children, making in all a total of 614 souls equal to 480 adults, were afforded the necessary passages and other relief, at a cost of \$607.53 for transport and temporary relief. Thus this large number of people were forwarded to various points of this District at an average cost of \$1.27 per adult.

The very large proportion of the emigrants of this season reached Canada via Quebec. Some few in the spring and during the early part of the summer, were conveyed by the way of Portland and New York; but the combined number is insignificant in comparison with former years.

The emigrants of 1862 were healthy, and required but little medical aid. They were chiefly composed of the working classes; a trifling number had limited means, and other

had sufficient capital to purchase lands for their own account. It is my belief that there are from 75 to 80 families of the latter class who procured and settled upon the Government lands in the townships of Sebastopol, Grattan, Alice, Wilberforce, in county of Renfrew, and in the townships of Thorne and Leslie in the county of Pontiac, and the township of Bowman in the county of Ottawa; some nine families also purchased partly improved farms in the townships of Gloucester, Torbolton, Onslow, Horton, Allumette Island and Clarence.

The emigrant labourers of 1862 were immediately supplied with employment, and were distributed among the rural population of the counties of Carlton, Renfrew, Ottawa and Pontiac, and as their services were much needed in the above localities, there was no difficulty in procuring places for them immediately after their arrival here, at a fair remunerative rate of wages.

Of mechanics, such as carpenters, coopers, tailors, shoemakers, blacksmiths, masons, brickmakers and bricklayers, the number was limited; but, nevertheless, it is satisfactory to be enabled to report that those who did reach the Ottawa District, were provided with employment at their respective trades, principally in the rural parts of the immediate surrounding country.

Fifteen coopers also applied at this office for employment at their calling. This was readily provided for them, but, unfortunately for their sakes, it was at once discovered that they had only acquired a partial knowledge of that trade; consequently their services were not appreciated to the extent they would have been, had they understood the trade according to the requirements of this country. This is a general complaint as regards mechanical skill, *here*, it is expected that an operative should be capable of filling the entire branches of any trade, and not only a component part thereof, as is usual in older countries, and at the outset such a deficiency militates to the disadvantage of the newly-arrived mechanic.

During the year ten clerks, who had been unaccustomed to manual labor, with difficulty secured employment. This class of persons are not required in this part of the Province, and it is therefore almost impossible that employment can be procured for them. The knowledge of this fact should act as a warning in preventing others from emigrating, in future, to the Ottawa District.

Only 29 female servants were available for service within the Ottawa District, during the present year, although the demand was continuously large for this description of labor during the entire season, and it does seem a great pity that the requirements of this section of Canada, in respect of female labor, cannot be fully, or even partially supplied through the instrumentality of immigration.

The business of the present season shows a considerable decrease, as compared with the preceding year, in the *Norway* element. Why such should have been the case is inexplicable to me, inasmuch as those who remained in the Ottawa country have progressed as satisfactorily as could have been expected under the peculiar circumstances. It is of course difficult at any time to say how any class of new settlers may suit the requirements of the country, when their avocations in every way differ from those to which they may have been previously accustomed; but in the case of the Norwegians, according to my experience, they are just such a class of settlers as would be ultimately benefitted by settling upon the Ottawa. Their partial knowledge of lumbering operations would aid them materially in obtaining employment at that branch of industry, so extensively prosecuted in this section of the Province. Moreover, they appear industrious and frugal in their habits, all characteristics for attaining success in the future, if they will only remain contented and allow a reasonable time for experiencing the full advantages that will follow their exertions. Those remaining in the township of Bowman are now over their difficulties and will hereafter reap the advantages incidental upon settlement in the backwoods. It is true they had great difficulties to contend with at the outset, but now, with a year's experience of the country's habits and requirements, they appear sanguine of success. This should be a sufficient inducement for others to follow their example, and it only requires that a true state of the facts should be made known in Norway, to convince intending emigrants of the desirability of selecting this part of the Province for their future homes.

During the last spring I visited large portions of the Ottawa country, and enquired into the true state of the emigrants who had proceeded to the different localities in that region (a full report of which was transmitted to you immediately after my return.) This is a most effectual method for instituting such enquiry, and must tend to aid the cause of

immigration most materially. It likewise gave me an opportunity of ascertaining, by personal observation, the actual necessities of each locality, and which, I may add, has been productive of much good in assisting me to dispose of the emigrants of 1862. It moreover inspired confidence among the inhabitants in the respective places, and made them feel the importance of encouraging the newly arrived intending settlers in every reasonable manner. In fact, during my visit to the various sections of the country, it may be said that the services of local agents, *to a very large number*, were enlisted in the cause, and to show you that an interest was thus created, it is only necessary to state that upwards of 300 letters were received from these localities during the year upon the subject of emigration, and advising me of the demand for labor, in their respective localities. I consider it all-important that such a course, so favorably commenced, should be continued in the future, and would strongly recommend that instructions may be given to me to make a similar tour during the present winter, and that, if possible, a longer time should be devoted to the purpose; for, in my judgment, it is of paramount importance to ascertain, by actual enquiry, the position and prospective prospects of every emigrant who may have proceeded into the interior of the country, and if a synopsis thereof were published and circulated on the other side of the Atlantic, it might have a beneficial effect in showing other intending emigrants the actual advantages to be derived from settling in this section of Canada.

As regards the future, as has been repeatedly stated in reports emanating from this agency, the Ottawa country is yearly increasing in its proportions, and it requires a steady annual importation of new material to meet the requirements of manual labor within its limits. Therefore, there can be little difficulty in disposing of a large number of this class of persons for years to come. Their services are needed, and now that the country has experienced the evident benefits to be derived therefrom, they can with confidence rely upon procuring employment upon the Ottawa during the season of 1863.

With reference to mechanics, a limited number can be disposed of in the small towns and rural parts of the Ottawa. If the public buildings now in course of construction in this city should be proceeded with in the spring, (as is generally understood will be the case,) then a larger number of mechanics would find temporary employment thereat; but as this at best is but a casual employment, I would not strongly recommend any large number to depend upon such employment, but would rather that they should look upon the rural parts as the field wherein they must expect to realize a home for their families in the future.

Female servants can safely depend upon receiving employment hereafter in this section of the country, and I would suggest that such fact should be made known among the large number of females who must now be out of employment in the manufacturing districts of England, in the hopes that they would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of seeking a foreign land where their services are in request.

Parties intending to emigrate, having in view the acquisition of lands for settlement purposes, the Ottawa country offers every possible inducement. Lands can be obtained within its extensive limits, in any and every manner that can be desired; large tracts of Government lands are procurable in various places at a low price, and if it is desired to purchase improved or partially cultivated farms, present owners are always willing to dispose of the same at a fair valuation, (many old settlers would gladly sell their improved farms, situated in the more settled parts of the country, with the view of removing to more remote parts, and taking up a larger extent of lands for themselves and families). Thus it will be seen that the emigrant can acquire farm property in such a manner as he may consider most beneficial to his own future interests. Under the institutions of the country, he will at once possess the right to assist in the management of its affairs, and can enjoy all the advantages incidental to self-government. The taxes are comparatively low, and religious and civil liberty are extended to all alike, irrespective of class or party. Let such liberal institutions be contrasted with the policy at present pursued in the United States, and then it will be apparent that Canada should be the chosen field for the emigrant from this time forward. The unfortunate difficulties now devastating the United States, should convince all British freemen that a colony defended by Great Britain must alone be the place where they can reside in safety, and free from the conflicting interests now so seriously affecting the well-being of the American people.

All of which is most respectfully submitted by your obedient and humble servant.

(Signed,)

W. J. WILLS, Agent.

APPENDIX No. 5.

REPORT OF MR. J. H. DALEY, MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, December, 1862.

To A. C. BUCHANAN, Esquire,
Chief Gov't Emigration Agent, &c., &c., &c., Quebec.

SIR,—I have the honor of submitting for your information, this my fourth Annual Report, together with such matters as have come under my immediate notice, at the Agency, during the present year.

Indigent Emigrants.

The number of indigent emigrants who applied for relief at this Agency during the year, amounts to 725 souls, equal to 516 adults. Of those there were 203 males, 203 females, 220 children, and 99 infants; 309 adults, 184 children, and 79 infants, were forwarded to Western Canada. To Ottawa 75 adults, 30 children, and 14 infants; Eastern Townships and Quebec, 22 adults, 6 children, and 6 infants.

These were:—Irish, 90 males, 92 females, 119 children and infants; English, 45 males, 44 females, 64 children and infants; Scotch, 20 males, 20 females, 36 children and infants; Norwegians and Germans, 48 males, 47 females, 100 children and infants;—in all, 725 persons.

Several of these emigrants wished to join their friends in one part of the country or another, and were compelled to apply to this Agency for advice as to how to find them, and for means to enable them to reach their destination, both of which I rendered to the best of my ability, at the same time exercising as much prudence and economy as circumstances permitted.

The gross number of emigrants provided with places from this agency for the present year was five hundred and thirty-five, male and female, and from what I can learn they are doing very well, and giving general satisfaction to their employers; and I have no hesitation in saying that, had as many more offered, places could have been procured for them. The number of applicants for male and female labor this year is much the same as for the past, but I am happy to state that the wants of the applicants were more readily supplied than in 1861. I am glad to say the greater part of the well-to-do emigrants who came out this season, consulted me as to settlements and purchase of lands, &c., and I assure you I gave them the soundest and best advice in my power.

I found upon enquiry that this class of people appeared to be possessed of more capital than in former years. Judging from the number seeking information during the season, their capital could not fall short of £15,000 or £20,000 sterling, averaging from £200 to £1,500 each; this I give you as having learned from the parties. But my opinion is that the amount must have been much greater, for I found upon asking what capital they could command, they invariably appeared to understate the sum they really possessed, notwithstanding I remarked to them that my object in asking the question was for statistical purposes only.

Passage Tickets from Europe.

I am happy to find that the emigrants who purchased through tickets in Europe to this country have been much better directed than heretofore; the ticket agents have, it would appear been more cautious in avoiding circuitous routes, thereby enabling the purchaser to reach his destination in a more direct manner.

The number of tickets sold in Europe to the United States, over the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad for the year, was 1070½; and the number from Europe via the United States for Canada over the same road was 288. The number of emigrants who paid head money at the Customs here was 32. The number of emigrants landed at this port direct from sea, in sailing vessels, was 1051, the most of them being Norwegians, who, get to say, intended to proceed to the Western States.

Health of Emigrants.

The number sent to hospital during the present year was thirty-six, but none of the cases were serious with the exception of two, which were those of small pox, brought by the steamship *Caledonia*, and it so happened that when the steamer arrived at Quarantine it had been closed the same day, and the captain was ordered to take the patients to Quebec; but, unfortunately, on reaching that port the weather being so stormy and rough, it was found impossible to land them without endangering their lives, and the vessel proceeding to this port direct, they were brought on; but your telegraphic message having preceded the arrival of the ship, enabled me to have the sufferers removed the moment the steamer touched her wharf. I am now happy to inform you that the parties have both since recovered and proceeded to their friends in Upper Canada.

I ought here to mention that since last year, through the liberality and under the patronage of the Nuns and the Clergy of St. Patrick's Church, a "St. Patrick's Home," of which the Reverend Mr. O'Brien is at the head, has been opened for the accommodation and relief of the poorer class of emigrant girls. Too much praise cannot be given to the generous good feeling which prompted such a measure—a measure in every way adapted for the exercise of real benevolence and the better feelings of humanity. It has, I assure you, relieved me from much of the onerous and distressing responsibility under which I had previously labored.

Wages of Emigrants.

I have much pleasure in reiterating, that emigrants, recently arrived, have not so much as formerly been misled by the idea that extravagant wages would be paid them for their labor, but seem to be more contented with what is offered them by their employers. The able-bodied and clever laboring emigrant, whether male or female, is sure of obtaining as much as his or her services are actually worth, while those who are unaccustomed to the wants of the parties who hire them, must of necessity wait till they get well skilled in the tasks assigned them, before they can expect appropriate wages.

Union Girls.

It would, in my humble opinion, be far better for the Imperial Government not to allow the masters or matrons of workhouses to send to this country the poor Union girls of the old country, unless they have been taught some of the work necessary to be done in a Canadian house, or on a Canadian farm, which are but little if at all inferior to those of Great Britain; whereas they have hitherto annually inundated our labor market with those poor, inexperienced girls, who have never been accustomed to a single item of household or farm work. A hint to this effect I took the liberty of forwarding you in my last quarterly Report, and I would fain hope you will consider it your duty to use your powerful influence with the Government to have it acted upon and carried out. The avocations more immediately necessary and more especially required for domestic or farm work, are those of washing, ironing, house-cleaning, milking, and other dairy work, &c., and should they be qualified in these and other respects, they could not fail to insure the highest rate of wages paid here; whereas, when they cross the Atlantic without the slightest knowledge of the industrious kind of labor they are to perform, they are too apt to feel disgusted with work they do not understand, and be drawn into a vortex of a dissipated life.

Cork Coopers.

It is worse than useless to recommend for emigration such a class of men as the Cork coopers, many of whom reached here during the season. They have been in the habit, when in employment, of receiving good wages, but they find on their arrival here that cooperage is quite a different business to that at home. The barrels principally in request in Canada are mostly of a very slight character, and used for the purposes of receiving flour, apples, butter, &c., &c., and the native coopers are better posted in this kind of work.

Clerks, &c.

Notwithstanding my repeated and persevering warnings, this class of emigrants appears to me to have increased during the present year, although I am sorry to say they never do

any good here; where one perchance may do well, twenty do worse than nothing. Several clerks of very good ability have, to my knowledge, been compelled to earn a most precarious subsistence by chopping in the backwoods, and attending to horses, &c., in farm buildings, through an inclement winter, and as they do not understand this kind of labor they are obliged to perform it for next to nothing. It would be well, in my opinion, to make this matter as public and well understood in the mother country as possible, as it is really very hard to see people possessed of more than an average of common sense reduced to the straits they must inevitably come to on their arrival in Canada.

French Canadians in the New England States.

In my last year's report I took the liberty of calling your attention to the necessity of rendering every facility and encouragement to the many French Canadians who had been crowded out of the country of their birth, from various untoward circumstances, and had been compelled to seek for a means of subsistence in the labor market of the New England States, but who, in consequence of the disturbed state of that country, were again returning or were about to return home. I am happy to observe that my last year's recommendations have not altogether been useless or escaped public attention, as the following paragraph which appeared in the Montreal Gazette of 1st November, 1862, will testify:—

"A public meeting of the people of St. Timothée took place last Sunday, at the Church door, after the morning service, to pass resolutions for the encouragement of French colonization in Lower Canada. It was decided to urge upon the Government two measures: the one, to make every effort to bring over a Belgian emigration; the other, to issue a general invitation to French Canadians in the United States, urging them to return home and accept the gratuitous gift of Government lands in Lower Canada."

Distress of Lancashire Operatives.

The distress of the English operatives in Lancashire having now obtained a world-wide notoriety, I feel no hesitation in speaking of it here. The thought has struck me that if you could possibly propose a scheme for many of them emigrating to Canada, I have no doubt but that it would be well received, and that we should obtain a numerous accession to our population, which is now more than ever previously so necessary to our welfare. It would in my estimation be a much better and more lasting relief to the poor people than individual benevolence, and they perhaps might be induced to think so.

Resources of Canada.

It must be borne in mind that there are still many millions of acres of splendid land in the Province of Canada, which, with very little cultivation, might be made to support millions of the over-crowded populations of Europe, in happiness, independence and comfort. We at the present time require, and could readily find space, for the whole of the inhabitants of countries like Ireland or Scotland, and would gladly hail so great an increase to our population, who would not only open up our rich and fertile country, develop our resources, and add to our material wealth, but ensure to themselves a liberal competence and a comfortable home.

Disturbed State of the United States.

What may be the result of the deplorable war that is now devastating our neighboring Republic, is beyond human foresight; but should the south be ultimately recognized as an independent power, the north have threatened to take Canada and other places as a counterpoise—these may indeed be vain boasts, but they should still be a warning to us. Look at the population of the Northern States, as compared with that of Canada, and it will be found that it exceeds that of this Province by about 16,000,000 or 17,000,000—a fearful odds; but the addition of a few more millions to our population would teach the Americans to bear that respect for our institutions, which we have always observed towards theirs. I mention these matters, not politically, but as mere probabilities or possibilities, and much hope they may always remain so.

I respectfully beg to compliment you on your circular to the farmers and landed proprietors of the Province, dated September 1862, of which you were pleased to favor me

with some copies. It contains a desideratum much to be wished for, and if well carried out would conduce to the mutual welfare, convenience and advantage of the emigrant and the farmer or proprietor. It is most desirable that your plans may be generally adopted, as I have no doubt they will be by the prudent and far seeing proprietor and farmer.

I take this opportunity of making public my most grateful acknowledgments to the Revd. Mr. Bond, the City Missionary, Mr. Eyles, and the Charitable Committees of the St. Patrick's, St. Andrew's, St. George's and the German Societies (which latter rendered me essential service in furnishing interpreters when required,) and the ladies of the Church Home and the Grey Nunnery for their valuable assistance and kind co-operation in everything connected with the welfare and well-doing of the poor emigrant, all which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
your most obedient servant,
(Signed)

JOSEPH H. DALEY.

• APPENDIX No. 6.

REPORT OF MR. J. MACPHERSON, KINGSTON.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRANT OFFICE, }
Kingston, 18th December, 1862. }

A. C. BUCHANAN, Esquire,
Chief Emigrant Agent, Quebec.

SIR,—I have now the honor to submit for your information my Annual Report, showing the number of emigrants that landed at this port during the past year, from what country they came, by what route, and a statement showing the number of indigent emigrants that received aid from me in transport, provisions and temporary lodgings. I also beg to hand you statement of expenditure at this Agency from 1st January to date, including salary and rent to the 31st of this month.

From the 1st January to the 30th November, 1,644 emigrants (bringing with them, as far as I was able to ascertain, a capital of \$44,819.80) landed at this port; all of whom remained in Canada, and settled on land, commenced business for themselves, or were employed as mechanics or servants; and upwards of 3,000 passed this port by steamers for Western States, coming principally from Norway and Germany; but as those did not require any assistance or information from me, and as they will, no doubt, appear in your Report as having arrived at Quebec, and, perhaps in Toronto and Hamilton Reports as having arrived there, I do not think it necessary to include them in my statements of arrivals, as they were not landed or transhipped. In addition to those that passed by water, there were a great many passed for Western States and Canada by rail; but as the dépôt is two miles from the city, and the cars pass at all hours of the day and night, it was impossible for me to ascertain the number that passed here by that route for the West.

Of those that landed here and remained in Canada, there were—

Men	619
Women	176
Children over 4 and under 12	68
Children under 4	63
	<hr/>
	926
	<hr/>

Add to these the number from the States, as per average from settlers' entries in the Custom House, 718, would make 1,644 that landed here. These came from the following countries:—

England.....	163
Ireland.....	322
Scotland.....	69
United States.....	1048
Germany.....	40
Norway.....	2

1644

Who came by the following routes:—

By way of St. Lawrence.....	503
Do do New York.....	71
Do do Portland.....	18
Do do Boston.....	4
Do do Oswego, Cape Vincent, and Ogdensburg, from the States.....	1048

Total.....1644

One hundred and sixty-nine souls of these, equal to 139 adults, were indigent, and received aid from me in transport, provisions and lodgings, at an average cost of about 93¢ each adult, for particulars of which I refer you to the accompanying statement.

The total expenditure incurred at this Agency for the year amounts to \$1,041.83, as follows:—

Transport.....	\$ 75 25
Provisions and temporary lodgings.....	46 79
Agency expenses, including salary, office rent, stationery, printing, advertising and other incidental expenses.....	919 79
Total expenditure.....	<u>\$1041 83</u>

If further particulars are required, I beg to refer you to detailed statement of expenditure sent you at the end of each quarter; also, for full details in reference to the arrivals at this port, I refer you to my Returns, made to you quarterly, which shows when they arrived, the destination of each emigrant, or where they were employed or settled, amount of capital brought by each, and, in most cases, the name of each emigrant or head of family.

I put the capital brought in by emigrants this season at \$44,819.80, but, no doubt, the amount has been much larger, as this only includes the sums brought by persons who actually reported to me, and does not include the amounts brought in by persons from the United States (except one sum of \$1200.00 brought by an American who purchased a farm on Wolf Island) who made entries in the Custom House as actual settlers; the additional amounts brought by these must have been large, as I have heard of a great many of them who have started pretty extensive businesses as merchants, &c., in the small towns and villages throughout the country, and several have commenced business in this city. I might here mention that a great number of those from the States (say from 300 to 400) came over to avoid the draft or conscription; these were composed of natives of many countries, but it was impossible to ascertain from each the country of their nativity, so I have put them all down as from the United States or Americans. Most of them were active young men, accustomed to farming in the States, and as it was in the midst of harvest when they came over, I had no difficulty in directing them to where they would get immediate employment in the surrounding country, and they proved to be of great advantage to farmers in this section, as farm laborers were very scarce at that time, and the crops being very slight; although covering a large area of land our farmers could not afford to pay high wages, this influx, however, from the States materially reduced the wages and enabled the farmers to get in their crops at very little expense in comparison to other years. I understand that a few of those that came over to avoid the draft, have returned to the States, but the greater portion of them still remain in Canada, and

appear to have made up their minds to make this country their home, and with that view several of them have applied to me for lists of lands for sale in the back Townships, with the intention of settling and purchasing if they can find land to suit. A few days ago one of them purchased the possession of a settler on a Government lot on Wolf Island, for which he paid him \$1100.00 in cash, and is to pay the Government the balance due on it, as the instalments become due.

Employment was found at this Agency during the season for upwards of 500 males and 91 females; and employment could have been given to a much greater number, particularly if they were farm laborers or servant girls, as you will see by referring to the applications forwarded to you from time to time as they were made to me.

With reference to the number of families that settled on free grants, and bought land within my agency, I have to report that four families settled in the Township of Denbigh, five in Abinger, and one in Sheffield, all of whom, Mr. Perry, the Agent on the Addington Road, reports as being contented with their change; he reports, however, that he has not located any emigrant of this season on the Free Grant lots.

On the Hastings Road, two German and two English families have taken up Free Grants, and one German and two English families purchased land; total number of this years emigrants that settled on the Hastings Road, Mr. Hayes reports as about thirty; he also reports that a large number of new people called upon him during the season, but were deterred from settling on account of the bad state of the roads, and the poor appearance of the settlement on the lower portion of it, but he adds that there is a good prospect of the road being improved next summer, and as there is a large tract of good land in the upper townships, he is in hopes that he will be able to induce a greater number to settle next season.

With reference to the Frontenac Road I am unable to give you a correct statement of the number of emigrant families that settled on it this season, as the Agent, Mr. Spike, has not replied to my letter, requesting him to send me a return of the number located by him, I may, however, mention that I directed twenty-three emigrants of this season to him, who were desirous of taking up Free Grants, but how many of these settled on the road, it is impossible for me to say. I however know of two English families, who came out by the way of New York, in April, that bought the possession of a Free Grant lot, in the Township of Clarendon, and erected thereon a saw mill, which I understand they have since sold to the Prussians, who are about locating themselves in that township; I also know that 238 acres of land were sold to a Scotchman in the Township of Olden, and 129 acres to another, in the same township, and I have been informed that several families of this years immigration have settled on lots but have not yet purchased.

A number of this year's emigrants have rented or bought improved farms, for instance an English family, with a capital of \$8,000 rented a farm in the Township of Richmond, with the privilege of purchasing at the expiration of the lease for the sum of \$7,000; another English family, with a capital of about \$15,000, bought a farm in the Township of Camden, and another family purchased a farm in the Township of Portland. Two English families, with about \$2,000 each in hand, and something over \$5,000 more to be sent to them, when they get settled, proceeded up the Bay of Quinte to the County of Prince Edward, with the intention of purchasing farms in that county, and a number of those who had money proceeded at once to join friends and relations, and will, no doubt in time, either purchase wild lands or improved farms; others, who thought of going at once on wild lands, I recommended to engage with some good farmer, until they became a little acquainted with the way farming was carried on in this country, and those that took my advice, I directed to farmers who would employ them.

As I advised you in April, I wrote to all Reeves within my Agency, (say in Counties of Frontenac, Lenox and Addington, Hastings, Prince Edward, Leeds and Grenville,) in all fifty-eight, requesting them "to call upon each Councillor in the Townships for which they were Reeves, to furnish them with a statement of the number of laborers, mechanics, servant girls and boys, that would be required during the season in their respective wards, and to forward the same to me as soon as possible, and that I would forward the same to you, in order that the number of emigrants required might be forwarded to them at once as they arrived." But I regret to say that out of the 58 Reeves only 18 acknowledged the receipt of my letters, and some of their replies were

anything but satisfactory; others, however, were very satisfactory and were of great assistance to me, in furnishing employment to the emigrants when they arrived; but in case my appeals to the Reeves should fail, I had a number of hand bills printed requesting persons requiring mechanics, farm laborers or servant girls, to make their wants known to me, and in the same hand-bill I requested all persons having improved farms for sale, to forward full descriptions of them with prices to me, and I would keep a book for entering them free of charge, which would be open to the inspection of emigrants who might be desirous of purchasing or renting improved farms: I also had the same inserted in all the local papers for a month, the consequence of which was, that notwithstanding the few Reeves that replied to my communications, I received applications for upwards of 1000 laborers, principally for those who understood farming (but very few applications were made for mechanics) servant girls, however, were in great demand, applications having been made to me for nearly six hundred, as you will see by referring to the copies of applications which I sent you from time to time as they were received by me, I also received descriptions of upwards of 49 improved farms for sale, copies of which I also forwarded to you as I received them.

With reference to the general appearance and condition of emigrants of this season, I must say it has been remarkably good and very little sickness, their being only one or two cases of measles, which I had to send to the Hospital here, for the care and medical attendance for which no charge was made by the Hospital Board; and considering the number of emigrants that landed at this port during the season, the outlay in transportation and provisions has been very small, amounting only to \$128.94 as per detailed statement herewith, one half of which was expended on account of Coventry Weavers and Cork coopers, the former of whom, from last accounts, were doing as well as could be expected, being employed by wealthy farmers in the County of Prince Edward, with the exception of one family who is with a farmer on Amherst Island and giving good satisfaction. But with reference to the Cork Coopers I cannot give as good an account, in fact I do not know what became of them; I sent them to the places indicated by the circular from the Bureau of Agriculture, where coopers were said to be required, but they having no tools or money to buy them with, I have been informed that they did not get employment at their trade, and they would not consent to work at any thing else; and I have further been informed that those who got an opportunity to work at their trade did not understand it as cooping is done in this country, they having been accustomed to work in gangs in Ireland, each one having some particular part of a cask or barrel to make, and no one of them being able to go to work and make a barrel or cask alone; in fact I find this a great drawback with all mechanics from the old country, each one having some particular branch of their trade separately, and but very few who are efficient in all the branches as mechanics require to be in this country: for instance, I was told by a wheelwright, who came out this year, that the trade was quite different here from what it was in Scotland, I was told the same by an Englishman, and that to become efficient at their trade here, they would almost require to serve another apprenticeship; but to return to the coopers, those that were sent to Gananoque, although they were offered work at their trade, and lodgings were furnished for the night, and supper given to them, they cleared off the next morning without doing a hands turn, or giving their employers notice that they would not remain; the real fact is, that these coopers were a worthless set, and not what you could call mechanics, and it is a pity that whoever sent them to this country, in the helpless condition that they arrived here, without tools or the money to purchase them, could not be made to refund the amount expended on their account after their arrival in this country.

In reference to the girls from the Reformatory Schools and House of Industry, who came out in the charge of Mrs. Hughes, I have to report that, although some of them turned out very badly, still, altogether, they have done better than those that came out last year, and several of them retain the places I got for them when they arrived. The girls from Glasgow, who went to Adolphustown, still remain there, and are giving very good satisfaction to their employers, and two or three of the English girls are doing very well. The girls from the Irish workhouses, numbering 24, I believe are all doing well. I procured situations for all of them within twenty-four hours after their arrival here, and only one of them has called upon me since, seeking a situation. One great drawback to most of the girls that have come out within the last year or two is, that they cannot milk; nor do many of them understand farmhouse work; another thing is, they all seem unwilling to go to the

country, although it would be better for them. I suppose that if from 500 to 1,000 servant girls accustomed to farm-work, and who would be willing to go to the country, would come out next season, situations could be procured for them within the limits of my agency. I therefore trust that some exertion will be made to induce that class of girls to emigrate to this country during next year. I might mention that I had applications from *one township alone* for 100 girls, but so few arrived during the past season I was not able to send them *even one girl*.

In September I wrote you that Mr. Sinn had called upon me with two Prussian gentlemen, in search of a large tract of good land, whereon to settle a number of Prussian families, who intended emigrating to this country next spring. I gave them all the information in my power, with tracings of such maps of the back townships as I had in my possession; also a copy of the Blue Book, published by the Crown Land Department, intitled, Remarks on Upper Canada Surveys, and extracts from Surveyors' Reports, and directed them to the new townships in the rear of this city, and gave them letters to some of the settlers, requesting them to give all the information in their power, and show them in what townships they were likely to find the best land; and as reported to you on the 23rd September, Mr. Sinn, with his Prussian friends, returned from their tour of inspection, and they informed me they had come to the conclusion to take up a tract of land in the township of Clarendon and adjoining townships, through which the Frontenac and Mississippi Roads run, to the extent of 60,000 acres, and that it was their intention to bring out sixty families, equal to 300 souls, early in the spring, and locate them in the township above mentioned, provided they could come to terms with the Commissioner of Crown Lands in reference to the purchase of the land, and the withholding of the township of Clarendon and parts of the other townships from sale until their friends arrived in the spring.

Considering that it would be a great benefit to this section of the country to get such a settlement formed in our rear townships, I at once wrote to yourself and the Commissioner of Crown Lands, urging the desirability of doing everything practicable to carry out the views of these gentlemen. I also applied to the Honorable A. Campbell, Member of the Legislative Council, to write to the Commissioner and urge upon him to carry out the wishes of Mr. Tilgman, and I am happy to say, as far as I can learn, the Commissioner has done everything in his power to meet Mr. Tilgman's wishes; the consequence of which is, that two or three persons who came out with Mr. Tilgman are now at work in Clarendon, preparing to receive the sixty families that are expected to arrive from Prussia by the first vessel in the spring; and no doubt an additional number will arrive during the summer; and after a nucleus is once formed, we may expect increased numbers to join them from year to year, as there is a *large tract of excellent land for farming purposes in that section* of the country, which Mr. Sinn and Mr. Tilgman have chosen to locate those on who are to arrive next spring.

On Mr. Sinn and Mr. Tilgman's return, they complained very much about the bad state in which they found the Frontenac Road, and about which I may state that I received similar complaints from two or three Irish and Scotch families that I directed to the township of Olden in the spring, but who were unable to reach there on account of the road being so bad through the township of Hinchinbrook, the consequence of which was, they returned to this city, where the family still remain, working at their trade, and the others proceeded to the Bobcaygeon Road; in fact so many complaints reached me about the bad state of this road, even during last year, that I reported it to the members of Parliament for this county, and urged upon them the necessity of getting a grant of money from the Government to repair the Road; and I have lately heard with great pleasure that the Commissioner of Crown Lands has been pleased to order that a considerable sum should be expended in improving and repairing this road, so that I am in hopes by the time the emigrants arrive here in the spring the road will have been put in a good state of repair. I have also been informed that the County Council, at its next sitting, will be strongly urged by influential parties to grant an additional sum, in order that the road may be made a first class one; and considering the benefit the country will derive from getting the new townships settled, I have no doubt but the Council will unanimously vote a large sum for the improvement of this road, in order that the ingress and egress to and from the new township may be accomplished with the greatest ease; and this road being thoroughly repaired, together with the excellent quality of the land in the new townships, I am in hopes that a large number of next years emigrants will be induced to go out and settle in them, in addition to the Prussian settlers

With reference to the prospects for emigrants arriving next year, I have to say that a great deal will depend upon the appearance of the crops in the spring. Should they be good, I think I would have no trouble in getting employment for 1,000 good *farm* laborers, at reasonable wages, and almost the same number of girls, provided they understand milking and farmhouse work, and were willing to engage with farmers.

With reference to mechanics I cannot give any encouragement, unless they bring capital sufficient to commence business for themselves in the small towns and villages throughout the country. If such a class could be induced to emigrate they would have every prospect of bettering their condition, and grow in wealth with the rising towns. Of course, I speak of mechanics who thoroughly understand their trade, and not those who only know one branch of it. But with reference to merchants' clerks (of whom we have had too many this season,) and persons not having any particular calling, unless they have made up their minds to turn their attention to farming, and are willing to work at such wages as the farmers may consider them worth, until they become hardened and accustomed to outdoor work, I have only to repeat, "that this is not the country for them to better their condition in;" nor can I recommend laborers, who have been accustomed to live in cities in the old country, to come here with the expectation of getting employment about the cities and towns of this country, as there are more men now about the cities generally than can find employment.

In reference to your letter, published in the newspapers, requesting farmers to make preparations by building small houses on their farms for the accommodation of laborers with families, who may be induced to emigrate next season, I have to remark that I have sent copies of it to each of the Wardens in my Agency, requesting them to lay it before their Councils at their first meetings, and report to me what action they would take, if any, in the matter, but up to this date I have not heard from any of them; so soon, however, as I do hear, I will communicate the same to you.

It has occurred to me that if some plan could be devised by which the pamphlets issued by you every year could be distributed among the farming population of the old country, more of that class might be induced to emigrate. I see on market days here, boys distributing handbills among the farmers, drawing their attention to various subjects; and I have often thought that an arrangement might be made whereby your pamphlets could be distributed among the farmers, (by boys, at a small expense,) on market days in the cities and towns of the old country, printing in large type on each pamphlet, "when read please hand to your neighbor;" and if fuller information is required they could apply to the agent in Londonderry, or where the nearest one may be stationed.

Since writing the above I have received a communication from Mr. Striker, Warden of the County of Prince Edward, (which I beg to hand to you herewith,) informing me that your communication in reference to building houses for emigrant families had been referred by the County Council to the Township Councillors, and that some of them had already taken action in the matter; also informing me that the country weavers were doing well, and stating that a number of the same class of English emigrants would find employment in that county.

With all due deference I beg to submit the above report, trusting that it will meet with your approbation, and that next season will be productive of a large increase in the number of arrivals of emigrants.

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

JAMES McPIERSON,
AGENT.

APPENDIX No. 7.

REPORT OF MR. JOHN A. DONALDSON.

Hon F. EVANTUREL,
Minister of Emigration, &c., Quebec.

WESTON, October, 20, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to report to you on my Agency in Ireland during the past season, on which time I left Canada in January last. On my arrival in Londonderry I

opened an Office in accordance with my instructions, and gave notice thereof through the public papers; and also had a large number of Posters circulated through the Cities, Towns, Villages, and Rural Districts, as well as at all Railway Stations, and other public places. It was not long before I had many applications, both by letter and personally, all of which I endeavored to answer to the best of my ability, being materially aided by the Government Pamphlet, a supply of which had been forwarded me for circulation, and of which, during my stay, I distributed several thousands. In addition to these, I distributed a large quantity of documentary information, relating to the Province, which was supplied me by the B. A. Land Company. The results of the circulation of these pamphlets as evidenced by the innumerable inquiries for further information, were of a most satisfactory character, and no doubt, tended in a direct degree to influence many of the respectable class with means who gave a superior character to the Emigration of the season.

I visited England, on two occasions, for the purpose of putting myself in direct communication with the several Agents in connexion with the Steamers and Land Companies, interested in forwarding Emigrants to Canada, and found it of great service to all parties to exchange views, and work together for the general benefit of the Province. Mr. Grant, of the Grand Trunk Railway in London, deserves a full share of praise for the exertion used by him in circulating any necessary information; and from him I received most valuable advice from time to time. In the month of May I visited Scotland, and found the Messrs. Allan, Bro. and Co., had circulated a large amount of information on Canada, and had also put into the hands of their agents the Canadian Government Pamphlet, and at the same time had most of the Railway Stations furnished with Posters, embodying many of the most useful clauses in the Canadian Pamphlet, in addition to the time mentioned for the sailing of their ships.

On reaching Edinburgh, I had a number of Posters struck off, adding to my own the Messrs. Allans' names as a reference, as well as that of Mr. Alexander (late of Canada,) who is well known in the South of Scotland, and who has been of material service, both this year and last; and one who would be most efficient to act as Emigration Agent in Scotland, in case of an appointment being made, having already been instrumental in organizing a Society for the purpose of sending out domestic servants, so much wanted in Canada, of which class some fifty have been sent, at an expense of ten pounds each. Through him and other friends, I succeeded in getting several valuable articles on Canada and Emigration published in the leading journals from time to time. These visits to England and Scotland, together with efforts I put forth otherwise, I trust have not been altogether fruitless, having, in the course of the season, circulated several thousand Pamphlets and Maps; also kept before the public an immense number of Hand-bills, and had many useful extracts copied into the leading papers of the day, in the matter of which I feel deeply indebted to the Press; to that of Derry especially, for their readiness, at all times, to advance the cause of Emigration to Canada. I would here beg leave very respectfully to make a suggestion, which, if thought practicable by the Government, might, it appears to me, be turned to great advantage in the stimulating Emigration, and opening up, and settling the waste lands. I observed, during the past season particularly, a strong desire manifested on the part of many large proprietors to facilitate in every way possible Emigration from their Estates, particularly of those parties who had small holdings, which class it is well known, is the most numerous in Ireland, and whose rights seriously interfere with the desire to throw the holdings into large farms, and stand in the way generally of the improved system of cultivation, now being rapidly introduced into that country. This is, perhaps, more observable among the new proprietors, under the Encumbered Estates' Sales; but the same desire is evinced by many of the Noblemen and other Landlords in Ireland. Now, from communications with some of the Landlords interested, and through their Agents, I have no hesitation in saying that if the Government, or any of these Land and Emigration Companies were in a position to say to such parties, Here is a block of 1,000 or 2,000 acres as the case may be, on each of which we have cleared five acres, and erected a log house, which properties you shall have at the bare cost of the improvements added to the value of the land; to which lands you may deport the surplus population on your Estates, this offer would be gladly taken advantage of, as affording a means of disposing of what is really, in Ireland especially, an awkward and difficult matter to handle. These Landlords would buy these Lands; pay the expense of placing the Emigrants upon them, and give them a term of years to pay

for the lots themselves. I believe a system of this kind could be worked up that would be of *infinite service to the Provinces*. Having received some six or seven hundred written applications, I endeavored, as far as lay in my power, to see as many of the parties as possible, finding it to be of the greatest good to have a chat with them, and explain many of the advantages of the country, in addition to the many contained in the Pamphlets. I found few were willing to undertake to settle on the free grants. Nor did I endeavor, in any case to induce them to do so, urging that they should first spend some years in the country.

From the nature of my instructions it would appear to me that the Government contemplate discontinuing the Agencies to Europe. I can only offer my humble opinion on this matter, which I venture to do after two years experience, and must say, in which personal considerations are placed altogether aside, that I should regret if this course should be carried out having brought with me some sixty or seventy applications to look out farms for parties who fully intend coming to Canada next year. These men made known to me their means, and on receiving a correct report of the prices of property, manner of payment, &c., which could be better done by an agent on the spot than in any other way; they hold themselves in readiness to sell out and come to Canada. In my opinion, the Agencies are just beginning to bear valuable fruit, and I look upon them as the more necessary since Australia, New Zealand, and other countries are affording the strongest inducements in every possible way, even in many cases to paying the passages of certain classes. Notwithstanding all these efforts of other countries, Canada possesses such advantages in being within only ten days' sail, and under the same form of Government as in Great Britain, that with a proper system of Agencies, we could have our choice of European Emigration. I found that during the first few months a large per centage of the passengers were of the poorer class, who had had means sent them by their friends to enable them to emigrate, and most of these were for the Western States, and took advantage of our steamers to Portland. As soon, however, as the boats commenced running direct to Quebec, this ceased to be the case, not ten per cent, of the whole number went through to Illinois or Michigan, and the emigrants were principally composed of a class of small farmers; many of them, with considerable means, who were determined to become actual settlers, and remain in Canada.

The continuation of the American war has had its effects in two ways this season on Canadian Navigation, for while we benefit in numbers of parties of moderate means, who intend making agricultural pursuits their calling and choose Canada in preference to encountering the war taxes, and other consequences of settling in the States, the party with larger means, who would otherwise be inclined to invest largely in the country, hesitate until this war is decided, fearing that by any chance, Canada might be drawn into trouble during its continuance.

On the whole, I hope it will have proved gratifying to the Government, to see by the returns published up to the end of September, that over 20,000 Emigrants arrived at Quebec, and since then, every steamer has had her full complement of from 300 to 400. I may state also, as showing the rapid increase in the desire to emigrate, and which I would fain desire, might be fairly looked upon as evidence of the increasing value of the agencies, that for months back, the steamers were so crowded, that it was very common to find from 20 to 70 obliged to remain over for the succeeding trip, from the impossibility of finding the necessary accommodation. Of the class that has come to Canada this Season, before slightly referred to, I can assure you, Sir, the country may well be proud; the majority of them are most intelligent farmers, or mechanics, many of whom possess considerable means. It is unfortunate for the laboring classes in the old country, that the low rates of wages will not afford them means to pay their passage, reasonable as it is, and short as the time it takes them to cross the Atlantic, by the Canadian steamers.

In conclusion, permit me to say a few words on Flax cultivation. In endeavoring to introduce which into the Province, while regretting that my exertions on behalf of the farmers of both Provinces have not been crowned with a greater measure of success, I am glad to be able to say, that through my agitation of the matter, very many acres of flax are grown this year where none were grown before; and that the subject is rapidly attracting the attention which its importance demands. I have had a large amount of correspondence with men of standing and wealth, in Ireland, England, and Scotland, and I look forward with certainty, to their having formed, within a very short period, a powerful and

healthy association for its cultivation and preparation in this Province. It is encouraging to be able to state, that the prices of the raw material at present range one hundred per cent. higher than it did this time last year. It is also satisfactory to observe, that at almost all Exhibitions held in the Province, prizes are offered for flax, and the entries in some cases are numerous, and much emulation is shown among the exhibitors. Having by my enquiries and investigation obtained possession of many valuable facts, in relation to this branch of Agriculture, and the Government having already gone to considerable expense in importing machines for preparing it for market, I would very respectfully, as on behalf of the most valuable interest in Canada, viz,—its Agriculture—ask to be allowed to continue those exertions, and labor with the view to making this article what it deserves to be, one of the most valuable and important staple productions of the Province. It would be my duty in such case, in addition to explaining and convincing the farmers of the direct advantage of the growth of the article, to instruct them in the use of the Scutching Mills, imported by the Government, which otherwise will be a dead loss in themselves, and more by their being allowed to remain idle—a great loss to the Country. I cannot help urging on the Government to give this new branch of industry every encouragement it so well deserves, confident as I am of its value as a crop for Canada, and may refer to the stirring contrast exhibited between the stagnation in trade, and the consequent alarming amount of distress among the operatives in the cotton markets in Lancashire and other parts of England, where the mills are standing idle for want of cotton, and the state of affairs in Ireland, in the manufacturing districts, where every mill is running full time, and where every paper you take up calls for more hands, showing an unexampled state of prosperity in the linen trade. The prices of the raw material are steadily going up, and although there are more acres under crop this season than there were last, it will not produce as many tons as last year; and it is not uncommon this season to find farmers getting five and twenty, and thirty pounds an acre for their flax, on foot before it is pulled. In several instances, farmers have rented the land to grow flax on, from seven to ten guineas an acre; this, I hold, will be another of the strong inducements for the Emigrant, when he is aware he can cultivate this valuable plant as profitably in Canada as in Ireland. I would also beg to suggest, before closing, that the Government, in order to make the Agencies of proper value, should distribute among them a supply of the samples of the various valuable productions of Canada, now in the Canadian department of the London Exhibition; these would put our Agents in the position they require to be, in order to meet the representations and extraordinary inducements held out by other colonies.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DONALDSON.

APPENDIX No. 8.

REPORT OF MR. E. J. CHARLTON, (IRELAND.)

Sir,—In conformity with your instructions, I now submit a final report of my proceedings and observations while on the service to which I was appointed in Ireland, by Government, in November, 1861.

As previously reported to your Department, I visited at various times the principal ports of the south, midland and western Counties of Ireland. It appeared to me to be a matter of primary importance to ascertain the feelings of the people as regards emigration at all—to find out if the disposition of the people to leave Ireland continued to be anything like so manifest in 1862 as it was in the ten or fifteen years succeeding the famine of 1846-7, during which so extraordinary an exodus of the Irish people took place. It was reasonable to suppose I would find it not to be so. I was prepared to find a stop put to the stimulus to emigrate by the increase of wages which might be expected as the natural result of so great

a diminution of the population, and that the class of people we required most in Canada, farmers, or laborers accustomed to farm work, could now do well enough at home. But though the most patriotic and influential men in Ireland make every effort in their power to discourage the desire of the people to leave the country, the desire to go is as strong as ever. I could everywhere trace the great power of the influence exercised by the removal of members of so many families in Ireland, on those who are still at home. In a great many instances the most active and enterprising of the family, has emigrated; generally the elder boys or girls from among the peasant class, and it has become the habit of the people to look to America or Australia for assistance to sustain the remainder of the family at home, or to join the pioneers in their settlements abroad. It is true that the wages of agricultural laborers, and of the working classes generally, have been considerably increased since 1846 or 47, but the cost of living has increased also; large portions of the land which formerly produced food for the people is now converted into pasturage for cattle, a change which may be more profitable to the landlord, but which has diminished the employment, as well as the food available for the people. Beef, mutton or bacon at 7d. to 9d. sterling a pound, or even potatoes at 4s. sterling a bushel, are beyond the reach of a laborer and his family, whose earning rarely exceed ten shillings a week; and there cannot be any material improvement in the condition of those crowds of sturdy Connaught men who still cross the channel to England every year, and who, in spite of their extraordinary industry and economy, only manage to bring back with them a few pounds (four or five pounds at the outside) to compensate them for the labor and privations they undergo, and the neglect of tillage of their own little holdings for three months. The condition of the people is not, in my opinion, improved in anything like the same ratio that a comparison of the rate of wages paid to a laborer, when he could buy what he chiefly lived on, potatoes for six-pence to a shilling a bushel, with the price he gets now, when he is obliged to feed on foreign Indian Meal, which is often dear and bad, and there is, therefore, so far as he is concerned, little to counteract the strong desire before alluded to, to join their more prosperous friends in other lands.

The tenant farmer class have been discouraged by a succession of bad harvests for three years past, and by the uncertain and unsatisfactory tenure under which they hold their land; I have had interviews with, or letters from many of this class, who only want an opportunity for disposing of their holdings and effects to advantage, to enable them to quit the country, with enough means to get something like a fair start in Canada, Australia or the United States. While this feeling is so general among the tenant farmers, there is, nevertheless, a very keen competition among them for land, in every part of Ireland, produced by the fact that except in the north there are no manufacturing or other means for earning a livelihood, except by the cultivation of land only; and it too often happens that this great competition leads to misery and evictions and forced emigration after a bad harvest, by the tenant being unable to pay the high rent he contracts to give the landlord.

The same extraordinary competition for the possession of land is also manifested among the upper classes and men of capital in Ireland. It is quite a common occurrence to see lands bring 25 or 30 years purchase (twenty-five or thirty times the annual rental) at the sales which take place in the "Encumbered Estates Court," now the "Landed Estates Court," showing that the Irish capitalist is satisfied to invest in land at $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent per annum. I took some pains to show this class, who are more numerous and have more means than the aggregate wealth of the country as derived from trade or commerce, would lead one to suppose—how much better they could do by investing in land in Canada, and making Canada their future home.

Having satisfied myself, however, that Emigrants of a class likely to do well in Canada, may be procured in moderately large numbers, provided the inducements held out to them are equal or nearly so, to the offers put forth by the Australian Colonies, or elsewhere; it then became my duty to consider what were the best means within my reach to turn their attention to Canada. The Governments of the several Australian Colonies have for some years past, been most persevering in their efforts to secure a population. They had a powerful aid in the excitement produced by their rich gold discoveries, and they have spent large sums in advertising their respective countries, and in providing free or assisted passages to emigrants, the single Colony of Victoria having lately voted half a million of dollars for next years operations, we in Canada could offer no such tempting inducements;

No. 4.—STATEMENT of the Importation of the following Articles into Canada from Foreign West Indies, distinguishing whether such Importations have been direct, or through any British Possession, or Foreign Country,—during the year 1863.

No. 4.—TABLEAU de l'importation en Canada des articles suivants venant des Indes Occidentales Etrangères, distinguant si ces importations ont eu lieu en droite ligne ou si elles ont passé par quelque possession britannique ou pays étranger, pendant l'année 1863.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL.		Direct from Foreign West Indies via the St. Lawrence. Directement des Indes Occidentales étrangères par le St. Laurent.	THROUGH OTHER COUNTRIES. PAR D'AUTRES PAYS.	
	Quantity. Quantité.	Value. Valeur.		United States. Etats-Unis.	Novo Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland or Prince Edward's Island Nouvelle-Ecosse, Nouveau Brunswick, Terre-Neuve et l'Isle du Prince Edouard.
Coffee—(Café)..... Lbs.	100,392	\$ 24,960	\$ 679	\$ 23,927	\$ 454
Sugar—(Sucre)..... "	8,268,331	323,409	104,301	197,327	21,781
Molasses—(Mélasse)..... Galls.	331,629	65,755	24,273	28,040	13,442
Rum—(Rhum)..... "	240	102	51	51	.....
Cigars—(Cigares)..... Lbs.	337	771	597	174	.....
Other Articles—(Autres articles).....	.....	930	930	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	\$ 415,927	130,831	249,419	35,677

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.
(Commissaire des douanes.)

of the large emigration from Ireland in the years succeeding the great famine years of 1846-7; and we must now expect a large number of those who will leave Ireland for several years to come, to go there simply because so many have already gone there. Every member of a family who is doing well in America, acts as an emigration agent for the remainder of the family, and so attached are the Irish people to their relations, that in many cases the money is sent to bring out their brothers, sisters and parents to them.—The money sent home to Ireland by the poor servant girls in America, is counted by millions, during the last fifteen years; nor has the war in the United States entirely stopped these remittances, for I saw in the country places numbers of United States Treasury Notes, and I am aware that a very large proportion of the fares of the passengers who sailed this year for New York, were prepaid in America. I have no doubt that some of these pre-payments were, however, in connection with recruiting for the Northern Army; I have seen batches of fine young men going out together, many of whom have doubtless, ere this, laid their bones in Virginia. I conversed with several young people, as well as men with families, about to embark in the steamers at Cork, for New York, as to their motives and expectations in emigrating, and I generally found that even the prospect of being "draughted," and the certainty of undergoing a share of the privations of a country engaged in a terrible civil war, had little or no terrors for them;—they said their passages had been paid by their friends in America, and they were glad to leave Ireland, where they had long given up all hope of doing any good. And this idea, among a people who were once so remarkable for their attachment to their own country, of fixing their hopes of improvement entirely in other lands, is, so far as I could observe, the prevailing opinion of the people now; and I have, therefore, no doubt that for many years to come there will be an emigration, on a considerable scale, from Ireland, in spite of the great diminution of the population that has already taken place, and the efforts of so many in Ireland to stop a movement which they consider so injurious to Ireland itself. It is for us, in Canada, to determine if we will take advantage of this inevitable state of things, or if, on the contrary, we are going to allow what has been done this year, and what has been spent this year in diverting the current towards Canada, to be thrown away by abandoning the field altogether.

I will here take the liberty of furnishing some statistical information, taken from official sources, illustrating the present condition of Ireland—the effects produced by the large emigration and famine since 1846, and other data, which appear to me likely to be interesting, and assist to enable the Government to form an opinion as to the propriety of abandoning or cultivating a field which has been so productive to others, and may yet prove productive to us; after which I will venture to suggest sure measures which appear best suited to the circumstances, and, therefore, most likely to be most efficacious in securing a share of the future emigration from Ireland, or rather from the United Kingdom.

Ireland contains an area of 32,509 square miles, or nearly 21 million acres, being about the same size as the inhabited part of Canada, though it had, in 1845, about three times our present population, and has always, even in the worst years of the famine, exported to Great Britain immense quantities of provisions. The greater part of the surface is a plain, not strictly level, but mostly interspersed with low hills; the peculiar feature of the country being that the mountain ranges are mostly round the coast, on all sides, while the centre of the Island is an almost a uniform plain, with occasional hills of small size. The climate is temperate but very moist, and is not agreeable to persons accustomed to our dry Canadian atmosphere, and our warm houses in winter; and though there is no snow and hardly any frost during the winter, the people suffer more from cold, and are certainly more hardy than the people of Canada. The evenness of the climate permits out-door agricultural work nearly every day in the year, and a stranger from America is immediately impressed with the ruddy, healthy appearance of a people who appear to us to be so insufficiently clad, and so poorly housed. The crops are more frequently injured by excess of moisture than of aridity, and during the last three years the grain crops, as well as the root crops, suffered much from excessive rains; but even in average seasons it rains about 250 days out of 365 days in the year. Plants, however, which require artificial heat in England, flourish in the open air in Ireland, while, owing to the great humidity of the atmosphere, many kinds of seeds must be supplied from England or the Continent. The mean temperature in the north is 48° Fahrenheit; in the middle, 50°; and in the south, 52°. Ireland once

had the name of "the place of woods," from being covered with forests, and latterly it is justly termed "the Emerald Isle," from the perennial brilliancy of its verdure. The grass land is said to be the finest in the world.

The surrounding seas abound with fish; the sun-fish frequents its western coast, and whales visit it occasionally; seals are common, and many kinds of shell fish are caught along the shores. There were, in 1860, 12,044 vessels and boats, employing 48,636 men, engaged in the sea and coast fisheries though it is admitted that much more could be done, particularly on the western coast. There are about 120 salmon rivers in Ireland, all of which are very productive, and some of them lease for very large sums; their value is much enhanced of late years by the facility for sending the fish to market, now available. There are extensive coal fields in the south of Ireland; in Carlow, Kilkenny, Tipperary, Limerick, Cork, Clare and Kerry, those in the neighborhood of Kilkenny being worked; they produce stone coal, or anthracite, which burns without flame. The fields to the north of Dublin produce bituminous or flaming coal, but not in sufficient quantities to pay, and the country is therefore supplied with English and Scotch coal. The total area of turf bog is estimated at 2,830,000 acres, or nearly one-seventh of the whole surface of the Island; of this quantity 1,576,000 are flat bog, and 1,254,000 are mountain bog. Iron ore is found in all the localities of coal, and was largely manufactured while timber for fuel was abundant. There are also silver, lead and copper mines, as well as sulphur mines, in operation. The annual produce of the land in Ireland is estimated, by the poor law valuation, at £36,000,000 sterling (\$180,000,000) and the rental is put down at a-third of that sum, or \$60,000,000.

The population of Ireland, under ordinary circumstances, increases very fast:

In 1695 it was.....	1,034,102
" 1726 "	2,309,106
" 1769 "	2,544,276
" 1792 "	4,088,226
" 1811 "	5,937,856
" 1821 "	6,801,827
" 1834 "	7,943,940
" 1841 "	8,175,124

The population in 1845 is supposed to have been nearly 8½ millions, as the emigration from 1842 to 1845 had been unusually small; since the potatoe blight and famine which commenced in 1846, it has decreased every year enormously by death and emigration.

In 1851 it fell to.....	6,551,970
" 1861 "	5,764,543

showing a loss in population in 16 years, without making allowance for the natural increase of the population, of 2,700,000, of whom 2,030,986 are accounted for as having emigrated to England, Scotland, the United States and the Colonies, in the 16 years.

The following table shows the decrease in each Province in 1851 and in 1861, as compared with 1841.

Provinces.	Population of Ireland in:			Decrease in 1851.		Decrease in 1861.	
	1841.	1851.	1861.	Persons.	Rate per cent.	Persons.	Rate per cent.
Leinster	1937731	1672738	1439596	300993	15.25	233142	13.94
Munster	2306161	1857736	1503200	538425	22.47	334536	19.08
Ulster	2386373	2011881	1910408	374493	15.69	101472	5.04
Connaught	1418859	1011131	911339	408828	28.81	98692	9.77
Totals of Ireland.....	8175124	6552385	5764543	1622739	19.85	787842	12.02

The decrease is most apparent in the City of Kilkenny, and the Town of Galway, and the Counties of Tipperary, Wexford, Meath, Kilkenny, King's Co., Clare, Waterford and Cork. The only increase of population to be noticed is in the suburban circle round the Metropolis, in the County of Dublin, and in the Towns of Belfast and Carrickfergus.

The inhabited houses in Ireland, in 1841, were.....1,328,839
 " " " 1851 "1,046,223
 " " " 1861 " 993,233

The average number of persons to a family was 5.54 in the year 1841, 5.44 in the year 1851, and 5.10 in the year 1861.

RELIGIONS of the people of Ireland in 1861.

PROVINCES.	Roman. Catholic.	Established Church.	Protestant dissenters.	All others.	Jews.
Leinster.....	1246253	171234	19889	1954	266
Munster.....	1416171	76692	9558	778	1
Ulster.....	963687	390130	551095	5412	54
Connaught.....	864472	40605	6021	240	1
Total.....	4490583	678661	586563	8414	322

Amount of money remitted by settlers in North America to their friends in the United Kingdom, (chiefly to Ireland:)

1851.....	£ 990,000
1852.....	1,404,000
1853.....	1,439,000
1854.....	1,730,000
1855.....	873,000
1856.....	951,000
1857.....	593,165
1858.....	472,610
1859.....	575,378
1860.....	576,932

It will be observed by the tables which follow that the emigration was, in a great measure, regulated by the remittances.

The Area, Number of Inhabitants in each Province, County, City, and certain Corporate Towns in 1841, 1851 and 1861.

PROVINCES, COUNTIES, CITIES & TOWNS.	NUMBER OF INHABITANTS.			
	Area in Statute Acres	1841.	1851.	1861.
LEINSTER:				
Carlow, County.....	221342	86228	68078	57232
Drogheda, Town.....	472	16261	16847	14730
Dublin, City, Municipality.....	3700	232726	258369	249733
do do Sub.....	222714	140047	146778	46231
do do County.....				106058
Kildare.....	418436	114488	95723	84930
Kilkenny, City.....	921	19071	14975	14081
do do County.....	508811	183349	138773	109476
King's do.....	493985	146857	112076	88491
Longford do.....	269409	115491	82348	71592
Louth do.....	201434	111979	90815	75140
Meath do.....	579899	183328	140748	110609
Queen's do.....	424854	153930	111664	90750
Westmeath do.....	453468	141300	111407	90356
Wexford do.....	576588	202033	180158	143594
Wicklow do.....	500178	126143	98979	86093
Total, Leinster.....	4876211	1973731	1672738	1439596
MUNSTER.				
Clare, County.....	827994	286204	212440	166275
Cork, City.....	2683	80720	85732	78892
do do County, E. R.....	1843650	772398	351815	280443
do do W. R.....			211761	178161
Kerry do.....	1186126	293880	238254	201988
Limerick, City.....	2618	48391	53448	44626
do do County.....	678224	281638	208684	170983
Tipperary do N. R.....	1061731	435553	147209	108466
do do S. R.....			184358	139030
Waterford, City.....	669	23216	25297	23220
do do County.....	460884	172971	138738	111116
Total, Munster.....	6064579	2396161	1857736	1503200
ULSTER.				
Antrim, County.....	743881	276188	251383	247414
Armagh, do.....	328076	232393	196084	189382
Belfast, Town.....	1872	75308	100301	119242
Car. Fergus, County and Town.....	16700	9379	8520	9398
Cavan, County.....	477360	243158	174064	153972
Donegal, do.....	1193443	296448	255158	236859
Down, do.....	611919	361446	320817	299866
Fermanagh, do.....	457195	156481	116047	105372
Londonderry, do.....	518595	222174	192022	184137
Monaghan, do.....	319757	200442	141823	126340
Tyrone, do.....	806640	312956	255661	238426
Total, Ulster.....	5475438	2386161	2011881	1910408
CONNAUGHT.				
Galway, County.....	1565726	422923	297897	254256
do do Town.....	628	17275	23787	16786
Leitrim, County.....	392363	155297	111897	104615
Mayo, do.....	1363882	388887	274489	254449
Roscommon, do.....	607691	253591	173436	156154
Sligo, do.....	461753	180886	128515	125079
Total, Connaught.....	4392043	1418859	1010031	911339
Total, Ireland.....	20808271	8175124	6552385	5764543

NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS who left each County in Ireland, from the 1st May 1851 to the 31st December, 1860.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS.										Proportion per cent of 1861.
	1851-52.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	Total.	
LEINSTER.											
Carlow	4078	1743	1593	743	642	629	435	375	400	10639	16.63
Dublin	7210	2456	2332	1863	2043	1436	2052	2708	2066	23196	6.22
Kildare	4495	2206	1625	797	563	734	517	651	589	12117	12.72
Kilkenny	11412	6304	4438	2756	2037	2098	1315	1514	1754	33748	21.26
King's	8178	3490	2747	1341	1017	1049	873	938	1225	20867	18.92
Longford	5985	2335	1657	629	718	941	524	752	884	14431	17.23
Louth	5871	3285	2192	1175	1005	1083	590	763	960	16904	15.70
Meath	9977	4227	2901	1310	1196	1385	803	1009	1225	23133	16.44
Queen's	8165	3492	2661	1016	1003	836	509	947	1101	10730	17.05
Westmeath	7156	3082	2198	1039	1195	970	888	923	1155	18386	16.50
Wexford	10904	5282	3987	1808	1452	1726	1086	70	879	28964	14.97
Wicklow	3928	2599	1268	373	419	595	709	504	198	11153	11.27
Total	85550	40593	29589	15450	13280	13482	10161	11841	19336	233331	13.95
MUNSTER.											
Clare	18291	8280	7410	3387	2621	3034	2254	1921	2485	46683	25.39
Cork	36089	21576	18944	13043	15756	14369	7263	7686	10006	146422	27.55
Kerry	17265	10448	7283	4164	4364	4348	1580	1877	2788	54488	22.87
Limerick	21842	10081	8798	3702	4048	3498	2653	2840	4178	61640	23.51
Tipperary	28503	14130	11391	5573	4500	5170	2890	3423	4579	80219	24.19
Waterford	3419	6527	5848	3277	3156	3318	1857	2068	2492	37962	23.14
Total	131769	71042	59674	34046	31505	33727	18503	19715	27428	430409	23.17

NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS who left each County in Ireland, from the 1st of May, 1851, to the 31st of December, 1860.

NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.

	1851-52.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	Total.	Proportion per cent. of 1851.
ULSTER.											
Antrim.....	8120	5316	4425	6178	7067	9514	9757	15376	8877	76529	21.44
Armagh.....	5405	3194	2914	3355	3150	3093	2695	2987	2928	29057	14.82
Cavan.....	11500	5732	4149	2462	2607	3110	1574	2332	2724	36140	20.76
Donegal.....	12137	5746	4672	3882	3314	2283	1840	2293	1774	37911	14.87
Down.....	3971	4022	4230	5155	4897	6129	5633	6760	3318	47235	14.37
Fermanagh.....	4991	2212	2056	1619	1419	844	844	951	1420	17157	14.78
Londonerry.....	6418	3489	2953	2984	2660	2438	2267	2338	1964	27511	14.33
Monaghan.....	7759	3980	3892	2020	2238	2192	1586	1979	1871	28517	18.70
Tyrone.....	9146	5543	3902	3922	3634	3799	2983	3135	3114	39178	18.32
Total.....	71447	39884	32213	31607	31822	34173	29179	38150	27790	336265	10.71
CONNAUGHT.											
Galway.....	18006	8867	7578	3158	2516	3241	2163	2468	2356	50353	15.65
Leitrim.....	5051	2122	1791	1190	1265	1414	788	1235	1472	16428	14.08
Mayo.....	11627	4208	3229	2140	1444	1695	1292	1550	1756	28880	10.52
Roscommon.....	10439	4181	3616	1625	1746	1580	985	1557	1654	27323	15.75
Sligo.....	4176	1962	1012	1161	881	1154	602	645	934	13127	10.21
Total.....	49299	21340	17826	9274	7952	9054	5709	7464	8172	136111	13.48
Not stated.....	4308	319	1243	1537	3222	4645	784	8429	7865	27302	.....
Total.....	342382	173148	140555	91914	90781	95081	64337	80599	84621	1163949	17.75

EMIGRATION from the United Kingdom, from 1841 to 1860, both inclusive.

Years.	N. American Colonies.	United States.	Australia and New Zealand.	All other Places.	Total
1841	38164	45017	32625	2786	118592
1842	54123	63852	8534	1835	128344
1843	23518	28835	3478	1881	57212
1844	22924	43660	2229	1873	70886
1845	31893	58538	830	2330	93501
1846	43439	82239	2347	1826	129851
1847	109680	142154	4949	1487	258270
1848	21065	188233	23904	4887	248089
1849	41367	219450	32191	6400	299498
1850	32961	223078	16037	8773	298849
1851	42605	267357	21532	4472	335996
1852	32873	242261	87881	3749	368764
1853	31522	230885	61401	3129	329937
1854	43761	193065	82327	3366	323429
1855	17966	103414	52309	3111	176807
1856	16278	111837	44584	3755	176554
1857	21601	123905	61248	3721	212875
1858	9704	59716	39295	5257	112972
1859	6689	70302	31013	12427	120432
1860	9786	87500	24302	6881	138469
Total in 20 years..	664329	2589719	638926	84043	3972097
Average last 5 years.....	1.712	91252	40088	6408	150460

Average last 10 years ending 1860 228720
do 45 1851 to 1860 109697

NATIVE COUNTRY of Emigrants from the United Kingdom, in the years 1858, 1859, and 1860, and their destination.

Destination.	Years.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Foreign.	Not distinguished.
United States.....	1858	14469	31498	3389	3357	7033
	1859	13065	41180	2851	3587	9620
	1860	13556	52103	2220	3851	15570
North American Colonies	1858	2427	2158	1919	41	3159
	1859	524	1091	854	16	4204
	1860	559	1215	991	73	6948
Australian Colonies	1858	21462	9356	5636	1151	1690
	1859	15329	8254	5021	737	1672
	1860	10099	6345	4990	578	2290
To all other places.....	1858 & 1860	9822	3897	2859	147	8830
	Grand total	1858	39971	43281	11815	4560	14345
"	1859	33930	52981	10182	4442	18897
"	1860	26421	60835	8733	4536	27944

The decline in the emigration to the North American Colonies is very remarkable, and shows the necessity there was to draw the attention of the people again to Canada. In the column headed, not distinguished, in the last return, the North American Colonies have figures out of all proportion, which may arise from the fact that the Mail Steamers are not obliged to conform to the exact provisions of the law regulating emigrant ships, in furnishing lists made out according to a prescribed form. I have occasion to know, however, that the whole of the lists are carelessly made out as regards distinguishing the nationalities, by which means the number of English always appear relatively greater than they should be; of the 2,249,355 persons who sailed from the United Kingdom in ten years, from 1851 to 1860, there are 1,230,986 returned as being Irish, but it is probable that a still larger proportion were really Irish, from the fact that so many Irish have sailed for their destination from English ports, and the same carelessness may exist in making all the returns as those

which came under my personal observation this year, as regards ships and steamers sailing from Liverpool and Glasgow.

The Institutions for communicating instruction in Ireland are: the University of Dublin (Trinity College), the Queen's Colleges of Belfast, Cork and Galway, in connection with the Queen's University; the Catholic University, Dublin; the College of St. Columba, near Dublin; the General Assembly College, near Belfast; the Belfast Academical Institution; the Roman Catholic Colleges of St. Patrick's, Carlow, Armagh and Thurles; St. Kyrans, Kilkenny; Clongour's, Clare; All Hallows, Drumcondra, near Dublin; Endowed Classical Schools; National Education Schools; Church Education Society, Schools; Christian Brothers Schools and Sunday Schools. The Colleges of St. Patrick, Carlow, St. Kynen's, Kilkenny, and St. Patrick's, Thurles, as well as several schools of medicine in Dublin and the other principal cities and towns in Ireland, are affiliated to the University of London, and their students on being properly qualified, take out their Degrees at that University. The average number of students attending the University of Dublin (Trinity College) is about 1,500, and the entrances each year, about 300. The revenue from entrance fees, annual fees, &c., paid by students, is about £30,000, and from property, &c., £34,000, total £64,000. The entrances to the Queen's Colleges of Belfast, Cork and Galway were, in 1861, 112, 83 and 53, respectively. The students in Maynooth College, designed for the priesthood in Ireland, average 520 in number. The Commissioners of Education report that, in 1860, there were in attendance at the public schools.

Roman Catholics.....	668,243
Established Church.....	45,269
Presbyterians.....	86,666
Others.....	3,822

Total.....804,000

There were in operation 120 model agricultural school farms, of which 41 are attached to Poor Law Workhouses. The total expenditure of the National Board of Education, in 1860, was £321,597 sterling.

The Encumbered Estates Court commenced operations in 1849. The gross amount produced by these sales of property, 3,547 in number, from October, 1849, to August, 1859, is £25,190,839 sterling.

AGRICULTURE.

Ireland has always been regarded as a rich agricultural country. The golden vale of Tipperary is justly celebrated for its extraordinary fertility. Various English writers speak of Limerick and Tipperary as the richest soil they ever saw turned up by a plough, and the luxuriance of the pastures every where, and the heavy crops raised, even with poor cultivation, attests its excellent quality. The greater portion of the soil lies on a substratum of limestone, and natural manures abound in most districts. There is, however, especially in the west, a great deal of waste lands.

The following statement would indicate, that same progress has lately been made in reclaiming what formerly was waste land, though I believe the land so reclaimed is almost exclusively devoted to pasturage.

NUMBER of Acres in each Province in 1841 and 1851.

Provinces.	Arable Land.		Plantations.		Uncultivated.	
	1842	1851	1841	1851	1841	1851
Leinster.....	3,961,188	4,037,717	115,944	101,776	731,886	665,997
Munster.....	3,874,613	4,310,452	130,415	103,665	1,893,447	1,484,843
Ulster.....	3,407,539	3,994,259	79,783	58,611	1,764,370	1,198,797
Connaught.....	2,220,960	2,460,153	48,310	40,554	1,105,002	1,674,347
Total.....	13,464,300	14,802,582	374,452	304,906	6,295,735	5,023,984
Proportion per cent.....	64.71	71.14	1.80	1.47	30.25	24.14

TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS and acreable extent of each Province and County of Ireland, and annual value of Live Stock in 1851 and 1857.

Territorial Divisions.	Acreable extent according to Ordnance Survey and Census Report.							Value of Live Stock from Agricultural Returns.	
	Of Arable Land.	Of Uncultivated Land.	Of Plantations.	Of Towns and Villages.	Of Water.	Total Area.	Annual amount of Sir K. Griffith's valuation, excluding property exempted from assessments.	1851.	1857.
LEINSTER.									
1 Carlow.....	18,409	31,249	4,927	602	505	221,312	£ 163,911	£ 352,889	£ 432,302
2 Dublin.....	196,063	19,312	5,519	5,510	.....	225,413	577,121	503,994	569,844
do City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,486	.....	.....
3 Kildare.....	35,787	51,851	8,288	490	1,017	418,436	333,927	615,262	785,885
4 Kilkenny.....	47,012	21,126	13,899	15,49	3,056	509,732	311,004	73,464	98,677
do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,501	.....	.....
5 King.....	33,256	14,836	8,258	902	1,732	493,985	242,212	543,104	688,226
6 Longford.....	19,183	58,937	4,810	364	1,375	269,409	152,094	351,006	417,781
7 Louth.....	17,892	15,603	5,318	1,200	313	201,434	205,222	31,074	39,130
Drogheda, Town.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,886	.....	.....
8 Meath.....	54,730	10,033	12,767	464	3,244	579,899	543,703	1,059,846	1,385,636
9 Queen.....	34,242	69,289	11,630	1,117	396	424,854	257,885	571,390	688,937
10 Westmeath.....	35,218	56,992	8,803	628	2,247	453,468	314,950	701,430	831,128
11 Wexford.....	51,072	45,901	14,325	2,392	3,668	576,588	372,075	852,551	1,090,122
12 Wicklow.....	28,033	20,754	17,600	341	1,090	500,178	252,955	688,961	798,622
Total.....	3,961,188	731,886	115,944	15,569	51,024	4,876,211	4,336,535	7,321,727	9,022,702
MUNSTER.									
1 Clare.....	45,009	29,033	8,304	728	6,720	827,984	312,089	964,785	1,271,806
2 Cork.....	139,882	46,889	52,180	6515	12,867	3,940,393	1,032,671	2,427,868	3,034,311
do City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118,805	.....	.....
3 Kerry.....	41,461	72,675	11,169	807	3,276	1,186,126	274,020	12,754	162,784
4 Limerick.....	52,687	12,101	11,575	2,759	1,853	680,842	455,425	1,116,401	1,364,746
do City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,883	.....	.....
5 Tipperary.....	84,887	178,183	23,779	2,389	1,323	1,061,731	672,734	1,431,851	1,887,574
6 Waterford.....	32,345	105,496	23,408	1,525	5,779	461,553	275,983	618,051	765,975
do City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,621	.....	.....
Total.....	3,874,613	1,893,477	130,415	14,693	151,381	6,064,579	3,237,702	7,866,556	9,982,266

Territorial Divisions.	Acreable extent according to Ordnance Survey and Census Report.							Value of Live Stock from Agricultural Returns.	
	Of Arable Land.	Of Uncultivated Land.	Of Plantations.	Of Towns and Villages.	Of Water.	Total Area.	Annual amount of Sir K. Griffith's valuation, excluding property exempted from assessments.	1851.	1857.
ULSTER.									
1 Antrim, Town.....	51,571	180,423	10,358	2,037	5,288	761,877	474,362	1,880,762	1,360,188
Carrickfergus, Town.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,321	.....	.....
2 Armagh, Town.....	26,524	35,117	8,906	778	1,794	398,076	241,808	530,492	645,523
3 Cavan.....	37,543	71,918	7,325	502	2,142	477,360	268,044	740,176	858,811
4 Donegal.....	39,319	76,957	7,079	479	2,107	1,193,443	289,470	1,262,105	1,644,452
5 Down.....	51,480	78,817	14,355	2,211	3,432	612,495	455,697	1,149,114	1,271,888
6 Fermanagh.....	28,228	114,847	6,155	210	4,675	467,195	170,668	675,185	739,934
7 Londonderry.....	31,822	180,709	7,718	1,559	10,327	518,595	338,862	812,238	928,752
8 Monaghan.....	22,585	21,585	5,816	304	616	319,727	200,941	525,559	651,965
9 Tyrone.....	45,026	311,867	11,981	710	3,796	806,640	417,155	1,241,738	1,381,929
Total.....	3,407,539	1,764,370	79,783	8,780	21,495	5,475,438	2,930,728	8,134,000	9,516,972
CONNAGH.									
1 Galway.....	74,805	70,800	23,718	1,801	9,000	1,566,354	437,567	1,375,706	1,873,394
do Town.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,421	.....	.....
2 Leitrim.....	24,350	115,869	3,396	848	2,748	392,363	134,637	572,041	660,065
3 Mayo.....	49,587	80,111	8,350	768	5,697	1,363,862	307,806	1,076,981	1,617,531
4 Roscommon.....	44,052	130,299	6,732	460	2,937	607,691	292,403	733,655	922,310
5 Sligo.....	20,066	151,723	6,134	1,274	1,274	461,753	207,636	656,747	751,289
Total.....	2,220,960	1,806,002	48,340	3,877	21,284	4,392,943	1,411,270	4,415,110	5,824,489
Total, Ireland.....	13,464,300	6,295,735	374,482	42,929	630,825	20,808,271	11,916,235	27,737,393	34,346,429

The tenure of landed property varies considerably: formerly the custom prevailed of granting leases in perpetuity, or for lives, renewable for ever. The lessee under such a lease may, indeed, be considered the proprietor, but long leases of that kind are not now granted. The leases commonly given now are for 21 years or 31 years, or a lease of one, three or five lives. Landlords neither erect nor repair the farmsteads, and seldom expend money on permanent improvements, the maintaining and improving the farm being thrown wholly on the tenant. In many parts of Ireland the tenant or occupant of the land is without any lease at all, and is what is called "a tenant at will," enjoying his holding from year to year only, at the pleasure of the landlord. Under such a tenure it would be unreasonable to expect enterprise, or improvement, or contentment. The effect to make those that are not really poor, simulate poverty so as to prevent any increase of their rent.—Grazing farms are large, the arable generally small, particularly in Ulster, where a great portion of the land is parcelled out into very minute subdivisions. The tenant right, or the value of the occupier's improvements is, however, generally recognized throughout Ulster by the landlords as well as the tenants, and this recognition has done much to encourage habits of industry and thrift among the peasantry of the north. Very few, of even the moderate-sized farms, are entirely under tillage, in any part of Ireland, and the extensive farms in the western and midland Counties are devoted exclusively to pasture, or have a small portion of arable to a large extent of permanent pasture. The farm buildings are therefore insignificant, as is suited to these circumstances, and present a marked contrast with English farm buildings erected for farms of similar extent and fertility, or to the capacious barns and appurtenances which distinguish our farms in Canada. The dwellings of even the better class of the farmers, stone buildings and sometimes mud covered with thatch, and without boarded floors, appear to a Canadian very uncomfortable and, indeed, miserable.

The total number of holdings in 1860 were 601,645, or 130,925 less than 1841, of which

38,416	or	6	per	cent	were	under	one	acre,
82,844	"	14	"	"	"	from	1	to 5 "
181,358	"	30	"	"	"	"	5	to 15 "
140,873	"	23	"	"	"	"	15	to 30 "
158,154	"	26	"	"	"	over	30	"

Divided as follows:—

Under crops.....	5,862,605
Grass.....	9,490,922
Fallow.....	38,725
Plantations.....	318,884
Bog and waste.....	4,563,728

Total.....20,274,854

The following Statement will show that the quantity of Cereal and Green Crops is decreasing as well as the number of acres under crop, while there is an increase in the extent of land under Flax, Rape and Meadow, and in their produce.

Total extent of Land under crops and produce from 1857 to 1860.

Crops.	Acres.				Produce.			
	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
					Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
Wheat.....	559,616	546,964	464,175	466,415	1,662,957	1,746,464	1,414,475	1,271,558
Oats.....	1,980,934	1,981,241	1,982,662	1,966,304	8,835,347	8,953,541	8,170,856	8,841,924
Barley.....	211,288	190,768	177,894	181,099	843,783	802,028	694,004	750,245
Bere.....	6,026	5,000	3,751	3,057	28,553	24,866	18,111	14,113
Rye.....	15,348	11,470	9,447	9,667	49,352	35,858	27,792	27,896
Beans.....	10,631	11,032	13,315	11,234	36,866	44,852	42,793	44,650
Peas.....	2,955	1,897	1,536	1,598	7,180	4,877	3,298	3,197
Total Cereal Crops.....	2,786,828	2,748,380	2,652,780	2,630,334	11,528,938	11,612,486	10,425,329	10,953,613
Potatoes.....	1,146,647	1,159,707	1,200,347	1,172,079	3,509,344	4,892,225	4,329,523	2,741,360
Turnips.....	350,047	338,202	322,137	318,540	4,360,197	4,364,788	3,462,071	2,627,978
Mangel.....	21,449	29,547	26,906	31,986	298,515	404,423	307,946	290,241
Other Green Crops.....	73,073	76,008	69,935	69,212	529,914	414,348	575,914	505,630
Total Green Crops.....	1,591,216	1,603,464	1,610,325	1,591,817	8,679,970	10,075,784	8,675,454	6,165,229
Flax.....	97,721	91,646	136,282	128,595	14,475	17,583	21,577	23,760
Rape.....	13,460	14,067	17,107	15,825	9,108	9,518	12,810	92,026
Meadow and Clover...	1,369,892	1,424,495	1,437,111	1,594,518	2,566,644	2,701,006	2,321,779	3,206,402
General total.....	5,850,117	5,822,052	5,862,605	5,970,139				

The flax crop is of great value to Ireland, as it has led to the establishment, in Ulster, of a very flourishing manufacture of linen, which has been steadily increasing in importance for several years, and it has lately received an extraordinary stimulus by the scarcity of its great rival—cotton. In addition to the flax grown in Ireland, large imports of the raw material are received and manufactured at Belfast and neighborhood, from Belgium and other countries on the Continent of Europe. It would appear that our Canadian farmers who have no rent to pay, a fine soil to work upon, and long winter days and nights to spare, ought to be encouraged to produce this article, and taught how to do so advantageously. There is now a market, at a high price, for any quantity that can be produced, and the culture of flax has this great recommendation in its favor, that the female of the farmer's family can be profitably employed at their own fire-sides, at many of the processes through which the article has to pass, and which adds to its value for the manufacturer.—The ordinary value of the crop of flax standing in Ireland, is from £10 to £20 sterling per acre, according to quantity; this year it was worth 50 per cent. more. This crop, as well as other crops are frequently sold standing, at so much per acre, in Ireland. It appears that the average yield of flax is about 400 lbs to the acre; of oats 4½ quarters, or 36 bushels to the acre; and of wheat 3½ quarters, or 26 bushels to the acre. The Irish wheat, though of fine color, is generally deficient in strength, and the millers are therefore obliged to procure strong foreign wheat to mix with it, so as to produce flour that will make good

bread. The American or Canadian red spring wheat or Black Sea wheat is used for mixing in this way, and is therefore more sought after for that purpose than our more highly prized winter wheat.

As a proof of the great attention now paid to grazing, I may state that in 1860 there were 613,818 horses, 3,408,058 head of cattle, 3,543,919 sheep, and 1,097,976 pigs in Ireland, the value of which was estimated at about \$200,000,000.

The linen manufacture is the only manufacture of importance carried on in Ireland; the woolen manufacture, which formerly existed, being almost entirely extinguished, and the silk manufacture is confined to Dublin, where tabinets or Irish poplins are produced. The number of spindles in operation for spinning flax in Ireland, is now 567,890, employing in the factories 28,573 hands, two-thirds of whom are females; but 200,000 persons are altogether employed in connection with the trade, and the amount invested in buildings, machinery, &c., is \$15,000,000. The export to Great Britain and all foreign countries is about 100,000,000 yards; value \$25,000,000. A great source of employment has, of late years, sprung up in the north of Ireland in the working of patterns on muslin with the needle. Belfast is the centre of this manufacture, which employs over 300,000 persons, chiefly females, scattered through all the counties of Ulster and some parts of the other Provinces. The gross value of the manufactured goods is returned at £1,400,000 or \$7,000,000, which seems to be a very small sum to keep so many persons employed for a year.

The railroads in Ireland are remarkable for the permanent character and moderate cost of the works generally, and an almost entire absence of tunnels. The average cost, including rolling stock and right of way, has been £16,000 sterling per mile. The Killarney Junction Railway cost only £5,000 sterling per mile. The station buildings are generally very substantial and elegant edifices, and the management, in every respect, is admitted to be excellent. There were, in 1860, 1,364 miles of railway open, and the receipts amounted to £1,368,447 sterling. Railway communication has not yet reached to some portions of the west of Ireland, but there are several branches and lines in course of construction, which will shortly give the whole of the Island the benefit of railway travel. The high fares charged as compared with the rates we are accustomed to pay in Canada, would appear, however, to be a discouragement of traffic, and a bar to the full enjoyment of all the advantages which railway communication affords to the commerce of a country. The Bank of Ireland paid dividends on the sum of £41,952,426 sterling, held in the funds (3 per cent. consols) by residents in Ireland in 1861; but what strikes one most as proving the existence of great wealth to a degree so inconsistent with the poor appearance of the masses of the public, is the splendour of the palaces, and the great extent and beauty of the enclosed demesnes and grounds of the landed aristocracy. For that class and the population Ireland is indeed a lovely and enjoyable country.

The banking statistics of Ireland have a peculiar interest, although there is so much less commerce and manufactures carried on in Ireland than in England or Scotland, in proportion to the population of the three countries, to give employment to banking capital; the dividends paid by banking institutions in Ireland are uniformly larger than in either, and the Irish banks are, beyond doubt, in a more flourishing condition than in any other country in the world. This satisfactory, and, as regards commercial prosperity, exceptional circumstance, is owing to the fact that there is a larger amount of money in Ireland in the hands of persons who do not themselves know how to use it, or who keep it in the banks waiting for an opportunity to buy land. The banks, on the other hand, lend this money, which they pay nothing for the use of, to their customers, at the usual rates of discount—a good deal of the money being used in England—and from the profits so realized, the Irish banks regularly pay to their shareholders never less than eight per cent, but generally from ten to fifteen per cent per annum dividends, besides, occasionally bonuses, and one of them, the Provincial Bank of Ireland, has paid 20 per cent per annum for the last five years, and has accumulated a rest or reserve fund equal to one half the paid up capital. The amount on deposit in the banks is generally three or four times the amount of the capital of the institution. One need not, therefore, be surprised at the profits realized by the bankers, but it is surprising that more of those who are so attached to investments in land, that they leave their money unproductive, often for years, waiting an opportunity to purchase in the Landed Estates Court, do not take their money to Canada or some other

Colony where it is so comparatively valuable. As already stated, I have lost no fair opportunity of recommending Canada to such persons attention, without in any way exaggerating its advantages or ignoring its drawbacks.

A Company has been formed in Dublin, by persons with ample means, to invest in mining lands in the Eastern townships, and I trust I may with safety predict the influx of men of capital from Ireland to Canada, who might not otherwise have found their way here.

To secure a share of the general emigration in future, we should take judicious means to keep Canada before the attention of the people, so that it may not be entirely forgotten, or remembered only as a country like Siberia or Kamschatka, and not allow those who are interested in emigration to Australia, or in the shipping trade with the United States, to have everything their own way. We cannot, of course, compete with the Government of Australia in giving free passages, but we might make better use of the steamers subsidized by our Government. The subsidized steamers might be obliged to carry 100 to 150 adults in each vessel, at a reduced rate, say £3 sterling; the reduced passage should be paid at this side, and the tickets issued by the Government agents here, who should be satisfied that the persons to be brought out on such tickets would be likely to remain in the country, and to this end they should only be issued to residents who have relations to bring out.—Every person who would be thus sent for, would be the means of bringing others with him from his neighborhood. The privilege of obtaining these reduced fare tickets would be valued by people here, and would cause many, who never now give the matter a thought, to put aside the money to pay the passage of a brother or sister, or a friend. We might secure by this plan 5 to 7 thousand adults annually, from the British Isles, who would bring as many more with them who would pay the full fare, so that the steamship owners would not lose, in the end, by the arrangement. The full fare by the steamers ought, in any case, to be reduced to five pounds; it would be quite sufficient payment for the accommodation given to steerage passengers. The idea seems to be to treat the steerage passengers in such a way that any one that can at all raise the money is forced to take a cabin passage. I was quite surprised at the scene of disorder I witnessed at meal times in the steerage: The steward, instead of serving out on the table the porridge, which formed the principal feature of the breakfast, went no further than the foot of the stairway, where he stood with a large boiler, round which there was a scene of noisy wrangling till all was gone, and it frequently happened that the strong and the turbulent get more than their share, while the weak or the timid go without. The bread baked on board seemed to be of very good quality, but little enough of it. The beef was generally complained of. The sleeping accommodations (I speak of the Anglo-Saxon) is very miserable and confined, 20 persons being obliged to sleep in a space 9 feet by 14. The redeeming feature, and that which prevents loud out-spoken dissatisfaction with the arrangements, as well as the outbreak of pestilence, is the short passage in the northern latitude. I must say, however, that there was a good deal of pains taken to keep the eating and sleeping places clean. The plan adopted and adhered to by Messrs. Allan & Co. of charging less money for conveying passengers to New York, Boston, &c., than to Montreal, Kingston, or Toronto, appears to me utterly indefensible, and injurious to Canada; it might be excused at the first starting of the line, when sufficient passengers for Canada could not be had; but though I succeeded in getting a change effected as regarded the south of Ireland, the boats calling at Cork on their way from Glasgow to Quebec, the agents of the steamers in other parts of the United Kingdom still continue to act on the objectionable plan, and, indeed, treat the matter as if the United States passenger traffic was the main consideration, and Canada only a secondary affair, the excuses given being that such plan is necessary to enable the Allan line to compete with the Cunard line, though I could never see any force in the argument.

Although I selected Dublin as my head-quarters for carrying out the objects of my mission, being as it was of a special character. I am, however, of opinion that if a permanent office be established in the United Kingdom, Liverpool should be selected, for it is there the United States arrangements have been worked to such advantage. Liverpool is becoming every year more and more the head-quarters of trade with Canada and the United States; nearly all the passenger traffic from Ireland to Canada and the United States has come through Liverpool for some years past. The steady decrease in the proportion of

emigrants from the United Kingdom, but from Ireland especially, to Canada, as compared with the United States, which is shown so conspicuously in the tables I have quoted, commenced from the time when the Liverpool and New York liners turned their attention to the emigrant passenger traffic; since which time there has been a regular line of sailing ships of a superior class, sailing from Liverpool to New York at regular-stated periods, and with very short intervals, while the dates of sailing of emigrant ships for Canada were far apart and could not be relied on. The establishment of a Canadian line of steamers has, in some measure, modified the evil, and the high rates paid for grain freights from the St. Lawrence to the United Kingdom ought to lead to the employment of increased numbers of steamers, which are vastly superior as conveyances for emigrants to sailing ships. The steamers of the Allan Glasgow line have called at Cork this year, and have generally been well filled. If their dates of sailing were more regular and frequent, and the vessels of a better class as to speed, they would materially assist emigration to Canada from the south of Ireland; but the establishment of the Galway line to the St. Lawrence would do more for Canadian emigration from Ireland than any other arrangement. The Galway enterprise is looked upon with material interest, and it will be remembered that in spite of the notorious bad management of the ships when they were running, they always carried out very large numbers of emigrant passengers. Galway is the nearest port to America, and is the best port for boats that would carry only mails and passengers, but something is required to be done by art to assist the magnificent provisions of nature to make it a convenient port for loading or unloading cargo. One-tenth the money expended on Holyhead laid out on Galway would make it a magnificent harbor in every respect. The Aran Islands lie conveniently across the mouth of the Bay, to break the swell of the Atlantic, and the immense water power so well located, yet going to waste on the shores of the ocean, must some day make Galway a great manufacturing, commercial and shipping emporium. Londonderry or rather Lough Foyle, has nothing to recommend it as a port of call for steamers sailing for Quebec; I believe it was selected as being the least out of the direct course between Liverpool and the Straits of Belle Isle; but now that the northern route has been abandoned I am surprised that such an out-of-the-way place should be adhered to, instead of returning to Queenstown which is admitted to be the best harbor in Europe, and in direct and immediate communication by rail and telegraph with all the world, when there is no saving in time or distance to be effected. There is neither railway or telegraphic communication from Londonderry to Moville, where the steamers anchor, and a very poor little steamer is employed to convey the passengers 20 miles to and from the steamship. I was myself one of about 150 men, women and children, who were obliged to pass the night exposed on the deck of this miserable little craft, waiting to get on board the Anglo-Saxon, which vessel was all the while within a few miles of us, outside the entrance of the Lough. The Canadian mails and American news takes from three to four hours after the arrival of the steamer to reach the nearest telegraph station, if the tide is unfavorable to go up to Londonderry.

The number of emigrants who have arrived this year at Quebec, as compared with the immediately preceding years, shows a material increase in the figures from the United Kingdom, especially from Ireland, and it will be found that a much greater proportion than before have become settlers in Canada, which is the really important point. Judging from the returns sent in from Hamilton, nearly all the Norwegians and the great bulk of the Germans who arrived at Quebec, have been mere passers through Canada. In any case I am disposed to attach much the greatest importance to what is to be done in the British Isles, where we should naturally look for emigrants if we want them. To obtain a share of the emigration which is constantly going out from the United Kingdom, and of the classes we most require, we must do something more than has yet been done. The offer of a free grant of land of 100 acres looks very liberal and tempting at the first view, but when the emigrant ascertains on more particular enquiry that he cannot get any yield from this land to avail him for the support of himself and family for a year or eighteen months, and that his first occupation will be at chopping and clearing the wilderness, a description of work with which he is wholly unacquainted, the affair assumes a totally different aspect; or if he does not then become discouraged, he too often abandons his intention of settling in Canada when he arrives here and comes face to face with what appears to him insurmountable obstacles, particularly if he finds all the promised free grant lands within a couple of

miles of any road all taken up, so that he cannot settle on any lot without first cutting his way through the forest for a couple of miles. The work which to him appears so distasteful is at the same time agreeable and familiar to a large number of people brought up in this country, who may be, however, far less skilful as farmers than the strangers from Europe.

If the Government would go a little further in the liberal and enlightened policy which dictated the offer of free grants of land to all settlers, and make the land really available to the emigrant with slender means, but stout heart and strong arms, we might secure a great many more valuable settlers. The plan I would propose for adoption is not new: the free grant lot should be prepared for the occupation of the new comer, by having 5 acres cleared and a log-house built on it, which would not cost over £20 a lot, and which sum should be allowed to remain for some years as a mortgage on the 100 acre lot. To make these lots further available for the occupant, every second lot should be kept reserved for one year, leaving the alternate lots and the lots not taken up by an emigrant within the year open to indiscriminate occupation. The newly arrived emigrant and the Canadian settler or backwoodsman would, by this plan be able to impart useful knowledge to each other that would serve both, and we thus might settle many new townships in a few years that would lead, in their turn, to easy settlement of others. The objections urged against this plan are not, in my opinion, very difficult to be got over if fairly met. It must be admitted that the system regulating the settlement of the Crown Lands along the free grant roads does not secure what its promoters expected. Long before the road is made at all, every lot worth settling on is picked up by the residents in the vicinity, leaving nothing for the emigrant in that neighborhood except the lots far back from the road, and for which, though so disadvantageously situated, he has to pay four or five shillings an acre, while the more valuable lots on the front are given for nothing. It would appear more rational to charge double price for the front lots, and less in proportion as the land is removed far away from the road. The present seems to be a peculiarly fitting time for the exercise of every possible effort to facilitate the settlement of a portion of the waste lands of the Crown. Large numbers of former inhabitants of Canada, who have an advantage over emigrants from Europe in possessing a knowledge of the peculiar circumstances of the country, are now returning to Canada from the neighboring States. Liberal treatment of them, and such as will afford them the means of not only becoming valuable settlers, but will make them the instruments by which we will attract others from America as well as Europe.

I expect we will receive a good proportion of emigrants from the United Kingdom, from Ireland especially, next year, as the result of the labors of Mr. Donaldson and myself this year; but our contingent will, of course, dwindle down again to its old proportions, instead of going on increasing, if judicious means be not adopted to keep the attention of the people on Canada.

I have addressed a letter to the Secretary, enclosing my accounts of expenses, &c. The whole, nevertheless, respectfully submitted, and

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed,)

E. J. CHARLTON.

Honorable Mr. EVANTUREL,
Minister of Agriculture.

APPENDIX No. 9.

REPORT OF MR. A. H. VERRET.

THE HONORABLE THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE,
Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics,
Quebec, Canada.

PARIS, January, 1862.

SIR,—Conformably to the sixth clause of my instructions, I have the honor to transmit to you an account of my proceedings up to the present time, in my capacity as emigration agent for the west of Europe.

Having left Quebec on the 12th December last, I arrived at Portland on the 13th, and embarked on the 14th on board the Canadian steamer *North American*. After a passage of eleven days and a-half I landed at Liverpool in the afternoon of the 26th. I left that city on the 27th, and arrived the same day in London, where I remained three days, in order to take some rest. On the 31st I started for Paris, by way of the Dover and Calais Railway, and arrived here on the evening of the same day. On my arrival here I was informed that I should not be allowed to perform my duties without having previously obtained the leave of the French Government to do so, and the latter part of this report will convince you that this information was perfectly correct.

Previous to my departure the Baron Gauldrée Boilleau, the French Consul in Canada, had kindly favored me with two despatches respecting my mission, which facilitated my access to the departments with which I am obliged to come in contact.

One of these despatches was addressed to Monsieur Herbet, State Councillor, in charge of the direction of consulates and commercial affairs, and the other to Monsieur P. Faugère, S. director at the department of Foreign Affairs.

On arriving at Paris, I delivered these despatches to their respective addresses, and on the 6th of January I received the following note from Monsieur Herbet:—

PARIS, 6th January, 1862.

“The councillor of state, director of consulates and commercial affairs, will have the honor of receiving Mr. Verret, to-morrow, Tuesday, between noon and two o'clock.”

I was punctual in complying with this invitation, and during my interview with this gentleman, I had the honor of explaining to him the object of my journey to France, giving him at the same time all the information he was pleased to require of me. He informed me that the permit to engage emigrants, should the French Government deem it necessary, would not emanate from his department, but that he would place me in communication with two heads of departments, who would make it their duty to advise me, as my mission concerned their departments. He immediately wrote two letters, which he requested me to deliver, in person, to their respective addresses, as they would serve as a means of introducing me to the gentlemen to whom they were addressed. One was for Monsieur Ozenne, Director of Foreign Commerce, and the other for Monsieur de Nervaux, chief clerk in the Department of the Interior.

I was not fortunate enough to meet the former when I called at his office, but I left the letter with my address, and, in the course of the evening of the same day, I received from him the following note:—

PARIS, 7th January, 1862.

“The Director of Foreign Commerce will have the honor of receiving Monsieur A. H. Verret, on Thursday next, at two o'clock, at his study, Rue de Varennes, 78, bis.

I was in attendance at the hour and on the day above mentioned. During my interview with that gentleman, I made it my duty to give him all the information I could respecting the intentions of the Canadian Government in sending me to France to promote emigration, and the better to establish my position, I communicated to him the instructions I had received. Having examined them he informed me, that in his opinion I could not perform the duties assigned me without furnishing the security required by the law respecting emigration. He brought under my notice two clauses of my instructions which came under the operation of the law, besides that which had reference to the quality in which I acted; these two clauses are—1st, that which directs me to make use of the press, in order to draw public attention to the object of my mission; and 2nd, the clause which has reference to the distribution of the pamphlets on Canada furnished me by your department previous to my departure. I explained to him that in my opinion that there was a great difference between emigration agents who act on their own account, and myself charged as I was with a special mission from a Government, and having no speculative object in view; that the former realized great profits by the sale of passage tickets to emigrants, both French and foreigners, who left the several ports of France; whereas the only object of my coming was to impart correct information respecting Canada to those desirous of going thither to settle, being bound to the most scrupulous veracity in my statements.

After a lengthened interview, he concluded by requesting that I would address my application to the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works, transmitting to him,

at the same time, a copy of my instructions. I left him with the assurance that I would comply with his wishes. The same day I had the honor of meeting Monsieur de Nervaux, who at once granted me an interview on the simple presentation of the letter I had received from Monsieur Herbet. On my intimating to him that I was already in communication with Monsieur Ozenne, he gave me all possible information necessary to emigration agents, acting as such in France. On the question of security he perfectly agreed with Monsieur Ozenne.

I am indebted to the kindness of this gentleman for a copy of the law on emigration, as well as Monsieur Bortelle's reports on emigration for the years 1859 and 1860.

In conformity with the advice of these two gentlemen, on the 11th instant I addressed a copy of my instructions to the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works, together with the following letter:—

His Excellency the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works, Paris.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform your Excellency, that having been appointed by the Government of Canada Emigration Agent for the west of Europe, I have arrived in France for the purpose of commencing my operations.

I herewith transmit to your Excellency a copy of the instructions, furnished to me by my Government. I beg that your excellency, after perusal of them, will inform me of the formalities with which I shall have to comply, in order to be authorized to exercise the functions assigned to me. I have in my possession all the credentials relating to my appointment, which I will communicate to your Excellency, should you require it.

On my arrival here, I had the honor to transmit to Monsieur Herbet, State Councillor in charge of the direction of consulates and commercial affairs, and also to Monsieur P. Faugère, S. Director at the department of Foreign Affairs, despatches relating to my mission, which had been handed to me by the Baron Gaudrée Boilleau, French Consul in Canada.

I am, with respect,

Your Excellency's

Very obedient and humble servant,

A. H. VERRET,

Emigration Agent of the Government of Canada.

PARIS, HOTEL DE ROUEN,

Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, 11th January, 1862.

Although twenty-four days have elapsed since the foregoing letter was transmitted to the department, I am still awaiting an answer which I trust will not now be long delayed.

Permit me, Sir, to quote the text of the first article of the law respecting emigration, which will better enable you to form an opinion respecting it than any explanation of it that I could give.

“Emigration Companies or Agencies cannot be authorized to undertake the operations of engaging and the transporting emigrants, conformably to the 1st article of the 30th June, 1860, unless they furnish security to an amount to be fixed by the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works, between 15,000 and 40,000 francs.

“The security shall be effected by payment in specie or by a recognizance duly and securely entered into by a third party, who shall always be bound to pay in, when required by the Minister to do so, the whole or a part of the amount for which he is bound within a delay of fifteen days. In case of failure in execution in whole or in part by the security, the prosecution for the recovery of the amount shall be brought at the suit of the Minister of Finance.”

Although in my humble opinion, I still hope to be exempted from giving the security, in view of the special nature of my mission, I have determined on immediately proceeding to Belgium if the answer of the Minister of Agriculture is unfavorable, awaiting the instructions which you may be pleased to transmit to me.

I must inform you that I should feel very apprehensive in undertaking the engaging of emigrants under the weight of such a responsibility in case of the security being

furnished by the Canadian Government, should it be insisted upon, because I am of opinion that emigrants, knowing themselves to be protected by a security furnished by a government, would in consequence be the more exacting and might cause considerable inconvenience by their demands.

I cannot conclude this letter without making mention of the readiness with which the friends of Canada have placed their services at my disposal, and in proof of my gratitude, I take the liberty of mentioning their names to you: Messieurs E. Rameau, author of "La France aux Colonies;" Jules Duval, proprietor of the newspaper "L' Economiste Français," and one of the Editors of the "Journal des Débats;" A. de Puibusque, Le Play, Councillor of State; Doubaire, manager of the newspaper "Le Correspondant;" and Gustave Bossange.

As soon as the Minister's reply shall have reached me, I will at once transmit it to you.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very humble and obedient servant,

A. H. VERRET,
Emigration Agent.

Paris, 5th February, 1862.

The Honorable the Minister of Agriculture,
Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics,
Quebec, Canada. }

SIR,—Since I had the honor of transmitting to you my first Report, dated the 5th of last month, my labors have been light in consequence of the delay of His Excellency the Minister of Agriculture in replying to the application I made to him on the 11th of January last.

With the desire of serving the cause which I represent by the means which seemed to me the most expeditious, I considered that a fresh application to the Director of Foreign Commerce would have the effect of hastening the reply for which I was waiting, and which was absolutely necessary to enable me to discharge my duties. On the 21st of February, with that view, I wrote him the following letter:—

M. Ozeune,

Director of Foreign Commerce,
Rue de Varennes, 78 bis, Paris.

SIR,—On the 9th of last month I had the honor of having an interview with you, in the course of which I communicated to you the instructions given to me as Emigration Agent, to which office I had been appointed by the Canadian Government.

I have to inform you that I conformed in every respect to your advice, in writing to the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, and in transmitting to him a copy of the instructions which had been furnished to me by my Government. The Minister should have acknowledged my letter on the 11th or 12th of the same month; and since that time I have been awaiting an answer, which has not yet come to hand. As I do not know to what to attribute this delay, I take the liberty of addressing you, in order to request you to lend your influence to obtain that reply for me at as early a period as possible, so that I may subsequently transmit it to my Government.

With great respect, I am, Sir,
Your humble and obedient servant,
(Signed,)

A. H. VERRET.

Paris, 21st February, 1862.

Four days after sending this letter, I received the following reply:—

SIR,—You did me the honor to remind me, on the 21st of this month, of the application which you made to me on the 9th of last month, and which relates to the necessary authorisation for the emigration proceedings which you are about to commence.

You state that, in accordance with my advice, you have transmitted to the Minister, together with your application, a copy of the instructions of your Government. You desire an immediate answer. The documents to which you allude, Sir, have reached the

Department, and the formalities of instructions, usual in applications of this kind, have been gone through in the matter without loss of time.

The necessary formalities having been completed, the decision will not be delayed, and you will be informed of the result very shortly.

Receive, Sir, the assurance of my distinguished consideration,
THE DIRECTOR OF FOREIGN COMMERCE.

M. Verret, Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, 13, }
Hotel de Rouen. }

At last—six days after the receipt of the letter of the Director of Foreign Commerce—I received the official reply of the Minister of Agriculture, which may be summed up as a demand for a security of 25,000 francs in coin, or for a bond duly and effectually secured for the same amount, as you may perceive by examining the two documents which I herewith transmit to you.

As you will now be in possession of the official reply, you will understand that under such circumstances it is impossible for me to act. I shall therefore await your reply, ready to conform to the instructions which you may be pleased to transmit to me.

Some distinguished men in Belgium, having heard of my arrival in Europe and the object of my visit, have caused Mr. Jules Duval, whose name I mentioned in my first report, to write to me. I am to have an interview upon this subject with this gentleman shortly; and as soon as I shall have received some recommendations which some gentlemen in Paris have been good enough to offer me, I shall set out for Brussels, in the hope that the Belgian Government will allow me to perform my duty without compelling me to give security.

I must request you to observe that I only send you copies of the official documents which I hold, because I am of opinion that I ought to keep the originals in case I should require them. Upon my return to Canada, I shall put you in possession of all these documents.

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

A. H. VERRÉT,
Emigration Agent.

Paris, 5th March, 1862.

To the Honorable the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Brussels:—

SIR,—I have the honor to inform your Excellency that I have come to Belgium to discharge the duties of Emigration Agent, under the appointment of the Government of Canada.

I enclose herewith a despatch relating to my appointment, furnished me by A. Joseph, Esquire, Belgian Vice Consul at Quebec.

When your Excellency shall have perused the despatch, I beg that you will be pleased to inform me whether I must obtain an authorization from the Government of Belgium, before entering upon the duties of my office, and in that case, what formalities are necessary.

Should your Excellency deem it necessary, I will furnish the vouchers and documents relating to my appointment, as well as a copy of the instructions given to me by my Government.

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's most ob't. humble servant,

A. H. VERRÉT,
Em. Agt. for the Gov. of Canada.

Brussels, 15th March, 1862. }
Hotel de l'Univers, Rue Neuve, }

(Reply received on the 24th March, 1862.)

FOREIGN OFFICE,

Brussels, 24th March, 1862.

SIR,—I have received your letter, informing me that the Canadian Government has appointed you Emigration Agent, and that you have come to Belgium in order to discharge your duties as such.

I have the honor to inform you in reply, that there is no necessity for your obtaining an authorization from my department, and that, except as regards the conditions on which emigrants are provided with passage, the Government make it an invariable rule to refrain from any interference in the matter, and to leave every one entirely free to come and go at his own risk and peril.

Receive, Sir, the assurance of my distinguished consideration,
The Minister of Foreign Affairs,

CHS. ROGIER.

To A. H. Verret, Esq.,
Emigration Agent for the Government of Canada. }

GAND, CHEF-LIEU OF EAST FLANDERS,
BELGIUM, 7th April, 1862.

The Honorable the Minister of Agriculture,
Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics,
Quebec, Canada. }

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that I left Paris on the 13th March last, and that I reached Brussels on the same day. Having enquired into the law in force in Belgium relative to emigration, I felt convinced that I could enter upon the discharge of my duties without being required to furnish security as in France; but in order to be in a position to act with greater freedom, I thought it would be better to make application to the Minister of Foreign Affairs for an authorization, transmitting to him, at the same time, a letter which A. Joseph, Esquire, Belgian Vice-Consul at Quebec, had kindly provided me with previous to my departure:

My communication was to the following effect:

To the Honorable the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Brussels:—

SIR,—I have the honor to inform your Excellency that I have come to Belgium to discharge the duties of Emigration Agent, under the appointment of the Government of Canada.

I enclose herewith a despatch relating to my appointment, furnished me by A. Joseph, Esquire, Vice-Consul at Quebec.

When your Excellency shall have perused the despatch, I beg that you will be pleased to inform me whether I must obtain an authorization from the Government of Belgium, before entering upon the duties of my office, and in that case what formalities are necessary.

Should your Excellency deem it necessary, I will furnish the vouchers and documents relating to my appointment, as well as a copy of the instructions given me by my Government.

I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's
Most obedient humble servant,

A. H. VERRÉT,

Emigration Agent for the Government of Canada.

Brussels, 15th March, 1862. }
Hotel de l'Univers, Rue Neuve. }

Ten days after sending this letter I received the following reply:—

FOREIGN OFFICE,

BRUSSELS, 24th March, 1862.

SIR,—I have received your letter, informing me that the Canadian Government has appointed you Emigration Agent, and that you have come to Belgium in order to discharge your duties as such.

I have the honor to inform you in reply, that there is no necessity for your obtaining an authorization from my department, and that, except as regards the conditions on which emigrants are provided with passage, the Government make it an invariable rule to refrain from any interference in the matter, and to leave every one entirely free to come and go at his own risk and peril.

Receive, Sir, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

• The Minister of Foreign Affairs,

CHS. ROGIER.

To A. H. Verret, Esq.,

Emigration Agent for the Government of Canada.

After receiving the above letter, I went actively to work, consulting the gentlemen to whom I had introductions. Notwithstanding that I found their opinion to vary greatly as to the means of bringing my mission to a successful issue, I must admit that their advice assisted me not a little in preparing my plan of operations, and when making my final report on Belgium, I will give you the names of these gentlemen to whom I owe a debt of gratitude.

During my stay in Brussels I received from *La Société Belge d'Economie Politique*, an invitation to attend its meeting on the 24th March, and having been requested to speak thereat, I described the present condition of Canada; in treating of the question of emigration, I took occasion to appeal to the members of that honorable and learned society, and all of them assured me that they would gladly see Belgian emigrants bend their steps towards Canada.

At the request of the managing director of "*L'Economiste Belge*," I have published a letter which constituted a summary of what I said to the *Société d'Economie Politique*, and I venture to hope that it will direct public attention to my errand.

As shewn by the dating of this letter, I have commenced operations in Flanders, which, from the exuberance of its population, affords a vast field for emigration. From the information which I have been enabled to obtain, I am inclined to think that the great Flemish proprietors will not view with a favorable eye any efforts on my part to attain success in this country, inasmuch as they are interested in maintaining, on as large a scale as possible, competition in the farming out of their lands. However, I do not deem such reasons sufficient to deter me, and in selecting these provinces, I am acting under the conviction, that if my efforts should not at first be crowned with full and complete success, they will at all events have the effect of making known the resources of Canada as a field for colonization, and that when once such information is spread abroad it will induce a current of emigration, which will, if properly conducted, assume continually increasing proportions.

I considered that a stay of twelve days at the chef-lieu of East Flanders would not be too long to make myself known, and to reply to any applications which might be made to me; I therefore announced my arrival in the four leading newspapers of this town, (one of them in the Flemish language) and I sent to the editors of each of the others, two copies of the pamphlet which I have been directed to distribute. In accordance with my instructions I enclose herewith a copy of the advertisement which I have caused to be inserted in the above newspapers.

I am happy to inform you that a considerable number of persons have already called upon me, seeking for information. The majority of them were mechanics out of employment, who stated that they possess a knowledge of agriculture, and that they were prepared to go to Canada as settlers; but that they had not the means of going at present, owing to the fact that they had been out of work for several months past. I have, besides, up to this date been applied to by some twelve agriculturists, possessed of sufficient means to

enable them to go out as settlers, and even to purchase land for themselves. They all left me perfectly satisfied with the information I gave them, and they all told me they must take time to consider before coming to a final determination. I need hardly say that I have kept strictly within the bounds of my instructions.

Receive, Sir, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

Your very humble and obedient servant,

A. H. VERRET,
Emigration Agent.

PARIS, 21st May, 1863]

The Honorable Sir N. F. BELLEAU,
Minister of Agriculture and Colonization,
Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics,
Quebec, Canada.

SIR,—When I addressed to you my last report dated the 7th April, from East Flanders, I was but at the commencement of my operations in Belgium, and I concluded it by informing you that a large number of persons had already answered the advertisements which I had published in the newspapers, by coming to me for information respecting Canada. During the whole of my stay in that place, which was prolonged until the 13th of the same month, I continually received the visits of a great many farmers from all parts of that Province, all of whom came to me for information, as to their chances of going and establishing themselves as settlers in that part of Canada in which free grants are made.

After my departure from that Province, I went to Bruges, the chef-lieu of West Flanders, where I remained ten days, having caused my arrival to be advertised in four newspapers in the town.

In this Province, I obtained about the same results as in that previously mentioned.

During my stay in the second district of the Province of Brabant, which I next visited, and where I caused my arrival to be announced in all the three journals which are published there, I have to inform you that I had not reason to be very well satisfied with the number of applications for information which were made to me, and I am inclined to believe that this resulted from the little publicity possessed by the journals published there; if I had to begin my work in that place over again, I would employ another system of advertising, which it would even be advisable to adopt in the other Provinces, and which, together with certain suggestions which I propose to make in the interest of my mission, I shall have the honor of communicating to you shortly. I have, however, to inform you that in this Province I became acquainted with a rich farmer who is ready to take his departure to Canada at the head of several families, whom he is desirous of establishing; but before coming to a final resolution on this subject, he has charged me to obtain special information upon my return to Quebec, which I shall transmit to him as soon as I have obtained it, and should he be satisfied by it, he assured me that he would start with his little colony next spring.

After Brabant, I visited the Province of Luxembourg, choosing Arlon, the chef-lieu of that Province, as the seat of my operations, and causing my arrival to be announced in the two only newspapers published there. From the statistics, which I was able to consult, I ascertained that this province has already, for some years past, furnished a certain number of emigrants, who have, for the most part, directed their steps towards the United States, and I am of opinion that it would not be difficult to turn this current already established, by striving to persuade the emigrants that Canada offers them at least as great advantages, in an agricultural point of view, as any other part of America which they might select.

You may perhaps ask me, Sir, why no Belgian emigrants have gone to Canada this year; for if any have gone thither, it has been against my will, because as all those who wished to start this spring, appeared to me unable to emigrate with advantage, I opposed their departure from a fear that a first movement, made under inauspicious circumstances, might paralyse any efforts which might be made subsequently. I say, then, that the absence of a Belgian emigration this year results principally from the two following causes: first,

because I arrived in Belgium at too late a period, viz., at the time when the field labor was beginning and, in consequence, when labor was in requisition; second, because the only vessel which left Antwerp for Canada being about to set sail when I began my operations, it was not in my power to cause this route to be adopted by those who were desirous of starting,—a route which is much the shortest, and above all, the least expensive.

In view of these difficulties I applied myself to the study of the places which I have visited in order to render a fresh attempt more successful, and after having conscientiously considered the chances of a Belgian emigration to Canada, I concluded to adopt the following plan of operations, which I have the honor to submit for your approbation, as being in my humble opinion one of the means of attaining the object which the Government had in view in appointing me to the post of Emigration Agent. It would certainly be rash for me to pretend to the infallibility of the means which I am about to propose and, as a consequence, of the success of a fresh attempt, but I venture to believe that by adopting my suggestions, it will be possible to attract the contemplated emigration which, beginning under auspicious circumstances, may continue to increase.

1st. It is necessary that the Agent should be at work during the winter months, that is, from December to April.

2nd. It would be necessary for him to pass through the four Provinces which I visited this year, and remain about a fortnight at the *chef-lieu* of each of them, cause his arrival to be announced in all the newspapers in the place which he shall have chosen as his centre of operations, and further give out in his advertisements that he will visit any other locality in the Province, if requested to do so.

3rd. He should address a copy of the pamphlet on Canada to all the Municipal Secretaries, and to all the Curés, in these Provinces, together with a circular announcing the date of the sailing of the vessel which each year leaves the Port of Aous for Canada.

4th. He should employ a competent person, upon the day of the great fair, to distribute the pamphlet to the peasants, who on that day assemble at the *chef-lieu* in great numbers.

With reference to the question of departure, I have to inform you that I have made arrangements with the house of Strauss at Antwerp, who were obliging enough to undertake to place a vessel at the disposal of emigrants to Canada next spring, and to cause it to be announced accordingly whenever I give them notice.

I must here render a tribute of praise to this house for the readiness with which they granted me their valuable assistance, exempting me from all responsibility, on the sole condition that I should give all possible publicity to the sailing of the vessel which they undertook to place at my disposal.

I am also of opinion that a new edition of the pamphlet should be published, based on the statistics of 1861, and to which should be attached a map of Canada. It is indispensably necessary that this new pamphlet should contain—1st. A table of weights and measures reduced to the French decimal system, as well as of the currency in use in Canada. 2nd. A detailed list of the prices which all agricultural produce usually commands in the markets. 3rd. The names of the places where free grants may be obtained, together with their distance from the nearest great centre.

I consider it necessary, moreover, that the Agent should have in his possession a certain number of copies of some work on Canada more diffuse in its character than the pamphlet which I was charged to distribute, in order that he might present them to editors of newspapers and some few influential persons who might be disposed to favor the movement. I will take the liberty of suggesting for this purpose the pamphlets of Messrs. Hector L. Langevin, J. Hogan, and J. C. Taché.

I cannot see the utility of establishing an Intelligence Office, which, in my opinion, would produce no result at present, and would entail considerable expense; such an office would only be of use after a strong current of emigration had been set in motion. For some years to come, it will be necessary to send a person every winter to stir up the people until the object in view shall have been attained; and should the establishment of such an office subsequently be considered advisable, I am of opinion that the town of Aous should be selected as its site.

I may be permitted to suggest to you a method which, if employed, would, beyond a doubt, create a Belgian emigration to Canada: it is, to make to poor emigrants such advances as would be necessary to defray the expenses of their removal and first settlement

I am aware that the Government cannot do anything in favor of one class of emigrant which it has never done for the advantage of others; but what Government cannot do might be undertaken by Colonization Societies, which might have all the powers of partnerships *en commandite*. I am perfectly convinced if I were to recommence my labors, having at my disposal the means of making such an outlay, that complete success would result from a new attempt.

In concluding this Report, I am happy to be able to record here my gratitude to Messrs. G. de Molinare, the Managing Director of the "*Economiste Belge*," to A. Cochin and Prosper de Hauteville, both on the staff of "*Le Correspondant*," to Henri Loyé, *Chef de Bureau* of the Department of Foreign Affairs, to Xavier Heuschling, *Chef de Division* of the Department of the Interior and Secretary of the Central Statistical Commission, and to Emile Vandel, editor of "*L'Echo du Luxembourg*" at Arlon.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, Sir,

Your very humble and obedient servant,

A. H. VERRET,
Emigration Agent.

BERNE, 2nd June, 1862.

To the President of the Federal Council of Switzerland.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that I have come to Switzerland as an Emigration Agent of the Canadian Government, and that in this capacity I propose to visit the *chefs-lieux* of the French Cantons of this country.

As I am unacquainted with the laws which regulate emigration here, I have to request you to be pleased to inform me whether an authorisation is necessary to allow of my exercising my functions, and in that case what formalities it is necessary to go through in order to obtain it.

I hold all the credentials respecting my appointment, which I am prepared to transmit to you, should you require it, as well as a copy of the instructions with which I was furnished by the Canadian government, to be used for my guidance in the performance of my duties.

I am with respect, Sir,

Your very humble and obedient servant,

A. H. VERRET.

GENEVA, 23rd June, 1862.

Honorable F. EVANTUREL,
Minister of Agriculture and Immigration,
Québec, Canada. }

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that I left Paris for Switzerland on the 28th of May last, and arrived at Bâle next day. In accordance with the instructions which I received from your predecessor, I stopped at that town to collect information from the house of S. Barbe, which is engaged in the business of emigration, more especially in providing passages for emigrants. That house was good enough to give me all the information which I asked for, at the same time informing me of the difficulties which I should meet with from the cantonal authorities of Switzerland. In all these cantons, different laws respecting emigration prevail, and they all, though with the same object in view, differ materially in their nature; this renders the engaging of emigrants very difficult, in consequence of the formalities to be observed being dissimilar in all the cantons.

Taking these difficulties into consideration, I came to the conclusion that the wisest course would be to go to Berne, in order that I might come to an understanding with the Federal Council, and request an exception in my favor, in view of my official character. On the 30th of the same month I went to that town, where I had to wait until the 2nd of June, for the arrival of the President of the Council, who was absent at the time.

The following is the tenor of the letter which I addressed to him on the 2nd instant:

BERNE, 2nd June, 1862.

To the President of the Federal Council of Switzerland,

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that I have come to Switzerland as an Emigration Agent of the Canadian Government, and that in this capacity I propose to visit the *Chefs-lieux* of the French Cantons of this country.

As I am unacquainted with the laws which regulate emigration here, I have to request you to be pleased to inform me whether an authorization is necessary to allow of my exercising my functions, and in that case what formalities it is necessary to go through in order to obtain it.

I hold all the credentials respecting my appointment, which I am prepared to transmit to you, should you require it, as well as a copy of the instructions with which I was furnished by the Canadian government, to be used for my guidance in the performance of my duties.

I am with respect, Sir,
Your very humble and obedient servant,

A. H. VERRET,
Emigration Agent for the Government of Canada.

On the same day I obtained an audience, in the course of which he expressed his regret that he could render me no assistance whatever in the matter, inasmuch as all questions of that nature were left exclusively to the local authorities; he stated that he could not even procure me copies of the laws of the cantons relating thereto, and advised me to proceed to the different *chefs lieux* I had determined to visit, so as to come to an understanding beforehand with the Prefects of each of those localities.

Of all the French cantons in Switzerland which I had determined to visit, Friburg was the only one in which I succeeded in obtaining leave to carry out my mission, all the others having laws prohibiting the soliciting of emigrants, or establishing emigration agencies, until security has been given to an amount varying from 5,000 to 10,000 francs, in addition to paying for a licence.

During my stay at Friburg, where I remained up to the 15th instant, the advertisements I had inserted in the newspapers produced an excellent effect. I was constantly occupied furnishing information to the country people, who came to me in large numbers, and many of whom were men of some means. From information obtained on the spot, I am inclined to believe that this canton will furnish a large quota of emigrants for some years to come. Having learned that some thirty families were preparing to start in the coming spring for South America, I lost no time in distributing pamphlets amongst them, and I also left them instructions, so as to induce them to go to Canada. There is a colony of Friburg people in South America, and I learned that, according to letters received from the settlers themselves, it is not in a prosperous condition. I should not be at all surprised if this intelligence had the effect of inducing those who are desirous of leaving their country to alter their plans. And should they persist in the determination to emigrate, it is pretty certain that they will take the direction of Canada.

I also ascertained that there are in this country some twenty excellent agriculturists, all furnished with first class recommendations, who, acting upon the information I have furnished, are prepared to proceed to Canada; but they lack means to defray the expenses of the journey.

Such is the entire result of my journey to Switzerland, which occupied a much shorter space of time than I had at first anticipated; however, I had made no allowance for difficulties created by the law of the land.

Nevertheless, if I may rely upon the information I have myself collected in the absence of any available statistics in the various localities I have visited, I am inclined to think that the French cantons will furnish but few emigrants in comparison with the German portion of the Helvetic Confederation, which has for many years back contributed a large quota to European emigration. But the former, though few in number, would be admirably adapted for Canada, inasmuch as they are excellent agriculturists.

It would evidently be useless to incur the expense of a journey to Switzerland for the sake of soliciting emigrants in a single canton, and I therefore take the liberty of suggesting that you should entrust this portion of Europe to the house of S. Barbe, which has been connected with emigration for more than thirty years, and enjoys in this matter the confidence of the whole of Switzerland. This house has, besides, its sub-agencies in various parts of the Confederation, and has complied with the law in those cantons in which security is required.

I did not take it upon me to make any proposal on the subject to Mr. Barbe, as it would have been overstepping the limits of my instructions; but I am under the impression that he would undertake the agency on terms which would not involve any great outlay on the part of the Government, and that he would be governed strictly by the instructions given him.

I cannot conclude this report without expressing my gratitude to the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Onézime Reclus, Geographer, Paris; T. B. Schaerly-Baerinoyl, Friburg, and Cleuthise Besse, of Geneva, who promptly and cordially proffered me the benefit of their experience in connection with the subject I had to deal with.

Having now terminated my labors, I can only express a hope that all I have done in the discharge of my duties may meet the approval of the Government, which I shall deem myself only too happy to have merited.

I am, with the highest respect, Sir,
Your very humble and obedient servant,

A. H. VERRET.
Emigration Agent.

REPORT

ON

Colonization Roads in Lower Canada, FOR 1862.

OFFICE OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS, }
DEPARTMENT OF COLONIZATION, }
Quebec, Feby. 24, 1863. }

To the Honorable F. EVANTUREL,
Minister of Agriculture,
Quebec.

SIR,—I have the honor to present to you the Annual Report hereto appended, of the works executed on Colonization Roads in Lower Canada, during the year 1862.

With the view of giving you a more definite idea of the work performed, I have thought it expedient to pursue the method adopted by my predecessor in office; that is, to class the details under the names of the several roads respectively. The information contained in them will convince you, I trust, that the progress made in the work of colonization, during the last year, has been very considerable. If the Government continues the eminently national undertaking of colonizing the wild lands of the Province, we may readily foretell the immense advantages which will accrue to the country.

I possess no means of ascertaining the exact increase of the population in the districts through which roads have been opened; but you will find evidence in the report to convince you that the movement of the people towards the new lands has been rapid, and is increasing. On the Tremblay Road, for instance, from the River Saguenay, to the 10th Range of the Townships of Tremblay and Simard, all the lots are taken, and a considerable number of settlers have taken lots far off in the interior. In the Townships of Labarre, Méry and Caron, the population has been trebled within the last five years; from 300 to 400 acres have been cleared in 1862, and the value of real estate has increased from 50 to 60 per cent every year. Mr. J. B. Gaudin affirms that in ten years, the valley of Lake St. John will contain a population of 50,000 souls.

All the disposable lots, abutting on the 4th section of the Kinogami Road, have been taken this year. Five years ago, the Township of Roberval numbered three or four settlers, it now contains 100 inhabitants, who live in the midst of abundance; and the population of the townships west of Lake St. John, at that time no more than 30 in number, now amounts to 700 or 800. Real estate, on the banks of Lake St. John, has risen to an extraordinary value; one settler, established there six years ago, has refused \$3,200 for his farm. Mr. John McLaren, conductor on the Callière Road, wrote to me in November last: "Do as you will, colonization always goes on faster than the roads. I have fallen in with clearings and fine crops half a mile in advance of the road made last summer, and when the works on it closed in the present autumn, many of the laborers, without stirring from the place, set about clearing along the road side, and even in advance on the line traced in the hope that the road will reach them in the course of next summer.

In the County of Joliette, on the L'Assomption River Road, which was opened in 1862, all the lots, within a distance of six miles are taken, besides 22 in the neighborhood.

In 1859 the Township of Wexford had but a single settler, it now contains nearly 100 families.

In the Township of Beresford, the population has, within five years, increased two-thirds and the value of real estate has augmented 200 per cent. The eagerness to obtain new lands is so great that, on the St. Eloi Road, in the County of Temiscouata, the settlement has advanced four miles and a half further than the road. In the Township of Bégon the population has increased five-fold within five years, and the value of real estate 600 per cent. Within the present year between 50 or 60 lots have been taken on the road, and 300 acres of land have been cleared. In the Township of Matane 100 lots have been taken and upwards of 300 acres cleared.

On the Temiscouata Road, now just completed, the population has been quadrupled within two years. It contained before that time 70 families; there are now more than 200 exclusive of more than 150 others who have taken lots, but are not yet resident. More than 500 acres have been cleared since last spring. Settlers resort in such numbers to the fine land on the Rimouski section of the Taché Road, that every lot is already taken within a distance of 10 miles from the spot at which Mr. Lepage stopped the work last autumn. The progress of colonization has been equally great on the Elgin Road, which was completed last autumn. In 1859 there were only eight families settled there; on 1st Jan., 1861, there were 80, comprising a population of 369 persons. On the Gayhurst Road the settlers have taken lands two miles beyond the point to which the road is made. I might multiply the number of such cases, but I believe that the above will sufficiently enlighten you on the progress which has been made in the work of colonization within the past year.

The sum of \$100,000 was appropriated in 1862, for the opening of colonization roads in Lower Canada; but if we consider the immense extent of the lands still remaining to be settled, the great advantage to result to the settler from the clearing of our beautiful forest land, and the pressing necessities of the people who are flocking in crowds towards the several quarters, where they hope to find a suitable return for their rough toil, we are bound to acknowledge that the yearly grant is insufficient. If within a few years past, we have had the pleasure of seeing increasing numbers wending their way to the townships; if we now witness the triumphant effects of active industry over the desolation of the wilderness, we are to impute it to the roads which have been opened by the Government.

In order that this movement may have no check, that the impulse producing it may not be diminished the settler should ever find that encouragement which an easy mode of access to the forest alone can give. If he do not find this help, if his energy and perseverance be not seconded, the work of colonization is at an end.

In circumstances like these the opening of roads should keep pace with the influx of immigration, in order that the pioneer of civilization may not be discouraged at the outset of his enterprise.

In all future distribution of Government grants, it is my opinion that it is of great importance to consider the duty of extending some assistance to those of our fellow countrymen, who, having emigrated to the United States, are now returning home in consequence of the fratricidal war which the sons of the great American Republic are now engaged in carrying on with each other.

In some measure, this state of things may be amended, and by prudent arrangements, and a larger appropriation, a great number of vigorous arms may be kept in the country to aid in the work of colonization: every young man who remains among us, represents a family to increase and strengthen our population in future time. Free grants of land, combined with the opening of roads, have been a powerful inducement to bring settlers; and the country has a great deal to gain by a continuance of the system; under its influence we see prosperous settlements spring up in a few years, increasing our social strength, while the work itself is an immense advantage to the settler, who thus obtains the means of maintaining his family while he is making the first clearings on his land.

Thus it is of the highest importance that we should bestow a large measure of our attention and solicitude on the work of colonization, in order that we may keep in the country the rising generation, who will become attached to it when they find, that under the protection of a government which watches over their welfare, it flourishes and grows into prosperity.

The length of road opened in 1862, is 309 miles 17½ arpents. Of this 151 miles, 1½ arpent, with 43 miles 26 arpents previously opened, have been completed, making a total of 19½ miles, 27½ arpents completed in 1862.

Of bridges built, the aggregate length of roadway is 17,516 feet, besides 27 miles and 26 arpents of causeway (*corduroy*).

In addition to the preceding works, 125 miles 17½ arpents of old road have been repaired or improved.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

BOUCHER DE LA BRUÈRE,

Acting Inspector of Agencics.

COUNTY OF CHICOUTIMI.

KINOGAMI ROAD.

FIRST SECTION.

Conductor: THEOPHILE BOULLIANE.

Amount appropriated	\$1,400 00
Amount paid.....	800 00
Balance remaining.....	\$3,600 00

This first section of the Kinogami Road extends from the Beau Portage Bridge in Laterrière to Hébertville, where it is to terminate.

1 mile 16½ arpents have been completed, and 9 miles opened as a winter road only.

The part finished has cost after the rate of \$106 per mile. Five bridges, of an aggregate length of 54 feet, have been made. Two considerable bridges are still to be built in the course of next summer: one over Rivière au Sable, the other over the River Caskouia. The local authorities here have been instructed to have those works executed by contract. The first part of the road is difficult to be made, and will require a great deal of blasting; the remainder presents no considerable difficulties.

The soil, though stony, is good. The wood is a mixture of white birch, fir, black birch and tamarack, with alder in the low lands.

There is a magnificent water-power about two miles from Beau Portage bridge.

"All the land," says Mr. Boulliane, "situated both on the part worked at this year, and higher up, towards Hébertville, has been taken, and a considerable quantity has been partly opened."

The value of real property in the part of the Township of Laterrière, where the road is completed, is about \$100 a hundred acres.

KINOGAMI ROAD.

SECOND SECTION.

Conductor: J. B. GAUDIN.

Amount appropriated	\$1,500 00
Amount paid.....	1,500 00

This section of the Kinogami Road, which is about 17 miles long, begins at Hébertville, and ends at Metabetchouan. The opening of this section of the road is now complete.

The works were begun this year at No. 31 in the first range of Caron, and were continued as far as the Hudson Bay Company's post.

An extent of one mile and 47 chains of road has been completed, and from lot No. 49 to Metabetchouan, five and a half miles have been opened as a winter road.

The cost of the completed road, exclusive of bridges, was \$520.

Five bridges have been built, measuring altogether 144 feet; these have cost \$120.

The banks of the River Kouspaganish entailed a great deal of work. There are besides many considerable repairs to be made to the part of the road previously opened. The Township of Caron, which is crossed throughout its whole extent by this road, is very excellent in respect of agricultural advantages. The Township of Signal is also very advantageous, in view of the quantity of fine land which it contains; it is to be desired that a road should be opened there at as early a period as possible.

"It is difficult" says Dr. Martin, "to imagine a more beautiful chain of settlements than those which are now being formed along each side of the Kinogami Road, from Belle Rivière to Metabetchouan; the face of the country is generally flat, and presents but a very small number of hills, which for the most part may be easily surmounted."

In his Report, Mr. Gaudin makes the following remarks:—

"The soil through which the road passes is of excellent quality: the sub-soil is a clay, covered with a light coating of vegetable earth, and the adjacent ranges are all of the same quality, and consequently all fit for colonization. The wood consists of spruce and tamarack, black and white birch, with pine on the heights; in the low lands cedar prevails. The height and size of the timber bear testimony to the richness of the soil.

"As to the advantages which this road offers for colonization, I have already informed you of the obstacles and fatigue which the high-minded settlers who reside at Lake St. John have had to overcome in order to reach it, as well as the difficulties which they meet with every day in going to transact their business at Chicoutimi and elsewhere. I may add to this that this road, when completed, will open up to colonization more than 600 000 acres of good land, lying in the Valley of Lake St. John. I have no hesitation in stating that, in ten years, Lake St. John will comprise a population of 50,000 souls. * * *

"In the Townships of Lubarre, Mesy and Caron the population, in five years, has increased 200 per cent.; more than forty new settlers have established themselves during the course of last summer upon and in the neighborhood of the road. More than 200 acres of land have been cleared on the completed road, and on that part merely opened as a winter road the wood has been cut down only over about 100 acres. * * *

"A magnificent stone church, with cut stone front, has been built at St. Alphonse, in the Township of Bagot. This church does honor to the energy of the *Curé* of the place, the Reverend M. Boucher, and to the generosity of the inhabitants of the parish. It cost more than \$10,000.

"Another chapel, of wood, has been built in the Township of Jonquière, on the bank of the Rivière-au-Sable.

"In the County of Chicoutimi, landed property increases in value every year from 50 to 60 per cent.

"The grain grown along the road consisted of rye, wheat, peas, barley and oats; the wheat suffered but little from the fly; the frost did not appear until after all the grain had been got in, and it did not, in consequence, do any damage. The wheat and the rye grew to an extraordinary length; I measured some which was seven feet three inches long; the hay also grew to a height of four or five feet."

Mr. Gaudin says that a sum of \$3,000 will be required to complete this section of the road.

KINOGAMI ROAD.

FOURTH SECTION.

Conductor: EMILE DUMAIS.

Amount appropriated	\$1,400 00
Amount paid	1,400 00

This section of the Kinogami Road begins at Mr. Thomas Jemme's establishment, three miles above the Roberval church, on the south bank of the Ouatichouamish River and 100 yards from the shore of Lake St. John. It has been opened as far as the ninth lot of the Township of Assuampmachouan. The terminus of the road is not fixed; it is to be continued over the good land lying along the shores of Lake St. John.

Eight miles and a quarter of road have been opened; of this extent four miles may be travelled in wheeled vehicles, and four miles and a quarter in winter vehicles only.

Seven bridges have been built, having a total length of 450 feet of roadway. The most important is that over the Ouiatchouamish River, which is 90 feet in length; it cost \$125.

The following statements are taken from Mr. Dumais' report:—

"This road crosses a part of the Township of Roberval, the Indian Reserve, and part of the Township of Assuampmachouan. The soil is a very rich alluvion, composed of a bed of sand on the surface from one to three inches deep, beneath which lies a friable blue clay, which our farmers rightly denominate *grain land*. The settler coming from the parishes along the river is astonished at the depth of this *grain land*, which promises him a never-failing supply of fertility, which may easily be indefinitely preserved by trenching and deep ploughing.

"The part of the Kinogami Road which I have opened enables the Colonization Society established by Mr. Tremblay, *Curé* of Beauport, to begin the work of clearing on the first and second ranges of the Township of Assuampmachouan and on the lands reserved for the Indians, should the Government consent to remove the latter to a greater distance in view of the obstacle which the present reserve at Ouiatchouan may prove to the progress of colonization.

"There are several water-powers on the Rivers Ouiatchouamish and Iroquois. A grist and a saw mill have already been built on the former. The Beauport Society propose to build, next spring, on the Iroquois River.

"All this shore of Lake St. John is formed of limestone; the work of getting it out was begun last spring; it is of superior quality. About 15 arpents from Mr. Jemme's mills there is a stratum of bituminous stone, which is used, for want of coal, to heat the forge fires. Besides this there is no trace of iron ore or of any other useful mineral.

"Five years ago there were only three or four settlers in the Township of Roberval; it now contains from eighty to one hundred inhabitants, all of whom are well able to provide themselves with the necessaries of life. When we consider the circumstances under which this progress has been effected, the total want of roads, the difficulties of the unsafe navigation over falls and rapids in a bark canoe, we cannot but augur well of the quality of the soil and the climate in this remote spot. Where there was only a population of thirty souls five years ago there are now six or eight hundred.

"All the disposable lots along this part of the Kinogami Road have been taken up this year; even the lots on the Indian Reserve have all been marked out in the hope that they will be put up for sale, as most of the settlers have been engaged in the works on the road, it has not been possible to do much in the way of clearing these lots this summer. Some, however, have cut down the timber, but I cannot say what extent has been cleared. All the settlers are French Canadians, of whom two or three have lately returned from the United States.

"The value of landed property has increased from fifty to sixty per cent, on an average, every year.

"Unlike many other localities no harm was done in Roberval and Charlevoix by the frost, as was also the case in the whole valley of Lake St. John. We have not yet had to fear any ravages by insects, such as the wheat fly, &c. The only thing of which the settlers have had to complain in their crops has been a great quantity of black wheat. In many places more than a third of the crop was composed of it. This loss is owing to the bad quality of the seed. In order to relieve themselves of this disadvantage the settlers at Lake St. John have resolved to apply to the legislature for leave to form themselves into an Agricultural Society, and to draw the grant due to the County of Saguenay, in order to buy grain and seed from foreign countries, at Montreal or at Quebec.

"A sum of from \$1000 to \$1200 will be necessary to complete these eight and one-fourth miles of road."

BEAU PORTAGE ROAD.

Appropriation.....	\$1000 00
Amount expended	487 50
Balance remaining.....	\$512 50

The building of this bridge was given out by contract, on the 19th of August last, by the Municipal Council of Laterrière, to H. Dufour, for the sum of \$975.

The works are to be completed on the 15th March, 1863.

This bridge is 152 feet long and 22 feet high above the ice. The work has been well done and is far advanced. The contractor will shortly begin to lay the roadway.

RIVIÈRE AU SABLE BRIDGE.

Appropriation.....	\$800 00
Amount expended	400 00
Balance remaining.....	\$400 00

The building of this bridge, which is situated over the Rivière-au-Sable, in the Township of Jonquière, and upon which a sum of \$500 was expended in 1861, for the purchase of materials, was given out by contract, on the 18th August, 1862, by the Municipal Authorities of Chicoutimi, to Mr. Ephraim Tremblay, for the sum of \$1200.

The bridge is about 320 feet long; it is completed.

TREMBLAY BY-ROAD AND PRICE ROAD.

Conductor: AMBROISE GAGNON.

Appropriation.....	\$2100 00
Amount expended	2100 00

The Tremblay by-road begins at the River Saguenay, is continued between the Townships of Tremblay and Simard, and is to end at the 10th range.

Sixty-six arpents of this by-road have been completed this year; it can now be travelled in wheeled vehicles as far as the eighth range, and 55 arpents more are open as a winter road.

The Price Road, which is the front road between the sixth and seventh ranges of Tremblay and Simard, has been completed to an extent of 57 arpents, viz: 33 arpents in Tremblay and 24 in Simard.

The road, in the swampy places, has cost \$300 a mile, and in the more elevated parts \$200, exclusive of bridges.

Thirty-six small bridges have been built at a total cost of \$162, and 1½ arpent of crossway has been laid.

The Tremblay by-road passes, throughout its entire extent, over a very level country, in which there are no stones likely to prove an obstacle to agriculture, and the soil of which is of excellent quality.

The soil on the Price Road is also very good. The wood is mixed.

Colonization has made great progress this year in the Townships of Tremblay and Simard. Many of the settlers have built on the line of the road and have made large clearings. A number of them sowed their lands last spring.

Mr. Gagnon cannot tell how many lots were taken in these two Townships in 1862; but there is only one left vacant on the by-road, from the River Saguenay to the 10th range, and many persons who came from distant parishes to take lots in the vicinity of the road, finding them all taken up, were compelled to go and select locations further in the interior, in the hope that the Government will come to their assistance and open up new roads for them.

The settlers, who have established themselves on these roads this year, come from the old parishes on the North and South shores of the St. Lawrence. Mr. Gagnon says the population has increased two-thirds, and that the value of real property has augmented by one-half within the last few years. Mr. Gagnon estimates that the part of the Price Road which remains to be opened will cost \$220 a mile, and that the sum of \$1000 will suffice to complete the Tremblay by road throughout its whole extent.

These roads are verbalized.

VALIN BRIDGE.

Appropriation	\$139 48
Amount expended	139 48

This sum, which was the balance of the amount appropriated for the construction of a scow on the River Valin, was granted to the Municipality of the Township of Tremblay, to assist them in building a bridge over the same river. The building was given out by contract on the 16th December, 1861, to Mr. J. G. Gagnon, for the sum of \$2,980.

This bridge is 400 feet long, and 29 feet in height from the bed of the river.

The building is now completed, and the bridge has been received by experts appointed by the Municipality and the contractor.

The bridge has been verbalized by the Municipal authorities.

SYDENHAM ROAD.

Conductor : JOSEPH FORTIER.

Amount appropriated.....	\$700 00
Amount disbursed.....	629 59

Balance remaining..... \$ 70 41

With this year's appropriation, Mr. Fortier has had four arpents in length of ditching planked on both sides of the road, making eight arpents in all, which he subsequently caused to be covered with earth.

He has also built two bridges, which required cedar piling within the abutments.

The part of the road, previously made, has been repaired. Mr. Fortier reports that there is still a distance of eight arpents on the road, the ditches on each side of which ought to be planked, as they serve to drain a moving bog, eight feet in depth. The cost of the work he estimates at \$1400.

All the lands in the neighborhood of the road are taken, and have this year produced fine crops. The hay has been found five feet in length.

ROAD OF THE ANSE ST. JEAN.

Conductor : L. E. OTIS.

Amount appropriated.....	\$500 00
Amount disbursed	500 00

The appropriation has enabled the Conductor to make two and a half miles of road, so as to be serviceable for wheeled carriages. There remains, however, something further to be done to ensure its durability. The road has now been completed to a distance of six miles. Bridges have been made to an aggregate length of 180 feet.

It has also been found necessary to construct a wharf half an acre long, to remedy the waste of the bank near the River St. John, to protect the road and guard against its deterioration by the encroachment of the water.

The lands through which that part of the road passes, which has been opened in the present year, are timbered with maple, birch, ash, cedar, and a few elms. The crops on the lands lately cleared along the road, have been very fine, and the grain suffered no damage from either frost or insects.

M. Otis communicates the following information in his Report:—

“Wheat is not grown to any considerable extent on these new lands. Barley is preferred as a first crop. Wheat does not succeed, unless as a second, or even a third crop. I may, nevertheless quote, as instances of the productiveness of the land on the St. John, in every kind of grain, the produce of this and the preceding year. Mr. Louis Dallaire harvested 120 bushels of oats, from three bushels of seed, and 250 bushels of wheat from

10 bushels sowing. In the present year, on my own land," he adds, "from one bushel of bald barley, I reaped 25 bushels; and from one bushel of seed potatoes, planted in spring-burnt land, 40 bushels of sound potatoes.

"The number of new families who have established themselves here, since the spring, is 12; and more than 20 lots have been taken either by them or others, on which some clearing has been made in the course of the summer.

"A new saw mill has been built this autumn, at the terminus of the road, and, judging by the logs now delivered on the spot, we may estimate with tolerable exactness that the mill will turn out in the spring about 50,000 boards of a superior quality of pine and spruce.

"There are also, in several other places, water-powers capable of carrying any kind of machinery.

"With respect to the importance and necessity of this road to us, I need not repeat the reasons which I had the honor to address to you last year, and on which we found our request that it may be opened at once, and without loss of time. One of them will be sufficient, which includes all the rest, namely, that it is our only outlet either to Grande Bay or to Quebec, by Malbaie. We have a right to hope therefore that in the approaching session, a sufficient grant will be made us from the public chest for the continuation at least (if not for the completion) of this line of communication which is daily becoming more indispensable."

It is estimated that the sum of \$4000 would be required to complete the 12 miles of road, still remaining to be made to form a junction with that to St. Agnes.

Extract from the Report of M. V. Martin, Agent of Colonization :

"The quantity of land now on sale in my agency is 210,000 acres, the largest portion of which lies within the limits of the Townships of St. John, Signai, Harvey, Tremblay, Simard, Laterriere, Ashuapmushuan, Demeules, Delisle and l'Isle d'Alma. The last mentioned is not subdivided, nor is that of Bourget, which contains a large tract of very fine land. The price of the land is twenty cents per acre.

"The advantages offered to colonization are considerable in respect of the quality of the soil, which is clay. Some swamps occur, which will become the finest grass land in the country. The streams are numerous, affording water-power very advantageously situated. When the roads are completed an eager population will avail themselves of the inducements offered by every part of the district. The timber, which is every where abundant, consists of spruce, bouleau, pine, cedar, fir, birch and tamarack.

"There are two ways of reaching the Saguenay, by land and by water. The expenses of a family moving from Quebec by water, to Chicoutimi or Grand Bay, with their furniture would be about twelve dollars, and from Chicoutimi to Ashuapmushuan, about twenty-six leagues, they would amount to the same sum. The Railway Station nearest to Grand Bay, is that of Riviere du Loup, distant twenty-eight leagues. A regular medium of communication by steam between the St. Lawrence and Chicoutimi, would give double energy to the settler, and become a means of rapid increase in the amount of produce. There are two ways of communication by land between the St. Lawrence and the Saguenay, the Malbaie Road and the St. Urbain Road, neither of them finished, but the latter nearest to completion, as no more than twelve miles of it remain to be made. The latter road also shortens the distance from Quebec by twelve leagues more than the other. The Malbaie Road is, nevertheless, of great use to the inhabitants of Malbaie, and still more to those of Anse St. Jean. This road is under the control of the Department of Public Works.

"Three hundred lots have been applied for and granted in 1862.

"The settlers, generally, are permanently established on the lands they have selected. Occasionally it happens that a settler, not succeeding exactly to his wish, or having a very large family to provide for, sells his betterments to apply the proceeds in some more remote township, but such cases are not numerous.

"A considerable number of farms in my district, sufficiently improved to ensure a subsistence to new settlers, are for sale at the moderate rate of \$1200."

 COUNTIES OF CHICOUTIMI AND CHARLEVOIX.

ROAD FROM ST. URBAIN TO GRANDE BAIE.

Contractors: P. N. BOIS AND ANDRÉ BOUCHARD.

Appropriation.....	\$2,500 00
Amount expended	2,500 00

Of this road, which is about 63 miles long, 53 miles are now completed; the remainder is open as a winter road. Three miles and ten chains of road have been completed this year.

Thirty-seven bridges, having an aggregate length of 401 feet, have been built at a cost of \$160, and 415 feet of faggot-work have been laid, costing \$150.

Some repairs, which have cost \$250, have been made to the parts of the road opened in previous years.

The average cost of the completed road, exclusive of bridges, has been \$533.

There are only two townships on this road, Kane and Boilleau; the latter, the survey of which was only begun last summer, is celebrated for the beauty of its wood and the excellence of its soil.

I regret to say that the timber, which had been prepared for the construction of the bridge over the River Malbaie, and which cost \$849, was destroyed by fire last spring. Provision should be made, by a new appropriation, for the construction of this bridge, the necessity of which is undeniable.

It is estimated that a sum of \$3,600 will be required to complete this road, exclusive of the cost of the bridge over the River Malbaie.

 COUNTY OF SAGUENAY.

ALBERT ROAD.

Conductor: RIEULE BOULLIANE.

Appropriation	\$1,000 00
Amount expended.....	1,000 00

This road begins at Anse-à-l'Eau; it is to end at the River Saguenay.

The road is open as far as the eastern branch of the River Ste. Marguerite, a distance of 16 miles and 16 arpents, of which extent 15 arpents are completed.

Twenty bridges, having an aggregate length of 409 feet, have been built at a cost of \$125.

The soil through which the road passes is of excellent quality; the wood is composed of pine, white birch, cedar and black poplar.

This road is a great benefit to the settlers who have taken lands in the Township of Albert, as well as to those who have established themselves along the River Baude.

There are several water powers along this road.

Most of the lots on the road have been taken; a certain extent has been cleared, and the settlers propose to sow this part next spring.

A sum of \$4,000 will be required to complete the road as far as the eastern branch of the River Ste. Marguerite.

COUNTIES OF SAGUENAY AND CHARLEVOIX.

CALLIÈRE ROAD.

Conductor: JOHN McLAREN.

Appropriation	\$960 00
Amount expended.....	960 00

The Callière Road begins at Black River, and ends at the mouth of the Saguenay.

Two miles and eight arpents have been completed this year; the cost has been \$250 a mile.

Sixteen bridges have been built, having an aggregate length of 317 feet.

A sum of \$60 has also been expended in repairing the bridge at Port-aux-Quilles, which was on the point of falling down; a further sum of \$100 has been employed in drawing a portion of the timber necessary for the construction of the bridge over the Rivière-aux-Canards.

The soil along this road is well adapted for cultivation. Water-powers are very numerous. Traces of iron ore are met with in several places.

Twenty-two lots have been taken this year along the road; considerable clearings have been made and prepared for sowing next spring.

"Do what you will," says Mr. McLaren, "colonization will always advance more rapidly than the roads. I found clearings and fine crops half a mile in advance of the road made last summer, and as soon as the work on the road was finished, many of the laborers, without leaving the spot, began clearing the land along the road, and even beyond it, where it was only traced, in the hope that the road would be continued as far as there next summer. The colonization moneys having been expended during the slack season, the settlers derived a double benefit from them, as they were enabled to earn a little money without leaving their harvest, as they had been obliged to do in preceding years; the little savings thus made placed them in a position to make clearings, either on the lands already occupied or on new lots. I must further remark that the works having been carried on during the fine season, the Government obtained a greater amount of labor for a smaller sum."

It is calculated that the part of the road remaining to be completed will cost \$400 a mile, including bridges.

The following interesting information is taken from a Report addressed to me by Mr. David E. Price, M.P.P., on the progress of colonization in the Saguenay District during the past season:—

"We have been favored by Providence this year with an average crop. If the season had proved more favorable the harvest would have far exceeded those of former years, as the fine weather during the seed time had enabled the settlers to sow a much greater extent of land than usual. But the drought which came on so early, retarded the growth of the grain, and rendered it very scanty and thin in many places; and when the rains did set in, in July, it grew too rapidly. Although the straw was long and strong it had grown too fast to carry the needful nourishment to the ear. Consequently a considerable part of the grain did not attain its proper bulk, and did not thoroughly ripen, so that much of it was cut while still a little green.

"If we had favorable weather for harvesting the grain crops, it was not so with the hay, for owing to the frequent rains, the greater part of the hay crop was more or less spoiled. Wheat is sown much more largely every year, and yields the best crop of all the grain kind. We have had this year but few complaints of injury by the fly.

"The settlers complain more than last year of the rust and the mildew, the latter caused no doubt by the weakness of the plant, owing to its too rapid growth.

"The rye was our worst crop, having been completely burned up in many places by the sun and the drought. In some places it yielded an ordinary crop. The quality sown was less than that of last year, many having substituted wheat.

"Barley was sown in the present year in larger quantity than in the last, and yielded pretty well.

"Peas made a good return, if we consider the quantity; the quality, however, is inferior, in consequence of their rapid growth after the rains.

"Oats yielded well, but are not as good as the crop of last year, neither does the quality equal the wants of the community.

"Hay, all things considered, has yielded but a very middling crop. Some new meadows gave rich crops, while old ones, and those which had been pastured in the spring (a too common practice with our farmers) yielded a short staple and a thin growth.

"Potatoes yielded a very moderate crop, having been kept back by the drought and then spoiled by the heavy rains.

"The cultivation of flax I am happy to say, is now beginning to engage the attention of our farmers, many of whom propose to sow a larger quantity next year. Our agricultural Society, of which I have the honor to be Chairman, procured from Riga fifty bushels of seed. The results surprised every one. I myself sowed ten bushels and had a splendid crop. Next year, if I find that the farmers sow as much as they propose, I shall set up a scutching machine at Ha! Ha! Bay, and continue to procure a change of seed every year. As the cultivation of this article requires extensive knowledge, it were much to be desired that the Bureau of Agriculture should publish a cheap pamphlet treating of its culture, the mode of preparing it for market, &c., as it is carried on at Courtrai and other places where the cultivation of flax is followed extensively.

"The stock of cattle, and particularly that of sheep is rapidly increasing, so that I think we shall in a short time be able not only to supply the demand of the neighborhood, but to have a surplus for others. Now that the pastures are becoming good in quality we may hope for some improvement in the cattle themselves, an improvement which we have not been able to effect while the pastures were rough, as they always are on newly cleared land.

"Forage and litter remain in sufficient quality to meet our wants, indeed many have still some of the old stock on hand.

"We hope that a new era has begun for us, and for the advancement of the territory of the Saguenay; that in future it will receive from the Government the share of attention to which it is well entitled, considering that it presents the widest and the most promising field for colonization which invites our Canadian youth.

"Great and universal delight prevailed among our rural community, when the people received for the first time the official visit of a Minister of the Crown, namely of the Minister of Agriculture, who came here in his official capacity to visit the country and enquire into its wants. Hon. Mr. Evanturel is well entitled to our gratitude for the conscientious step he has taken in visiting our settlements and the different works in progress. The happy result of this visit was a liberal appropriation made by the worthy Minister after his return, and a promise on his part, that he would cause the Kinogami road to be finished in the course of next year, throughout its entire length.

"This visit of Hon. Mr. Evanturel, must be productive in this part of the country, of the happiest results, for he now knows by his own observation, how suitable the whole of the Saguenay country is for colonization. No former Minister had, till now, appreciated its importance: its constantly increasing claims had not been attended to, as they deserved; they are now placed on record officially, and the name of the Hon. Mr. Evanturel who inscribed them will long live in memory of the settlers of this county.

"Settlers arrive in great numbers from both banks of the river, and the Curé of Beauport, Revd. Mr. Tremblay, is entitled to our highest praise for the interest which he takes in the colonization of the two new settlements here with a view to the accommodation of the surplus population of his fine parish.

"The project of opening a road between Quebec and Lake St. John is now much agitated, and I hope that we shall speedily have both a winter road and a passable summer road, in order to facilitate the travel of persons coming here to settle, from the neighborhood of Quebec. It is much to be regretted that the country through which this road is to pass, happens to be barren, for without a continued chain of settlements, it would be not only difficult, but extremely dangerous for travellers to move on it in winter on account of the snow-storms. The length of it will be at least 110 miles from the settlements in the County of Quebec to Lake St. John, and 135 miles from the City of Quebec to the Lake. This distance is too great to allow of the transport of farm produce, but

cattle might pass over it. The natural outlet will always be through the valley of the Saguenay, the land carriage being only half the distance, and that through a level, well-settled country. By adopting this course, farm-produce may be stored here and at Bagotville, and be cheaply shipped for Quebec in the spring.

"The present road from this place to the St. Lawrence is no more than 60 miles long, and although more loads pass over it than will pass over the road from Quebec to Lake St. John for some time to come, it is frequently made almost impracticable by the violent snow storms.

"In any case, I am persuaded that Hon. Mr. Evanturel, who represents the County of Quebec, adjacent to my own, will be happy, in view of their mutual interests, to assist my efforts to bring the two Counties of Quebec and Chicoutimi into as close a relationship as possible, by a good road from Quebec to Lake St. John.

"The increasing value of property here is remarkable; being, if I may credit the statements of owners of lands in the Eastern Townships, not lower than what is obtainable among themselves. Here the prices vary from \$600 to \$2000 for good farm lots, with a large clearing and ordinary buildings. In this place there are several farms for sale, for which from \$1000 to \$1400 is asked; but these are all of considerable extent, with good buildings. A few lots, on which but few improvements have been made, but situated among older establishments, may be had for \$400 or \$500.

"Having given you, last year, complete details and information of the estimated cost of the Kinogami Road, I do not consider it necessary to repeat them here, as it is the intention of the Government to complete it in the course of next year.

"The Sydenham Road is open to the public, and complete in so far as it is a means of passing; but it is one of the most useful channels of communication, and stands in need of further work being done for its preservation: that is to say, the ditches should be sheet-piled on at least a quarter of a mile, and a layer of earth should be spread over the surface generally, with a view of guarding it from destruction by fire. This road, being of great importance, I trust that the Government will see that it be completed in a sufficient manner.

"The Price Road ought as nearly as possible to be open, in its entire length, next year, in order to encourage persons on their way to settle in the Townships of Simard and Tremblay, for they have many difficulties to surmount in order to reach their lots. This road, when open, would require two others to intersect it: one in the Township of Tremblay, and another between Tremblay and Harvey, as the distance would be greatly increased by taking the crooked line.

"The Tremblay by-road is not yet entirely completed; it ought to be finished early next year. In the lower part of the County of Chicoutimi two by-roads are required: one to pass along the division line between the seventh and eighth ranges of the Township of Chicoutimi, from Lot 15 to Lot 23, and across two or three lots in the Township of Laterrière; the second should pass along the boundaries of the three Townships of Bagot, Chicoutimi, and Laterrière, a distance of rather less than two miles. In the upper part of the County, besides the Kinogami Road, it would be indispensable that a by-road should be opened between the second and third ranges of the Township of Caron, from Lot 1 to Lot 28, to connect with the Kinogami Road, by a road through Lots 21 or 22, in the second range. The whole of these lots are to be cleared next spring, and can only be reached by a winding track, owing to lakes which intervene between the second range and the Kinogami Road.

"It is also very necessary to make a road from Hébertville to the Island of Alma and the township of Desisle, in order to encourage the settlements which are being made there. A bridge also should be built over the River Ouatchouan in the Township of Charlevoix.

"The Anse St. Jean Road makes but little progress on account of the smallness of the grant made to it. I hope the Government will allow it a larger amount next year.

"A magnificent tract of land, uniting the two settlements of St. John and Little Saguenay, has been discovered; a road has been traced through it, which will, I hope, be opened next year. If the report of a large number of persons is to be believed, there is a vast extent of good land situated between Little Saguenay and Baie St. Etienne, on the Upper Saguenay, more than sufficient to make a very large township.

"In the County of Saguenay the settlements are rapidly increasing, and will soon be all

cleared and under cultivation, when the Albert, Bergeronnes, and Callière Roads are opened. The bridges on these roads, as well as the roads themselves, ought to be completed next year, as the means of communication in this County are not numerous, and it is impossible for the settler to penetrate into the interior without roads.

"For some years to come the number of settlers will increase day by day, and when the advantages offered by this territory are recognized, the Government will, I hope, see the necessity that exists for increasing the grant in favor of its colonization.

"The difficulty of penetrating into the interior of the Saguenay has greatly retarded its prosperity, and I am of opinion that in justice the Government should offer a subsidy to a steamer, which should run from the spring to the close of the navigation; this would give a great impulse to colonization, and in a few years the import of merchandize and the export of cattle and produce would support the steamer without any subsidy.

"It is more than probable that a small steamer will be constructed next year to run on the eighteen miles of Lake Kinogami which are navigable, and there can be no doubt but that in a few years we shall have a steamer of light draught cleaving the waters of Lake St. John.

"A fine stone church has been built this summer at Bagotville, and the Parish of Notre Dame de la Terrière has just entered into a contract for the construction of a stone church in the course of next summer.

"The inhabitants of the Township of Jonquière are building a chapel, and will separate themselves from this parish next year; they are to have a resident priest. This will be the tenth parish established in the Saguenay district.

"In consideration of our isolated position, I think the Government ought to appoint a resident Judge in this district. This has become really indispensable. More than once it has happened that we have only had one term of the Court in the year, thus entailing enormous expense upon those who have summoned witnesses to the Court. The result is that no one will institute legal proceedings, and this causes great discontent in the locality, and causes the district to be looked upon by the judicial authorities as of but very little importance. The district of Chicoutimi, more than any other in Lower Canada (with the exception of Gaspé) requires a resident Judge, not only on account of its isolated position, but also because Chicoutimi has become a large port with respect to foreign commerce, and because it has a mixed population, collected from all parts of Lower Canada."

COUNTY OF CHARLEVOIX.

SETTINGTON AND DE SALES ROAD.

Conductor: Reverend M. CLOVIS GAGNON.

Appropriation.....	\$500 00
Amount expended.....	500 00

This road begins at the Seigniorship of Eboulements, and is to end at the St. Urbain and Grand Bay Road.

Eighty-one arpents of road have been completed this year. The cost has been \$120 a mile, a higher rate than in preceding years, as Mr. Gagnon had to make a mile of road over very stony ground, which entailed a very considerable loss of time.

A bridge, 128 feet in length, has been built at a cost of \$120. Nine arpents of brushwork and four perches of causeway have also been laid.

There are still two and a half miles of road to be completed, and certain repairs to be made.

Mr. Gagnon is of opinion that he could complete this road with a sum of \$600

For a description of the wood and the soil, see preceding Reports.

"Colonization," says Mr. Gagnon, "is making rapid progress in this locality. I cannot state exactly the increase of the population, but all the surveyed lands have been taken, and if those to the north of the Rivière-du-Gouffre were laid out, they would be opened immediately. A large number of settlers have marked out lands, but are afraid to go and work upon them lest they should be disturbed when a survey is ordered by the Government."

Four miles of this road are verbalised.

ROAD FROM THE ST. LAWRENCE TO THE CAPS ROAD.

Conductor: GERMAIN LAVOIE.

Appropriation.....	\$200 00
Amount expended.....	200 00

This road, which is two miles and two perches long, has merely been opened to allow of the convenient passage of winter vehicles, and, if the appropriation had been large enough to allow of the construction of bridges, it might, without difficulty, be travelled in wheeled vehicles.

The following is taken from Mr. Lavoie's Report:—

"The soil is certainly well adapted for agriculture, except that we find some hills, most of which could not be brought under cultivation. The wood is of different kinds and qualities, but black birch and maple predominate. The adjacent lands seemed to me to be of the same quality.

"I am of opinion that this road is of advantage to colonization and the trade in firewood. Throughout nearly its whole length it passes through a thick forest, and it will afford great facilities to the farmers who have settled on the Caps Road."

It is believed that a sum of \$2,000 will be required to complete the road, so as to render it fit to be travelled comfortably at all seasons of the year.

It is verbalised.

COUNTY OF MONTMORENCY.

LAVAL ROAD.

Conductor: N. LEFRANÇOIS.

Appropriation.....	\$800 00
Amount expended.....	800 00

The works done on this road consist of the prolongation, over an extent of eight miles, of the front road of the St. Cyrille concession from Lot No. 22, in a north-westerly direction, as far as the River Caché, which is in the neighborhood of the Crown Lands in the Township of Tewkesbury. Mr. Lefrançois has, moreover, repaired the St. Cyrille Road as far as the front road of the St. Martin concession, where a temporary chapel is now being erected; the piece of road thus repaired is 22 miles in length. At the request of a large number of the inhabitants of Laval, a part of the line of the Ste. Rose de Lima Road has been altered so as to avoid the McKenley Hill; this new road is four miles and 680 feet in length.

All this extent of road may be travelled without difficulty in wheeled vehicles; a great deal of work, however, remains to be done on the Ste. Rose de Lima Road. Besides several small bridges, a considerable extent of causeway has been laid.

Mr. Lefrançois, in his Report, makes the following remarks:—

“The land through which these roads pass is good,—a yellow loam over a marly bottom,—but generally a little stony, with the exception of the valley of the River Caché, where the soil is more clear of stones. The wood is generally tall and well grown; it consists of white birch, spruce and fir, which predominate; tamarack is found in the low lands. The adjacent tracts are composed of valleys of moderate size, the soil of which is tolerably good.

“If I had had money enough to finish the repairs on the Ste. Rose de Lima Road, these roads would have afforded much greater advantages to colonization, as the people of Beauport and the Côte de Beaupré would have had a shorter distance to travel in order to reach Laval, and the people from the city, Charlesbourg and St. Ambroise would have had the advantage of passing through Stoneham to take the repaired road at the St. Martin Chapel, and so on to the River Caché.

“It is to be regretted that the lots in the first ranges of the Township of Tewkesbury should have been sold to persons of whom part are absent and part unknown. To supply the requirements of the new settlers the Government should lay out another township to the north-east of Tewkesbury, where there is a fine tract of land which extends as far as Lake Jacques Cartier; the road to reach it would be a continuation of our road to the north-east, along the River Caché, to a suitable spot in the new township; thence it should be directed towards the north over a fine and beautiful tract which extends probably in the direction of Lake St. John.

“I noticed no falls on the River Caché; but that stream is rapid in several places, with high, steep banks, upon which mills might be everywhere easily erected.

“I look upon the new road which we have made as completed, although it is only fifteen feet in width; the repaired part, and that of which the line has been altered, may do for several years until colonization makes greater progress. But the St. Rose de Lima concession Road is in need of considerable repairs which will cost at least \$600.”

CAUCHON ROAD.

Conductors: CHARLES RHÉAUME AND N. LEFRANÇOIS.

Balance of the appropriation of 1861.....	\$1,200 00
Appropriation of 1862	1,000 00
	<u>\$2,200 00</u>
Amount paid to Mr. Rhéaume	\$1,000 00
Amount paid to Mr. Lefrançois	1,271 78
	<u>\$2,271 78</u>

This road which begins, as I stated in my report of last year, in the Parish of St. Ferréol, half a league to the south of the River St. Anne, and is to end at the St. Urbain Road at Grand Bay, was undertaken with the view of promoting the settlement of the lands through which it passes, and of diminishing by fifteen miles the distance which it is at present necessary to travel by the existing Caps Road in order to reach St. Urbain, and through that place the Saguenay.

Mr. Lefrançois has opened and completed the road from its point of departure to the bridge over the River St. Anne, a mile and 19 arpents; it has cost at the rate of \$205 a mile.

The aggregate length of bridging made on this road has been 2,243 feet; this includes several small bridges over watercourses.

The bridge over the river St. Anne, which is a work of considerable importance, is almost finished. It has been partly built under the superintendence of Mr. Rhéaume.

This bridge is about 245 feet in length. Mr. Lefrançois estimates that a sum of \$400 will be required to complete the approaches or abutments, of which one is fifty feet long by forty feet wide at the base, and the other sixty feet by fifty.

The soil along the completed road is of good quality and well adapted for cultivation. The opening of this road will facilitate the settlement of the fine land which is found along it.

"I cannot," says Mr. Lefrançois, "give the exact number of lots which have been taken this year, but I notice a certain number of new settlers, who have established themselves in different concessions and appear to be doing well."

It will be necessary to continue the tracing of the line of road beyond the bridge before resuming the works.

COUNTY OF QUEBEC.

ROAD FROM LAKE BEAUPORT TO LAVAL.

Conductor : JOSEPH URBAIN BÉDARD.

Appropriation	\$300 00
Amount paid	300 00

This sum has been applied to repairing about four and a half miles of road, from the macadamized road to eight arpents beyond the outlet of Lake Beauport.

Eleven bridges, one of which is of stone, have been built. It has also been found necessary to bridge over an arpent and a half so as to raise the road which was submerged several times during the year; this cost \$45.

It is calculated that a sum of \$600 will be required to complete the road as far as the valley.

It is verbalised.

UPPER LAVAL ROAD.

Conductor : JOHN SMITH.

Amount appropriated.....	\$300.00
Amount paid.....	300.00

This amount has been expended in improving that portion of the Upper Laval Road which extends from Lake Beauport to school-house No. 1, in the parish of St. Dunstan.

This road is eight miles in length, and is passable for wheeled vehicles for a distance of five miles, the remaining three miles are fit for winter travel only.

One mile and a quarter has been completed, and 15 bridges have been constructed for the sum of \$50.

This road will be extremely useful to the settlers in Upper Laval.

Mr. Smith thinks it would take \$600 to complete this road as far as the Grand Line.

It is verbalised

LAKE LARON ROAD.

Conductor : JOSEPH SAVARD.

Amount appropriated.....	\$800.00
Amount paid.....	800.00

With this sum Mr. Savard has opened and completed about one mile of this road, and improved four impassable hills amounting to one-fourth of a mile in length.

He has also constructed several small bridges, averaging from five to seven feet in length.

This road is extremely stony, and a great deal of blasting has been necessary. Mr. Savard has done his work with great care; and this road, which was previously impassable, now affords every facility for travel.

This road is verbalized.

LA ROCHE PLATE ROAD.

Conductor: JOSEPH HAMEL.

Amount appropriated.....	\$340.00
Amount paid.....	240.00
Balance remaining.....	\$100.00

Mr. Hamel has constructed two bridges on this road; the first, across the Huron River, is 40 feet in length between the piers, 10 feet in height above the water, and covers 86 feet of roadway. The piers are filled with stone, and the work is solidly done.

The second bridge crosses a swampy spot, about an arpent from the first. It measures 14 feet between the piers. The cost of these two bridges has been is \$240.

The balance of the appropriation will be expended, next year, in improving the Roche Plate Road.

ROAD FROM LAKE ST. CHARLES TO STONEHAM AND LAVAL.

Conductor: WILLIAM MCBAIN.

Amount appropriated.....	\$200.00
Amount paid.....	200.00

This road, which was almost impassable for wheeled vehicles, has been completed to an extent of one mile and ten arpents, from Valcartier downwards. For a distance of thirteen arpents more it is available as a winter road.

The owners of the lands through which this road passes, have exhibited great good will by giving, gratuitously, a certain number of days' work.

Mr. McBain has also constructed a certain number of bridges, varying from 20 to 30 feet in length,—and some crossway. These different works have cost about \$40 a mile.

This road promotes colonization by affording access to the townships in the rear of the county.

The estimate for the completion of this road is \$400.

COUNTY OF PORTNEUF.

ST. RAYMOND AND VALCARTIER ROAD.

Conductor: MICHEL DÉRY.

Amount appropriated.....	\$700.00
Amount disbursed.....	600.00
Balance remaining.....	\$100.00

This road commences at lot No. 27 of the third range of Gosford, and will terminate at the road leading to Valcartier, a distance of 10 miles, 15 chains and 78 links. Two miles and three quarters of this road have been opened and completed. This portion of the road was the most difficult to make, owing to the fact that it included two miles of crossway.

The soil over which the road passes, though stony, is nevertheless excellent, and the number of settlers applying is in excess of the number of lots remaining vacant. The timber is of excellent quality.

Mr. Déry thinks it would take \$600 to complete this road.
The portion of the road which is open has been verbalized.

BELAIR ROAD.

Conductor: MICHEL BOUTET.

Amount appropriated.....	\$925.00
Amount paid.....	925.00

This road, which is 40 arpents in length, has been completed throughout its whole length at the rate of \$450 per mile. Ten arpents of crossway have been made at a cost of \$360.

The land along this road is of the first quality, and the timber is magnificent. This road provides an outlet for the parishes of St. Raymond and St. Catherine. It is verbalized.

MONTAUBAN ROAD.

Conductor: T. BÉLANGER.

Amount appropriated.....	\$600.00
Amount paid.....	600.00

With this sum Mr. Bélanger has completed three and a half miles of roadway, and two and a half miles more remain to be made to reach the Batiscan River.

The expenditure for the completed portion has been \$122, exclusive of bridges.

Five bridges have been constructed, forming in all 271 feet of bridging, at a cost of \$75, and 8 arpents of causeway at a cost of \$72.

The soil through which this road passes is excellent. All the lots along the road are taken, and the settlers are working hard at their clearings. The population is increasing fast in these parts, and real property has doubled in value.

COLBERT ROAD.

Conductor: VICTOR LECLERE.

Amount appropriated.....	\$400.00
Amount paid.....	400.00

Sixty-six arpents and seven perches of this road have been opened this year; of this extent 62 arpents and 2 perches have been completed, thus making the total length of the completed road 4 miles, 23 arpents and one perch, besides 4½ arpents opened as a winter road.

The cost has been \$133 a mile, exclusive of bridges.

Eight bridges have been built, having a total length of 232 feet, at a cost of \$88, and 115 feet of crossway and brushwork.

The soil at the point where the works have been suspended is not as rich as on the first section of the road. The timber consists of spruce, maple, birch and beech.

There are several water-powers on this road.

Mr. Leclère is unable to say how many lots have been taken this year, or how many acres of land have been cleared; however, colonization has made progress, and the land is taken as fast as the road is continued towards the interior.

Mr. Leclère thinks that, with a sum of \$500, the road might be opened as far as Lake Simon.

A part of the road is verbalized.

COUNTY OF CHAMPLAIN.

BATISCAN BRIDGE.

Amount appropriated.....	\$1200 00
Amount paid.....	800 00
Balance remaining.....	\$ 400 00

The bridge over the River Batiscan, in the Parish of St. Stanislas, was given out to be built by contract, by the Municipal authorities, for the sum of \$2000, and the sum above mentioned has been granted in aid of the undertaking.

Its length is 500 feet, and its width 17. It is supported by seven piers, having an average height of 19 feet.

The following remarks are taken from the Reports sent me by Messrs. B. Basilide Roy, and A. J. Lacourcière :

“ This bridge being on the only road leading from St. Stanislas to St. Tite, will be of great service to colonization, since it will furnish the farmers on the banks of the St. Lawrence with an easy means of communicating, at all seasons of the year, with the back country ; for many of them are now opening lands for their children, in the Parish of St. Stanislas, on the Upper Batiscan, within the limits of the new Parish of St. Tite and along the line of road now being opened by Government as a means of communication between St. Tite and *Les Piles*, on the St. Maurice. I would also remind you that this bridge is on the future line of road to *Les Piles* ; and when once that road shall have been completed, this bridge will be a great public benefit, as a link in the best means of communication with the Upper St. Maurice.

“ In the interests of colonization, I will also state that it would be most advantageous to open a road between the parishes of St. Stanislas and St. Prosper. The length of this road would be somewhat less than three miles : for one half the distance, it would pass through the forest, and for the remainder through a cultivated country. This line would be about six miles shorter than the present means of communication between St. Stanislas and St. Prosper.”

According to the terms of the contract, this bridge was to have been completed by the first day of May next, but I judge from what Mr. Roy writes me, that it is already finished.

ST. TITE ROAD.

Conductor : JOSEPH TRUDEL.

Amount appropriated.....	\$500 00
Amount paid.....	500 00

Two miles of the principal road have been opened this year ; of this one mile and three quarters has been completed. Three and a half arpents of roadway opened last year have also been completed.

On the south branch of the road, a section measuring 12 arpents remained to be finished; these works have also been executed. In addition, certain portions of the road previously opened have been improved.

A bridge measuring 45 feet, on the south branch, had been destroyed by fire; it has been rebuilt for the sum of \$20.

On the main road four bridges, measuring in all 79 feet, have been constructed.

In short, the south branch has been completed, and the principal road is now open for a distance of six miles and two arpents, five miles and twenty-three arpents being completed.

Extract from Mr. Trudel's Report :—

"This year the cost per mile of roadway opened, has been one hundred and ninety-seven dollars, while last year it was \$240; and this includes the repairs I have had to make, this year. Nevertheless, the work done this year is much more uniform, the fine weather during which it was carried on, having enabled us to finish off the work better than we could last fall, when we had to overcome the obstacle presented by the frost and snow. I must also admit that inasmuch as labor is less arduous during the summer season, I have been enabled to obtain men at ten cents per day less than I paid last year. I beg to remark that the best time is the month of July, when wages are at the lowest, and the weather is most favorable for carrying on the work properly, and for that reason the conductors should receive their instructions towards the end of June. * * * *

"On the section of road opened this year, I found iron ore, in certain localities bordering a swamp which lies in the vicinity of the road; the same was the case last year. I am inclined to think that iron ore will be found in sufficient abundance to render mining operations profitable. Towards the 23rd quarter mile, at a distance of about six arpents from the road, the Mackinack river affords a pretty good water-power.

ST. MAURICE ROAD.

Conductor: ALPHONSE DUBORD.

Amount appropriated.....	\$3,600 00
Amount paid.....	3,600 00

This road, which commences at that of the Piles, in the Parish of St. Flore, is to be continued as far as Rat River, from whence it is intended to open a branch to *La Tuque*, on the St. Maurice, and another to the River Vermillon, following the south side of Rat River.

One mile and a half, given out on contract last year, was completed this year, after which the work was resumed $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Perch Lake, and continued five miles, thus forming a length of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles of road opened in the present year, of which six are quite completed. The cost has amounted to about \$600 per mile including bridges.

Three bridges have been built within the year: one of 140 feet in length, one of 125 feet, and the third of 90 feet, in all 355 feet. Nothing remains to be done, but placing the rails or side-guards. Two hundred and fifty-five feet of causeway has been made.

"I am desirous," Mr. Dubord observes, "of drawing your attention to the importance of causing the lands intersected by the St. Maurice Road to be surveyed as soon as possible, as also the tract around it, that is to say, the lands situated north of Caxton and even of Hunterstown."

LES PILES ROAD.

Conductor: LOUIS ARCAND.

Amount appropriated.....	\$500 00
Amount paid.....	500 00

This road commences at the Vermont Ironworks, and is to terminate at Grandes Piles, on the St. Maurice. It is completed over three quarters of a burnt savanne, about 6½ miles from Fermont.

The length of road completed in the present year is fourteen arpents nine perches.

This road passes, in its entire length, over an excellent soil, with the exception of the burnt savanne, which is about 4½ miles long, as the road runs. The soil of the latter is black muck to a depth of three or four feet.

Mr. Arcand states that the remainder of the road will cost \$600 per mile.

COUNTY OF ST. MAURICE.

ROAD FROM HUNTERSTOWN TO ST. ETIENNE.

Conductor: CHARLES GÉLINAS.

Amount appropriated.....	\$800 00
Amount paid	800 00

This road commences at the Village of Hunterstown, crosses Caxton, and is to terminate at St. Etienne. It has been opened to the extent of 5½ miles, of which one mile has been completed: that is to say, 24 arpents in St. Etienne and four arpents in Caxton.

The whole length of the road is passable by summer carriages.

The cost per mile of the part completed has been \$120. A bridge 110 feet in length has been built, at a cost of \$180, and 14 arpents have been causewayed and laid with brush at a cost of \$200.

The soil over which the road passes is sandy and fertile. Building timber is abundant, and there are extensive sugaries.

This road offers great advantages to settlers, and leads to extensive tracts of fertile land, in which colonization is advancing very rapidly.

There are four good water-powers in the neighborhood of the road, lime-stone within a moderate distance, and some indications of copper ore.

The settlement of the neighboring townships is fast advancing; the population having trebled itself within the last five years.

About 15 lots have been taken on the road this year, and 300 arpents of land cleared.

Mr. Gélinais considers that \$2,400 will be required to complete the road.

One third only of the road is verbalized.

MAGNAN ROAD,

Conductor: CYRILLE MAGNAN.

Amount appropriated	\$869 36
Amount paid	869 36

This road, which commences at No. 26, between the fourth and fifth ranges of Shawinigan and terminates at the St. Maurice Road, is now open throughout its entire length, a distance of eight miles six arpents. Of this, six miles two arpents are opened as a summer road, and two miles four arpents as a winter road only.

Within the present year three miles ten arpents have been made, of which one mile six arpents is completed.

That part which is finished, has cost on an average \$340 per mile, exclusive of bridges.

Four bridges have been built, one over the River Shawinigan, 80 feet in length, which is not quite finished. This will, in the opinion of Mr. Magnan, cost \$300

Two bridges and three lengths of causeway, which had been destroyed by fire last spring, have been rebuilt; this cost \$100.

The land adjacent to the first four miles of the road is broken and rocky, nevertheless the lots are all sold. That which lies along the upper part of road is more level and of good quality. The prevailing kinds of timber are beech, maple, birch, spruce, ash and cedar.

There are very fine water-powers on the River Shawinegan, several of which have been turned to account.

Mr. Maguan is of opinion that \$1200 will be required to finish the road and the bridge.

The road is verbalized up to the point where it meets the by-road connecting with the St. Marie Road.

COUNTIES OF ST. MAURICE AND MASKINONGE.

ROAD FROM ST. LEON SPRINGS TO CAXTON.

Conductor: GEORGE CHAINÉ.

Amount appropriated.....	\$850 00
Amount paid	750 00
Balance remaining.....	\$100 00

The starting point of this road is on the north-east bank of the River du Loup, opposite to the magnificent St. Leon Springs, and it will end near the fine large Church of St. Barnabé, in the Township of Caxton.

The road has been opened from the concession of Bellechasse in St. Sévère, to that of St. Joseph in St. Barnabé, being a distance of 35 arpents, of which 23 arpents are completed. The entire road, however, as far as it has been opened, is passable for wheeled carriages.

Five bridges have been built costing \$80. The length of wooden causeway and brush-work is 2½ arpents, costing \$100.

According to Mr. Chainé, "the land over which this road passes is, although cut up by ravines, of good quality; the adjacent lands are also well suited for cultivation, and well wooded with cedar and hardwood.

"The advantages offered to settlers, by this road, are the shortening of the distance between the Parishes of St. Ursule, St. Leon, and St. Sévère, and the Townships of Caxton and Shawinegan, and the Fief St. Etienne.

"The commerce of the several localities mentioned will receive a new impulse, and will facilitate—1. The working of a rich lime-stone quarry, which exists in the Township of Caxton; 2. The carriage of building and other timber; 3. The sale of produce in the logging establishments, in the fine valley of St. Maurice, and at the *Poste des Grès* on the River St. Maurice.

"The road seems to promise well for the future of colonization. Mr. Lami was right in urgently pressing for the opening of it, and, consistently with his first view, and the commencement made, he has not ceased, to this the moment of complete success, to solicit its continuation, and the Government, convinced of the important changes likely to result from this local work of improvement, has liberally seconded his efforts."

It is estimated that the sum of \$1000 will be required to complete the road. It is verbalized.

COUNTY OF MASKINONGE.

ST. DIDACE ROAD.

Conductor: D. MAIGRET.

Amount appropriated.....	\$600 00
Amount paid.....	400 00
Balance remaining.....	\$200 00

The work on this road was commenced this year, in the Hope fief, on the north-east side of Lake Déligny, and carried as far as the first range of the Township of Peterborough, entering on the dividing line between Lot 12 and Lot 13 of that Township.

A distance of 55 arpents has been completed, and 130 arpents opened only. A part of the latter is nevertheless passable for wheel carriages.

There is an extent of wooden causeway measuring 434 feet.

On the line of the road, the soil is generally good; in the Township of Peterborough it is of excellent quality and abounds with maple groves which have not been tapped on account of the want of communication. "Here and there" says Mr. Maigret "we fall in with lumbering establishments peopled by settlers who are overjoyed at the sight of a road coming up to their very door."

There are several magnificent water powers on rapid streams issuing from the numerous lakes; also much pine and other kinds of timber growing on their banks.

It is important that this road should be opened within the next year, as far as the 4th range of the township in order to give access to the fine land in that part.

Mr. Maigret considers that the sum of \$300 is required to finish the road as far as Peterborough, and \$700 to carry it up to the 4th range of the township.

The population has considerably increased within a few years, and the scheme of building a church is about to be carried into effect. The lots on the road are nearly all taken. The road is verbalized as far as the township line.

BRIDGE AT MASTIGOUCHE.

Conductor : REMI BARRETTE.

Amount appropriated.....	\$200 00
Amount paid.....	200 00

This bridge is upon the River Mastigouche, on the Mandeville Road. It is 139 feet long and is 18 feet above the water. In view of the frequent floods in this river which come down from the mountain with a rapid descent and the large quantity of timber floated down in the spring, it was found necessary to build this bridge in the most substantial manner, requiring a large quantity of wood and stone. The cost was \$300, and Mr. Barrette affirms that \$40 more will be required to complete it.

ROAD N. E. OF THE RIVER DU LOUP.

Conductor : LEANDRE LAFOND.

Amount appropriated.....	\$40 00
Amount paid.....	40 00

This road is open to a distance of three miles sixteen arpents, of which two miles two arpents are completed. The latter part cost about \$140 per mile. Some small bridges have been built and several others commenced in 1861 have been finished. The soil about the road is of very good quality. There are several water powers and traces of iron ore. About fifty lots have been taken on the road within the year, and there are 40 families resident on these lands. Mr. Lafond declares that properties which a few years since were worth no more than \$50, are now worth \$600.

It is considered that \$1200 would be required to finish the road. It is verbalized.

RIVIÈRE AUX ECORCES ROAD.

Conductor : F. X. A. RIVARD.

Amount appropriated.....	\$550 00
Amount paid.....	400 00

Balance remaining.....	\$150 00
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This road is situated south-west of the River du Loup in Hunterstown. In addition to the \$400 expended of the appropriation of 1862 Mr. Rivard had on hand the sum of \$150 remitted to him the year before. The following works have been executed this year, with this sum of \$550.

60 arpents of road have been opened and completed 20 feet wide, of which 50 arpents were covered with standing timber and 10 arpents were through a slash. 60 arpents already opened, but half the above width, have been completed, including seven arpents of wooden causeway.

30 arpents have been opened only to the breadth of ten feet, though standing timber. Two bridges, measuring together 45 feet in length, have been built and a third repaired. Extract from Mr. Rivard's Report.

"The laborers being all interested in the opening and construction of the said road, have worked with much zeal and great ardor, of which the results give proof. All the lots are taken along the road, except the first part of it, which serves as an outlet, but which is not without importance, as it establishes a channel of communication with the neighboring parishes, as St. Léon and St. Ursule; and furnishes a road at least a league shorter to the *chef-lieu*, where the Circuit Court and Register Office are held. The lots are taken to a great distance ahead of the road, and the settlers are anxiously looking out for the opening of it throughout, in order that they may go and establish themselves. I may assert that this is the most important colonization road in the neighborhood."

COUNTY OF BERTHIER.

ALFRED ROAD AND ST. CATHERINE ROAD.

Conductor: JEREMIE LAPORTE.

Amount appropriated.....	\$881 00
Amount paid.....	881 00

The Alfred Road has been improved and completed to the distance of five miles; in which extent is comprised 23 arpents of new road, which Mr. Laporte was compelled to make, in order to avoid two bare rocks in the line of the old road. The work cost \$564. It consisted of the leveling and picking out the stones of the road, in which some blasting was necessary. There was likewise swampy ground which had to be covered with brush and causewayed to the length of 650 feet. Half a mile only of the Alfred road remains to be improved. In Brandon, of the St. Catherine road, there are still four miles to be improved, but as it does not require so much to be done, Mr. Laporte is of opinion that \$300 will be sufficient to complete both, and he has the necessary means in hand to execute the work.

Extract from the Report of M. Laporte:—

"This being the only channel of communication with the river for all the settlers in the rear of the County of Berthier, and even for those in part of the Counties of Maskinongé and Joliette, I thought it right to improve it so as to render it nearly equal to the roads in the old municipalities. This was my aim in the management and execution of the works, and in order to attain it, I employed those persons who were bound to keep it in good order, and who would therefore be, more than anybody, concerned that the work should be properly done, and should be as great in quantity as the grant permitted to be done."

COUNTY OF JOLIETTE.

JOLIETTE AND MATAWIN ROAD.

Conductor: M. CREPEAU.

Amount appropriated.....	\$1,560.00
Amount paid.....	835.70
Balance remaining.....	\$724.30

The work performed by Mr. Crepeau in the course of this year, with the sum paid to him in the present season, and that of \$225.80 remaining on hand in 1861, consists:—

First, of the making of four miles of road; second, of fifteen small bridges, measuring in all 630 feet; third, of 333 feet of causeway, of which 183 feet was made this year, and 200 feet in the year 1860; fourth, of a bridge over the Black River, of 70 feet of roadway and 10 feet in height, having two wharves and two wings.

The cost of these works has been as follows:—The road \$182 per mile; the 15 small bridges \$240; the brush-work \$24.98; and the bridge over Black River \$62.25.

Mr. Crepeau remarks in his excellent Report:—

“The first mile is timbered with birch, cedar, and spruce. The soil is a rich yellow loam, but stony. The three other miles are wooded principally with alder, fir, and spruce. The soil here is very good and level; the last mile only is stony, the two other sides are quite free from stones.

“I am happy to inform you that forty lots have been taken this year on the Matawin Road, and that at least thirty arpents have been slashed on them this autumn, a convincing proof that the road presents great advantages to the settler.

“For the benefit of settlers, and particularly of travellers, I thought it well to sow the road with timothy. This will have the double effect of preventing the springing of young trees in the road-way, and of consolidating the earth material. When I passed in the autumn the seed had come up very well.

“In the townships of Joliette and Rawdon, colonization has advanced very rapidly within the last five years. In Joliette the population has had an addition of at least 400 persons. The increase in Brandon has been still greater, because there are greater facilities of communication.

“The value of real estate has increased about one third.”

There are several water powers along the road.

It is thought that the sum of \$3,000 is necessary for the completion of the work.

L'ASSOMPTION RIVER ROAD.

Conductor: REV. T. S. PROVOST.

Amount appropriated.....	\$600 00
Amount paid	600 00

The River L'Assomption Road commences at No. 32, in the sixth range of the Township of Cathcart, and is to terminate at the large Lake of L'Assomption.

A distance of six miles has been opened: three miles being finished, and the other three, though unfinished, yet passable by wheel carriages.

An effect of the advantages afforded by the character of the ground, and particularly of the economical management of Mr. Provost, is that the cost of the road when finished has not exceeded \$50 or \$100 per mile.

Five bridges have been built, one 190 feet long, over the River L'Assomption, costing \$200; another 50 feet long, over the River Côme, costing \$40, and three others of 15 to 24 feet each. It was, moreover, necessary to causeway and cover with brush about five arpents of the road.

I add some interesting details which Mr. Provost, a gentleman of known public-spirit and zeal in the cause of colonization, has addressed to me on its progress in the township of Cathcart.

“The land over which this road passes is excellent in soil, heavily timbered with hard wood on the high ground, and with mixed hard and soft wood on the flats. The top layer of soil is mostly a vegetable mould several inches thick. Below we find a rich deep yellow loam, light to work and fertilized by ages of rest. The same may be said of the adjacent lands which extend on both sides of the road into smooth and beautiful vales, comprising in part the new Parish of St. Côme, which advances as if by enchantment.

“Besides giving easy access to the magnificent lands of this new parish, this road will, if it is continued, be productive of immense advantage to colonization; it will give access to the choice lands bordering on the great Lake L'Assomption, not only to settlers on the line of road itself, but to those pioneers of colonization who will take the lead in fixing their abode at its terminus on the shores of the lake.

" There are two pretty water-powers, exactly at the point where the road meets the River L'Assomption.

" As before said about three miles of the road are not entirely completed, although wheeled carriages can pass over them. The amount required for the completion of the three miles is very trifling; but as it must of necessity be continued without any delay, it is calculated that at least \$1,200 or \$1,500 are necessary to carry it on to Lake L'Assomption.

" I shall take the liberty of suggesting to you certain subjects of consideration which I have already brought before the public in a lecture at Industry:—What was the Parish of St. Alphonse a few years since? I repeat, what was the spot on which I am now writing these few lines—what was it, a few years ago, but a dense forest, in which anything might have been expected to spring up in the year 1862 rather than a pretty village? The few scattered inhabitants of that day were far from expecting to see a bright slender spire crowning their church,—the fruit of their own self-denial,—piercing the sky at a height of 130 feet. The aspect of this church—well finished in fair proportions, situated at the foot of a green hill, on the border of a charming lake, in which it is proudly reflected,—announces the growing prosperity of the population of our mountains, and bravely defies all who think lightly of our lands. But very few years ago, a dark and gloomy forest overshadowed the site which is now the Township of Cathcart. The spirited traveller or hunter, whom Providence might lead to the place, would hear but the whispering of the wind in the pines or the never-varying murmur of the brook tumbling down the face of the hill, and occasionally the shrill cry of the blue jay fluttering from tree to tree, and always retreating at the approach of human footsteps. Not a single husbandman had then thought of fixing his abode in this desert, and the axeman of the lumbering shanty felt himself alone in the deep silence of the woods. Yet a few years, as I said, have elapsed, and this vast tract, always held to be uninhabitable, underwent an astonishing revolution. The tall heads of abundant crops of grain—the prize of persevering labor—have taken the place of the dense forest, and undulate in the breeze like the waters of the lake which they surround. The din of a thousand tongues resounds in the once silent fields, and rings in the deep solitude of the mountains, while ever and anon the contented settler, as he gathers in his harvest, hums in the joyousness of his heart some well known tune of his country. On these much-despised lands of our mountain district, surprising crops are raised; those lands which are too precipitous to be ploughed are admirably suited to become pasture, and are excellent for the purpose; timothy and clover, luzerne and sainfoin, grow in great plenty and with remarkable vigor, so that the timothy and clover seed grown here are known to be greatly sought after. Experiments made expressly for the purpose have shown that such seed possesses in a threefold degree the strength and richness of the southern seed. Neither is there on these lands anything which prevents the ripening of other grain. The crops of oats, barley, rye, peas, buckwheat, potatoes, and other seeds and vegetables are abundant; and wheat, when not destroyed as in other places by the ravages of the Hessian fly, has always succeeded; the present year, in particular, may be cited as an instance.

" After a great number of similar considerations, and having examined the facts I have just commented on so critically, that I might have no ground of self-reproval hereafter for having put forth accounts of our locality tending to inveigle settlers, I venture to repeat my perfect conviction that the townships comprised in the county of Joliette offer to industrious settlers, like our Canadians generally, advantages of soil equal to any in the Province. This leads me to conclude that if there were among the population of our old parishes, who are too much addicted to the subdivision of their lands, a movement in the direction which I indicate to them, almost at their doors, such a movement would result in an unheard of measure of success for them and prosperity for our country.

" There are now no vacant lots remaining on the whole length of the road opened by me; and it affords me great satisfaction to inform you that since last year no less than 22 lots have been taken in the neighborhood, on each of which there are already clearings made. Of these, three in particular have clearings of 30, 24, and 22 arpents respectively. The settlers are nearly all native Canadians, except a few Irish, who have arrived lately from the United States.

" This last summer I selected a site for a church in the new parish in the rear of the township, which jointly with the opening of the road, has so powerfully contributed to the taking of all these lands.

"I am unable to state with sufficient exactness to insert in a Report the increase in the value of real estate, but it has been at least doubled by the opening of the road and the founding of the church."

KILDARE ROAD.

Conductor: HUGH DALY.

Amount appropriated.....	\$400 00
Amount paid.....	400 00

This road commences at lot No. 8, in the first range of the augmentation to Kildare and is finished from the front of the second range to the front of the eleventh, a distance of 2 miles 25 chains. Some work still remains to be done for its improvement as far as the fourth range.

The cost per mile when finished has been \$162.

Eighteen bridges have been built, having an aggregate length of 100 feet.

The land intersected by this road is generally stony and covered by a second growth of hardwood. Excellent land is found in the neighborhood. The road offers many advantages to the settler, being the only channel of communication with the new townships in the rear.

The sum of \$400 is still required to complete it as far as the fourth range. It is verbalized.

CHERTSEY ROAD.

Conductor: MAGLOIRE GRANGER.

Amount appropriated.....	\$300 00
Amount paid.....	300 00

This amount has been applied to the amelioration of that part of the road which lies between the middle of lot 4 of the 11th range of Rawdon and the 1st range of Chertsey, and from the latter point passes on between lots 7 and 8 of the 1st and 2nd ranges of that township—a total distance of 2½ miles.

Two bridges have been built, which together measure 185 feet in length. A portion of causeway over soft ground has also been made.

Colonization has made great progress in the northern townships within the last five years, and the population has increased 75 per cent.

This road is verbalized.

KILKENNY ROAD.

Conductor: LOUIS DUFRESNE.

Amount appropriated.....	\$700 00
Amount paid.....	600 00

Balance remaining.....	\$100 00
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This road commences at the line between Wexford and Kilkenny, crosses the latter township to the settlers' road between Nos. 6 and 7 in the eighth range, and so continues on that line till it joins the road between the Townships of Kilkenny and Rawdon, in the Parish of St. Julienne.

It is open to the distance of 19½ miles. Of this distance, 3½ miles have been completed: the remaining distance of 16 miles is open, but in a very imperfect state.

The soil, along the road is of good quality. The kinds of timber found are generally maple, bouleau, beech and soft wood.

Several good water-powers are found on the line of road. About twenty-five lots have been taken on the road in the present year. The population has increased one-half of late years. A new site for a church has been selected by the ecclesiastical authorities in the Township of Wexford.

Mr. Dufresne says that the sum of \$2400 is required to finish the road. It is verbalized.

ROAD FROM WEXFORD TO DONCASTER.

Conductor : REV. EUG. DESMARAIS.

Amount appropriated.....	\$400 00
Amount paid.....	400 00

This road begins at lot 11 (range not mentioned) in Wexford, and is to be continued across the township of Doncaster. A distance of 2½ miles has been completed in the present year. No bridge has been built, but a certain length of wooden causeway has been made. At the point of departure, the soil is tolerably good, but as we advance towards the rear, the land is excellent and well wooded with very fine timber. In Doncaster also, the land is of excellent quality in the line of the future road.

Magnificent water-powers exist in near proximity to the road.

Mr. Desmarais announces that colonization is going fast ahead in this district. Two years ago, there were no more than two settlers ; there are now upwards of a hundred.

The site of a church has been selected in this locality.

The amount required to finish the opening of the road is \$1500.

COUNTIES OF MONTCALM AND TERREBONNE.

ROAD FROM ABERCROMBIE TO WEXFORD.

Conductor : LOUIS MORIN.

Amount appropriated.....	\$300 00
Amount paid.....	200 00

Balance remaining.....	\$100 00
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This road commences at the fourth range in Abercrombie, and ends in the base line between the first and second ranges in Wexford : a distance of three and a half miles has been opened, of which two and a half miles are finished. The latter so completed, cost \$90 per mile. Causeway has been made to the length of 600 feet. The land along the road is very good, with fine hard wood, and much that is fit for building purposes.

The road will present great advantages for colonization, if it is continued as far as the townships of Doncaster and Wolfe.

There is a very fine water-power in the neighborhood. Ten lots have been taken along the road, and a certain quantity of land cleared.

A new site for a church has been selected this year, in the 9th range of Wexford ; and it is intended to select another on the road itself.

It is hoped that the road may be finished with the balance on hand.

COUNTY OF TERREBONNE.

MORIN ROAD.

Conductor : P. AUG. LABRIE.

Appropriation.....	\$1,100 00
Amount paid.....	1,100 00

This road begins at Lots Nos. 1 and 2, in the 2nd Range of Morin; it is continued through the 10th Range of the same township from Lot No. 1 to Lot No. 16, inclusive.

It has been completed to an extent of three and a quarter miles, and may be travelled in wheeled vehicles throughout its whole length.

The cost has been about \$280 a mile. Causeway and faggotwork have been laid over an extent of 25 arpents, at a cost of from \$16 to \$20 an arpent.

There are several water-powers along this road.

Within five years the population of Beresford has increased by two-thirds, and the value of real property by 200 per cent.

Extract from Mr. Labrie's Report:—

“The soil through which this road passes is good, but very mountainous and stony. The wood is mixed. This road affords the only means of egress from the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and part of the 11th ranges of Morin, from part of Wexford and Doncaster, from the whole of Beresford and Wolfe, and from other townships in the rear which are known to me.

“The road affords great advantages to colonization; the proof of this is that the whole of Beresford is taken, and that Wolfe, though not yet bounded, has been in part taken up by new settlers.

“Five years ago, according to the electoral lists, Ste. Adèle and Beresford contained only 200 electors, at present there are nearly 500, and about 100 settlers in the townships who are not entitled to vote.”

This road is verbalized.

ABERCROMBIE, MORIN AND WEXFORD ROAD.

Conductor: P. AUG. LABRIE.

Appropriation	\$1,000 00
Amount expended.....	1,000 00

This road begins at Lot No. 9, in the 11th Range of Abercrombie, is directed thence to Lot No. 20 and from the latter point to the North River in Morin; it is then continued over Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Morin, and then over Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the 7th Range of Wexford.

It is open and completed from Lot No. 4 to Lot No. 10 in the 7th Range of Wexford. It begins again at Lot No. 1 in the 11th Range of Morin, and is continued as far as Lot No. 19 in the 11th Range of Abercrombie; this part of the road is called the Burck Ascent, and is open and complete.

Mr. Labrie has this year completed three miles of this road.

Five bridges have been built, having an aggregate length of 735 feet; besides this, six arpents of faggotwork and crossway have been laid.

Extract from Mr. Labrie's Report:—

“The soil appeared to me to be good, and is covered with soft wood. The road affords the only means of egress to the settlers on the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th Ranges of Wexford, and part of Doncaster.

“The advantage afforded by this road to colonization is the fact of its being, for the present, the only and best means of egress possessed by the settlers in Wexford and Doncaster.

“In 1859, Wexford contained but one settler; now it has nearly 100 families. There are also some in Doncaster, but I do not know how many.”

It is estimated that a sum of \$600 will be necessary to complete this road.

It is verbalized.

ST. SAUVEUR BRIDGE.

Appropriation.....	\$269 22
Amount expended.....	269 22

This sum of \$269.22, the balance of that appropriated for the opening of the Trout Lake Road, was granted to the Municipality of the Parish of St. Sauveur to assist them in erecting a bridge over the North River.

The building of the bridge was given out by contract on the 11th April, 1862, to Mr. Delphice Nantelle for the sum of \$468; it is 154 feet long.

It was completed in October last, conformably to the plans and specifications attached to the *proces-verbal*, to the entire satisfaction of the parties interested.

COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS.

VALLEYFIELD ROAD.

Conductor: JOHN RYAN.

Appropriation	\$800 00
Amount expended	800 00

This road begins at the proposed bridge over North River at the end of the St. Remi Hill, and ends at Valleyfield in Gore. It is about five miles in length.

The whole of this extent has been opened and made fit to be travelled in wheeled vehicles.

The road, however, is not quite completed, and a further appropriation of \$400 will be necessary for that purpose.

Bridges, to the number of 35, have been constructed, and several swampy places have been laid with brush.

ST. COLUMBAN ROAD.

Conductor: JOHN KENNEDY.

Appropriation	\$300 00
Amount expended	300 00

The works on this road were recommenced at C6te St. Paul, and it has been opened as far as the St. Patrick Hill Road, in some places across swamps and in others over land covered with stones and boulders.

The length of the completed portion of this road is one mile twenty-one arpents and one perch.

There are still about two and a half miles of this road to be made before reaching the boundary stone separating St. Columban from the augmentation to Mille Isles.

This road was very difficult to make; it was found necessary to lay twenty-nine arpents and two perches of crossway over swampy land.

COUNTY OF ARGENTEUIL.

After careful enquiry, a system of regulating the manner of applying the sums appropriated for the numerous Colonization Roads in this county has been adopted, a system which will, I hope, be productive of the most happy results.

The difficulties met with in getting through the Laurentine Chain in order to reach the more fertile lands in the rear of the county, have rendered necessary a distribution of the small grant for that purpose among a great many localities. Thus it has arisen that for want of uniformity in the system, the good results produced have not been of such great importance as they should have been, whilst the magnitude of the efforts, which have been made, has been in certain respects depreciated. To remedy this disadvantage or defect persons selected in the different localities have carefully examined the lines upon which

main roads through the mountains might be traced; then the advantages likely to result from the nature of the country so crossed, the facility of opening verbalized roads and the probable advantage which might result to colonization by their conducting to lands adapted for cultivation, have been maturely weighed and considered. The result of this examination has been the selection of three main lines of road, beginning at the front of the county, which is crossed by a canal and a railway, and extending as far as the wild lands of the Crown in the rear of the county. These are distinguished as the Grenville and Arundel Road, the Chatham and Wentworth Road, and the Argenteuil and Howard Road.

These three roads give intending settlers access to the very centre of the County, and at a later period will afford them the means of communicating with a market for all descriptions of produce, on the banks of the Ottawa, amidst the oldest and richest settlements of the County.

In any case, the peculiar geographical position of the County, with reference to Montreal, which is the principal market open to its produce, renders the providing of yet easier means of communication for the inhabitants a matter of the greatest necessity.

The tract of mountainous land—of which mention has been made above—crosses the country diagonally, meeting the Ottawa a little above Grenville, and extends beyond the north-eastern extremity of the county. By a glance at the map it will be seen that the line so drawn forms the base of a triangle, of which Montreal is the apex, and of which one side is formed by the principal lines of communication between the front of the county and that city. If roads were open leading only to the front of the county, there would then be but a single road to the principal market, a road longer by at least one half than the distance in a direct line from the settlements in the rear of the county.

We cannot, therefore, but acknowledge the necessity of a road to enable the settlers to reach the Counties of Two Mountains and Terrebonne, which, from their position, afford easy and direct access to Montreal. For these reasons, the Côte St. Angélique line of road, in the Augmentation to Mille Isles, has been selected, because it affords direct communication with the new St. Columban Colonization Road, by which the North River may be reached, from which point excellent roads cross the country in all directions.

This road is denominated the East Outlet Road. It is intended to cross the country, running parallel to the Ottawa River, at a distance of about twenty miles from its banks and also crossing in its course the other main roads, of which mention has been made above.

There will thus be three lines of road, about six miles distant from each other, which will penetrate into the depths of the forest, and will cross the East Outlet Road at right angles. The latter road will afford short and direct communication with the most advantageous market. The appropriations awarded to the County of Argenteuil have been applied to the works on these roads.

I have made these few preliminary remarks in order to convey an idea of the general plan adopted in the county, and I shall proceed to give the details, in as brief a manner as possible.

1st. ROAD FROM GRENVILLE TO ARUNDEL.

Appropriation	\$300 00
Amount expended	300 00

This road begins at the village of Grenville, and is to be prolonged to the rear of the Township of Arundel, a distance of about six miles. It has been open for a long time as far as the third range of Harrington, but throughout nearly its whole extent has been rough and uneven, and in some places impassable in wheeled vehicles, except in the driest part of the summer season.

The object in view in this case is to establish a connection between the point where the old road at present terminates, and a road which crosses the Township of Harrington diagonally, and which is continued into the Township of Arundel, and to repair the portion of the latter road which is situated in the mountains. With this view the appropriation has been employed upon two sections of the road, viz:—

GRENVILLE SECTION.

Conductor : ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

Appropriation	\$150 00
Expended.....	150 00

This sum has been expended on the portion of the road which extends into the rear of Grenville ; it has been sufficient to repair it thoroughly and make it fit to be travelled in wheeled vehicles as far as the line. An equal sum would probably be necessary to put this section in a condition which would allow of its being maintained and repaired by the inhabitants.

HARRINGTON SECTION.

Conductor : HENRY MILWAY.

Appropriation	\$150 00
Expended.....	148 00

Balance on hand.....	\$ 2 00
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This sum has been expended on the road mentioned above, which connects the old Grenville and Harrington road with the new road leading to Arundel, which it joins at the south-east extremity of Big Lake. It begins at Lot No. 14, in the third range of Harrington, and ends at Lot No. 10, in the eighth range.

This portion of the road was opened last year, and with the sum appropriated three miles of this road have been made fit to be travelled in wheeled vehicles. Bridges have been built, having an aggregate length of 35 feet, and 330 feet of crossway have been laid.

With a further appropriation of \$350, Mr. Milway thinks that the road may be made fit to be travelled in wheeled vehicles throughout its whole extent.

He speaks favorably of the increase observed in the number of settlements, and of the quality of the land through which the road passes. (See Report of 1861, page 25, English Version).

2nd. ROAD FROM CHATHAM TO WENTWORTH.

Amount appropriated	\$430 00
Amount expended	430 00

This road is to extend, in nearly a direct line, from the McCormack Station, on the Carillon and Grenville Railway, to the Township of Wentworth, which it crosses. The first four miles have been made a long time, and are maintained by the inhabitants. We next come to an extent of four miles, of which part has been opened and the remainder repaired as far as the front of the 10th Concession of Chatham, by means of previous small appropriations, under the superintendence of Mr. James Clark. (See the Report of 1861, page 26.)

This part is known as the Chatham section.

There has long been a line of road, of a very rough description, beginning at the front of the eleventh range in Chatham, and running to the third range in Wentworth. This road has been very little attended to or improved, and about six years ago it was prolonged, in a very imperfect manner, to the eighth range in Wentworth, as far as "Eagle's-Nest" Lake. That portion of it which passes from the front of the tenth range in Chatham to the rear of the Township of Wentworth, is called the Wentworth Section. The sum appropriated has been divided between the two sections as follows:—

CHATHAM SECTION.

Conductor: JAMES CLARK.

Amount appropriated	\$150 00
Amount expended	80 00
Balance in hand.....	\$70 00

The outlay of this sum has not sufficed for the opening of the line between the fourth and the eighth ranges of Chatham, but it is hoped that the sum of \$200, added to the balance in hand, will be sufficient for the purpose of opening and making the road so as to be practicable for summer carriages. The inhabitants of the immediate neighborhood, although few in number and in poor circumstances, are disposed to do all they can to keep the road in repair and improve it. They have not only done a great deal of work upon it, but when they labored at it under the direction of the Superintendent, they did so for little more than half wages.

WENTWORTH SECTION.

Conductors: ANTOINE ST. JEAN, CARICE LAFONTAINE.

Amount appropriated	\$150 00
Amount expended	150 00

The amount appropriated for this road was laid out last year in improving the road from the front of the 11th range in Chatham to that of the third range in Wentworth. The Conductors have succeeded in making a good road of these four miles, and have put the bridges mentioned at page 26 of the Report for 1861, in complete repair. This result must, however, be ascribed less to the amount of money expended than to the disinterested efforts of the population, who not only worked for very reduced wages but even furnished their teams gratuitously.

Besides these sums so appropriated for this main road, it was considered expedient to grant the urgent prayer of the inhabitants of the ninth and tenth ranges of Chatham, for a slight appropriation to enable them to get rid of difficulties caused by two very large hills, situated on the front road between those two ranges, and which the inhabitants, left to their own resources, were unable to bring into reasonable order. To effect this, the sum of \$100 has been appropriated and entrusted to Mr. Joseph Huston and Mr. Henry Dickson, as superintendents. But owing to the advanced season it has not been possible to complete the arrangements respecting the application of this sum, which has therefore not been expended, so that this appropriation of \$100 is still on hand.

A further sum of \$30 has been applied in assisting the poor settlers residing on the western side of this road to cut down two hills which entirely prevented travel and communication in that direction.

3rd. ARGENTEUIL ROAD.

This road passes through a rich and well settled country, from St. Andrew's to a certain distance north of the falls, where it penetrates that part of the country crossed by the Laurentine Chain, of which mention has been already made.

From this point to the front line of the Township of Gore, it has been repaired with previous small appropriations, the small number of settlers and the great amount of work required upon the mountainous and stony land having caused these repairs to depend almost entirely upon external assistance.

This part of the road may be denominated the "Argenteuil Section;" the works upon it were conducted by Mr. Smith and Mr. V. Swail, in 1860, and by Mr. James Armstrong in 1861. See the Reports of those years.

The next seven miles cross the Township of Gore as far as the road which I have described as the "East Outlet Road," which runs in a westerly direction across the

augmentation to Mille Isles. Under the superintendence of Mr. Smith this part has been made quite passable for wheeled vehicles. This gentleman, whose Report for 1861 came to hand too late to allow of its being referred to (page 26), has shown great zeal and energy in the application of the money entrusted to him, and has been ably seconded in his endeavors by the inhabitants. The latter, by working for low wages and granting the gratuitous use of their teams, have succeeded in effecting double the amount of repairs which it would have been possible to make with the sums appropriated for that purpose, and it has not been considered necessary to allot to it any part of the appropriation for colonization roads for this year.

An appropriation of \$250 has, however, been required to continue a colonization road in the Township of Gore, which was commenced in 1856; and to complete this road a further small appropriation will be necessary.

It is to be hoped that this road will be finally continued from the "East Outlet Road," near Lake Anne, as far as the line of separation between the Townships of Morin and Wentworth, so as to penetrate the Township of Howard. But, for the present, we must necessarily follow the front line of the Township of Morin, which forms an acute angle with the boundary of Wentworth, and then reach the Township of Howard by the cross road situated between lots 38 and 39 in the Township of Morin, and upon which bridges were built last year, under the superintendence of Mr. George Hamilton. (See the Report, page 25.) This part is called the Morin Section.

The sum appropriated has been applied on three sections.

ARGENTEUIL SECTION.

Conductor: WILLIAM SMITH.

Amount appropriated.....	\$100.00
Amount expended.....	100.00

This sum has been applied to repairing this section of the road, at the point where it enters the mountains. Here the magnitude of the difficulties to be surmounted is only equalled by the great advantages resulting from the judicious application of the money.

GORE SECTION.

Conductor: GEORGE ROGERS.

Appropriation	\$250.00
Expended	250.00

With great discretion Mr. Rogers has applied \$200 of this appropriation to repairing the part of the road lying between the front of Gore and Lakefield, where, in 1856, a small amount had been already expended; the road was, however, left in an incomplete condition.

It will be absolutely necessary next year to make a small appropriation to connect the front of Gore with North River. The balance of \$50 has been applied to continuing the road which Mr. George Hamilton marked out for the Government in the Township of Gore, over a small portion of the St. Angelique hill, where it meets the East Outlet road.

MORIN SECTION.

Conductor: GEORGE HAMILTON

Appropriation.....	\$200 00
Expended	200 00

This section is about six miles long, and will be very advantageous to the settlers who have already taken up their residence upon it; it will, moreover, assist explorers in carrying their discoveries further into a wild country.

It has made palpable progress this year under Mr. Hamilton's active management; for some years past this gentleman has exhibited great activity and public spirit in his efforts in favor of colonization. Still, a considerable sum will be required to make the section fit to be travelled without difficulty in wheeled vehicles.

The work done with the appropriation of this year has been very difficult, and quite out of proportion to the limited resources of the poor settlers. Among other works, a causeway, 416 feet in length, has been constructed, which is no way inferior, in respect of value and durability, to an equal extent of corduroy work.

4TH. EAST OUTLET ROAD.

Amount appropriated.....	\$320 00
Amount expended.....	320 00

This road, as I have described it above, extends from the eastern boundary of the county, at the division line of the Parish of St. Columban, to the boundary line of Morin, near its junction with Wentworth.

This section is already open, and throughout the greater part of its extent it forms a double hill road (*double chemin de côte*) between the two ranges of Côte Ste. Angelique.

Some small grants were made two or three years ago to the eastern portion of the road, known as the St. Columban Section, and these were expended under the superintendence of Mr. Stuart. Hitherto no grant has been made to the other half, or Wentworth Section.

A small appropriation of \$20 was granted to render a very troublesome swamp, situated on a cross road, practicable; with this assistance, the inhabitants have been enabled to bridge it.

ST COLUMBAN SECTION.

Conductor: JAMES STUART.

Appropriation.....	\$100 00
Expended.....	50 00

Balance in hand	\$ 50 00
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This section crosses some of the steepest and most difficult hills in the country, and the small amount granted to it has been quite insufficient to make it passable. However, as there are settlements on both sides of the road, it would probably be imprudent to make any large appropriation for it. A further grant of \$100, with the amount at present on hand, will give the inhabitants the means of maintaining and repairing it for the future without further assistance from the Government.

WENTWORTH SECTION.

Conductor: ROBERT FORD.

Appropriation.....	\$200 00
Expended	150 00

Balance in hand.....	\$ 50 00
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The same remarks are applicable to this section, which is a continuation of that of St. Columban, so far as regards the settlers upon it, although it is possible that a rather larger sum will be necessary to make it passable.

In the course of last summer the local Municipal Council authorized some slight deviations from the line as originally traced, which when once opened, will greatly facilitate the passage of many difficult ascents and will place the road in a position to be more easily repaired. It is probable that with an appropriation equivalent to that of this year, this line of road might be made passable as far as the boundary line of Morin. Mr. Ford, being the Mayor of the Municipality, has been very active and has taken the necessary steps to repair the road, and has contributed greatly to the advancement of Colonization Roads in this place.

COUNTIES OF ARGENTEUIL AND OTTAWA.

ROAD FROM GRENVILLE TO AMHERST.

Conductor: JOHN MCCALLUM.

Amount appropriated.....	\$600 00
Amount paid.....	387 00
Balance in hand.....	\$213 00

A report on the two recently explored Townships of Amherst and Ponsonby, situated in the County of Ottawa, but adjoining the Townships of Harrington and Arundel, having disclosed the fact that those townships contained a great extent of good land, a grant of \$550 was made in 1859 to assist in the opening of a road which was intended to pass through the middle of these townships and across the Augmentation to Grenville. This grant was expended in 1861 under the superintendence of Mr. John McCallum.

With the view of affording still further assistance to this undertaking an appropriation of \$600 was made in 1862; of this sum \$100 was applied to repairing the approaches to the main road which crosses the Augmentation to Grenville, and the remainder to continuing the road through the valley of Maskinongé.

The cold and snow, making their appearance at an early period, prevented the expenditure of the whole of this amount, but the works will be resumed as early in the spring as possible. This road is considered a very important one, in view of the fact that settlements spring up in the tract to which it leads much less rapidly than on any other part of the north shore of the Ottawa River within an extent of 100 miles, although there is reason to believe that it contains considerable tracts of land adapted for cultivation.

The following report has been transmitted to me by A. J. Russell, Esquire, Superintendent of the works on the colonization roads in the Counties of Ottawa and Pontiac:—

BOUCHER DE LABRUERE, Esq.,
In charge of Colonization Roads,
Bureau of Agriculture & Statistics,
Quebec.

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
OTTAWA, Feby. 4, 1863. }

SIR,—I have the honor of submitting the following brief Report on the Colonization works of the Counties of Ottawa and Pontiac, and the expenditure of the moneys received by me on account of them during the past season.

Having so fully described the nature and object of these works, and the character of the country with which they are connected, or are intended to open for settlement, in my report of last year, to which I beg to refer, it may be sufficient for me now briefly to state what has since been done in continuation of such of them as were commenced last season, or towards the effecting of those provided for by the appropriations for the year 1862.

In the early part of the season the road work and the building of the bridges remaining to be done on the ten miles of the Gatineau and Coulonge Road contracted for, was completed together with an additional half mile found necessary.

The expenditure during the past season in final payment for the work was \$1,162.63, making, with that charged in my account for the year ending 31st December, 1861, in all \$4,938.71.

The extent of causewaying done on this road was found, on final measurement, to be 189½ perches including culverts; the bridges 72 perches; eight of these bridges are of heights varying from seven to thirteen feet, besides which there is substantial wharving in the bed of Stag Creek, from eight to ten feet in height, 348 feet in length, together with many deep and extensive side cuttings. This road is throughout more or less crowned with watertables, side ditches and offtake drains as the nature of the ground required, and the causeways, 16 feet and upwards in breadth, are hewn or covered with earth. The average cost per mile is £115.

The steep banks of a rich and rather moist clay soil in the east part of this road required that it should be very thoroughly made and occasioned much heavy work. As explained in my report for 1861, the termination of it is an important point from which settlement roads, leading northward, southward and westward could most advantageously be opened through what may be considered the most favorable tract for cultivation which the generally rugged and unarable Gatineau country affords.

Next, as being connected with the foregoing in position though not commenced till very late in the season, after I was informed that the unexpended balance of the appropriation of 1861, considered as lost, would still be available, is the work done on the North Road, from the Stag Creek Bridge, near the termination of the preceding towards the Pickanock.

The work on this road was done by Mr. C. Brooks of Low, with a party of men employed by the month. It consisted in the making of two and a half miles of road, passing over rough ground in the ascent from Stag Creek, including four bridges in all 298 feet in length, two of them eight feet in height, and 116 feet of causewaying.

The total payment for this work is \$1252.76, but as that included the cost of tools and blankets now in use in the building of a bridge over the River Kazubazue, and serviceable for further work on this road, which may be considered as merely commenced, the cost of the work done including a proportion of that of the tools, &c., may be taken to be \$1,084.98, or about £108 10s. a mil.

In the spring of 1862, the raising of the bridge over the River Pickanock, on the main Gatineau road to the Desert, was let and completed, as explained in my last annual report. The payment for it not being included in my account rendered for 1861, though alluded to in that report, forms part of the disbursements of 1862. It was \$320. Besides which there will appear in my account for the past year a payment of \$64, for building a breastwork to the south abutment of that bridge, which I found was being undermined—for securing the north abutment, and for improving the ascents at each end of the bridge, one of which, from its being very steep and rough, was one of the worst on this line of road. Also payments of \$147.25 and \$45, being the balances of the prices of four bridges on the Gatineau road mentioned in my last report, and for the lengthening of one of them, and for the rebuilding of part of another that was partly destroyed by fire.

These payments on account of bridges on the Gatineau amount to \$576.25, in my account to be rendered for 1862.

On receiving your letter of the 23rd of July last, informing me that an appropriation of \$7,800 had been made for colonization works in the Counties of Ottawa and Pontiac, I placed myself in communication as directed with the Members for these counties, and immediately after obtaining the sanction of the Bureau for the expenditure I had projected in concert with them, I instructed Mr. Hamilton, of Cantly, to proceed with the works on the Wakefield and Bowman road, and Mr. Levis, of St. André Avelin, to commence making, and also directed Mr. Moore, of Onslow, to continue the works on account of balances of appropriations of years previous to 1861, together with some other works provided for out of the appropriation for 1862.

The object of the Wakefield and Bowman road, and its utility in opening up a tract of land between the Rivers Gatineau and Aux Lievres, lying in the Townships of Wakefield, Portland, and Denholm, and giving access from the City of Ottawa to the new settlements forming on the River Aux Lievres, is so fully explained in my Report for 1861, that I need only refer to it here for particulars, and to Mr. Hamilton's Report to me of the 28th December last, of which a copy is annexed.

Mr. Hamilton had previously opened part of this road in 1861. The work done by him in 1862, with two parties under his charge, was the opening and completing of 1,056 rods, besides the partial culling out and grubbing of 81 rods, in all 3½ miles and 17 rods, including 39½ rods of bridging over a beaver meadow, substantially made and covered with earth, three feet in height; eighteen rods of ordinary bridging; 36 rods causewaying; and 56 rods of ditching. Part of this road work was in very rocky ground, and on side hills requiring deep cuttings.

The total expenditure on this work done by him in 1862, as will appear in my account, is \$1,592.36, including the cost of implements for road work, on hand for future use.

This road is opened 24 feet in width, and the road bed ten to twelve feet in width, thoroughly grubbed free of roots, &c., and solidly levelled.

For a description of the Suffolk road line, I must again refer to my last annual report. It runs northerly from the rear of the Seignory of Petite Nation, between the East branch of the River Petite Nation and the Maskelonge branch of the Riviere Rouge. It was projected as an inlet to where I have reason to believe will prove to be the largest tract of land generally suitable for settlement that is to be found on the north side of the Ottawa, and the nearest, and therefore the most likely to be occupied by the surplus population of the nearly adjoining seignories and parishes of Lower Canada, such as those of the circumscribed County of Vaudreuil.

Four miles of this road were made in 1862, by Mr. J. A. Levis. It is cleared of rubbish 24 feet in width, and solidly made to the width of 16 feet; ten feet in width as a road bed in the centre being thoroughly grubbed. There are on it ten bridges, in all 530 feet in length. For further description of the work, and the satisfactory manner in which Mr. Levis has executed it, I beg to refer to the accompanying letter of Mr. L. A. Russell, who visited the work for me on its conclusion.

The total expenditure in my account, for work done on this road in 1862, by Mr. Levis, is \$1,413 82; the average cost per mile, owing to the favorable nature of the soil and rates of labor, being only \$353 45.

The work done by Mr. B. Moore, of Onslow, with the party under his charge, consisted in the expenditure of part of the sum of \$772, remaining of appropriations of years prior to 1861, and certain sums from the appropriation of 1862, for a road from the rear of Onslow to the Otter Lake Road in Thorne, the Front Road in Clarendon, and the Centre Road in Bristol, on all which, taken together, he was directed to do work contemplated to amount to \$1275.

The road from Lot No. 2 of the 13th range of Onslow, to Lot No. 12 on the fourth range of Thorne, he opened about 16 feet wide. The first four miles he made passable for loaded wagons; the remainder the frost in the ground and the small sum available permitted only of making a good winter road; on it he made 300 feet of bridging, including one bridge 100 feet in length and ten feet high.

The work on the Centre Road in Bristol consisted in the opening half a mile of road that, besides having been a subject of dispute and difficulty, obstructed, from being unmade, the communication with Clarendon Centre from the steamboat landing in Bristol, which is necessary for access to the road on Thorne, partly opened and improved by colonization funds, in 1862, as a leading road to new settlements forming in Crown Lands there and further in the interior. In the half mile he opened, Mr. Moore made a causeway of 757 feet in length over a bad swamp.

On the Front Road in Clarendon and in Bristol his work, in improving many extremely bad parts, cutting bad ascents, opening some new pieces of road, and making bridges, was of the same satisfactory nature as that done by him in Onslow in 1861. Subsequently he proceeded to complete a bridge on the Eardley and Masham Road, mentioned as necessary in my report for 1861.

The amount paid hitherto, chargeable in my accounts for 1862, on account of these works, is \$1130 09, but this is not final, Mr. Moore's account not being yet settled, he having only just finished his work.

The work in the Township of Chichester, on which a small balance, forming part of the \$772 of old appropriations, already mentioned, was to have been expended together with \$250 of the appropriation of 1862, has again been interrupted by local difficulties, for the settlement of which the municipal authorities think my presence will be necessary. The amount transmitted by me to Mr. Proudfoot, the conductor of works there, on account of them, is \$300—of which only 195 92 has been expended, and will appear in my account for 1862—the work done being the completing of a bridge on Bona's Creek, 190 feet in length, and one on Mr. Bryson's Mill Creek, in Mansfield, 77 feet in length.

On the upper end of the Clarendon Centre Road, the last six miles was in several parts a mere track through the woods, exceedingly rough and dangerous in places. As this road here serves alike as a means of communication with the new settlements forming in the rear of Clarendon and the main road on the Ottawa, and for shortening the line of general travel up the Ottawa on the north side, an expenditure in improving it was made out of the appropriation of 1862 of \$497 59, under Mr. William Clarke as Conductor. There was much opening out, grubbing, levelling and grading to be done, which has been effected by Mr. Clarke in a satisfactory manner.

An appropriation of \$125 in aid of the building of a bridge over the River Blanche in the Township of Templeton, was included in the list of remains of appropriations to be applied or expended by me. Not having been prepared to say how I could best apply this sum, I did not request it to be sent me along with other sums of that class in 1861, or since. But that amount having been applied for to me by the municipal authorities of Templeton who had contracted for the building of the bridge over the Blanche relying on obtaining this sum, and finding on inspection an exceedingly substantial bridge, 193 feet in length and 23 feet in extreme height, I considered them justly entitled to receive the sum intended to be in aid of such a work and paid it to their Contractor to their credit accordingly. The contract price of the bridge was \$375, which I think, was nearly \$200 under its value.

The only other payments to meet the cost of works now in progress out of colonization funds received by me in 1862, or then in my hands, are the sum of \$300 paid to Mr. Raymond who is engaged with a party in the building of some necessary bridges on Allumette Island (for which that sum was provided in the distribution of the appropriation) to meet the expense of his party, and the sum of \$65 paid to Mr. Brooks of Low, who is engaged with a party in building a bridge over a channel of the River Kazubazuae, on the main Gatincau Road leading to the River Desert.

I mention these to explain the condition and progress of the work up to this date.

I have also to add that I have advertised the letting by public auction on the spot, of the contract for the building of the bridge over the River Coulonge in the Township of Mansfield, on the 12th instant, to attend to which, in conjunction with Crown Timber business, I have to leave in a few hours, which I trust, you will accept as an apology for the brief and hurried nature of this report. I have also advertised the receiving of tenders for the timber for the bridge over the River Gatincau. The tenders to be opened at this office at noon of the 16th instant, and the timber to be delivered before the 25th of next month.

In conclusion I beg again to explain that I have abstained in this report from entering into detailed descriptions of the position and object of the roads and other works reported on, or the description of the country they are calculated to develope. Having embodied all the information of importance that I have been able to collect in my many years official connection with the Ottawa country as Crown Timber Agent, assisted by my previous experience as a Road Engineer, in my report for 1861—to which, and the map of the Counties of Ottawa and Pontiac accompanying it, I beg to refer—repetition of it here seems unnecessary.

I would also respectfully beg to direct your attention to that part of it containing remarks on different classes of road work, and to the specification accompanying it.

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

A. J. RUSSELL.

OTTAWA, 14th October, 1862.

SIR,—In accordance with your letter of instructions to me dated the 10th instant having examined the work done on the Suffolk Road under the direction of Mr. J. A. Lévis, of St. André Avellin, and his accounts, I have to report that he has completed four miles of it in a very thorough and satisfactory manner. The nine feet road-bed is well grubbed throughout, and the 16 feet width solidly levelled, in fact nearly always partially grubbed also, as the getting out of the larger roots often spreads beyond the nine feet width. The trees and roots taken out of the road, and all other rubbish, have been thrown back well clear of the 24 feet roadway, as required by specification, so as to admit of the road being increased to that width hereafter.

The long swamp, mentioned on the back of his first payroll, is fascined, well ditched on each side, and has good adequate discharge drains; it was soft when I passed over it, owing to the newness of the work and the fall rains, but will, I think, next season be hard packed and dry. The small bridges are made in a substantial and workmanlike manner

especially the largest of them, which crosses the little river in the third mile; this stream floods its farther bank in spring; to remedy this Mr. Lévis has made a high approach of causeway and cribwork—the causeway all of cedar laid on three large cedar sleepers, and heavily laden and covered with earth and sand, and with drains or trenches on either side. The cribwork is also of sound cedar of a good size.

The openness of the soil and absence of stones on this road, together with the thorough manner in which it has been made, make it much better than some of the roads through the long settled country that lead to it. Several lots have been taken upon it within the last few weeks, and I met parties going in search of land, in advance, in the direction of the road, much farther than it has yet been made. I gave Mr. Lévis the necessary direction and assistance in closing his accounts, and delivered him the money, taking his temporary receipt.

As will be seen by the pay lists, the men were got at low rates, and the other charges are equally moderate.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

L. A. RUSSELL.

CANTLEY, 28th December, 1862.

A. J. RUSSELL, Esquire,
Crown Timber Office,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your consideration this report, which contains some information, in order that you may be enabled to form some idea of the numerous advantages resulting from the opening up of the townships through which the "Wakefield and Bowman Road" is to pass, as well as to give you a detailed statement of the position of the road now made.

This road commences on Lot No. 16 in the 1st Range of Wakefield, and continues across said lot and lots 17, 18, 19 and 20 in same range, until it intersects the south-east corner of Lot No. 20 in the 2nd Range; thence diagonally across Lots Nos. 20, 21, 22, and 23 in said 2nd Range, until it intersects the south-east corner of Lot No. 24 in the 3rd Range; thence across the south end of Lot No. 25 of said range, until it crosses the Town line, between the Townships of Wakefield and Templeton, on Lot No. 23 in the 13th range of Templeton; thence following a north-east corner on said Lot No. 23, until it crosses the rear line of Templeton, to the side line line between Lots Nos. 26 and 27 in the 3rd range of Wakefield; thence north between said lots until it enters on Lot No. 27 in the 4th range of Wakefield.

With the exception of the two gullies left in their natural state or only partially improved during 1861, and situated on Lot No. 18 in the 1st range, there is now completed a good road, for a description of carriage, along the whole of the foregoing described route, making by computation and measurement five and a half miles, and about a quarter of a mile cut out but not grubbed—in all five and three-quarter miles.

It will be absolutely necessary to improve one of these ravines or gullies next year, the soil being clay and the rise of hill nearly a perpendicular height of 40 feet.

For the continuation of this road, I beg leave to refer you to the accompanying map:—the dotted line (in black), commenced on Lot No. 27 in the 4th Range of Wakefield, will indicate a route I have partially explored, and where I would suggest in the interests of all the adjoining townships, and particularly Portland, it ought to be located.

This route will deviate from that verbalized by passing around, instead of crossing, a wide bay of the Wakefield Lake, thereby avoiding a troublesome ferry, as, in my opinion, a bridge is impracticable unless at a useless and profuse expenditure of money.

I would earnestly draw your attention to the map of the Township of Denholm. I have dotted down thus = = = = a line of road commencing at the Puagan Falls on the Gatineau River. The colonization of that magnificent tract of agricultural land, situated partly in Portland and Bowman, would be much accelerated by this road, as well as tend to open up the best land in the Township of Denholm; and it is apparent, from its location, that it would afford that unequalled and hitherto never-failing cash market for farm produce

consumed in the production of lumber on the Gatineau River, while, at the same time, it would be a continuation (eastward) of the Gatineau and Coulonge Road.

By glancing at the map you will at once perceive the extent of country through which this road will pass, and it will be seen that an immense tract of land will be opened up to colonization. In every respect the Puagan and Denholm Road, while being of the utmost importance to the settlers in the Townships of Wakefield, Portland, and Denholm, will be advantageous to the lumberers working on the Gatineau and Lelievre Rivers. On the map I have also delineated the locality where good land is to be found, and which will be easily accessible after the projected roads are opened out.

To give you some idea of how rapidly settlement has extended in these townships since the Wakefield and Bowman Road has been commenced, R. Farley, Esq., Crown Land Agent, has sold to actual settlers on the east side of the Township of Wakefield 19,600 acres of land, and in the Township of Denholm over 3000 acres. I cannot, at the same time, allow this opportunity to pass without bearing testimony to the untiring zeal of that Land Agent in forwarding actual settlement of his Agency, to which may be attributed, in an equal degree with that of the Colonization Road system, this pleasing success.

The number of settlers established in the Townships of Wakefield, Denholm, and the rear of Templeton, since 1860, was 113—59 of which are French Canadians from the lower seigniories, numbering 287 souls; and 56 from the Townships of Huntley, Nepcan, Gloucester and March, in Upper Canada, numbering 183 souls—in all, 470. These settlers are exclusive of the large and flourishing settlement in the Township of Portland, the number of which I am not sufficiently acquainted with to give any accurate statement, but cannot be much less than 400 to 600 souls.

The settlement of the Township of Portland has been much retarded by large quantities of the best land being held by absentees, who will neither improve nor sell to actual settlers, unless at exorbitant prices. To prevent this abuse, the Government ought to resume and sell these lands to the first applicant under existing regulations of settlement. It is impossible to estimate the mischief and injury to themselves and the country arising from the retention of large blocks of land in this part of the Ottawa country; everything is retarded hereby, settlement, roads, mills, schools, progress of all kinds.

The intelligence that, through the indefatigable energy and influence of our Member Wm. McD. Dawson, Esq., you are authorized and instructed to erect a bridge over the Gatineau River, has given a further impetus to settlement, and which, I feel satisfied, next spring will create a rush for land in every quarter on the east side of the Gatineau River.

As already reported to you, I do not approve of locating foreigners in such remote townships as Bowman. I am aware that under the influence of vague and speculative hopes, they make it their ambition to plunge into the heart of the bush, and seem to imagine that the further they place themselves beyond every vestige of civilization the greater advantage they secure. While their money lasts they can make their way, and clear a certain portion of land, which yields in plenty the rude necessities of life. But they have no means to recruit their exhausted purse, or secure any supply of the comforts they had been accustomed to. If, in anticipation of prosperity, they have incurred any extent of pecuniary obligation, their situation becomes extremely embarrassing and may issue in the entire loss of their property. It seems impossible to doubt that the settler, when he has brought his land under cultivation and is clear of debt, is in an enviable situation when compared with the laborer in cities, and even with the tradesman who has only a precarious employment. It must not be concealed, however, that he has a hard probation to pass through, and one which requires much patience and perseverance. He who performs labor for wages reaps its fruit at once, but he who undertakes to render the forest productive must sustain nearly two years of severe toil before he can derive the slightest benefit from his exertions, and during two or three more years the labor must continue equally hard, while the produce is only slowly increasing; he ought to ask himself the question before he becomes a settler in the bush, whether he possesses the requisite energy and perseverance; these requisites are not found among the generality of Norwegian or German settlers, and I therefore may be permitted to remark that I do not consider a foreign immigration towards that district as at all desirable.

It is not the lack of settlers that we feel, but the want of road communication, in order to give facilities to the sons of old settlers from the front townships, including more par-

ticularly the French Canadian, which latter make the best pioneers, owing to their possessing frugality and energy, two qualities without which success cannot be obtained in the rear or new townships. No doubt it would be advantageous to encourage foreigners in our midst, providing they were scattered here and there amongst older settlers, where they would find ready employment while not working on their own lots.

I cannot close this Report without mentioning that all those settlers now residing in Bowman and Portland, or that may hereafter settle there, do now and will hereafter travel to Ottawa City by the Wakefield and Bowman road; it would therefore be a great advantage were those two townships placed under the control of R. Farley, Esq., as it appears to be a great hardship to force those settlers to travel to Buckingham Village, a distance of over fifty miles, to pay an instalment of perhaps only £3 on their lands. As an instance I may mention that a poor Frenchman travelled on foot to Buckingham, in order to pay an instalment of \$7.68, expending all the remaining money he had, \$3.75, to sustain him while on the journey. See the contrast! They now could have gone to Mr. Farley's office at Chelsea and returned to his location within the same day.

I would therefore earnestly suggest (were the arrangement at all possible) this alteration. You will find on the map some remarks, which will tend to explain more fully the contents of this report.

I am yours truly,

WM. HAMILTON.

COUNTY OF GASPE.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS MAIL ROAD.

Conductor: A. E. CHEVRIER.

Balance remaining in Mr. Chevrier's hands in 1861..... \$31 10

With this balance Mr. Chevrier has continued the opening of ditches on an extent of about five arpents, so as to improve the drainage of the swampy lands lying along the road.

The following was written to me by Mr. Chevrier last autumn:

"This sum has proved of great use to us, but it is far from sufficient to enable us to complete our road for mail purposes between Amherst Island and Alright Island.

"Allow me, while deploring as you yourself so worthily do, the loss of the late Thomas Bouthillier, to hope that the death of this useful and intelligent man, who had begun to take an active part in the public interests of our Islands, will not prevent his successor from continuing what he had so well begun."

1. ANSE À LA LOUISE ROAD.

2. CAP ROSIER ROAD.

Conductor: JOHN HURLEY.

Appropriation for the 1st Road	\$390 00
Appropriation for the 2nd Road.....	200 00

\$590 00

Amount expended	432 39
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Balance remaining	\$157 61
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On these two roads one and a half mile has been opened and two and a half miles completed.

About 300 feet of brushwork has been laid, and it has been found necessary to blast the surface of a piece of rock, 165 feet in length, on the summit of Cap Rosier.

The cost of the completed road has been \$160 a mile

The soil in the vicinity of these roads is very well adapted for cultivation. The wood is white birch, fir and cedar. There are also four water-powers upon it.

Much work still remains to be done in order to repair the seven miles of mail road from the Cap Rosier Lighthouse to the settlement of Grande Grève. Mr. Hurley estimates the cost of this work at \$2,400.

PERCÉ ROAD.

Conductor: G. LE BOUTILLIER.

Appropriation	\$340 00
Amount expended.....	200 00

Balance remaining.....	\$140 00
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This road is now open as far as the Anse à Beaufls, a distance of four miles. Two miles may be travelled in wheeled vehicles.

The length of road opened and completed this year is one mile and thirty-six chains. It has cost at the rate of \$410 a mile.

The land on this road and in its vicinity is of superior quality. The soil is rich and very productive.

The wood generally found upon it is fir, spruce, white and black birch, cedar, ash and poplar.

Mr. LeBoutillier in his report makes the following remarks:—

“This road will serve as a great inducement to a large number of young persons residing at the water side, and who are not proprietors, to settle on lands which in a few years will yield them profits and emoluments which they can never expect to obtain from the servile and precarious occupation of cod-fishing for the benefit of shippers, who in many cases are foreigners. When their lands have been brought by their industry under proper cultivation, they will find among these same shippers, who devote themselves more exclusively to the fishing trade, an excellent market for their cattle and generally for all their farm produce.

“A water-power has been observed on Lot No. 12, pretty close to the road. We may expect to find several more in a tract of country which is hilly and intersected by numerous streams, as is the case in this Township.

“Colonization makes slow progress here as well as in the neighboring Townships, and such will always be the case in a country, the inhabitants of which devote much attention to fishing, and the population of which is not recruited by immigration either from the interior or from foreign lands. It is however a fact worthy of remark that the extent of land cleared has been greater during the last five years than in the twenty years previous. The cultivation of wheat is also beginning to attract attention, and a good grist mill which has just been erected in the neighborhood of the Percé Road will contribute towards giving an impulse to the cultivation of this cereal as well as to the settlement of new lands. The increase in the native population of the county has been about 30 per cent

“The value of landed property has nearly doubled in many parts of this Township within the last five years; it must have increased considerably also in the other townships.

“All the lots on this road have been taken up for two years past.

“Two churches have been built this year in the Township of Percé.”

Mr. LeBoutillier is of opinion that a sum of \$600 will be required to complete the road already opened, including the construction of the bridges.

BOIS-BRULÉ ROAD.

Conductor: JOHN FAUVEL.

Appropriation.....	\$300.00
Amount expended.....	800.00

This road begins at the “Chien Blanc” road, and is to end at “Bois Brulé,” in the Township of Douglass, a distance of four miles.

The lands traversed by this road are of fine quality and well timbered.

Several lots have been taken up, and a certain number of settlers have applied for location tickets.

Mr. Fauvel has been compelled to deviate from the line marked out, in order to avoid some streams which would necessitate the making of large bridges.

Three sections, forming about one mile and a quarter, were given out by contract, but the winter having set in early in this vicinity, the work could not be completed.

Section No. 1, half a mile, was undertaken (without the bridges) for \$160. Section number two, also half a mile, grubbing and clearing the ground, \$81. And section No. 3, quarter of a mile, same work as No. 2, \$46. For the reasons above stated, only about two thirds of the work has been done; it will be resumed next spring.

YORK ROAD.

Conductor : ANTOINE PAINCHAUD.

Amount appropriated	\$200 00
Amount paid.....	200 00

This is a road four and a third miles in length, leading from Gaspé Basin to the 2nd range of the Township of York, on the River St. John.

This road has been undertaken in order to promote the settlement of the lands situated in the beautiful valley of that river, and to shorten the distance between Gaspé Basin and Douglastown.

It has been opened this year, through the bush, to a distance of a mile and three quarters, and 110 feet.

Since it was decided to open this road, 14 lots of land have been taken up, on the north side of the St. John, and it is anticipated that a great many more will be taken in the course of the year.

There are still two and a half miles of roadway to be opened in order to reach the river St. John. A sum of \$350 will suffice to open up the road throughout its whole extent, and it is estimated that it will cost, when completed, \$250 per mile.

I insert a portion of Mr. Painchaud's report on the progress of colonization in Gaspesia.

"The land traversed by this road is generally level, with a gentle slope towards the north-west. On the height of land, the soil is slightly stony, but the banks of the river St. John form a beautiful plain, extending back about half a mile on either side, and presenting many inducements for new settlers. The timber consists chiefly of spruce, fir, white birch, cedar, sumach, and black poplar on the banks of the river.

"At one time there was a great deal of pine; but it is only to be found now beyond the limits of this Township, and a great distance up the river.

"There are in the County of Gaspé, fourteen other roads, either constructed by the late Inspector of Agencies, or now being made, under the instructions of the Department. They are distributed as follows:

"One in the Township of Fox; four in the Township of York; three in the township of Malbaie; two in the Township of Percé; one in the Township of Newport; two in the Magdalen Islands."

TOWNSHIP OF FOX.

Rivière au Renard Road, about three miles in length, commencing at the Eastern limit of the Township, and terminating at "the village." This road now forms part of the great mail route, and has been completed by the Department of Public Works.

TOWNSHIP OF CAP-ROSIER.

Rivière au Renard Road.—The same as the last, except that it includes three miles within the limits of this Township, and extends from *l'Anse au Gris-Fond*, to the division line between Fox and Cap Rosier. It also now forms part of the great mail road, and has been completed by the Department of Public Works.

ANSE A LOUISE ROAD.

It extends from *l'Anse au Grisfond* to *l'Anse à Louise*. The Conductor, John Hurley, has worked at this road for three or four years, and has made an excellent winter road of it. Summer vehicles also pass over it but not without some difficulty.

CAP ROSIER ROAD.

This road is about seven miles length, and crosses *l'Anse du Cap Rosier* from the lighthouse as far as Grande Grève settlement, passing over the mountain. It is the first year that work has been done upon this road; it will be many years before it can be made a passably good road, as the mountain hill, which is now only five or six feet in width, cannot be improved without blasting the rock, a tedious and expensive operation, particularly in that part of the country. However, the road is of the highest importance to the people of *l'Anse du Cap Rosier*, who have no other means of communication with Grande Grève.

GRAND GREVE ROAD.

This Road extends from the peninsula to Grande Grève. It has been made a mail route, and finished by the Department of Public Works.

ANSE AU GRISFOND ROAD.

This is the line of communication between Gaspé Bay and the St. Lawrence, crossing the tongue of land, by the valley of *l'Anse au Grisfond*, a distance of eight and a quarter miles. It has also been finished by the Department of Public Works.

TOWNSHIP OF YORK.

This is the road which I had under my superintendence; it forms a communication between Gaspé Basin and the River St. John. I have already referred to it at greater length in the beginning of this report.

TOWNSHIP OF MALBAIE.

The first road, north of the river, is made on lot 37, and leads to the second range.

The second road, also on the north side of the river, is made on lot No. 40, and leads to the second range. I have no idea of the reasons which could have induced the conductor of these roads, both leading into the second range, to open them so near one another.

The third road, nearly opposite the first two, on the south side of the river, is made on lot No. 18, to lead to the second and third ranges. These roads were opened for the purpose of facilitating the establishment of a Norwegian colony, which unfortunately has been unsuccessful and to which I propose referring at greater length in another part of this report.

These roads are very narrow, but they probably suffice for the purpose for which they were intended, namely, as paths into the interior of the forest for emigrants having no other means of transport but their backs to carry all their effects.

TOWNSHIP OF PERCE.

IRISH TOWN ROAD.

It has been made along the front of the second concession, and is to extend as far as the seignior7 of Grande Rivière. This road is in a tolerably forward state, and has already produced good results; a great many lots having already been taken in this concession.

ANSE DU CAP ROAD.

This is a road intended to lead to the second concession road, to which I have just referred. It is urgently required, as it will afford the only outlet for the settlers on the second range, in this part of the township, and as it passes near the only grist mill which is in operation.

Certain difficulties connected with the tracing out of the line have retarded the opening of this road. There is not, perhaps, in the whole of Gaspé, a township in which the opening of new roads into the interior is more urgently called for. The population of this township is rapidly increasing, and the fisheries can no longer furnish occupation for its numerous youth who would be remunerated for their labor if they opened up the fine lands in rear of the first concession.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

Having myself spent several years in these Islands, I can bear testimony to the necessity of opening a road, in order to establish means of communication throughout these islands. The Government grants, though small, have greatly contributed to improve the wretched means of communication, heretofore existing between the establishments on the south-west point, and the harbor of Amherst. A road has also been opened leading to the *Etang du Cap*, or the *Etang du Nord*. The inhabitants of these islands now give much of their attention to agriculture, and the land is highly fertile; but the people have suffered severely, until within the last year, for want of roads, and they are only too glad to participate at last in the advantages enjoyed by other parts of the Province.

TOWNSHIP OF NEW PORT.

MACKEREL POINT ROAD.

This road forms part of the great mail route, and was in the utmost need of repairs, for besides being an uninhabited *portage*, it had become dangerous for travellers and for the transport of the mails.

Having thus given a rapid glance at the colonization roads in the County of Gaspé, I will now make a few general remarks on the peninsula of that name, its present condition as regards colonization, the attempts made to locate new settlers, and the measures to be adopted in order to insure greater success in the settlement of so vast a tract of land.

The Peninsula of Gaspé, the interior of which is still but little known, offers a vast field for settlement. The whole of the tract along the coast between Ristigouche and Cap Chat is divided into townships and seigniories, except some 28 or 30 miles of the northern coast of Gaspé from the Seignior7 of Grand Etang to that of Mont Louis. The townships and seigniories in the County of Gaspé offer for settlement between two and three hundred thousand acres of land, and the County of Bonaventure a slightly greater number; the whole divided into lots of 100 and 200 acres each. In the latter county, the land being better adapted for culture, and the population more extensively devoted to agriculture than in the County of Gaspé, not only the first range, but the second and third ranges of each township are inhabited. In the County of Gaspé, between Pabos and Gaspé Basin, the first and second ranges are inhabited, but the third seldom. In the other townships west of Gaspé Basin, but very few settlers are to be met with on the second ranges.

and, in fact, between the Townships of Fox and Tourelle, there are still several lots unoccupied on the first range. However, the seigniorly of Ste. Anne des Monts and the Township of Cap Chat, which form the western limit of the County of Gaspé, are now a flourishing parish, the population having increased steadily and rapidly for the last few years, and marked progress having been made in agriculture. The opening of a communication between this parish and Matane is in great part the cause of the rapid settlement of both banks of the rivers Ste. Anne and Cap Chat, which present two magnificent valleys teeming with fertile lands.

Of the 600,000 acres of land in the seigniories and townships surveyed, between Cap Chat and Ristigouche or Matapédiac, there are about 40,000 under cultivation in the County of Bonaventure, and 25,000 in the County of Gaspé. The difference in favor of the County of Bonaventure, is due in the first place, as I have already stated, to the superior advantages its soil affords for the development of agriculture, and in the second place to the circumstances of the inhabitants who are, generally speaking, engaged exclusively in agricultural pursuits, and do not engage in fishing; while in the County of Gaspé the contrary is the case, the population being almost exclusively devoted to fishing.

But it is right to state that the County of Bonaventure enjoyed the benefit of public highways before its neighbor, the County of Gaspé—the western side of Gaspé Basin, within the latter, having been unprovided with a single public road up to 1858; and even at the present moment the only way in which it can communicate with the rest of the Province is through the County of Bonaventure, there being no road open along the St. Lawrence beyond the Rivière au Renard.

The absence of means of communication has therefore been one of the causes which have retarded the settlement of the County of Gaspé, and, up to the last few years, kept back this part of the country, in an agricultural point of view. But another cause which has powerfully contributed to prevent the inhabitants of Gaspé from engaging in agricultural pursuits, is their unfortunate habit of rejecting everything which has the smallest appearance of innovation, and of clinging tenaciously to the calling of their forefathers; they do not reflect that, while the fisheries may have furnished ample subsistence for the inhabitants of the Gaspé Coast, when the population was less numerous, and the fish more abundant in proportion to the number of fishermen and therefore more profitable to each individual, all these advantages disappear as the population increases, and the products of the fisheries are divided amongst a greater number of persons, whose competition cannot fail to depreciate the value of fish. Hard necessity, therefore, and not their own wish, has induced the fishermen to abandon their favorite pursuit and turn their attention towards another field of labor, not perhaps so enticing as that of the sea with its perils and sufferings, but affording them a far surer return than they could calculate on deriving from the ocean. Nevertheless, the pleasing fact must be admitted, that the fisherman of the present day no longer relies solely upon the produce of his fishing, but is at last aware of the advantage of having a piece of land which he can plough and sow in the spring, in order to reap the golden harvest in the autumn, after spending a couple of months during the summer earning, on the fishing grounds, the means of paying for his flour, and perhaps also for some little luxuries for his family. It is to be hoped that this desirable change will be further developed, from year to year, and that the fishermen will, little by little, abandon the idea of making fishing their sole reliance, and devote themselves more and more to the cultivation of their lands. And in this way, very far from injuring or helping to ruin a branch of industry which Canada should encourage by every possible means, inasmuch as it is the cradle of her future navy, as the population increases all the settlers will be fishermen as well as farmers, at the same time that fishing will no longer be the special calling of a class consisting of a small number of individuals.

Two attempts at colonization have already been made in the Gaspé District,—one in the County of Bonaventure, and the other in the County of Gaspé.

The first is the result of the indefatigable zeal of a worthy member of the Acadian clergy, now parish priest of Rustico, in Prince Edward's Island. Taking a deep interest in the future welfare of the children of unfortunate Acadia, and foreseeing that they must soon become too numerous for the limited and subdivided lands of the island, which is now their adopted country, and be forced once more to expatriate themselves, Mr. Belcourt wished to find a new country for them, and has selected for that purpose the Valley of the

River Metapediac, one of the tributaries of the Ristigouche, in this part of the Province, the nearest to their native island, and at the same time a district in which the Acadians were to meet in the Canadians, brothers in religion, in language, and in morals.

This little colony of Acadians, which has had no assistance but the charity of its Canadian brethren and some slight aid from the Canadian Government, has only been two years in existence, and yet it already numbers 400 persons. They have made good progress with their clearings; and though I am by no means in a position to state that they are in a state of prosperity, yet there is every reason to believe that by their courage, perseverance, industry, and energy, they will make their new Acadia a flourishing little colony.

The second attempt at colonization was made in the County of Gaspé, and though inaugurated with more display, on a larger scale, and, in fact, under the patronage of the Government, and stimulated by the efforts of emigration agents, land speculators, &c., it has nevertheless had a much smaller measure of success.

The colonization element selected in this instance was the inhabitant of Norway, who, being in a climate at the least equally severe with that of Canada, seemed well calculated to inhabit the rough coast of Gaspé.

I do not propose to indicate here the means which must have been resorted to induce a class of poor emigrants, encumbered with children, destitute of the very necessaries of life, to come and locate themselves in a place utterly unknown to them, where they could not find a single fellow-countryman, speaking their language, and where the land selected for their new home was as yet covered with the thick primitive forest. A colony established under such unhappy auspices could hardly be crowned with any great success. And, in fact, all these Norwegian families, not one of which was in a position to assist its fellows, had much to suffer during the first winter, and they availed themselves, during the following summer, of the first opportunity and of the means at their disposal to join their fellow-countrymen in Upper Canada or in the Western States. All that remain now are some ten families, established on the second range of the Township of Malbaie, where they earn a wretched subsistence by working as day-laborers for the farmers on the water side. These Norwegian families have, in all probability, communicated to their fellow-countrymen beyond the sea the story of their privations and sufferings in this new country which they had selected as their future home, and given such an unsatisfactory description of the District of Gaspé as will render it impossible, henceforward, to induce Norwegian emigrants to turn their steps towards this portion of the Province.

I cannot conclude this report without expressing my surprise at the efforts which are being made, and the expenditure unhesitatingly incurred, in order to direct a portion of the foreign emigration towards Gaspé, whilst we possess, in the province itself, the best possible element for the colonization of that vast district.

Every spring, from the parishes of St. Thomas, Cap Ignace, Islet, St. Jean, St. Anne, Riviere Ouelle, &c., nearly a thousand robust and active young men proceed to the Gaspé coast seeking engagements for the fishing season. These are the settlers that should be encouraged to locate themselves in Gaspé, and a little encouragement would soon induce them to do so.

It is not necessary to make expensive surveys on a grand scale in order to trace out roads through the heart of the peninsula, and then declare them to be impracticable; nature has obviated the necessity for any such expenditure, by itself tracing out the line to be adopted. The district of Gaspé is intersected by a number of magnificent rivers; and it is along those rivers that the best lands are to be found. Let us begin at the most remote of the present settlements on these rivers and open a road on one side, to be extended in proportion as settlement progresses; let us offer for a few years, free grants to all those young Canadians who come down from the parishes, in the spring, and we shall have rendered two important services to the country; the one by promoting the settlement of the vast district of Gaspé, with its inexhaustible riches derived from the fisheries, by our own fellow countrymen; and the other, by retaining within the Province, the multitudes of young men, who, after working during the summer in Gaspé, seek work in the lumber shanties of the neighboring States in the winter, and end by settling there.

 COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE.

RIVIERE DU NORD ROAD.

Conductor: Wm. Ross.

Amount appropriated.....	\$300 00
Amount paid.....	300 00

This road, which commences at Barachois de Nouvelle, in the township of Hope, is to be carried back so as to give access to some thousands of acres of good land fit for settlement.

With the above sum, 300 feet of new roadway have been made, raised from 4 to 6 feet above the *Barachois*, by means of a wooden frame filled with brush, earth and gravel.

A bridge, 100 feet in length, has also been constructed. An extent of 150 feet of road commenced last year has been raised 18 inches. A length of 270 feet still remains to be raised. This work will cost about \$60.

There have been consumed in making the road 80 tons of timber, and 50 tons in the bridge. The timber for the bridge was furnished in part by the settlers.

 CENTRAL ROAD OF NEW CARLISLE.

Conductor: JAMES FLOWERS.

Amount appropriated.....	\$175 00
Amount paid.....	175 00

Of the section of road opened last year by Mr. Flowers, about 31 arpents had remained uncompleted. The amount appropriated has been expended in partially filling up this section of the road, which passes through a difficult swamp, with brush-wood, and in opening ditches to drain it. But this portion of the road has not yet been completed.

All the lots have been taken up so far as the road is open, and some forty arpents have been cleared during the present year.

The road passes through lands of the most excellent quality, and in the rear are to be found immense tracts of good land, of sufficient extent to form several parishes.

 DION ROAD AND CYRILLE LEPAGE ROAD.

Conductor: JEAN ALAIN.

Amount appropriated.....	\$200.00
Amount paid.....	200.00

The whole appropriation for these two roads has been paid to Mr. Alain and in part expended.

I regret being unable, again this year, to give any detail of the work done upon these roads, Mr. Alain, as in 1861, having made no report.

 ROADS IN MARIA.

1st. Great Cascapedia River Road.—2nd. Duga's Alley Road.

Conductor: Jos. MICHAUD.

Amount appropriated.....	\$200.00
Amount paid.....	200.00

The first of these roads extends from lot No. 14 as far as lot No. 25, on the west side of the Great Cascapedia river.

It has been completed as far as lot No. 19, a distance of 19 arpents.

Work has been commenced on the Duga's Alley road, on the 4th range, from lot N 21 to a river called Rivière Verte.

A bridge 52 feet in length has been built across this river, and work has been done upon the road for a distance of 16 chains, 75 links beyond the bridge. At this point Mr. Michaud was compelled to suspend operations, the lands beyond being under crop.

A sum of \$39.50, remaining in the hands of the conductor, will be expended next summer in constructing a second bridge, for which the settlers have agreed to furnish the necessary timber during the present winter.

1st. CAPELIN RIVER ROAD.

2nd. LITTLE CASCAPEDIA ROAD.

Conductor: JAMES ROBERTSON.

Amount appropriated..... \$200.00

Amount paid..... 200.00

These roads are situated in New Richmond. The first has been opened for a distance of 3,624 feet, of which 3,500 feet have been completed.

Of the second, 3,874 feet have been opened, and 210 feet finished.

The Capelin river road is passable for wheeled vehicles throughout the whole of the section opened, that is to say, from the second to the third concession.

The Little Cascapédia road is also passable for wheeled vehicles throughout, with the exception of a swamp 400 feet in length, where a bridge will be required.

Three bridges, measuring 286 feet in length, have been made, and a portion of the road laid with brush.

The lands through which these roads pass are of excellent quality. Timber abundant and mixed.

These roads, when completed, will be of immense value to the settlers. They will give them means of access to the mills and trading establishments, where the settler may at all times find a certain market for his produce.

On the Capelin river there is good water power adapted for milling purposes. It would take \$150 to complete this road to the 3rd concession.

The Little Cascapedia road would require an expenditure of \$350 to complete it as far as the 5th range.

Several settlers have taken lands this year on these roads, and two churches have been built.

CARLETON ROAD.

Conductor: PIERRE ALLARD.

Amount appropriated..... \$200.00

Amount paid..... 200.00

This road commences at the division line between Carleton and Maria, and is to extend to the unconceded lands in the rear of these townships.

This year 34 arpents have been opened, 12 of which have been finished; the remainder is available as a winter road only.

The finished section has cost at the rate of \$500 per mile.

A bridge 125 feet in length has been built for \$100. Eight arpents of brushwork have also been laid, at a cost of \$20 per arpent.

The lands through which this road passes are well adapted for cultivation; the timber is mixed and of every variety.

This road will lead to a great level tract of fine land, in the fifth and sixth ranges, in rear of Carleton, Maria, and Nouvelle.

The settlers, sensible of the great benefit they must derive from this road, generously opened it themselves, without requiring any remuneration.

There are two good water-powers on this road.

Mr. Allard says that a sum of \$600 would suffice to complete the eastern section of the road, and that the extension of the road towards the west along Ruisseau à l'Eplan, as far as the table-land, would cost at the rate of \$500 per mile.

The road is verbalized.

PASPEBIAC ROAD.

Conductor: FR. LANGLOIS.

Amount appropriated,.....	\$175 00
Amount paid,.....	100 00
	\$75 00
Balance remaining,.....	\$75 00

Work was resumed upon this road at the point where operations had been suspended last year, and continued as far as the Nouvelle River, a distance of about 2½ miles. A mile and a quarter of roadway has been opened this year. There is still, however, some brush work to be done.

It was intended that this road should be opened only as far as the front line of the clergy lands, a distance of about six miles; but, in view of the excellence of the lands and the fine quality of the timber in these parts, I would suggest that the road should be extended to a distance of 10 miles.

The cost of the completed road will be about \$200 per mile, exclusive of bridges.

It will be necessary to build a bridge 200 feet in length across the River Nouvelle. The estimated cost is \$400. Another, 50 feet in length, across a stream; estimated cost, \$150. And a third, to cost from \$80 to \$90.

A great many lots have been taken on this road and in the vicinity.

"The land," says Mr. Langlois, "through which this road is to pass is good, and quite as promising as could be wished. The gentle slope towards the interior, the heavy growth of timber, consisting of birch, maple, bouleau and ash, and a little further on, a fine southern slope, sheltered by the northern mountains, are, I fancy, as favorable indications as could possibly be hoped for by settlers. Indeed, the fishermen are impatiently awaiting the completion of the road, in order to go and open up the fine lands which they have secured.

"The Nouvelle River affords a magnificent water-power, and the lots on its banks are greatly coveted. Some of these lots have been already taken, and I am informed that a saw-mill is to be built during the winter. The land is good and wood is abundant.

"With respect to minerals, there are only a few indications of limestone, and no quarry has yet been discovered. We were, however, surprised at observing a sudden deviation of the compass of from three to four points to the north-east. This gives us grounds to suspect the existence of an iron mine. The road is verbalized as far as the base line of the clergy reserves."

ROADS IN MANN.

Conductor: PETER GUAGHTY.

1st—Road from Cross Point to Sandy Hill, amount appropriated.....	\$100 00
2nd—Road from Sandy Hill to River du Loup.....	200 00
3rd—Line road, between the Township of Mann and the Seigniory of Shoolbred, from the main road to the rear of the township.....	100 00
	\$400 00
Amount paid.....	\$400 00

The following is a statement of the work done on these three roads: on the first twelve arpents and sixteen perches have been completed; on the second, sixteen arpents, and twelve perches have been opened, of which extent, eight arpents and eight perches have been completed; on the third ten arpents and four perches of road have been completed.

Five bridges have been built, and a piece of brushwork, measuring one arpent and six perches, has been laid.

The soil is excellent and well adapted for cultivation. The wood is a mixture of white birch, maple, cedar, and spruce.

When these roads shall have been continued into the interior, a considerable extent of country will be thrown open to settlers. There is a good water-power on these roads, and it is said that limestone and iron ore abound there.

Seven lots have been taken on these roads, and a certain extent of land has been cleared and prepared for sowing in the spring.

To complete the roads, as opened, a sum of \$600 will be necessary.
The road is verbalized.

RISTIGOUCHE ROAD.

Conductor : DUNCAN SILLARS.

Amount appropriated.....	\$200 00
Amount paid.....	200 00

This road begins at the Ristigouche River ; it has been opened as far as the 2nd concession, a distance of 1½ mile, but it is not yet completed. It is to end at the Kempt Road, 3½ miles from the river.

A bridge 25 feet in length has been built. The opening of this road will give access to a considerable extent of excellent land situated six or seven miles in the interior.

The soil is everywhere deep and good, and the wood consists chiefly of white birch and maple.

There is a good water-power and a plentiful supply of limestone in the neighborhood. Several lots have been taken this year, and clearings have been commenced.

A chapel has been built.

This road is verbalized.

METAPEDIAC ROAD.

Conductor : MAURICE BLAQUIÈRE.

Amount appropriated.....	\$1500 00
Amount paid.....	1200 00
Balance remaining.....	300 00

This road begins at the *Cavée*, that is, from the upper part of the hollow on the Acadians' road, opened last year. It extends in one direction as far as the 8th lot, inclusive, of the 2nd range of South Métapédiac ; in the opposite direction it extends along the main line as far as the 2nd range of the River Ristigouche. Six miles and a half have been opened, and of this extent, two miles and a half have been completed. Three miles of it may, however, be travelled in wheeled vehicles.

The cost per mile of the completed road has been, on an average, \$150. It is important that this road should be continued along the whole of the line. The two concessions of the River Ristigouche must also be provided with roads, to enable settlers to establish themselves there. There are three fine water-powers in the vicinity.

"The soil," says Mr. Blaquière, is excellent and very rich. We find maple, black birch, fir, spruce, cedar and ash. The deeper we penetrate into the interior, the better adapted for colonization does the land appear, as we meet with fewer hollows.

"The advantage of this road is that it will attract new settlers and will give the inhabitants already established upon it means of communicating with the neighboring settlements.

"In our neighborhood, colonization has made great progress, many new settlers having come from Prince Edward's Island, all of whom have turned their minds to agriculture according to their ability. Our settlement now contains a population of 300 souls.

"Fifteen lots of land have been taken since last spring. The number of arpents cleared by all the settlers since last spring amounts to 100. All the settlers come from Prince Edward's Island.

"A church has been built this summer in the second concession of South Métapédiac. For this church a lot of land was reserved.

"Oats and grain have been grown in the greatest quantity, and next to them barley. A great many potatoes have been grown."
This road should be verbalized.

SCOW ON THE RIVER MÉTAPEDIAC.

Amount appropriated.....	\$200 00
Amount paid	200 00

This sum has been transmitted to the Reverend Mr. P. J. Saucier, Curé of Ristigouche, who has been good enough to undertake to have a scow built on the River Métapédic, near the point where the Government caused the Acadians' Road to be opened. The contract has been awarded to Mr. Jean Doiront, for the sum of \$200.

RIVER MÉTAPEDIAC ROAD.

Conductor: JOHN ROBERTSON.

Amount appropriated.....	\$200 00
Amount paid.....	200 00

This road begins at the lower part of Grog Island, situated at the mouth of the Métapédic River, and runs along the Ristigouche River as far as the River Upsultquich.

It has been opened and completed to a distance of two miles and eight arpents.

A bridge has been built, at an expense of \$22.

The land along the road is generally good. Water-powers are numerous, and limestone is abundant.

It is estimated that a sum of \$200 will be necessary to complete this road.

COUNTY OF RIMOUSKI.

ST. DENIS ROAD.

Conductor: JAMES FORBES.

Amount appropriated.....	\$250 00
Amount paid.....	250 00

Forty-seven arpents of this road have been opened and completed.

A bridge, sixty feet in length, with abutments eight feet long, has been built, and a cedar swamp $1\frac{1}{4}$ arpent long has been bridged.

The land along the road is of excellent quality. The kinds of wood most generally found are maple, spruce, black birch, and ash.

A certain number of lots have been taken along the road, and a great many settlers have expressed a wish to do the same, should the road be continued.

TORTIGON RIVER ROAD.

Conductor: VILBON GOSSELIN.

Amount appropriated.....	\$150.00
Amount paid.....	150.00

This road begins at the River St. Lawrence, in the Township of Matane, and is intended to end at a distance of nine miles.

It has been opened to a distance of 29 arpents, which may be travelled in wheeled vehicles, though not yet completed.

There have been no bridges built, but about twelve arpents of causeway and brush-work have been laid; these works have cost \$75.

The soil along the whole line of the road is of very good quality. The wood consists of maple, black and white birch, spruce, and cedar.

At a distance of six miles from the St. Lawrence there is a stream forty feet in width, which will have to be bridged.

Limestone is very plentiful.

Colonization in the Township of Matane, as well as in the neighboring townships, has made great progress, and a great many settlers are only waiting for the opening of roads to establish themselves there.

"About 100 lots," says Mr. Gosselin, "have been conceded in the ranges beyond the road, in the hope that it will be continued another year, and about 300 arpents of land have been cleared."

A chapel has been built in the township.

SANDY BAY ROAD.

Conductor: ZÉPH. LANOUILLE.

Amount appropriated	\$431.79
Amount paid.....	342.67
	\$89.12
Balance remaining.....	\$89.12

This road begins at the River St. Lawrence, in the Township of McNider, and was opened by the Municipality as far as the third range. At that point the work was resumed by the Government, and the road is now open as far as the 6th range; it is to end at the 13th range, where it will join the Métapediac road.

Fifty-seven arpents of it have been opened this year, all of which (with the exception of six arpents of cedar swamp, which will have to be bridged,) may be travelled in wheeled vehicles; but it is not completed.

The bridge over the River Tortigon, begun in 1861, has been completed; it is 102 feet long including the abutments; it has cost \$259.

Besides this, three small bridges have been built over cedar swamps, having an aggregate length of 25 feet.

Extract from Mr. Lanouette's Report:—

"The land through which the road passes is generally of good quality, consisting of yellow loam and soil adapted for agriculture, especially from the 5th concession to the end of the road. The face of the country is generally flat, with the exception of stumps (*chicchoques*), which are easily avoided. Most of the land is covered with hard wood, such as maple, black birch, white birch, a mixture of spruce and fir in some places, elm, ash, alder, and willow.

"At its terminus this road connects with the Métapediac road, which will furnish great facilities for reaching the river by the Sandy Bay road, a distance of fourteen miles. To reach the river by the St. Flavie road from this road, a distance of 28½ miles has to be travelled, so that our road shortens the distance by more than one-half. The same soil seems to extend not only throughout the whole township, but also to those in the vicinity.

"There is every reason to believe that large parishes will be formed along this road in time. It is to be hoped that the road will be opened next spring, at least as far as the tenth range, so as to attract Acadian settlers and Canadians returning from the United States.

"These settlers could easily communicate with the river, and so provide themselves with fish at places where the fishery is already carried on on a large scale. There is also a lake close to the road on the 7th range, which abounds in trout of the largest kind, and there is another lake on the 8th range containing several kinds of fish. These lakes will prove to be of great assistance to the settlers.

"The Tortigon river, which crosses the township at the 4th range, affords several good water-powers; a very fine one is situated close to the bridge already built. There are also several on the White river, in the 8th range. Limestone abounds everywhere.

"Colonization has made considerable progress in our township; according to our school census, we have now 230 heads of families; the increase of the population within the last five years has been at least one-third.

"Twenty lots of land have been taken this year on the 5th range; the remainder had been taken last year. It is, however, the least advantageous range in the whole township. About three arpents, on an average, have been cleared on each lot; some settlers have cleared as many as 18 arpents this year. A number of lots have been taken on the 6th and 7th ranges; many have begun to clear and are awaiting the opening of the road. With the exception of three Scotch families from Europe, the settlers are all natives of Canada, from the old parishes from St. Thomas downwards.

"On an average, the value of real property has doubled within the last five years. Lots have been sold in the first range for as much as \$1000, and in the third range for \$500.

TACHÉ ROAD.

RIMOUSKI AND TEMISCOUATA SECTION.

Conductor: J. B. LEPAGE.

Amount appropriated	\$1,600 00
Amount paid.....	1,000 00
Balance remaining.....	\$600 00

It was decided to carry on the works this year at the north-eastern extremity of the Taché Road, and Mr. Lepage was commissioned to begin the works at the terminus of the road, which is situated on the tenth mile of the new Métapediac Road, in rear of the Parish of St. Flavie, in the Seigneurie of Lepage and Thivierge.

About 36 miles of the road lie in the Seigneurie; it then crosses the River Métis and enters the Township of Fleuriau; but, in order to effect as much as possible with the sum appropriated, Mr. Lepage began his labors at a front road, opened by the settlers, a chain and a half south of the River Métis, postponing until another year the building of the bridge and the opening of that part of the road as far as the Métapediac Road.

The part of the Taché Road which is under Mr. Lepage's superintendence is situated in the Counties of Rimouski and Témiscouata, and crosses the Townships of Fleuriau, Neigette, Macpès, Duquesne, Chenier, Bedard, Raudot, Hocquart, Demers and Armand.

Two miles and thirty-five chains of road have been opened and completed, and have cost, on an average, \$358.67 a mile, exclusive of bridges.

It has been found necessary to cut down three considerable hills, two of which measure together 28 chains and 46 links; these works have cost over \$200.

Two bridges have been built, one of which, 85 feet in length, cost \$60, and the other, which is 18 feet long, \$14.

Five arpents and a quarter of road have been laid with brush and covered with earth. On the part of the road which is completed there is a water-power, upon which a saw mill has been erected. Quarries of limestone are also found in several places.

In his excellent report, Mr. Lepage speaks as follows:—

"The quantity of land for sale in this district amounts, in round numbers, to 256,048½ acres, divided among the different townships as follows; the price is thirty cents an acre:—

Townships.	Total Acres.	No. of Acres occupied by settlers and under Patent.	No. of Acres disposable.
Assemetquagan.....	6,800	.....	6,800
Cabot	21,710½	5,505	16,205½
Causapsal	2,900	.....	2,900
Duquesne	23,632	1,628	21,904
Fleuriau	36,282	9,000	27,282
Macpès	9,946	2,689	7,257
McNider	80,547	42,027	38,520
Natane	41,390	28,737	12,653
Neigette	14,430	5,016	9,414
St. Denis	18,511	3,888	14,623
	256,048½	96,890	159,158½

"All the land taken and occupied is the best in the first ranges of each township, as is also the case with those under patent, which are situated in the Townships of McNider and Matane only.

"Throughout nearly the whole extent of these several townships the greater part of the land is of good quality, rich in wood of all kinds, chiefly hard maple, well watered by numerous fine rivers and streams, and easy to bring under cultivation. All the settlers in this part are amply repaid for their labor in clearing; what they sow yields plentifully, and I do not know of a single settler in any of these townships who is reduced to the painful necessity of begging his bread,—a sufficient proof, I think, of the advantages of the climate and fertility of this section of the country.

"To provide communication with the towns in rear of the seigniories, the Government has caused roads to be opened, leading from the furthest settlements, which have contributed largely to the development of colonization. It is now necessary that these roads should be prolonged into the interior, so as to facilitate the approach to the surveyed and disposable land, for there are but few lots left to be taken on the ranges which are crossed by these roads. The townships situated along the river have also their easy means of communication, which are very advantageous to settlement.

"The colonization roads in this district under my superintendence, and upon which free grants of land are made, are the Métapediac road, the Métis section of the Kempt road, and the Taché road.

"The Métapediac road, which is $96\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, is not yet quite completed, but I am informed that it will be so in August next; however, in its present condition, two thirds of this road can be travelled in wheeled vehicles. It is divided into four sections, viz. :—The first, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, extends from the river to the centre of the Parish of St. Fawie, and crosses the Seigniorie of Lepage and Thivierge in a south-easterly direction. The second, which has in general an easterly direction, begins at the fourth range of the Township of Fleuriau, and is continued, crossing a part of that township and the whole of the Township of Cabot, as far as the Seigniorie of Métapediac, a distance of 18 miles. The third, running east, crosses the whole of the Seigniorie of Métapediac, along the southern shore of the lake of the same name; it is 21 miles in length. The fourth and last, with nearly a similar direction, re-enters the lands of the Crown, and follows the north-east bank of the River Métapediac throughout its entire course to its mouth, a distance of 46 miles. In this section the road crosses the land situated in the first ranges of the Township of Lepage and Causapsal, in the County of Rimouski, and of the Townships of Assametquagan and Ristigouche, in the County of Bonaventure.

"In the Township of Cabot the greater part of the land along the road has just been divided into lots; not having yet received the specification from the Land Office, I cannot say how much there is to concede.

"Nor is it in my power to state how many lots there are to concede in the Township of Lepage; these are not yet divided. There are 37 lots unconceded in Causapsal, 67 in Assametquagan, and 29 in Ristigouche.

The Kempt Road begins at the River to the north-east of the River Métis and follows the line between the Seigniorie of Métis and the Fief Pachot, for about a mile and two-thirds; it then enters the Seigniorie at a little distance from the Township of Cabot and is continued to its rear boundary a distance of five miles and a half; after this it re-enters the lands of the Crown and is continued as far as the new Métapediac road, a distance of seven miles and three quarters. There are 18 unconceded lots on the northeast side of the road, and 17 on the southwest side.

"The Taché road, opened this year, consists of two miles and thirty-five chains in the seigniorie, beginning at the tenth mile of the Métapediac road; it re-enters the lands of the Crown between lots 56 and 57 in the 4th range of the Township of Fleuriau and runs south west. On these two miles and thirty-five chains there are only two lots left unconceded, as all the others have been taken and are being rapidly brought under cultivation.

"The domain of the Crown in my district is extensive and contains a great quantity of excellent land for colonization purposes. I am of opinion, that after the opening of good roads where they are required, it will be necessary to do but little more to ensure the settlement of the wild lands.

From the point where the works were commenced to a distance of about sixty chains the land is good but uneven, composed of large hills and gulleys, in which the wood has been partially destroyed by fire; what is left is found in the gulleys and consists of fir, cedar, and some small spruce, the finest having been carried off by the lumberers.

"From this point to the termination of the works, the soil is everywhere even, of excellent quality and well wooded, chiefly with hard maple, black birch and hazel. Beyond this, to the south of the road over an extent of several miles, and from the end of the works along the line of the road as traced, for 15 or 20 miles, we find, with but few exceptions, the same richness of soil, and the woods, the same as above, present a long line of sugaring settlements. An advantage in favor of mixed crops is presented by the face of the country, which is broken by hillocks and low lands, in which large cedar, fir, and a little ash are the predominant woods. Better land cannot be found. To give you a general idea of the nature of the soil, on the line of this road, as far as the Pohénégamook road in the County of Kamouraska, I will quote the following extract from my report to the Minister of Crown Lands last spring on the subject of the tracing of this line.

"For purposes of settlement, the land extending far on each side of the road is susceptible of any degree of cultivation. There are few spots which would not repay the labor of clearing. The whole country is watered by many fine rivers and watercourses, most of which afford water-powers, which may easily be utilized. Many lakes, abounding with fish, are met with.

"Hard maple abounds everywhere, and the other dominant woods are black birch, fir, spruce, white birch and cedar. In several places also we meet with ash, black and white poplar, and shrubs such as sumach, alder, mountain ash, willow and hazel.

"I am happy to be able to inform you that the opening of such a road will offer very great advantages to colonization, commerce and industry; and with these many Canadian settlers, who are disposed to go and settle on the road, when it is opened, are acquainted. Already, in the western part of the Township of Fleuriau, on the line of the road, a considerable number of lots are beginning to be opened; a single settler, Alexandre Lavoie by name, this spring sowed on his lot 30 bushels of barley, on the slash which he had made the previous year. This barley suffered no damage, and was harvested in good order. In rear of the Parish of Trois Pistoles, in the Township of Hocquart, to the north of the confluence of the Plate and Toupiquée Rivers, on the line of the same road, several brothers, by the name of Belle Isle, from Trois Pistoles, took lands last year, with no means of reaching them but a miserable lumberers' road; I was agreeably surprised to find there, in the month of September last, a clearing 60 arpents in extent, on which some fine grain was growing. Many other settlers, from the neighboring parishes, finding that there is no more land to be conceded in the Seigniories, seem disposed to follow this example, hoping that what has been done this year is but a beginning, and that the Government will not fail to continue this important route, as well as roads communicating with it.

"It would be hard to say what sum will be necessary to complete the road as far as the County of Kamouraska, as no estimate has been made in relation to it; I am, however, of opinion that with \$7,500 we could open and complete nearly 20 miles of it, and build all the bridges required in that extent. These 20 miles would bring us to the fine lands in the Township of Macpès, at the same time affording means of attaining the excellent lands in the Townships of Fleuriau and Neigette.

"But in order that colonization should derive from the opening of this section of the road, all the advantages which are expected from it, it is absolutely necessary that the Government should cause the bridge over the Métis River to be built; this would serve to connect the Taché and Métapédiac roads. To convince you of the necessity of this, it is sufficient for me to inform you that the River Métis can only be forded at three different points in its entire length, and even at these points only from the 15th June to the 1st October. It is also absolutely necessary that the Fleuriau and Macpès by-roads, in rear of the Parishes of St. Luce and Rimouski, which are destined to become the most useful branches of the Taché road, should be continued.

"The following is an approximate estimate of the cost of these various works:—

1st. Bridge over the River Métis—length 160 to 170 feet—probable cost	\$700.00
2nd. Repairs to the Fleuriau by-road; length 6 miles.....	400.00
3rd. Continuation of the Macpès by-road, about five miles, at \$250 a mile, including all the small bridges.....	1,250.00

"The progress of colonization in the neighboring townships is worthy of remark. Thus, in the Township of Cabot, situated in rear of the Fief Pachot and the Seigniorship of Métis, we find from the first to the third concessions an uninterrupted series of splendid settlements. There is a chapel there, which was erected several years ago, and a resident priest. This township, with part of the Seigniorship of Métis, forms the Parish of St. Octave de Métis.

"In the vicinity of the Fleuriau by-road colonization is still in its infancy; its progress is, however, perceptible. A great many lots have been taken, and seed has been sown in the new clearings as far as the fifth concession of Fleuriau, where the road ends. Along the Métapediac road, on the section west of the Seigniorship of Lake Métapediac, which has only been travelled for a year, all the surveyed lots are now taken and partly cleared.

"On the part of the Taché road opened this year, all the lots, 17 in number, have been taken by settlers of Canadian extraction, from the parishes of Métis and St. Flavie. Five or six arpents of clearing have been made on each lot. Since the opening of the road six settlers have built themselves small houses, in which they are residing with their families; the remainder are waiting until their clearings are more advanced before taking up their residence there permanently.

"No chapel has yet been erected in the neighborhood of this road; but I am informed that before long a site for a chapel will be selected, near the intersection of this road and the Métapediac road. Lot No. 18 in the fifth concession of Fleuriau, on the line of the Taché road, has been reserved for a church lot."

The grain grown in the greatest quantity in the neighborhood of the road consisted of bald barley, bearded barley, and peas.

Mr. Lepage says that within five years the value of landed property has more than doubled in most of the surveyed townships in the County of Rimouski.

Since the report on the works on the Taché road was written, I have learned from Mr. Lepage that settlers are going in such large numbers to the fine lands along the road, that all the lots are already taken to a distance of ten miles beyond the place where the works were stopped last autumn.

NEIGETTE BRIDGE.

Amount appropriated.....	\$1,290.00
Amount paid.....	430.00
Balance remaining.....	\$860.00

The building of the bridge now in course of construction over the River Neigette, in the Parish of St. Luce, was given out by contract by the local municipal authorities, to Ignace Hallé, senior, on the 13th October last, for the sum of \$1,290. This sum is payable as follows:—One-third at the time of signing the contract, another third when the materials have been brought to the spot, and the balance when the work shall have been completed and received by experts.

The bridge is to be 333 feet long by 18 feet wide, and is to be built in accordance with plans and specifications adopted by the municipal council and approved by this office. The contract should be fulfilled about the end of August next.

MACPES ROAD.

Conductor: J. B. LEPAGE.

Amount appropriated.....	\$200 00
Amount paid.....	200 00

This road, which was opened in the years 1853 and 1854, having become impassable in consequence of the use made of it by the timber dealers, it had become a matter of urgent necessity to repair it, so as to give facilities to the settlers at its extremity, who

were unable to make the necessary repairs. With this view, a sum of \$200 was appropriated for the purpose.

The road begins at the front road of the fourth concession of the seigniory of Rimouski, and is open as far as the second range of the Township of Macpès, a distance of 100 arpents; it is to end later at the Taché road.

Two miles and sixteen arpents of road have been repaired, beginning at the starting point of the road; this includes several small bridges and pieces of causeway. This extent is not passable in wheeled vehicles; there still remains a mile which it was not found possible to repair, and which can only be used as a winter road.

The extent of causeway and brushwork repaired and again covered with earth has been 35 arpents; this has cost nearly \$130.

The land in the vicinity of this road is of good quality. The wood is mixed; however, the finest land on this road has not yet been reached. This is found in the third, fourth, and fifth ranges.

"For an extent of several miles," says Mr. Lepage, "to the right and left, towards the traced line of the Taché road, the land is generally level, good, sufficiently watered, and covered with the finest descriptions of wood, especially maple; there are a great many sugaring settlements."

"In the neighborhood of the road there is a water-power, on which a board and shingle mill has been built. I observed no trace of any useful mineral; limestone is found in several places."

"Since the opening of the Macpès Road, colonization has made rapid progress in the Township of the same name. It is sufficient to say that the population now residing, or about to reside there, already ask for the erection of a chapel in the township. For this purpose a church lot has been selected, in the second range, the clearing of which was commenced last spring."

Twenty-one lots have been taken this year in the township, by settlers from Rimouski, and considerable clearings have been made on these lands.

The harvest, in these parts, has been good, and consisted principally of wheat, barley and potatoes.

It is estimated that a sum of from \$100 to \$150 will be necessary to complete the repairs of the road.

It will shortly be verbalized.

DUQUESNE ROAD.

Conductor: F. X. DUFOUR.

Amount appropriated.....	\$200 00
Amount paid.....	200 00

With this sum, Mr. Dufour has repaired the old Government road, from the 4th range of the seigniory of Bic, to five arpents into the Crown Lands, in the Township Duquesne,—a distance of two miles and sixteen arpents.

This road should be prolonged to the Taché road.

An extent of seven arpents has been bridged at an expense of \$60.

The following information is furnished by Mr. Dufour in his report:—

"The land through which this road passes is good; the wood is mixed; I consider the soil well adapted for agricultural purposes.

"This road undoubtedly offers immense advantages to colonization and commerce, as it will favor the opening of the lands of the Crown.

"Some unimportant water-powers are found in the vicinity of this road.

"I am of opinion that the road above mentioned will cost, to complete the part opened, a further amount of \$300

"I cannot state exactly what the increase in the population of the Township, in which I worked this year, has been, nor in the adjacent Townships, for the first lots were only taken this year.

"Forty lots have been taken this year in the Township in which I worked, and about 100 arpents have been slashed by Canadian settlers.

"There is no church or chapel in the Township of Duquesne, but the site of a chapel has been marked out in the Township of Macpès."

CHENIER AND BEDARD ROAD.

Conductor: Jos. B. HUDON.

Amount appropriated.....	\$200 00
Amount paid.....	200 00

This road was already open as far as the Nicolas Rioux Seigniory. The sum appropriated has been applied to making thirteen arpents and seven perches of new road, to provide an exit from the road.

Besides this, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ arpents of the old road have been repaired. A bridge 72 feet in length has been erected at a cost of \$40, and half an arpent of causeway has been laid.

The soil in the vicinity of this road is very good. There is a water-power in the 4th range, on the River Neigette, upon which a grist mill has been built.

This road is intended to lead to the Townships of Chenier and Bédard both of which are crossed by the Taché road.

COUNTY OF TEMISCOUATA.

DETOUR DU LAC ROAD.

Conductor:—REV. P. N. THIVIERGE.

Amount appropriated.....	\$600 00
Amount paid.....	200 00

Balance remaining.....	400 00
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This road begins at the Temiscouata road, near the chapel, at the place called "Detour du Lac," and it is to end at the Blue River, a distance of about 20 miles.

As the works were not begun till a late period last autumn, it was only possible to open 42 arpents of road, which can be used in winter only.

I subjoin an extract from Mr. Thivierge's report on the magnificent tract to be crossed by this road.

The soil and the wood is everywhere magnificent, but two places are especially worthy of remark; the first extends from the line between the Seigniory and the lands of the Crown to Baker River, a distance of about five miles; next spring I shall mark out a church site at that place; the second extends from Long-Lake to Blue River. On each side of the line of road the same lands extend for a considerable distance. Before many years we shall have four fine parishes on this road, including the one which already exists.

"In my opinion, this road offers great advantages to colonization, because the land through which it is to pass, is characterised by extraordinary fertility and beauty, and this will attract many families to come and settle, who are now living elsewhere in the greatest misery, and are only awaiting the opening of the road to go and establish themselves there; for the land is already all taken as far as the sixth range, that is to a depth of 5 miles.

"All this tract of land is watered by rivers and streams; in several places there are water-powers, which may be utilised for mill purposes. It will be absolutely necessary, next summer, to open the road as far as the place where I propose to lay out the site of a church, that is to say about five or six miles; each mile will cost about \$80; and to complete the first three or four miles, each of which may cost about \$400. To effect this, I venture to hope that the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture will be pleased to grant a sum of \$1500 or \$1600 for the works above-mentioned, which are absolutely necessary.

"Colonization has made rapid progress in these parts especially along the magnificent Témiscouata road, which has just been completed by the Government. During the two years that I have been here, the population has nearly quadrupled, for at the time of my arrival, there were only about 70 families here and now I know of more than 200, exclusive of 150 others who have taken lands, but are not yet resident upon them.

'The clearings at Detour du Lac are considerable; more than 500 arpents have been cleared since last spring. Most of the settlers are natives of Canada; five or six families are from New Brunswick, and four or five from the State of Maine.

"The value of real property has doubled within six months.

"The harvest has been abundant this year; the grain is of superior quality, not having suffered any injury from the frost or the fly."

BÉGON ROAD.

Conductor:—THOMAS P. PELLETIER.

Amount appropriated.....	\$500 00
Amount paid.....	500 00

For a description of this road, see my report of last year.

Sixteen arpents of road have been opened this year; of these, thirteen have been completed, besides twenty-two opened last year. An extent of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the road previously made has also been repaired.

This road is now open to a distance of about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; this extent may be travelled in wheeled vehicles.

The cost of the completed road has been from \$190 to \$230 a mile.

Several bridges have been repaired, among others that over the River Bouabouscachée, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ arpents of causeway and brushwork have been laid.

"This road," says Mr. Pelletier, "offers great advantages to colonization; the fertility of the soil near the River Bouabouscachée had already, ten years before the opening of the road, attracted several settlers who carried everything they required for their support and for agricultural purposes on their shoulders through the woods, a distance of several miles. Now, these old settlements are increasing fast and new are being formed at an astonishing rate, especially since the bridge over the river Bouabouscachée has afforded them a safe passage and the road has been repaired. This road now provides easy communication for a large number of the inhabitants of Bégon, that is, for all those whose lots are not situated beyond the road at present opened, to enable them to exchange their surplus crops with the traders.

"There are several water-powers, on one of which a mill has been erected; it is also proposed to build another. I have not, however, noticed any limestone quarry, nor any trace of iron ore or any other useful mineral.

"Colonization has made rapid progress here within the last five years, and the population has increased five-fold.

"The number of lots taken this year on the road has been about fifty or sixty; from 280 to 300 arpents have been cleared. The settlers are all natives of Canada.

"A chapel has been erected this year at Bégon. The increase in the value of real property, to judge by the sale of certain property effected during the summer, may be taken to be 600 per cent."

Extract from the report of Mr. Carrière, Colonization Agent.

"Near the River Bouabouscachée there is a small village which is rapidly growing. A church is now being built there. I travelled nine miles beyond the road completed this year. Finer forests cannot be found; they are chiefly extensive woods of maple. The soil appeared to me not very stony and of superior quality. I found no hills, and consequently I do not hesitate to assert that if this road is continued with speed, this will in a few years, become a flourishing township."

ST. ELOI ROAD.

Conductor: CHARLES THÉRIAULT.

Amount appropriated	\$300 00
Amount paid	300 00

For a description of this road see my report of last year. It has been opened as far as the Taché road.

About 18 arpents of new road have been opened, so as to avoid some impracticable hills. The whole road may now be travelled in wheeled vehicles, with the exception of four arpents which can be used as a winter road only.

Besides this Mr. Thériault has repaired five miles of road.

A bridge, sixty feet long, has been built at a cost of \$30, and 20 arpents of brushwork have been laid.

The land along this road is excellent, but rather stony in some places. The wood is of good quality.

In order to provide communication as early as possible with the Taché Road, Mr. Thériault has been authorized to open a half road only, and it is estimated that a sum of \$800 will be necessary to complete it to its full width.

All the lots along the road have been taken, and considerable clearings have been made.

About 4000 bushels of grain have been harvested this year in the neighborhood of the road. A fine saw mill has been built on the River Mariaqueche, which has proved of great use to the settlers. An excellent lime stone quarry is situated close to the mill.

Extract from Mr. Chas. Currière's Report.

The land in the vicinity of this road is generally good. In these parts, especially along the road, the finest hard wood is to be found. Several of the settlers along the road have got in excellent crops. Even at a distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond the road as opened, there are six resident settlers whose crops have also been good; besides this, three young men have slashed fifty arpents so as to be ready for sowing next spring. All these brave settlers firmly believe that the Government will continue the opening of this road as far as their settlement next spring. The road appears to me to be very necessary and very useful to colonization, as it will cross a tract of rich and easily worked soil. The land is covered with hard wood."

DENONVILLE ROAD.

Conductor: CÉLESTIN CÔTÉ.

Amount appropriated	\$500 00
Amount paid	500 00

This road begins a few arpents beyond the boundary of the seigniorship of Green Island and is to be prolonged to the rear across the Township of Denonville.

About two miles have been opened this year. This extent, though not completed, may be travelled in wheeled vehicles.

Several bridges, having an aggregate length of 150 feet, have been built, and 270 feet of causeway have been made.

There are a great many water-powers on the road.

Mr. Côté, in his Report, makes the following statements:—

"The soil and the wood through which this road passes are very good; the further we penetrate into the interior the more abundant does the hard wood become, showing the soil to be strong and fertile. The adjacent land is good, and the whole, with the exception of a small portion of the 1st Range,—which is cut up by lakes and hills, and which it would be difficult to bring under cultivation,—offers great advantages; the lots are, in consequence, all occupied; even the lots among the lakes and hills are not an exception.

"This is, probably, the most useful of the Colonization Roads which have been opened by the Government in this county, and yet it is hardly advanced beyond its starting point—it is the least advanced of all. It is a prolongation of the road known as the 'Church

Road. By it the inhabitants of the interior communicate with the seaport of the parish which is at the lower end of that road. The Denonville Road is destined to become a great artery of communication; it will be the outlet of the rich parishes which are beginning to be formed in the rear, and will enable the inhabitants of New Brunswick to come and exchange their produce for ours with greater facility. Even now, commercial relations are carried on between them and us through the Temiscouata Road. The distance between Lake Temiscouata and this parish is less by several miles than that between Lake Temiscouata and Rivière-du-Loup. The Denonville Road, from the seigniory of Green Island to Lake Temiscouata, passes, for three-fourths of its course, through magnificent land, studded here and there with clearings and the huts of the hardy settlers, who are not afraid to bury themselves in the forest to get their living. How great, then, would be the impulse to colonization if this road was completed at once. This road, once opened to Lake Temiscouata, would be of immense importance to this parish, the parishes in the rear, and New Brunswick.

"Of late years colonization has made immense progress in our Townships, and if the road were continued with diligence, the land along its whole extent would be occupied within two years.

"Three sites for churches have been selected by the ecclesiastical authorities, besides which a church has just been completed at Viger, and another is in course of construction at Bégon.

"In my opinion the increase in the value of landed property within three years has been about fifty per cent."

GREEN ISLAND ROAD.

Conductor: J. ET. FRASER.

Amount appropriated	\$300 00
Amount paid	300 00

This sum has been applied to completing a mile of road and repairing certain parts of the old road. The balance in Mr. Fraser's hands will be applied to building a bridge over the Ruissau Chaud.

The road is open as far as the Taché Road.

VIGER ROAD.

Conductor: LOUIS M. LAPOINTE.

Amount appropriated	\$250 00
Amount paid	250 00

Of this road six and two-third arpents have been opened this year, all of which has been completed.

A bridge, 76 feet in length, has been built over the River Senescoupe, at a cost of \$64; one and one-third arpent of causeway cost \$18. The remainder of the appropriation was applied to repairing the road made in previous years. It will be necessary to expend a part of the next grant in making certain repairs to the old road between the 4th and the 8th concessions; these have become absolutely necessary as this part of the road has only been opened to one half the proper width.

The road is, however, in a condition to be travelled in wheeled vehicles as far as the third concession of the Township of Demers.

The land on this third concession is a cedar swamp, and is ill adapted for cultivation, but it has the advantage of yielding fine cedar timber.

[Extract from Mr. Lapointe's Report.]

"The fourth concession, which I examined to two-thirds of its depth, is so fine that none of the concessions through which the Viger road has yet been made can be compared to it. The wood is particularly clear; some tall black birch, maple without end, and fir with branches at the top only, cover the land. Beneath these giants of the forest we find the

mascou, the *pinbina*, the chokecherry, and the hazel. The land is high. A bed of black soil, four or five inches in thickness, covers the sand which composes the subsoil of this concession.

"I am of opinion that if the Government were to cause the road to be opened to this place, this concession would be opened and brought under cultivation sooner than many others which precede it. Hunters, who are worthy of belief, assert that these magnificent lands extend to a depth of three concessions—the seventh, eighth, and ninth.

"The population of Viger is increasing rapidly; in no year do less than fifteen or twenty families come and settle among us.

"The local agent alone can tell how many lots have been occupied this year along the road, the works on which I direct. To my own knowledge, however, about twenty lots have been taken on the second concession of the Township of Demers. There are hardly any lots unoccupied on the first concession, of which about thirty-five arpents have been slashed this year. Clearings have been made on all the concessions of Viger, and at least 1,000 sheaves of good grain have been harvested on the ninth concession of the Township of Viger.

"All the settlers on the lots in Viger and Demers are French Canadians, with the exception of one, who is a Scotchman. Four families have returned from the United States and have taken up their residence among us."

ST. MODESTE ROAD.

Conductor: N. MIVILLE.

Amount appropriated	\$250 00
Amount paid	250 00

Three miles of road, begun in previous years have been completed this year. Two arpents and a half have been laid with brush, and 54 arpents of ditching have been made. It is now in condition to be travelled in wheeled vehicles throughout its whole extent, that is to say, as far as the 9th Range of Whitworth, but three miles still remain to be completed.

"A dozen lots," says Mr. Miville, "have been taken this year on the 8th and 9th concessions, on which 60 or 70 arpents of clearing have been made by the settlers; they are all Canadians, and only one of them has recently returned from the United States.

"I consider it my duty to direct your attention to the fact that great advantages would accrue to colonization if the 5th, 6th and 7th concessions were surveyed from southeast to northwest instead of north and south as at present, for this road would then be the front road, and many settlers would take up their residence on each side of it.

Throughout its whole extent the road passes over a dry flat tract of land, and is one of the most useful in the country with respect to both colonization and commerce. There only remain five or six miles to be made, over excellent land, in order to reach the *Témiscouata* road. The land crossed by the road is excellent, especially that in the 8th and 9th ranges."

[Extract from Mr. Carrière's Report.]

"In concluding my last report on my visits to the roads in the County of *Témiscouata*, I know not how to express to you the immense progress which colonization has made in this country within the last few years. New parishes spring up as if by enchantment. The fifth church is already in course of construction. To give you an idea of the prosperity which accrues to every laborious, economical and sober settler, I will draw your attention to the following fact: the proprietor of the land on which the St. Modeste church is built is possessed of property for which he would not now take \$8,000. Now, when this brave settler cut down the first tree on his land, some 15 or 18 years ago, all his property consisted of one poor horse, and he had nine young children to provide for. This, sir, is an amount of prosperity but seldom met with even in the higher circles of society."

 COUNTY OF KAMOURASKA.

POHÉNÉGAMOOK ROAD.

Conductor: ANDRÉ OUELLET.

Amount appropriated	\$550 00
Amount paid	400 00
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Balance remaining	\$150 00

The works were recommenced at the place where they were stopped in 1860, and have been continued as far as Lake Pohénégamook.

A mile of road, fit for wheeled vehicles, has been opened this year; there are still, however, some large stones left which it will be necessary to blast.

Three bridges, having an aggregate length of 155 feet, have been built; the longest of these bridges is 109 feet in length, and is built over the Cedar River.

Mr. Ouellet reports that the part of the road opened in previous years has been so badly made, and the bridges have been built of such bad materials, that the road can only be used as a winter road, and will require much labor to be expended upon it before it can be made of use to colonization.

The land to the east of the lake, in the Township of Estcourt, is excellent; this good land extends to a depth of nine miles. Numerous petitions from the different parishes in the County of Kamouraska urge, in a most pressing manner, the continuation of the road to the Blue River, in order to further the colonization of this fine tract of land.

[Extract from Mr Carrière's Report.]

"I am informed that the land in the neighborhood of the lake is of excellent quality, and that people are only awaiting the opening of this road to begin the clearing of it. The lands in the 8th Range, below the lake, are pretty good, but very stony. The other ranges lower down are, in part, of very bad quality. At Rivière-du-Loup, where this road begins, a bridge is greatly wanted. The river, which is a wide one, is deep and difficult to cross. The bridge will cost \$200. I am informed by the mayor of the municipality, that if the Government would allow them to take the amount necessary for the construction of the bridge out of the next grant, they will furnish the necessary materials, and fill up the cribwork at their own expense. In my opinion, at least \$200 a mile will be required to complete this road, including bridges and blasting; the latter will be considerable, in consequence of the great quantity of stone on the land.

"When the road is completed, it will not only be advantageous to colonization, but will also be of incalculable value as providing a means of communication by means of the lake with the inhabitants of St. François de Temiscouata. This summer, although the road was in very bad condition, several loads were conveyed over it."

 WOODBRIDGE ROAD.

Conductor: J. B. DIONNE.

Amount appropriated.....	\$500 00
Amount paid.....	415 00
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Balance remaining.....	\$ 85 00

This road, which begins at the middle of the 5th Range of the seigniory of Kamouraska, is now open as far as the front of the 6th Range of Woodbridge; it is to end at the Taché Road.

An extent of 27 arpents of road, already opened, has been completed this year. On the 5th Range of the township the road has also been completed to an extent of 27 arpents, but to one-half its width only, so that the part of the road now opened may be travelled in wheeled vehicles throughout its whole length, which amounts to five miles.

The cost of the completed road may amount to about \$375 a mile, exclusive of bridges. A bridge has been built over the River-du-Loup; it is 113 feet in length exclusive of the abutments, which are each about 30 feet in length. It has cost \$200. Two other small bridges, 22 feet in length, have also been built, and 11 arpents of roadway have been laid with brush and covered with sand.

There are several water-powers in the vicinity of the road, and two saw mills have been erected.

The land through which the road passes is of superior quality, and greatly to be preferred to the land situated in the ranges below.

Mr. Dionne says that in the Townships of Painchaud and Chabot, there are vast tracts of fine land covered with maple. One of these is not less than three miles square. More than 50 persons went last spring to establish sugaries in these two townships.

[*Extract from Mr. Dionne's Report.*]

"I may confidently assert that colonization has made great progress within the last few years; I could mention several individuals who had no establishment two years ago, and who last year sowed 120 bushels of grain on the 5th Range of the township, although there was then no road there which could be travelled in wheeled vehicles.

"All the lots on the Woodbridge Road were taken before this year, and the same is the case on a great part of the 6th concession. It is very difficult for me to say how many arpents of land have been cleared this year on the Woodbridge Road, as a great many people have made clearings at a distance of a mile to the south-west of the road; but I can state that some inhabitants of the part where I carried on the works this year, have cleared more than 50 arpents."

It is considered that \$3000 would be required in order to complete this road.

It is verbalized as far as the fifth range.

MOUNT CARMEL ROAD.

Conductor:—RÉMI DANJOUÉ.

Amount appropriated.	\$450 00
Amount expended.	300 00
Balance remaining.	\$150 00

This appropriation was made for the purpose of completing the Mount Carmel road to the Taché road.

Mr. Danjoué has finished this year nearly 2½ miles of road of only half breadth, except a few arpents which are of the full required breadth.

The bridge over the River du Loup, 150 feet long, has been finished. It is situated about 60 arpents from the Taché road.

There still remains about 9½ miles to be made in order to reach East Lake. Leaving the Lake about six miles of forest intervene between that and the Province Line. The road, though not finished, is generally practicable for wheeled carriages.

Before reaching the Taché road, we fall in with a swamp of about eight arpents requiring to be causewayed.

[*Extract from Mr. Carrière's Report.*]

"I am desirous of drawing the attention of your Department to the evident advantages which would arise, both in respect of colonization, and also with a view to the maintenance of the roads themselves, if the lands adjacent to the colonization roads, instead of being offered to settlers in lots lying north and south parallel to the roads, were laid out east and west at right angles with the road. By the latter arrangement every mile of road finished would afford an outlet to twelve settlers, whereas by the other, no more than two would have that advantage. Add to this, that the road would be more easily kept in order, by the more speedy clearing which would take place throughout its entire length as soon as the lots abutting on it were taken. Moreover, besides the advantage of having homesteads established on each side of it, the frontage being double, the road itself would be better kept, because each inhabitant would have his part of the road under his eye and at his very door."

CHAPAIS ROAD.

Conductor: MAURICE BOSSÉ.

Amount appropriated.....	\$800 00
Amount expended.....	800 00

With this sum Mr. Bossé has completed 3 miles and 18 arpents of road in the part opened some years ago, in the Parish of St. Onésime, and has besides made three miles in length of road in the great savanne near the Taché road.

The bridge over the River Ouelle destroyed by fire in 1861 has been rebuilt in a substantial manner. It is 122 feet in length. About five miles in length of this road remains to be made to connect it with the Taché Road.

It is of the greatest importance that this road should be opened next summer, in order that young settlers on the Taché road may be enabled to reach, and to establish themselves on their lots. The land is excellent, and is sufficient to form two fine parishes.

Mr. Bossé considers that the sum of \$2,400 will be required to render the road passable as far as the Taché road.

TACHÉ ROAD.

KAMOURASKA SECTION.

Conductor: STANISLAS DRAPEAU.

Amount appropriated.....	\$8,500 00
Amount expended.....	2,000 00

Balance remaining	\$1,500 00
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This section of the Taché road has been opened in the present year to the length of five miles and 21 arpents, being completed to the length of two miles and five arpents. The work was done in the Township of Chapais. The road is now open to a distance of 26 miles in the Townships of Buckland, Mailloux and Montminy. It then passes into forest land a distance of 21 miles in Patton and Arago, after which, it connects with the part opened in Garneau, Lafontaine, Chapais and Painchaud, as far as Mont Carmel a distance of 25 miles, making an aggregate length of 51 miles open and practicable for wheeled carriages, except three miles and 16 arpents remaining to be completed in Chapais. If to this we add 2½ miles completed in the County of Rimouski we have a total of 53½ miles opened, of which 50 miles are completed, of the whole Taché road. The cost of it has been \$600 per mile. A bridge 220 feet long has been built for \$168. Twelve small bridges have also been built, measuring 52 feet in length, at a cost of \$51, besides 1½ arpent causeway.

Mr. Drapeau is of opinion that the three miles and 16 arpents remaining unfinished in Chapais, besides the building of a bridge to cost \$150, would require a sum of \$2,250

Extract from Mr. Drapeau's Report

The soil is good and well timbered although stony in places. The land will, however, form good and rich settlements. One mile and a half of stony land intervenes, after which it becomes good again and very suitable for colonization.

Before concluding Mr. Drapeau remarks: I take the liberty of suggesting to the Department the expediency of organizing next year the works of the Taché Road at three different points, viz: 1. From the Temiscouata road westward, 32 miles through forest to reach the road opened in the County of Kamouraska; 2. What remains to be done in the Township of Chapais to connect with that opened in the County of L'Islet. 3. In the Township of Arago, County of L'Islet, there is a distance of 21 miles to be traversed to reach the road already opened in the County of Montmagny.

 COUNTY OF L'ISLET.

ELGIN ROAD.

Conductor : STANISLAS DRAPEAU.

Amount appropriated.....	\$2,000 00
Amount paid.....	2,000 00

A distance of five miles and 10 arpents was completed on this road, last year. The Elgin Road is now finished, and practicable for wheeled carriages to the Province Line. It has cost \$345 per mile.

34 small bridges have been made, measuring in all 136 feet in length, at a cost of \$130.

A balance of \$315.71 remaining of the appropriation of 1861, has been expended in improving about four miles of road already opened, and in building a bridge over the arm of the River Ouelle.

[*Extract from Mr. Drapeau's Report.*]

"The Elgin Road is now, by the munificence of the Government, open throughout its whole length, as far as the Province Line. Colonization, which has within a few years made such prodigious progress in the Townships intersected by this road, will assume large dimensions now that it has the facility of a road communication with the excellent land south of the Taché Road

"In order that I may show the wonderful development of this locality, permit me to remind you that there are already 80 families established on the Elgin Road; that the quantity of grain, harvested in 1861, was 9,580 bushels, valued at \$5,328; that the clearings made are 1,700 acres, of which 969 are under cultivation; that the cattle, 150 in number, are valued at \$3,261; that the number of houses and barns is 142; the aggregate value of all these things, inclusive of the products of industry, as sugar, shingles, and of the value of the labor expended on the land being in round numbers, \$36,000.

"Real estate is yearly increasing in value. One instance of this among many others, is that of Mr. P. Caron, who commenced his labor on his lot in the autumn of 1859, and who now refuses to sell it for \$1,000, although it lies nearly 12 leagues from the river.

"The soil, which is every where well adapted for cultivation, consists of hill and dale, and is covered with mixed wood.

"Rust and the fly which have been so disastrous in their effects in the old lands, have not hitherto made their appearance in this new country.

"Thirty-four small bridges have been built over small streams, a good proof that the supply of water is good and well distributed over the country. Several little rivers are found very well adapted for industrial purposes and the growing commerce, being of especial use in conducting the lumber trade on the River St. John.

"A chapel is being built at the intersection of the Elgin and Taché roads, and will be ready for Divine worship in the autumn."

The Elgin road is verbalized.

 ARAGO ROAD.

Conductor : J. O. BÉLANGER.

Amount appropriated.....	\$600.00
Amount expended.....	600.00

The works of this year consisted in the completion of 19 arpents of road, of which six arpents had been previously opened, and in the opening of one mile of road. The distance now opened is in all three miles, two miles being finished. The total distance passable in wheeled carriages is two and one-half miles. The cost of the part finished is \$500 per mile, exclusive of bridges.

Bridges have been built measuring in all 75 feet of roadway, at a cost of \$68.

"The land over which the road passes," says Mr. Bélanger, "is yellow loam, which appears tolerably fertile, and which extends on the north-east side of the road to a distance of two or three miles; the land on the south-west is also very level and still more extensive. The timber consists of spruce, fir, maple, and birch. The road is to terminate in the Township of Arago, which is one of the finest I have seen, the ground being level and covered with the finest timber, as maple, birch, cedar, &c. This road offers, in my opinion, great advantages to settlers, those who take lands here having in their near neighborhood a flour mill, built in the 6th range. The road itself will be of immense advantage to traders, as there have been for many years past lumbering establishments, and by this track provisions and other articles required in the shanties have always been conveyed. It is my belief that in the winter the settlers may always avail themselves of it to convey their grain to the shanties, and even dispose of it at a good price.

"There are several considerable water-powers, but I found no traces of minerals whatever."

Mr. Belanger is of opinion that the sum of \$4,500 is required to complete the road as far as the Taché road.

Extract from Mr. Carrière's report:—

"In closing my report of my last visit for the season to the colonization roads, I shall take the liberty of respectfully suggesting to your Department, as likely to be serviceable in promoting colonization, that you should insist on the observance of a rule already established, namely, that of giving a preference to settlers in allotting the work to be done on colonization roads. In many cases, to my knowledge, the sons of rich farmers appear where work is to be had on the roads, and earn the few dollars laid out on them to the prejudice, I may say, of settlers, who frequently look to this as their only chance (and a very good one it is) of earning a few dollars to assist them in opening out their clearings.

COUNTY OF MONTMAGNY.

BEAUBIEN ROAD.

Conductor: EDWARD CÔTÉ.

Amount appropriated.....	\$1,400 00
Amount expended.....	1,400.00

In the present year a distance of ten miles has been opened but of only half width, from the Ruisseau Ferré, in Ashburton, to the Taché road, in Montminy, but no part of this has been completed. It may be travelled over, however, by wheeled carriages throughout its entire length, which is 2½ miles.

Twenty-eight bridges have been built, forming 190 feet of roadway, at a cost of \$136. Moreover brush causeway, fifty arpents in length, has been made, costing \$5 per arpent.

This road is expensive and difficult to make, on account of the great quantity of boulders in the track.

Mr. Côté says, "this road offers great advantages to colonization. I know that it will give egress to a great number of settlers who are already there, and to others who will take lands in the townships in rear of St. Thomas as soon as the road is finished. In the Township of Montminy, where the road is to end, there are some water-powers; a grist mill and two saw mills have been put up, and a third is building. Ten miles' length of the road remains to be finished to reach the Taché road. I believe we have not in the present year done more than a third of the work required to complete it."

Extract from Mr. Carrière's report:—

"As we leave South river in the direction of the Taché road, the land, although stony, is good and well timbered. The wood is mixed and of fine growth. Mr. Côté proposes to get out the necessary timber, which has to be conveyed a considerable distance, to build a bridge over South river, of some length and great height. The crib work must be filled to a certain height, corresponding with the great body of water and the vast number of logs floated down the river every spring.

" I respectfully suggest to your Department, as a matter of urgent necessity, that the two or three lots be opened which still remain to complete the communication between this and the Taché road."

SIROIS ROAD.

Conductor : ANTOINE TALBOT.

Amount appropriated	\$300 00
Amount expended	300 00

This road, which is opened throughout its entire length, two and a half leagues, has been completed this year to the extent of eleven and a half arpents.

Besides the above, Mr. Talbot has repaired two and three-quarter miles of road, from South River downwards.

That part which is finished cost at the rate of \$564 per mile.

One bridge was built, 15 feet long, and brushed causeway ten arpents in length.

[*Extract from Mr. Talbot's Report.*]

" The tract intersected by the Talbot Road, as well as that around it, is of good quality. The timber is a lofty growth of maple, birch, spruce, and cedar, mixed. The land is generally level.

" This road is a great advantage for the colonization of the Townships of Armagh and Montminy, and is the channel of a considerable trade in shingles, cedar, pickets and rails, and cedar timber, besides tamarack logs.

" I do not know of any limestone quarry, nor indeed have I seen any trace of minerals in the above townships. There is a water-power near the road, in Armagh, on which is a saw mill. There are six in Montminy, five of which are turned to account in turning saw mills, and on the other is a grist mill.

" Within a few years, colonization has made good progress in the Townships of Armagh, Montminy, Mailloux and Ashburton. In Montminy the population is about 700, and would be more considerable if the old Commissioners' Road, which commences at the second range, south-west of South River, in the Parish of St. Pierre, and passes into Armagh to the north-west of the new road, were more practicable for summer vehicles. In several parts of the road the settlers are frequently obliged to break up their loads and carry it on their shoulders, as neither horses nor oxen can pass with loads, although it were not more than three or four hundred weight."

Mr. Talbot believes that \$900 would be required to finish the road.

[*Extract from Mr. Carrière's Report.*]

" Leaving the point where Mr. Talbot closed his operations in the present year, still descending, in the distance of a mile and a half we find ledges in great numbers in the living rock. These I find it almost impossible to improve so as to render the road passable. Mr. Talbot thinks they may be avoided by turning the road six arpents in another direction. The whole line of road is bad, and impassable as far as the third concession of the seigniory inclusive. Nevertheless, the lands in all these three concessions are granted. The road is so bad that a person killed his horse on it this year, on that part of it which is in the seigniory. The poor settlers are compelled to make a circuit by the St. Raphaël Road, lengthening the distance by 21 miles.

" The road is open as far as the fifth range of Montminy, that is to say, a mile further to the south than the Taché road, which here passes between the third and fourth ranges of the township."

COUNTY OF BELLECHASSE.
ARMAGH ROAD.Conductor: **ELIE AUDET.**

Amount appropriated.....	\$200 00
Amount expended.....	200 00

The Armagh Road, commencing at the extremity of the seigniory of Ladurantaye, in the parish of St. Valier, is open as far as the Taché Road, but is almost impracticable for a distance of nearly six miles before it falls into that road.

With the sum appropriated Mr. Audet has finished 25 arpents of the road, 14 feet wide.

The sum of \$1,800 is thought to be required to finish it.

TACHÉ ROAD.

BELLECHASSE SECTION.

Conductor: **ELIE AUDET.**

Amount appropriated.....	\$400 00
Amount expended.....	400 00

The work done on this section of the Taché Road in the present year was executed on the North-West River, in the Township of Buckland, nearly half a league below the church; the object being to repair the damage caused by the water and prevent a recurrence of it. It will render the communication both more easy and more safe, especially at certain seasons of the year, and will have the effect of preserving both the road and the bridge.

In this section of the Taché Road a distance of about seven miles still remains unfinished, hitherto no more than traced out.

Mr. Audet thinks that a sum of \$2,200 will be required to complete these works, as the road crosses swamps, the fascining of which will be very expensive.

MAILLOUX ROAD.Conductor: **ELIE AUDET.**

Amount appropriated.....	\$1,100 00
Amount expended.....	1,100 00

This road, about 27 miles in length, begins at the Taché Road, crosses the Townships of Mailloux, Roux, Bellechasse, and Daquam, and ends at the Province line. It was opened as a winter road in the autumn of 1862.

An extent of 24 miles of this road has been opened this year to a width of 13 feet; however, 4 miles may be travelled in summer vehicles.

The road has cost \$330 a mile. This part which crosses a range of mountains has been the most difficult to make. There are still a few miles, as far as beyond the mountains, which present similar difficulties, and which will cost about the same amount, but the remainder—nearly 20 miles—will cost very much less.

Twenty seven bridges have been built, having a total length of 104 feet, which have cost \$96 or 93 cents per lineal foot. Two pieces of crossway or brushwork have been laid; these measure 53 arpents, and cost \$49, or \$8,60 per arpent.

"All the roads, the works on which I have conducted," says Mr. Audet, "pass through the heart of a well-wooded country, well adapted for cultivation, and the adjacent lands, to which these roads lead, as also advantageous to colonization. For further details, I refer to my previous reports.

"All agree in declaring that the best means of encouraging colonization is to make roads over the lands to be colonized. This is the first advantage afforded by these roads.

Then again commerce will find here timber in abundance, innumerable water-powers, potash, pearlash, &c., &c.; and the Canadian people in general, and the inhabitants of this county in particular, will find means to establish their children and retain them on their native soil.

“As I have just remarked, there are a great many water-powers on the Pine Fork, Northwest, Moose, Black and Daaquam Rivers, besides many other of minor importance. There can be no doubt but that the mountains contain mines of some nature, but no exploration with this object having been made, I cannot state anything positive respecting it.

“It is also to be desired that an exploration should be made in order to lay out the line of a road to connect the Townships of Buckland, Mailloux, Armagh, &c., with the Township of Frampton, which is almost entirely settled. This road would be somewhere about six miles in length, and would cost about \$1200.

“Such, Sir, is in few words the information which I am able to offer you, and for the exact correctness of which I can answer. In no place, I believe, does colonization make more rapid progress, and when the roads, for the completion of which I ask, are finished, the colonization of this part of the country will compare favorably with that of any other part, although places may be found where the soil offers greater advantages.”

It is to be desired that an extent of six miles of the Mailloux road should be completed next year, in order to reach the Township of Bellechasse, for it is towards it that colonization is more especially directed. A sum of \$2000 would be requisite to complete these six miles of road to the same width as that already opened.

COUNTY OF DORCHESTER.

LANGEVIN ROAD.

Conductor : REVEREND L. ROUSSEAU.

Amount appropriated	\$1450 00
Amount expended	1450 00

The Langevin road has for its starting point the line dividing the Township of Ware from the Township of Cranbourne; it crosses Ware and Langevin, and is to end at the Mailloux road, in the Township of Daaquam.

Rev. Mr. Rousseau has opened 18 miles of road this year; all this extent may be travelled in wheeled vehicles.

He has also made 42 arpents of ditching, 32 arpents of crossway, and five bridges, having an aggregate length of 157 feet. He has, moreover, rebuilt the bridge over the Etchemin River, on the old road made by Commissary General Routh; this bridge is 132 feet in length, and cost \$121. The road, as now made, costs about \$72 a mile.

Mr. Rousseau thinks that a sum of \$1200 will be required to complete it.

“The Langevin Road,” he says, “will be very advantageous to colonization. The land over which it passes is very level, well watered, and covered with fine timber; maple especially abounds.

“Only one water-power has yet been discovered; it is situated in the Township of Ware on the Famine River.

“There can be no doubt but that before long the Township of Langevin will be all settled, for, according to the report of the surveyor, Mr. Eug. Casgrain, the land in the Township is all adapted for cultivation, and most of it is of the finest quality. Besides this, the establishment of the Trappists, who, it is well known, pay special attention to agriculture, in this Township in the month of June last, cannot fail to attract a great many settlers.

The archiepiscopal corporation of Quebec have acquired a lot in the Township of Langevin for a church. The clearing of this lot is to be commenced next spring.

"Most of the lots on the Langevin Road have been taken, and more than one hundred acres cleared on the different lots. All of them have been taken by Canadians from the adjacent parishes.

"There are as yet no residents in the Township of Langevin, with the exception of the Trappist Fathers. Several families will betake themselves thither in the spring to sow their land and take up their residence there.

BUCKLAND AND STANDON ROAD.

Conductor :—REVEREND L. ROUSSEAU.

Amount appropriated.....	\$100 00
Amount paid	100 00

For a description of this road, see my report of last year.

With the sum appropriated thirty arpents of road have been completed; on this there are sixty feet of bridging.

ETCHEMIN ROAD.

Conductor : PATRICK CASSIDY.

Amount appropriated.....	\$400 00
Amount paid	400 00

The Etchemin Road begins at the northern angle of Cranbourne, and is to cross the Townships of Cranbourne, Watford, and Metgermette, and end at the Kennebec Road, a distance of about 30 miles.

Mr. Cassidy began his work at the Etchemin River, and has followed the line of the road, as traced, as far as the division line between the seventh and eighth ranges of Cranbourne, and thence, following the same line to the west, as far as lot No. 23.

Three and a half miles of road have been opened in 1862, of which 12½ arpents have been completed.

"The land in the vicinity of this road," says Mr. Cassidy, "is of good quality. The wood is very various; the most common kinds are maple, bouleau, beech, spruce, and cedar.

"This magnificent land waits but for strong arms to be covered with rich crops. Let the settlers, if they cannot do better, take with them an axe and a hoe, and with good will they will ensure themselves an honest independence in a short time.

"We find along the road a large number of good water-powers.

"The population in the neighboring townships has nearly doubled within five years.

"About fifteen lots have been taken this year in the vicinity of the road, and it is well to observe that all the good lots would have been taken if they had belonged to the Government; but most of the lots have been granted since the year 1832 to pensioners, who abandoned them immediately afterwards. It is to be hoped that the Government will resume these lands, or at least will take legislative action to prevent the present occupants from being dispossessed without compensation for the improvements and disbursement which they have made.

"There are three considerable rivers on the road, over which bridges will have to be built.

The value of the lands in the adjoining townships has quadrupled within the last few years.

The principal crops, such as wheat, barley, and oats, have escaped all injury from frost and insects, and have produced an excellent harvest.

To complete the portion which has been merely opened (a length of 4½ miles) will, it is estimated, take a sum of \$1,200.

FRAMPTON AND CRANBOURNE ROAD.

Conductors : JOS. COUTURE and JOS. REMILLARD.

Amount appropriated.....	\$400.00
Amount paid.....	400 00

With the sum of \$300 Mr. Couture has improved about three miles of this road. These improvements enable settlers to penetrate, at all seasons of the year, into the townships in rear of Frampton.

Mr. Remillard having made no report to this department, I am unable to furnish any information respecting the works he has caused to be done with the \$100 placed at his disposal.

GRANDE LIGNE DE STE. HÉNÉDINE.

Conductors : Rev. Et HALLÉ and FÉLIX BLAIS.

Amount appropriated.....	\$400 00
Amount paid.....	400 00

This amount has been expended in improving the *Grande Ligne de Ste. Hénédine*, through Ste. Marguerite.

A sum of \$200 was sent to the Rev. Mr. Hallé, to be expended upon the upper section of the road, and the remaining \$200 has been expended by Mr. Blais upon the lower section.

Mr. Blais has improved seven arpents of roadway through headlands and in the hardpan.

He estimates that it will take \$600 to make this a good road.

Mr. Hallé having made no report, I am unable to say how much of the road has been improved under his superintendence.

GRAND LIGNE DE STE. MARGUERITE.

Conductor : JOHN DUFF.

Amount appropriated.....	\$250 00
Amount paid.....	250 00

This road commences at the 4th range, crosses the 3rd, 2nd and 1st ranges, and connects with the Grande Ligne. One mile and a half of this road has been opened, but not finished ; it is, however, practicable, for a distance of one mile, for summer vehicles.

Four bridges forming an aggregate of 115 feet of roadway, and some crossways have been made. The lands along the road are good ; the prevailing timber on the 1st range is maple. There is also a good lime stone quarry in the neighborhood of the road. A sum of \$200 would suffice to complete the road as far as it has been opened.

COUNTY OF LEVIS.

ST. LAMBERT ROAD.

Conductor : AUGUSTE DUMAS.

Amount appropriated.....	\$500 00
Amount paid.....	500 00

This road which commences at the Iberville road and ends at the road leading to the Church of St. Bernard, had been opened several years ago, but was almost impassable from the many swamps through which it passes, and the appropriation has been expended in improving these bad parts of the road.

Fifteen arpents of crossway, with a ditch on one side, have been made. This road is of very great benefit to the settlers of the Parishes of St. Lambert, St. Bernard, and St. Elzéar. The lots along this road have all been taken with the exception of four. Mr. Dumas thinks it would take a sum of \$500 to complete this road throughout its whole length. This road is verbalized.

COUNTY OF BEAUCE.

ROAD FROM JERSEY TO LAKE MEGANTIC.

Conductor : REV. F. CATELLIER.

Amount appropriated.....	\$800 00
Amount paid.....	800 00

This road commences about four miles from the Jersey line, and extends to Lake Megantic, passing through the Townships of Jersey, Marlow, Risborough and Spalding.

Six miles of this road have been opened this year. No part of it has yet been finished; but four miles in length is fit for summer vehicles.

Fourteen small bridges, measuring in the aggregate 160 feet, have been constructed, at a cost of \$50.

"The soil," says Mr. Catellier, "is in general rather stony, in the first range of the Chaudière River; it is far less so in the second and third ranges. The two latter appear to be more adapted for agricultural purposes. However, I must except some two or three rather extensive tracts of land on the banks of the Chaudière River and of Lake Megantic, which will certainly be taken even before the road reaches them, in consequence of the advantages they offer to settlers. The soil is, generally speaking, fertile.

"In my opinion, this road is of great advantage to the farmers of Beauce who desire to set up their children in their own neighborhood, and to the Canadians who are returning in large numbers from the United States, by the Kennebec Road. Several of the latter have already settled upon our road, and ten more families, also from the United States intend to follow their example.

"It is only two years since the settlement of the Township of Jersey was commenced: now there are from 20 to 25 families engaged in cultivating the soil, and since the opening of the road, some 30 or 40 more have taken lands, and made clearings during the past summer, and are preparing to put in their crops next year.

"Oats and barley are the chief crops. They have escaped all injury this year. The harvest has been a good one.

"There are a great many water-powers on this road."

Mr. Catellier estimates that the road, when completed, may cost about \$300 per mile.

GAYHURST ROAD.

Conductor: ROMAIN DALLAIRE.

Amount appropriated.....	\$800 00
Amount paid.....	800 00

This road, which is ten miles in length, was opened as a winter road in 1861, throughout its entire length, namely, from the division line between the Townships of Aylmer and Gayhurst to the River Chaudière.

The sum appropriated this year has been expended in finishing the road.

Fifty-one arpents and eight perches have been finished, including four arpents of crossway, which will require a fresh covering of earth next summer.

Six bridges have been made for the sum of \$36, and 12 arpents laid with brush for \$70.

The lands in the vicinity of the road are good. A large number of lots were taken up last autumn, and settlers have secured lots even two miles beyond the point to which the road has been finished.

Mr. Dallaire thinks it would take \$2,600 to complete this road.

1st.—SHENLEY ROAD.

2nd.—ADSTOCK ROAD.

Conductor: ADRIEN BLOUIN.

Amount appropriated for the first road.....	\$800.00
Amount appropriated for the second road.....	100.00
	\$900.00
Amount paid	900.00

The first of these roads commences at the Lambton Road, on Lot No. 20, of the 7th range of Forsight, and extends, in a south-easterly direction, towards the River Chaudière. It has been opened this year to a distance of two miles and three arpents, with an average width of 18 feet.

Ten bridges have been constructed, forming an aggregate length of 37 feet.

[*Extract from Mr. J. T. Le Bel's Report.*]

"This road has been opened through a forest of fir, cedar and other soft timber, almost throughout its whole length; and this has rendered the work very expensive.

"There is now a length of from six to six and a half miles of the road fit for wheeled vehicles, including the part made in 1859; but it is all, from one end to the other, in very bad condition. A great many roots have been allowed to remain, quantities of boulders still obstruct the roadway, and the hillocks have not been levelled, so that the passage of vehicles is a matter of extreme difficulty, and it is impossible to drive a horse faster than a walk in any part of the road.

"After a thorough examination of the works done upon this road in 1859 and this year I feel it my duty to inform you that it is a matter of the utmost necessity that this road should be improved throughout its whole length, or nearly so, during the coming summer. In fact I feel quite convinced that, unless it is suitably repaired, this road will soon become impassable, and it would take at least \$100 per mile to render this road durable and serviceable to the public.

"I am inclined to think that Mr. Blouin's intention was, to open as great a length of roadway as possible, in order to promote the interests of a larger number of settlers, (who settled in this township without awaiting the completion of the road) by enabling them to reach the Lambton road.

"Colonization has made great progress in Shenley, since the first opening of this road for at that period, 1859, it contained only 20 or 24 families, and I am now informed that the number located upon the road and the adjacent ranges, exceeds 100; the timber on the latter consists chiefly of hardwood, and the soil is very fertile."

Mr. Blouin having made no report respecting the Adstock road, I am unable to furnish any details relative to the works which have been done upon it.

FRANCE BOUCHER ROAD.

Conductor: Rev. C. J. O. BÉLAND.

Amount appropriated.....	\$400.00
Amount paid.....	400.00

This amount has been expended in opening an outlet from the Lambton road to the Chaudière River, in the Parish of St. François. This road has been made partly through cleared land and partly through the woods. The timber required for bridges has been drawn, and the road is passable for winter vehicles.

This road is verbalized.

COUNTY OF MEGANTIC.

STE. SOPHIE AND ST. FERDINAND ROAD.

Conductor: JOS. VIGNEAU.

Amount appropriated.....	\$600.00
Amount paid.....	600.00

This road commences at the Church of Ste. Sophie, between lots 22 and 23 in the 5th range of Halifax, crosses diagonally lots 22, 21 and 20 and part of 19, where it falls into the front line of the 5th and 6th ranges again, continuing thence by the old road as far as lot No. 18 of the 6th range, which it also crosses diagonally, and terminating at lot No. 13 of the 6th range.

This road is to be extended as far as the Church of St. Ferdinand.

One hundred arpents of this road have been opened this year; of this a distance of 46 arpents has been completed, and the municipalities interested have also opened and finished 15 arpents.

The portion finished has cost about \$300 per mile. Three bridges, two of them 36 feet in length and the third 39 feet, have been constructed; also 20 smaller bridges, nine of which are made of stone.

"The section of roadway opened this year," says Mr. Vigneau, "will doubtless facilitate the working of a copper mine, situated on the third range of the Township of Halifax. An American company has this year effected the purchase of certain lands, and, from the extensive works they have carried on, and from what has been asserted by parties competent to form a correct opinion, we may hope that their undertaking will be crowned with complete success.

"If this road is continued as far as Lambton, it will certainly lead to the discovery of new copper mines, as it must pass through Ireland and Coleraine Townships, which exhibit in many places indications of copper.

"There are numerous water-powers, which may be easily made available, and will afford the settlers advantages unsurpassed in any portion of the Eastern Townships. Several limestone quarries have already been discovered, and, judging from the nature of the soil and the mountains, limestone will be abundant and easily obtained.

"I have never heard of any indications of iron having been met with, but small quantities of lead have been found.

"The population of the Township of Halifax has increased by 1,000 to 1,200 souls within the last five years, and colonization has progressed on the same scale in the adjoining townships, with the exception of the Township of Ireland, in which the number of the population has remained almost stationary, owing to the absence of roads leading into the interior."

An appropriation of \$400 is needed, in order to complete the road to St. Ferdinands but to extend it to Lambton would take a sum of from \$6,000 or \$7,000.

HARVEY'S HILL AND METHOT'S MILL ROAD.

MEGANTIC SECTION.

Conductor: JOHN HUME.

Amount appropriated.....	\$1,000.00
Amount paid.....	1,000.00

The works have been confined to that part of the road from Harvey's Hill to Methot's Mill, which is situated in the Township of Leeds.

It commences at the copper mines in the 15th range of Leeds, and ends at the 6th range, at the line dividing Leeds from the seigniory of Ste. Croix, a distance of about nine miles.

The finished portion crosses the 9th, 10th, and part of the 11th ranges. The length which has been completed is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles and 5 chains, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles being new work. An additional mile has been simply opened.

The whole road, from the Craig road to the mines, a distance of over six miles, is fit for wheeled vehicles. But that portion of this section upon which no work was done last summer is in a bad state of repair, and on the 12th and 13th ranges the line of the road must be changed in certain localities.

On that section of the road which extends from the Craig road to the seigniory of Ste. Croix, the new line varies considerably from the old road for about two-thirds of the distance; it is on this new line that the mile above referred to has been opened.

The portion completed has cost about \$260 per mile, exclusive of bridges, and \$308 with the bridges.

The bridges and culverts made measure in the aggregate 170 feet in length.

The lands through which this road passes, as well as those adjacent, are of excellent quality and timbered chiefly with hard wood.

Ex tract from Mr. Hume's report:—

"This road when complete throughout its whole length, namely, from the mines to the Grand Trunk station at Methot's Mill, will afford great advantages to colonization and commerce, and above all, for the working of the mines in Leeds. At present the ore has to be carried to the Craig road station, a distance of 32 miles, whereas when the road is made to Methot's Mill the distance will be only 21 miles. * * * * *

"The copper mines of Leeds are well known in England. The company have already expended nearly \$120,000 in the purchase of lands and in works.

"I consider that this road will be of great benefit to colonization, not in the Township of Leeds, where almost all the lauds have been taken up, but in the Townships of Broughton and Thetford, which contain a vast extent of unoccupied land. There are good water-powers on the Palmer River, in the vicinity of the road, and good mills have been built.

Although the Township of Leeds has already been several years settled, nevertheless the number of the population has increased in a remarkable manner; between 1852 and 1861 the increase has been from 1,900 to 2,500; in the neighboring Township of Broughton the population has increased in the same period, nine years, from 600 to 1,600, and this increase is chiefly due to the influx of new settlers, all of whom are French Canadians. The increase in the population of Thetford has been considerable."

Mr. Hume calculates that it would take \$1,300 to complete the road as far as the lands belonging to the mining company, and \$1,700 to complete all that part of the road which lies within the County of Megantic.

The road is verbalized throughout its whole extent.

COUNTY OF LOTBINIÈRE.

ROAD FROM METHOT'S STATION TO HARVEY HILL.

LOTBINIÈRE SECTION.

Amount appropriated	\$1,000 00
Amount paid	1,000 00

This road, which is an extension of the road bearing the same name opened in the County of Megantic, commences at the Gostord road, in the Parish of Ste. Agathe, and terminates at posts No. 63 and 62, dividing that parish from that of St. Flavien.

The works on this road have been placed under the direction of the Municipal Council of Ste. Agathe, which has divided the road into seventeen sections, and given them out by contract to a like number of contractors.

This road, which passes through extensive swamps, has been crosswayed for the greater part and covered with gravel. Ditches had to be made on both sides of the road in order to drain it.

This part of the road, which is about ten miles in length, has been rendered passable for wheeled vehicles for a distance of four miles, and the remainder, as far as Methot's Mill, is available only as a winter road.

Since the opening of the road more than fifty lots have been taken up; large tracts have been cleared on the high lands lying to the north-west of the road; the country towards the south-east consists in great part of swamps.

Immense quantities of tamarack, pine, and other timber are carried over this road in the winter season, to the Grand Trunk station at Methot's Mill.

The several parishes traversed by this road furnish a great deal of grain and other agricultural products.

Colonization is making great progress in these localities, and the population has largely increased within the last few years.

Mr. Enouf, Mayor of Ste. Agathe, who has been appointed to act in behalf of the municipal council in its transactions with this Department, estimates that it will take \$1,000 to make this road passable, and \$3,000 to finish it.

It is verbalized.

COUNTY OF NICOLET.

1. ST. ULALIE ROAD.—2. ST. VINCESLAS ROAD.

Conductor: JEAN VIGNEAU.

Amount appropriated for first Road.....	\$100 00
“ “ second “	100 00
	200 00
Amount paid.....	200 00

The first of these roads, which leads from the Chapel of St. Ulalie to that of St. Leonard is open throughout its whole extent. The works have been carried on over a distance of four miles.

The second, which leads from the Chapel of St. Vineslas to that of St. Leonard, is also open throughout, but the appropriation has been expended on an extent of 22 arpents, from which the timber had to be removed.

These two roads have been merely opened, but they are nevertheless passable, though with difficulty, for summer vehicles, with the exception of a swamp of about a mile and a half, which intersects the Ste. Ulalie road.

It is out of my power to state the length of these roads, that information not being contained in the report sent me by the conductor of works. On the 1st, 12th, and 13th ranges of Aston, traces of iron ore are found, and traces of yellow ochre on the 5th, 12th, and 13th ranges. There are seven or eight water-powers on the the River Nicolet, and on the White River.

Extract from Mr. Vigneau's Report.

“The road from Ste. Ulalie to St. Leonard passes over excellent land, but some of it (about one third) will be found difficult to cultivate, inasmuch as very expensive drainage will be required. The adjoining lands are good. The road from St. Vineslas to St. Leonard also passes over good land; it may all be easily brought under cultivation. The soil is everywhere sandy, easy to cultivate, and productive.

“These roads give access to an extensive tract of good land, and furnish means of getting out the timber. Colonization is progressing in a most satisfactory manner in Aston and its neighborhood. During the past ten years, the French Canadian population has increased 114 per cent; the English population 27½ per cent.”

It is estimated that it would take a sum of \$800 to complete the Ste. Eulalie road, apart from the crossways through the swamp, and \$300 to complete the St. Vineslas road. This road is verbalized.

MADDINGTON AND ASTON ROAD.

Conductor: REV. MR. DEVILLERS.

Amount appropriated.....	\$800 00
Amount paid.....	800 00

This road, four miles in length, commences at the front road of the St. Louis concession, in the Parish of Ste. Gertrude, and ends at the River Becancour, which separates the Township of Maddington from that of Aston. It has been finished this year throughout its whole length, with the exception, however, of a hill near the River Becancour, which it is difficult to descend, and which Mr. DeVillers intends to improve next year, with a balance of \$74 remaining in his hands.

Six bridges, forming an aggregate length of seventy-five feet, have been constructed for the sum of \$73.

"The soil on each side of the road," says Mr. De Villers, "is well adapted for cultivation; the timber consists of fir, spruce, cedar, and birch.

"This road will greatly contribute to the progress of colonization in the northern part of the Township of Maddington, and will be of great benefit to commerce, being the shortest road for the inhabitants of the Parishes Ste. Gertrude, Gentilly, and St. Pierre les Becquets to reach the station of the Three Rivers and Arthabaska railway, in the Parish of St. Pierre Célestin.

"The progress of colonization in the Township of Maddington has been considerable this year; the young settlers have cleared nearly 500 acres of land, from which they have harvested wheat, oats, buckwheat, and potatoes.

"Notwithstanding that the soil in this township is not remarkable for its fertility, the young men prefer settling there to ruining their health in the lumber shanties, as they were in the habit of doing a few years ago.

"This township was formerly covered with merchantable timber, but it has been so thoroughly exhausted that many of the settlers are compelled to buy the timber they require for building purposes.

"Since the Government has opened roads in the Township of Maddington real property has doubled in value, and the population is rapidly increasing."

[*Extract from the Report of Mr. Préfontaine, Colonization Agent.*]

COUNTY OF ARTHABASKA.

EAST CHESTER ROAD.

Conductor: EDOUARD LAFOND.

Amount appropriated.....	\$200 00
Amount paid.....	200 00

With this sum the conductor has opened, in the 2nd range of East Chester, a road twenty-six arpents in length, of only one-half the required breadth for a greater part of the distance, with a ditch in the low lands.

In addition to the Government grant, the local municipality has furnished, as a commutation for statute labor, a sum of \$33. The soil being stony and consequently hard to work, the sum expended is proportioned to the work done. To make it a good colonization road would require an additional sum of \$200.

This road is very useful, and in fact, I may say, indispensable, since it is the only means of communicating with the 3rd range of Chester, which is beginning to be settled, all the lots having been already taken up as far as the Craig road, a distance of four miles. On the 3rd range of Chester the site of a chapel has already been selected.

CRAIG ROAD IN WEST CHESTER.

Conductor: LUDGEE LABRECHE-VIGER.

Amount appropriated.....	\$400 00
Amount paid.....	400 00

With this sum the conductor has completed two miles of road, on what is known as the Craig road, which was opened in 1812 or 1813, but had been so completely abandoned that it was found necessary to clear it afresh. Indeed, in some places it was considered advisable to deviate from the old line, in order to avoid hills and considerable ascents.

Out of this amount the conductor has built two bridges, 15 feet in width and about 18 or 20 in length, with balustrades. On the approaches to these two bridges, on both sides, the road has been raised three feet and brush has been laid to a distance of 100 feet. These works have been done in a manner that once judicious and economical.

From the third range road to the Arthabaska road there are still about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to be completed, at an average cost of \$200 a mile.

This road, once made, will become the direct road between Wolfestown and the Arthabaska station. Nearly the whole of the land along it is taken; there are already several new settlements, and I have no doubt whatever but that when the road is once completed all this immense forest will rapidly fall beneath the settler's axe.

In the Township of Chester, east and west, the land, though stony, seems to me to be of superior quality. Hard wood predominates, such as maple, birch, beech, &c. Soft wood is only to be found in the dales and generally in depressed places, but in small quantity, although sufficient to yield timber for the settlers' first buildings. If we add to the quality of the soil and the nature of the timber the probable existence of veins of minerals, traces of which are to be found on the very surface of the soil, it is impossible to help coming to the conclusion that this is one of the most favored of the Eastern Townships.

ROAD FROM WARWICK TO THE CHAPEL OF ST. ALBERT.

Conductor: LOUIS TRIGANNE.

Amount appropriated	\$400 00
Amount paid	400 00

With this sum the conductor has had two and a half miles of good road made, of only half the required width, with a ditch throughout its entire length. In two low spots he has cut cross ditches. He has laid seven arpents of brush covered with earth.

As far as it has been made, up to the present time, summer vehicles can pass over it without any difficulty. There still remain four miles of road to be made, through swampy ground, at a probable cost of about \$400 per mile.

The land in this locality, once drained, would become very fertile. A great portion of the tract of land over which this road passes, consists of cedar forests, of great beauty, which add immensely to the value of the land. The subsoil in this locality, for the most part, consists of blue clay, which, being covered with detritus, constitutes land of the first quality.

I will take the liberty of stating, cursorily, that other kinds of clay constitute land of second, or even of third quality, and if the subsoil happens to be sand instead of clay, the land is completely unproductive.

ROAD FROM WARWICK DEPOT TO TINGWICK.

Conductor: LOUIS TRIGANNE.

Amount appropriated	\$400 00
Amount paid	400 00

With this sum the conductor has finished two miles of road, and seven arpents of only half the required width; these last seven arpents have been laid with brush and

covered with a sufficient layer of earth. On the finished road he has been obliged to deviate from the original tracing, for a distance of about seven arpents, in order to straighten the road. To finish the seven arpents above referred to, which complete the full length of this road, to cut down a steep hill which obstructs it, and deepen the ditches which pass in many places over rocks that must be blasted, would require an additional expenditure of about \$400.

ROAD FROM ASTON GRAND LINE TO THE CHAPEL OF ST. ALBERT.

Conductor: STANISLAS PICHÉ.

Amount appropriated	\$300 00
Amount paid	300 00

With this sum the conductor has repaired three miles of road, with ditches where they were required; he has also laid a certain length of road with fascines covered with earth.

The road, as made, is passable for summer vehicles, but in order to complete it properly, it would be necessary to expend \$200 more. There still remain to be made, two miles of this road, already practicable as a winter road. It would take a sum of \$250 per mile to complete it.

This township greatly resembles, in the level aspect of its surface, the old parishes of the seigniories; it is intersected by rivers, on which there are magnificent water-powers, which only need capital to render them available.

The population is almost exclusively French Canadian, and is rapidly increasing.

ROAD FROM MADDINGTON TO THREE RIVERS.

Conductor: A. E. BRUNEAU.

Amount appropriated.....	\$400 00
Amount paid.....	400 00

This road commences at a point between lots No. 14 and 15 of the 1st range of Bulstrode, and extends thus to the 11th range, in accordance with the survey; but some of the farmers ask that the tracing should be changed so as to reach the Chapel of Bulstrode, by following the line between lots 16 and 17. This matter has not yet been decided by the municipal authorities.

This road has been opened from the first range to a point four arpents within the fourth range, and finished to a width of 13 feet, with a ditch on one side.

This portion of the road is practicable for summer vehicles. The cost has been \$200 per mile. Only three small bridges have been made, but there are, on the whole length of the road, three considerable bridges to be made, which may cost \$800. The soil along the road, and in the neighborhood, is generally speaking of good quality. There are, however, some swamps, of which the subsoil is reported to be good, and which only require to be drained.

This road is crossed on the 8th range by the Three Rivers and Arthabaska Railway; it is also intersected by the Rivers Nicolet and Becancour. There are excellent water-powers in its vicinity.

In the hope that this road will be opened, a certain number of lots have been taken along the tracing, and a good deal of ground has been cleared.

A number of persons are awaiting the opening of the road, in order to come and locate themselves upon it.

This road is verbalized.

GRAND LINE ROAD, IN ASTON.

Conductor : ZOEL PICHÉ:

Amount appropriated.....	\$400 00
Amount paid.....	400 00

With the above sum the conductor has completed this road ; as it was not however sufficient for the purpose, the parties interested assisted in finishing it. It is now an excellent road.

COUNTY OF DRUMMOND.

ST. GUILLAUME ROAD.

Conductor : LÉON DESSERT.

Amount appropriated.....	\$200 00
Amount paid.....	200 00

The conductor has had this road covered with a layer of sand nine inches in thickness, to a distance of 17 arpents, and three perches.

The balance of \$26, in the hands of the conductor, is to be expended in placing wooden guards along the road, in order to retain the sand laid upon it, on the express condition that the additional amount required to be expended for that purpose, shall be furnished by the local municipality.

I am of opinion that this road, in its present condition, supplies the requirements of the locality.

ST. BONAVENTURE ROAD.

Conductor : LÉON DESSERT.

Amount appropriated.....	\$200 00
Amount paid.....	200 00

This is not a new road, but it was very badly made. The land over which it passes, is a shifting swamp, though elevated ; it was originally covered with logs of unequal thickness, and it is consequently now in an almost impassable condition. In order to improve it, it will be necessary to cover it with a thick layer of earth (about nine inches).

The season being far advanced when I visited this road, and the grant of \$200 insufficient, I deemed it my duty to recommend a suspension of the works until the month of June next, and I think an additional sum of \$200 will be required in order to finish it. If the sand required for covering this road were to be taken off the road itself, it would be necessary to cart it a distance of about a mile and a half. In order to obviate this inconvenience, which would involve a considerable outlay of money, I deemed it my duty to advise the conductor to purchase a lot of land, measuring half an arpent in superficies, from which the necessary sand will be taken. The cost of this lot is only \$15, and as it is close to the road, there will be a saving of at least 50 per cent.

ROAD FROM DURHAM STATION TO ELY.

Conductor : A. D. RICHARD.

Amount appropriated.....	\$400 00
Amount paid.....	400 00

With this sum the conductor has finished two miles of good roadway. One mile and a half still remains to be finished. The expense will be about \$400.

WICKHAM ROAD.

Conductor: JOSEPH BOISVERT.

Amount appropriated.....	\$400 00
Amount paid	400 00

This road consists of two parts, one about two miles in length, and the other about three miles; distance between the two parts, two miles. The latter section has been made by the local municipality. The first part crosses the great Wickham Swamp.

The works done this year are merely a continuation of the works previously commenced. I may state here that the old works, though of little extent, were very badly done. During the past session, a ditch was dug the whole length of the road, on one side, and to a certain distance on the other. On this section five arpents have been corduroyed and three arpents covered with sand.

This road, in its present condition, is as yet impassable for summer vehicles, and I am of opinion that it will be necessary to cover it afresh with fascines and sand throughout nearly the whole of the two miles. The sand being available close at hand, an additional sum of \$400 will be sufficient for the execution of this work.

On this road a large cross-ditch, twelve feet in width at the bottom, and twelve arpents in length, has been made. The opening of the ditch has consequently necessitated the building of a bridge.

The whole of the works on this part of the road have cost only the small sum of \$213. As to the balance of \$187, it has been expended on the second part of the road, connecting Drummondville with the River St. Francis. The work on this part of the road has consisted in removing trees and stumps, to a width of about 15 feet, and in constructing four new bridges, having an aggregate length of 375 feet. The large amount of work thus accomplished, in proportion to the small sum of money expended, affords a correct estimate of the discernment and economy displayed by the conductor of these works.

In order to finish this part of the road, a further sum of \$300 is required.

DRUMMOND AND ARTHABASKA ROAD, IN WENDOVER AND SIMPSON.

Conductor: F. X. JANELLE.

Amount appropriated	\$400 00
Amount paid.....	400 00

The works on this road comprise four sections:

The first section, on the eighth range of Simpson, length four and a half arpents, finished; the second section, in the thirteenth range of Simpson, length seven arpents, cleared; the third section, in Warwick, length three and a half miles, repaired; the fourth section, on the eighth range of Warwick, length one mile, made of half the width only.

On these four sections have been made, in addition to the works above mentioned, five bridges, with an aggregate length of about 120 feet. Owing to the great length of this road, it will take several years to finish it, unless large grants are made.

A further grant of \$400, for next year, will improve this road considerably.

KINGSEY ROAD.

Conductor: HENRY S. GRIFFING.

Amount appropriated.....	\$400 00
Amount paid.....	400 00

This road comprises three sections—the first section, 18 arpents in length, is a new road, and finished; the second section, the same length (18 arpents), is only made of one-half the required width, with a ditch throughout its entire length; the third section is 70 arpents in length, made as a winter road. On these three sections two new bridges have been constructed, having an aggregate length of 300 feet.

The first tracing of the two first sections has been changed, for the purpose of improving the road. Difficulties having arisen amongst the parties interested in the third section, I am of opinion that the Government should suspend all grant for this section until these differences shall have been settled, and that a sum of \$150 only should be granted to complete the second section, as above stated.

"Before concluding this report respecting works on the Arthabaska and Drummond Roads," says Mr. Préfontaine, "I feel constrained by a feeling of duty and of a lively interest in everything connected with the colonization of our public lands, to take this opportunity of calling the attention of the Government to the great inconvenience resulting, in a great many of the Eastern Townships, from the grants which have been made of large tracts of land to persons who not only do not reside upon them, but persist in refusing to meet any of the calls or perform any of the works for which such lands are liable. In many cases the real proprietors are completely unknown to the poor settler, who, with the sweat of his brow, contributes to increase the value of these lands.

"On the other hand, these very proprietors are frequently unjustly dealt with, either by the road inspectors or by the municipalities themselves, whenever the works are carried on unknown to the proprietors, by the extortion practised in the matter of statute-labor.

"In order to obviate this double inconvenience, I have the honor to propose that an amendment should be made to the municipal law. This amendment would be, that every time works of this kind are required from an absent or unknown proprietor, the road inspector or the inspector of fences and ditches, as the case may be, shall first visit the locality, and thereupon make a report to the municipality under which he holds his office, attested under oath, declaring that such works are necessary; such report to be in all cases made in the month of October in each year."

"On receiving such report the municipality shall take action, and give notice in the *Canada Gazette* and in a local newspaper, that such works are required. Should the proprietor not answer before the 15th of June following, the municipal council shall proceed to the sale of such works, after due notice, and shall adjudge them to the lowest bidder."

"The expenses connected with these proceedings, together with the cost of the works and the municipal tax upon such property, shall be recovered in the ordinary manner.

"It would be important that there should be no appeal from this law. I am convinced that such a law, or something similar, would be of great service, not only to colonization in general, but also to the proprietors and settlers, who are suffering under the operation of the present law."

I take the liberty of recommending for the coming year, the opening of the following roads:—

1st. From the Arthabaska station to River du Loup, a distance of 2½ miles, which will complete the road from that station to Three Rivers. This road is already settled upon, almost throughout its whole length, with the exception of the 2½ miles of which I recommend the opening. The land is level, and the opening of the road will not be expensive; about \$200 per mile will suffice.

2nd. In the Township of St. Bonaventure it would be desirable to open a road starting from the Drummondville main road, and extending to what is known as the Rang des Lupiens, a distance of thirty arpents only. The opening of this road, which will pass through a swamp, will render available for colonization an exceedingly fertile tract of land, eagerly coveted by settlers, but inaccessible in consequence of the swampy ground which must be crossed in order to reach it. This road, which will require to be drained and covered with brush and sand, will cost about \$450.

3rd. From the old Durham road station to Acton Vale, a distance of nine miles. This is already open as a winter road, and skirts the line of the Grand Trunk Railway between the two points above mentioned. A grant has already been made by Government for the opening of this road, which is of great importance, not only to the settlers of this locality, but also to the settlers of the adjoining districts. With this grant, the conductor, a person named Carpentier, has already made a winter road, and has constructed a considerable bridge over the River Caribou. The probable cost, including the sum already expended, would be about \$250 per mile. While on the subject of this road, I beg to remark that it would be always desirable to open colonization roads along the lines of railway, for besides the benefit the settlers would find in locating themselves on these double

routes of communication, the roads would generally be made in a straight line, or nearly so, bringing them nearer to the markets and the great centres of population.

4th. I recommend the opening of a road to commence at the railway, on lot No. 21 of the 4th range of Acton, and to extend to the 1st range of the said township, a distance of about four miles. The 1st range above mentioned is in a fair way to be settled, and contains about thirty families; but the poor settlers have no outlet, and nothing but the excellent quality of the soil has induced them to settle there. This road will facilitate the immediate settlement of the 2nd and 3rd ranges of Acton. The present road between Acton Vale and the village of Roxton also claims the attention of the Government; it is the connecting link between two centres of population, already important and daily becoming more so. These two villages are destined to become cities, for the wealth of the Acton mines, now being worked, and the extreme probability of the existence of mines in Roxton, together with the magnificent water-powers which that township possesses, are already attracting the attention of capitalists and manufacturers.

I am inclined to think that the Government, by making a grant for the improvement of this road, would induce the two municipalities of Acton and Roxton to take a similar step. I think that a grant of \$400 would produce the desired effect.

COUNTIES OF WOLFE AND RICHMOND.

At the instance of Mr. C. De Cazes, M. P. P., a sum of \$2,000 was appropriated to assist the inhabitants to sow their land, subject to repayment in labor on certain colonization roads.

This sum was paid on the 9th May last, to the Reverend Mr. De Carufel, Curé of St. Paul de Chester, and the municipalities agreed to divide the sum to be repaid in labor between the following four roads, viz:—

For the road from Garthby to Weedon.....	\$340 00
For the road from St. Camille to Dudswell.....	200 00
For the road from Stratford to Weedon.....	460 00
For the road from Wotton to Wolfestown.....	1000 00
	\$2000 00

[Extract from the Report of Mr. J. T. Lebel, Colonization Agent.]

ROAD FROM GARTHBY TO WEEDON.

Conductor: J. E. CÔTÉ.

Amount appropriated.....	\$340.00
Amount paid.....	340.00

The above sum of \$340 was advanced to the Reverend Mr. Alexandre Bouchard, missionary priest to Stratford, Garthby, Weedon, &c., being part of a sum of \$2,000 appropriated for the opening of certain colonization roads in the County of Wolfe, which sum was advanced in May last, to the Reverend Mr. De Carufel, missionary priest to St. Paul de Chester and Ham, and was divided between that gentleman, the Reverend Mr. Hamelin, priest, Curé of Wotton, and the Reverend Mr. A. Bouchard, missionary priest to Stratford, &c.; these gentlemen with some members of the clergy, who, on this occasion as on others of a similar nature, did not fail to fulfil their philanthropic mission by taking the initiative, and acting as an intermediary between the Government and the unfortunate settlers, reduced to extreme misery by the failure of the harvest of last year; these poor people had no other prospect than extreme poverty and compulsory emigration elsewhere, had not the Government with its usual liberality come to their aid, by providing them with means of sowing their land.

The advance was made on condition that it should be repaid soon enough to be applied this year to opening the roads for which that sum was intended, and I have the satisfaction to report to you that, notwithstanding the limited means of a great number of the inhabitants of Garthby and Weedon, they have exhibited much zeal and punctuality in fulfilling the engagement into which they entered when the advance was made. The amount lent to the inhabitants of Garthby was \$235, the whole of which has been collected, and of the sum of \$105 advanced to the inhabitants of Weedon about \$95 has been collected, so that a small balance of \$10 remains unpaid; I have no doubt, however, but that the persons who owe this small balance, and who have not yet been able to pay it, will do so in time to allow of its application during the ensuing summer.

This road which establishes a communication between Garthby and Weedon, was opened in the years 1855 and '56. It begins at the angle of the Megantic road, between lots Nos. 47 and 48, in the first range south of Garthby, and is continued as far as the settlements in Weedon. It is about four miles in length, and has been made over an extremely stony and difficult track, so that the grants made for its opening not having sufficed to make a durable road, it had become dangerous for wheeled vehicles.

The sum appropriated for the road this year has been applied to making the following repairs; 29 arpents have been ditched and repaired, so as to make a good road; 22 arpents have been well repaired, but not ditched; eight arpents of old ditching have been cleaned, &c.: 279 feet of new crossway have been covered with earth; 221 feet of road have been fascined and covered with earth; and 250 feet of main ditching, three or four feet wide, and of sufficient depth have been made. An extent of 1½ mile still remains on this road, which it was not possible to repair for want of funds.

As this road is the shortest and easiest route by which the inhabitants of Stratford and Garthby can at present reach the great commercial centres and Sherbrooke which is the *chef lieu* of the district, and as the Municipality of Garthby has not the means of making the necessary repairs in consequence of the poverty of the 50 families who inhabit the township, I will venture to recommend a further appropriation of about \$300, which, in my opinion, will be sufficient to repair the road throughout its whole extent in a manner to be serviceable to the public.

ROAD FROM WOTTON TO WOLFESTOWN.

Conductor : J. G. LABEL.

Amount appropriated	\$1000 00
Amount paid	1000 00

This road has again this year, as last, been opened as a winter road, and notwithstanding the efforts made to establish an outlet between Wotton and the Pacaud Road, we have not been able to effect it; so that there still remains a certain extent of land in Ham, the length of which I cannot exactly give, but which must be about two or three miles long, where we have not yet worked; this will consequently interrupt winter communication between these places.

I subjoin a list of the works done by N. Bourque, the sub-conductor, with the sum of \$600 advanced in May last to the inhabitants of Wotton, and which has been almost all collected and applied to the execution of these works, with the exception of a small balance which it was not possible to collect, and which I shall be able to set right in a few days.

Eighty arpents and two perches have been opened in the following manner:—

Thirty-nine arpents and two perches have been thoroughly grubbed and graded; four arpents of corduroy have been laid; six arpents have been grubbed and the wood piled; six arpents have been grubbed but the wood has not been piled; 25 arpents have been cleared of undergrowth and fallen timber, leaving nothing but the large standing timber, and put into such condition as to allow of the passage of vehicles.

On the part of the road opened in Ham, the works have been continued out of the \$400 advanced to purchase seed-grain for the inhabitants of that locality, beginning at a point where they had been stopped last year.

The width of the road opened this year is 24 feet; it has been made so as to constitute a good winter road.

As Mr. Demers has made no report respecting the section of the road in Ham, I am unable to give any details as to the nature of the works and the length of road opened in that section.

ROAD FROM STRATFORD TO WEEDON.

Conductor: Rev. Mr. A. BOUCHARD.

Amount appropriated.....	\$460 00
Amount applied on the road.....	\$216 50
Amount expended in exploring and tracing the road.....	16 50
Expenses of a journey undertaken to purchase seed grain,	10 00
	243 00
Balance not employed.....	\$217 00

This road, which will be about seven miles long, begins at the Megantic Road, between Lots Nos. 28 and 29 in the second range southwest of Stratford. To connect it with the Weedon Road, it will be necessary to carry it over the outlet of Lake Aymer, on Lot No. 2 of range C of Garthby, which at this place is one acre wide; a scow might be advantageously employed here to ferry travellers over.

The Rev. Mr. Bouchard, with the sum of \$216 50, which he was able to collect out of about \$400, advanced last spring to the inhabitants of Stratford, has done the following work:—62 arpents of road have been grubbed and cleared of impediments to a width of 18 feet; this extent may be used with advantage as a winter road.

I was unable to pass over it from one end to the other; I could, however, see by the part of the road which I examined that the sum expended had been applied with economy and judgment, and that better could not have been done in view of the difficult position in which the conductor of the works was placed, he being compelled to employ none but persons who had been paid in advance.

Of the persons who received help last spring a certain number have shown great zeal in paying the debt which they had contracted; and with respect to those who, by poverty or other special reasons, have been prevented from paying off the debt this year, I am confident that the sum which they owe may be collected next year, especially if a further grant is made to continue the works begun on this road. This, whilst it will favor the settlement of the lands in this township, will greatly further the payment of what is at present due on this advance; and in view of the great utility of this road, I feel it my duty to recommend an appropriation of about \$400 a mile, which will, in my opinion, be sufficient to complete the road throughout its entire length.

ROAD FROM ST. CAMILLE TO DUDSWELL.

Conductor: Jos. Z. MIQUELON.

Amount appropriated.....	\$200 00
Amount expended.....	195 64
	\$4 36

This road begins in St. Camille de Wotton at the angle of the Wotton Road between lots 18 and 19 in the 11th range, and is continued as far as the boundary of Dudswell between the same lots, crossing the 11th, 10th and 9th ranges of St. Camille. As the line of this road has not yet been surveyed and traced through Dudswell, I cannot say at what point it will fall into the Gosford road. But from information which I have collected respecting the nature of the land and the possibility of opening a road through it advantageously, I am inclined to think that it may be continued through Dudswell in nearly a straight line, and will therefore meet the Dudswell (Gosford) road not far from the village of Marletown.

The road will be about seven miles in length and will be very advantageous to the inhabitants of Dudswell, Weedon, &c., as it will diminish the distance which they

are now compelled to travel in order to reach the Grand Trunk Railway by at least nine miles, and as it will promote the settlement of the great tract of land in Dudswell, at present unoccupied, between the boundary of St. Camille and the Gosford road, a distance of about five miles; and in the interests both of colonization and of the inhabitants of these townships I consider it my duty to recommend a sufficient appropriation for the opening of this road which will, I think, cost about \$400 a mile.

The sum employed this year on the road, out of the \$200 advanced last May to the Rev. Mr. Hamelin, to give assistance to the inhabitants in sowing their land last spring, has been \$195 64; so that there only remains a trifling balance of \$4.36 which it has not yet been possible to collect.

The length of road opened this year amounts to 13 arpents, with an average width of 19 feet. To that width 7½ arpents have been laid with brush, ditched and raised in such manner as to make a very good road; a single ditch has been considered sufficient on the other part of the road which has been equally well made and finished in a manner to do credit and inspire confidence in the ability of Mr. Miquelon, who superintended the works on this road.

COUNTY OF COMPTON.

HAMPDEN AND DITTON ROAD.

Conductor: JAMES ROSS.

Amount appropriated	\$3,100 00
Amount paid.....	3,100 00

This road begins at the Victoria road in the Township of Bury, and is to end at the Province line. An extent of five miles has been opened and completed this year across the 3rd, 2nd and 1st ranges of Hampden and the 1st range of Ditton by Mr. F. B. McNamee for a sum of \$510 for each mile of road, according to a contract made to that effect.

The works have been done to the satisfaction of Mr. William Farrell, Crown Land Agent, who has received and approved of them.

The amount paid to Mr. McNamee for these five miles of road and for other extra work has been \$2,600.

With the \$500 remaining Mr. Ross has opened four miles as a winter road, beyond the end of that completed by Mr. McNamee.

"The soil," says Mr. Ross, "is a yellow loam, covered with a thick bed of vegetable earth

"It is covered with white birch, beech, spruce, and hemlock, and is well watered. The adjacent land is of the same quality.

"It offers great advantages to colonization, as the land is level and of excellent quality. There is enough good land to accommodate a large number of settlers.

"There are some good water-powers in the vicinity of the road. I am sorry to say that colonization has made but little progress in Lingwick and the neighboring townships. I am of opinion that this results from the fact that the roads which have been opened pass through property belonging to the Land Company and other great proprietors, and for which too high prices are asked.

"Since, however, the opening of the Hampden and Ditton Road has been commenced, marked progress has been observed."

The mere opening of the road has cost about \$100 a mile, and Mr. Ross thinks that a further sum of \$220 will be sufficient to complete this section.

HEREFORD AND AUCKLAND ROAD.

Conductor: F. B. MCNAMEE.

Amount appropriated.....	\$8065 00
Amount paid.....	3065 00

The making of this road, which is 11 miles and 144 perches in length, was given out by contract to Mr. McNamee at the rate of \$488 a mile, including bridges.

Of this extent five and a half miles were completed in 1861, and the remainder has been completed this year. Forty-three perches of road have also been made, to communicate with the Connecticut River Road, in the sixth range of Hereford.

Mr. C. A. Bailey, Superintendent of the works on the road, in a letter addressed to this Department on the 13th October last, says:

"I have the honor to report that Mr. McNamee, the contractor for the Hereford and Auckland Road, has completed the works in accordance with his contract, and that I received them on the 11th of this month.

"I have measured the road; it is 11 miles and 144 perches long, besides 43 perches which it was necessary to make to effect a connection with the Hall Stream Road."

Though hilly, it is a very good road. If it is well maintained by the settlers, it will prove a first-class colonization road.

PAQUETTEVILLE ROAD.

Conductor: Rev. Mr. J. B. CHAMPEAUX.

Amount appropriated	\$2,150 00
Amount paid.....	1,490 69
Balance remaining	659 31

This road begins at Coaticook, in the Township of Barnston, crosses Barford and Hereford, between the eighth and ninth ranges of those townships, and ends at Paquetteville, in the Gore of Hereford, where it connects with the Hereford and Auckland Road; it is nearly 20 miles in length.

Three miles and two arpents of this road have been completed this year, and six arpents have been entirely cleared of wood. This, together with the part opened in previous years, makes up an extent of seven and a half miles, which may now be travelled in wheeled vehicles; the remainder is open as a winter road.

The cost of the completed road, on an average, has been \$450, exclusive of bridges. Six bridges, about 30 feet in length, will have to be built, each of which will cost \$40; it will also be necessary to lay eight or ten arpents of brushwork.

This road, when completed, will provide an excellent outlet for the superabundant population of our old parishes, and will offer incalculable advantages to colonization. There are a great many settlers already on the magnificent land crossed by the road, and numbers of persons continue to visit it. What they say may be summed up in the words uttered by one of these visitors, who came from the north shore of the river: "I have seen it, and am going to it (*J'ai vu, j'y vas, j'y vas*)."

The report transmitted to me by the Reverend Mr. Champeaux, contains the following information, which, in the interest of the settler and of the locality, I quote with pleasure:

"This road gives access to nine townships, nearly all inhabited, which according to the accounts of those who have visited them hold out great hopes, judging from the length and quality of the wood. We find here maple, birch, elm, ash, spruce and fir. There is a little beech, no hemlock and very little pine. On some lots cedar enough is to be found for trading purposes.

* * * * *

"This road will be absolutely necessary to the inhabitants of ranges 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 of the Townships of Barford and Hereford, to the settlers in the Gore of Hereford, and also to the inhabitants of the Townships of Auckland, Eaton, Clifton, Pemberton, Ditton, Chesham, Clinton, and Marston, as the market for the settlers in these townships will very likely be Coaticook, in Barnston, on the Grand Trunk Railway. Coaticook possesses a magnificent water-power, which already sets in motion several mills and other manufactories; it is at that place that the customs entries are made, and trade appears to be carried on on a large scale.

"In the Township of Hereford water-powers are very numerous, on the three branches of Hall's Stream. A grist mill and several saw mills are already in full activity. In Barford,

seven miles from Coaticook, there are certain indications of a very considerable copper mine, and it is proposed very shortly to begin working it. Much limestone is said to have been found in the Township of Hereford.

"I observe that in 1861, 254 lots of land were purchased from the Government alone, exclusive of those bought of other parties, or of the Government without my knowledge. I allude to Hereford and Auckland only, not having paid sufficient attention to the progress of colonization in the other townships. I know, at the present time, of 93 resident Canadians in Hereford and Auckland; the difficulty of penetrating into the interior having caused the other owners of land to delay going thither.

"There is no lack of persons who are desirous of buying, but how are they to buy when there is no certainty of having roads by which to reach their lands. I am of opinion that the land cleared in Hereford and Auckland this year may amount to 1,000 acres.

"I am glad to see that preparations are being made to erect four chapels, to supply the requirements of the settlers in Barnston, Barford, Hereford, and Auckland.

"The value of real property has increased 100 per cent. and more. I know of the transfer of six lots which yielded much more than 100 per cent.

"The grain grown in greatest quantity consists of barley, oats, and buckwheat. The last, on the low lands, suffered a little from the frost; but in spite of this I know of several settlers who began their clearing only last spring, and who have got in from sixty to eighty bushels of buckwheat—barley, oats, and wheat in smaller quantity, and from eighty to one hundred bushels of potatoes.

"The road, the works on which I have superintended, has been traced by the surveyor to a distance of fourteen miles from Coaticook, that is, as far as the Eaton road. It is to be desired that the remainder should be laid out by a competent person, as the road passes over some rather large mountains, especially after leaving the Eaton road. I must here remark that I was very well satisfied with Mr. Dorion, the surveyor, who in laying out the line as far as the Eaton road avoided several mountains without deviating too much from the front line of ranges 8 and 9."

Rev. Mr. Champeaux thinks that the sum of \$4000 will be required to complete the road.

.....

BUREAUVILLE ROAD.

Conductor: Rev. TH. E. DAGENAIS.

Amount appropriated	\$2,750 00
Amount paid.....	1,450 00
Balance remaining.....	\$1,300 00

This road begins at the Eaton Road, at the third range of Clifton; it passes over No. 13, in the second and first ranges of that township; it is then continued between ranges five and six of Auckland, to meet the Hereford and Auckland Road between ranges A and B. It is six and a quarter miles in length.

The road is open throughout its whole extent, and two miles and 20 arpents of it are completed.

A certain number of bridges have also been constructed.

On the 7th, 6th, and 5th ranges of Clifton there is a road which shortens the distance between Auckland and the railway station at Compton by nine miles, and which stands in need of repairs. By the advice of Mr. Surveyor P. N. Dorion, who laid out the Bureauville Road, Rev. Mr. Dagenais has repaired and improved eighteen acres of this road; these repairs have cost \$48. The greater part of the road, which is about four miles in length, requires to be fascined.

"Along the whole course of the road," says Mr. Dagenais, "the soil is excellent; the face of the country is generally flat, and covered with hard wood and forest trees. In some places the wood is not so good; it consists of fir and spruce, but the land is none the worse, being a clay.

“ There are several water-powers in Auckland ; there are two on the lot crossed by the Bureauville Road. * * * * *

“ Two years have not yet elapsed since the colonization of the Township of Auckland was commenced, and at the present time 113 lots of Government land have been taken, besides several belonging the Land Company ; 27 settlers are resident there, and many others are making preparations to go there this winter. A great many would have gone there last winter or this spring if there had been any road ; but it was necessary to pass through the United States, and, returning by Hereford, to cut a road through Auckland to reach their lots, carrying most of their property on their shoulders, as the road made by Mr. McNamee was only open through a part of Hereford.

“ This want of a road threw great difficulties in the way of the settlers and also retarded colonization ; since the Bureauville road was opened all the lots along it belonging to the Government, which were not taken previously, have been taken, besides three or four Company’s lots, at \$2 50 an acre ; the settlers betook themselves at once to their lots.

“ I hope that by next autumn the population will have more than doubled. About 1,000 bushels of potatoes and 450 bushels of grain were got in this year, besides a large quantity of grain which had to be cut for forage, the settlers having sown it very late in the season.”

A lot has been given for a church ; it will be built next summer.

COUNTY OF BROME.

BOLTON ROAD.

Conductor : JAMES AUSTIN.

Amount appropriated.....	\$1000 00
Amount paid.....	800 00
	\$200 00
Balance remaining.....	\$200 00

This road begins at the Main Eastern Townships Road and ends at Lake Magog. The appropriation has been applied in repairing an extent of about four miles of road. The bridges which have been built are of but little importance ; but it has been necessary to make a great many watercourses and pieces of causeway.

This road, when completed, will be one of the most important in the Eastern Townships, and will open up direct communication between Lake Magog and the Shefford and Chambly Railway.

“ For some years,” says Mr. Austin, “ the progress of colonization had been but small in the Townships of Bolton and Magog, but for some time a favorable movement has been going on ; the French Canadians have taken, and are still taking, a great many lots in the neighborhood of the road.”

A sum of \$1,200 will be necessary to complete the road throughout its whole extent. It is verbalized.

SUTTON AND POTTON ROAD.

Conductor: Rev. A. B. DUFRESNE.

Amount appropriated.....	\$200 00
Amount paid.....	200 00

O this road, which is seven miles long, 2½ miles have been opened, of which extent 1½ mile is passable for wheeled vehicles.

The soil along the road is very fertile, and well adapted for the cultivation of all kinds of grain the wood is mixed.

Colonization has made great progress in Sutton; this year some twenty families have come and established themselves, and a certain extent of land has been cleared.

Grain of all kinds is grown here, but wheat is most cultivated. Rev. Mr. Dufresne thinks that a sum of \$800 will be required to complete this road.

COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS.

PORTAGE ROAD.

Conductor: B. NOBERT.

Amount appropriated.....	\$400 00
Amount paid.....	400 00

This road, three miles in length, begins at Lake St. Francis, passes near the Church of St. Stanislas, and then crosses Godmanchester as far as the place known as the Portage.

A mile has been completed. Mr. Nobert has been compelled to build a considerable extent of bridging over swampy land; it has also been necessary to blast two arpents of hill.

Two bridges have been built, and one rather considerable one remains to be erected over the River St. Louis

The soil through which the road passes is of superior quality. The most common woods are maple, ash, and elm.

This road will be very advantageous to the inhabitants of the Townships of Godmanchester, Durham, and Huntingdon, as it is the shortest route by which to reach the steamboats and the Grand Trunk Railway Station at Coteau du Lac.

It is estimated that a sum of \$260 will be sufficient to complete this road.

It is verbalized.

BOUCHER DE LA BRUERE,

Acting Inspector of Agencies.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS

OF CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly.



QUEBEC:

PRINTED FOR THE CONTRACTORS BY HUNTER, ROSE & Co., ST. URSULE STREET.
1863.

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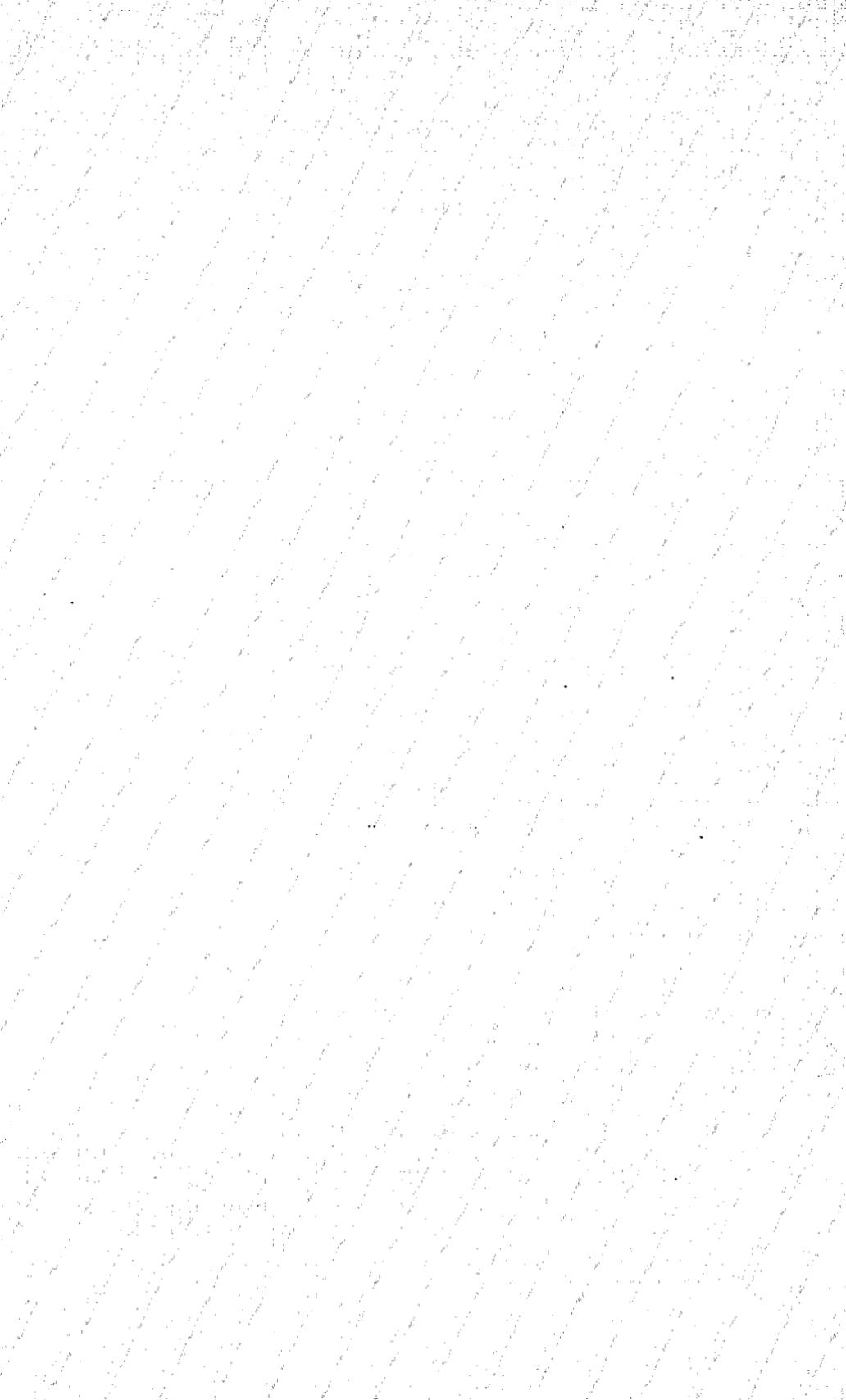
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R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS

OF CANADA, FOR 1862.

To His Excellency The Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, Viscount MONCK, Baron Monck of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, Governor General of British North America, etc., etc., etc.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

In conformity with the provisions of the Act respecting the sale and management of the Public Lands, I have the honor of submitting to Your Excellency the following report of the proceedings, transactions and affairs of the Department of Crown Lands during the year ending on the 31st December, 1862.

Following the order observed in former reports, I shall commence with statistical details and conclude with general observations.

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

CROWN LANDS.

232,186 acres were sold during the year, for \$106,197.65, and 31,228 acres located as free grants on the colonization roads.

Deducting the number of acres sold and located as free grants from the quantity disposable at the commencement of the year, 5,593,833 acres, and adding the amount surveyed during the year, 578,138 acres, gives a balance of 5,908,557 acres on hand at its close. The gross amount received was \$55,584.94.

 CLERGY LANDS.

There were 36,504 acres sold in 1862,—the purchase money was \$30,914.19, and the gross amount received in payment of instalments, rent, &c., \$24,932.81, from which deducting the refunds and commission amounting to \$5,113.92, their remains a net revenue of \$19,818.89.

There were 355,998½ acres of Clergy Lands remaining unsold at the close of the year.

 THE JESUITS' ESTATES.

These estates yielded, in 1862, the sum of \$14,590.84, of which \$4,195.40 being on account of capitals of sales, &c., goes to the "Lower Canada Superior Education Investment Fund," in accordance with the provisions of the Act 19 Vic., ch. 54 (Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, ch. 15); and the sum of \$10,395.44, revenue, is on account of the "Lower Canada Superior Education Income Fund," as per provisions of the said Act.

The expenses, amounting to \$3,382.28, comprise agents' salary, commission and disbursements, and include \$363.96 for law costs extending over several years, and costs of copies of deeds, part of which the Crown recovers. The net receipts are \$11,208.56.

The purchaser of the Beauport Mill having failed to meet his engagements, the property was seized at the suit of the Crown, and sold in December for \$3,000, which however was not paid over in time to be included in the collections of the year.

Possession has been obtained of the remainder of the ship-building establishments at Hare Point, Quebec, which had been sold in 1854, the purchasers having neglected to fulfil their engagements, and the whole is now under lease: \$1,576 *per annum* is the rent at present realized from this Point.

For details of receipts, see accompanying appendix, No. 14.

 THE CROWN DOMAIN.

The gross revenue derived from the Domain, in the year 1862, amounts to \$12,793.06; \$5,666.63 being on account of the price of the St. Maurice Forges and lands hereinbelow referred to, and the balance revenue from the *Censive* of Quebec, and sums on account of beach and and deep-water lots in the Port of Quebec, and patent fees on such property. The expenses come to \$3,312.50, of which \$400 is for the survey of beach and deep-water lots at Gaspé Basin and Harbor, and \$871.64 for law costs for several years past, and Sheriff's fees and commission on sale of Forges, &c.; part of the law costs is re-collected, and the whole of the latter returns into the Provincial chest as receipts for administration of justice, and therefore cannot properly be called expenses. There is also an item for costs of copies of deeds, required as exhibits in cases of oppositions fyled by the Crown, and which is always recovered with the debts.

The Forges of St. Maurice, purchased by the Department, in 1861, at Sheriff's sale, in the case of Regina *vs.* Stuart *et al*, after due advertisement, were sold to Mr. Onésime Héroux of St. Barnabé, for \$7,000, of which he has paid one fourth cash, and the balance is exigible in three equal annual instalments with interest. The lands in the

Township of St. Maurice, (former *Fiefs* St. Etienne and St. Maurice), which the Crown acquired at the same time as the Forges, under cover of its mortgage of *Baillieur de fonds*, for the purpose of protecting the numerous squatters settled thereon, have since (with the exception of some half a dozen poor lots) been sold to the settlers at the price of forty cents an acre, all of which has been received in cash and the patents issued for the lots.—The sale of these lots and that of the Forges was conducted directly by Mr. Judah, the officer in charge of the Domain Branch of the Department, and not through the instrumentality of an agent, by which a saving of the usual commission to the latter, on the proceeds of sale, has been effected.

See detailed statement, Appendix No. 16, accompanying this report.

SEIGNIORY OF LAUZON.

There has been received from this Seignior, in the year 1862, the sum of \$11,413.07. The expenses amount to \$1,386.10, being \$245.51 for survey, \$150.31 for law costs and costs of deeds to be partly reimbursed, and \$110 for the purchase money of a lot to be resold at a profit, and the balance comprising in part agents' salary, &c., which reduces the net receipts to \$10,026.97.

Reference is requested for details to Appendix No. 15, herewith.

UPPER CANADA.

CROWN LANDS.

The sales in 1862 amounted to 101,511 acres—the purchase money to \$120,627.53, and the gross amount of collections to \$223,315.20. On the Colonization roads 3,000 acres were located gratuitously. 922,640 acres were added by surveys during the year to the balance on hand at its commencement 2,021,229½, making a total of 2,943,869½ acres, from which subtracting the number of acres sold and located as free grants, there remain 2,839,358½ acres for future disposal.

CLERGY LANDS.

During the year 29,771 acres were sold for \$60,666.49. The gross amount collected was \$177,780.30, from which deducting \$36,447.74 commission and refunds, there remains a net amount of \$141,332.56 for appropriation under the provisions of the Clergy Reserves Act, Con. Stat. of Canada, cap. 25. 94,837¾ acres of these lands remained undisposed of at the close of the year.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL LANDS.

The quantity remaining for sale at the commencement of the year was 54,683 acres, of which 2,969 acres were sold, leaving 51,714 acres still disposable. The purchase money of the lands sold amounted to \$3,803.05. The gross receipts of the year to \$12,635.55, and deducting commission and refunds, \$2,594.46, the net proceeds to 10,041.09.

COMMON SCHOOL LANDS.

Only 12,016½ acres of the million set apart under the authority of the 12th Vic., cap. 200, remained on hand at the beginning of 1862. The sales during the year amounted to 2,249 1-5 acres, leaving a balance of 9767 3-10 acres for future disposal. The purchase money of the lands sold is \$7991.75, the gross collections \$207,642.03, commission and refunds, \$42,217.08, leaving a net income of \$165,424.95. The total net amount realized from these lands to 31st December, 1862, is \$910,065.39.

NUMBER of acres sold, amount of sales, and amounts collected in Upper and Lower Canada, for the years 1861 and 1862.

	Acres Sold.		Amount of Sales.		Amount of Collections.	
	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Clergy Lands, Upper Canada	74,366	29,771	181,674 37	60,666 49	238,129 24	177,780 30
Clergy Lands, Lower Canada	41,289	36,504	36,511 78	30,914 19	26,869 87	24,932 81
Crown Lands, Upper Canada	257,933½	101,511	338,153 88	120,627 53	276,170 10	223,315 20
Crown Lands, Lower Canada	273,835	232,186	126,043 90	106,197 65	73,915 69	55,584 94
Common School Lands.....	4,498 ³ / ₅	2,249 ¹ / ₅	14,580 00	7,991 75	111,514 25	207,642 03
Grammar School Lands.....	5,729	2,969	8,527 79	3,803 05	22,050 74	12,635 55
	657,661 ¹ / ₁₀	405,190 ¹ / ₅	705,491 72	330,200 66	808,649 89	701,890 83

CANADA.

ORDNANCE LANDS.

The uncertain aspect of public affairs—the continued depreciation in the value of real estate and the unsettled condition of the neighbouring States, have afforded reasons for suspending sales generally.

Many important applications and claims on the line of the Rideau navigation and especially at the Hogsback property near Ottawa, have been investigated and reported on.

A *cadastre* or schedule of proprietors and properties in the Seigniory of Sorel has been made, and the opportunity improved to examine into a considerable number of cases and claims which will shortly be brought to a close.

Amount of collections for the year.....	\$20,061 57
Disbursements by Ordnance Land Agent	8,234 66
“ on account of surveys, law costs and refunds.....	3,567 05

WOODS AND FORESTS.

The amount of revenue accrued from timber dues and ground rents during the year 1862, was \$279,991.04, and from slide dues \$54,402.12, making the total accrued from these sources \$334,393.16, which amount includes \$8,145.78 for other sources, viz: Clergy School, Indian, and Jesuits estates.

The amount of revenue collected from timber dues and ground rents was \$303,769.33, and from slide dues \$49,987.26, making the total revenue collected, during the year 1862, \$353,756.59, in addition to which the sum of \$4,484.79 was collected for other services, viz: Clergy, School, Indian and Jesuits' estates, and \$11,119.06, value of settlers' timber.

The charges of management for collecting timber dues and ground rents are \$26,174.64 and for collecting slide dues \$1,000, making the total cost \$27,174.64. These charges do not include the salaries of the Woods and Forests branch at head quarters, nor the following sums: \$882.16 refunds, \$71.56 transferred, and \$263.82 for surveys, specimens of wood, &c.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The receipts for lands and timber in 1862 were \$90,026.64, Interest on investments \$82,665.08, Annuities \$31,020.00, making a total of \$203,711.72.

The disbursements including payments to Indians, Salaries and incidental expenses amounted to \$122,382.63.

At the commencement of the year the total sum standing to the credit of the various Indian Bands was \$1,397,362.82. At the close of the year from payments of instalment on lands—from new sales, timber, &c., the amount, after paying salaries and all other charges, was \$1,465,911.50 showing an increase of \$68,548.68.

For details respecting the organization of this Branch, and its transactions during the year, see the Report of the Deputy Superintendent, Appendix No. 44.

MINES.

The second clause of the Mining regulations of the 15th March, 1861, provided that no patent for a mining tract shall be issued until two years from the date of the purchase

and then only on proof that the purchaser or his assignee had continued to work the location *bona fide* for at least one year previously. As the parties who explored for and purchased the locations had not the capital necessary to work them, but immediately brought their discovery into the market with a view to sell to capitalists, the want of a patent and the unfulfilled condition of *bona fide* working, prevented their doing so on favorable terms, and thus retarded the development of the mineral wealth of the Province. To obviate this hindrance, these regulations were modified by Order in Council of the 15th April, 1862. This order allows the issue of letters patent immediately on the payment of the purchase money without any condition of working, but in lieu thereof charging a royalty of 2½ per cent. on the value of the ore prepared for market at the mine, and also permits lots in surveyed townships, presenting indications of minerals, to be sold at the same price as the lands adjacent, subject to the above mentioned royalty.

405 acres in the township of Neebing on Lake Superior, and 250 acres in the townships of Wolfstown and Garthby, in the county of Wolfe, Lower Canada, were sold on these conditions.

It appears from Provincial Land Surveyor Gibbard's report on the mines on Lakes Huron and Superior, (Appendix No. 43,) that the Wellington mine has been worked energetically and to great advantage during the past season, and that the Bruce mine is being put in proper working order. On Lake Superior seven parties have made extensive explorations for copper, and several parties for iron ores.

FISHERIES.

The fees accrued under fishing licenses issued for this season in Upper Canada amount to \$2043.88, and from licenses of salmon fishery stations in Lower Canada to \$1437.25. Receipts from fines amount to \$84.50. The actual collections for the year, both from current licenses and arrears due last year, are, in Upper Canada, \$3683.36; and upon season licenses and rentals under leases in Lower Canada, to \$6041.25. Claims for fishing bounties for the year 1861, were paid in the spring time of this year, amounting to \$8091. Those for the year 1862 have not yet been filed.

In the general and comparative statements numbered in Appendices Nos. 22 to 29, will be found details of receipts and expenses of the fisheries service; also, particulars of amount of rents and fees accruing and unpaid, and of sums collected from fishery leases and licenses. A tabular statement herewith, shows that there is a considerable amount due to the Crown as arrears of rent under fishery leases; correspondence respecting which has been held with the law officers of the Crown, with a view to proceedings being taken for their speedy realization.

An Act was passed last Session of Parliament to assimilate the fishery laws of Canada and New Brunswick, but it became inoperative, the Royal assent being withheld. This measure appears to have been adopted in response to another of like tenor and effect passed by the Legislature of that colony. That it was not formal is cause of serious regret to the inhabitants of the Ristigouche counties, who have earnestly sought to establish some kind of reciprocal action upon the streams common to both Provinces with a view to preserve

from total destruction the fish which breed therein every season, and support the estuary fishings.

The officers connected with this service report that the Fisheries, in both sections of the Province continue to improve through the protection afforded by existing laws. Synopses of their several reports are in the appendix No. 42. With the view of economising the cost of printing, and to promote facility of reference and circulation, these reports have been much abbreviated.

Certain imperfect and conflicting provisions of the present fishery laws require amendment, and the system of letting fisheries for rent may be modified with advantage to the public and the fishing interests.

SURVEYS IN UPPER CANADA.

The surveys carried on in this section of the Province for which instructions have issued during the past year, are chiefly confined to the country lying north of the Counties of Frontenac, Hastings, Peterborough and Victoria, and consist of the residue of Matawachan, Limerick, Monmouth, and Cardiff, and of the townships of Maclean and Jones, as also a road line through the latter connecting the Opeongo and Hastings roads.

The survey of the extension of the Addington road through the townships of Lyndoch and Brudenel to the Peterson's road near its junction with the Opeongo road has been completed, and the survey of certain lots on the latter and on the Hastings road is being proceeded with.

Instructions have been issued for the survey of a tier of lots on the south side of the Ottawa river, between the township of Maria and the mouth of the Mattawin river, with the view of meeting the demand for settlement in that part of the country.

An exploratory survey of the Manitoulin Island has been made for the purpose of selecting for subdivision, during the ensuing summer, such portions thereof as are fit for settlement; the report of the surveyor, &c., will be found in the appendix No. 41.

A list of townships surveyed and returned for sale during the past year, and for which instructions had been issued during the years 1860 and 1861, with the several partial surveys of broken lots of Crown, Ordnance and Indian Lands, as also of exploratory and municipal surveys will be found in appendix No. 20.

Instructions had been issued during the past year, for the survey of the townships of Guilford, Harburn, Havelock, Bruton, Eyre, and Clyde, purchased *en bloc* by the Canadian Land and Emigration Company (limited). The cost of the survey of these townships is borne by the Company. The returns of the townships of Dysart, Longford, Harburn, Harcourt, and Dudley, belonging to the said Company, have been received in the department, but the examination of them has not been yet completed.

The exploratory survey between Sault Ste. Marie and Fort William (Lake Superior), has been completed during the past year. A copy of the Surveyor's report containing remarks on the nature of the soil and character of the country through which the survey passed will be found in the appendix No. 41. The lines of exploration are shewn on the map of Lake Superior which accompanies the appendix.

SURVEYS IN LOWER CANADA.

The surveys of the public lands performed in the Lower Canada section of the Province, under instructions from this Department, during the year ending 31st Dec., 1862, it will be observed from the accompanying annual statement of Surveys, Appendix No. 19, add 578,138 acres to the amount of surveyed lands.

The area thus surveyed into farm lots, is scattered over some twelve counties, and comprises parts of twenty-two townships, from Gaspé to Pontiac, a frontier extent, along the St. Lawrence and Ottawa, of about 600 miles.

With few exceptions the lands that have been opened for disposal have been reported fit for settlement, as will be seen upon a perusal of the extracts from the report of the Surveyors. Appendix No. 40.

Taking up the principal surveys by counties in the order of the statement above alluded to, the first lies in the

COUNTY OF DORCHESTER.

30,789 acres were laid out into farm lots in the township of Langevin, the southernmost township in the county of Dorchester.

L'ISLET.

The sub-divisions of the residue of the Township of Fournier, situate in this county completes the survey of the townships on the south-west of the Elgin road and opens up for disposal the land lying immediately in rear of the old surveyed ranges fronting on the important highway connecting the old settled parishes with the settlements rapidly progressing up the River St. John in the State of Maine.

A fair proportion of tolerably good land is scattered over this township.

PONTIAC.

Upon a favorable report received of the general fitness of the land for purposes of settlement and colonization in the township of Alleyn, situate in this county, it was subdivided and laid out into ranges and farm lots. This township, together with the township of Cawood, certainly hold out highly favorable inducements for extensive colonization, which cannot fail to be further improved when the projected colonization road in this and the county of Ottawa are fully carried out.

CHICOUTIMI.

The rapid progress of settlement in the different parts of this county has called for a considerable extension of the survey of the waste lands. Accordingly the arable part of the township of St. Germain was laid out into lots. About the same extent was surveyed in the township of Delisle, on the north side of the *Grande Décharge* together with the traverse survey of the Island of Alma, which divides the Saguenay at its outlet from Lake St. John in the two great channels called the *Grande* and *Petite Décharges*, both more or less studded with numerous islands.

The land in the Island of Alma is of a superior quality, both as regards the quality of the soil and the valuable timber upon it.

That part of the township of Bagot in rear of the surveyed range on the Bay Ha-Ha.

in considerable proportion already settled, especially where traversed by the St. Urbain and Mal Bay colonization roads was laid out into farm lots.

Also on the Upper Saguenay, the townships of Ashuapmouchouan and Demeulles on the south-west side of the River Ashuapmouchouan were surveyed. The 4th section of the Kenogamic road which has been traced and marked through them was opened in continuation of the present road on the west border of Lake St. John.

MONTMAGNY.

The sub-division of the townships of Rolette and part of Panet and Talon completes the survey of the former and of the arable land of the latter, a description of which townships is contained in the Report of 1861.

RIMOUSKI AND BONAVENTURE.

That part of the new road along the left bank of the River Matapedia opened by the Department of Public Works through Crown Lands, from the southern limits of the Seignory of Lake Matapedia to the River Ristigouche, requiring organization into townships in order to the disposal of the lands traversed by it, the whole space was accordingly set off into three townships, viz.: the township of Assemctquagan in the county of Bonaventure, and the townships of Casapscall and Lepage in the county of Rimouski.

Only the two front ranges as traversed by the new road in Assemctquagan and Casapscall were laid out into lots to meet the early demands for settlement along that important communication.

The subdivision of the arable part of the township of Patapedia at the western boundary of the county of Bonaventure, completes this year the survey of the whole frontier extent of that county on the Bay of Chaleur and Ristigouche River.

OTTAWA.

In this county the arable part of the township of Lytton on the west bank of the River Gatineau, and the residue of the township of Bowman were laid out into farm lots.

GASPÉ.

The townships of Christie and Duchesnay occupy all that vacant space on the south shore of the River St. Lawrence in this county lying between the township of Tourelle surveyed in 1861 on the west, and the Seignory of Mont Louis on the east.

The survey in these townships was confined to the traverse of the Gulf road line and laying out along each side thereof, a range of lots where the location of that line of road by Mr. P. L. S. Baillargé, back from the rugged coast of the river would permit it.

PORTNEUF.

The north quarter of the township of Gosford and the adjacent east quarter of the township of Roemont, both situate in this county, were subdivided into farm lots.

The surface of the land in both tracts is mountainous and hilly, trending north eastwardly in hard wood ridges, the valleys being uniformly a rich loamy soil and well timbered.

COLONIZATION ROAD LINES.

Of the 86½ miles of road-line surveyed during the year and lying in the counties of

Compton, Bonaventure, Portneuf and St. Maurice, the Lingwick and Arnold River line and that from the foot of the Lake Megantic, traversing the townships of Marston, Clinton, and Woburn, and ending at the province line where it meets the terminus of the road line proposed to be opened from Wilson's Mills on the Magalloway River, in the State of Maine.

In connection with the important subject of colonization roads it may here be favourably mentioned the able exploration for a new line for the Taché road performed by J. B. Lepage, Esquire, Crown Land Agent for the Rimouski section, which has resulted in his locating and marking a much more level line and traversing a superior description of land from the Pohenegamook branch road in the township of Pohenegamook, north-eastwardly through part of the township of Armand, the rear part of the townships of Raudot, Demers, Chenier and Bedard, crossing the fertile tract called the Fonds d'Ormes in the township of Duquesne, thence the townships of Macpes, Neigette and Fleurian, in which latter township it joins the new Matapedia government road connecting with the parish of Ste. Flavie on the St. Lawrence, a total length of 93 miles.

CHICOUTIMI.

During the year 1862 the surveys of the rivers Ashuapmouchouan, Mistassini and Peribonka, discharging into Lake St. John, performed under instructions from this department, dated in 1860, were returned by Mr. P. L. Surveyor Blaiklock. Of these great inland waters, having their sources in the elevated range of country or height of land dividing them from the sources of the rivers falling into Hudson's Bay, the Ashuapmouchouan may be properly considered the Upper Saguenay, presenting a valley of some 200 miles in length by an average breadth of 50 miles, occupying part of the table land lying between the height of land or northern limit of the province and the water shed of the great valley of the St. Maurice.

The aggregate distance surveyed up these rivers is 382 miles, besides exploratory traverses of the interior country back from the bank of the rivers, exceeding 500 miles.

The information derived from the combined operations of the surveyor's employed in this important service respecting the general topography and resources of the vast territory they explored cannot be over estimated.

UPPER CANADA COLONIZATION ROADS.

These are, properly, roads opened through unoccupied lands of the Crown for the purpose of promoting their settlement.

Free grant lots, of 100 acres each, are laid out on both sides of the road, having generally a frontage thereon of twenty chains.

These roads were intended to have been made practicable for travel, in the first instance at the cost of Government, by waggons loaded with, at least, half a ton weight, and drawn by one span of horses or a yoke of oxen.

They have cost from \$300 to \$800 per mile, according to the character of the surface over which they have been carried, and other difficulties attending their construction.

Occasionally, small appropriations have been made to aid in improving and repairing them, under circumstances of sparse population, or unusual damage by floods or fires; but, as a general rule, having been once constructed, it is expected that the statute labour and that of the Free Grant Settlers in conformity with the conditions of their location will be sufficient to repair and improve them. Neary 1,000 miles of such roads have been made in Upper Canada during the past ten years.

The first Departmental supervision of Colonization Roads was exercised by the Commissioner of Crown Lands; but in 1854 the control was vested in the Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics, and so continued until the summer of 1862, when the charge was transferred back to the Department of Crown Lands.

Some important and, it is believed, advantageous changes have already been made in the management of this important branch of the public service, and more are in contemplation, in order that the great desideratum in the application of Parliamentary grants may be attained—viz., value in improvements for expenditure made.

The grants for Colonization Roads in Upper Canada, made by the Provincial Legislature in the years 1852 to 1862 inclusive, amounted to \$595,000. Besides the Free Grant Colonization Roads, many other roads of greater or less length, chiefly in the western counties of Upper Canada, have been made or aided in their construction by these grants and the Improvement Fund arising from the sale of the Crown and School lands in that section of the Province.

The FREE GRANT COLONIZATION ROADS in Upper Canada are:—

ROAD.	AGENT.	RESIDENCE.
Addington	E. Perry.....	Tamworth.
Bobcaygeon South.....	R. Hughes.....	Bobcaygeon.
Do North.....	G. G. Boswell.....	Minden.
Burleigh	Jos. Graham.....	Peterborough.
Frontenac.....	James Spike.....	Deniston.
Hastings ..	M. P. Hayes.....	Madoc.
Opeongo.....	T. P. French.....	Clontarf.

The principal ROAD WORKS projected for the ensuing season, and for which appropriations have been made from the Colonization Grant, are:—

ROADS.	NATURE OF THE WORK.	AMOUNT APPROPRIATED.
1. Parry Sound.....	A new road.....	\$10,000 00
2. Pembroke and Matawan	An alteration in the site (20 miles).....	6,000 00
3. Hastings	An alteration in the site and extension... ..	10,000 00
4. Victoria.....	An extension	4,500 00
5. Ottawa and Opeongo.....	A branch to Hastings (new).....	4,500 00
6. Addington	Repairs (in progress).....	1,000 00
7. Burleigh	Extension, etc.....	9,000 00
8. Bobcaygeon	To complete existing contracts.....	2,000 00
9. Muskoka	To complete and extend.....	2,000 00
10. Frontenac	To complete contracts and improve.....	1,326 81
11. Addington	To extend to the Peterson.....	4,000 00

For details of the Works and statement of Expenditures on the Upper Canada Colonization Roads during the year 1862, see Appendix No. 39 b.

COLONIZATION ROADS IN THE DISTRICT OF ALGOMA:

These improvements were commenced in the fall of 1859. Since that period 59 miles of road are reported as being open for travel. These roads are:—

1st. That part of the "Great Northern" extending from Thessalon river to the 33rd section in the township of Aweres, about.....	37½ miles.
2nd. The "Bruce Mines Branch," extending from the "Bruce Mines" northward to the "Great Northern".....	5½ "
3rd. The "St. Mary's Branch" from the village of St. Mary northward to the "Great Northern".....	5 "
4th. The "Goulais Bay Branch" from the "St. Mary's Branch" northward and westward across the township of Korah, about.....	11 "
	<u>59 miles.</u>

On these roads there had been expended at the 23rd November, 1862..... \$61,461 18

To complete them it is estimated will yet require..... 10,469 00

Besides the above distance now reported available for travel, viz..... 59 miles.

There are chopped out on the "Great Northern"..... 5½ miles.

And across St. Joseph Island..... 9 "
14½ "

Making the total length of road lines covered by the works..... 73½ miles.

The sum stated above, viz. \$10,469, as required to complete the works, does not include the latter distances, but applies only to the 59 miles.

(For further details, see Mr. Salter's report, Appendix No. 39 b.)

PROGRESS OF SETTLEMENT ON THE UPPER CANADA COLONIZATION ROADS.

THE ADDINGTON ROAD.

Five settlers located on this road during the year, and twelve left, five of them having removed to Crown Lands in the vicinity of the road. The total population on the road is now 750; 413 acres were cleared, and 231 chopped in 1862. Owing to the drought in the early part of last summer and the frost in autumn, the crops of grain and potatoes proved

nearly a failure, so that although much more land was sown than in 1861, the produce was little over one fourth.

The aggregate value of the productions of the settlers is estimated by Mr. Perry the resident Agent, at \$27,720.42.

(For detailed statistics see Mr. Perry's report, Appendix No. 30.)

THE BOBCAGEON ROAD.

Mr. Boswell was appointed agent for that part of this road which lies to the north of the Peterson road in December 1861, the southerly portion remaining under the charge of Mr. Hughes, who reports that there are now 206 settlers thereon, the population being 780. There are 1,957½ acres cleared, and 362 acres chopped, but not yet cleared.

The drought, and late and early frost with the wheat insect, have materially injured the crops, but Mr. Hughes thinks not more so than in many of the older townships. He values the crops and other products of the settlers, labor at \$28,855.90. (See details in his report, Appendix No. 31.)

A very large increase has taken place in the settlers live stock during the year, and they are seeding down their ground with a view to raising stock.

Mr. Hughes has sold 9,360 acres in the townships adjacent to the road.

Sixty-four free grants have been located on the northerly part of the road, nearly all of which are occupied. The settlers having commenced improving their lots but recently, only 72 acres have as yet been cleared. (See Agents report, Appendix No. 31, for details.)

THE BURLEIGH ROAD.

This road has been only recently opened and placed under the charge of Mr. Joseph Graham. It lies about midway between the Bobcageon and Hasting roads, extending from the township of Smith to the Peterson road, and passing through the townships of Burleigh, Anstruther, Chandos, Monmouth, Cardiff, Dudley and Harcourt. There are 11 settlers on the free grants who had about fifty acres under crop.

(See Agents report, Appendix No. 32.)

THE HASTINGS ROAD.

There are now 395 settlers in possession of lands on this road. The number of new settlers located on free grants during the year is 32, and 90 have taken up Crown Lands in the vicinity. The number of acres cleared and in process of clearing at the close of 1862 is 4,553, being an increase of 912 during the year. There were 3,881 acres under crop and pasture.

The industrial products on the free grants are valued by the agent, Mr. Hayes, at

\$46,982. The number of buildings and live stock have increased largely during the year, but there has been as on the other roads, a great falling off in the crops owing to the unfavorable season. Schools and grist and saw-mills, are increasing in number. (For detailed statistics see Mr. Hayes report, Appendix No. 33.)

THE MUSKOKA ROAD.

Mr. Oliver the agent has located 99 lots on this road, 76 of which are occupied by actual settlers. The total population is 287 souls. 275 acres are cleared and 165 chopped. 5 houses and 31 barns have been built during the year. Mr. Oliver estimates the produce of 1862 at \$6,594.40, being an increase of \$1,694.17 over 1861. He has sold 16,000 acres in the townships adjoining the road, on which there is already a population of 743 souls, 880 acres cleared, and 333 chopped, and produce of \$13,492.50.

Post offices, schools, mills and stores, are among the prominent improvements.

This road has not escaped from the injurious effects of the drought and frosts of last season. (See Appendix No. 34, for details.)

THE OPEONGO ROAD.

Mr. French has located 305 settlers on this road of whom 24 have left. 16 persons have taken lands on the road during the year, one-half having taken places of other settlers. 1,867 acres were under crop, which Mr. French values at \$39,330.20. The crops, with the exception of hay, suffered from the unfavorable season.

Post offices, schools, churches, and saw and grist mills are increasing. (See Appendix No. 35.)

LOWER CANADA COLONIZATION ROADS.

The duty of locating and constructing these roads in Lower Canada has been assigned to the Bureau of Agriculture, but the supervision of settlement thereon belongs to this Department.

ELGIN ROAD.

There are now 90 of the locatees residing on their free grants, and considerable improvements have been made on the other locations. The total population amounts to 407 souls. There are 73 houses, and 90 barns, and 187 head of live stock; 824 acres under culture, and 861 acres chopped, and 329 in grass and pasture. M. Drapeau, the resident agent, estimates the crop of last season at 11,840 *minots* of grain and roots, and the total value of the

year's products, including maple sugar, pork, shingles, sawn lumber, and cloth, at \$11,355 ; of the buildings erected, lands cleared, and increase of live stock during the year, at \$1,884, making the total value of the years labor of the settlers, \$16,239. He estimates the present value of their improvements and stock, at \$43,070.

For details see his report, Appendix No. 36.

THE TACHÉ ROAD.

Fifty miles of that portion of this leading thoroughfare, under the superintendence of Mr. S. Drapeau, have been opened, namely, 26 miles in the counties of Bellechasse and Montmagny, 17 in the county of l'Islet, and 8 in the county of Kamouraska, but 21 miles yet of an unbroken forest intervene, between the first and second portions, and 6 miles between the second and third.

During the past year, Mr. Drapeau located 166 lots in the townships of Garneau Lafontaine, and Chapais, but only 4 families have settled on their lots. They have improved 51 acres, and have 17 head of live stock. They harvested 388 *minots* of grain and roots. The non-resident locatees have cleared about 100 acres. Mr. Drapeau values the industrial products of the settlers as follows: crop, \$307; live stock, \$311; buildings and clearing, \$1781; total, \$2,399.

His report on these roads forms Appendix No. 36.

The north-easterly part of the Taché Road is under the superintendence of Mr. J. B. Lepage. Only 2½ miles have been made. 30 lots have been taken and improved. There are 9 settlers residing on their lands, 243 acres have been cleared, and 41 acres are in process of being cleared. There are 9 houses, 9 barns, and 1 saw mill erected. Mr. Lepage values last year's crop at \$1185; the live stock at \$733.

THE MATAPÉDIA ROAD.

This road extends from the St. Lawrence to the River Ristigouche, and is 96½ miles in length. It is also under the charge of Mr. Lepage. As this road has been only recently opened, the settlement has not as yet made much progress. In the township of Fleurien, 18 settlers have taken possession of their lots, and 15 are actual residents. They have built 13 houses and 14 barns, cleared and cultivated 323 acres; chopped 64. Mr. Lepage values the harvest at \$1632, and the live stock at \$2850.

For further details, see Mr. Lepage's report, Appendix 37.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

It will be observed that the whole quantity of land sold during the past year is less by 252,471 acres than in 1861. The falling off is equal to about 38½ per cent. The fact is significant, and suggests enquiry as to the cause. It may, I think, be attributed to the commercial and monetary derangements resulting from the civil war in the neighboring country; to the retarding influence of that war upon immigration, and to the diminished means of purchasers within the country by reason of the generally deficient harvest of 1862. Another cause may be mentioned, which, in an official view, is more important than either of these, because its influence is not accidental or temporary. It is the fact that the best lands of the Crown, in both sections of the Province have already been sold. The quantity of really good land now open for sale, is, notwithstanding recent surveys, much less than formerly, and is rapidly diminishing. The new surveys in Upper Canada have added, during the last five years, no less than 2,808,172 acres to the land roll of the Department. The addition during the same period, in Lower Canada, was 1,968,168 acres. Yet it may be doubted if there are to-day as many acres of wild land of the first quality at the disposal of the Department, as there were in 1857. The Clergy, School and Crown lands of the Western Peninsula, the most desirable, both as to quality and situation, of all the public lands of the Province are mostly sold, the few lots that remain are generally of inferior quality. The new townships between the Ottawa and Lake Huron contain much good land, but they are separated from the settled townships on the St. Lawrence and North Shore of Lake Ontario, by a rocky, barren tract, which varies in width from ten to twenty miles, and presents a serious obstruction to the influx of settlers. Moreover, the good land in these new townships is composed of small tracts, here and there, separated from each other by rocky ridges, swamps, and lakes, which render difficult the construction of roads, and interrupt the continuity of settlement. These unfavorable circumstances have induced the better class of settlers in Upper Canada to seek, at the hands of private owners, for lands of a better quality and more desirable location, though the price and terms of sale are more onerous than for the lands of the Crown.

In Lower Canada the sales in 1862 reached a little more than double the quantity sold in Upper Canada. The discovery of copper and other minerals in the Eastern Townships and the opening of better means of communication have caused a considerable influx of population into that part of Lower Canada, and a corresponding increase in the demand for unsold public lands. The new surveys on the Southern slope of the high lands which border the St. Lawrence between Quebec and Montreal, have developed a very considerable quantity of good land, which is being rapidly taken up. A large proportion of the land sold during the last two or three years in Lower Canada was previously in the occupation of squatters, who had held it so long without title or payment, or demand of payment, that they had come to regard themselves as proprietors, and evinced great unwillingness to purchase even at the small price fixed for the public lands in Lower Canada. My predecessor, Mr. Vankoughnet, took steps to compel these squatters to become purchasers, by offering their lands for sale at public auction, acknowledging a preemption right in the occupant

to purchase at the ordinary price at any time previous to the public sale. I have adopted the same course, and, I am happy to say, with the best results, both to the public and to the settlers. Upwards of twenty townships have been thus dealt with; the squatters have become proprietors, and feel more secure and more happy in their new relation; the revenue has been increased, and the Department has been relieved from a constant stream of petitions for reductions of price, abatement of interest, free grants, &c., by individuals and public bodies, often supported by members of the Legislature, and generally on no better grounds than that the people were poor, and had occupied so many years without paying that it would be hard to make them pay now! I am informed that all this has been accomplished without dispossessing a single *bona fide* settler against his consent.

Within a few days after my assumption of office I instituted an enquiry into the number, locality and object of the surveys then in progress, with a view to the suspension of such as might be deemed unnecessary. I found that, in the opinion of officers of the Department and other intelligent persons whom I consulted, many townships had recently been subdivided in both Upper and Lower Canada that can never be settled. I was informed that Surveyors and others, anxious for a job, had represented to the Department that these Townships comprised a very large proportion of good land, and that in some cases they presented petitions from persons who pretended to be settlers, impatiently waiting for a subdivision of their lots, and fearing to extend their improvements lest they should encroach upon the rights of their neighbors, and thereby involve themselves in the toils of the law. It is believed that in more than one of the townships from which representations of this kind were made, there is not to-day a single *bona fide* settler. I directed that no new surveys should be ordered without an urgent necessity clearly made out, and that those recently ordered should be stayed unless such progress had been made as to give rise to claims for indemnity if they were interrupted.

The cost of Crown Surveys (including exploration of roads,) during the last five years, has been as follows:—

	Lower Canada.	Upper Canada.
1858.....	\$35,066.43.....	\$45,778.43
1859.....	22,693.32.....	58,115.24
1860.....	30,880.08.....	56,580.35
1861.....	41,969.66.....	75,444.60
1862.....	47,609.32.....	71,982.83
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$178,218.81	\$307,901.45

The cost of surveys for 1862, as shown in the above statement, was slightly in excess of that of the previous year, notwithstanding my directions, which were given in the month of June. The explanation is, that the surveys *paid for* in 1862 were ordered in 1861 and the early part of 1862, and were too far advanced in June to be stayed without loss to the public. A portion of the cost of the Surveys ordered previous to my assumption of office, will appear in the accounts of 1863, but the estimated cost of all the Crown Surveys which I have found it necessary to authorize since the first of June, 1862, will not exceed \$17,000 in each section of the Province, or \$34,000 in both. For the year, say from 1st

June, 1862, to 1st June, 1863, the cost of this service will not exceed \$50,000, unless there is a change of administration and of policy.

With a view to still further reduce the expenditure of the Department, I directed my attention to its internal economy. I found the work in some branches considerably in arrear, and deeming the prompt execution of the business of the Department of more importance to the public than any apparent saving which might be effected by an indiscriminate dismissal of employes, I directed the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. A. Russell, to give his attention specially to the bringing up of these arrears. Finding that in addition to extra clerks usually employed during, and for some time after the Session, large sums had been paid for what were called "extra services," by ordinary employees, I ordered the discontinuance of all payments under this head, and the dismissal of the extra clerks who were not required to carry on the routine work of the Department. A revised set of Rules and Regulations were promulgated as follows :

" DEPARTMENTAL REGULATIONS, 1862.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands having had under consideration the various Rules, Regulations and orders by which the Department is governed, and having reason to believe that some of these are disregarded, because they are considered obsolete, or because they are supposed to have been modified or repealed by later orders, deems it necessary, as well for the information and guidance of the officers of the Department as for the convenience of the public, to revive and re-issue these Orders and Regulations, and to make certain additions thereto.

The following are the Regulations to be hereafter observed :—

1. Office hours are from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., without intermission.
2. Heads of Branches are charged with the enforcement of this Order, and will report to the Assistant Commissioner every clerk who neglects or refuses to observe it.
3. Newspapers are not to be read during office hours. Smoking is not permitted in the building. Clerks are not to visit the rooms of other clerks, or leave the office except when sent on business of the Department.
4. The Assistant Commissioner has the general supervision and direction of all employes, and each Head of a Branch has the direction of the clerks belonging to his branch.
5. Each Head will report to the Assistant Commissioner the absence of any clerk from his desk without leave, whenever such absence exceeds one hour. The report to be made not later than the day following such absence.
6. If the work in any branch is in arrear, the Assistant Commissioner may direct the clerks in that branch to remain until half-past 5 o'clock each day, until such arrears are brought up. This will not be deemed extra work.
7. No furniture, stationery, instruments, books or other things to be used in the Department will be paid for unless the same has been previously ordered, or the requisition therefor sanctioned by the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner.
8. All Departmental letters and telegraphic despatches must be signed by the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner.
9. All letters addressed to the Department are to be promptly answered. If the

direction of the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner is required the matter must be laid before them at the earliest opportunity.

10. The Accountant is not to accept the orders or drafts of any *employé* of the Department in anticipation of his pay, nor make any advance to an *employé* without the express sanction of the Commissioner, or in his absence the Assistant Commissioner.

11. In all cases of claims for land scrip, the clerk who prepares it must submit a report on the claim to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and receive his approval before preparing the scrip.

WM. McDUGALL,
Commissioner of Crown Lands."

Under an Order in Council, officers of the Department, sent out on special service, were allowed \$5 per diem in addition to their ordinary salary. In most cases this special service imposes but little extra labor or responsibility, and ought rather to be regarded as a recreation. I therefore reduced the allowance one-half, in all but very special cases.

The following comparative statement of the disbursements of the Department, on account of management, for the years 1861 and 1862, furnished me by the Auditor-General, exhibits the effect of these measures, although their influence has been felt for a portion of the year only:—

Service.	1861.	1862.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Surveys East.....	41,969 66	47,609 32	5,639 66	
Do West.....	75,444 60	71,982 83		3,461 77
Boundary Line Survey.....	1,586 40	966 85		619 55
	119,000 66	120,559 00		
Scrip.....	116,838 20	13,503 03		103,335 17
Agent's Commissions.....	20,802 79	15,074 55		5,728 24
Crown Inspection.....	2,824 37	496 30		
Boards of Examiners.....	945 00	585 65		
Settlement of Roads.....	11,392 00	6,892 00		
Inspection of Agencies, East.....	3,514 80	1,207 52		
Do West.....	2,976 90	1,626 84		
Collection Clergy Rents.....	1,580 43	1,434 18		
Postages of Agencies.....	1,869 39	532 25		
Advertisements.....	10,820 47	6,272 71		
Miscellaneous.....	11,302 68	5,941 33		
	47,226 04	24,988 78		22,237 26
General Disbursements.....	20,612 06	8,896 81		11,715 25
Crown Domain.....	2,012 31	3,312 50		
Seignior of Lauzon.....	1,072 02	1,356 10		
	3,083 33	4,668 60	1,614 27	
Ordnance Lands.....	10,643 24	5,471 02		5,172 22
Woods and Forests.....	30,993 48	27,392 18		3,601 30
Gross amount of deduction.....	369,200 30	220,583 97		
Less, Commissions, Clergy Services, &c.....	91,696 87	84,786 22		
Net amount of deduction.....	277,503 96	135,797 75		141,706 18

Deducting the item of "Scrip," which is not, properly, expenditure, though its amount will be greater or less in any year, according to the discretion exercised in issuing it,—the result will be as follows:—Disbursements in 1861, \$170,665.73; in 1862, \$122,294.72. Reduction, \$48,371.01, or 28.34 per cent.

The reductions in the staff of the Department since my assumption of office, and not included in the above statement, are as follows:—

RETURN OF CERTAIN PERSONS who have been dismissed from the Department of Crown Lands since 1st June, 1862.

Designation.	Names.		Salary.	Amount per Annum.
	In the Office.	Agents.		
				\$ cts.
Clerk.....	T. Cherrier.....		\$1080 per annum.	1080 00
Clerk.....	J. H. Derbyshire.....		580 do	580 00
Clerk.....	L. R. M. Fortier.....		580 do	580 00
Extra Clerk.....	J. R. Dickson.....		2 per diem.....	730 00
Extra Draftsman.....	Geo. Bouchette.....		2 do	730 00
Do	E. Ware.....		2 do	730 00
Agent for Collection of Clergy Rents		A. N. McLean.....	1200 per annum.	1200 00
Superintendent of Colonization Roads District of Algonoma.....		A. P. Salter.....	\$5 per diem..... 50 cts. per diem in lieu of rations when in field.	1825 00
Fishery Overseer.....		R. Moodie.....	\$400 per annum...	400 00
do		H. Chisholm.....	100 do	100 00
do		J. Gemmil.....	50 do	50 00
				8,005 00

NOTE.—In addition to the above an annual saving of \$2920 was made by discontinuing the salaries of G. G. Boswell and Joseph Graham, Free Grant Agents on the Bobcaygeon and Burleigh Colonization Roads.

The total annual saving under the head of salaries, assuming that the staff is neither increased nor diminished from its present standard, will therefore be \$810,925.00.

The transfer of the Colonization Roads of Upper Canada from the Bureau of Agriculture to this Department, has imposed additional labor upon it, but I have been able to provide for the management of this important service without adding to the existing staff.

I observe that in the Reports of 1859 and 1860, the then Commissioner of Crown Lands felicitated himself upon the prospect of a speedy settlement of the numerous contested land claims which have so vexed the Department with their contradictory affidavits, protests, and legal complications, for some years past. I have no doubt the measures he adopted reduced their number, but they are still "legion." Unfortunately for the peace and economical administration of the Department, its decisions lack the element of finality. So long as the losing party or his legal representatives are to be found, the case is liable to be revived and brought under the notice of the Commissioner for reversal or modification of the previous judgment, cancellation of patent, or grant of indemnity. I have disposed of several cases that have been before every Commissioner who has occupied the chair long enough to afford the opportunity, during the last twenty years. But I

cannot flatter myself that my adjudications will be treated with more respect than those of my predecessors, or that the masses of documents I have laboriously examined, will not remain on file to torment my successors. A Government Department is, in this respect, as well as others, unlike a Court of Justice. In the former, the right of appeal is never completely extinguished. The Legislature has indeed fixed a limit in two or three classes of cases, and it might be well to consider whether the principle of legal limitation ought not to be considerably extended.

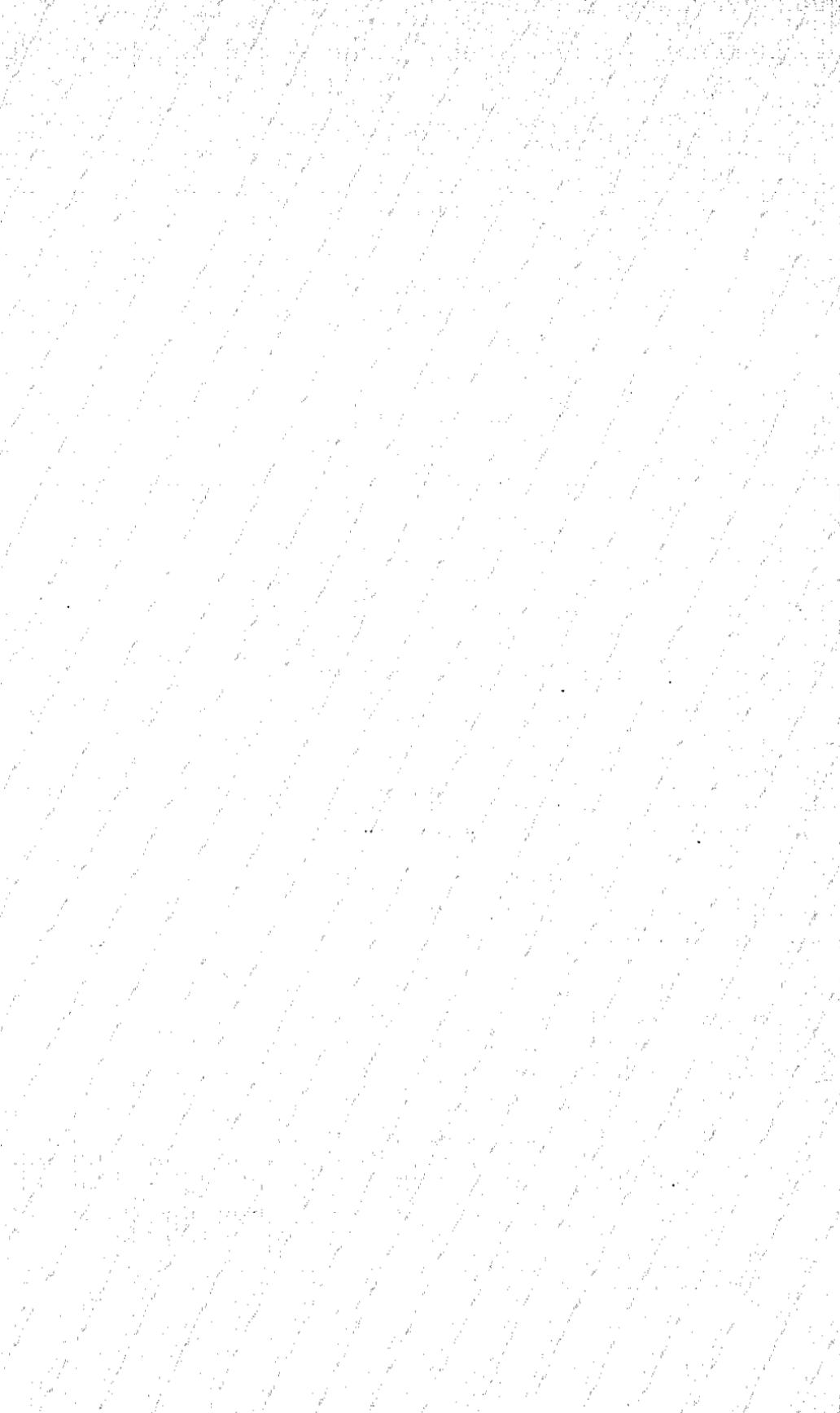
The system of land sales and management which I found in operation, has been continued with but little modification. A reduction in the price of the public lands has been demanded in some quarters. But in the newly surveyed townships it is now very moderate. In Upper Canada it is 70 cents per acre for cash, or one dollar when paid in instalments,—one at the time of purchase, and the remainder in four equal annual payments with interest. In Lower Canada the highest price is 60 cents, but the larger quantity is disposable at 30 cents per acre. In the Algoma District, Upper Canada, and in those of Gaspé, and Saguenay, Lower Canada, the price is only 20 cents. The condition of settlement is exacted in all cases. At these prices the cost of survey, sale and settlement, will scarcely be met, and it is difficult to see on what grounds a still further reduction of price can be made without injustice to the present inhabitants and taxpayers of the country.

An order was issued in November 1861 permitting purchasers in certain townships of the Western peninsula, who had not complied with the condition of occupation and settlement, to take out their patents on payment of an additional sum of 25 cents per acre, provided all arrears of principal and interest were paid before 1st February 1862. Many persons, called "speculators" availed themselves of this privilege, even after the date mentioned, but when the matter was brought under my notice, I directed a discontinuance of the practice, and have steadily refused to permit the issue of patents without proof of performance of settlement duties in all cases where this was a condition of the sale, and is not shown to be impracticable. In a few cases where the application was made under the order of November, but not completed by reason of delay in the department, I have allowed patents to issue.

Under the authority of an order in Council of 12th September last, I proceeded to the Island of Manitoulin, in Lake Huron, and concluded a treaty with the Indians residing there, for the surrender of their claims to that portion of the Island, westerly of Manitoulin Gulf and Heywood Sound. An exploratory survey has since been made by P. L. S. Dennis, whose report will be found in the appendix No. 41. The terms and conditions of the surrender have already been submitted to, and approved by Your Excellency. For information respecting the details of the negotiation reference is respectfully requested to the report of Mr. Deputy Superintendent Spragge's appendix No. 44.

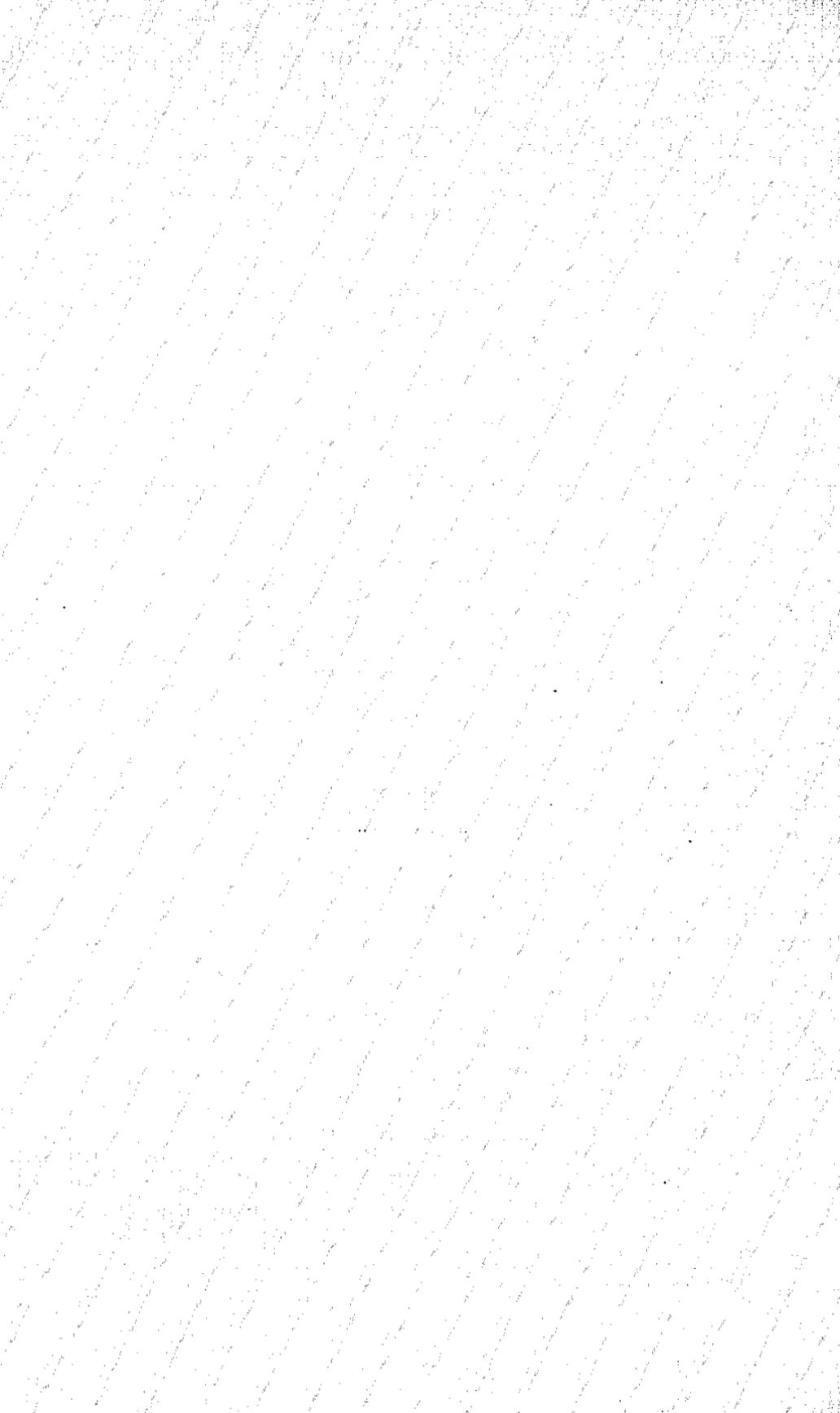
For more detailed information respecting Colonization Roads, Fisheries, Mines, &c., reference is also respectfully requested to the reports of Messrs. Gibson, Gibbard, Fortin, and other officers of the department which will be found on the appendices to this Report

WM. McDOUGALL,
Commissioner.



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APPENDIX No 1.
RETURN of OFFICERS and CLERKS in the Department of Crown Lands for the year ending 31st December, 1862.

1	Designation.	Name.	Salaries per annum.	When appointed.	By whom appointed.	Remarks.
	Commissioner.....	Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet.....	\$ 5000 00	1858, Aug. 6.....		
	Commissioner.....	Hon. George Sherwood.....	5000 00	1862, Mar. 27.....		
	Commissioner.....	Hon. Wm. McDougall.....	5000 00	1862, May 24.....		
	Assistant Commissioner.....	Andrew Russell.....	2600 00	1839, Nov. 22.....	Lord Sydenham.	
	Deputy Surveyor General.....	Joseph Pouchette.....	2400 00	1818, Mar. 18.....	Sir J. C. Sherbrooke.	
	Accountant and Cashier.....	William Ford.....	1610 00	1822, Apr. 10.....	Commissioner of Crown Lands.	
	Surveyor and Draughtsman.....	E. T. Fletcher.....	1360 00	1847, Dec. 21.....	Surveyor General Parke.	
	Surveyor, and Draughtsman.....	Thomas Devine.....	1600 00	1852, Mar. 22.....	Commissioner of Crown Lands.	
	do.	G. G. Dunlevie.....	1320 00	1846, July 11.....	do.	
	do.	J. W. Bridgman.....	1200 00	1856, Jan. 22.....	do.	
	do.	E. Fox.....	1080 00	1857, Sept. 28.....	do.	
	Draughtsman.....	J. F. Bouchette.....	1160 00	1854, Jan. 9.....	Governor in Council.	
	do.	S. P. Hautet.....	1060 00	1854, June 1.....	Commissioner of Crown Lands.	
	Surveyor and Draughtsman.....	E. E. Taché.....	1040 00	1861, April. 3.....	do.	
	Draughtsman.....	H. F. Hayward.....	2 50 per diem.	1857, June 29.....	do.	
	Superintendent of Woods and Forests.....	P. M. Partridge.....	1000 00	1851, Feb. 19.....	do.	
	1st Class Clerk.....	Thomas Ireton.....	1610 00	1839, June 17.....	do.	
	do.	H. J. Jones.....	1360 00	1840, Nov. 9.....	Sir George Arthur.	
	do.	J. C. Tarbutt.....	1610 00	1841, June 1.....	do.	
	do.	W. F. Collins.....	1610 00	1843, Aug. 7.....	Governor General.	
	do.	F. T. Judah.....	1000 00	1849, June 12.....	Commissioner of Crown Lands.	
	do.	E. A. Gagnéux.....	1440 00	1849, Nov. 1.....	do.	
	do.	Jeremiah Alley.....	1360 00	1848, Feby. 6.....	do.	
	do.	John Morphy.....	1360 00	1851, July 8.....	do.	
	do.	John Tolmie.....	1360 00	1853, Oct. 22.....	do.	
	do.	Thomas Hammond.....	1360 00	1853, Oct. 22.....	do.	
	do.	F. A. Hall.....	1360 00	1842, Jan. 24.....	do.	
	do.	J. V. Gate.....	1230 00	1847, Jan. 1.....	do.	
	2d Class Clerk.....	W. F. Whiteher.....	1060 00	1856, Sept. 11.....	Mr. Secretary Daly.....	
	do.	V. E. Tessier.....	1080 00	1847, April 1.....	Commissioner of Crown Lands.....	
	do.	T. Cherrier.....	1080 00	1852, Aug. 7.....	do.	
	do.	A. Kirkwood.....	1080 00	1852, Oct. 6.....	do.	
	do.	A. T. Taylor.....	1060 00	1854, Mar. 21.....	do.	
	do.	F. D. Dugal.....	1060 00	1854, Oct. 29.....	do.	
	do.	F. Chassé.....	1060 00	1854, Feb. 18.....	do.	
	do.	A. L. Robitaille.....	1060 00	1855, May 28.....	do.	
	do.	A. L. Robitaille.....	1060 00	1855, April 1.....	do.	
	do.	D. A. Grant.....	1060 00	1856, Aug. 1.....	do.	

{ Transferred from Post Office
Department, 1st June, 1861.

APPENDIX No. 1.—(Continued.)
 RETURN of OFFICERS and CLERKS in Department of Crown Lands, for the year ending 31st December, 1862.

Designation.	Name	Salaries per annum.	When appointed.	By whom appointed.	Remarks.
2d Class Clerk	J. J. Prondergast.....	\$ cts. 1069 00	1851, Aug. 1.....	Commissioner of Crown Lands.	
do.	G. B. Cowper.....	1050 00	1857, Oct. 17.....	do.	
do.	L. D. Lemoine.....	2 50 per diem.	1858, April 27.....	do.	
do.	D. Verd Fischer.....	980 00	1861, Nov. 1.....	do.	
do.	Jerome Alley.....	940 00	1858, April 24.....	do.	
do.	Thomas Morkill.....	2 50 per diem.	1858, April 24.....	do.	
3rd Class Clerk	John Innes.....	760 00	1848, Nov. 1.....	do.	
Extra Draughtsman	E. Cayley.....	2 00 per diem.	1860, June 1.....	do.	
do.	A. L. Russell.....	2 00 per diem.	1861, Oct. 31.....	do.	
do.	W. Baron Von Koerber.....	700 00	1862, Oct. 1.....	do.	
do.	W. E. Collins.....	1 50	1859, Nov. 28.....	do.	
Extra Clerk	D. C. Mackenzie.....	2 00	1860, Jan. 18.....	do.	
do.	J. M. Grant.....	2 50	1860, May 12.....	do.	
do.	G. Lindsay.....	2 50	1860, Feb. 4.....	do.	
do.	G. Vanfelson.....	2 50 per diem.	1860, Oct. 8.....	do.	
do.	J. Nickinason, Jr.....	2 00	1860, Nov. 8.....	do.	
do.	D. G. B. Ross.....	500 00	1861, April 15.....	do.	
do.	H. B. Dufort.....	500 00	1861, June 7.....	do.	
do.	L. Berthelot.....	2 50 per diem.	1861, Sept. 25.....	do.	
do.	A. T. Scott.....	2 00	1861, Oct. 24.....	do.	
do.	F. Norton.....	2 50	1860, Mar. 30.....	do.	
do.	W. Ebbs.....	2 50	1862, April 3.....	do.	
do.	R. H. Browne.....	2 00	1862, May 14.....	do.	
Office Keeper	J. Bradshaw.....	500 00	1862, Mar. 27.....	do.	
Messenger	G. Fisher.....	416 00	1844, Sept. 1.....	do.	
do.	P. Poirin.....	450 00	1859, Sept. 1.....	do.	
do.	P. Cahill.....	450 00	1856, Sept. 2.....	do.	

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.
 DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
 Quebec, 31st December, 1862.

APPENDIX No. 1. (a.)

LIST of OFFICERS and CLERKS in the Department of Crown Lands for the year ending 31st December, 1862, arranged according to Branches.

Branches.	Names.	Designation.
	Hon. W. McDougall.....	Commissioner.
	Andrew Russell.....	Assistant Commissioner.
Lower Canada Surveys and Patents.....	J. Bouchette.....	Deputy Surveyor-General.
	E. T. Fletcher.....	Senior Surveyor & Draughtsman.
	G. G. Dunlevie.....	Surveyor and Draughtsman.
	J. F. Bouchette.....	Draughtsman.
	E. E. Taché.....	Surveyor and Draughtsman.
	W. Baron Von Kocber.....	Extra Draughtsman.
	F. Chassé.....	Clerk.
	T. Morkill.....	Clerk.
Upper Canada Surveys; Colonization Road and Ordnance Lands, C. W.; and Patents.....	Thomas Devine.....	Head of Surveys, U. C.
	E. Fox.....	Surveyor and Draughtsman.
	H. F. Hayward.....	Draughtsman.
	D. A. Grant.....	Clerk and Book Keeper of Branch.
	A. T. Scott.....	Extra Clerk.
	E. Cayley.....	Extra Draughtsman.
	J. W. Bridgland.....	{ Senior Surveyor and Inspector of Surveys in charge.
	D. C. Mackenzie.....	Extra Clerk.
	A. L. Russell.....	Extra Draughtsman and Clerk.
		H. J. Jones.....	Senior Patent Clerk.
	J. J. Prendergast.....	Clerk.
	John Innes.....	Clerk.
	R. H. Browne.....	Extra Clerk.
Accounts.....	W. Ford.....	Accountant and Cashier.
	J. V. Gale.....	Book Keeper of Department.
	D. G. B. Ross.....	Extra Clerk.
	H. B. Dufort.....	Extra Clerk.
	W. Ebbs.....	Extra Clerk.
Upper Canada Land Claims, and Mining } Lands—also Crown Sales in Old Townships. }	T. Hector.....	Clerk.
	F. A. Hall.....	Clerk.
	T. Hammond.....	Clerk.
	G. Lindsay.....	Extra Clerk.
Upper Canada Crown Land Sales in New Townships, Clergy Reserves, Common and Grammar School Land Sales. Free Grants on Colonization Roads, and Agents Returns.....	J. C. Tarbutt.....	Chief Clerk in Charge.
	A. Kirkwood.....	Clerk.
	A. T. Taylor.....	Clerk.
	D. Verd Fischer.....	Clerk.
	Jeremiah Alley.....	Senior Clerk Agents' Returns, U. C.
	J. Tolmie.....	Extra Clerk.
	F. Norton.....	Extra Clerk.
Lower Canada Land Claims and Sales—West- ern Section.....	W. F. Collins.....	Chief Clerk in Charge.
	T. Cherrier.....	Clerk.
	F. D. Dugal.....	Clerk.
	W. E. Collins.....	Extra Clerk.
Lower Canada Land Claims, and Sales, E. S., Lower Canada. Colonization Roads, Free Grants and Accounts, E. S.....	E. A. Génereux.....	Chief Clerk in Charge.
	V. E. Tessier.....	Clerk.
	L. D. Lemoine.....	Clerk.
Jesuits' Estates, Seignory of Lauzon, and Crown Domain.....	F. T. Judah.....	Chief Clerk in Charge.
	J. Alley.....	Clerk and Book Keeper of Branch.
	L. R. M. Fortier.....	Clerk.

APPENDIX No. 1. (a).—(Continued.)

LIST of OFFICERS and CLERKS in Department of Crown Lands for the year ending 31st December, 1862, arranged according to Branches.

Branches.	Names.	Designation.
Woods and Forests.....	{ P. M. Partridge	Superintendent.
	{ L. A. Robitaille.....	Clerk.
	{ G. B. Cowper.....	Book Keeper of Branch.
	{ G. Vanfelson.....	Extra Clerk.
Fisheries.....	{ J. Nickinon, Jr.....	Extra Clerk.
	{ W. F. Whitcher.....	Chief Clerk in Charge.
Registrar.....	{ S. P. Bauset.....	Clerk and Draughtsman.
	{ J. Morphy.....	Registrar.
Office Keeper.....	{ J. M. Grant.....	Extra Clerk.
	{ J. Bradshaw.....	
Messengers.....	{ George Fisher.....	Messenger.
	{ P. Potvin	Messenger.
	{ P. Cahill.....	Messenger.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Quebec, 31st December, 1862.

APPENDIX No. 2.

LIST OF CROWN LAND AGENTS FOR LOWER CANADA, date of their Appointment, and Commission allowed to each on Collections made during the year ending 31st December, 1862.

EASTERN SECTION.

Name of Agents	COUNTIES.	Date of Appointment.	Commission.	REMARKS.
Arcand, J. O. C.	Part of Mégantic.....	1849, September 13.....	\$ cis.	Dismissed 6th February, 1862. do on next 28000. cent. commission on first \$ 2000. on any sum exceeding 30000. EMOLEMENTS. cent. commission on first \$ 2000. do on next 28000. cent. on any sum exceeding 30000. cent. commission on first \$ 2000. do on next 28000. cent. on any sum exceeding 30000. cent. commission on first \$ 2000. do on next 28000. cent. on any sum exceeding 30000.
Bochet, A.	Portneuf and Champlain.....	1843, June 30.....	35 18	
Bourgeois, J.	Berthier and Joliette.....	1858, December 23.....	10 29	
Boulliane, R.	Saguenay.....	1858, September 10.....	32 56	
Daly, Alex.	Part of Leinster.....	1844, June 12.....	18 49	
Déry, J. P.	Part of Portneuf.....	1851, July 12.....	71 37	
Deguisé, F.	Part of Kamouraska.....	1850, May 25.....	17 26	
Drapeau, S.	Elgin and Taché Road, Free Grant Agent	1858, January 29.....	15 55	
Dubord, L. A.	Maskinongé and St. Maurice.	\$4 75 them	24 02	
Edon, John.	Gaspé.....	1859, May 26.....	28 03	
Gauvreau, L. N.	Part of Rimouski.....	1851, May 21.....	48 41	
Jolivet, J.	Part of Bellechasse.....	1848, July 22.....	29 16	
Labréque, L.	Beauce.....	1860, February 1.....	16 92	
Lamontagne, F.	Part of Bellechasse.....	1861, April 26.....	31 91	
Laporte, J.	Township of Peterboro'.....	1862, October 30.....	5 39	
Lavallée, A. B.	Parts of Two Mountains and Terrebonne.....	1860, September 1.....	0 30	
LeBel, J. T.	Parts of Sherbrooke and Wolfe.....	1843, August 12.....	74 29	
Liébel, J. A.	Bonaventure.....	1852, May 31.....	375 00	
Larue, S. V.	Part of Bellechasse.....	1858, March 25.....	76 04	
Lepage, J. B.	Part of Rimouski and Matapédia Road Agent.....	1852, October 11.....	2 60	
Martin, V.	Chicoutimi.....	\$4 75 them	93 00	
Rouleau, F.	Dorchester.....	1862, June 6.....	5 25	
Roy, C. F.	Part of Rimouski and Gaspé.....	1862, August 6.....	30 09	
Ross, Andrew.	Parts of Magantic, Dorchester and Bellechasse.....	1843, June 30.....	23 09	
Stewart, McLean.	Quebec.....	1845, September 27.....	5 07	
Téty, F.	Part of L'Islet and Bellechasse.....	1850, May 25.....	16 08	
Tremblay, E.	Charlevoix.....	1855, June 15.....	33 55	
Fairbairn, W.	Compton.....	1861, September 20.....	16 08	
Verger, J. N.	Bate des Chaleurs.....	1861, May 27.....	33 55	

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier,
 DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.
 Quebec, 31st Dec., 1862.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 2.

LIST OF CROWN LANDS AGENTS FOR LOWER CANADA, date of their Appointment, and Commission allowed to each on Collections made during the year ending 31st December, 1862.

WESTERN SECTION.

Names of Agents.	COUNTIES.	Date of Appointment.	Commission.	REMARKS.
Barron, T.	Part of Two Mountains.	1845, August 4	\$ 9 99	Commission on the first \$2,000. do on the next \$20,000. do on any sum exceeding \$30,000. EXPONENTS. { Resigned 5th Aug. 1862. Resigned 2nd Ap'l. 1862.
Bastien, F. X.	Part of Ottawa.	1845, August 4	3 20	
Bourgeois, G. A.	Part of Drummond.	1850, March 23	34 74	
Cameron, G. W.	Part of Ottawa	1859, December 12	127 05	
Felton, J.	Part of Sherbrooke, Stanstead, and Drummond.	1843, January 30	254 48	
Farley, R.	Part of Ottawa	1859, August 27	398 81	
Gagnon, A.	Arthabaska.	1860, January 12	103 04	
Hume, J.	Part of Megantic	1852, January 21	163 71	
Judgson, G. M.	Part of Pontiac.	1858, February 27	112 58	
Kemp, O. J.	Stanstead, Missisquoi, and Sheford	1848, April 15	121 29	
McBean, M.	Part of Ottawa	1859, November 14	15 99	
McMillan, D.	Part of Two Mountains.	1860, August 4	198 70	
Murray, E. W.	Part of Ottawa	1838, February 19		
Pratte, F. X.	Part of Drummond.	1856, March 10	32 65	
Smith, T.	Part of Ottawa	1860, June 20	83 45	
Sheppard, C. C.	Part of Drummond	1850, December 7	69 56	
Sheppard, William	do	1862, May 1		
Thompson, W.	Argenteuil	1858, June 4	8 25	

WM. FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Quebec, 31st Decr., 1862.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Asstt. Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 3.

LIST OF CROWN LAND AGENTS FOR UPPER CANADA, dates of their Appointment, and Commission allowed to each on Collections made during the year ending 31st December, 1862.

Name of Agents.	COUNTIES.	Date of Appointment.	Salaries.	Commission	REMARKS.
Alexander, J.	Simcoe.....	1843, April 13.....	.....	\$ cts.	5 3/4 cent. Commission with first \$2000.
Rowell, G. G.	North part of Bobcaygeon Road.....	1861, December 4.....	\$1 3/4 diem	6 1/2 38	2 1/2 cent. do on the next \$35000.
French, T. P.	Part of Renfrew and Ottawa and Opeongo Road.....	1855, September 17.....	\$1 3/4 diem	117 19	1 1/2 cent. on any sum exceeding \$30,000.
Gibson, D.	Inspector of Agencies and Colonization Roads, C. W.....	1854, April 4.....	Salary.....	1840 00	
Geddes, A.	Wellington.....	1845, June 8.....	.....	1314 47	
Graham, J.	Burleigh Road.....	1861, May 31.....	\$4 3/4 diem	.....
Hayes, M. P.	Part of Hastings, and Hastings Road.....	1856, July 3.....	\$4 3/4 diem	95 99	
Harris, W.	Part of Renfrew.....	1851, June.....	.....	186 31	
Hughes, R.	Part of Victoria and Peterboro', and Bobcaygeon Road.....	1856, November 28.....	\$4 3/4 diem	169 58	
Jackson, W.	Grey.....	1854, November 3.....	.....	1892 97	
Macpherson, J.	Lennox and part of Frontenac and Addington.....	1860, February 21.....	.....	425 29	
Moffat, J. P.	North part of Renfrew.....	1858, November 26.....	.....	120 68	
McNabb, Alexander.	Bruce.....	1851, April 29.....	.....	1473 27	
McVicar, R.	Part of District of Algoma.....	1861, September 1.....	Salary.....	7 29	Dismissed 14th
McLean, A. N.	Collector of Clergy Rents in Upper Canada.....	1860, March 1.....	.....	1200 00	
Oliver, R. J.	Eree Grant Agent, Muskoka Road.....	1859, July 23.....	\$4 3/4 diem	113 63	
Perry, E.	Parts of Frontenac, and Addington Road.....	1856, March 27.....	\$4 3/4 diem	120 65	
Roche, G. M.	Victoria.....	1858, October 22.....	.....	320 91	
Sharman, J.	Perth.....	1853, April 27.....	.....	1017 49	
Spike, James.	Frontenac Road.....	1860, April 10.....	\$4 3/4 diem	.....
Widdler, C.	Huron.....	1857, January 15.....	.....	1438 11	
Wilson, J.	Part of Algoma District.....	1846, July 25.....	.....	65 98	

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Quebec, 31st Dec., 1862.

ANDREW RUSSELL,

APPENDIX No. 4.

LIST OF CROWN TIMBER AGENTS (in Lower and Upper Canada), their Assistants, names of Territories, Residences, date of appointment, and salary allowed to each for their services during the year 1862.

Names of Territories.	Names of Agents and Assistants.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.	Salary per annum.	Remarks.
Upper Ottawa	A. J. Russell, Agent and Inspector of Crown Timber Agencies, Canada C. S. McNutt, Assistant Baron Von Koerber, Draughtsman	Ottawa City do do	June, 1846 13th April, 1838 1st February, 1856	\$ cts. 1,840 00 1,100 00 700 00	Paid \$525.00, to 30th Sept. 1862, then transferred to Department of Crown Lands.
Lower Ottawa	Edward Smith, Collector of Slide Dues. Richard Quinn, messenger Charles E. Belle, Agent. J. C. Coursolles, Clerk	do do Montreal do	23rd May, 1860 1st April, 1858 6th May, 1854 1st do 1855	1,000 00 160 00 1,200 00 500 00	Assists in the Crown Timber Office when his duties as Collector permit him to do so, and receives for this service \$400 per annum.
Ontario	Jos. F. Way, Agent. J. A. Macinnes, Clerk	Belleville do	6th do 1854 26th February, 1859	1,440 00 600 00	
St. Maurice	Alphonse Dubord, Agent Wm. Lamb, Clerk	Three Rivers do	26th May 1859 2nd September, 1861	1,200 00 400 00	
Huron, Superior and Peninsula of Canada West	A. W. Powell, Agent G. J. Nagle, Agent	Windsor, C. W. St. Hyacinthe	30th June, 1855 30th May, 1854	1,200 00 1,200 00	
Saguenay	Geo. Duerger, Agent Charles Dawson, Agent	Chicoutimi Fraserville, Rivière du Loup, en bas	30th May, 1854	1,200 30	
Lower St. Lawrence	Chs. T. Dubé, Agent Jos. N. Verge, Agent	Trois-Pistoles Carleton, Bonaventure	15th September, 1857. 15th March, 1855	1,000 00 700 00	
Bate des Chalouers	McLean Stewart, Collector	Quebec	29th March, 1855	600 00	
Collector at Quebec	J. M. O'Leary, Assistant Wm. O'Kane, Clerk	do do	27th September 1845 1st May, 1853 1st June, 1861	1,800 00 950 00 200 00	Season, from 1st May to 31st Dec.

The Duties of the Crown Timber Agents are to grant Licenses to cut Timber, collect the Crown Dues, protect the Public Domain from trespass, as regards the Woods and Forests within their respective Agencies, and general Administration of Timber Regulations, etc.

P. M. PARRIDGE,
Superintendent of Woods and Forests.
ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, WOODS AND FORESTS,
Quebec, 31st December, 1862.

APPENDIX No. 5.

LIST OF AGENTS in the Jesuits' Estates, Crown Domain and Seignory of Lauzon, for the year 1862.

Name of Agent.	Nature of Agency.	Appointment.	Remuneration received in 1862.	Remarks.
Felix Fortier	Collecting and Commuting Agent, Seignory of Lauzon, and Superintendent of Beach and Deep Water Lots, Lower Canada, save those under direction and management of, and belonging to, Harbor Commissioners of Quebec and Montreal.....	Appointed Collecting Agent for Lauzon, and Beach and Deep Water Lot Superintendent for the Port of Quebec, Sep., 1855. Duties as latter extended to Lower Canada, 1h. J. une, '60	\$ 1,400 00 cts.	Mr. Fortier received this amount as Salary, (in addition to \$150 allowance for Office Rent,) in his capacity of Collecting Agent for Lauzon, and Superintendent of B. and D. W. Lots; He receives as Commuting Agent \$6 from each commuting party, but there were no Commutations in 1862.
Joseph Laurin.....	Agent of Crown Domain and Commuting Agent, <i>Censive</i> of Quebec.....	Appointed, September, 1855.....	703 44	This amount (\$500 of which is Salary and the balance Commission) was paid to Mr. Laurin as Crown Domain Agent; received no remuneration as Commuting Agent in this year.
Valdre Guillet.....	Communing Agent <i>Censive</i> of Three Rivers	Appointed, June, 1854.....	“ “	Entitled to receive \$6 for each commutation. None in 1862.
Jean Baptiste Yarin.....	Collecting and Commuting Agent Jesuits' Estates, District of Montreal, and General Agent to collect arrears in Jesuits' Estates, Lower Canada.....	Appointed Local Agent by late Commissioner Jesuits' Estates. Appointed General Agent, July, 1857.....	1,895 67	\$1,800 of this sum is Salary as General Agent and balance Commission as Local Agent. Mr. Yarin received no remuneration as Commuting Agent, no commutations having taken place in his Agency in 1862.
Honorable Louis Panet.....	Collecting and Commuting Agent, Jesuits' Estates, District of Quebec.....	Appointed by late Commissioner Jesuits' Estates.....	899 15	This sum received for Commission as Collecting Agent; no remuneration as Commuting Agent in 1862.
Valdre Guillet & Flavien Lotinville.....	Collecting and Commuting Agent Cap. de la Madeleine and Jesuits' Estates, City of Three Rivers.....	Appointed June, 1855.....	54 18	do do
Louis Guillet, Jr.....	Collecting and Commuting Agent, Seignory of Bastien.....	Appointed, June, 1848.....	\$ 31	do do

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Jesuits' Estates and Crown Domain Branch,
Quebec, 31st December, 1862.

F. T. JUDAH,
Clerk Jesuits' Estates, &c.

APPENDIX No. 6.

STATEMENT of the number of Acres sold, amount of Sales, and amounts collected in Upper and Lower Canada for the years 1861 and 1862.

	Acres Sold.		Amount of Sales.		Amount of Collections.	
	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.
Clergy Lands, Upper Canada.....	74366	29771	\$ 181674 37	\$ 60660 49	\$ 298129 24	\$ 177780 30
Clergy Lands, Lower Canada.....	41299	36504	36511 78	30914 19	26800 87	24632 81
Town Lands, Upper Canada.....	257933 1/2	101511	338163 88	120627 53	276170 10	223315 20
Crown Lands, Lower Canada.....	279835	232186	126043 90	106197 65	73915 69	55584 94
Common School Lands.....	4498 3/5	2249 1/5	14580 00	7991 75	111514 25	207642 03
Grammar School Lands.....	6729	2969	8527 70	3803 05	22050 74	12635 55
	657661 1/10	405190 1/5	705491 72	330200 66	808649 89	701890 83

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Quebec, 31st December, 1862.

APPENDIX No. 7.

STATEMENT of the Receipts by the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1862, which are considered as Revenue.

	\$	cts.
Crown Lands, Upper Canada.....	222318	95
Crown Lands, Lower Canada.....	54428	31
Timber Commission.....	199	25
Surveyors' Fee Fund, East.....	61	05
Surveyors' Fee Fund, West.....	187	33
Patent Fees, Lower Canada.....	351	28
Location Fees, Lower Canada.....	70	00
Location Fees, Upper Canada.....	78	00
Huron Land Claims.....	160	75
Gain on Scrip.....	3	21
Casual Fees, Lower Canada.....	6	60
Casual Fees, Upper Canada.....	333	25
Woods and Forests.....	276377	15
Ottawa Slides.....	41786	21
St. Maurice Slides.....	2886	33
Saguenay Slides.....	3572	29
Crown Domain.....	9480	56
Seigniori of Lauzon.....	16026	97
	622327	49

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Quebec, December 31st, 1862.

APPENDIX No. 8.

STATEMENT of Disbursements by Department of Crown Lands, for the year 1862,
on account of Expenses of Management.

	\$ cts.
Fisheries Upper Canada.....	1771 97
Fisheries, Lower Canada.....	4844 48
William Farwell.....	600 00
A. N. McLean.....	1434 18
Burligh Road.....	1460 00
Bobcaygeon Road.....	1588 00
Elgin and Taché Road.....	1460 00
Matapedia Road.....	1460 00
Hastings Road.....	120 00
Frontenac Road.....	300 00
Muskoka Road.....	87 00
Ottawa and Opeongo Road.....	298 00
Inspection of Agencies, East.....	1054 18
Inspection of Agencies, West.....	1626 84
Boundary Account.....	966 85
Crown Inspections, West.....	100 70
Crown Inspections, East.....	395 60
Commission Agents, East.....	2698 86
Commission Agents, West.....	11400 69
General Disbursements.....	8896 81
Postage of Agencies, East.....	283 31
Postage of Agencies, West.....	248 94
Crown Advertising, East.....	2621 23
Crown Advertising, West.....	3651 48
Fishery Bounties.....	8090 50
Crown Surveys, East.....	47609 32
Crown Surveys, West.....	71982 83
Board of Examiners Land Surveyors, East.....	285 65
Board of Examiners Land Surveyors, West.....	300 00
	177647 42
Deduct Commission, School and Clergy Services.....	84583 03
	93064 39

ANDREW RUSSELL,

Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,

Accountant and Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, }
Quebec, 31st December, 1862. }

APPENDIX No. 9.

STATEMENT.—Department of Crown Lands, amount of Collections for 1862.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Crown Lands, Upper Canada.....	223315 20	
Crown Lands, Lower Canada.....	55584 84	
Clergy Lands, Upper Canada.....	177780 30	
Clergy Lands, Lower Canada.....	24932 81	
Grammar School Lands.....	12635 55	
Common School Lands.....	207642 03	
		701890 83
Crown Domain.....	12793 06	
Seignior of Lauzon.....	11413 07	
Jesuits' Estates.....	15670 65	
		39876 78
Woods and Forests.....	304121 17	
St. Maurice's Slides.....	2886 33	
Ottawa Slides.....	43523 64	
Saguenay Slides.....	3572 29	
		354108 43
Location Fees, Upper Canada.....	138 00	
Location Fees, Lower Canada.....	70 00	
Casual Fees, Upper Canada.....	338 75	
Casual Fees, Lower Canada.....	6 60	
Patent Fees, Lower Canada.....	383 58	
Surveyors' Fee Fund, Upper Canada.....	187 33	
Surveyors' Fee Fund, Lower Canada.....	61 05	
Fisheries Upper Canada.....	3683 38	
Fisheries Lower Canada.....	5163 25	
Ordnance Lands.....	20061 57	
Huron Land Claims.....	175 75	
Indian Timber Licenses.....	3386 53	
Gain on Scrip.....	3 21	
Timber Commission.....	199 25	
Indian Lands.....	57914 96	
		91778 19
		1187654 23

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, }
Quebec, 31st December, 1862. }

APPENDIX No. 10.

Return of Receipts and Disbursements on Account of Clergy Reserves, Upper Canada, for 1862.

Year.	Acres.	RECEIPTS.						PAYMENTS.						
		Land Sold.	Principal, 18 Vic, c. 2.	Interest, 18 Vic, c. 2.	Inspection, 18 Vic, c. 2.	Rents on Lots not Leased.	Clergy Licences, Settlers' Lands.	Principal, 18 Vic, c. 2.	Interest, 18 Vic, c. 2.	Inspection, 18 Vic, c. 2.	Rents on Lots not Leased.	Clergy Timber Duties.	Clergy Licences, Settlers' Lands.	Disbursements.
1862.	29,771	\$ cts 60,066 49	\$ cts. 123,051 75	\$ cts. 52222 27	\$ cts. 264 00	\$ cts. 1467 32	\$ cts. 644 96	\$ cts. 130 00	\$ cts. 97929 06	\$ cts. 211 20	\$ cts. 1077 86	\$ cts. 515 98	\$ cts. 92 00	\$ cts. 36447 74

RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
Principal, 18 Vic, Cap. 2.....	\$ cts. 123051 75	Principal, 18 Vic, Cap. 2, transferred to Government.....	\$ cts. 97929 06
Interest, 18 Vic, Cap. 2.....	52222 27	Interest, 18 Vic, Cap. 2, do.....	41505 86
Inspection, 18 Vic, Cap. 2.....	264 00	Inspection, 18 Vic, Cap. 2, do.....	211 20
Rents on Lots not Leased.....	1467 32	Rents on Lots not Leased, do.....	1077 86
Clergy Timber Duties.....	644 96	Clergy Timber Duties, do.....	515 98
Clergy Licences, Settlers' Lands.....	130 00	Clergy Licences, Settlers' Lands, do.....	92 60
	177780 30	Disbursements.....	36447 74
			177780 30

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Quebec, 31st December, 1862.

APPENDIX No. 11.
RETURN OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS on Account of Clergy Reserves, Lower Canada, for 1862.

Land Sold.		RECEIPTS.						PAYMENTS.									
Year.	Acres.	Principal 18 Vic c. 2.	Interest 18 Vic c. 2.	Rent 18 Vic c. 2.	Inspection 18 V.c. 2.	Clergy Timber Duties, C. E.	Clergy Instalments, L. C.	Clergy Licenses, Settlers' Lands, C. E.	Principal 18 Vic c. 2.	Interest 18 Vic c. 2.	Rent 18 Vic c. 2.	Inspection 18 Vic c. 2.	Clergy Timber Dues, L. C.	Clergy Instalments, L. C.	Clergy Quit Rents, L. C.	Clergy Lic's's Settlers' Lands, C. E.	Disbursements.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1862.	36504	30914 19	19951 74	4053 67	137 45	91 50	336 45	349 00	8 00	15844 44	3234 93	109 96	73 20	261 10	279 20	6 40	5113 92

RECAPITULATION.

PAYMENTS.		RECEIPTS.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Principal, 18 Vic. Cap. 2.	19954 74	Principal Transferred to Government.	18844 44
Interest, 18 Vic. Cap. 2.	4053 67	do	3234 93
Rent, 18 Vic. Cap. 2.	137 45	do	109 96
Inspection, 18 Vic. Cap. 2.	91 50	do	73 20
Clergy Timber Duties.	12 00	do	9 60
Clergy Instalments, Lower Canada.	326 45	do	261 10
Clergy Quit Rent.	349 00	do	279 20
Clergy Licenses Settlers' Land.	8 00	do	6 40
	24932 81	do	5113 92
		do	24932 81

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Quebec, 31st December, 1862

APPENDIX No. 13.

RETURN of the number of acres sold and the amount received on sales of Grammar Schools Lands, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862.

1862.		RECEIPTS.						PAYMENTS.									
Acres.	Price per acre.	Rent.	Interest.	Princi- pal.	Timber dues.	Licenses settlers Lands.	Rent.	Interest.	Princi- pal.	Timber dues.	Licenses settlers Lands.	Commis- sion Rent.	Commis- sion Interest.	Commis- sion Principal.	Commis- sion Timber dues.	Commis- sion Licenses settlers' Lands.	Disburse- ments.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
2969	2 00	25 80	3160 66	9170 29	29 271 80	4 00	23 04	2528 53	7268 89	217 43	3 20	5 76	632 13	1834 05	54 37	0 80	67 35

RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.	\$	cts.	PAYMENTS.	\$	cts.
Rent	25	80	Rent, amount transferred to Government	25	80
Interest	3160	66	do	2628	53
Principal	9170	29	do	7268	89
Timber dues	271	80	do	217	43
Licenses settlers lands	4	00	do	3	20
			Amount paid on account Commission on Rent	5	76
			do	632	13
			do	1834	05
			do	54	37
			do	0	80
			do	67	35
			Disbursements	12635	55
				12635	55

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.

ANDR RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Quebec, 31st Dec., 1862.

APPENDIX No. 14.

STATEMENT shewing Receipts and Expenses in the Jesuits' Estates, for the year 1862.

LOCALITY.	Gross Receipts.							EXPENSES.		Net		
	<i>Lods et Ventes.</i>	<i>Cens et Rentes.</i>	Commuta tion Money	<i>Rentes Foncières, &c.</i>	Monies received on Judgments and Reconnaissances.	Mills and Farms, and costs of deeds and survey re-imbursed.	Timber Ground Rent.	Total Receipts from each locality.	Total Gross Receipts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Sillery.....	\$ cts.	30 39	\$ cts.	4,915 96	\$ cts.	25 00	\$ cts.	4,946 35				
S ^t . Gabriel.....	19 92	17 67	1,976 06	.....	.....	.....	44 92	.....			
Notre Dames des Anges.....	27 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,993 73	.....			
Belair.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 40	.....			
Estates in Quebec.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,926 48	.....			
“ in Lauzon.....	21 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52 75	.....			
Batisseau.....	73 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cap de la Magdeleine.....	56 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Banquette of Three Rivers.....	1 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laprairie.....	197 21	716 45	379 59	.....	2,122 07	1,015 66	.....	.....		
	197 21	964 44	379 59	7,100 43	2,122 97	3,785 78	41 32	14,590 84	3,352 28		11,208 56	

Of the collections, \$4,185 40 are on account of the "Lower Canada Superior Education Investment Fund," and \$10,395 44 on account of the "Lower Canada Superior Education Income Fund," as per Act 19 Victoria, Chapter 54, (Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, Chapter 15.) \$363 96 of the expenses, are for Law Costs and copies of Deeds, part of which is received back. (See Report.)

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
JESUITS' ESTATES AND CROWN DOMAIN BRANCH,
Quebec, 31st December, 1862.
F. T. JUDAH,
Clerk Jesuits' Estates, &c.

APPENDIX No. 15.

STATEMENT shewing Receipts and Expenses in Seignior of Lauzon, for 1862.

GROSS RECEIPTS.				EXPENSES.		NET RECEIPTS.
<i>Lois et Venites.</i>	<i>Cens et Renties.</i>	Sales of Mills and Emplacements in Aubigny.	Interest on Sales and on Commutation Money, Capital of Commutation Money, Rents, Mills, Wharves, &c.	Timber, Survey, and costs of Deeds reimbursed.	Total.	
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
977 49	2,907 86	3,514 22	3,744 30	269 20	11,413 07	1,0026 97

The expenses include \$245 51 for Survey, together with an item for Law Costs, and \$110 for the purchase price of a Lot. (See Report.)

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
JESUITS' ESTATES AND CROWN DOMAIN BRANCH,
Quebec, 31st December, 1862.

F. T. JUDAH,
Clerk Jesuits' Estates, &c.

APPENDIX No. 16.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenses in the Crown Domain, for the year 1862.

LOCALITY.	GROSS RECEIPTS.										EXPENSES	NET RECEIPTS			
	Lods et Venues.	Cens et Rentes.	Capital of Commutation constitute.	Interest on Commutation constitute.	Law Costs, Copies of Deeds and Survey reimburse- ed.	Quint.	Account price sale on St. Maurice Forges and Lands.	Instal- ments on Beach and Deep Water Lots.	Interest on Sales of Beach and Deep Water Lots.	Capital of Beach and Deep Water Lot Rents.			Rents of Beach and Deep Water Lots.	Patent Fees.	Total.
Province of Quebec.....	\$ cts. 1,941 08	\$ cts. 42 17	\$ cts. 394 65	\$ cts. 334 23	\$ cts. 56 81	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts. 2,769 49	\$ cts. 1,214 71	\$ cts. 1,554 78
District of Three Rivers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,666 63	748 88	4,917 75
Port of Quebec.....	.....	11 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	367 59	1,447 31	.....	2,270 91	.....	.....	4,356 94	1,348 91	3,008 03
													12,793 06	3,312 50	9,480 56

In the expenses are comprised \$400 for Survey and an amount for Law Costs extending over several years, and Cost of Deeds, a great part of which will be collected; also a large item for Sheriff's Fees and Commission on Sale of St. Maurice Forges and Lands, which comes back into the hands of the Crown; the balance of expenses is mostly for Agents' Commission, Salary and Disbursements. (See Report.)

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
JESUITS' ESTATES AND CROWN DOMAIN BRANCH,
Quebec, 31st December, 1862.

F. T. JUDAH,
Clerk Crown Domain, &c.

APPENDIX No. 17.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on account of Ordnance Lands for the year 1862.

1862.	<i>Receipts.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
December 31....	Amount of collections for the year ending 31 December, 1862. W. F. Coffin's Return.....		20,061 57
	<i>Expenditure.</i>		
March 1.....	W. R. Thistle, account of Survey.....	274 94	
" 6.....	F. F. Passmore, do.....	557 60	
" 12.....	J. S. Dennis, do.....	187 30	
May 30.....	F. F. Passmore, do.....	20 00	
June 5.....	J. S. Dennis, do.....	527 46	
Sept. 18.....	Wm. Duck, law costs.....	741 45	
" 30.....	S. Fraser, sheriffs costs.....	90 25	
" 30.....	Lyon O'Connor & Clark, law costs.....	40 85	
June 26.....	L. Hayden, refund on lots in Toronto.....	890 90	
Sept. 24.....	E. Stevens, refund on lots in Toronto.....	228 55	
" 24.....	J. J. Parks' account.....	7 75	
		3,567 05	
	W. F. Coffin, amount paid in advance on estimate of disbursements.		
"	January 25, Quarter ending 31st March, '62. \$2,884 54		
"	April 26, do June " 2,152 74		
"	August 30, do Sept. " 1,720 22		
"	Nov. 5, do Dec. " 1,477 16		
		8,234 66	11,801 71

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Quebec, December 31st, 1862.

LOWER CANADA.—RETURN of SURVEYS for the year ending 31st December, 1862.

SURVEYOR.	SURVEYS.	Cost of Surveys.	No. of acres surveyed.	Outlines miles.	Colonization roads, miles.	County.	REMARKS.
1 E. Casgrain	Township of Langevin, part of	\$ cts. 1657 99	30789	26		Dorchester.	Of the 26 miles of outlines, part were run & part verified Situate on the Eiga road.
2 C. A. Verrault	do of Fournier, residue	1081 75	22632			L'Islet.	Outlines established in a former Survey.
3 John Holmes	do of Alley	2076 25	42944			Fontne.	On the N. shore of the River Saguenay.
4 Gédéon Gagnon	do of St. Germain	2486 97	22249	24		Chicoutimi.	On the South do do.
5 J. O. Tremblay	do of Bagot, residue.	1094 78	18785			do	Adjoining Townships.
6 François Tota	do of Rolette and part of Panet	2952 02	62782			Montmagny.	Situate on the Province Line.
7 Frédéric Bélangier	do of Talon, part of.	2339 30	31790	91		do	To the 7th Range inclusive.
8 P. A. Bradley	do of Matane, re-survey of part	1418 24	17922			Rimouski	Situate on the River Chamaouchouan.
9 P. A. Tremblay	do of Ashuapmouchouan and Demouilles.	3873 03	48968	51		Chicoutimi.	
10 J. B. Duberger	do of Albert and Tadoussac, part of.	1519 08	11930	20		Saguenay	
11 E. A. Duberger	do of Delisle and Outlines of the Island of Alma and minor Islands	2877 91	19831	60		Chicoutimi	On the North shore of the River Saguenay.
12 E. H. Legendre	do of Assemetagan and Chaussecul, part of	1665 44	25916	11		Chicoutimi	
13 James McArthur	do of Lytton.	2396 09	34034	29		Rimouski & Bonaventure	On the East of the River Matapédia.
14 Wm. McDonald	do of Patapédia.	2140 02	35500	45		Ottawa	West side of the Gatineau.
15 Félix Legendre	do of Alstock.	1521 37	29498			Bonaventure	North side of the Risigouche.
16 R. Kauscher	do of Bowman, residue, and part of	2070 16	10776			Beauce	Outlines formerly run in the field.
17 Chs. F. Roy	do of Christie and Duchesnay, part of.	1834 11	20000			Ottawa	And 20,000 verified.
18 H. Legendre	do of Gaxton, Survey of part and Verif. of part.	1990 27	16584			Gaspé	Stb. shore of the St. Lawrence.
19 J. P. Dery	do of Gosford, residue and part of Rocmont.	1303 09	18524	81		St. Maurice.	
20 E. Casgrain	do of Langevin and road lots in Ware.	1177 82	24195	2*		Portneuf.	*Verif. of line between Ware and Langorin.

21 Andrew Ross	do of Watford, part of	931 68	26763			do.	
22 W. W. O'Dwyer	Lingwick and Arnold River Road, and road from Province Line to the Mégantic road	40410 97	572442	2834		Compton.	Traversing the Townships of Hampton, Ditton, Chesham, Woburn and Marston.
23 E. H. Legendre	Matapédia and Risigouche road line.	1551 45			59	Bonaventure.	Exploration to the Nord East branch of River St. Anne. Terminating of the River Ba-tiscan.
24 John Neilson	St. Gabriel and Rocmont road line, exploration of	89 47			8	Portneuf.	And 500 miles of explorations.
25 Amable Bochet	Road line in Montauban	371 07			6	do	Gaspé relief Act 10 and 11 Vic. ch. 30, upwards of 400 claims investigated and reported on.
26 L. O. A. Arcand	St. Maurice and Matavin road.	190 45			13 1-10	St. Maurice.	Provincial Act 23 Vic. ch. 21.
27 F. W. Blaiklock	Tributaries of the River Saguenay	411 08				Chicoutimi.	Gore between Portland and Templeton.
28 Wm. McDonald	Verification of Land Patents and Claims in Co. Bonaventure.	5214 91				Bonaventure	
29 E. T. Fletcher	U. and L. Canada Boundary line claims	1451 92					
30 G. F. Austin	Verification of part of the outlines of Templeton, Wakefield and Portland and subdivision of Gore and Templeton	966 65				Glengary, Prescott, Vaudreuil and Soulanges.	
31 G. A. Doucet	1st Range of Demers and part of 3rd Range of Viger posting the lots on.	881 71	5696			Ottawa	
		182 17				Temiscouata.	
		51722 65	578138		86 1-10		

578,138 acres, subdivided into farm lots at 7 cents per acre. Connected with the subdivision of the foregoing there were run 286 miles outlines which calculated at \$25 per mile, reduces the cost of subdivision, to 53 cents per acre.

JOSEPH BOUCHEFFE,
Deputy Surveyor General.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, SURVEYING BRANCH EAST,
Quebec, 31st December, 1862.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

Note.—The foregoing quantities and amounts exhibit the Surveys completed and paid up to date, apart from the Surveys in progress, on most of which advances have been made.

APPENDIX No. 19. (a.)

UPPER CANADA.—Statement of Municipal Surveys Confirmed for the year ending 31st December, 1862.

No.	Surveyor.	No. and Date of Instructions.	SURVEYS.	REMARKS.
1	Lewis Hurvell	112 7th Feb., 1859.	Brantford; Lots Nos. 1 to 5 in 2nd Range E. of Mount Pleasant Road.	Confirmed 1st September, 1862.
2	James Black	125 14th Nov., 1859.	Blenheim; Line between the 7th and 8th Concessions.	" 4th October, "
3	John Shier	154 15th Aug., 1861.	Darlington; Lots in the 3rd and 4th Concessions.	" " 5th May, "
4	do	168 22nd May, 1862.	do Lots in the 5th and 7th Concessions.	" " 7th July, "
5	Wm. McMillan	170 3rd April, 1862.	Dorchester North; 1st Concession: Line North of the Thames.	" " 19th July, "
6	C. G. Hanning	177 16th Sept., 1862.	Darlington; the first 15 Lots in 3rd Concession.	" " 31st July, "
7	do	156 4th Sept., 1861.	do Lots 24 to 35 in 3rd Concession.	" " 12th November, "
8	James West	175 28th Aug., 1862.	Edwardsburgh; 9th Concession Line.	" " 28th November, "
9	J. G. Kirk	149 9th April, 1861.	Ellice; the Easterly Boundary Line.	" " 28th November, "
10	Henry Creswicke	130 29th June, 1861.	Elles; part 4th, 5th, 6th, part 9th, 10th and 11th Concessions.	" " 16th September, "
11	do	132 23rd May, 1860.	do 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th Concessions.	" " 15th April, "
12	R. C. P. Brown	158 10th Oct., 1861.	Haldimand; 4th Con. Line.	" " 5th May, "
13	J. Burchill	161 11th Dec., 1861.	Kemptville Village; the principal Ranges in.	" " 28th February, "
14	W. G. Monhull	163 7th Jan., 1862.	Oxford North; Line between 20 and 21 in 1st Con., formerly North Dorchester.	" " 27th May, "
15	E. R. Jones	176 30th Sept., 1862.	Soubert; Lots along allowance for road between 13th and 14th Concessions.	" " 22nd December, "
16	do	145 18th Jan., 1862.	Sanitwich; Line between 2nd and 3rd Concessions Petite Côte.	" " 4th February, "
17	John Shier	151 29th June, 1861.	Whitby; Part of 2nd Con. Line in front of Lots 32-35.	" " 7th January, "
18	do	152 11th July, 1861.	Whitby East; Lots Nos. 4, 5 and 6 in 6th Concession.	" " 20th January, "
19	do	137 4th Sept., 1861.	do Lots Nos. 5 and 6 in 1st Con.	" " 12th March, "
20	do	159 16th Oct., 1861.	Whitby; Line in front of Lot No. 20 in 9th Concession.	" " 30th August, "
21	do	172 9th July, 1862.	do Line in front of 9th Con. from Lot No. 30 to 35 inclusive.	" " 26th July, "
22	do		do Line in front of Lots 19-21 in 7th Concession.	" " 5th November, "
23	do		Whitby East; Line in front of Lot No. 9 in 1st Concession.	" " "

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

THOMAS DEVINE,
Head of Surveys, U.C.

APPENDIX

WOODS AND FORESTS.—GENERAL STATEMENT of Timber, &c. and

QUANTITIES AND DESCRIP

Agents' Names.	Area under License. Square Miles.	Saw Logs.			White Pine.		Red Pine.		Oak.	
		W. Pine.	Spruce	Other.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.
A. J. Russell.....	13388	284882			157282	10018677	66839	3006169	105	2756
Jos. F. Way.....	1542	198250		* 202	17986	1317350	2079	89806	208	8478
Chas. E. Belle.....	2848	2329944			5699	346160	38	1308	125	4016
A. Dubord.....	3856	97057	28542		6122	331493	1329	42784		
A. W. Powell.....	620	29700		* 1107	3258	263429	2655	151340	7266	492087
G. J. Nagle.....	1165	25201	45169		58	2601	2	104		
Geo. Duberger.....	1337	38347	67052	374	R. P.					
Chas. Dawson.....	1394	13483	59173		714	35380				
Chas. T. Dubé.....	319	10620	74116							
Jos. N. Verge.....	110	194	4964		1206	45120				
Total.....	26579	9307284	219016	1683	192235	12360210	72933	3381511	7704	507337

* Oak, Hemlock, Walnut, Whitewood, Cherry and Ash.

GENERAL STATEMENT

QUANTITY AND DESCRIP

Agents' Names.	Spruce and Cedar.		Railway Ties and Sleepers.	Cedar Rails.	Boom Timber and Floats.	Oars. Knees, and Curves.	Cordwood.			Staves.	
	Pieces	Feet.					Cords Soft.	Cords Hard.	Cords Lath.	Standard.	W. I.	Barrel
A. J. Russell.....											
Jos. F. Way.....				4200	308	F.	20				1800
Charles E. Belle.....	1084	15703	C.....	30030		430	pr	O.			
A. Dubord.....											
A. W. Powell.....			312	360			127	144	41643	180805	330000
G. J. Nagle.....	395 sp. spars.		1926	34600		692 pr Oars	740	Knees	3924		
Geo. Duberger.....						3781	Curves		30		
Chas. Dawson.....											
Chas. T. Dubé.....								27			
Jos. N. Verge.....	257	5291	S								
Total.....	1736	20994	2238	70090	308	5643	147	171	4224	41643	191605

*Pailwood.

Total amount collected from Timber Dues and Ground Rent, 1862.....\$ 303,769 33
Total amount collected from Slides, 1862..... 49,987 26

Total amount collected from Timber Dues and Ground Rent, 1861.....\$255,811 99 \$ 353,756 59
Total amount collected from Slides, 1861..... 43,991 72 299,802 71

Increase.....\$ 53,953 88

NOTE.—The amount accrued includes \$8,145.78 belonging to

P. M. PARTRIDGE, Superintendent of Woods and Forests.
DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, WOODS AND FORESTS, Quebec, 31st December, 1863.

No. 20.

amounts accrued from Timber Dues and Ground Rent, during the year 1862.

QUANTITIES AND DESCRIP

Elm.	Ash.		Tamarac.		Birch.		Basswood.		Hickory and Maple.		Butternut Walnut	
	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.
143	4388				674	21791			27	1301	2	58
1697	53946	114	5929	95	3030			5	161			
1020	28295	135	6011	848	23387	6	205	73	2908	21	784	M.
						6	181					
1174	52263	6	431	10	364			8	452	11	343	
						5185	88093	351	6449			
4034	138892	255	12371	7746	165406	381	7210	113	4822	34	1185	

OF TIMBER, &c.—(Continued.)

QUANTITIES AND DESCRIP

Shingles.	Hoop Poles.	Sawn Lumber.	Trespass and Fractions.		On Timber Dues.	On Ground Rent.	Total.
			Trespass.	Fractions.			
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.			
			322 92	0 48	\$ 134022 47	\$ 18333 36	\$ 152355 83
			1480 75	0 24	31080 79	2127 69	33208 48
3327 Packs		{ 3 Cribs. 125 Boards.	1715 03		27398 84	4194 66	31593 50
				0 07	13066 92	5537 83	18604 75
	4000		2138 70	0 16	15365 03	1687 17	17052 20
				0 09	6422 81	1320 63	7743 44
					6366 22	1058 62	7424 84
					4299 46	2485 53	6784 99
					4103 03	823 42	4926 45
					655 56	141 00	796 56
3327	4000		6537 47	1 04	241781 13	37209 91	279091 04

Total amount accrued from Timber Dues and Ground Rent, 1862.....\$ 279,991 04
Total amount accrued from Slides, 1862..... 54,402 12

Total amount accrued from Timber Dues and Ground Rent, 1861.....\$327,503 97 \$ 334,393 16
Total amount accrued from Slides, 1861..... 55,546 06 389,939 22

Decrease.....\$ 48,656 87

other services, viz., Clergy, School, Indian and Jesuit's Estates.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 20. (a.)

WOODS AND FORESTS.

STATEMENT of Revenue collected during the year 1862.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Amount of Upper Ottawa Territory Collections, by A. J. Russell	50,895	63		
do do per McLean Stewart	94,420	01	145,315	64
Amount of Ontario Territory Collections, by Jos. P. Fray	17,950	39		
do do per McLean Stewart	29,653	98	47,634	37
Amount of Lower Ottawa Territory Collections, by Charles Belle	37,365	08		
do do per McLean Stewart	4,911	53	42,276	61
Amount of St. Maurice Territory Collections, by A. Dubord	16,600	04		
do do per McLean Stewart	4,319	39	20,919	43
Amount of Huron and Superior and Peninsula of Canada West Collections, by A. W. Powell	2,488	96		
do do per McLean Stewart	16,212	17	18,701	13
Amount of St. Francis Territory Collections, by G. J. Nagle	11,286	56		
do do per McLean Stewart	400	66	11,777	22
Amount of Saguenay Territory Collections, by Geo. Duberger			7,035	59
Amount of Chaudière and Madawaska Territory Collections, by Charles Dawson			5,599	96
Amount of Lower St. Lawrence Territory Collections, by C. T. Dubé			3,914	16
Amount of Baie des Chateaux Territory Collections, by Jos. N. Verge			595	22
Total Ground Rent and Timber Dues			303,769	33
Amount from Ottawa Slides	43,528	64		
Amount from St. Maurice Slides	2,886	33		
Amount from Saguenay Slides	3,572	29	49,987	26
Total Collections			353,756	59

NOTE.—In addition to the above, the sum of \$1,454 79 was collected for other services, viz., Clergy, School, Indian and Jesuites' Estates, and \$11,119 06, value of Settlers' Timber applicable, (less deduction for charges) in payment of land.

ANDREW RUSSELL,

Assistant Commissioner.

P. M. PARTRIDGE,

Superintendent of Woods and Forests.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS

WOODS AND FORESTS.

Quebec, 31st December 1862.

WOODS and FORESTS.—STATEMENT of Lumber measured, culled and counted at the Port of Quebec, through the Office of the Supervisor of Cullers, during the Season of 1862.

Pieces, &c.	Description of Lumber.	Measured, Culled, or Counted.	Tons, &c.	Rate.	Office Amount.	Cullers' Amount.	Total Amount.
10364	White Pine (Wany)	Measured off:	18715 14				\$ cts.
1110	Walnut	do	1191 38				
212	White Wood	do	525 29				
1	Spruce	do	1 15				
9	Hickory	do	25 35				
5	Maple	do	7 35				
65	Cherry	do	69 20				
13	Butternut	do	22 04				
356079	White Pine, Square	do	20559 27	@ 7 ct.	613 99	925 19	1439 18
266	Basswood	do	540483 37				
75	Butternut	do	333 12				
		do	91 11				
98810	Red Pine	do	540908 20	@ 4 7/12	7888 26	16803 38	24791 64
32824	Oak	do	100998 18				
39281	Flm	do	54747 34				
6038	Ash	do	38537 37				
53868	Tamarac	do	6864 17				
2152	Birch	do	32139 03				
146	Maple	do	1015 19				
36	Spruce	do	161 02				
277	Walnut	do	25 19				
63	Cherry	do	310 03				
296	Hickory	do	60 23				
151	Whitewood	do	233 33				
1	Button Wood	do	289 29				
15	Beech	do	2 03				
239	Hemlock	do	14 09				
		do	320 36				
			235721 05	@ 6 1/2	4910 86	9821 71	14732 57

Pieces, &c.	Description of Lumber.	Measured, Culled, or Counted.	Tons, &c.	Rate.	Office Amount.	Cullers' Amount.	Total Amount.
160	White Pine, Square	Culled.	213 16				
13	Basswood	do	20 27				
5	Butternut	do	6 02				
1	Red Pine	do	239 05	@ \$ 23/24	2 29	19 13	21 42
422	Oak	do	1 13	@ 10 5/12	0 04	0 11	00 15
2685	Flm	do	414 09				
487	Ash	do	3256 19				
7872	Birch	do	520 26				
20	Maple	do	3536 26				
20	White Wood	do	26 09				
20	White Wood	do	29 05				
6971	Oars	do	7783 14	@ 11 1/2	191 50	729 69	921 28
132212	Deals, Pine	do			6 92	55 37	62 29
839543	do Spruce	do	per 100 pieces.		1055 39	7915 39	8970 78
102861	Plank, Pine	do	1583078 20, Standard.		542 89	4071 72	4614 61
87074	do Spruce	do	\$1433 1/2 do		31 43	360 02	411 45
3189	Boards, Oak	do			43 99	307 91	351 90
1808	do White Wood	do			1 60	11 16	12 76
5224 1/2	Lathwood	do			0 91	6 33	7 24
23	Masts, White Pine	do			261 23	1480 27	1741 50
372	do do	Measured, &c			2 30	7 67	9 97
457	do do	do			55 80	186 00	241 80
1178	Spars, Red Pine	do			68 55	281 82	350 37
47	do do	do			117 80	392 67	510 47
54	do Spruce	do			7 05	23 50	30 55
1451041	Staves, Standard	do			5 40	18 00	23 40
2803305	do West India	Culled.			581 29	3633 09	4214 38
29031	do Barrel	do			357 91	2664 47	3022 38
71092	Oars	do			2 09	16 69	18 78
628778	Deals, Pine	Counted.			35 55	130 33	165 88
13992	do Spruce	do			367 95	490 60	858 55
34207	Plank, Pine	do			6 51	8 68	15 19
2206	do Spruce	do			17 11	96 02	114 03
		do			1 11	6 25	7 36
		do			2 75	1 26	4 01
					17103 50	50565 33	67668 89

APPENDIX No. 20. (c.)—(Continued.)

WOODS AND FORESTS.—STATEMENT of Lumber Measured, Culled and Counted at the Port of Quebec, through the Office of the Supervisor of Cullers, during the Season of 1862.

	\$	cts
Total amount accrued this year.....	67068	89
Amount outstanding last year, \$6039 99, of which has been collected this year.....	4191	33
	71860	22
Less amount outstanding of present Season	431	73
	71429	49

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

P. M. PARTRIDGE,
Superintendent of Woods and Forests.
DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Woods and Forests,
Quebec, 31st December, 1862.

APPENDIX No. 20. (d.)

WOODS AND FORESTS.—Statement of Fees paid to Cutlers, for work performed in their respective Departments during the season of 1862.

Department	Names of Cutlers, &c.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Masts, Bowsprite, Spars, Oars, and Hand-spikes, and Square Timber.	Alexis Dorval.....	1213 81	1030 40
	John Jordan.....	1202 73	
	Edward Verrault.....	1021 62	
Masts, Bowsprite, Spars, Oars, and Hand-spikes.....	Stephen Lambert.....	1010 14	614 66
	Denis Cantillon.....	1008 29	
	Peter Gillan.....	438 29	
	Michael Kelly.....	920 27	
	Joseph Larose.....	913 18	
	George Donaghuac.....	905 94	
	F. X. Héland.....	902 31	
	John Miller.....	871 75	
	A. H. Lockquell.....	839 93	
	James Lynch.....	829 66	
	J. B. A. Donal.....	827 79	
	Henry McPeak.....	807 45	
	Jaques Jobin.....	787 79	
	Olivier Gauvresau.....	786 90	
	John O'Sullivan.....	772 21	
	J. B. Vaclon.....	771 21	
	Narcisse Vallin.....	765 66	
	J. S. Wat-son.....	750 08	
	George Miller.....	754 06	
	Joseph Lockquell.....	752 71	
Thomas Redmond.....	748 92		
William Dec.....	744 12		
John Clark.....	743 80		
Louis Dairon.....	731 30		
Pierre McNeil.....	731 01		
Pierre Jenneé.....	720 15		
	Carried Forward.....	24779 11	1695 06

APPENDIX No. 20. (d.)—(Continued.)

WOODS AND FORESTS.—Statement of fees paid to Cullers, for work performed in their respective Departments during the season of 1862.

Department.	Names of Cullers, &c.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Square Timber.....	Brought over.....\$	24779 11	1695 06
	Wm. Duggan.....	692 97	
	Jean Bornais.....	557 54	
	George Dorval.....	514 60	
	George Philbert.....	512 04	
	Denis Duggan.....	441 81	
	Alfred Miller.....	426 75	
	Michael Murphy.....		27,924 72
	Michel Hamel.....	1980 73	401 55
	Michael Power.....	1980 71	
	Thomas Malone.....	1576 91	
	Patrick Malone.....	1215 30	
	James Myler.....	1032 84	
Deals, Boards, Planks, and Lath-wood.....	F. X. Thompson.....	927 60	
	Thomas Wilson.....	925 52	
	Peter Gelly.....	818 24	
	J. B. Charlton.....	772 38	
	Wm. MacKetchen.....	749 11	
	Jeffery Malone.....	507 16	
	Charles Couture.....	491 51	
	James Byrne.....	424 42	
	Thomas Clark.....	423 13	
	Benjamin Lockquell.....	292 34	
	A. F. Hamel.....	151 51	
	Joseph Frederick.....	758 58	14,263 71
	Clement Giroux.....	610 24	
Michael Gibbons.....	603 27		
Robert Boyte.....	563 43		
Joseph Langlois.....	556 52		
John Murphy.....	549 21		

Slaves.....	Miles O'Brien.....	495 87
	Jacque Villeneuve.....	455 20
	J. B. Philbert.....	447 69
	Louis Myrand.....	375 52
	Barth. Chartier.....	374 74
	Martin O'Brien.....	229 19
	John Curtin.....	195 53
		6220 29
		\$50,565 33

N. B.—The amount paid to Cullers, as per detailed statement, is the gross amount of their respective earnings, out of which they have to pay, agreeably to the 27th section of the Act, their attendants and assistants, and all other charges inseparable from the execution of their duties.

P. M. PARTRIDGE,
Superintendent of Woods and Forests.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
WOODS AND FORESTS.

Quebec, 31st December, 1862.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 20. (c.)

WOODS AND FORESTS.—Statement shewing the Staff of the Office of the Supervisor of Cutlers, Quebec, the designation of Office, term of employment, and the Salary paid to each for the year ending 31st December, 1862, shewing also the extra Clerks employed, and the sums paid to them during the same period.

Names.	Designation of Office.	Term of Employment.	Salary.	Amount.	Remarks.
William Quinn.....	Supervisor of Cutlers.....	Annual.....	\$ cts.		
Matthew Harbeson.....	Deputy Supervisor.....	do.....	2000 00		
Alexander Fraser.....	Book Keeper.....	do.....	1440 00		
Charles S. Graddon.....	Cash Keeper.....	do.....	1200 00		
do		From 1st Jan. to 31st March, @ \$1200 \$300 00			
		From 1st June to 30th Sept., and from 14th Nov. to 31st Dec. @ 800 368 87			
T. J. Walsh.....	Acting Cashier.....	From 20th May to 1st Dec.....	688 87		
do	Specification Clerk.....	Season from 1st May to 31st Dec.			
		“ “ “ 20th Nov.	737 50		
John Y. Cooke.....	“ “ “ 31st Dec.	725 00			
John O'Kane.....	“ “ “ 15th Nov.	800 00			
James Prendergast.....	“ “ “ 31st Dec.	600 00			
Pierre Miller.....	“ “ “ Season from 1st Jan. to 30th April	775 00			
Francis Quinn.....	“ “ “ “ 1st May to 31st Dec.	220 16			
do		“ “ “ “ “ 550 00			
Octavo Vozina.....	“ “ “ “ “	779 15			
W. Lavière.....	“ “ “ “ “	437 50			
L. Hérou.....	“ “ “ “ “	400 00			
Edward Duggan.....	“ “ “ “ “	400 00			
Charles Jordan.....	“ “ “ “ “	400 00			
	Office Keeper and Messenger.....	Annual.....	400 00		
				11763 03	Salary of \$500 per Season paid only for seven months.
<i>Extra Clerks.</i>					
W. Lavière.....			66 66		
Lorenzo Hoarce.....			57 14		
Temple, Rodgers & Bradshaw.....			239 94		
James A. Walsh.....			238 53		
Mahony, Allan & Curran.....			213 17		

Lowry, Ferguson & Wolf.....			168 87		
Johnson & Wilson.....			151 77		
M. Plunket.....			161 27		
Harbeson, Sewell & Moagher.....			84 69		
James Arnold.....			75 39		
James McQuire.....			71 15		
Gerardin, Martineau & Lavière.....			48 87		
D. Mengher.....			48 49		
Louis Touchetto.....			46 84		
Hearn, Powell and Maguire.....			43 50		
D. McCarthy.....			42 96		
A. Ferguson.....			42 71		
E. Bradshaw.....			29 66		
Powell and Hearn.....			29 07		
A. Gagnon.....			28 82		
Ferguson, Lowry and Hearn.....			24 86		
Martineau and Lavière.....			20 69		
McAdam and Gerardin.....			18 31		
Gagnon and Gerardin.....			19 39		
Mahony and Allan.....			10 73		
Sewell and Touchetto.....			7 94		
P. Lowry.....			7 87		
Moagher and McQuire.....			4 03		
			2 42		
				2005 54	
				13768 67	

Employed as required from time to time.....

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

P. M. PARTRIDGE,
Superintendent of Woods and Forests.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, WOODS AND FORESTS,
Quebec, 31st December, 1862.

APPENDIX No. 20. (f.)

WOODS & FORESTS.—An abstract of the number of Pieces, and Cubic feet of each; description of timber measured and culled, under the superintendence of the Supervisor of Gullers, at the Port of Quebec during the season of 1862—with the section of the Province where the same was produced.

SECTION OF PROVINCE.	Wancy White Pine.		Square White Pine.		Red Pine.		Oak.		Plm.		Ash.		Basswood.		Butternut.	
	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.
1 Quebec and Montreal.....	2281	133677	5242	274767	1673	52612										
2 St. Lawrence from Montreal to Head of Lake Ontario	5913	451817	52232	3514957	9193	502782	11480	642390	24046	970654	1743	74543	30	1276	54	2881
3 Grand River and Lake Erie.....	72	7008	1810	152726	2218	126155	19076	1451496	8143	418974	41	3348			2	131
4 Ottawa River and tributaries below Ottawa City.....	30	1661	55916	2811817	21	930	244	7936	6240	202431	3060	140130	167	9308	33	1575
5 Gatineau.....	133	8928	7149	398880	324	11547	134	5319	5	221	15	610				
6 Rideau.....	134	10245	8415	514745	424	18616	81	2383	1614	52883	777	37360	8	381		
7 Ottawa River and its tributaries above Ottawa City	1654	120566	226275	13629991	84633	3227349	733	17531	888	265593	886	39112	74	3194	4	161
8 United States.....	147	13812					1198	76428								
Grand Total.....	103616	748614	337139	21627853	98811	4039991	32946	2206483	40936	1671776	6535	225403	279	14159	93	4777

An abstract of the number of Pieces, &c.,—continued.

SECTION OF PROVINCE.	Tamarac.		Birch.		Maple.		Beech.		Hemlock.		Spruce.		Walnut.		Hickory.		Cherry.		Whitewood.	
	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.
1 Quebec and Montreal.....	21412	393160	361	9739																
2 St. Lawrence from Montreal to Head of Lake Ontario	8275	226040	77	165	13	573	9	305												
3 Grand River and Lake Erie.....						12	685													
4 Ottawa River and tributaries below Ottawa City.....	17543	403978	209	7354	125	5650	4	189	236	12676	36	1019								
5 Gatineau.....	21	613			6	364	1	39												
6 Rideau.....	4554	132449	58	1965	13	570	1	49	3	160	1	53								
7 Ottawa River and its tributaries above Ottawa City	2063	62923	10	562	2	64														
8 United States.....																				
Grand Total.....	53868	1285563	10024	182085	171	7806	19	569	239	12836	37	1072	1387	60081	305	10388	128	5200	389	33776

OTTAWA RIVER and its tributaries above Ottawa City, subdivided.

SECTION OF PROVINCE.	Waney White Pine.		Square White Pine.		Rod Pine.		Oak.		Elm.		Ash.		Bass-wood.		Butternut.		Tamarac.		Birch.		Maple.		Larch.		Hemlock.				
	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.		
1 Carp and Quio Rivers.....	11799	695787	377	21083	26	744	39	1275	84	1063	4	157	2	59	452	14805	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Duchene and Chats Lakes.....	4036	226797	1658	62209	47	1620	162	4298	177	9085	23	883	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Mississippi River.....	306	29770	15144	944310	1729	70898	239	5751	246	8203	413	17211	21	1038	1	54	422	15442	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Madawaska.....	104	6859	47876	2882363	21684	862691	1366	3590	355	10200	193	8176	20	832	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Bonnochère.....	36	2177	20116	1281350	14287	613000	79	1604	65	1732	51	1762	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Colapoa Island and Fort Coulonge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Black River.....	250	13691	30517	1683789	3429	113115	147	3429	19	785	11	560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 Westmeath, Les Allumettes Island & Lake Culbuto.....	785	57693	24931	1503731	2489	97213	32	631	1	67	5	261	1	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 Indian, Muskrat and Snake Rivers	2	51	13246	612479	7120	237650	1	27
10 Potawawa River.....	25	1599	19953	1284528	21202	810588	1	23
11 Chalk River.....
12 Deep River, Deux Joachims' Rapids and upwards.....	146	8726	21201	1348912	8493	355477	1	26	1	33	1	45
Grand Total.....	1654	120566	226275	13629991	84653	3327349	733	17531	888	20593	880	39112	74	3104	4	109	2003	62923	10	562	2	64	1	49	3	160	.....	.....

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

P. M. PARTRIDGE,
Superintendent of Woods and Forests.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, WOODS & FORESTS,
Quebec, 31st December, 1862.

APPENDIX No. 20. (g.)

WOODS and FORESTS.—AN ABSTRACT of the number of Pieces of all Lumber (Square Timber excepted,) measured, culled and counted off, under the superintendence of the Supervisor of Cullers, during the Season of 1862; with the Section of the Province wherefrom.

Number.	SECTION OF THE PROVINCE.											
	Masts and Bowsprits. Pieces.	Spars. Pieces.	Oars. Culled. Counted.	Handspikes. Pieces.	Lathwood. Cords.	Pine Deals. Culled.	Pine Plank and Boards. Culled. Counted.	Spruce Deals. Culled.	Spruce Plank and boards. Culled.	Pine and Spruce Deals. Counted off only. Cull'd Cull'd	White Oak Plank. Cull'd Cull'd	Red Pine Deals. Culled.
1.	Quebec to Montreal.....	775	633	520	51393							5224½
2.	St. Lawrence from Montreal upwards.....	8	645	6401	19899							
3.	Ottawa and its tributaries.....	70										
4.	United States.....											
	Total.....	853	1278	6921	71092							5224½
SECTION OF THE PROVINCE.												
1	District below Quebec.....											
2	Quebec District.....	15323	15032 447			13	101826	97412 327	1991			
3	Quebec to Montreal.....	107369	123687 357			12055	9128 11877	11639 377	4147 150	46695	46695	
4	St. Lawrence, from Montreal upwards.....	808237	937427 327			90717	45 725840	705200 427	81836 2056	17972 20491 497		
5	Ottawa and its tributaries.....	172587	214979 437			76	25034		3180	1808	230	205 407
	Total.....	238566	291674 467						578163	831730 227		
	Total.....	1342082	1582782 357			102861	34207 839543	814343 17	87974 2206	642770 748917 167	3189	230 295 407

APPENDIX 20. (g).—(Continued.)

SECTION OF PROVINCE.	Standard Staves.				West India Staves.				Barrel Staves.				
	Pieces.	M.	C.	qrs.	pls.	M.	C.	qrs.	pls.	M.	C.	qrs.	pls.
1 Quebec to Montreal						19	4	1	18				
2 Montreal to Kingston													
3 Kingston to head of Lake Ontario.....	58227	57	1	3	20	84	7	2	9	1	6	3	3
4 Grand River, Lakes Erie, St. Clair and Huron, including River Thames.....	1392814	1396	0	1	20	2291	8	3	18	19	1	3	8
Total.....	1451041	1453	2	1	10	2386	0	3	15	20	8	2	11

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

P. M. PARTRIDGE,
Superintendent of Woods and Forests.
DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, WOODS AND FORESTS,
Quebec, 31st December, 1862.

APPENDIX No. 21. (a).
DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Letters Registered in the years 1861-2.

Year.	Western Branches.						Eastern Branches.						Province at Large.				Orders in Council.					
	Correspondence. Mr. Tarbutt.	Late Surveyor General Mr. Hector.	Surveyor's Mr. Devine.	Accountants, Mr. Ford.	Total.	Correspondence Mr. Collins and Mr. Genoux.	Crown Domain and Jesuits' Estates, Mr. Judah.	Surveyor's Mr. Bouchette.	Accountant, Mr. Ford.	Total.	Woods and Forests, Mr. Partridge.	Fisheries, Mr. Whitcher.	Commission on Miscellaneous Matters	Transferred to other Departments.	Total.	Grand Total.	Names Indexed.	Enclosures.	East.	West.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1862.	6091	2313	7031	1513	10948	1842	698	632	1088	4260	2097	489	631	249	3168	18674	24600	37000	28	22	12	62
1861.	3028	2001	1115	3737	9871	1842	591	500	776	3679	1863	404	828	292	3447	17029	22300	34000	24	48	21	93
Increase.....	3063	312	84	2214	1077	.....	107	132	312	681	234	25	197	43	19	1645	2200	3000	4	26	9	35
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Monthly Distribution of Letters.		Distribution of Orders in Council.		Letters Registered in the years.		Letters and opinions of	
January.....	1668	Mr. Tarbutt.....	5	1852	Attorney General	West	received in
February.....	1375	Mr. Hector.....	7	1853	.....	.....	1862.....
March.....	1797	Mr. Devine.....	.....	1854	.....	.....	.....
April.....	1609	Mr. Ford.....	.....	6	1855	.....	.....
May.....	1465	Messrs Collins and Génoux.....	10	1856	.....	.....	.....
June.....	1429	Mr. Judah.....	11	1857	.....	.....	.....
July.....	1619	Mr. Bouchette.....	.....	1858	.....	.....	.....
August.....	1450	Mr. Partridge.....	7	1859	.....	.....	.....
September.....	1423	Mr. Whitcher.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	1635	Miscellaneous.....	12	1861	.....	.....	.....
November.....	1577	.....	.....	1862	.....	.....	.....
December.....	1627	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	18674	Total.....	62	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—In the registering of letters for 1861, there were 249 letters written respecting letters transferred to other Departments, and 1770 large folio pages covered, which, with endorsements, are equivalent to 3540 pages.

JOHN MORPHY, Registrar.
ANDREW RUSSELL, Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, January 2nd, 1863.

APPENDIX No. 21. (b.)

STATEMENT OF OFFICE WORK IN 1862.

No. of Plans compiled and copied.....	972
" Instructions for surveys prepared.....	72
" Plans, Field-notes, Diaries, Reports, Accounts and Paylists of Surveys of public lands audited and examined.....	711
" Plans and Reports of private surveys examined, and areas calculated.....	45
" Plans, Field-notes and Reports of Municipal Surveys examined.....	138
" Descriptions for erection of Parishes, Townships and Villages in Lower Canada.....	23
" Statements for the Legislature and Blue Book.....	42
" References for Letters Patent prepared—Fiats entered.....	4944
" Descriptions for Letters Patent.....	1095
" Letters Patent, engrossed, examined and entered in the several books of record.....	4932
" Letters written.....	12853
" Bounty claims examined and paid.....	50
" Adjudications.....	150
" Folio pages of Agents' books written.....	560
" Folio pages of Reports, Land Rolls, Letters Assignments entered.....	39360
" Folio pages of Field-notes, Reports, Letters, &c., copied.....	3791
" Location Tickets issued.....	386
" Assignments examined and registered.....	2034
" Circulars.....	700
" Specifications of Lots in Towns and Townships for sale prepared.....	74
" Accounts examined and checks assigned.....	1631
" Accounts current prepared.....	195
" Agents' Returns examined and entered.....	1934
" Returns of lands sold to Registrar and Secretary-Treasurer.....	43
" Folio pages of these Returns.....	108
" Reports.....	590
" Miscellaneous Statements.....	2262
" Pages of Translations.....	35
" Special sales and cases disposed of after investigation of claims on the spot.....	925
" Cases of land arrears examined, decided, and certified.....	1020
" Entries of Patents in Doomsday Register and Plan.....	16424
" Appropriations of money received by letters, &c.....	1441
" Entries posted in Sales Books.....	9360
" Monthly statements of lands paid in full for Woods and Forests branch.....	32
" Free Grants, and Indian Fiats entered and indexed.....	207
" Towns and Townships entered in Doomsday.....	8
" Requisitions for checks.....	115
" Railway Plans and books of reference examined, and areas calculated.....	6
" Heir and Devisee Commission certificates.....	30
" Applications received and acted on.....	2995
" Annual Statements.....	22
" Schedules.....	32
" Certificates.....	159

ANDREW RUSSELL,

Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, }
 Quebec, December 31st, 1862. }

APPENDIX No. 22.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on account of Fisheries, Upper and Lower Canada, for the year 1862.

UPPER CANADA.

RECEIPTS.—Amount collected during the year 1862.....	\$ 3,683 36
EXPENDITURE.—Disbursements.....	\$ 3,622 00
John McCuaig, Salary as Superintendent for 1862	1,200 00
R. Moodie, Salary as Overseer to 31st July, 1862.....	233 33
William Gibbard, Overseer, for 1862.....	400 00
	\$ 5,455 33

LOWER CANADA.

RECEIPTS—Amount collected during the year 1862*.....	\$ 5,168 25
EXPENDITURE.—Disbursements	6,337 62
Salaries to Overseers	2,575 94
R. Nettle, Salary for 1862 as Superintendent.....	1,200 00
	\$10,113 56

*NOTE.—\$873 were received in addition, but too late to come into the Books on 31st December, making the total receipts \$6,041 25.

ANDREW RUSSELL,

Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,

Accountant and Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Quebec, 31st December, 1862.

APPENDIX No. 23.

STATEMENT OF COLLECTIONS through the FISHERIES BRANCH, of the Department of Crown Lands, since its organization, and of Rents, &c., accrued, and arrears unpaid, on account of Fisheries in Upper and Lower Canada, to 31st December, 1862, describing from what sources derived.

LOWER CANADA.

Licenses.		Licenses.				Miscellaneous.				Fines.				Total Rents, &c. accrued.		Total arrears duo and unpaid.	
Years.		Years.				Years.				Years.							
1859	1860	1859	1860	1861	1862	1859	1860	1861	1862	1859	1860	1861	1862	\$	cts	\$	cts
\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$	cts	\$	cts
3661 00	5151 00	5406 00	4526 00	1177 76	1000 51	1594 00	1497 25	496 00	260 00	.....	74 00	00 00	184 00	55 81	41 00	25307 36	12442 23
Total. \$ cts Licenses 18834 00 Licenses 5269 62 Miscellaneous 830 00 Fines 373 84																	

UPPER CANADA.

Licenses.		Licenses.				Miscellaneous.				Fines.				Total Rents, &c. accrued.		Total arrears duo and unpaid.	
Years.		Years.				Years.				Years.							
1859	1860	1859	1860	1861	1862	1859	1860	1861	1862	1859	1860	1861	1862	\$	cts	\$	cts
\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$	cts	\$	cts
5623 00	8103 12	8417 12	2043 88	.....	.....	350 00	24 00	4 00	16 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	24671 12	14939 20		
Total. \$ cts Licenses 22233 24 Licenses 2043 88 Miscellaneous 350 00 Fines 44 00																	

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Fisheries Branch,
 Quebec, 31st December, 1862.
 W. F. WHITNER.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
 Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 24.

STATEMENT relative to the Fisheries Branch of the Department of Crown Lands, organized in 1858; relating also to the principal Agents engaged under the Branch, their respective Salaries, Expenses, Collections, Duties, &c.

Names, Dates of Appointment and Salaries.	Expenses.		Collections.		Remarks on Expenses.	Remarks on Collections.	Duties.	Remarks on Duties.	General Remarks.
	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.					
<p>W. F. WHITCHER.</p> <p>Appointed to Permanent Staff of Crown Lands Department 1st April, 1847. Salary: Gradual increase from 5s. 6d. per diem to present pay of \$1060 per annum.</p>		\$ cts.		\$ cts.					
<p>S. P. BAUSET.</p> <p>Served in Deputy Surveyor General's Branch from 24th April, 1854. Transferred to Fisheries Branch 1st May, 1861. Advanced 12th April, 1862, under Civil Service Act, from \$900 to actual salary of \$1060 per annum.</p>									
<p>JOHN McCUAIG.</p> <p>Appointed 14th August, 1857. Salary \$1200 per annum. Upper Canada.</p>	1857	340 10			For about two and a half months.....	The system of leasing for rents had not yet been applied.			
	1858	725 04							
	1859	1297 12	1859	24 00					
	1860	1263 77	1860	453 66	During the years '59 and '60 the expenses caused by first issue of Leases were larger than usual.				
	1861	734 80	1861	1349 34					
	1862	960 83	1862	1523 14					
<p>WILLIAM GIBBARD.</p> <p>Appointed 15th March, 1859. Salary \$400 per annum. Upper Canada.</p>	1859	1541 85			Rents not due but Leases issued.....	No rents due.			
	1860	1976 28	1860	1778 25					
	1861	2004 88	1861	2051 31	Being engaged also in the Revenue service, the chief of Mr. Gibbard's expenses arise out of such mixed duties, and the Customs Department bears a proportion of cost. The share for '61 and '62 not yet reimbursed.	Dullness of fish trade during last two years prevented due increase of collections.			
	1862	2661 17	1862	1972 72		The same reason for no collections as in case of U. C.			
<p>RICHARD NETTLE.</p> <p>Appointed 15th June, 1857. Salary \$1200 per annum. Lower Canada.</p>	1857	938 99			For about half a year.....	Began issue of Season Licenses.			
	1858	1957 55							
	1859	1120 87	1859	136 39	Prior to the division of labor noted in another column, Mr. Nettle used to travel farther. Since curtailment of limits, expenses decrease.				
	1860	1184 08	1860	184 88					
	1861	1067 97	1861	217 00					
	1862	600 68	1862	324 00					
				491 75					
<p>PIERRE FORTIN.</p> <p>Appointed 20th April, 1852, at \$600 per annum. Gradual increase to present salary of \$1200 per annum, since 1856. Lower Canada.</p>	1850	See remarks in last column	1850		In this year the spring and summer trip was on board the steamer <i>Napoleon III.</i> , in connection with the Lighthouse service, paid for by Board of Works. The autumn and fall trip was per schooner <i>La Canadienne</i> . The expense consists of \$137.22 for repairing schooner and towage, and \$1843.71 for wages, provisions and incidental expenses, paid by this Department.	Do			
	1860	1980 93	1860	779 75					
	1861	5081 75	1861	939 75	This year the Government schooner <i>La Canadienne</i> was employed. The causes of so large an amount for expenses are: the Census was taken by Mr. Fortin, and returning in November the vessel was wrecked; which accident has caused numerous unusual expenses.				
	1862	2850 73	1862	1100 00	During this period the steamer <i>Napoleon III.</i> was used conjointly for Fisheries and Lighthouse services, and Mr. Fortin's party was longer than usual engaged, and for some time delayed in raising and saving the wreck of <i>La Canadienne</i> . The sum here charged represents wages of crew and contingent disbursements. The Fisheries' share of running cost, and provisioning of Capt. Fortin and his crew,* are still to be reckoned.				

* These sums are the actual collections made in the field upon Season Licenses filled up and delivered by each of the officers, and do not comprise the instruments remitted and fees paid through the Fisheries Branch, on Leases and Licenses there executed and issued thence, and accounted in the general income derived from Fisheries.

Head of Fisheries Branch, at Headquarters. Conducts the entire business relating to Fisheries, and riparian lands, islands, beaches, deep water lots, rivers, &c., disposable in connection therewith, throughout Upper and Lower Canada.

Draughtsman, Copyist and French translator.

Besides being Stipendiary Magistrates charged with enforcing the several provisions of the Fisheries Act, and in the cases of Capt. Fortin and Mr. Gibbard, supplying Magisterial authority throughout the unorganized portions of Upper and Lower Canada, aiding the Customs (both are Preventive Officers) and local authorities, keeping down illicit traffic in ardent spirits, and maintaining order amongst the maritime and fishing population, foreign fishing vessels frequenting the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Upper Lakes, particularly since the adoption of the Reciprocity Treaty, &c.,—the Fishery Officers must, each in the respective Divisions under his charge, issue Season Licenses and Licenses of Occupation, collect the fees, adjust differences, maintain regularity at the fishery stations, protect the Crown Lessees and Licensees, visit the Indian settlements, procure statistics of fish and fish-oil trade, and of the condition of settlers and fishermen in the various fishing districts, &c.

There are many minor duties and details required of these officers by general and special instructions issued from time to time by the Department.

For efficiency and economy, and to obviate confusion, a division of labor was made by Departmental order, from 3rd May, 1860: to Mr. McChuniz was assigned the superintendence of Lakes Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, and tributaries; and to Mr. Gibbard, Lakes Huron, Simcoe, Superior, &c. In Lower Canada, the Gulf Division, from Point des Monts to Cap Charles, Gaspe, Baie des Chaleurs, &c., was assigned to the superintendence of Capt. Fortin, and the Upper St. Lawrence, tributaries, interior lakes, &c., to Mr. Nettle.

Down to the year 1860 Mr. Fortin's expenses were paid through the Provincial Secretary's Department and the Board of Public Works. Since then he has acted under instructions from the Crown Lands Department in all that relates to Protection of Fisheries. The care and fitting of vessels used in the service, and control of expenses attending same, still remain with the Department of Public Works; also extra duties as stipendiary Magistrate, occur under orders from Provincial Secretary's Department.

* NOTE.—Mr. Buteau's account for this has been since paid: \$1381.50.

APPENDIX No. 25.

STATEMENT relating to Local Fishery Overseers employed under the Fisheries Branch of the Department of Crown Lands, their respective Salaries, Expenses, Duties, &c.

Names.	Localities.	Dates of Appointment.	Years.	Salaries per annum.	Expenses per annum.	DUTIES.	REMARKS.
Hugh Chisholm	Moisie District, L. C.	15th June, 1859	1859 1860 1861	\$ cts. 54 16 50 00 100 00	\$ cts. 54 50 50 00 65 00	<p>These Overseers are appointed under the 2nd Section of the <i>Fisheries Act</i>. Their duties consist of the local guardianship of fishery stations, the prevention of undue netting, and all kinds of illegal and excessive fishing within certain limits assigned to each, and they are charged with guarding the breeding grounds of fish in rivers, and preventing destruction of fishes during their spawning seasons. Being residents, and not required to journey from one distant place to another, thus going over many miles of coast where no shore fisheries exist and where there are no intermediate streams to guard, they perform, at trifling expenses of travel, &c., what those officers fulfilling the general superintendence could scarcely accomplish even at the heavy cost of frequent visits to the several remote localities. Also, they are present throughout the year, and at important periods, when the streams flowing through their districts are inaccessible to any officer residing at a distance. Their presence is found to operate beneficially in deterring ill-disposed persons from violating the fishery laws, and thus hindering the destructive practice which general and non-resident agents or magistrates might be required to punish. For all purposes of protecting the public interest in fisheries, and preserving species through the running and breeding seasons, prevention is quite as effectual as penalties, and less obnoxious.</p> <p>Formerly, the overseers acted indirectly, and under instructions through the Fishery Superintendents. For reasons of efficiency and economy, they were last year brought under immediate control of the Fisheries Branch. The change has proved advantageous.</p> <p>The <i>Fisheries Act</i> provides for the appointment of four overseers in such places and in such divisions of territory as may be considered necessary, at a salary not to exceed \$400 per annum. Two only were appointed in Upper Canada, at \$400 per annum each. Mr. Gibbard fulfils all the functions of a superintendent upon the Upper Lakes. Mr. Moodie was not actively employed. In Lower Canada it was found that the travelling expenses of two general overseers, at \$400 each, would be very considerable, and the efficiency of the service over such extensive coasts as those of the Lower St. Lawrence and the Gulf, would be less than could be ensured through local or resident overseers. Fifteen different persons were therefore nominated, at salaries ranging from \$40 to \$100 per annum, the aggregate of which should not exceed the sum authorized by the statute. Thus, local guardianship, at fifteen of the most important and distant places, has been attained at a cost always within the yearly appropriation of \$800, sanctioned by the law. Indeed, the annual appropriations being summed up, leave a balance unused, in this economic arrangement, which covers above half the entire outlay, during four years, of disbursements and salaries reckoned together.</p>	6½ months' salary, at \$100 per annum. One half year's salary kept back for neglect of duty. Dispersed with at close of year.
Henry Simard	Saguenay do	do	1859 1860 1861 1862	54 16 100 00 100 00 100 00	27 25 56 45 45 20 20 00		6½ months' salary, at \$100 per annum.
Alfred Blais and Antoine (Joint)	Godbout do	do	1859 1860	64 98 120 00	47 55 44 00		Some items of account suspended.
Joseph Beaulieu	Mingan do	1st June, 1861	1861 1862	23 33 50 00	45 00 42 25		6½ mo. salary, one at \$40 and the other at \$80 per an. This year Antoine was superseded and Alfred Blais was transferred.
Alexander Comeau	Godbout do	do	1861 1862	57 61 100 00	6 25 50 00		7 months' salary, at \$40 per annum. Allowed \$50 salary this year.
Alfred Blais	Green Island District and Westward, L. C.	1st January, 1861	1861 1862	80 00 80 00	75 75 153 37		7 months' salary, at \$100 per annum.
Thomas Boyle	Gaspé Basin District, L. C.	1st June, 1859	1859 1860 1861 1862	29 17 50 00 50 00 50 00	25 00 60 00 48 00		The increased extent and greater details of duties performed in 1862, under O. C. of 14th April, 1862, account for larger expenses.
R. W. H. Dimock	New Richmond do	26th May, 1859	1859 1860 1861 1862	30 21 50 00 50 00 50 00	20 31 71 50 56 43 28 35		7 months and 8 days' salary, at \$50 per annum.
Bernard Conly	Douglstown do	do	1859 1860 1861 1862	30 21 50 00 50 00 50 00	15 20 41 48 42 02 20 00		do do do
William Phelan	Port Daniel do	do	1859 1860 1861 1862	30 21 50 00 50 00 50 00	10 50 25 00 12 00 18 00		do do do
John Gemmil	Mal Baie do	do	1859 1860 1861 1862	30 21 50 00 50 00 50 00	21 30 102 17 49 40		do do do
James Remon	Pabos do	do	1859 1860 1861 1862	30 21 50 00 50 00 50 00	7 00 52 30 21 50 20 00		Dismissed. Paid ½ year's salary.
Finlay Cook	Maria do	do	1859 1860 1861 1862	30 21 50 00 50 00 50 00	38 12 16 55 20 58 29 05		7 months and 8 days' salary, at \$50 per annum.
Archibald McEwen	Nouvelle do	do	1859 1860 1861 1862	30 21 50 00 50 00 50 00	72 00 50 00 79 25 16 50		do do do
Alexander Fraser	Matapedia River, L. C.	1st January, 1860	1860 1861 1862	50 00 50 00 50 00	44 60 37 00 20 00		Account stayed; paid in next year.
Robert Moodie	Lakes Ontario and Erie, &c., U. C.	1st January, 1859	1859 1860 1861 1862	400 00 400 00 400 00 233 19	300 00	In July, 1860, Mr. Moodie visited the Gulf, and this sum of \$300 was advanced to defray his expenses	

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Fisheries Branch, } W. F. WHITCHER.
Quebec, 31st December, 1862.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 26.

GENERAL STATEMENT of cost of Fisheries Protection Service in Lower and Upper Canada, since effected by the Provincial Government, from 1st January, 1852, to 31st December, 1862, including for each year Salaries and Contingencies of Fishery Agents and Overseers; exclusive of Salaries at headquarters, from the organization of the Fisheries Branch, in 1858, to same date; and of payments for Fishing Bounties in 1859, 1860, 1861 and 1862, and partial use of monies appropriated towards the formation of Oyster Beds; for which see Appendices Nos. 29 and 30.

LOWER CANADA.																					
YEARS.																					
1862		1863		1864		1865		1866		1867		1868		1869		1860		1861		1862	
\$	cts	\$	cts	\$	cts	\$	cts	\$	cts	\$	cts	\$	cts	\$	cts	\$	cts	\$	cts	\$	cts
6022	10	2580	85	9993	45	22064	92	8836	72	10321	17	13983	70	10490	00	9378	35	13652	98	7550	00
REMARKS.																					
In 1855 the Government Schooner <i>La Conacdiene</i> was built, and in 1858 the vessel was repaired. The <i>Fisheries Act</i> came into operation in 1857.																					

UPPER CANADA.																					
YEARS.																					
1862		1863		1864		1865		1866		1867		1868		1869		1860		1861		1862	
\$	cts	\$	cts	\$	cts	\$	cts	\$	cts	\$	cts	\$	cts	\$	cts	\$	cts	\$	cts	\$	cts
.....	815	26	2035	06	3630	11	5778	52	5839	05	5455	33
REMARKS.																					
Protection established in Upper Canada under <i>Fisheries Act</i> of 1857.																					

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, FISHERIES BRANCH,
Quebec, 31st December, 1862.

W. F. WHITCHER.

APPENDIX No. 27.

STATEMENT of Fishery Licenses issued, sums accrued, and moneys collected thereon, during the year 1862—distinguishing through whom such instruments were granted, and by whom actual collections thereon have been made, for Upper and Lower Canada.

UPPER CANADA.				LOWER CANADA.												
Number of Licenses.	Amount Accrued.		Amount Collected.		Balance Due.	By whom issued and collected.	Remarks.	Number of Licenses.	Amount Accrued.		Amount Collected.		Balance Due.	By whom issued and collected.	Remarks.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.					\$	cts.	\$	cts.				\$
100	115	88	4 2	62	623	26	William Gibbard.	Season	1079	25	961	00	139	00	Pierre Fortin.	Season
60	925	00	780	00	148	00	John McQuig.	Licenses.	370	00	325	00	45	00	Richard Nettle.	Licenses.
160	2043	88	1272	62	771	26	Totals.		1419	25	1286	00	184	00	Totals.	

N. B.—The total amounts accruing and paid under Leases, appear in Appendix No. 23.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, FISHERIES' BRANCH,
Quebec, 31st Decemr., 1862.

W. F. WHITCHER.

ANDREW RUSSELL, Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 28. (a)

STATEMENT of amounts paid for Fishing Bounties, under authority of the Statute 22 Vic., Cap. 62.

Y E A R S.		R E M A R K S.	
1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
\$7332 00	\$10,081 00	\$,091 00	Not yet fyled.

The sum payable for these claims is limited to \$14,000 per annum. Section 37, of the Fisheries Act, provides that such claims "shall be paid out of the revenue arising, or that may arise from the Lease or License of any salmon or other fishery." Revenues from sources so indicated being insufficient, the balance in each year has been charged to Consolidated Fund.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, FISHERIES BRANCH,
Quebec, 31st December, 1862.

W. F. WHITCHER.

ANDREW RUSSELL, Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 28. (b.)

SCHEDULE of payments made as Fishing Bounties, for the year 1861, under Order in Council, dated 9th June, 1862.

Claimants.	Vessels.	Amounts.	Dates of Payment.
		\$ cts.	
V. Vignault.....	Wide Awake.....	168 00	12th June, 1862.
P. Doyle.....	Vencio.....	132 00	do do
Jean Richard.....	Onésime.....	126 00	do do
F. Arsineau.....	Mary.....	160 00	do do
Prudent Nicol.....	Anastase.....	104 00	do do
Isaie Joncas.....	Syrène.....	104 00	do do
J. & G. Dionne.....	Marie Louise.....	212 00	do do
Wm. Terrieau.....	Annie.....	180 00	14th do
Z. Arsineau.....	Adelina.....	184 00	do do
T. Arsineau.....	Mary Ann.....	160 00	do do
P. Turbide.....	Jenny Lind.....	136 50	do do
Germain Sire.....	Breeze.....	112 00	do do
Gabriel Cormier.....	Victoria.....	212 00	do do
Damien Richard.....	Dolphin.....	208 00	do do
L. Jonphe.....	Archangel.....	200 00	do do
H. Boudreault.....	Sarah.....	92 00	do do
F. Cummins.....	Ailsa.....	123 00	do do
Fred. Arsineau.....	Temperance.....	164 00	do do
Wm. Harbour.....	Breeze.....	180 00	do do
John Ross.....	Britannia.....	234 50	do do
Thos. Savage.....	Maria Primrose.....	292 00	do do
John Adams.....	Wolverine.....	140 00	do do
A. Cormier.....	Triton.....	90 00	do do
Wm. Baker.....	Rambler.....	153 00	do do
do	Lord Douglas.....	174 00	do do
D. Chiasson.....	Esperance.....	228 00	do do
John Hamond.....	Victoria.....	129 00	do do
A. & C. Vignault.....	Eugenie.....	204 00	do do
James Muldoon.....	Lady.....	112 00	do do
C. Lebrun & P. Sire.....	Alphonsine.....	104 00	do do
John Ascab.....	Highland Jane.....	192 00	do do
Henry Suddard.....	Violet.....	117 00	do do
Francis Kennedy.....	Temperance.....	168 00	do do
Charles Patterson.....	Piper.....	141 00	do do
John Howell.....	Undaunted.....	132 00	do do
Joseph Tripp.....	Admiral.....	138 00	16th do
Charles Stewart.....	John Stewart.....	228 00	do do
Robert Pye.....	Flying Fish.....	108 00	do do
P. Mulrooney.....	Village Belle.....	120 00	do do
B. Pouliotte.....	Louise.....	200 00	17th do
Eléonor Bugeold.....	Emma.....	88 00	do do
E. B. Tosswill.....	Caroline.....	320 00	23rd do
George Miller.....	Ranger.....	164 00	do do
F. X. Boily.....	Primrose.....	160 00	do do
Peter Mabe.....	Pilot.....	192 00	27th do
L. & Z. Gagnon.....	Pearl.....	216 00	1st July, do
Ant. Riverin.....	Renard.....	88 00	do do
John Davis.....	Osprey.....	177 00	do do
F. & M. Lespérance.....	Eugenie.....	184 00	29th July, do
do	Mary.....	140 00	do do
	Total.....	8091 00	

ANDREW RUSSELL, *Assistant Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, FISHERIES BRANCH,
Quebec, 31st December, 1862.

W. F. WHITCHER.

APPENDIX No. 29.

STATEMENT of Appropriations and Expenditure for transplanting Oysters, under the 72nd Section of the Statute 22nd Vic., Cap. 62; limited to three years.

APPROPRIATED.			EXPENDED.			Total Expended.
1859	1860	1861	1860	1861	1862	
\$ cts 600 00	\$ cts 600 00	\$ cts 600 00	\$ cts 600 00	\$ cts 242 80	\$ cts Nil.	\$ cts 610 14
Total Appropriated.			Total Expended.			
\$ cts 1,800 00			\$ cts 242 80			\$ cts Nil.

A balance remains unexpended of \$1,183 86.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, FISHERIES BRANCH,
Quebec, 31st December, 1862.

W. F. WHITCHER

APPENDIX No. 30.

REPORT OF THE AGENT FOR THE ADDINGTON ROAD.

TAMWORTH, December 24th, 1862.

SIR,—I beg leave to forward to your Department the Annual Report of the progress, condition and prospects of the settlement of the Addington road for 1862.

During this year, twelve settlers have vacated their lots—five of them removed on Crown lots in the vicinity of the road, (see schedule A) the numbers of persons in their families were 37. Eight deaths have occurred, showing a loss of 45 in population of 1861. Five persons have entered for gift lots during the year, (see schedule B,) their families and the natural increase of the settlement, make the present number 750, which is ten in excess of 1861.

The extension of the settlement of the gift lots, was measurably affected by the state of the road over the rocky range. A hesitancy prevailed in persons looking for homes, in going North of said range, for fear that the Government would allow the road to go into disuse, and deprive them of egress to the old townships; while many others that went in having no such fears, were induced to settle in the townships of Abinger, Denbigh and Miller under the belief that those Crown Lands would also become gifts.

The grain and potatoe crop has proved nearly a failure—the drought was extreme, and frost unprecedented through the settlement, the latter falling in June, August and first of September. The drought extended through June and part of July, thus retarding vegetation. A heavy frost fell on the night of the 14th of June, cutting down much of the cereals and all potatoes and garden vegetables that were above ground. The grain thus injured for want of rains grew fuzzy and amounted to nothing. The rains came early in July; all grain and vegetables uninjured by the June frost, grew rapidly shewing signs of a bountiful but late yield, but on the night of the 17th of August a heavy frost fell in nearly all the settlement and caught the grain in bloom, or but one stage beyond it, and those pieces of grain or potatoes escaped in August, were caught on the night of the second of September; with the exception of a few settlers in rear of Denbigh, whose grain and potatoes escaped and matured. The consequence is deplorable, the wheat crop of 1861 was lessened by the use of injured seed, but the berry was good: this year although a greater amount was sown, and with good seed, yet the crop is under half of that of the preceding year, and the quality far inferior. Oats are not one fourth of a crop, and a large portion caught by the frost never matured; all the other kinds of grain equally suffered. The potatoes prior to the frost in August and September were full of promise, but after their tops were killed the tubers ceased to grow, and proved when raised miserable in quality and spare in yield; this year's crop is but little over one fourth of that of 1861.

The settlers became aware after the June frost, that the frost and drought would lessen their crop on which they depended for sustenance; and to obviate the evil as much as was in their power, they resorted to buckwheat knowing that it would mature if they had a favorable fall, if sown as late as the 10th of July. All spare ground was seeded with it, the rains came, it grew finely; but before the grain had set the frost blight ruined it.

During the year there has been 413 acres cleared, and there remain 231 chopped ready for lodging in the Spring.

There is a falling off of the statistical value of the products of the settlement of this year, as compared with that of 1861 of about \$11,000. In the three leading articles viz., Wheat, Oats and Potatoes, the greatest loss has been sustained; in 1861, those items footed up \$21,139.70, in 1862 \$6,374.10. Had the yield per bushel been as great in 1862 as in 1861, this year's products would have been far greater than the preceding year, for much more was sown. The Aphis or wheat louse was abundant through the settlement, but owing to the sad ravages that the frost made, no opinion can be formed, whether it aided the destruction or not. The prospects of the settlers for seed in the Spring, and for bread until another harvest, is gloomy enough. Had a common yield been granted, all would have had plenty; but a kind Providence has seen fit to order it otherwise, and the settlers without a murmur bow in submission to His supreme will.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

The Hon. WM. McDougall,
Commissioner, Quebec, C. E.

EBENEZER PERRY.

NAMES of parties who left Addington Road in 1862. Number of their family—Lot vacated—where gone &c.

SCHEDULE A.

Name	No. in Family	Lot and Township	Where gone.	Remarks.
Joseph Rock	5	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 4—Kalador	Sheffield.....	Wife died, went to his friends.
Alfred Le Reicheux	3	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 26—Kalador	Kalador.....	Moved on a hardwood lot.
William Wright.....	5	15—Barrie	Tweed.....	Opened a general Store.
Robert Campbell...	2	22—Anglesea	England	Sold to Mr. Wallace, who occupies.
Peter Hawley.....	2	26—Anglesea	Camden East...	Disagreed with his relatives.
William Lane.....	2	29—Anglesea	Abinger	Went on to a hardwood farm.
John Finch.....	6	32—Anglesea	Denbigh.....	Supposed the crown lots would become gifts, but has purchased.
Alex. W. Sellans...	5	36—Anglesea	Pictou C. W.....	Disagreement with his family.
Joseph Evelugh.....	4	13—E. Denbigh	Denbigh.....	Chose to purchase a Crown Lot.
Andrew Crosby.....	1	12—E. Denbigh	Denbigh.....	Squatted in Denbigh, thought that the Lands would all become gifts.
Dr. Doig.....	1	38—W. Abinger	Unknown	
Alexander Mills.....	1	28—E. Denbigh	Lumber Shanty.	
	37			
Deaths in 1862.....	8			
	45			

Persons entered in 1863, paying a fee of \$5.00 each.

SCHEDULE B.

Name.	No. in family.	Lot and Township.	Where from.	Remarks.
Henry Doidge.....	1	26—Anglesea.	England.....	
Joseph Hughs.....	6	32—W. Denbigh	U. C.....	
Lawrence Philips....	1	13—E. Denbigh	U. C.....	
William Owens.....	1	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 13—Kalador	Ireland.....	
William Thompson.	5	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 23—Kalador.	U. C.....	

The following Stock is owned by the Settlers, viz., 67 Horses, 57 Yoke of Oxen, 172 Cows, 158 young cattle, 79 Sheep and 155 Swine.

Abstract of statistics of Addington road for the year 1862. Articles estimated at current value in the Settlement.

Articles.	Amount in lbs. Bushels.			Rate	Total.	Remarks.
	&c.	&c.	&c.			
Spring Wheat.....	2042½	Bushels		\$ 1.00	\$ 2042.50	There was a greater breadth of grain sown in 1862 than in 1861. But on account of the drought, frost, and Aphid, the grain crops as well as the potatoes have fallen far below the crops of last year. (See Annual Report 1862.)
Oats.....	3258	"		0.45	1466.10	
Peas.....	684	"		0.60	398.40	
Barley.....	256	"		1.00	256.00	
Buck Wheat.....	512	"		0.60	307.20	
Corn.....	150	"		0.75	112.50	
Hersoy or Millet.....	30½	"		1.25	38.12½	
Potatoes.....	5725	"		50	2862.50	
Turnips.....	15091	"		20	3018.20	
Tame Hay.....	180½	Tons,		20.00	3210.00	
Wild Hay.....	473½	"		8.00	3788.00	
Straw.....	425	"		5.00	2125.00	
Potash.....	54	"		27.00	1458.00	
Shingles.....	727	M.		1.25	908.75	
Beef.....	18900	lbs.		4	756.00	
Pork.....	18955	"		5	847.75	
Sugar.....	14606	"		10	1400.60	
Molasses.....	491	Gal.		80	392.80	
Vinegar.....	1116	"		25	279.00	
Fur.....					592.00	
Sawed Lumber.....	205	M. feet		6.00	1230.00	
Flannel.....	280	Yds.		60	168.00	
Tobacco.....	50	lbs.		30	15.00	
					27720,42½	

APPENDIX No. 31.

REPORT OF THE AGENT FOR THE BOBCAYGEON ROAD.

FREE GRANT AGENCY,
Bobcaygeon, January 1st 1863.

To the Honorable The Commissioner of Crown Lands.

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit for your information, a list of the Settlers on Free Grants on the Bobcaygeon Road, as far as my Agency extends, with the numbers in each family, their nationality, improvements, and crops raised during the year past, which, I am sorry to say, will be found below the usual average; but, taking all things into consideration, viz: the late frosts in the spring, the extreme drought immediately afterwards, followed by the grain louse which was found as far North as crops were raised, and finally the early frosts which took place in the fall,—I think that the average of each crop will be found as good as could be expected, and quite as good as in some of the old townships

I find by the accompanying list of Settlers that there are Natives of

Ireland.....	109
England.....	47
Scotland.....	11
Canada.....	31
Germany.....	3
United States.....	
Lower Canada.....	
Sweden.....	

The population on the road is seven hundred and eighty. The number of acres cleared on

Free Grants.....						1957½
Acres chopped but not cleared						362
Houses.....						150
Barns.....						69
Stables						107
Acres under wheat	377½	Crop.	2616	Bushels	@ \$1.00	\$2646.00
“ Oats	187	“	3732	“	@ 0.30	1119.60
“ Peas	17	“	290	“	@ 0.50	145.00
“ Hay	200	“	130½	tons	@ 16.00	2084.00
“ Turnips	200½	“	85076	Bush.	@ 00 15	5261.40
“ Potatoes	135½	“	7829	“	@ 00.50	3914.50
“ Barley	14½	“	198	“	@ 00.60	118.80
“ Pasturage	424½				valued @ \$3.00 per acre	1273 50
Sugar	423 lbs.	@	10 cts.	per lb.		214.00
Molasses	585 gals.	@	50 cts.	per gal.		458.50
150 Tons Beaver Meadow Hay				@	10.00	1500.00
200 Deer.....				@	3.50	700.00
Furs						5000.00
10 Bbls Potash.....				@	25.00	250.00
Sawn Lumber 400 M. feet.....				@	6.00	2400.00
Shingles 200 M.....				@	1.50	300.00
60 Bbls. Pork.....				@	10.00	600.00
93 Bbls. Beef.....				@	8.00	768.00
						28,753.30

About 100 lbs. of tobacco were raised by one of the settlers by way of experiment, and sold to a dealer at fifty cents per lb.

Oxen owned by Free Grant Settlers.....	122
Cows	165
Young Cattle.....	172
Sheep.....	58
Pigs.....	367
Horses.....	33

It will be observed that a very large increase has taken place in the number of horses and cattle owned by settlers on Free Grants during the year. And that the attention of the settlers has been turned considerably to the raising of stock, and to the seeding down of their ground with that of feet in view.

One or two school sections have been established on the Road during the year 1862, and the old ones are becoming more efficient.

Several missionary stations have been established by the different denominations, and services take place at each of the different villages along the road, every sabbath.

Lime has been burned at Gull River, of the best quality from chrysalized limestone, found in the immediate neighborhood.

Brick clay exists in large quantities on the road at Gull River, and it is the intention of persons who have purchased farms and moved out for the purpose of making brick, to commence in the Spring. All the bricks made use of there at present, being carried at least 50 miles over a rough road.

As to the lands sold to actual settlers since the establishment of this Agency in January 1859. I beg to say that about a thousand lots have been sold, containing over ninety thousand acres, and that when the final payments are made on these lands, the whole expenses of the construction of the Bobcaygeon Road, now completed to the North branch of the South Muskoka, a distance of seventy miles North of Bobcaygeon, and the cost of the survey of most of the townships now opened up on each side of the road, will

have been paid and a new country opened up, which has hitherto been altogether misunderstood.

Three saw mills are now in course of erection in the townships of Stanhope and Minden, and a saw mill and grist mill have been completed on Gull River, in the immediate neighborhood of the town plot of Minden, by Amos Moore, and a saw mill is now in successful operation on the Burnt River in the third concession of the township of Snowdon, by H. W. Casey; and these with other mills before erected are causing a steady increase in the settlement of the surrounding townships.

Lumbering operations are now being carried on extensively in the neighborhood, and the great traffic over the road has had the effect of cutting it up in some places, so as to make it difficult for heavily loaded teams to travel a reasonable distance each day. I would respectfully suggest that a small sum be appropriated to make slight alterations where required, and to repair the road where statute labor is insufficient.

During the year 1862 two contracts have been completed on this road, one between the Peterson Line and Bell's Line and the other North of Bell's Line, the latter about twenty miles in extent; two bridges have been built, one at Cedar Narrows and the other on the North branch of the South Muskoka River.

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

RICHARD HUGHES.

APPENDIX, No. 31. (b.)

MINDEN, January 10th 1863.

To the Honorable Wm. McDougall.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following, being my first report of the Free Grants on the northern section of the Bobcaygeon Road, to January 1st 1863:—

This section of the road has only been opened during the past year, therefore my report will be found meagre, as to the quantity of land under cultivation, although I think the general improvement will be found equal to most other roads, in the same space of time. The settlers wholly consist of persons who have been for a considerable time in the country. Not one emigrant family has reached my agency for the last year.

The number of Free Grants located and nearly all occupied up to this time, is 64, the great distance that they are North, makes it rather inconvenient to be reached with wagons, the northern part of the road not being quite finished, but now that we have snow, parties who have taken up their lots are beginning to arrive.

The most Northerly settler is where the road crosses the Muskoka River, about 70 miles North of Bobcaygeon, at this place the land is very good, and a large tract of it being beach and maple, with but little stone. Nine miles south the road crosses a narrows of the Lake of Bays, or more commonly called Trading Lake, here a good settlement has commenced, and here also is a tract of excellent land to a large extent.

In the Lake fish abound, deer and other game are plentiful, which the new settlers find of great service.

The settlers generally have wished to locate at the farther part of the road, for at some future day they will be nearer an outlet for their produce by the way of Georgian Bay or Parry's Sound, the distance about 45 miles.

A saw mill will be erected this season on the Muskoka River, which place is well situated for a grist and saw mill, and will be a place of some importance.

The country is unusually healthy, free from fever and ague and other diseases incidental to a new country.

The nationality of the Free Grant settlers may thus be classed, viz:—

Irish	25	..... Families.
Canadian	26 "
English	11 "
U. States	2 "

64

No., of acres cleared..... 72.

The quantity of land cleared is small, as I mentioned previously, the settlers have been on their lots only a few months, others are now taking possession of their grants.

The Northern part of the road is still unfinished, much to the inconvenience of the settlers.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE G. BOSWELL.

Free Grant Agent, North Bobcaygeon.

APPENDIX, No. 32.

REPORT OF THE AGENT FOR THE BURLEIGH ROAD.

PETERBOROUGH, December 31st 1862.

To the Honorable Commissioner of Crown Lands.

SIR:—According to your instructions, I have the honor to submit my first Annual Report of the Burleigh Colonization Road:—

The road as you are aware commences about one mile South of the Burleigh Rapids, in the township of Smith, and follows a north easterly direction through the township of Burleigh. The settlement along this portion of the road is materially retarded, from the fact of no traces of the original survey being discoverable, and the consequent uncertainty which would arise to define the lots settled upon. The settlement has also been seriously affected by the unfinished state of the whole road, as well as by a distance of about four miles at its southerly extremity, connecting it with the travelled roads in front.

This portion is now under contract, and will in the course of a few weeks be completed and prove of great advantage to that part of the country.

In the township of Burleigh, there are twenty-five actual settlers, the majority of whom came in during last fall, and were only enabled to erect their shanties and commence clearing the land.

In the township of Anstruther, there are twenty actual settlers including those on the Free Grant lots. In Chandos, there are fifteen. In every instance, the shanties are strong and substantially made and above the standard required by the Department, some being of sawn timber.

Owing to the lateness of the season, when the greater portion of those lands were occupied, as well as the unfinished condition of the road leading thereto, the produce raised and the extent of land under crop is smaller than might be expected from the number of settlers. The total cleared land on the road under crop this year, was about fifty acres, distributed as follows: Ten acres of wheat, twelve acres of oats, four acres of peas, eight acres of potatoes, sixteen acres of turnips. The oats, potatoes and turnips were an excellent crop, but the wheat on account of the smallness of the clearance was rather inferior. In the settlement there are at present, three spans of horses, two yoke of oxen, ten cows, six head of cattle and above twenty pigs.

The nationality of the heads of families on Free Grants in Anstruther, is as follows: Irish five, English five, Scotch one. This progress cannot however be received as the normal progress of the road, for beside the lands above actually settled upon, there are of the township of Chandos, claimed by a very suitable and industrious class of settlers, twenty-five thousand acres; of Cardiff, seven thousand; of Monmouth, two thousand five hundred:

of Anstruther, eight thousand five hundred acres; making a total of land claimed in this settlement and not settled upon, of forty-three thousand acres. So soon as the road is carried out more vigorously and rendered throughout in a good passable condition, every lot above enumerated will be occupied, and the settlement will at once commence, and I am certain, will in the course of a few years become one of the most flourishing in the country.

The land is generally very good and well adapted for producing all the kinds of farm produce cultivated in the old settled townships.

The prevailing timber is beech, maple, elm, birch, basswood and ironwood; in some places groves of good marketable white pine mixed with hemlock occur, and through the hardwood, also are met large isolated pines.

A saw mill is now in course of construction on Eels Creek, in the township of Burleigh, and when in operation will find an ample supply of material, as well as a good and ready demand for the lumber.

I would respectfully suggest to the Department the desirability of reserving at least two lots in Anstruther, at the last intersection of the road and Eels Creek. A village in embryo is already springing up here, and it would in my opinion give much more satisfaction to the people and be of greater advantage to the settlement, did the Department take the matter in hands. Two small stores are established at this point.

The immediate settlement of the country, however, must in a great measure depend upon the vigorous extension of the road through Chandos, Cardiff and Monmouth, during the ensuing year, and if carried on as I would wish for the interest of the settlement, I trust that in my next Annual Report, I would be in a position to lay before you a most satisfactory statement of the progress and prosperity of the settlement.

The ages of occupiers of Free Grants in Anstruther, and the number in families, are as follows:

	Age.	in families.	Con.	Lot.
William Edwards.....	39	6	II	36
William Fallis.....	40	6	do	35
Thos. J. Nickle.....	44	8	do	34
James Lousley.....	20	1	III	38
Caleb Lousley.....	23	1	do	37
C. J. Young.....	28	5	IV	39
Capt. Francis L. Bloss,	30	2	II	37
Patrick Brien.....	30	8	I	33
Joseph Stein.....	61	4	III	39
Edward Hall.....	26	2	I	34
William Wilson	60	4	do	"

In the south part of the township of Chandos, is a large lake called Loon Lake; it flows into the Crow River, upon which are several valuable mill sites; on Eels Creek are also a number of good mill sites, which will shortly be taken advantage of. I have not heard of any large fish having been found in this lake. Another large Lake is in the East part of Cardiff, in which are large Salmon Trout and white fish. The Crow River flows out of this lake and is quite large enough for the driving of square timber. Deer are very plentiful and beaver, mink, martin, and other furs are in abundance all through this section of the country.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH GRAHAM,

Agent for Burleigh Colonization Road.

APPENDIX, No. 33.

REPORT OF THE AGENT FOR THE HASTINGS ROAD.

HASTINGS ROAD AGENCY,
Madoc, January 2nd, 1863.

SIR,—Herewith I have the honor to send my Annual Report on the settlements under my charge.

The statistical table contains the following particulars, viz. :—

- The name of each settler.
- Number and description of each lot.
- Number of acres cleared and in process of clearing on each lot.
- The quantity of each kind of produce raised on each lot.
- The quantity of potash manufactured.
- The number and size of buildings.
- The live stock owned by each settler.

For more easy reference I append the following synopsis :—

Total number of settlers in possession on 31st December, 1862.....395

National origin of settlers.

England	56	Ireland.....	174
Scotland	43	Canada.....	79
Germany.....	27	France.....	2
Nova Scotia.....	1	New Brunswick.....	1
Orkney.....	3	States of North America.....	9
			395

The number of new settlers located on free grant lots in 1862 is 32, of whom there were natives of

England.....	3	Ireland.....	13
Scotland	5	Canada.....	9
Germany.....	2		

In addition to those located on free grants, 90 settlers have taken up land of the Crown, surveyed and unsurveyed, in my agency.

The receipts on account of Crown Lands exceed those of 1861 by \$409.

The number of acres cleared and in process of clearing at the close of 1862 is 4,553—an increase of 912 acres during the year.

Number of acres under crop and pasture in the year 1862 on free grant lots, 3,881 acres.

Table of Crops and Industrial Products on Free Grants, Hastings Road Agency, 1862.

	Bushels.	Rate.	Value.
Spring Wheat.....	6,062	\$0 80	\$4,849
Fall Wheat.....	312	1 00	312
Oats.....	7,894	0 40	3,157
Peas.....	900	0 50	450
Rye.....	327	0 60	196
Barley.....	200	0 60	120
Potatoes.....	16,793	0 50	8,396
Hay.....	358 tons	20 00	7,160
Turnips.....	33,710 bush	0 15	5,056
Maple Sugar.....	1,600 lbs.	0 10	160
Molasses.....	300 ga's.	0 75	225
Potash.....	161 brls.	30 05	4,830

	Bushels.	Rate.	Value.
Shingles.....	350 m.	1 00	350
Sawn Lumber.....	300 m. feet	8 00	2,400
Barrels for Potash.....	221	1 50	331
Straw.....	1,500 tons	4 00	6,000
Deer killed by settlers, about.....	150	3 00	450
Fur taken by do. estimated at.....			1,200
Fish do. do. do.....			400
Garden Produce, do.....			500
Turned Chairs and other wood work.....			400
Total value,.....			\$46,982

Buildings erected on Free Grants.

1859.....	250	1860.....	336	1861.....	407	1862.....	512
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Live Stock owned by Settlers on Free Grants.

Years	1859	1860	1861	1862
Horned Cattle....	226	338	575	869
Hogs.....	120	194	448	517
Sheep.....	6	35	36	59
Horses.....	34	49	53	64

Comparative Table of the principal articles of Produce on the Free Grants for the years 1861 and 1862.

	1861.	1862.	Increase.	Decrease.
Spring Wheat, bush.....	10,020	6,062 .....	.....	4,058
Fall Wheat, ".....	228	312	84 .....	.....
Oats, ".....	10,345	7,894 .....	.....	2,451
Peas, ".....	1,388	900 .....	.....	488
Rye, ".....	203	327	124 .....	.....
Barley, ".....	200	200 .....	.....	.....
Potatoes, ".....	29,250	16,793 .....	.....	12,457
Hay, tons.....	547	358 .....	.....	189
Turnips, bush.....	29,120	337,10	4,590 .....	.....
Potash, brls.....	119	161	42 .....	.....
Straw, tons.....	1,000	1,500	500 .....	.....

It will be seen from the above tables that the crops of all the leading descriptions fell very much short of those of the previous year, and I have no doubt that the same remark would be found to apply to the crops of 1862 throughout the Upper Province were similar returns available. The early part of the season was dry and cold, retarding vegetation until late in the summer; then we had warm, moist weather, producing rapid vegetation, which resulted in a great growth of straw, but very light heads of grain. The grain crops were further diminished by myriads of "Aphæ," which infested the grain here as well as in all other parts of the Western Province. We had also unusually early and severe frosts in the fall, which cut off about one-half the potatoe crop before maturity, reducing the product of that most important esculent from 29,000 bushels, the crop of '61, to 16,000 bushels in '62. Altogether, the season of 1862 has been a trying one to settlers in the backwoods. They are more exposed to the immediate effects of a bad harvest, from a variety of causes; the chief of which are the difficulty of communication with the front, and the want of some cash-paying employment by which temporary need might be supplied. It is gratifying, however, to find that, notwithstanding the short crop of the year, the statistics of the whole settlement continue to exhibit strong facts of general progress, and indicate no lack of confidence in the future on the part of the settlers. Among these facts are the large quantity of new land cleared during the year, 912 acres, the number and improved character of buildings erected during the year—the steady

increase in the acquisition of live stock, and the increased receipts on account of Crown lands. These facts, considered in connection with the harvests of '61 and '62, prove that these settlements are not subject to any particular exceptional causes of prosperity or adversity apart from the rest of the Province, but that they share the general progress, and are checked by the same general causes which have operated to produce a short harvest this season.

During the year four new school-houses were erected on the Road, and one in Tudor. There were, altogether, five schools in operation, with an average attendance of 18 scholars to each school. An apportionment of \$77 was made in accordance with the Census returns in aid of poor schools on this road for 1862; but no portion of that money has reached the object for which it was intended. This is owing to technical difficulties in the regulations regarding the qualifications of the teachers. I think the regulations ought to be relaxed as much as possible in favor of those settlements where the expense of sending the teacher to attend examinations would perhaps amount to more than the whole sum receivable in aid for the school.

Religious services are held on the Road occasionally by the clergymen of the Catholic and Presbyterian churches. The Wesleyan Methodists are the only body who have established a mission, as yet.

Only one township (Tudor) of the 21 contained in my agency has been formed into a municipality, and the result, in that case, is not such as to induce the others to be in great haste to follow the example. During three years' existence as a municipality Tudor has been taxed by the County to the amount of \$1,400, while the sum expended within her limits was only \$600. I mention this fact as one of serious import in connection with the sale and settlement of the public lands in new townships; as in the case of Tudor, the sale of lands to new settlers has been effectually hindered, and the payment of instalments by old settlers seriously retarded by the pressure of county taxation. The interest of the Province, in the rapid sale and settlement of the public lands, would seem to require some remedy for this state of things, by increasing the number of resident settlers required to form a municipality, and supplying the want of local magistrates, dispensing with the property qualification, or reducing it to a sum within the reach of new settlers, the evil would be partially remedied. I have urged this measure every year since the commencement of the settlement.

The saw and grist mills at La Mabs Lake, in Dunganon, have been in operation all the year.

The saw mill at the Papineau, in Wicklow, has also been at work; and the grist mill at this point was to have commenced work on the 1st instant. Both these mills are excellent structures of the kind. They will be of great advantage to the progress of the settlement, and reflect credit on the enterprise and skill of their proprietors.

Contrary to what would be expected from the difference in latitude, I find that the crops on the upper part of the road, say from the south boundary of Dunganon northwards, were not only very much better in general, but these were much less injured by early frosts than those on the lower part of the Road. This may be attributed, I think, chiefly to the fact that the people of the upper townships have got into a better method of cultivation. They do not exhaust the soil of their old clearings by repeated grain crops in the same field, as has been done to too great an extent in the lower townships. It is also certain that the land is much better in the townships north of what is called the "height of land" than it is in those which compose the belt between the lake townships and the upper waters of the streams running into Lake Ontario.

During the summer of 1862 a large number of the immigrants of the season, chiefly Germans and English people, came here with the intention of settling; but only seven families out of nearly 600 remained. I attribute this chiefly to the unpromising appearance of the crops in Tudor, and the bad condition of the Road, which prevented these people from going back far enough to see the really prosperous part of the settlement. I made every possible effort, even going with them myself and hiring an intelligent German to act as guide and interpreter; but nothing could prevail on them to go beyond "the Jordan," a stream which crosses the road in Tudor. I trust this state of things will be remedied next year by the intended improvements in the road, and by the survey of all the lands remaining unsurveyed.

The experience of six years, but more particularly and forcibly of the last year, has convinced me that if we are to compete for European settlers with the prairies of the West, we must take energetic steps to render our wild lands accessible to new immigrants, and I am satisfied that this contains the whole sum and substance of the question—nothing else is necessary:—survey the lands, make the main roads good, and open short roads at intervals of five miles, east and west, into the townships; and the people will find their way in.

The system of opening a few long lines of main road at wide intervals, was sufficient to fill up the lands of the Western peninsula of Canada, because *there* the land was almost uniformly level and good, and settlers flocked in so rapidly that the people were able to make their own cross-roads; but here it is very different. We have tracts of good land, but they are separated and cut up by rough tracts of hilly and broken land, through which it is impossible for the new and unaided settler to penetrate; therefore the necessity for a greater extension of governmental aid in the present than was necessary then.

Apart from the wide importance, in a Provincial point of view, of rapidly increasing the population and agricultural production of the country, by giving depth and solidity to the settlements in Central Canada, the investment, in the narrowest commercial aspect, would be highly profitable to the Department of Crown Lands.

In my agency there are *One Million One Hundred and Fifty-five Thousand Acres of Land*, the property of the Province. The lowest intelligent estimate gives at least forty per cent of the whole as being good land, fit for cultivation, and another twenty per cent, as land which can ultimately be made profitable. If we take the lowest estimate, and say that forty per cent of the whole could be brought to sale and occupation within five years by the proposed measures, the financial result to the Department would be as follows:—

OUTLAY REQUIRED.

Cost of making 50 miles of the Hastings Road good, from town line of Madoc to Peterson Road, say in round numbers \$300 per mile.....	\$15,000
Cost of extending the Hastings Road northwards to north boundary of survey, 36 miles, at \$300 per mile.....	9,800
Cost of opening twenty-eight cross roads of ten miles each (at intervals of five miles along the main road,) these roads to be merely opened and made so that people could get access to the lands—such roads as the lumberers make to get out timber. I think that an outlay of \$100 per mile would be sufficient at the outset. These roads would be improved afterwards by the settlers. Say 280 miles at \$100 per mile.....	28,000
Cost of surveying remaining townships, 800,000 acres, at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.....	50,000
Total outlay required to put the entire 1,155,000 acres within easy access for settlement.....	\$102,800

PROBABLE RESULT.

Proceeds of sale of 40 per cent of the land, 462,000 acres, at \$1 per acre.....	462,000
Direct profit to the Province.....	\$359,200

It will be seen that the only new feature in this project is the making of the cross-roads, and that the cost of them is small. It is the want of this feature in the existing condition of things which renders our wild lands practically as inaccessible to the new immigrant as if the main roads did not exist; for a man unaccustomed to the bush is as much at sea one mile off the road as he is at twenty, and the consequence is that new people do not and can not go into the bush without such roads. The whole system of development is therefore incomplete and inoperative without this one small but most important feature. That the result would be found as satisfactory as I have portrayed it above, I have not the least doubt, provided the measures I propose were promptly and energetically carried into effect, and the outlay honestly expended in the payment for actual labor performed on the roads by the settlers themselves.

This is a very important point; for, under the system of giving the work to contractors, who bring their labourers in from the front with them, and take them back when the work is done, no direct benefit from the outlay accrues to the settlers, and their means

of paying for land are not directly increased. By employing settlers only, and paying them directly for the labour done, you not only get better value for the money, but a large share of it comes immediately back to the Department as payment on land.

It may seem a large sum to expend in a single section of the country; but this business of filling up our wild lands and bringing them into productive occupation is really the most important work of the Province, and demands a much larger share of Legislative attention than it has hitherto received.

The outlay would also necessarily be spread over three or four years; so that the sum required for each year would not be more than this section would be fairly entitled to, in proportion to its extent and importance.

The subject of the mill sites also requires attention, particularly those of Beaver-creek and the York Branch River. In my report for 1861 I urged the necessity of the Department resuming the former site with a view to another sale, the purchaser having failed to perform the conditions of the sale by the erection of mills. I also urged the addition of four or five hundred acres of land to this site as an inducement to capitalists. I would here most strongly repeat the recommendation of last report on that subject. The settlements in Tudor and Lake are really suffering severely from the want of mill accommodation at this point. A proposition respecting the York Branch site has been before the Department since September last. This I would also respectfully commend to your favourable consideration. Some forty settlers have gone into the unsurveyed lands in the township of McClure, and a few have gone into the western part of Wollaston, also in advance of the surveyors. It is the worst policy in the world for the Department to leave any lands unsurveyed within the boundaries of blocks which are partially surveyed, because the regular practiced squatters always prefer going on unsurveyed lands, and the Province does not gain the benefit which ought to accrue from the outlay on roads, through the sale of the lands.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

M. P. HAYES,

Agent Hastings Road.

To the Hon. Wm. McDougall, Commis. Crown Lands.

APPENDIX, No. 34.

REPORT OF THE AGENT FOR THE MUSKOKA ROAD.

CROWN LANDS AGENCY.

ORILLIA, December 31st 1862.

To the Honorable, the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit a report of the general improvements on the Muskoka Road, up to 31st December 1862.

FREE GRANTS.

Number of lots located.....	99
Actual settlers.....	76
Total population..	287
Houses.....	39
Shanties.....	49
Barns and outhouses.....	49
Lumber mill.....	1
Acres cleared.....	275
Acres clopped.....	165
Houses built in 1862.....	5
Barns, &c.....	31

NATIONALITY.

Irish.....	116
English.....	73
Scotch.....	65
Canadians.....	19
French.....	5
Germans.....	8
American.....	1
	<hr/>
	287
	<hr/>
Increase during the year.....	38

LIVE STOCK.

Horses.....	8
Cattle.....	36
Cows.....	25
Pigs.....	57
	<hr/>
	126
	<hr/>
Increase during year.....	43
Emigrants (English) during year.....	12

PRODUCE OF 1862.

Wheat.....	61	Acres,.....	915	Bushels,.....	\$ 0.70	.....	\$ 603.90
Barley.....	4	"	60	"	@ 0.70	.....	42.00
Oats.....	33½	"	665	"	at 0.40	.....	266.00
Corn.....	1	"	20	"	at 0.50	.....	10.00
Buckwheat.	2½	"	50	"	at 0.50	.....	25.00
Peas.....	10	"	150	"	at 0.45	.....	67.50
Potatoes....	46¾	"	9350	"	at 0.30	.....	2805.00
Turnips....	47	"	5640	"	at 0.20	.....	1128.00
Hay.....			7½	Tons.	at 15.00	.....	108.75
Shingles.....			88	m.	at 1.50	.....	132.00
Sawn Lumber.....			130	m.	at 7.00	.....	910.00
Maple Sugar.....			950	lbs.	at 0.10	.....	90.00
Molasses.....			75	Gal.	at 0.75	.....	56.25
Garden produce.....						.....	275.00
Furs.....						.....	75.00
							<hr/>
							\$6594.40
							<hr/>
Increase in 1862.....							\$1694.17

The above covers only 19 miles of Free Grant Road, no addition of Free Grants having been made during the past year. Several miles of the extended roads, which will undoubtedly be Free Grants, are already occupied, and considerable improvements made, but they are accounted for in the general progress of the settlement, and not embraced in the above return.

Hitherto the settlers on this road have hired out the greater part of their time, and, as a consequence, their improvements have been neglected; but a marked change has recently taken place, every settler being now busily engaged on his own lot, pushing forward the required duties.

GROWN LANDS.

The four townships under my charge, viz:—Morrison, Muskoka, Draper and Macaulay, were placed in my hands in October 1861. Since then 16,000 acres have been sold.

NATIONALITY.		IMPROVEMENTS.	
Irish.....	220	Houses.....	83
English.....	146	Shanties.....	120
Scotch.....	145	Barns. &c.....	84
Canadian.....	126	Lumber mills.....	2
German.....	80	Acres cleared.....	\$50
French.....	20	Acres chopped.....	333
American.....	6		
	<u>743</u>		

EMIGRANTS DURING 1862.

English.....	41	German.....	13
Irish.....	12	Scotch.....	5

YEAR'S RETURNS.

Wheat.....	3675	Bushels,	@ \$ 0 70	\$2422.50
Oats.....	810	"	at 0 40	336.00
Barley.....	400	"	at 0 80	320.00
Potatoes.....	13250	"	at 0 30	3975 00
Turnips.....	15175	"	at 0 20	3035.00
Corn.....	20	"	at 0 50	10.00
Peas.....	2272	"	at 0 45	129.00
Hay.....	20	Tons	at 15 00	300.00
Maple Sugar.....	2000	lbs.	at 0 10	200.00
Molasses.....	100	Gals.	at 0 75	75.00
Shingles.....	100	m.	at 1 50	150.00
Sawn Lumber.....	300	m.	at 7 00	2100.00
Garden Produce.....				200.00
Furs.....				150.00
				<u>13402.50</u>

SUMMARY.

	Population.	Houses.	Shanties.	Barns, &c.,	Live Stock.	Lots occupied.	Years Returns.
Morrison.	290	46	46	58	212	75	\$10401.20
Muskoka.	56	8	5	6	8	17	610.50
Draper.	159	19	20	16	47	65	1358.80
Macaulay,*	220	10	50	6	30	57	1032.00
Free Grants,	287	39	36	49	126	69	6594.40
Total,	<u>1012</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>157</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>423</u>	<u>283</u>	<u>\$19,996.90</u>
Year's increase,	342	44	42	75	93	116	\$7,846.17

The past season was very unfavorable for grain crops, a drought having set in early in the spring and continued until the grain was in the ear. This reduces the yield in cereals very materially: but in most instances where the grain was sown early, a good yield was obtained. The root crops were abundant, one settler on a free grant lot having raised 1000 bushels of potatoes of excellent sample. Turnips of from 20 to 25 lbs. each were frequently met with.

In a new settlement, however, it is not fair to expect more than a moderate average of crops, for late tillage is so general, that the best of land cannot be depended on. New set-

* This embraces Macaulay and the unsurveyed neighborhood.

tlers are anxious to obtain some crops, and they hasten to do their best, but it would be wiser to save the seed than to sow it late, on half prepared land.

The general progress of the settlement is very gratifying. A distinctive feature is the character of the buildings, so many good houses are to be seen. The Taverns in particular are commodious, and the accommodation excellent.

Three Post Offices, Schools, Lumber Mills, a Grist Mill in building, Stores, &c., are among the prominent improvements. Religious services, by resident and other ministers, are regularly held. Water power has been much sought after, and preparations are being made for the erection of other mills. The North Falls of Muskoka is destined to become a village. A new Tavern, Store, Lumber Mill and other buildings are now in the course of erection, and water power leased for a foundry, grist mill, and other machinery.

During the year, Peterson's Road, through Draper, has been finished, thus opening up a continuous and good road from Muskoka Road on the West, to the Opeongo Road on the east; nearly every lot on this road through Draper is occupied. Several miles have also been added to the Muskoka Road through Macaulay and Stephenson; and six miles of the Parry's Sound Road has been contracted for. This line passes through an unsurveyed tract, but is already thickly squatted on, as is also the road through Macaulay and Peterson. The land in these districts is good, the timber being of the best description of hardwood.

The Muskoka Settlement offers to settlers advantages not usually met with in new districts. Although considerable belts of rock intersect the country, yet good farming lands abound, especially on the upper Roads. Extensive Lakes and rivers, offering beautiful sites for residences; Fish, and the ordinary varieties of game, are plentiful. Other townships of good land will soon be added.

With a view to the development of the Great North West, a branch of this road is to be pushed on to Parry's Sound, and from thence to Sault Ste., Marie and the Manitoulin Inlands, thus forming a direct communication from the Ottawa valley to the upper shores of Lake Huron. This is an important desideratum in connection with the Muskoka Road, and the rapid influx of intelligent settlers, some of them with considerable means, is an evidence of the value set upon it. Taking the number of squatters in conjunction with those who have purchased lands during the past year and few instances can be found of so rapid a growth of population, in new districts.

Facilities for travel have been increased during the year. A steamboat has been put on the Muskoka route, running daily during the season of navigation; thus enabling parties to reach the settlement from Toronto in eight hours. Teams meet the boat to convey goods and passengers to all parts of the settlement.

To the Immigrant, this settlement will offer advantages in the extension of Free Grants. It is to be hoped the Government will provide liberally for the reception of the Emigrant, as an important means of settling wild lands. The chief Agent of the Emigration Office has displayed much energy and thought upon this point; yet undoubtedly more will be done. Most of the Emigrants, with families, leave their homes with a view to farming, and they will not be content with a few acres of land; nor will they like to become for years the servants of others. If in possession of a 100 acres they feel that a right beginning has been made, and are more ready and willing to bear the difficulties or hardships of forming a new home for themselves. A spirit of independence is at once engendered, calling into exercise their best energies. To secure this to them, requires some sacrifice in the bestowal of land; and no doubt the desire to found a home for the Emigrant now so fully expressed by the Heads of Departments, will ultimately in a scheme yet more attractive and more practicable. The race now existing between the United States and ourselves for securing the tide of Emigration demands our most serious attention, and upon the liberal character of our policy will our success depend, it is not enough to entice people to our shores; care must be taken that discouraging accounts shall not be sent home to those of their friends who intend to follow.

Ere I close my Report I would again refer to the necessity existing in this increasing population for magisterial control. The township of Morrison will soon be an organized

township, and many minor offences might be disposed of on the spot, if commissions of the Peace were granted.

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

R. I. OLIVER,
C.L.A.

APPENDIX, No. 35.

REPORT OF THE AGENT FOR THE OPEONGO ROAD.

OTTAWA & OPEONGO ROAD AGENCY
CLONTARF, 2nd January, 1863.

To the Honorable Wm. McDougall, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec.

Sir,—I have the honor to report that I have just finished my usual Annual inspection of the settlement along this road, and having taken much pains to ascertain the progress made by each individual settler, I now beg to submit for your information a summary of the result of my observations and enquiries.

My books shew the names of three hundred and five settlers upon the lots along the road, but during my inspection I have learned that out of this number, twenty four are not resident upon their lands, and that it is probable the larger portion of them will not return. I have no doubt but some of them have been unwillingly obliged to leave by circumstances unforeseen by them at the time they took up their lots, and will probably return during or before the ensuing Spring, but as to what proportion of them may do so, I am unable to form an opinion.

You will observe by my monthly returns of settlers, that during the year just closed, only sixteen persons have taken lots upon the road, and even of this number, one half but took the places of other settlers, who sold their improvements and left this locality.

This is by no means satisfactory, but nevertheless by referring to my Report for 1861 you will see that it is only just the result that I then said, would be sure to follow the imposition of the \$5 fee upon the lots previously given free.

There have been during the year fully an average number of applicants for *Free* lots, but as most of them were apparently of a poor class, they declared their inability to pay even \$5 *in hand*, while others who were able to pay declined to do so, some of them even broadly insinuating that as no public intimation had been given of the change in the regulations, I was not acting honestly in making the demand. For so small a charge I never knew one so obnoxious, and in the interest of the settlement, I most respectfully recommend that it be at once abolished.

I regret being obliged to say that the crops raised on the road lots during the year, have been considerably below the average, owing to the long droughts that occurred immediately after the sowing season last spring, and the unusually severe frosts in September and before the cereals and potatoes had reached maturity. The road lots however are not in this respect an exception, for unfortunately the same complaint of poor crops prevails all through this county.

During the year 1862 there were 1867 acres under crop, and the quantity and value, at the current prices of the produce raised upon them appears to be as follows, viz :

7863	Bushels	of Wheat,	at	\$ 1 00	a bushel,	\$ 7863 00
11560	"	" Oats,	"	0 40	"	4624 00
1899	"	" Barley,	"	0 50	"	949 50
651	"	" Peas,	"	1 00	"	651 00
17253	"	" Potatoes,	"	0 40	"	6901 20
19504	"	" Turnips,	"	0 10	"	1950 40
121	"	" Corn,	"	1 00	"	121 00
421	Tons,	" Hay,	"	18 00	Ton,	7578 00
561	"	" Straw,	"	4 00	"	2244 00

3305	lbs.	of Sugar	at	0 12	lbs.	396 60
274	Gals.	" Molasses,	"	1 00	Gals.	274 00
256	Barrels,	" Pork,	"	14 00	Barrel,	3584 00
71	"	" Potash,	"	20 00	"	1420 00
5575	lbs,	" Soap,	"	0 10	lbs.	557 50
4320	Bushels,	" Ashes,	"	0 5	Bushel,	216 00

Making the total value..... 39,330 20

Which still shows the not unremunerative yield of \$21 worth of produce for each acre actually cropped. Owing to the newness of the soil the hay crop was, as compared with the older settlements very good, and as this article of produce is unusually high this season it conduces largely to make the average as I have shown it \$21 per acre. Had the season not been so unpropitious I have no doubt but the crops would have shewn at least \$30 an acre: but as all have suffered similarly, I have heard but little fault finding with the farms.

For some months during the past summer the contractor had been engaged in extending the road, and there are now some fourteen miles of it made beyond the farthest settler. This will be ample, in regard to extension, for the next season's settlement: and as you will have seen by my Report of 26th September, upon the condition of the road that the eastern and older portion of it is sadly in need of mending, I am strongly of opinion, that any appropriation that may be made for it this year, will be best expended in repairing the forty miles west of its junction with the Bonnechere Road. I am aware that the municipalities and the settlers do all they can to keep it in order, but as it is the only highway to the extensive lumber regions on the Madawaska, the numerous and heavy teams of the lumberers, cut it up so much that the settlers, "Statute labor" is scarcely perceptible. A judicious expenditure next spring of \$40 per mile, upon the 40 miles I have pointed out, would make it a good road for many years to come, and as the settlers in the neighborhood of it are becoming more numerous, they would if it were well repaired be able to keep it so.

Mr. Bell, P. L. S., has been for some time engaged in re-posting the lots, in conformity with your instructions. His doing so is giving great satisfaction to the settlers, as they will now be in a position to get their deeds, and for myself I have found his assistance most valuable in enabling me to settle some disputes of long standing between some of the older settlers.

I much regret to say that, notwithstanding the paucity of farm laborers in this section of the country and the high wages which unskilled labor commands, but few immigrants have been induced to come here. I do not believe there is any other county where farm hands are more in demand than in Renfrew, or where they are better paid or better treated, yet the recourse of immigrants is but very trifling, and the consequence is, that farmers who are obliged to hire laborers at the high rate of \$10 to \$16 a month and board, are unable to realize much, if any profit from their farms, while those who have grown up sons and daughters and are independent of paid assistants, are rapidly becoming wealthy. 'Tis true that since the month of May last, some twelve or fourteen German families—immigrants of last season—have come to settle within four miles of this, but these men have come to work their own farms, and not to hire out as assistants to others. They are all very intelligent and seemingly respectable and industrious. They have settled adjoining each other, on the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Concessions of Sebastopol, and as they are not without some means to begin with, they will give a slight stimulus to the settlement, and I have no doubt will soon succeed in securing to themselves comfortable homes. One of them, Mr. C. H. Hotterwan, is particularly intelligent and energetic, and so satisfied is he with his own and his friends' prospects of success, that he intends encouraging others of his countrymen to come here next spring.

The population now upon this road and in the vicinity of it, is of the most heterogeneous character, and as it can scarcely be said, that any one class or sect predominates, there is no such thing as party domination attempted, or I believe even thought of. The friendly feelings between the settlers of all nations and creeds, which have from the commencement characterized the settlement still prevail, and although petty quarrels sometimes occur, they are never of a national or sectarian nature, and when the parties to them

in the heat of passion come to me for legal redress, I rarely experience any difficulty in effecting a reconciliation without exercising my Magisterial powers, or putting them to the expense of a lawsuit.

Since the 1st September last and in view of the increasing business, the Post Master General has given an additional mail per week to this office, and the tri-weekly mail is considered a great boon by the settlers. An application has also been made by the settlers in Brudenell and Radcliffe, for a semi-weekly mail to the Brudenell and Hopefield Offices already established, and should it succeed it will be a great advantage to the people in these townships.

There are now upon this road and within the limits of the road lots, seven schools in operation, one of them being a Protestant separate school. But though the trustees and teacher are Protestants, several Catholic children attend it, and its establishment has not produced the slightest ill feeling or dissatisfaction amongst the settlers. The other six schools are all mixed and are well attended and willingly supported, although the school tax in those thinly peopled sections, presses heavily upon the new settlers.

Religion too, I am happy to testify, is not overlooked or lightly thought of by the people here. A clergyman of the Methodist Church now resides in Brudenell, and his circuit embraces also Sebastopol, Brougham and other townships without the limits of my Agency. Two Catholic Churches have already been built, while another is in course of erection, and in a short time the persons of this persuasion will also have a resident Clergyman.

The saw and grist mills put up in Brudenell are doing a good business, and another mill will soon be erected on this road near the Town line, between Sebastopol and Brudenell.

Upon the whole then I think that no impartial person can deny that the Ottawa and Opeongo Road, has been a great success, and has so far fully realized the objects of its promoters, if such were as I believed them to have been, the establishment upon and adjacent to it of a large and prosperous settlement, and rendering accessible a piece of territory that would otherwise have long remained in its primitive state, uncultivated and comparatively unknown.

Assuring you of my undiminished desire to promote the interest confided to my care,

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

T. P. FRENCH,
Agent Ottawa and Opeongo Road.

APPENDIX, No. 36.

REPORT ON THE COLONIZATION OF THE ELGIN AND TACHÉ ROADS.

FREE GRANT OFFICE,
ST. JEAN PORT JOLI, 8th January, 1863

To the Honorable Wm. McDougall, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your consideration, this my present report, relating to the progress of the establishments situated on the Elgin and Taché roads, during the year ending on 31st December, 1862.

The considerable progress that colonization has made in that part of the county of L'Islet, during the last four years, gladdens the heart, and is a convincing proof of the change that has taken place beyond all expectations, and gives rise to the best hopes for the future, as you may convince yourself by examining the demonstrative results which I am going to describe as exactly as possible.

I.

ELGIN ROAD.

This road starts from the river on the line between the Seignories of Saint Roch des

Aulnais, and St. Jean Port Joli, and extends in a south-easterly direction to the Provincial line, passing through six townships, Ashford, Lafontaine and Dionne, to the east, Fournier, Garneau, and Casgrain to the west. The lands offered as Free Grants on it extend from the middle of the 4th mile in the township of Ashford, to the Provincial line, being a distance of about 21 miles.

Of the 279 lots of land bordering the Elgin road, 250 have been conceded, 90 of which are settled upon by the their Proprietors, 160 lots consequently remaining yet unsettled, but important improvements have been made on them which are constantly increasing, and the lands will shortly become all occupied.

It is the insufficiency of means with the greatest number which is the cause of this delay, but they all earnestly desire to go and settle upon these lands as soon as possible. In the meantime they show a will that gives the best hopes for the future, in fulfilling as they do the duties of clearing and sowing the lands in course of cultivation.

The occupants of lots comprise 66 families, and 28 young men, the most part being sons of these families, forming in all 94 farmers, settled upon 90 lots classified as follows:—

Chiefs of families.....	66
Young men.....	28
	94
Women.....	60
Children { Boys 12 years of age and upwards.....	28
{ Girls, do do.....	32
{ Boys less than 12 years of age.....	104
{ Girls, do do.....	89
	253

Forming a total population of 407 souls.

All these families are of French Canadian origin, and come from the old parishes along the river shore, in the county of L'Islet

There are 163 buildings, of which 73 are houses and 90 barns.

The cattle consist of 18 team of oxen, 61 milch cows, 10 heifers, 45 horses and 53 sheep, forming in all 187 head of cattle. The clearing of the forest continues to be profitable, 824½ acres were sown, 321 acres were in meadow and pasture, and 861½ acres of slashed timber (*abattis*) a portion of which is chopped and piled, and prepared to be burned next spring to receive seed, forming in all 2,006½ acres.

The following is a statement of the quantities of grain sown and crops reaped during 1862:

	Sown Minots.	Harvested. Minots.
Wheat.....	25	249
Rye.....	59½	631½
Barley.....	332½	3,883½
Buck Wheat.....	2½	34
Peas.....	27½	238
Oats.....	290	3,196
Potatoes.....	315	3,410
Turnips.....	—	198
Total.....	1,031½ minots.....	11,840 minots.

This statement shows that each acre under cultivation has produced 14½ minots, and nearly 11½ minots to each minot sown.

As I pointed out last year, if we take into account the numerous obstacles, also the want of proper agricultural instruments to break up effectually a soil laden with moss or rotten or uprooted trees, we cannot fail to perceive, in the above synopsis of the season's operations, the strong proof of the good quality of the soil, which, although generally stony, and with all the above mentioned disadvantages, has yet produced such a result.

I must add, also, that the long drought during the summer, and the frequent rains of the autumnal months have been very injurious to the crops, and that a considerable portion of the grain has been deteriorated or destroyed, notwithstanding the exertions which the settlers have made to save it all. Neither can I pass over in silence the very great misfortune occasioned by the fires, which in one day only, the 18th of June, laid waste the settlements of 22 families, comprising 112 persons, destroying 191½ minots of grain sown, 5 houses, 9 barns, 2 mills, with a great quantity of timber. One of these saw mills, belonging to a settler of the locality, was worth from \$600 to \$800.

When this sad event happened, I hastened to assist those unfortunate families by distributing to them, 48 hours after the intelligence of this disaster, about 100 minots of barley which I bought at Quebec for that purpose. Abbe Casgrain, Curate of Saint Louise des Aulnais, and missionary to the settlement of Elgin Road, who did not know the steps that I had taken, also took a share in the same cause, in asking from several of his parishioners, and also of St. Roch assistance in grain, which he distributed to these same families, downcast by this misfortune. This latter portion of assistance consisted of not less than 50 minots. Notwithstanding this rather considerable relief, the losses were yet very severe, and affecting considerably the means of existence of these few settlers. However, in spite of these unhappy circumstances, I may add with joy that not one family is discouraged; on the contrary, all are exerting themselves in making up for that accident by a harder and more active labour, and those of the families who were compelled at the time to abandon the settlement returned as soon as they had rebuilt their dwellings.

In order that you may be enabled to judge of the importance of that centre of colonization, which is becoming more and more developed, I will here insert a synoptical statement of the value of the crops and produce of domestic manufactures realised during the year 1862, viz:—

Wheat.....	249	minots	valued at	\$ 1.25	per minot,	\$	311.25
Rye.....	631½	"	"	0.80	"	"	505.20
Barley.....	3,883½	"	"	0.80	"	"	3,106.80
Buck-wheat.....	34	"	"	0.50	"	"	17.00
Peas.....	238	"	"	1.00	"	"	238.00
Oats.....	3,196	"	"	0.38	"	"	1,214.48
Potatoes.....	3,410	"	"	0.25	"	"	852.50
Turnips.....	198	"	"	0.15	"	"	29.70
Hay.....	11½	tons	"	10.00	per ton	"	117.50
Straw.....	290	"	"	6.00	"	"	1,740.00
							\$8,132.43
6,480 lbs. or 34 barrels	Pork	valued at	\$16.00	per bbl.			544.00
10,472 lbs. or 104½ cwt.	Sugar	"	8.00	" cwt.			838.00
324 m.	Shingles	"	2.00	" m.			648.00
172,000 feet	Sawn lumber	"	6.00	" 100 pcs.			1,032.00
69½ yards.	Twilled cloth	"	1.00	" yard			69.50
22½ "	Small cloth	"	0.60	" "			13.50
59 —	Wollen blankets	"	0.50	—			29.50
100 yards.	Flannel	"	0.49	per yard			40.00
27 "	Linen	"	0.30	" "			8.10
							\$11,355.03

To the value of the agricultural produces as above stated, it is proper to add an estimate of the value of the improvements, such as clearing operations, buildings, cattle, &c., &c., shewing the increase of capital thus obtained during the year:—

11 houses	valued at.....	\$50.00	\$	550.00
10 barns &c.,	"	25.00	"	250.00
175½ acres	in cultivation valued at.....	12.00	"	2,109.00
130 "	slashed timber	8.00	"	1,040.00

CATTLE.

2 team oxen valued at.....	\$25.00	\$ 50.00
21 cows "	20.00	440.00
5 heifers "	15.00	75.00
7 horses "	50.00	350.00
10 sheep "	2.00	20.00
		<u>\$4,884.00</u>

Forming a grand total, of capital realized during the year, of.....\$16,239.03

Below is shewn the total value of property realized on the Elgin Road settlement since I have been in charge of the colonization of it, viz: since four years, products of agriculture and manufactures in 1861 :—..... \$11,355.03

CATTLE.

18 team oxen valued at	\$ 450.00	
61 milch cows "	1,220.00	
10 heifers "	150.00	
45 horses "	2,250.00	
53 sheep "	106.00	
		<u>\$ 4,176.00</u>

LANDED PROPERTY.

3 saw mills valued at	\$ 1,000.00	
73 houses erected "	3,650.00	
90 barns "	2,250.00	
1,145½ acres in cultivation "	13,749.00	
861½ " slashed timber "	6,890.00	
		<u>\$27,539.00</u>

Total value of the settlers actual property..... \$43,070.03

In my report of last year, I expressed my intention to take proper steps with a view to induce the Government to open two Post Offices on the Elgin road; I am happy to be able to say that my application has been favorably entertained, and that a weekly mail is actually established between this settlement and those of the Gulf shore, for which favor I respectfully offer my thanks to the Honorable the Postmaster General.

II.

TACHÉ ROAD.

The Taché Road, the length of which is 209 miles, will run through 22 townships situated in the centre of that immense forest, on the water shed between the St. Lawrence and the river St. John.

This extensive road, which may truly be called the *Grand Trunk* of the Colonization Roads of the lower St. Lawrence, and which runs parallel to the river, starts from Buckland, in the county of Bellechasse and terminates at the Matapedia Road, in the county of Rimouski.

Fifty miles are opened as follows:—26 miles in the counties of Bellechasse and Montmagny, 17 miles in the county of l'Islet, and 8 miles in that of Kamouraska. These three divisions of the road in question are not yet joined; there exists between the first and second division a space of 21 miles of standing forest, and another interruption of 6 miles of road merely cleared, between the 2nd and 3rd parts.

All the lots to be disposed of which borders the Taché Road, are to be offered as Free Grants as soon as the road is opened.

Although the Government has done me the honor to place under my charge the

important mission of forwarding the interests of colonization on the whole extent of the Taché Road; there are however but three Townships which are actually disposable, and which will receive my particular attention, forming an extent of about 25 miles, which townships are those of Garneau and Lafontaine, in the county of l'Islet, and the Chapais, in the county of Kamouraska.

Although the colonization of this road has been opened to the Public but for one year, and that it was only during the season of 1862 that some developement has taken place in this new centre of colonization, I feel happy, to have to offer the following statistics, as being intended to show at the present moment what favorable results will arise to the country from the development of colonization on the Taché Road, as soon as the opening of by-roads to it will be made, or that the clearings will have progressed sufficiently to enable the families to settle upon them.

The conceded lots on the road during the year 1862 reaches the figure of 166 lots, divided as follows:

Townships of Garneau.....	41 lots
“ “ Lafontaine.....	47 “
“ “ Chapais.....	78 “
	166 lots.

Four families are settled in the two first townships, forming a total population of 16 souls.

Three houses and three barns have been erected. 51½ acres of land have been improved by the resident families as follows:—

In a state of cultivation.....	37 acres,
Slashed.....	14½ “
	51½ acres

There are, besides, about 100 acres cleared, belonging to non-resident settlers.

There are 17 head of cattle: 1 ox, 2 cows, 2 heifers, 4 horses and 8 sheep.

50 *minots* were sown during 1862, producing 548 *minots*, divided as follows:

Seed.	Minots.	Crops.	Minots.
Wheat.....	4	.....	40 minots.
Rye.....	1	.....	10 “
Barley.....	19	.....	123 “
Oats.....	16½	.....	103 “
Potatoes.....	9½	.....	106 “
Turnips.....	.....	.....	6 “
	50 minots.		388 minots.

There is not one family established in the township of Chapais, the few clearings which may be found there are not sufficiently valuable to be mentioned. This is on account of there being no means of communication with this township, six miles of the Ixworth Road which is to lead to those lands have not yet been opened.

The progress of colonization on this road is too recent to enable me to furnish you with more ample information. I will content myself by submitting the following statement of the value of the products of the settlers' labors during the year 1862:

PRODUCE OF AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURE.

40 Minots.....	Wheat, valued at	\$50 00
10 “	Rye, “	8 00
123 “	Barly, “	97 60
103 “	Oats, “	89 14
106 “	Potatoes, “	26 50

6 Minots.....	Turnips, valued at.....	0 90
4½ tons.....	Straw, ".....	27 00
350 lbs.....	Sugar, ".....	28 00
9 m.....	Shingles, ".....	18 00
2 000 feet, ...	Sawn Lumber, valued at.....	112 00
		\$307 14

CATTLE.

1 ox	valued at	\$ 25 00
2 milch cows,	"	40 00
2 heifers,	"	30 00
4 horses,	"	200 00
8 sheep,	"	16 00
		311 00

LANDED PROPERTY.

3 houses constructed, valued at	\$ 150 00
3 barns or stables, ".....	75 00
37 acres cleared land, ".....	444 00
14½ " slashed, ".....	112 00
	781 00

About 100 acres cleared by the non-resident settlers, half of which is prepared to be sown in the spring, the whole valued at..... 1000 00

Forming a total value of..... \$2399 14

III.

CONCLUSION.

After having given with the greatest accuracy possible, the official statement which I have the honor to transmit to you, respecting the condition, the progress, the well-founded expectations of the settlers located on the Colonization roads placed under my charge, I take the liberty to submit for your consideration a recapitulation of the happy effects produced every year by the important Free Grant system, since four years, which progress is of such a nature as to interest deeply the public and to furnish proof of the material advantages which the country reaps from the adoption of a good system of colonization, when it has been worked with all the necessary caution, and properly superintended. I will only give the statistics of the settlement of the Elgin Road, as being the most developed at present.

Comparative statement of the progress of colonization on the Elgin Road, during the years 1859, 1860, 1861 and 1862, to 31st December.

		Population.	1859	1860	1861	1862
Children	Men.....		24	44	73	94
	Women.....		21	37	54	60
	Boys, 12 years of age and upwards.....		20	26	41	28
	Girls, do.....		19	25	35	32
	Boys, less than 12 years of age.....		34	61	94	104
	Girls, do.....		26	45	72	89
Total Population, each year.....			<u>144</u>	<u>238</u>	<u>369</u>	<u>407</u>
Cattle.						
Horses.....			10	18	38	45
Team-oxen.....			7	21	16	18
Milch cows.....			13	30	40	61
Young oxen or heifers.....			2	4	5	10
Sheep.....			13	22	43	53
Number of heads of cattle.....			<u>45</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>187</u>

Clearings.	1859	1860	1861	1862
Number of acres, in cultivation.....	457½	841	969½	1,145½
Do do slashed.....	252	616½	731½	861½
Total.....	709½	1,457½	1,700½	2,006½
Buildings.				
Houses erected.....	24	53	62	73
Barns.....	4	41	80	90
Total of the buildings.....	28	94	142	163
Seed.				
Wheat..... minots	7½	35½	50½	25
Rye..... "	11½	30½	59	59½
Barley..... "	30½	212½	189	332½
Buck-wheat..... "	—	—	—	2½
Peas..... "	4	19½	17½	27½
Oats..... "	55	197½	285½	290
Potatoes..... "	86½	371½	268½	315
Minots sown.....	195	866½	869½	1,051½
Crop.				
Wheat..... minots	21	123	474	249
Rye..... "	18	143½	569	631½
Barley..... "	362½	956	1,800½	3,883½
Buck-wheat..... "	—	—	—	34
Peas..... "	11	17	88	238
Oats..... "	407	2,439	2,806½	3,196
Pctatoes..... "	853	1,477	3,646	3,410
Turnips..... "	—	—	125	198
Minots cropped.....	1,672½	5,133½*	9,589	11,840

We will now take into consideration the total value of the labor of the settlers on the Elgin Road, during each of the four years above mentioned.

	1859	1860	1861	1862
Value of the agricultural products... \$	910.80	\$ 3,291.30	\$ 5,328.72	\$ 8,132.43
Value of manufactured products.....	—	2,032.36	3,108.00	3,222.60
Do of cattle.....	991.00	2,129.00	3,261.00	4,176.00
Do of landed property.....	13,706.00	19,074.00	24,381.00	27,539.00

Total value of the settlers property and effects.....	\$15,607.80	\$26,526.66	\$36,078.72	\$43,070.03
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These remarkable results obtained in a locality which, but four years ago, was almost an unbroken forest, is a convincing proof of the happy effect produced by the Free Grant system upon colonization, and leads us to trust confidently in the future, in view of the organized exertions of the Government in favor of settlement, and the no less patriotic manifestations of the politicians, admirably seconded by the clergy and the press, which gives the assurance of a successful future for the colonization of the country.

Before closing the present Report, I will take the liberty to recommend that the Ixworth, Arago, and Lane à Gilles Roads, leading to the Taché Road, be opened completely, so as to satisfy the wants of those localities, which have a surplus population to offer for the colonization of the lands on this road.

Permit me to add that I must earnestly desire the time to arrive when you will find it convenient to place under my control the disposable lands in the townships of Buckland, Mailloux and Montminy, situated on the opened part of the Taché Road, so as to extend the sphere of my operations.

* Two thirds of the crop completely destroyed by frost, in 1860.

I beg of you to believe, sir, that I am using all my exertions to promote, as much as I can, the colonization of the roads which the Government have placed under my care.

I have the honor to be, sir,

your obedient servant,

STANISLAS DRAPEAU,
Agent of the Elgin and Taché Roads.

APPENDIX, No. 37.

REPORT OF THE AGENT FOR THE MATAPEDIA AND TACHE ROAD.

RIMOUSKI, 15th January, 1863.

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit with this, my Annual Report, a statement of the progress of colonization on the Matapedia and part of Taché Roads entrusted to my care.

As the works on these roads are beyond the control of your Department, it is perhaps not unnecessary to describe the general position and present state of each of them, before reporting what progress that colonization has made.

The Matapedia Road, which is $96\frac{1}{2}$ miles in total length, is divided into four Sections.

The first, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, extends from the Gulf in the central part of the Parish of Ste. Flavie, in the county of Rimouski, and traverses the whole depth of the seigniorie of Lepage and Thivierge. This section is all opened and the greater part completed.

The second commences with the lands of the 4th range of the township of Fleuriau, whence it is continued through the township of Cabot and the Kempt Road, and ends at the seigniorie of Matapedia, a distance of 18 miles, of which $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles are completed as far as the junction of this road with that of Kempt, six miles and a half yet remaining untouched.

The third traverses the whole length of the seigniorie of Matapedia, running on the South side of the lake, a distance of 21 miles, at this point some repairs have been made to the old Kempt Road, which have been of a great advantage to the transport of the mail and to travellers during the summer.

The fourth and last runs through Crown Lands, along the North East shore of the River Matapedia as far as its mouth, a distance of forty six miles. This section passes through the townships, Lepage and Causapucal, in the county of Rimouski, Assemetguan and part of Ristigouche, in that of Bonaventure. The works performed for opening the road are progressing, but not sufficiently to give proper access to the lands of the townships along the line, except however, that part of the township Lepage crossed by the old Kempt Road, and that part of the township of Ristigouche, where the new Matapedia Road is finished.

As the above description shows, only about two-thirds of this road would be practicable, but according to the arrangements made, the whole road will be entirely completed next August.

The Taché Road commences, or rather terminates here at the tenth mile of the Matapedia Road, in rear of the parish of Ste. Flavie, at the extreme depth of the seigniorie of Lepage and Thivierge. That part situated in the seigniorie, thus running from the Matapedia Road, through the Crown Lands is about 36 chaines in length, to the crossing of the River Metis. But in order that better advantage may be taken of the one thousand dollars appropriated this year, the works were begun at a front road opened by the inhabitants of that place, at a distance of one chain and a half, to the south side of said river, and passing again through Crown Lands between lots 56 and 57, in the 4th range of Fleuriau, have been continued as far as lot No. 42, in said range of Fleuriau, forming a length of two miles and thirty-five chains of good road, twenty feet broad, passing through 22 lots, comprising lots No. 56 in 4th range, 55 to 49 in 3rd range, 48 to 141 in 3rd or 4th ranges.

STATEMENT OF THE PROGRESS OF COLONIZATION ON THESE ROADS.

Although, in the first part of the Taché Road, the soil is not of as good a quality as can be found on other points of the road line traced, yet 16 lots have already been taken up, and large clearings made thereon, since the opening of the road, so great was the wish of settlers to establish themselves. The hope entertained that what has been done this year is only the beginning, and that the Government will not fail in having this important thoroughfare continued, has induced a very large number of young men of the neighboring parishes to come and take up lands on the line, in advance of the workmen; over 30 settlers are already in possession of these lots, and are making, at this moment, considerable clearings.

I must add that the very liberal grant made by the Government of all the lots situated on this large tract, is an efficacious means for securing the prompt settlement of them, and to attract to this beautiful and vast country a numerous population.

In order that you may be enabled to judge of the progress of cultivation on that part of the road opened this year. I will analyze it in the following manner:—

The number of persons in possession of lots on 31st December last was..... 12
 Number of actual settlers..... 9

The population 50 souls; men and boys 25; women and girls 25; of French Canadian origin and of the Catholic Religion. The greater part of these settlers come from the neighboring parishes of Rimouski, Ste., Flavie and Metis; others come from the Districts of Kamouraska, Montmagny and Quebec.

Number of houses erected at this period..... 9
 Barns and stables..... 9
 Saw mill..... 1

Land cleared and placed in a state of cultivation 243 acres; Land that has been slashed (*en abattis*) 41 acres.

166½ acres were under crop during 1862, which produced;

Wheat,	204	minots	valued at	\$1 25	per	minot.	\$255
Rye,	131	"	"	90	"	.....	117.90
Barley,	1159	"	"	50	"	.....	579.50
Peas,	61½	"	"	80	"	.....	49.20
Oats,	107	"	"	36	"	.....	38.52
Potatoes,	204	"	"	25	"	.....	51.00
Hay,	1350	bundles	\$7 00 per 100 bdl.			.....	94.50

Value of the crop..... \$1185.62
 Pounds of wool..... 42

With which were manufactured:

Fulled Cloth 21 yards.
 Flannel..... 30 do.

CATTLE.

9 horses valued at	.....	\$540.62
6 milch cows	"	67.00
6 young oxen and heifers valued at	.....	25.00
33 sheep	"	49.50
24 pigs,	"	52.00

Value of cattle..... \$733.50

This most remarkable result obtained in the short space of about two years is a convincing proof of the fertility of the soil in that part of the country, as well as of the incitement given to colonization by opening roads on Public Lands, and in the adoption of the Free Grant system.

The population already scattered on that part above mentioned of the adjoining seigniori, added to that of the Crown Lands, and the prospect of a rapid increase of the settlements on the lands yet vacant, calls for the erection of a chapel, which in my opinion, should be placed at the starting point of the Taché Road, that is to say, at the tenth mile of the Matapedia Road. With the support of the Reverend Curés of the neighboring parishes, it is my intention, at once, to use all my exertions in urging the actual necessity of erecting that chapel; because nothing gives more enthusiasm to the settlers, and more fully assists the work of colonization, apart from the advantages of a superior order, than the establishment of a house of prayer.

In the first section of Fleuriau situated on the Matapedia Road, the settlements have also made some progress worthy of attention, as you may perceive by the following statement showing the state of colonization, and the produce of the year 1862:

Number of settlers in possession of lots.....	18
“ residing thereon.....	15

The total population in this small locality numbers 82 souls, of French Canadian origin and of the Catholic Religion, composed as follows:

Men and boys.....	44
Women and girls.....	38
Houses erected.....	13
Barns and stables.....	14
Number of acres under cultivation.....	323
“ Slashed timber (<i>abattis</i>).....	64 acres
“ having produced a crop.....	175 “
“ In pasture ground.....	148 “

Crop.

Wheat,	80	minots	valued at \$ 1.25 per minot.	\$ 100.00
Rye,	116	“	“	90 “ 104.40
Barley,	1081	“	“	50 “ 540.50
Peas,	127	“	“	80 “ 101.60
Oats,	402	“	“	36 “ 144.72
Potatoes,	1500	“	“	25 “ 375.00
Turnips,	98	“	“	25 “ 24.50
Hay,	3450	bundles	“ \$ 7.00 per 100 bds.	241.50

Total value of the crops. \$1632 22

Pounds of Wool, 147, with which were manufactured:

Fulled cloth.....	113	yards.
Flannel.....	76	“

Cattle.

14 horses valued at.....	\$ 764.00
20 milch cows.....	294.00
20 young oxen and heifers.....	87.00
96 sheep.....	144.00
46 pigs fed during winter.....	122.00
19 do. fattened.....	140.00

Value of cattle..... \$2851.00

This settlement is somewhat older than the former one; therefore notwithstanding the growing crops were subject to some damage in consequence of frosts, the produce during the year is a little more abundant. In the township of Cabot, all the lands surveyed and opened for settlement are taken up, but the clearings having only commenced, furnish no

proof of progress in cultivation that is worthy of remark. Two settlers have established themselves on these lots; many others expecting to come and fix themselves on their lands, have made clearings, slashed timber (abattis) to be burned next spring and prepared to receive seed.

As to the remaining distance of the road as far as the township of Ristigouche, the colonization has not yet obtained any satisfactory result, which may be attributed to the waiting for the completion of the road, to the want of survey in different parts, finally, to the remoteness of the large centres of population, of grist-mills and saw-mills, and more than everything else, for the Canadian settler, to the remoteness of the Priest. But as soon as the other settlements will draw nearer, and that the means of communication and the surveys will be completed, the colonization will, no doubt, become rapidly developed in that direction.

At the 24th mile of the road, 35th mile, at the head of Lake Metapedia, 50th mile, at the other extremity of the lake, 56th mile, facing *Lac à Sanmon*, crossed by the Metapedia River, at 62½ miles, at the confluence of the Causapsal and Metapedia Rivers, are found posts used as resting places for the travellers, three of which receive an annual subsidy from the Government.

The township of Ristigouche situated last on the road contains a few settlements which are becoming already old, and occupied by settlers of English, Scotch and Irish origin. Since the lands here have been placed at my disposal, I have been able to visit them only once, and then at a time when the state of the crop did not allow me to collect the necessary information in order to give some exact statistics of the agricultural products; however I was rejoiced at seeing vast clearings made on each lot, shewing fields where grain is in a state of maturity, shewed by the strength of its vegetation of the fertility of the soil.

KEMPT ROAD, METIS SECTION

This Road which has been opened for more than a quarter of a century, starts from the Gulf, on the north-east side of the River Metis, runs along the line between the seigniory of Metis and the fief Pachot for a distance of about one mile and two thirds, then passes through the said seigniory at short distance from the township of Cabot in the rear thereof a distance of five miles and a half; after which it leads again through Crown Lands, and is continued at a distance of seven miles and three quarters to the intersection with the new Matapedia Road.

Of the last seven miles of road, forming the Metis Section, about forty eight lots only, are left to be given as Free Grants, the remaining portion of the lots being part of the lauds situated on the Matapedia Road.

Two lots only have been conceded and patented during the course of last year in favor of parties residing on the road already several years, and the number of buildings has not increased, so that the population is about the same as last year. However, the increase in the clearings and the produce of the crops of the settlers in possession of their lots, is of enough importance to be mentioned.

Lands cleared during 1862.....	365	acres.		
“ during 1861.....	215	“		
Increase on the former year.....	150	“		
Land in pasture.....	173	“		
Wheat cropped in 1861	106	minots. in 1862	185	minots
Rye, “ “	122	“ “	251	“
Barley, “ “	570	“ “	1021	“
Peas, “ “	28	“ “	78	“
Oats, “ “	254	“ “	244	“
Potatoes, “ “	590	“ “	947	“
Radishes, “ “	115	“ “	61	“
Hay, “ “	8100	bundles	9,730	bcls.
Increased in grain on the former year, “	“	“	1002	minots.
“ “ “ in hay, “	“	“	1630	bcls.

A saw-mill near the central part of the settlement is in course of erection, and will be put in working order next spring.

Now the reasons that I have to offer for having delayed the opening of new settlements in that locality, are as follows:—the remoteness of the mills, the hilly aspect of the land, and the most imperfect state of the road to communicate with the old settlements, as well as the discredit that certain individuals attempted to bring on this locality, and who, after having gone through it, have made of it the most unfavorable and false report. But I am happy to say that the result during last year of the agricultural produce begins to dispel the false impressions spread in this manner before the public, and will give rise to the best hopes for the future. Repairs and a few alterations to the road are greatly wanted, and once obtained, you may rest assured, the colonization will become developed in the most encouraging proportions.

Please receive, Honorable Sir, the assurance that I am using all my exertions to the progress of the colonization on the roads assigned to my care.

I have the honor to be,

Honorable Sir,

your most obedient servant,

I. B. LEPAGE.

Agent of the Metapedia and Taché Roads,
Eastern Section.

APPENDIX, NO. 38, (a.)

REPORT OF THE AGENT FOR THE ORDNANCE LANDS.

OTTAWA, 31st January, 1863

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

SIR,

1. I have the honor to lay before you my Annual Report on the Ordnance Lands and the management of the same for the year 1862.

2. Six years have now elapsed since the transfer of these lands to the Government of this Province, by Act of Parliament (19 Vic. Cap. 45,) and I trust now to have it in my power to show that the time has not been misemployed, and that a system has been organized which will make the future management of these properties, intelligible, cheap, and satisfactory.

3. In presenting the whole subject to you, in a simple administrative shape, I beg leave to recapitulate for your information, as briefly as I can, the transactions of this agency, since I have had the honor to have it in charge.

4. I may indeed, go one step further back and say that the Act of final transfer (19 Vic. Cap. 45) was passed on the 19th June, 1856, on the 15th September, of the same year, I was appointed Ordnance Lands Agent under an Order in Council of the 11th of the same month.

5. My duties were defined by this Order in Council, in subordination always to the provisions of the Statutes 18 Vic. Cap. 91, and 19 Vic. Cap. 45, under these instructions it became my first duty to visit the whole line of the Rideau Navigation from Ottawa to Kingston, and to report upon a system of management both for the canal and the lands connected with the canal.

6. I may remark here that the Rideau and Ottawa Canals had been actually handed over to the Government of the Province three years before, on the 1st October, 1853. The act of 1856 confirmed legally this transfer, together with that of the Ordnance Lands situated both in Upper and Lower Canada. In the interval the Province had maintained the canal establishment on the Imperial footing and at the Imperial rate of payment. It

was thought possible to reduce the expense and to unite the administration of the whole properties in both Provinces in one hand.

7. The enquiries made on the line of the Rideau Navigation in December, 1856, resulted in a recommendation that the Rideau and Ottawa canals and all the engineering works thereof, should be transferred to the superintendence and management of the Department of Public Works, leaving the lands alone throughout the Province to the management of the Ordnance Lands Agent.

8. This recommendation was adopted by Order in Council of the 5th March, 1857, and was acted upon accordingly.

9. I may add, here, with reference to the profitable, but unemployed, water-powers on the line of the Rideau Navigation that when submitted to consideration, it was found that they were, in all cases, connected with important engineering works on the canal, and still more, governed by the practicable supply of water, under the varying conditions of succeeding seasons. It was therefore, on a like suggestion, determined in Council, that the water powers on the Rideau should be placed under the management of the Department of Public Works, with such additions of land as might be required for their proper development. It was also understood, that the rents of these water powers were to be divided between the Department of Public Works and the Ordnance Lands.

10. My duties were therefore by these arrangements confined to the administration of the Ordnance Lands, comprising 91,236 acres, scattered in divers quantities over the outskirts of both Provinces, from Penetanguishene to Amherstburg, from Forts Erie and Niagara to Isle aux Noix on Lake Champlain, and Fort Ingall on Lake Temiscouta on the confines of New Brunswick.

11. It was thought to be desirable to realize, as soon as possible, from the available portions of the Ordnance Lands, and the prices then offered in Upper Canada held out strong inducements to offering them to sale, numerous applications and many pressing instances were urged at once, and from remote parts of the country for the purchase of portions of these lands by private or public agreement. It had been ordered that all lands sold should be sold at public auction, but the desire to sell these lands was met by the difficulty of deciding what portions were disposable with a prudent regard to future emergencies. Although at that period of time the idea of a rupture with the United States would have been regarded as an outrage on humanity, it could not be ignored that these properties had been acquired and had been held for military purposes, and that they might yet prove more valuable, and directly useful to the defence of the Province than by contributing, indirectly, to the support of the Militia.

12. In this view it was ordered not to sell any lands required for the defence of the province and it was resolved not to alienate any property, which circumstances might compel the Province to resume at an advanced price, or burthened with claims for compensation. In the absence of military advice or experience, and guided solely by recollections of the past, it was determined to maintain intact such defensible points as Penetanguishene, Point Edward, Saraia, Fort Malden, Amherstburgh, Fort Erie, and Fort George, Chippewa and Navy Island, on the River Niagara, in Upper Canada; Isle aux Noix, St. Johns, the Reserve at Sorel, and Fort Ingall on Lake Temiscouta, in Lower Canada.

13. It was in the same view of the subject that the further suggestion was made of converting Penetanguishene and Isle aux Noix to the purposes of Juvenile Reformatories, and of using Fort Malden in Western Canada, and St. Johns in the Lower Province, as Asylums for the Insane. It enabled the Province, for a present and most useful purpose to keep in repair buildings, which, on an emergency could always be restored promptly to their original destination. At the least possible expense two good objects were attained, an immediate provision for classes whose welfare demanded succour at the hands of the Government, and the proper maintenance and repair of the military buildings at the above important military stations.

14. The reservation of these properties exclusively for military objects deducted proportionately so much from the convertible value of the Ordnance Lands. It remains now to be shown what has been done with the remainder.

15. It became evident from the first outset, that in dealing with these properties it was necessary to act with much caution. These were not wild or unoccupied lands of

the Crown, free from all preceding obligations or engagements, but properties which had been vested by Act of Parliament in a corporate body known as the "Principal Officers of H. M. Ordnance." These properties had been acquired, partly by conquest, in great part by purchase, some were held by Letters Patent, some under License of occupation from the Crown. We accepted them, liable to the legal acts and obligations of our predecessors and by the Act of Transfer (19 Vic. Cap. 45.) and the 6th section thereof, it was expressly provided, that these lands were to be held "subject, nevertheless, to all sales, agreements, Lease and Leases, agreement or agreements for Lease, already entered into with or by the "Principal Officers of Ordnance."

16. I may add, too, that from the date of my appointment, claims and applications innumerable, poured in from different parts of the Province, all equally urgent, all equally pressing for immediate settlement. It was an arduous task indeed, to satisfy all these requirements. Ubiquity itself could not keep pace with all demands, an impression appeared to have obtained that these lands had been transferred to the Province for the purpose of distribution among claimants, and, in consequence, claims and pretensions were revived which had long before been settled by law and by the proper authorities. It was found that these lands had all been occupied in larger or smaller proportions, sometimes on annual lease, sometimes on sufferance, very often on pretended or implied understandings, to which pre-emption and prescription rights had been unduly ascribed. All these applications, nevertheless, were claims for justice, and exacted thorough investigation. It was necessary to understand all the circumstances of each case, before it could be said how far the Government was bound *de facto* or *de jure* by the engagements or "agreements" of their predecessors

17. The respective officers of Ordnance, who had represented in Canada, the Principal Officers of Ordnance in England, had conducted the management of these properties, in connection with other duties, from their offices at Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston and Toronto. Some of these properties had been in the charge of Military Departments which, again, had preceded them, from the period of the conquest of Canada. Some had been acquired from 1812 to 1819, and a majority of them about 1830. I succeeded to successive relays of Military Officers and it became my duty, without any connecting link of information, except at Ottawa and with reference to the Rideau Lands alone, to learn all that had been done by those who had preceded me, in every case, before I could understand the nature or extent of engagements or "agreements" which were alleged to have existed, or if they existed at all, to establish their true legal, or equitable import.

18. In dealing therefore with the remainder of these properties, apart from those reserved for purposes of defence, it became necessary before "reporting thereupon for the information of His Excellency" as directed by the Order in Council, in the 11th Sept. 1856, to inquire generally and separately into the state and condition of each. Each subject gave rise to collateral and incidental enquiries which created much interruption and delay. The records of your Department will show that many hundreds of these cases have been reported on and disposed of, many are in process of settlement, (some involving claims for money of considerable magnitude) and that with the exception of a few outstanding at the Ottawa extremity of the Rideau Navigation, all have been brought before the Department in a form, either admitting of decision or as inviting the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown.

19. I will now proceed to show what has been done towards disposing of the remainder of these properties, premising that the rapid progress of events, the depreciation in the value of real property in Western Canada, and the disturbed condition of the neighbouring States, have afforded reasons for suspending sales generally. By the Order in Council of the 11th September, 1856, (paragraphs 3 and 4) a portion of the Ordnance Lands at Toronto and London were ordered to be set off in Town Lots and sold at Public Auction. The terms of payment as prescribed by the Order in Council were "one-tenth deposit and "the remainder in nine equal annual instalments with interest on unpaid balances." Upon these terms and conditions a large sale of lots on the Toronto Ordnance Reserve took place at Toronto on the 27th January, 1857, realizing the sum of \$99,922.25 payable as above, of this sum the first instalment of ten per cent was paid down at the time of sale, with two exceptions only, but this sale led to a contestation with the Corporation of Toronto, which

had become large purchasers. This contest led to a compromise with the Corporation which had the effect of counteracting projected improvements, on the faith of which, as was alleged, private purchasers had invested largely. This led to complaints and expostulations and applications for relief which terminated in an Order in Council 18th December, 1860, by which, parties who had paid one instalment, were permitted to relinquish their purchases by the forfeiture of such instalment. This indulgence was afterwards, by Order in Council of the 10th September, 1861, very properly extended to those who had made greater sacrifices and paid more than one instalment. There remains still a few persons, who, have not only paid their instalments, but made improvements. These persons claim and certainly with apparent justice, that those who have borne the brunt of hard times, manfully to keep faith with their vendor, should not be left in a worse position than those who have been relieved with comparatively small effort or sacrifice.

20. The sales of Ordnance lots at London though projected and provided for, were suspended in consequence of the sudden depreciation of real estate in Canada West. Twenty-two months later, on the 15th December, 1858, a further sale of lots was made at Toronto, consisting chiefly of lots bought at the preceding sale by the Corporation of Toronto and subsequently surrendered. On this occasion the lots sold well, though at more moderate rates, than in 1857 realizing \$14,372.50 of which ten per cent was paid down on the spot. But the effect of previous concessions has demoralized this transaction. Arrears have accumulated and parties argue that they are entitled to the same amount of indulgence yielded in the first instance and on the same grounds. Applications to this effect are before the Department. The actual result has been that these sales, made with much labour and accompanied by no little expense, and which promised to add to the income of the Militia Fund \$6,857.64 per annum, are altogether unproductive.

21. By the 5th paragraph of the Order in Council above cited it was further enjoined "that the Agents do further report to His Excellency with all convenient speed as to the condition and best mode of disposal of the remaining Ordnance Lands, including those attached to but not required for the purposes of the Rideau Canal." In pursuance of this injunction a summary of the whole properties was submitted to Council 11th Nov., 1858, with recommendations which were approved under Order in Council 20th November, 1858.

Under this approval the following Ordnance Lands were surveyed, set off, and sold, on the terms and conditions herein before specified, one tenth in cash at the time of sale and the balance in nine annual instalments with interest upon unpaid balances, at the rate of six per cent per annum.

Amherstburg.....	15 acres	sold for	\$ 6,136
Pelham Farm.....	198 acres	"	9,968
Burlington Heights.....	25 acres	"	5,696
Prescott	20 acres	"	16,273
Cornwall	1 acre	"	442
Cape Vesey	866 acres	"	3,529
Rideau.....	say 4,476 acres	"	38,209
			<hr/>
			\$80,253

These properties which in 1856 produced \$462 of rent annually, in 1862, produced \$5,026.60.

23. I have to observe that all these Lands have been sold since 1858, during a period of unwonted depression in the value of real estate and that the instalments and interest have been since paid, with very few exceptions with cheerfulness and punctuality, and it may be fairly presumed that in due time much of the remainder of these properties will prove to be equally productive.

24. I now turn to properties saleable, but as yet unsold. It is difficult under the fluctuating circumstances of the times, to approach an accurate estimate of the future probable value of these Ordnance Lands, but a few *data* may be offered as the base of such a valuation.

25. It may be said here, that there still remains at Amherstburg, where lots sold on an average of \$400 per acre, a considerable quantity of land unsold, independent of the

portions reserved for purposes of Military defence. That at Prescott on the St. Lawrence, where lots brought an average of \$800 per acre, about 25 acres only have been sold out of 87, leaving about 50 acres still disposable, and that on the Rideau about 4,476 acres of land have been settled and sold out of 11,000 at the disposal of the Government.

26. In Toronto, if all the land disposed of in 1857 and 1858 was returned on the hands of the Government it would still represent a large cash value. Presuming all to be deducted that can be required for military purposes, at least 250 acres would remain at the disposal of the Government which at the lowest rate realized for building lots at the sale of 1858, say \$4,000 per acre would give an aggregate value of at least \$1,000,000.

27. In Ottawa, and its immediate vicinity, say within five miles, the Government possesses about 2000 acres of Ordnance Land. Seventy-two acres, worth, as prices rule in Ottawa, at least \$8000 per acre have been assumed by the Government as the site of the Parliament and other public buildings, so much depends upon eventualities, that it is indeed difficult to estimate the value of this property, but on the removal of the Government to Ottawa these lands ought to be worth at least \$2000 or £500 per acre taking them together and should represent with water frontage and wharf lots a value in the whole of \$1,000,000.

28. At Kingston, a fine tract of land on lot No. 23 has been laid off in Villa lots, desirably situated and intended to be offered at public sale—of the value of these lots, the price they may bring at auction is the best criterion. These sales have been suspended, partly from the dulness of the times, and partly from an unwillingness to interfere with military contingencies.

29. On the line of the Rideau navigation a considerable quantity of valuable land, between six and seven thousand acres, remains to be disposed of. It may be explained, here that these lands consisted in parcels of various dimensions and irregular shapes, acquired by the Royal Engineers from 1827 to 1832 for the uses of the canal or to foreclose damages. They amount to 22,586 acres in the whole, of which 11,107 acres are given on the schedule as "left dry" and available. They are scattered along the whole length and on both sides of a navigation of 126 miles in extent. In process of time, from their situation in connection with the canal, they have all become valuable, all or very nearly all are occupied, partly by recognized tenants at will, partly by squatters, not recognized, but not dispossessed. All these parties have lived on in the hope of acquiring the land each had occupied, or, as they term it improved. At least 900 applications were preferred in writing for such pieces of land. It was difficult to understand from the first what was the legal character of the engagements or "agreements" express or implied existing between these parties and our predecessors, and entailed on us by the 6th section of the Act 19 Vic. cap. 45, still more difficult to understand the conflicting claims and adverse possessions which, in the course of years had grown up between the parties themselves, and their neighbors, perhaps more legitimately established on contiguous lots, one enquiry was found to be dovetailed into others indispensable to the settlement of questions, often trivial in value, but complicated, and arising in fact from a general disregard of law. The man who occupied a rood of ground with his shanty and his potato patch, had, with the children around him as dear an interest in it, as the neighbouring farmer who sought it as a means of access to water for his cattle. All these cases demanded and received at the hands of the public officer, equal and careful examination, and I have the satisfaction of knowing that a large majority of these cases have been finally settled without dispossessing, in any one instance, a single man of his holding, and with equal benefit to public and private interests.

30. There still remain considerable parcels of lands to be disposed of at Kingston Mills, at Upper Brewers, Chaffeys and Davis Lock stations, at the Isthmus, Smiths Falls, the vicinity of Old Sly's and Edmunds Lock, at Mirrickville and Burrets Rapids, at Long Island and the Hogsback Dam near Ottawa. It will be seen that these lands are in the neighborhood of Lock Stations and Dams, and will be, for the most part, much affected in value by the improvement of the present, or introduction of new water privileges, as contemplated by the Department of Public Works, and adverted to in the 9th paragraph of this report.

31. With the exception however of about 1,500 acres of land in the township of North Gower, and apparently about 1,200 acres in the township of Marlborough which

have not yet been finally reported on, the whole of the residue of the Rideau Lands, including those at the Lock Stations above mentioned, have been carefully examined and noted in schedules and correspondence contained in this office, and reported on to the Department, and are therefore reduced to a manageable and intelligible shape.

32. Judging from the value of the land already disposed of, 4,476 acres for \$38,209 it may be fairly inferred that the remainder of these lands, say 6,631 acres, not simply agricultural, but sold in connection with milling privileges, will realize at the same rate of \$8.50 per acre on an average, or \$53,000 at the lowest estimate that I feel justified in making.

33. The seigniory of Sorel is the most extensive of the Ordnance properties in Lower Canada. It embraces several important islands in the river St. Lawrence and contains 51,000 acres of land, and 12,000 inhabitants. The *censitaires* or tenants paying rent are 3,000. The sums paid by these parties respectively are small; the whole revenue of the seigniory amounts to about \$2,400 per annum, of this sum the Ordnance still retains about \$400 as derived from portions of land reserved for defence, so that the annual income received by the province is about \$2,000. This year the rents actually collected amount to \$2,048. My duties in other parts of the province had heretofore, precluded more than a passing attention to the affairs of this seigniory, but as it became necessary during the last summer to prepare a *cadastre* or schedule of the seigniory under the Seigniorial Tenure Act, I was enabled at the same time to give attention to the numerous applications of the tenantry. Questions of French law had given rise to procrastination and I found a large number of cases, chiefly applications for lands and questions arising out of *transports* or *assignments* of lands, which justly demanded consideration. It results from this examination that large tracts have been found to be occupied though unconceded, and therefore unproductive of rent, while this illegitimate occupation has caused much contention, ill will and litigation among neighbours. I have been again interrupted in bringing these cases in an official form and intelligible shape under your notice, but I expect, if permitted to give them attention in the course of next summer, that the settlement of these questions will augment the rents receivable by the Province, by, from \$400 to \$500 per annum.

34 Having enumerated the properties which are productive of revenue, I will now recite briefly those which may be made to produce revenue in a more favorable state of public affairs, such as Three Rivers, Coteau du Lac, Niagara, Fort Erie, London, Chatham, Owen Sound 52 acres, Nottawasaga Bay 66 acres, St. Joseph Island 910 acres, St. Mary's Island 170 acres, the two latter are in Lake Huron near to the Sault Ste. Marie.

35 And in further relation to the altered aspect of public affairs, I add here that in 1861-2 the following military posts and buildings were re-occupied by Her Majesty's troops under order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, and were found to be in as satisfactory a condition as when relinquished in 1856, namely St. Johns, Chambly, and Isle aux Noix with south river attached. Certain houses at Kingston, Toronto, Old Fort, New Barracks and Bathurst Street Barracks, London, Niagara, and Fort Ingall on Lake Temiscouata.

36. I am quite ready to admit that the *data* of the foregoing valuations afford but uncertain results, I am in the firm belief that these properties are of greater value to the Province than any value that I could at the present time, reasonably put upon them, but there are some facts connected with the lands purchased by the Imperial Government with funds of the Imperial Treasury which admit of an approach to a reliable estimate of value.

37. We find by the Ordnance schedule or statement of Lands transferred to the Province 5th November, 1856, that the lands purchased by the Imperial Government for the purposes of Canadian defence and paid for in Canada to Canadian proprietors, have cost £340,000 or \$1,360,000 currency.

38. We learn, also, from the same authentic source, that the cost of the barracks and buildings erected from Imperial resources, spent in Canada and contributing by so much to the progress of the country has been \$809,560. The present value is estimated at \$419,200.

39 It should be borne in mind that these properties were purchased in years long gone by and that the value of land has greatly increased since. Nor should the value of the interest of the original outlay annually sunk, be altogether lost sight of.

40 The value of the above cash expenditure on property and buildings, bought and paid for in Canada and now transferred to the Province (apart from lands acquired by conquest or held under grants from the Crown) at the rate of six per cent on the sums disbursed would be \$130,173.60.

41 It is right moreover to remember that these properties possess, in a national point of view, a value far beyond any monetary value which can be assigned to them. In any contingency the possession of these properties will assist to maintain the independence of Canada. The very possession of these properties is a bulwark of defence and a warning to aggressors which, if wisely employed may save millions to the people of Canada. It is shown by a late suggestion pamphlet addressed to Immigrants and issued from the Crown Lands Department, that the value of assessable property in Canada amounts to \$564,322,217. All demonstrations of defence designed to avert war protect these millions of property, and none more, it may be justly said, than the possession of salient and assailable points, which conduce to a system of national self-protection.

42 I will now proceed to show the actual revenue and expenses of the Ordnance Lands. By the Ordnance Schedule of 1856, it appears that the revenue derivable at that time from the Ordnance Lands was about \$14,500 per annum. Judging, however, from the amount of arrears which had accumulated at the date of the transfer, the annual collections must have been small.

43 The annual rent roll as derived from the sources and localities hereinbefore mentioned is.....	\$19,480.24
Rents received in 1862.....	14,002.59
Rents in arrears.....	5,477.65
Rents received in 1862.....	\$14,002.59
Received on account of sales.....	8,179.02
Total receipts 1862.....	\$22,181.61
Rent received 1862.....	\$14,002.59
Expenses.....	8,234.66
Net income.....	\$ 5,767.93
Add interest at six per cent on \$45,395.73 realized from sales in 1857-'58-'59-'60-'61-'62, transferred to Common Fund.....	2,723.74
	\$ 8,491.67
Add interest at six per cent on value of properties actually occupied and "used" for Provincial purposes, excepting Isle aux Noix, and St. Johns restored for military purposes.....	36,468.00
	\$44,959.67

44 With reference to the last item of \$36,468, claimed as assets of the Ordnance Lands, I repeat here what has been explained in former reports (specially in annual Report for 1859) that this sum represents the annual interest at six per cent of the assumed value of the Ordnance properties occupied by the Province for Provincial purposes. The employment of these lands and buildings for sanatory and reformatory purposes, has saved to the Province an equal, if not larger expenditure, and has therefore, contributed by the amount of this saving, at least, to the amount appropriated for the service of the Militia.

45 I beg leave to observe here, that up to the month of April, 1860, I had acted in my capacity of Ordnance Lands Agent, as an independent officer exercising "the management of the said lands and the sale and disposal thereof, under the direction of the Governor in Council," as enjoined by the Order in Council of 11th September, 1856, and all my acts so far received the approval of my superior. In 1860, on the passing of the Public Lands Act, I found myself by law attached as an Agent to the Crown Lands, and I have

endeavoured since to discharge my duties in conformity with the rules of the Department, zealously and cheerfully. Among these rules there is an excellent one, when and where practicable, which requires that all monies arising from rents or sales should be paid in to the credit of the Department through the Bank appointed to receive the same. This plan is feasible and most convenient in large towns, such as Toronto or Ottawa but it has been found to be inconsistent with prompt and regular payment in remote places. It suggests excuses for delay and often leads to confusion and troublesome mistakes. Sometimes money is paid into the wrong bank, sometimes to wrong accounts, oftentimes the receipts are mislaid or misdirected. In such places as the Seigniorry of Sorel which is 45 miles from Montreal and where there is no Bank, it would be vexatious, if indeed it would be legal, to direct 3,000 tenants to deposit rents averaging 75 cents per head in a Bank in Montreal. I have therefore found it unavoidable in Sorel, and advantageous in many places in Western Canada, to follow the practice I had introduced before my office was attached to the Crown Lands Department. Except where banks are within easy reach I have collected the money myself and deposited it immediately on receipt. I have found the practice pursued by every careful commercial house in employing an agent to take orders and collect debts to be the right one, and know that the gentle pressure of a constant presence, at stated periods is most efficacious in securing regular payment.

46 I may also remark that in the wish to diminish hereafter, as much as possible the fatigue and the expenses of travelling connected with an office which covers so much ground, I have so arranged my sales that nearly all payments will henceforth fall due in the three last months of the year, when with rare exception, all other matters of enquiry or visitation can be transacted at the same time. In October last, I collected \$5,196; in November \$3,757; in December \$3,669, with very few defaulters.

47 I have now, sir, had the honor to lay before you, with more prolixity than I could have wished, on account of my stewardship for the last six years. It has been my earnest endeavour during that time to deserve the honorable confidence reposed in me when the Ordnance Lands were placed in my charge, I have endeavoured so to organize and systematize these properties that they may always, hereafter, be available for the patriotic purposes originally contemplated, and may never be diverted from them.

48. I can place at your disposal whenever required, eight volumes of correspondence covering some 6,000 folios of my own handwriting, which with schedules and separate reports, I offer as an earnest of my assiduity and zeal, and of the labour which has enabled me to lay the foregoing details before you. This correspondence, with a new Land Book in course of preparation, for which all the materials are provided, which ought to be accompanied by a map or plan, will I believe, fulfil the promise held out in the second paragraph of this report and "make the future management of these properties, intelligible, cheap and satisfactory."

49 In conclusion, permit me to offer one suggestion as the result of my experience during six years of management of these properties.

50 I conceive that much inconvenience and some misapprehension have arisen from the removal of these Ordnance Lands from the jurisdiction of law to the equitable jurisdiction of the Government. It has been inferred from the terms of the Transfer Act that these Lands have been given to the Province unconditionally, and placed in the same category with ordinary wild lands of the Crown. It has, at least, been so argued, but with very little knowledge of the contents of the Act itself—still claims and applications have crowded on the Government, many of which had years before been investigated and disposed of—many of a very unreasonable character—all, when received, requiring painful and patient enquiry, and from lapse of time, giving rise to protracted and confused discussion. It should be held in mind that for eighteen years, the respective officers of Ordnance were, under the Vesting Act, (11 Vic., Cap. 7,) liable to be sued at Law, and to be legally compelled to do justice, if justice was due, in every case, which has since occupied so much of the valuable time of the Department. Every party now claiming redress from the equity of the Government might during the last eighteen years have obtained it, advisedly, and in the most legitimate form. It is notorious that juries have never viewed the Ordnance with any degree of favouritism. It is now alleged that under the present Tenure the Crown cannot be sued, and appeals are consequently made to the equity of the Government which it is impossible to repudiate, and difficult to satisfy. The Crown gain

nothing by the change. It stands in the invidious position of a Judge in his own cause, If the suitor is in the right, it is well, but it is impossible to satisfy him if he is in the wrong, and as the majority of cases are in the wrong, this becomes a fertile source of dissatisfaction.

51. I believe that the best remedy for this evil will be to restore these Ordnance Lands and the cases arising out of them, to the position they occupied legally, previous to the transfer. We find by the first 5 sections of the Transfer Act (19 Vic., Cap. 45.) that all the military properties not transferred to the Province, were simply vested in Her Majesty's Secretary of State for war, for the time being, with all the legal power, authorities and responsibilities previously possessed by the Principal Officer of Ordnance under the Act (7th Vic., Cap. 11.)

52 It appears to me that the Ordnance properties transferred to the Province should in like manner be placed under the legal control and management of the Minister of Militia in Canada, to be administered in the same way that the Secretary of State for War manages the remainder. By this means the adjudication of all disputed cases would be restored to the Courts of Law, the Crown Lands would be relieved from many trying investigations, the Ordnance Lands being transferred to a Department less heavily burthened would be more conveniently cared for, and looked after, and the natural link of communication between the military authorities of the Empire and the military authorities, of the Province in relation to the disposal and occupation of these military properties, for the future, would be appropriately supplied.

53 I transmit herewith, as heretofore, a schedule of the Ordnance Lands for 1862, showing the original area of each piece of property, how it now stands, or how it has been disposed of, what sum it has produced, if sold, and the state of the rent roll of each as compared with the rent roll under the Ordnance in 1856. Showing also, the improvement or decrease in each locality as compared with the former period.

I have the honor to be sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Lands Agent.

SCHEDULE of Ordnance Lands transferred to the Province, under the Statute, 19 Vic., cap. 45, their present state and condition, 31st December, 1862.

Reports.	Name of Locality.	Acreage.	Rent 1856, as per Rent Roll.	Rents 1862, actually col.	REMARKS.
July 15, 1858..... July 29, 1861..... July 22, 1862.....	Temiscouata..... Fort Ingall.....	A. R. P. 11 2 13	\$ cts. 1 20	\$ cts. Nil	Temiscouata, Fort Ingall, Block House, and 11 acres of land ordered for sale, 1861. Sale suspended. Resumed by Military authorities, and now held by them.
July 15, 1858..... May 26, 1858..... June 21, 1861.....	Three Rivers..... Fuel yard leased by ordinance for 21 years, from Jan. 1, 1856.	7 3 15 0 3 8	25	Nil.	Three Rivers. Barracks in good order, healthily and conveniently situated, well adapted to the purposes of a blind asylum for Lower Canada, as recommended in Report, 26th May, 1858. It has been proposed to sell off two fronts of the property facing on Notre Dame St. and St. Lawrence, surveys made accordingly. The building and property is now occupied by the school of the Municipality of Three Rivers. No rent or other consideration paid for the same.
March 5, 1857..... March 10 & 11, 1857..... March 11, 1858..... Dec. 3, 1858, 1 & 2..... March 10, 1862..... March 12, 1862.....	Sorel..... Seignioriy of and Islands..... Exclusive of land required for purposes of defence.....	51990 0 0 1072 0 0	Estimated. 2000 0	2048 0	The Seignioriy of Sorel includes the Town of William Henry. It was bought for the King, in 1770 for £10,000. This property has been the subject of many special reports, vide. margin; also, Annual Report of this year, for 1862, par. 33, qu. vide.
July 3, 1857..... March 10, 1858..... May 26, 1858.....	Laprairie.....	42 1 8	Nil	Nil	Officer's Quarters and stone barracks in disrepair, but still capable of being used as a Military Hospital, or Asylum for Incurable Lunatics, as recommended, 26th May, 1858. It is asserted that when abandoned for Military purposes this property reverts to the Seignioriy.
May 26, 1858..... June 30, 1857..... May 6, 1861..... June 20, 1861.....	Saint Johns.....	128 1 33	382 83	328 60	Saint Johns, appropriated to the purposes of a Lunatic Asylum, under Report 26th May, 1858, has been since restored to the military authorities, 1862, and remains in their occupation. Lots surveyed off for sale.

May 26, 1858..... May 26, 1858..... July 1, 1857.....	Isle aux Noix.....	128 1 33	1 50	Nil	Applied for a time to the purposes of a Juvenile Reformatory, since restored to the use of the Military authorities.
July 1, 1857.....	South River.....	185 2 5	9 70	Nil	This piece of land has been, it is presumed, returned to Military occupation with the fort at Isle aux Noix.
March 6, 1857..... July 9, 1857..... March 10, 1858..... May 26, 1858..... Novr. 11, 1858..... Novr. 17, 1859..... May 6, 1862..... July 5, 1868..... Novr. 11, 1858.....	Chambly.....	157 1 22	219 80	365 99	The annual rental has been increased by letting off many unnoticed and unoccupied pieces of land. Barracks and buildings in a rotten and dilapidated state, were sold for \$2738.30, of which \$954.50 remain unpaid. The remaining military buildings at this post have been restored to the use of the military authorities until further ordered.
Aug. 1, 1857..... March 26, 1857..... April 27, 1857..... July 16, 1858..... Sept. 25, 1858..... Novr. 11, 1858..... Augt. 1, 1857..... Novr. 11, 1858.....	Chateauguay..... Coteau du Lac..... (Cascades, Cedars.)	5 1 0 15 3 39	..... .....	..... .....	Block-house and five acres of land, reserved by Order in Council as a site for a future monument in honor of the battle of Chateauguay.
May 19, 1858..... July 18, 1858..... Novr. 11, 1858.....	Cornwall..... Grant's Island..... (Brookville.)	1 0 0 2 32	Nil.....	45 0 Nil	About 15 acres of land, but commanding splendid sites for milling operations. The water powers have been carefully surveyed and set off. Ten acres of land, outside the fort, have been ordered to be divided off into village lots and sold. Order in Council, 20th November, 1858.
Febv. 16, 1858..... Nov. 11, 1858.....	Fort Wellington.....	87 1 6	272 50	664 17	One acre, formerly a fuel yard, ordered to be sold, and sold, 26th October, 1860, for \$442.
Novr. 11, 1858.....	Kingston.....	276 0 0	592 15	434 88	Occupied by the Brockville and Pembroke Railway Company, to whom it has been recommended to be sold for \$1000. No rent or interest paid.
	Snake Island.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	Fort Wellington, Prescott, is a Block-house on a stone basement, with outworks and surrounding land, about 87 acres. A part of this land has been sold under Order in Council, 20th November, 1858, having realized \$16273, vide. annual report, 1862, par. 25.
					With the exception of a piece of land—2 acres—sold to the Orphan's Home for \$400, all land remains as at first. Under present circumstances, it has not been deemed advisable to sell, though a part of lot 23, or Herchemer's Farm, has been laid off for that purpose, should opportunity safely offer. Vide. Annual Report for 1862, par. 28.
					I have not had time or opportunity to visit this Island, and believe it to be only useful in a military point of view

APPENDIX, No. 38. (b)—Continued.

SCHEDULE of Ordnance Lands transferred to the Province, under the Statute, 19 Vic., cap. 45, their present state and condition, 31st December, 1862.

Report.	Name of Locality.	Acreage.	Rent 1856, as per Rent Roll.		Rent 1862, actually col.		REMARKS.
			A.	R. P.	\$	cts.		$	cts.
	Horse Shoe Island..	110 0 0					Unvisited as above. Situate in Lake Ontario, a little above Kingston, valuable for military purposes. By Ordnance Schedule slated to be held under license of occupation, to be surrendered for military purposes when required, with indemnification.
Jan. 16, 1859	Kingston Mills	1000 0 0	104	70	148	52	Kingston Mills reserve has to a great extent been disposed of among previous occupants, tenants or unmolested squatters, for \$1871. Much land still remains, which on the letting and improvement of water powers by the Department of Public Works, may be sold to advantage.
	Cape Vesey (Prince Edward County.) (Bay of Quinte.)	1260 0 0	Nil		163	0	This reservation occupied by squatters, has been sold in lots for \$
	Toronto	487 0 0					This point appears to have been granted to other parties.
Novr. 9, 1858	Reserve west of city.						Toronto. Acreage taken from Ordnance Schedule. Deduct therefrom 50 acres for Lunatic Asylum, and 50 acres to Corporation of Toronto. The old fort, New Barracks and Bathurst Street Barracks, occupied by H. M. troops, 19 and 2 ^d , Wellington Square, sold to Hon. H. Killaly. Commissariat stores swept away. Land occupied by them on the Esplanade at the disposal of the Government.
Jan. 3, 1859	Commissariat Stores	1 0 0					Engine Houses, erected thereon by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, Royal Engineer Office, Victoria Square, at the disposal of the Government, though by Ordnance Schedule it is represented as applicable to the erection of churches. Vide. Annual Report for 1862, par. 26.
June 17, 1859	Royal Eng. Office..	3 2 0					
And numerous others.	Victoria Square	6 0 0					
		502 1 0	41	50	562	8	

Novr. 11, 1858	Burlington Heights.. (Hamilton.)	178 0 0	Nil		308	0	About 35 acres occupied by Great Western Railway, for which, as yet, no settlement has been had. A small portion sold to Sir Allan McNab. Order in Council, 20th Nov., 1858. The whole property has been surveyed. Parties in occupation established thereon as settlers. Sales to the extent of \$1420 effected, 12th Oct. and 17th Dec., 1860.
Novr. 11, 1858	Short Hills Farm	200 0 0	280	0	459	47	Land off in lots and sold under Order in Council, 20th Novr., 1858. Sales made realizing \$9,968.75 were effected, 1st October, 1860.
Octr. 30, 1860.	Niagara						This property has been restored to the use of military authorities, 1862
Feb. 25, 1857	Reserve and ruins of Fort George.	374 0 0					
And many reports since.	Fort Missisquoi, Reserve, Fortifications, Royal Engineer premises	62 2 14					This chain reserve, being a salvage of a chain wide on the shore of the Niagara River, from the Town of Niagara to Fort Erie. It consists of a reserve of 66 feet in width, probably intended for the purpose of a military highway, running along the bank, contiguous to the stream, at all points practicable for travel or conveyance when the river was the only line of transportation. It is undoubtedly vested in the Ordnance, the Province having accepted titles under them. Deed, 1st October, 1852. The claim is an important one, as affecting right to land necessary for fishing purposes, and water or wharf lots.
	Block of land in Town lots, 79, 80, 89, 90	4 0 0					
	Niagara Chain Reserve	440 2 14	129	35	317	0	
	Queenston						
Jan. 10, 1857	Queenston Heights..	111 0 0	8	86	113	98	Rents improved by converting squatters into Lessees. About 30 acres have been assumed by Government and leased to the Brock Monument Committee. Balance available.
Feb. 26, 1857.							
Novr. 11, 1853.	Lyon's Creek	3 0 0					These two properties were ordered to be offered for sale. Order in Council, 20th November, 1858. Sale suspended.
	Chippewa	19 1 29	44	0	50	0	
Aug. 5, 1857	Navy Island (river Niagara.)						This island is called a "Reserve," by the Ordnance Schedule. It does not appear to have been specially vested in the officers of Ordnance, by the Vesting Act. It may, however, have been reserved for military purposes.

LIST OF Ordnance Lands transferred to the Province, under the Statute, 19 Vic., cap. 45, their present state and condition. 31st December, 1862.

Reports.	Name of Locality.	Acres.	Rent 1856, as per Rent Roll.	Rent 1862, actually col.	REMARKS.
Aug. 5, 1857.	Fort Erie.	A. R. P. 940 2 13	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	Of the land on this Reserve 130 acres have been appropriated to pensioners located thereon. Robert Stanton, 50 acres; Mrs. Warren, 20 acres; the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company occupy acres. The residue has been laid off in lots by F. L. S. Passmore, 7th Sept., 1861. Sale suspended.
	Port Maitland.	436 0 0			Port Maitland. Although a plan is given of this Reserve, yet it appears the land has been patented to individuals.
	Turkey Point.	632 0 0			It appears that this reservation did not contain more than 300 acres. Order in Council, 10th March, 1852. Sold under Order in Council, 10th April, 1852, for \$252.90.
Jan. 23, 1857. May 26, 1858. Novr. 11, 1858.	London.	73 2 35	20 0		The Barracks at this place are reoccupied by the military authorities. The Corporation of London have possession of a considerable portion of this Reserve as a Public Park. No rent paid for the same. A small piece of land sold to the Trustees of Presbyterian Church.
Novr. 11, 1858.	Chatham.	11 3 8			This piece of land has been ordered to be surveyed and laid off in lots. Further proceedings suspended. Land leased for \$40 per annum.
	Rond Eau.	500 0 0			Rond Eau, on the shore of Lake Erie, has not been visited.
Novr. 5, 1858. June 6, 1857. Novr. 11, 1858. May 26, 1858.	Amherstburg.	311 0 0	144 0	415 9	Pensioners are located on 199 acre s, leaving about 110 with the site of Fort Malden available. Of this 50 acres have been set off with the buildings in the Fort, to the purposes of a Lunatic Asylum. The remainder has been surveyed and set off in building lots. 15 acres sold, realizing \$613. Vide annual report for 1862, par. 22, 25.
June 6, 1857. (River Detroit.)	Bois Blanc Island.	212 0 0	36 0		Opposite to and in front of Amherstburg forms the harbor, leased but resummable for purposes of defence.

June 11, 1857.	Fighting Island. (River Detroit.)	1200 0 0			Claimed by the Indian Department. Sold as stated to a Mr. Paxton. I know not at what price, nor have I been credited with the purchase money.
June 6, 1857. Aug. 2, 1857. Novr. 5, 1857.	Windsor.	4 0 0	26 0		Sold to the Corporation of Windsor, for the purposes of a Park, for \$1600 in debentures, bearing six per cent annual interest, and producing \$96 per annum.
	Point Edward (Sarnia.)	41 3 0	40 0		Leased for 30 years, from 24th July, 1856, to the Contractors for the Grand Trunk Railway.
	Owen Sound.	51 2 44			Unvisited.
	Nottawasaga Bay.	66 0 0			Unvisited. Leased to Dr. Rees, nominal rent.
	Penetanguishene.	6896 0 0			Of these lands 1771 acres have been appropriated to pensioners; 114 to the Juvenile Reformatory Farm. The Barracks have been applied to the purposes of a Juvenile Reformatory, vide Annual Report for 1862, par. 12, 13.
	Saint Joseph Island. (Lake Huron.)	910 0 0			Unvisited.
	Saint Mary's Island.	170 0 0			Unvisited.
Decr. 20, 1857. '6, 1858.	Rideau Canal.	23409 0 0			With reference to the Canal Lands, Rideau and Ottawa, all necessary explanations will be found in the Annual Report for 1862, which accompanies this, pars. 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, also par. 9.
Jan. 15, 1859. And numerous other reports of later date.	Ottawa Canals.	488 1 10	1563 95		
	City of Ottawa.	415 0 0	8195 6 9759 1	7853 57	

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Land Agent.

APPENDIX, No. 39. (a).

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COLONIZATION ROADS FOR
UPPER CANADA.

The Honorable Wm. McDougall, Commissioner of Crown Lands. Quebec.

WILLOWDALE, 28th January, 1863.

SIR,—In reporting the operations on the roads and bridges in Canada West, under my superintendence during the year 1862, I would respectfully refer to the Annual Reports, which I have had the honor to submit to the Bureau of Agriculture, as affording a history of the works to the close of 1861. Following the order observed in these reports, and in my annual account, I proceed to notice :

I. EXPENDITURE MADE FROM IMPROVEMENT FUND.

1.—*Southampton and Goderich Road.*

During last summer, one of unusual drought, fires originated and spread in various parts of the Province, and amongst others, in the County of Bruce, in some localities of which considerable damage was sustained.

They prevailed along the line of this road—more particularly in the townships of Huron, Kincardine and Saugeen, burning and destroying crossways, &c., and throwing the adjacent timber across and into the road. In these sections, too, the road had got into a very bad state, from the traffic passing over it, the soft nature of the soil, and from no endeavor having ever been made to keep it in repair by statute labor or otherwise. From these causes the road had become impassable, and it was absolutely necessary that it should be cleared out, repaired and improved.

Instructions to this effect having accordingly been given to me, the works were advertised and contracts entered into for the performance of them, agreeably to the Specification, Appendix, No. 3.

The works required in the township of Saugeen have been completed according to this specification and the road placed in an efficient state. In the townships of Huron and Kincardine, where the greatest extent of repairs and improvements are required, the works are well advanced, but the swampy nature of the country prevented them from being proceeded with after the wet season set in last fall, and the completion of the road has consequently been deferred till the ground dries up and enables the operations to be properly resumed in spring. Meantime the road is throughout in suitable condition for the winter traffic.

2.—*Road on South boundary of Proton and Melancthon.*

This is part of the road which connects the Toronto and Sydenham, Garrafraxa, and Elora and Saugeen Roads along or close to the boundary line between the counties of Wellington and Grey, and it is now completed. The road along Proton and Melancthon traverses a country of considerable elevation, but flat, uniform in level, and abounding in swamps. In forming the road along these townships, therefore, very extensive ditching was necessary to drain the road bed, and to obtain the proper material for its formation. The subsoil being in many parts of a hard gravelly character, was well adapted for the purpose, and the road has been carefully crowned with it, where found. The road is one of much importance ; it will greatly accommodate the settlement through which it passes, and facilitate the general traffic of the country by its connection with other leading roads in the section.

II. EXPENDITURE OUT OF COLONIZATION GRANTS.

1.—*Hastings Road.*

The construction of this road was conducted by Mr. Robert Bird, of Belleville, the Superintendent appointed by the Minister of Agriculture in 1854, under several contracts entered into with Mr. George Neilson, of that place. His first contract was for 40 miles

of summer road from the point where the line between the 5th and 6th Concessions of Madoc meets the south boundary of Tudor, northwards through that township, &c., on the line of Elmore's Survey. Under another contract Mr. Neilson produced the road, as a winter road, for a distance of 25 miles, 30 chains; and he subsequently made this, and one mile additional, as a summer road.

He further produced the road as a summer road from its commencement on the boundary of Tudor to the settlement at a place known as "Widow Kellar's Bridge," in Madoc, a distance of about three miles, 20 chains. From this latter point, therefore, the road extends northwards about 69 miles, 50 chains, its northern terminus being about 11 miles from the Opeongo Road line. The bridges on the road were also built by Mr. Neilson, under the direction of Mr. Bird.

The whole expenditure made under Mr. Bird amounted to \$37,070.70, whereof \$5,605.40 was paid by the Bureau of Agriculture, and \$31,465.30 by me.

In 1861 the road was placed under the charge of Mr. M. P. Hayes, the Agent of the Department, who expended during that year \$450, and during 1862 a further sum of \$910 in making certain repairs on the road and bridges. The total amount paid on the road to 31st December last, was thus \$38,430.70.

The road and certain bridges on it are represented by Mr. Hayes to be in a very dilapidated condition, and to stand very much in need of repair and improvement. His reports were transmitted by me to the Department, where they have been retained, and to them, therefore, I would respectfully beg to refer for the information he gives as to the condition and necessities of the road.

The map shews that the line of the Hastings Road has been surveyed to the point where it crosses the surveyed line of the Opeongo Road. The present terminus of the former is, as has been stated, about 11 miles, and that of the latter is about 8½ miles distant from the point of intersection. It is desirable that these roads should be connected by the production of both on the surveyed lines, if it be in contemplation to carry the Opeongo Road on the projected line to the Georgian Bay. But if it is intended to change the course of that road and to carry it westward parallel with the Peterson Road, provided a suitable line can be found, it would be well that such line be first ascertained before the Hastings Road is produced.

2.—Addington Road.

This road commences in the township of Sheffield, at the point where the line between the 3rd and 4th Concessions is intersected by that between Lots 15 and 16, and runs northward to a point on the River Madawaska, near to a place called "Hyde's Farm," where a bridge has been thrown across the river, a distance of about 56 miles. The road is from thence made, for about five miles in a northerly course, to the north boundary of Lot 23 in the 8th Concession of the township of Lyndoch. The entire length of road is thus about 61 miles.

The superintendence of this road was entrusted by the Minister of Agriculture to Mr. A. B. Perry, P. L. S., under whose directions it was made, by day labor, as a winter road to the Madawaska River. In 1857, it was improved and made a summer road; but, with a view to economy, it was over a considerable distance made too narrow on the roadway, and was otherwise objectionable. It, in consequence, became necessary to improve it between Lot 25 in Barrie, and the Madawaska River, a distance of about 3½ miles, by grubbing the road way to the uniform width of 14 feet, grading hills, and levelling in a proper manner.

This was done for about 19½ miles, from said lot 25 in Barrie, under the superintendence of Mr. A. B. Perry in 1860, and to the River Madawaska, about 11½ miles, under the directions of Mr. Ebenezer Perry, Crown Lands Agent, to whom the charge had been transferred in 1861.

The first bridge built by Mr. A. B. Perry over the Madawaska was either cut down by lumbermen or destroyed by the timber floated down the river. A second bridge built by him shared the same fate.

The present bridge was designed by me, and has been found to answer well. It is on a combination of the principles of Howe's Truss and Queen Post Bridges, and spans the

river by one arch of 120 feet in length. The waterway is thus left entirely clear, and the bridge is of such height above high water as allows rafts, &c., to pass freely under it.

In the spring of 1861 the portion of the road which traverses the rocky range in Sheffield and Kaladar—a region unfitted for settlement—was much injured by the heavy rains which then fell. Under your instructions, I visited this portion of the road in November last, and, after examining its condition, instructed Mr. Perry as to the repairs to be made upon it, and reported the matter to the Department. The repairs are now in progress, and when completed the road will be over that section of a more permanent character, and better fitted to resist heavy rains, by which hitherto it has principally suffered. The total expenditure made on this road up to 31st December last was \$44,000.21, whereof there was paid by the Bureau of Agriculture \$5,200, and by me, \$38,800.21.

From the point in Lyndoch, where the road has its present terminus, the line has been surveyed and laid out, by Mr. A. B. Perry, in a northerly direction, till it intersects the Opeongo Junction Road in Lot 23 in the 9th Concession of the township of Brudenel, the distance being 12 miles. Of this line Mr. Perry remarks, "Nearly all the land through which this road passes, from the commencement of the survey, is of good quality, chiefly hard wood, and particularly so in the 9th, 10th, 15th and 16th Concessions of Lyndoch, and in the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Concessions of Brudenel, the whole line is good for settlement, and far superior for road making either to the Addington and Renfrew Road or the Addington Road hitherto located, the hills being not nearly so steep, and almost entirely free from stone."

Instructions for making this portion of the road have not yet been issued by the Department, but it is obviously of great importance, and necessary to complete the network of the Colonization Roads already made in that section.

3.—*Elzevir and Kaladar Road.*

This road, 15½ miles in length, was constructed first as a winter, and afterwards as a summer road, and all bridges built on it, under the superintendence of Mr. Robert Bird, at a cost of \$5,216. Commencing at the Village of Troy, in Elzevir, it passes through the Village of Flinton, in Kaladar, and intersects the Addington Road in that township. It thus forms a connecting link between that road and the Hastings Road.

During 1860 and 1861, Billa Flint, Esq., under arrangements entered into with the Minister of Agriculture, made certain improvements on 14½ miles of this road, consisting of cross-ways, ditches, excavation, embankments, &c., for which the sum of \$2,776 was paid to him by me, under instructions from the Bureau.

The road had been examined by Mr. Bird, and reported to be greatly improved by the operations of Mr. Flint. One mile was reported to be unfinished, but the balance yet remaining of the \$3,000 appropriated for the road on the 4th November, 1861, would be sufficient to do what is required on it, and thus complete the improvements on the whole road. The total amount paid for it up to 31st December last was \$7,992.

On the 23rd November, 1857, Mr. Bird reported that this road had been "finished a good summer road, as per contract, from the Village of Troy, in Elzevir, to the Addington Road," that is over its whole length. The improvements made by Mr. Flint were completed before I knew anything regarding them, and I can thus say nothing as to the necessity for the expenditure.

4.—*Frontenac and Madawaska Road.*

This road commences at Lot No. 11, in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Hinchinbrooke, and has its present terminus at its intersection with the Mississippi Road, in the township of Miller. It is about 41 miles in length, and has been constructed throughout as a summer road, and all bridges built, at a cost of \$17,926.81.

Mr. Warren Godfrey was first entrusted with the construction of this road, and under his management it was, by day labor, completed for a distance of 31 miles, and partially made for 2½ miles farther, viz., to the Mississippi River. The works on these 2½ miles were subsequently completed under contract, superintended by Mr. James Spike, Crown Lands Agent; and the bridge over the Mississippi River, and the road from thence to the

Mississippi Road, a distance of seven miles, 31 chains, were constructed under contracts, superintended by Mr. John A. Snow, P. L. S., who reported the whole work done substantially and well, and that the road had been made "a first class wagon road."

On reference to the map, it appears to be contemplated that the production of this road should lie in the Mississippi Road up to the point where the latter intersects the line between the 4th and 5th Concessions of the township of Miller, and that from thence it should be carried nearly due north to the point where the Madawaska River crosses the south boundary of the township of Griffith. Between the point where the Frontenac Road falls into the Mississippi Road and the Addington Road, the distance is over 13 miles, but between the last mentioned road and the proposed terminus at the Madawaska River, the distance is diminished to about eight miles. Close proximity and convergence of two great leading roads in a new country is, in my opinion, very undesirable. I have understood that the Frontenac Road was located as above mentioned, in consequence of the country to the east being unfitted for settlement. The recent surveys of that country suggest a doubt whether it is so, and they may shew whether a favorable road line might not be obtained in a course nearly north between the present terminus of the Frontenac Road and the Addington and Reafrew Road. Were this practicable, it would, I believe, be more beneficial, and tend more to the development of the country than the line presently projected.

5.—Bobcaygeon Road.

Commencing at the Village of Bobcaygeon, this road runs in an easterly direction till it meets the line between the townships of Harvey and Verulam, and from thence it is carried northwards in the course of Deane's Line, with certain slight deviations, to the Muskoka River. Over this river a bridge of 40 feet span is now in course of construction, and the road has been cleared for 60 chains beyond it.

The entire length of road from Bobcaygeon to the Muskoka River is 65 miles, 45 chains, and it has been completed throughout as a summer road, with the exception of two hills between Ridout and Sherborne, and two between Franklin and McClintock. As the grading of these would be expensive, it is intended to make slight deviations whereby a better road can be obtained at less cost.

The total expenditure on the road up to 31st December last was \$37,328.16.

For the distance of 39 miles—being from Bobcaygeon to the Peterson Road—this road was made by day labor, under the superintendence of Richard Hughes, Esq., at a cost of.....\$28,296.33

A portion on the north, adjoining the Peterson Road, was left unfinished, and this was completed by John Henderson, under contract, for..... 257.00

Cost of the 39 miles.....\$28,553.33

From the Peterson Road to the Muskoka River, a distance of 26 miles, and 45 chains, the road and all the bridges required were made, under contract, at a total cost of \$8,774.83.

On this distance there were made 1,413 rods of crossway, 333 cubic yards of ditching, 87 cubic yards of rock, and 91 cubic yards of earth excavation.

There were, besides crossway bridges, three bridges constructed of hewn timber, one 39 feet in length, one 56 feet in length, and one of five spans 194 feet in length, and the abutments and piers of these bridges were properly filled with stone.

Under the charge of Mr. Hughes, about four miles of road were made, leading from the Village of Bobcaygeon, southwards, called the Bobcaygeon and Emily Road, on which the Government paid the sum of \$1,400.

This may be regarded as part of the Bobcaygeon Road, as it forms a necessary approach to it for settlers and traffic.

The present northern terminus of the road is about 10 chains south of the 15th mile post of Mr. Brady's survey of the line. The report by that gentleman is very correct in its description of the country so far as the road has been made.

He characterizes it as "very hilly to the 19th mile," but states that there is some excellent land to the westward of the line and along the southern shore of the Lake of Bays;

and he says that "from the 19th to the 37th mile a generally good tract is found, which, I have been informed, extends and improves to the source and along the banks of the Nahmanitigong River."

6.—*Peterson Road.*

This road extends from the Falls of Muskoka to the bridge built over the River Madawaska, in the township of Radcliff, where it connects with the Opeongo Junction Road. The total length of the road is 101½ miles. It has been completed throughout as a summer road, with the exception of some grading required in the township of Oakley, now in progress, which does not interrupt the traffic, and which will be finished early this season. There is thus, now a good road from the Muskoka Road on the west to the Opeongo Junction Road on the east, and over it to the Opeongo Road, and traffic can be carried on without interruption between Ottawa City and Lake Simcoe.

The whole road was made under contracts entered into with various parties, and the aggregate expenditure made on it up to 31st December last was \$34,133.27, inclusive of all bridges built over the rivers intersected in its course. This is obviously a most important leading road, and cannot fail to be of the greatest utility in the settlement of the country which it has opened up and made accessible, and it will be of much use for the general traffic of the country.

A glance at the map will shew that it forms a feeder to the following important Colonization Roads, viz. :—The Muskoka, Victoria, Bobcaygeon, Burleigh, Hastings, and Addington Roads, by which it is intersected in their course from the frontier into the wild domain of the Crown.

7.—*Muskoka Road*

Commencing on the north shore of Lake Couchiching, this road has been finished to the 16th mile post north of the Falls of Muskoka, a distance of 35½ miles. From the 16th to the 24th mile post the road has been cleared, and it has been levelled, crosswayed and ditched to a considerable extent; but there are places scattered over this distance of eight miles on which works of these descriptions are yet required. Meantime, during winter, the road can be travelled over to the 24th mile post, and it will be completed to that point early in the ensuing spring. The total expenditure made on the road up to the 31st December last was \$18,951.74. This includes the cost of eight bridges constructed of hewn timber, and crib work filled with stones, viz. : one 36 feet in length, three of 40 feet each, one of 73 feet, one of 104 feet and two spans, one of 130 feet and three spans, and one of 220 feet and three spans. There have been already made on this road 2,519 rods of crossway, 4,466 cubic yards of ditching, 2,647 cubic yards of earth excavation, &c.

The settlement along the road proceeds with great rapidity, and settlers are going on the unsurveyed lands towards, and in the vicinity of Lake Rousseau, where good land is found.

8.—*Victoria Road.*

This road, commencing at the south-west angle of Lot No. 21, in the 1st Concession of the township of Fenelon, and proceeding northwards on the west boundary of the townships of Bexley, Laxton, and Higby, is now completed to the 12th Concession of the latter, a distance of 25½ miles. On it there have been constructed two bridges of hewn timber, and crib work with stone filling, the one 36 feet and the other 66 feet in length, and there have been made 3,403 rods of crossway, 588 cubic yards of ditching, and 393 cubic yards of excavation, &c.

The total cost of the road was \$10,751.57, the works having been performed under contract.

A survey has been made, and a line obtained and marked out, for the production of this road from its present terminus through the westerly side of the township of Longford, and through Oakley to the Black River bridge, on the Peterson Road, in that township.

9.—*Opeongo Road.*

The operations on this road, under my charge, commenced at the point where it is intersected by the Opeongo Junction Road. From thence, westward, the road has been

completed for about 14 miles, and it has been opened, but not quite finished, for nearly 19 miles farther, making a total length of 33 miles, the present western terminus of the road being at Lot No. 66, or about $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the point where the line is intersected by the Hastings Road.

The expenditure on the road to the 31st December last was \$11,092.15, made under contract. The location of the road, on the surveyed line, and the works performed, were under the direction of the late Mr. David Bremner and T. P. French, Esq., who were appointed thereto by the Bureau.

In obedience to your instructions, I sent my assistant to examine the road in December last. He found that the works under the present contract had not been performed agreeably to the specification, but as snow covered the ground to some depth, he was unable to ascertain, in a satisfactory manner, how the grubbing and levelling, &c., had been done. The final examination had thus to be deferred, but the apparent defects were pointed out, and the contractor was instructed to supply them. He, at same time, measured the extent of road opened under the contract.

The snow also prevented my assistant from ascertaining the state of that portion of the road which had been previously made, though it was evidently considerably cut up by the traffic which had passed over it, the great and heavy part of which is that carried on by the lumberers.

Parties getting out timber along this road, and even the settlers, are in the practice of throwing trees across and into it, injuring the crossways, obstructing the road, and rendering it dangerous to those travelling over it. The trees thrown into the road are left there, a passage barely sufficient for a waggon being cut out. The contractor objects to clear the road which he has made of the trees thus wilfully thrown into it, or to bear the cost of repairing injury done thereby to the crossways which he has built.

10.—*Burleigh Road.*

This road was commenced one mile south of the Burleigh bridge, and it is completed to the 23rd mile post north of that bridge. It is under contract from the point of commencement, southward, to the south west angle of Lot No. 40, in the 13th Concession of the township of Smith, where it meets the travelled road from Peterboro', and over that distance— $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles—it is ready for winter travel, and will be completed early in spring.

Much inconvenience has heretofore been experienced by settlers and others in getting to the Burleigh Road, from the want of this approach.

The 24 miles of road completed have been well made; and over the first 12 miles, being the worst part of it, a waggon has been driven with a load of 23 hundred weight. Some complaints have been made regarding the state of this road, but without any substantial reason. Like other new roads of the same character, it will be cut up and become bad in wet seasons, and it may be that, at such times, some portions may be found which require ditching or crosswaying, though at the time the road was made this was not deemed necessary. Such places can be easily improved, and at no greater cost than if the work had been done when the road was made.

On the portion of the road completed, six bridges have been built of hewn timber and crib work, covered with plank, and the piers and abutments properly filled with stone. One of these is 44 feet in length, one is 62 feet, two are 66 feet each, one of three spans is 104, and one of three spans is 280 feet. Another bridge of 56 feet in length is in course of erection. Of crosswaying there is 1,038 rods, of ditching 39 cubic yards, of excavation of solid rock 29 cubic yards, of excavation of quarried rock 75 cubic yards, and of earth excavation 220 cubic yards. The total expenditure on these $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, inclusive of the bridges, was \$7,999.40.

The preceding observations embrace all the roads, under my charge, on which works have been performed during the year 1862. The roads and bridges in the District of Algoma are under the superintendence of A. P. Salter, Esq., who will report the progress made with them.

The total amount paid by me during 1862 was \$69,706.36.

Appended hereto is a statement shewing approximately the works performed under my charge up to the 31st December, 1862.

I also append a copy of the specification under which the contracts on Colonization Roads have for some time been conducted, and a copy of the form used in receiving tenders for such works. From these it will be observed that each kind of work is contracted for, and paid by the quantity at certain fixed rates, and that the Superintendent controls and directs the operations as regards their nature, extent, &c.

The roads opened in the western counties, from Improvement Fund money, were made 66 feet in width, but those under colonization grants have been made only 40 feet in width.

I think the former width decidedly preferable, and the additional extent cleared would not materially increase the cost of the road.

In practice hitherto, it has been held and conceded, that under the bond and specifications used, the road at the time it is taken off the hands of the contractor must be in the state contemplated in the specification. Till received it is held to be at his risk, and that he is bound to remove all timber, which from any cause falls into it, and to repair or replace cross-ways &c, when injured or destroyed. It is of course always in your discretion to relax this rule in circumstances which may call for it. But the rule is proper, even necessary, to induce and secure that care and watchfulness over the works which are required for their safety. Let a contractor imagine that he is not bound to repair damage and restore works, such as crosswaying, if burned, and there would be no care taken by him to prevent such occurrences. The clause you suggested to make the liability of the contractor on this head perfectly clear and distinct has been added to the specification.

In former reports I have adverted to the subject of the maintenance of these Government roads. In the western counties there are instances in which statute labor is expended in repairing and improving the roads, though from want of skill that labor is sometimes thrown away. But as a general rule, nothing is done by the municipal authorities or by individual settlers to keep the roads in proper repair. On Colonization roads the same neglect and indifference is generally visible. In western counties there are no means I am aware of by which the repair of the roads could be enforced if the municipal authorities do not interfere, nor, I believe can the settlers on Colonization roads, not being free grants, be compelled to do work on them. On free grant roads the settlers are I believe bound to maintain them, but the obligation is little better than a dead letter. These Government roads, after being used for a time demand repair, and if this were timeously made it would not be difficult to keep them in proper condition. But, instead of this, after the roads have been cut up in spring, fall and wet weather, and their repair entirely neglected, a hue and a cry is raised as to their wretched condition, and applications are presented for Governmental assistance to do what the Municipalities and settlers themselves ought to have done. It would be well if it could be impressed on those interested, that these roads must be maintained by their own efforts and not by Government aid.

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

DAVID GIBSON,
Supt. Colonization Roads, C.W.

APPENDIX, No. 39, (b.)

ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE ON ROADS AND BRIDGES IN CANADA WEST, MADE BY DAVID GIBSON, SUPERINTENDENT THEREOF, AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1862.

1. EXPENDITURE OUT OF IMPROVEMENT FUND.

		I. COUNTY OF BRUCE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1862.	No.						
Jan.	1	To balance due to this date per account rendered				4431	78
Aug.	9	By Cash Improvement Fund		4431	78		
Sept.	26	1	Paid Donald Gillies on account of his contract for improvements on the Southampton and Goderich Road in Huron and Kincardine			170	0
"	"	2	do William Busby, do do in Saugeen			105	0
Novr.	26	3	do do in full do			350	94
"	"	4	do Donald Gillies on account of his contract			572	0
"	"	5	do John McLay, account for advertising for Tenders.			8	0
Decr.	1	6	do Donald Gillies on account of his contract			420	0
"	31	7	For superintendence of Works			136	30
"	"		By balance	1762	24		
				6194	2	6194	2
To balance brought down						1762	24
2. COUNTY OF HERON.							
Jan.	1	To balance due per account rendered				17377	92
Sept.	3	By Cash Improvement Fund		4465	70		
						12912	23
				17377	92	17377	92
To balance brought down						12912	23
3. COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.							
Jan.	1	By balance at 31st Dec., 1861, per account rendered.		790	12		
March	10	8	Paid David Yeomans on account road on South boundary of the Township of Melancthon..\$329			164	50
May	7	9	do do do			82	00
"	"	10	do do Proton			183	"
June	30	11	do do do			50	"
"	"	12	do do Melancthon			313	"
Aug.	14	13	do do do			600	"
"	"	14	do do Proton			200	"
Sept.	16	15	do do do			220	"
"	"	16	do do Melancthon			80	"
Oct.	18	17	do do Proton			500	"
"	25	18	do do Melancthon			57	50
"	"	19	do do do			136	47
"	"	20	do do Proton			77	52
"	"	21	do do do			12	0
Dec.	31	22	Paid for assistance in measuring up works.				
						119	20
						790	32
By balance				1580	44	1580	44
To balance brought down						790	32

1. EXPENDITURE out of Improvement Fund.—(Continued.)

1862.	No.		4. COUNTY OF GREY.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Jany. 1.....	.....	By balance at 31st Dec., 1861, account rendered		6199 86	
" 30.....	23	Paid John Chambers in full of James Gott's contract for road between Holland and Glenelg.....			407 55
March 10.....	8	" David Yeomans on account road on south boundary of Township of Melancthon.....	\$ 329 00½		164 50
May 7.....	9	do do do	164 00"		82 00
" ".....	10	do do Proton	183 00"		91 50
June 30.....	11	do do do	50 00"		25 00
" ".....	12	do do Melancthon	313 00"		156 50
" ".....	13	do do do	600 00"		300 00
Aug. 14.....	14	do do Proton	200 00"		100 00
Sept. 16.....	15	do do do	220 00"		110 00
" ".....	16	do do Melancthon	80 00"		40 00
Oct. 18.....	17	do do Proton	500 00"		250 00
" 25.....	18	do do Melancthon.....	57 50"		28 75
" 25.....	19	do do in full do	136 47"		68 24
" 25.....	20	do do do Proton	77 52"		38 76
" 25.....	21	Paid for assistance measuring up works, 12.....			6 00
Dec. 31.....	24	" for superintendence of works.....			156 50
		To balance			4174 56
				6199 86	6199 86
		By balance brought down		4174 56	
5. COUNTY OF WATERLOO.					
Jany. 1.....	.....	To amount due per account rendered			815 25
6. COUNTY OF PERTH.					
Jany. 1.....	.....	By balance per account rendered.....		1557 61	
7. COUNTY OF VICTORIA.					
Jany. 1.....	.....	By balance per account rendered.....		0 01	
8. ISLAND OF ST. JOSEPH.					
Jany. 1.....	.....	To amount paid per account rendered			409 50
Feby. 24.....	.....	By Cash Improvement Fund.....		400 00	
Aug. 9.....	.....	do do do		252 90	
" 29.....	.....	do do do 1856-7		2200 03	
Sept. 3.....	.....	do do do 1858		1184 25	
Dec. 31.....	.....	To balance			3627 68
				4037 18	4037 18
		By balance brought down.....		3627 68	

I. EXPENDITURE out of Improvement Fund.—(Continued.)

1862.	No.	9. SAULT STE. MARIE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Jan. 1.....	To amount charged at 31st Dec., 1861, p: acc't rend. To further amount of expenditure on Queen St. and Front Road, Village of St. Mary, transferred from account for district of Algoma, page 116.		443 67
Feb. 24.....	By Cash Improvement Fund	443 67	676 01
Aug. 9.....	do do do	195 62	
" 29.....	do do do 1856-7.....	443 67	
Sept. 3.....	do do do 1858	36 72	
			1119 68	1119 68
		NOTE.—The amount paid for Queen Street and Front Road, in the village of St. Mary, charged in account for Algoma district was:—		
		1 To Francis Williams		585 82
		2 To Thomas Maitland		2147 26
				2733 08
		Whereof transferred from that acc't at Dec. 31, 1861. do above	443 67 676 01	
		Together being amount of Improvement Fund received		1119 68
		Leaving a balance still charged against Algoma of ...		1613 40

EXPENDITURE out of Colonization Grants.

1862.		CHARGE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Jan. 1.....	.....	By amount of charge of account to 31st Dec., 1861..		264,316 00
March 4.....	.....	By cash	6,000 00	
June 25.....	.....	By do	10,000 00	
" 25.....	.....	By do	1,661 38	
Sept. 25.....	.....	By do	10,000 00	
Oct. 15.....	.....	By do	10,000 00	
Novr. 26.....	.....	By do	10,000 00	
" 29.....	.....	By do	5,000 00	
		Sum		52,661 38
		Amount of charge		316,977 38
		DISCHARGE.		
		1. COLLINGWOOD AND MEAFORD ROAD.		
Jan. 1.....	.....	To amount paid per account rendered		6,000 00
		2. HASTINGS ROAD.		
Jan. 1.....	.....	To amount paid at Dec. 31, 1861, per account rendered	31,015 30	
July 10.....	25	Remitted M. P. Hayes, to repair bridges on road.	910 00	
		Sum		32,825 30
		Forward		38,825 30

II. EXPENDITURE out of Colonization Grants.—(Continued.)

1862.	No.	3. ADDINGTON ROAD.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
		Brought forward.....					38,825	30
Jan'y. 1.....		To amount paid at Dec. 31, 1861, per acc't rend.			38,459	21		
March 10....	26	Paid E. Perry, for repairs on Clare River Bridge.	40	00				
Nov. 26....	27	do on account of repairs to be made in Kaladar and Sheffield	400	00				
		Sum.....				440	00	
							38,899	21
		4. ELZEVIR AND KALADAR ROAD.						
Jan'y. 1.....		To amount paid per account rendered.			5,216	00		
March 4....	28	Paid Billa Flint, Esq., in full for improvements made by him on this road.....			2,776	00		
		Sum						7,992 00
		5. FRONTENAC AND MADAWASKA ROAD.						
Jan'y. 1.....		To amount paid to Dec. 31, 1861, p. acc't. rend.			15,316	16		
" 14.....	29	Paid Joseph Watson in full of his contract ...	493	23				
Feb'y. 6....	30	do W. H. Burleigh on account do	178	25				
June, 30....	31	do do do do	580	04				
July 21....	32	do do do do	800	00				
Aug. 14....	33	do do in full do	559	13				
		Sum.....				2,610	65	
							17,926	81
		6. BOBCAYGEON ROAD.						
Jan'y. 1.....		To amount paid at Dec. 31, 1861, p. acc't rend.			30,295	31		
" 28.....	34	Paid William Scott, on account of contract for road North of Bell's Line.....	600	00				
March 13....	35	do do do	480	00				
April 22....	36	do do do	233	00				
May 30....	37	do do do	560	00				
" 30....	38	do John Henderson, do South of Bell's Line.	230	00				
June 27....	39	do do do do	120	00				
July 10....	40	do William Scott, on account of road.....	575	00				
Aug 12....	41	do do do do	860	00				
" 18....	42	do John Henderson, do do	80	00				
Sept. 3....	43	do do do do	175	00				
" 6....	44	do William Scott, on account of Bridge over Cedar Narrows.....	200	00				
" 26....	45	do do do	314	00				
" 26....	46	do do do road.....	860	00				
Oct. 18....	47	do John Henderson, in full of his contract.	113	10				
" 25....	48	do William Scott, on account of road.....	400	00				
" 25....	49	do do do bridge over Cedar Narrows.....	200	00				
" 31....	50	do Thomas Stretch, on account bridge over Black River.....	40	00				
" 31....	51	do for assistance in measuring up works...	10	00				
Nov. 27....	52	do William Scott, in fall for bridge over Cedar Narrows.....	53	73				
Dec. 2....	53	do William Scott on account of road	409	00				
" 8....	54	do Thomas Stretch, in full of bridge over Black River	67	25				
" 8....	55	do William Scott, on account of road.....	135	27				
" 31....	56	do For superintendence of works.....	326	50				
		Sum.....				7,032	85	
							37,928	16
		Carried over.....					140,971	48

II. EXPENDITURE out of Colonization Grants—(Continued.)

1862.	No.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		7. ELMA ROAD AND BRIDGE.			
		Brought forward			140,971 48
July.	1	To amount paid per account rendered			2339 18
		8. ELMA AND MORNINGTON ROAD.			
July.	1	To amount paid per account rendered			1992 27
		9. PETERSON ROAD.			
Jan'y.	1	To amount paid at Dec. 31, 1861, per acc't rend		26023 33	
Feb'y.	17	57 Paid Malcolm Bell, on account of contract for road between Minden and Stanhope			
March	25	58 do do do	200 00		
"	25	59 do Richard Hanna, do in Oakley, &c	49 00		
"	25	60 do Richard Hanna, on account of Road in Draper	50 00		
"	31	61 do do do Bridge over Black River in Oakley	50 00		
April	4	62 do do do road between Hindon and Anson	50 00		
"	19	63 do do do	125 00		
"	19	64 do M. Bell, do Stanhope and Minden	100 00		
"	19	65 do Richard Hanna, do Black River Bridge	28 00		
"	19	66 do do Road in Draper	50 00		
"	19	67 do do Oakley	100 00		
May	7	68 do do Black River Bridge	25 0		
"	22	69 do do Road in Draper	164 00		
"	30	70 do do Hindon and Anson	156 00		
"	30	71 do do Oakley	64 00		
"	30	72 do do Draper	23 00		
"	30	73 do in full of Bridge over Bushkonk lake, Minden and Stanhope	114 86		
"	30	74 do M. Bell on account of road, do	50 00		
June	25	75 do R. Hanna, do Oakley	180 00		
"	25	76 do do Hindon and Anson	250 00		
"	25	77 do M. Bell, do Stanhope and Minden	120 00		
July	18	78 do R. Hanna, do Oakley	185 00		
"	21	79 do do Draper	52 50		
"	21	80 do do Hindon and Anson	300 00		
"	21	81 do M. Bell, do Minden and Stanhope	120 00		
"	21	82 do do do do	35 00		
"	29	83 do R. Hanna, on account of Road in Oakley	40 00		
Aug.	13	84 do do Draper	140 00		
"	13	85 do do Oakley	60 00		
"	18	86 do do do	297 00		
"	18	87 do do Hindon and Anson	260 00		
"	18	88 do M. Bell, do Stanhope and Minden	180 00		
Sept.	26	89 do do do	400 00		
"	26	90 do R. Hanna, do Hindon and Anson	630 00		
"	26	91 do do Oakley	630 00		
"	26	92 do do Draper	315 00		
"	26	93 do do Black River Bridge	40 00		
Oct.	25	94 do do Hindon and Anson	100 00		
"	31	95 do for assistance in measuring up the works	16 00		
Nov.	1	96 do R. Hanna, on account of road in Oakley	231 00		
"	1	97 do do Draper	72 25		
		Carried forward	6,252 61	26,023 33	145,302.93

II. EXPENDITURE out of Colonization Grants.—(Continued.)

1862.	No.	9. PETERSON ROAD.—(Continued.)	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward	6,252 61	26,023 33	145,302 93
Nov. 27....	98	do M. Bell, do Minden and Stanhope	50 00		
" 27....	99	do R. Hanna, do Oakley	314 00		
Decr. 3....	100	do do Hindon and Anson.	419 64		
" 8....	101	do do Oakley.....	229 96		
" 8....	102	do M. Bell, do Stanhope and Minden.....	100 00		
" 8....	103	do do in full do	132 73		
" 26....	104	do Hanna, on account of Oakley.....	40 00		
" 31....	105	do for superintendence of works.....	571 00		
				3109 94	34133 27
		10. SOUTHAMPTON AND GODERICH ROAD.			
Jany. 1....		To amount paid per account rendered			200 00
		11. MUSKOKA ROAD.			
Jany. 1....		To amount paid at Dec. 31, 1861, p. acc't rend.		15881 46	
Febry. 20.....	106	Paid Thomas B. Horton, on acc't of his contract.	150 00		
March 20.....	107	do do do do ..	128 00		
April 19.....	108	do do do do ..	80 00		
June 25.....	109	do do do do ..	65 00		
July 22.....	110	do do do do ..	310 00		
" 25....	111	do Hugh Dillon, in full, crosswaying at Severn Bridge, &c.....	97 78		
" 25....	112	do Wm. Simington, do do ..	29 85		
Aug. 18.....	113	do T. B. Horton, on account of road.....	630 00		
" 18.....	114	do James Cooper, do	25 00		
Sept. 26....	115	do do do do	100 00		
" 26....	116	do T. B. Horton, do do	420 00		
Oct. 28....	117	do do do do	480 00		
" 31.....	118	do for assistance measuring up works	10 00		
Dec. 3....	119	do T. B. Horton, on account of road	300 00		
" 8....	120	do do do do	14 00		
" 8....	121	do James Cooper in full, do	14 95		
" 31....	122	do for superintendence of works.....	215 70		
				3070 28	18951 74
		12. ROADS IN OTONABEE AND PETERBOROUGH.			
Jany. 1....		To amount paid per account rendered			750 00
		13. BOBCAYGEON AND EMILY ROAD.			
Jany. 1....		To amount paid per account rendered			1400 00
		14. ADDINGTON AND RENFREW ROAD.			
Jany. 1....		To amount paid per account rendered			9259 72
		15. CAMERON ROAD.			
Jany. 1.....		To amount paid per account rendered			3698 98
		Carried over.....			213,696.64

II. EXPENDITURE out of Colonization Grants—(Continued.)

1862.		16. VICTORIA ROAD.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....			213,696 64
Jan'y. 1.....		To amount paid at Dec. 31, 1861, p. acc't rend.		8067 85	
Feb'y. 20.....	123	Paid Donald Munro, in full for bridge over Bighead River	56 83		
" 20.....	124	do do on account road between Laxton and Digby on one side, and Carden and Dalton on the other.....	450 00		
" 21.....	125	do Duncan Gillespie, in full for crossway opposite lot 6 in Carden.....	17 00		
March 10.....	126	do William Scott, do excavating between Carden and Bexley	4 88		
" 25.....	127	do Donald Munro, on account of road.....	450 00		
April 17.....	128	do do do do	120 00		
May 17.....	129	do do do do	130 00		
June 25.....	130	do do do do	170 00		
" 25.....	131	do George Richmond, in full for repairing crossway on do	22 52		
" 25.....	132	do L. Galbraith, do do	6 71		
July 18.....	133	do Donald Munro, on account of road.....	40 00		
" 25.....	134	do Galbraith and Gillespie, in full of Crosswaying	21 40		
Aug. 18.....	135	do Donald Munro, on account of road.....	120 00		
" 22.....	136	do R. Simpson, do raising and making crossway	35 00		
Oct. 31.....	137	do for assistance in measuring works.	8 00		
Nov. 27.....	138	do Simon Graves, in full of contract between Carden and Bexley.....	15 31		
" 27.....	139	do Simpson, do do south of Portage.. ..	20 43		
" 27.....	140	do Donald Munro, on account of road	367 00		
Dec. 8.....	141	do do in full do	254 19		
" 31.....	142	do for superintendence of works	174 45		
" 31.....	143	do on account of survey of road through Longford to Black River Bridge.....	200 00		
				2683 72	10751 57
		17. OPRONGO ROAD.			
Jan'y. 1.....		To amount paid at Dec. 31, 1861, p. acc't rend.		8036 15	
Feb'y. 3.....	144	Paid John Bremner, on account of contract.	100 00		
Sept. 3.....	145	do do do do ..	1000 00		
" 16.....	146	do do do do ..	500 00		
Dec. 15.....	147	do do do do ..	1400 00		
" 31.....	148	do for superintendence of works	56 00		
				3056 00	11092 15
		18. BRIDGE OVER MADAWASKA RIVER, CONNECTING THE PETERSON AND OPRONGO JUNCTION ROAD.			
Jan'y. 1.....		To amount paid per account rendered.			2477 50
		19. KINGSTON AND PERTH ROAD.			
Jan'y. 1.....		To amount paid per account rendered.....			1400 00
		Carried over.....			239,417 86

II. EXPENDITURE out of Colonization Grants.—(Continued.)

1862.		20. BURLEIGH ROAD.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....			
Jany. 1....		To amount paid at 31st Dec., 1861, p. acc't rend.		5539 69	
Feby. 1.....	149	Paid James Walsh, on account of his second contract	425 00		
Sept. 3....	150	do do do do ..	250 00		
" 16....	151	do do do do ...	700 00		
" 26....	152	do do do do ..	300 00		
" 26....	153	do do first do ..	200 00		
Oct. 18....	154	do do second do ...	300 00		
" 18....	155	do for assistance in measuring works	10 00		
Dec. 8....	156	do James Walsh, in full of second contract..	33 72		
" 8....	157	do do do first do ..	43 64		
" 8....	158	do R. W. Errett for protecting the bridges on road from fire during last summer, and for cutting out track round Clarc Lake, to enable settlers to get to the road....	25 00		
" 31....	159	do for superintendence of works	172 35		
				2459 71	7999 40
		21. ROADS AND BRIDGES IN THE DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.			
Jany. 1....		To amount expended to Dec. 31, 1861, per account rendered.....	30637 06		
" 1....		Less amount transferred to Sault Ste. Marie, p. 111, being part of expenditure on Queen Street and Front Road, in the village of St. Mary.....	676 01	28,961 05	
June 7.....	160	Paid James G. Sheriff, on account of Garden River Bridge and approach.....	1074 00		
" 12....	161	do Rankin and McKee, on account of Great Northern Road, Eastern division.....	322 80		
" 27.....	162	do Thomas Atkins, do do, Western division.	1369 6		
" 27....	163	do A. P. Salter, balance of account for salary, &c., to 31st Dec. last.....	587 8		
July 15....	164	do James G. Sheriff, on account of Bruce Mines Branch of Great Northern Road .	1022 56		
" 18.....	165	do Thomas Maitland, assignee of Rankin and McKee, on account of Eastern Division Great Northern Road	1415 02		
Aug. 14....	166	do James C. Sheriff, on account of Bruce Mines, branch of Great Northern Road...	500 00		
" 14....	167	do James G. Sheriff, on account of Garden River Bridge, &c.....	494 00		
Sept. 3....	166	do do do Bruce Mines branch road.	582 65		
" 3....	168	do Thomas Maitland, do, Eastern Division Great Northern Road	3055 48		
" 3....	169	do Thos. Atkins do, Western Division do .	1012 74		
" 26....	170	do Thos. Maitland do, Eastern Division do .	5122 93		
" 29....	171	do Jas. G. Sheriff, on account of Bridge over Garden River, &c.....	150 00		
" 29....	172	do A. P. Salter do, Salary, &c.....	150 00		
Oct. 18....	171	do Jas. G. Sheriff do, Bridge over Garden River, &c.....	600 00		
" 22....	173	do Thos. Maitland do, Eastern Division Great Northern Road.....	5359 34		
" 22....	174	do do bridge over Echo River, on do.	357 37		
" 28....	175	do A. P. Salter, on account of salary, &c....	500 00		
" 29....	176	do Thos. Atkins on account of Western Division Great Northern Road.....	500 00		
Nov. 26....	177	do do in full do do ..	858 41		
" 26....	178	do Thos. Maitland, on acc't of Eastern Div. do	3794 06		
		Carried over.....	28,828 41	28,961 05	247 417 26

II. EXPENDITURE out of Colonization Grants.—(Continued.)

1852.		21. ROADS AND BRIDGES IN THE DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.—(Continued.)	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....	28,828 41	28,961 05	247,417 26
Nov. 26....	171	Paid James G. Sheriff in full for Garden River bridge and approaches.....	842 30		
" 26.....	179	do James G. Sheriff, for extrawork on Garden River Bridge.....	25 00		
" 26....	180	do A. P. Salter, on account of salary, &c....	715 00		
Dec. 15....	181	do James G. Sheriff in full, Bruce Mines branch of Great Northern Road.....	778 52		
				31189 23	
					61,150 38
					<u>308,567 54</u>

ABSTRACT.

Amount of charge, page 111.....	\$316,977 38
Amount of discharge, page 117.....	308,567 54
Balance.....	\$8,409 84

ABSTRACT OF THE WHOLE ACCOUNTS TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1862.

Counties, &c.	Colon'l Fund received.	Impt. Fund received.	Total Amount received.	Amount expended.	Amount at credit.	Amount at debit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bruce.....	15608 00	62549 37	78157 37	79919 61		1762 24
Huron.....	8768 00	35791 62	44559 62	57471 85		12912 23
Wellington.....	9528 00	17933 86	27461 86	28252 18		790 32
Grey.....		34980 37	34980 37	30805 81	4174 56	
Waterloo.....	1188 00		1188 00	2003 26		815 26
Perth.....	4908 00	2715 10	7623 10	6065 49	1557 61	
Victoria.....		416 27	416 27	416 26	00 01	
Peterboro'.....		864 75	864 75	864 75		
Sault Ste. Marie.....		1119 68	1119 68	1119 68		
Island of St. Joseph.....		4037 18	4037 18	409 50	3627 68	
Colonization Roads.....	40000 00					
	316977 38		316977 38	308567 54	8409 84	
	<u>\$358977 38</u>	<u>\$160408 20</u>	<u>517385 58</u>	<u>\$515895 93</u>	<u>17769 70</u>	<u>\$16280 05</u>
			515895 93		16280 05	
			<u>\$1489 65</u>		<u>\$1489 65</u>	

APPENDIX No. 39, (c.)

February 2nd, 1863.

SIR,—In forwarding to you a plan, shewing the several roads constructed under my supervision, in the district of Algoma; and the field notes, shewing the change made on the lines, from the original survey. I have, also, the honor of submitting for your consideration, the following report.

On several previous occasions I entered, fully, into a topographical description of the country, through which these roads pass, and dwelt at length upon its resources, and fitness for settlement, and I shall now confine myself to the number of miles finished, or partially so, the cost of construction, and the sum required to complete the line between the Sault Ste. Marie and the Goulais River to the North, and the Bruce Mines to the East; offering at the close such suggestions as I may be enabled to furnish for promoting the settlement and general improvement of the country.

Since the commencement of these works, in August 1859, there has been expended to 23rd November, 1862, including a percentage held back from the contractor, the sum of.....\$61,469.18

Of this sum there were paid for a road across the Island of St.

Joseph.....	\$ 409.50
For bridges	11,503.64
For hill cutting and excavation.....	6,894.75
For excavating solid and quarried rock.....	5,278.66

The balance \$37,382.63 may be fairly charged as the proper cost of construction, including certain necessary repairs made on portions previously accepted.

	M.	C.
The number of miles complete is	59	13
Partially completed.....	5	39
St. Joseph Island.....	9	08

Total..... 73 60

To speak first of the Eastern Division, or that portion between the county town of the District and the Bruce mines.

This part of the road, though not complete, is available for travel.

To finish the whole line will, I estimate, require the sum of \$9,000, exclusive of the sum yet due on the Echo River bridge, amounting to \$1,000, making the total \$10,000.

On the Western Division, the road to the western boundary of the Township of Korah is open, and fit for travel.

On this section a further expenditure, of \$469, will be required to ditch and brush a portion thereof which lies very low, and passes through the most thickly populated portion of the township.

If thought advisable to extend this road to the water of Goulais Bay, a new line must be explored, as, without a very considerable outlay, a road cannot be made on its present course produced. I spent several days in examining this section, but failed in finding a satisfactory line.

If, sir, you are desirous to complete the line to the town plot at the Goulais River, as surveyed by Mr. Burke in 1860, I do not think a more advantageous route, than the one I have selected, can be obtained; and this will be costly as the grades are very steep; and there will be much excavation of rock.

I explored nine different lines with a view of effecting, the object desired by the late Honorable Commissioner, viz: a communication between the Town of Ste. Marie and the Goulais River, and the road as now located, is the only feasible one I find. The crossing of the Gros Cap range of hills renders this section difficult of access; and a road through it, consequently, costly in construction.

To render this road available for travel, will require an outlay of, at least, \$7,000 and it will be for your consideration whether, or not, it shall be proceeded with. Passing the western boundary of the Township of Aweres all serious difficulties cease; and the section of country lying between this and the Goulais River is, I believe, well adapted for settlement. The terminus of the road is at a village plot, surveyed as I have stated, by Mr. Provincial Surveyor Burke under the orders of the Honorable the Commissioner.

To complete these roads as commenced, save that to the Goulais Bay will require the sum of \$17,469.

It is out of my power to form any estimate of the cost of completing the Goulais Bay road without a further exploration of the line. Mr. Prince, who surveyed the adjoining township to Korah, is of opinion that a road can be found, but that its construction will be expensive.

This is much to be regretted, as the Township of Korah is settling rapidly, and such of the intending settlers as I met last season were inclined to push to the westward.

As advised by the late Secretary of the Bureau of Agriculture, the several appropriations made for these roads were.....	\$71,000
Expended to November 23	61,469.18
Unexpended.....	\$ 9,530.82

A considerable portion of this sum will be required to meet the next estimate of the Contractor, Mr. Maitland, which will of course reduce the sum mentioned above as required to complete the roads.

In offering suggestions for developing the resources of this country, I shall first say, I consider the continuance of this road until it connects with the settled parts of the Province, a subject well worthy the attention of the Executive Government.

A regular line of postal communication with the town of Ste. Marie, now the chief town of a Judicial District, I consider of paramount importance. At times, as the present winter will prove, travelling on the ice is impossible, and by small boats hazardous in the extreme. Secondly, though many portions of the country through which this road will pass, are rugged barren and forbidding, yet a road being opened through it, will induce settlement, and tracts now waste and useless will be brought into notice and aid in increasing the revenue of the Province.

On this subject I have reported since the year 1855, and I now have no reason to change the views I then held.

I would further, earnestly recommend the abrogating of all restrictions upon parties exploring the country, and that every assistance should be rendered to them in obtaining patents for such portions as they may wish to purchase, upon payment of the price set upon the land.

It is a fatal error to suppose that the Explorer works either a mine or a timber limit. He is generally possessed but of very limited means, and sells the information he acquires by his hard labor and deprivation to the more fortunate capitalist; again taking the woods hoping to make further discoveries. By such men as these the wealth of a country is discovered, and it only remains for the man of wealth under the fostering care of a Government, to develop it.

I would again, Sir, as I did in my report of last year, draw your attention to a matter requiring the immediate action of the Executive Government.

Until the Townships now partially settled become sufficiently populous as to admit of the introduction of Municipal Institutions, I would respectfully, but earnestly press upon you the necessity that exists for keeping these roads in order either by statute labor or otherwise.

It cannot be expected that repairs will not from time to time be required, and I would respectfully suggest that power should be given to the Magistrates of the District, in Quarter Sessions to make the required provisions as was the case in the Province previous to 1841.

In conclusion, Sir, I would strongly recommend that all roads opened in this or any other section of the country, should in future be 66 feet in width at least. First, in order

that the sun and air may be let in upon them; and secondly, that casualties from falling timber may be prevented.

Roads of 24 or even 40 feet in width are peculiarly subject to the latter, and in level land are only passable during the heat of summer or depth of winter.

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

ALBERT PELLEW SALTER,
Supt. of Colonization Roads,
Algoma.

The Honorable the Comissioner of Crown Lands.

APPENDIX No. 40.

EXTRACTS FROM LOWER CANADA REPORTS OF SURVEYS.

TOWNSHIP OF LANGEVIN.

The township of Langevin is situate on the River St. John, the southern boundary of the Province under the Ashburton Treaty, and in the county of Dorchester. It is bounded on the north-west by the irregular limit of the township of Ware, on the south-east by the boundary of the Province, towards the north-east partly by the townships of Bellechasse and Daaquam, and towards the south-west by the surveyed township of Ware, and the projected township of Metgermette; and contains 65,200 acres, whereof 30,789 acres were laid out into farm lots of 100 acres, in the north-west part of the township.

This township may be said to occupy part of the upper valley of the River St. John, and is watered by the tributaries of the Rivers Chaudiere and St. John.

Mr. P. L. S. Casgrain describes the larger proportion of the land surveyed as highly fit for cultivation, as may be seen from the following extracts from his report:—

“ Having been unable to find the north-east line of the township of Ware, which forms the south-westerly boundary of the township of Langevin, I took upon myself to run it, meeting the River Daaquam at a distance of 135 chains. It is very narrow at this point, the soil is of middling quality and spruce is the most abundant timber; but on the rest of the line which traverses a forest of maple, birch, elm, pine and cedar, the soil is of a superior kind, with few rocks, it is generally very level and composed of grey loam.

“ Returning to the north-easterly line of the township I ran the line between the 5th and 6th ranges; on the fifth lot I found a swamp of about 20 chains by 15, and another, round in shape, of about 15 chains in diameter, on the 16th lot.

“ Up to this point the land is only middling, but, after passing the 18th lot, the line traverses a magnificent forest of hardwood, maple, birch, ash, and cedar; the soil is a grey loam, quite free from rocks.

“ Returning to the centre line, I ran the line between the 4th and 5th ranges; on the 15th lot I crossed a small stream, 40 links wide, and on the 19th lot the line passes along the northerly line of a swamp, tending to the south west, about 30 chains in breadth. There is a small swamp on lot 31, about 10 chains broad; at this place, also, there is a large burnt clearing, which extends as far as the south-west lateral line of the township, and about a hundred chains to the southward.

“ The woods which have sprung up since the fires have taken place, are, the cherry, white birch, spruce, and cedar. The land is generally good and not rocky. The 43rd lot is traversed by a river of dead water, about 50 links wide and three or four feet deep; this river contains fish. This locality is very level, and nearly all susceptible of cultivation.

"The third and fourth ranges are both cleared by fire, and in both the land is good and free from rocks.

"On the 2nd range, the burnt clearing ends at a distance of half a mile, after which, the hardwood forest begins, composed of maple, birch, and beech: the land is also excellent. The same may be said of both timber and soil on the first range, wherever the old line is visible. The line between Watford and Metgermette not having been prolonged I carried it as far as the River St. John; finding, everywhere, hardwood and a soil free from rocks.

"In range B, the land is equally good; the timber, cedar, balsam, and spruce.

"I then proceeded to lay out lots along the River Daaquam, which, I found, to have a depth of three or four feet, and an average breadth of about 60 feet, it is winding, and its current very gentle; its banks are covered with trees, and the soil on the north side is of a superior quality, as also the hardwood with which the land is covered.

"The river abounds in fish and affords, in several places, some splendid water-powers.

"In running the south-west line of the township of Bellechasse, I met, at a distance of 77 chains, in the 8th concession, a branch of the River Daaquam; its breadth here is about 66 feet. At 70 chains, on the 9th range, I found a small river of about 33 feet in width, running south-west; and another, of the same breadth, and running in the same direction, at 78 chains, on the 1st concession. Through the whole of this line the timber is a mixture of balsam, spruce, birch, and cedar. At 140 chains on the last range it passes through magnificent forests of hardwood of the very best quality.

"After laying out the exterior lines of the township I commenced the sub-division of that part of it lying to the north of the River Daaquam, for which purpose I started a line from the post between the 8th and 9th ranges, running astronomically south-west: I found, all through, the most splendid hardwood. The soil is a grey loam with very few rocks.

"On lot 24 there is a splendid site for a church, in the midst of a fine forest of hardwood, the spot is a little elevated with a fine view on all sides. The surrounding land would be a most eligible locality for a village.

"Returning to the north-east lateral line I started another range line, running as far as the south-west lateral line; this line passes through a level country, without rocks—the soil a grey loam, well covered, generally with maple, beech, and birch. The lot No. 6 is crossed by a river about 30 feet wide with sufficient fall to turn a mill; there is also a river on lot 14, of about the same breadth, and another on lot 20, both running southward.

"Finally, starting from the post, on the north east lateral line between the 10th and 11th ranges, from a range line to the south west lateral line, this line passes mostly through fine wood, and good land. The 5th lot is traversed by a river running south 50 links wide. The 7th, 8th and 9th lots are covered with hard wood, sloping towards the north, on an angle of 8 or 9 degrees. The land after this is clothed with balsam, spruce, beech, and cedar, and is perfectly level as far as lot 21, when the surface becomes uneven as far as the 25th lot, in which is a river running south east, about 25 links wide. The rest of the range as far as the centre line abounds in magnificent hard wood.

In closing my report I may say that on putting together my observations on the nature of the soil and the features of the ground, this locality offers to settlers the greatest assurance of success, and this is confirmed by the universal evenness of the ground, which affords the farmer such excellent opportunities for opening roads. In addition to which, splendid rivers and streams intersect the land in all directions, all of which circumstances confirm me in the idea that at no distant period a high destiny awaits the township of Langevin."

TOWNSHIP OF FOURNIER.

This township, situate in the County of L'Islet, comprises the tract of land formerly called the augmentation of Ashford, and is bounded by the seigniory of St. Jean Port Joli on the north west, on the south east by the township of Garneau, towards the south west partly by the seigniory of Lessard, the townships of Beaubian and Lessard, and towards the north east by the township of Ashford, in part by the Elgin road.

The whole of this township is surveyed into farm lots, comprising nine ranges each of 48 lots, the first three ranges consisting of 200 acre lots and the residue into 100 acre lots.

This road opened by Government in 1856, leading from the settled township on the St. Lawrence to the Province Line, has proved of eminent service in facilitating the settlement of the publiclands, surveyed townships fronting on it.

The land in the township of Fournier surveyed by Mr. P. L. S. Verreault, is reported as follows:—

“The general quality of the land I have surveyed in this township is sandy, the timber, balsam, spruce birch, and white birch. The land is mostly dry and stony, but still good for cultivation, over a large extent of the township. The frontage between the 8th and 9th ranges must be excepted as to that part north east and south west of the central line: the land though sandy is rich and free from rocks, and covered with hard wood and spruce.

“The large lofty trees testify to the fertility of the soil. The land throughout except the belt mentioned above, rather resembles that found along the Elgin road, and is, it is well known well liked by our settlers.

“Some marshes, nearly all near the lakes, will be an obstacle in the way of settlement, particularly as regards the construction of roads.

“The land is nearly all level, with the exception of some slight undulations; I found neither mountains nor hills, on all the lines I explored which would offer any impediment to the opening of roads.

THE TOWNSHIPS OF TEMPLETON, WAKEFIELD AND PORTLAND

In the County of Ottawa lie between the Gatineau and the aux Lievres rivers. On a verification of their outlines P. L. Surveyor George F. Austin, reports:—

“The line A. B. passes over a very rough tract of land, with hardly a chain of level land excepting near the point A. The soil is of a good deep hazel loam, in the high land, and of a clay in the low flat land. The timber is chiefly beech, maple, birch, and hemlock with a mixture of white spruce, balsam, cedar, &c. It is very precipitous and rocky, in fact the appearance of the country is broken, rugged, and stoney, and almost unfit for cultivation.

“The land along the line B. C. is much superior, there being more land fit for cultivation which has been settled within the last two or three years. It is nevertheless very rocky and barren on the high lands. On the line C. D. E. there is quite a fair tract of land favorable for cultivation, a good deal of which is under cultivation.

“The predominating rock is gneiss. I met with but one water power which is on lot 28 in the 13th range of Templeton, where a fall of 30 feet could be obtained, and a constant flow of very clear water.

“The lake I crossed on line A. B. is very deep, and its waters are very clear and cold; the banks are very steep and rocky. It contains trout, chubb, and perch.

“Lake Wakefield is a magnificent sheet of clear deep water, surrounded with a tract of undulating land. Its banks are not so precipitous as the lake before described, but slope gradually to the water.

“I would also briefly remark that I met with no posts excepting those marked on the B. C. line, and on the south outline of Portland line, of which note has since been taken in the field notes.

“The country about the vicinity of Lake Wakefield is being rapidly settled chiefly by French Canadians, and promises to be a rich agricultural country; using the valleys for grain and the uplands for sheep pasture. There appears to be a nice tract yet undivided marked as “Gore” on my plan having a depth of one hundred and twenty-one chains and thirty-six links from C to D, and running eastward to the western line of Buckingham.”

THE TOWNSHIP OF ALLEYN

Is in the County of Pontiac and lies in rear of the Township of Aylwin on the river Gatineau. It contains 43,000 acres, and is watered by the river Pickanock. The following is an extract from P. L. Surveyor John Holmes, report of survey :—

"The land throughout the said Township of Alleyn is chiefly all fit for agricultural purposes, the soil being generally a heavy loam, timbered chiefly with hard wood; any merchantable pine timber that is or has been in the said Township is along the Cazabazua Creek, Grove Creek, and from lot number twenty-seven on the seventh, sixth and eighth ranges to lot number eighteen (on said sixth, seventh and eighth ranges,) the pine being in all cases mixed with hardwood.

"There is no difficulty in having roads in any part of the said Township as it is comparatively level and very free from swales or swamps. There is a passable road from Cazabazua to Otter Lake, on the Pickanoc river, entering the said Township of Alleyn at lot No. 1 in the rear of the second range crossing the third range at lot number fifteen, and running westward to the Pickanoc at lot number forty, and thence continuing westward along Pickanoc river, also another road following the Cazabazua Creek to Otter Lake, used only as a winter road, owing to its crossing several marshy places, both of which roads are laid down on the accompanying plan of said Township."

TOWNSHIP OF ST. GERMAINS.

The Township of St. Germain in the County of Chicoutimi, is situate on the north shore of the River Saguenay, and is bounded in rear on the north and east by the waste lands of the Crown; towards the west by the township of Harvey. About three ranges back from the steep and rugged escarpment of the river, have been subdivided into lots; and also the arable spots at the mouth of the small streams discharging into the Saguenay, presenting some available ground for settlement. The rear part of this township is traversed by the river Marguerite, but no subdivision of lots was made of the land on its banks as bearing generally a hilly and rugged character. Mr. P. L. S. Gagnon who surveyed this township, reports as follows :—

"The soil from lot No. 1 to 19, inclusively to the south of the river St. Margaret, is well adapted for cultivation, being a flat yellow mould, covered with hard and soft wood, and from 19 to 55 to the north of the river, as far as the foot of the mountain, the distance varying from 20 to 30 chains in depth the land is also good.

"In the ranges to the south of the base line from range D to the Saguenay the land is good with the exception of a distance of some chains along the bank of the Saguenay, and part of range A where it is rather rocky. All the lakes I met in the course of my operations are well stocked with fish, principally trout and eels.

"There are some good harbors along the Saguenay coast, in front of this township, the best of which is the 'Anse a Xavier' in front of the village Reserve. There are further, some excellent mill sites on all the rivers intersecting the township. There is no obstacle to the opening out of roads across the township, especially through the surveyed land, and the unsurveyed land between the third range and the river St. Margaret; that part which lies near East Cape, and that of Red River. The survey of these two last tracts is prayed for by a large number of settlers who have already commenced their labours.

"It is very necessary also that the Saguenay front of this township should be laid out, so as to establish the amount of land in possession of squatters. I would call the attention of the Government to the land between the River St. Lawrence and the Saguenay to the east of the township of St. Germain; having had occasion to explore this township before the survey, I do not hesitate to say that the soil and climate are as good as or superior to those of any of the surveyed townships of the Saguenay."

TOWNSHIP OF BAGOT.

The portion of this township laid out into farm lots, and situate in the County of Chicoutimi, lies along the easterly and southerly outlines thereof, and is traversed by the St. Urbain and Baie St. Paul colonization roads, leading from Grand Bay to the old settled parishes on the St. Lawrence. The land subdivided into farm lots is described as follows in the report of Mr. P. L. Surveyor J. Ovide Tremblay :—

“ The land all through these ranges is good, with the exception of a few lots near the exterior line, where it is rather hilly. The soil is composed of yellow and black mixed ; there is very little standing wood, and what there is, is mostly dried and blackened. On the line between the third and fourth range, Grand Bay range south, I have subdivided the lots so as to suit the clearings ; these lands are all taken, and improvements are being carried out. From lot 1 to lot 16 in the third range, Grand Bay south, the soil is of an excellent quality, although rocky it is composed of yellow and black mould ; in some places under the yellow mould there is a layer of clay of some inches in depth.

“ All this locality is covered with live trees of good growth, the same remarks apply to the fourth range both as regards timber and the soil, especially towards the centre. In prolonging the exterior line, on the banks of the Saguenay, I discovered about a league of uncultivated land. The chain of mountains bordering on the river Saguenay, and varying very much in breadth is here of great extent, its height amounts to some hundreds of feet, formed of bare rocks, and quite devoid of trees as far as the banks of the Saguenay. I cleared and blazed the exterior or south easterly line of the township from end to end. Along the Bagot road the surface of the ground is rather irregular, with hills here and there ; there is very little live timber, the greater part of it having been burnt. Part of the land bordering on the River Ha ! Ha ! is of very good quality, and many of the lots are already taken.

“ In the 11th and 12th ranges many of the lots are occupied ; the soil is not however fit for cultivation everywhere, as it is very rocky ; the greater part of the timber has been burnt, and it is only near lakes and in some valleys that live timber is to be found, on the 12th range it is rather abundant.

“ The 5th and 7th ranges of the river are subdivided in conformity with the improvements that have been made ; nearly all the lots are taken and occupied.

TOWNSHIP OF TALON.

The township of Talon situate in the County of Montmagny is bounded on the south east by the Province line under the Ashburton treaty, on the north west by the Township of Patton, towards the south west by the townships of Rolette and Panet, and towards north east by the projected township of Leverrier. It lies chiefly on the table land at the head waters of the north west branch of the River St. Jean, and contains 59,500 acres of land, whereof 30,201 acres have been laid out into farm lots of 100 acres.

Mr. P. L. Surveyor Bélanger who surveyed this Township, reports as follows :—

“ All the surveyed part of the township of Talon does not consist of land favourable to cultivation, still we may estimate at about 50 per cent the amount of superior land, covered with hard wood, cedar and alders. With regard to the remainder, which is inferior in quality, about half may be considered cultivable and the rest rocky, and covered with hard wood, spruce, and some pine. There are several spots that are marshy. With the exception of some steep mountains in the neighbourhood of the centre line, and a few hills here and there the land is generally level, or slightly undulating. Over extensive tracts presenting some good lots, well adapted for cultivation.

“ With regard to the best method of developing the resources of this locality and opening these lands for settlement, I would recommend that the Anse à Gilles road should as soon as possible be prolonged and run across this township.

“ I have indicated by a yellow line on my plan, the best locality for the above road, leading through the most level country and where the best land is found. In the unsur-

vayed parts of this township there is a tract of about three or four miles in depth, and nearly of the breadth of the township, where the land is pretty level and excellent in quality, covered with fine hard wood, such as maple, birch, &c. ; the rear line of the sixth range passes along the northern limit of this hard wood.

"I have transmitted to Sir William specimens of iron ore, which I found in large quantities on a mountain in lots 11, 12 and 13 in the sixth range."

ASHUAPMOUCHOUAN AND DEMEULES.

These townships situate on the right bank or south west side of the river Chamouchouan which discharges into Lake St. John, in the County of Chicoutimi occupy the ground valley of the upper Saguenay, and are collectively bounded on the south east by the Indian Reserve of Ouatchouan, and on the north west and south west by the waste lands of the Crown. The Township of Ashuapmouchouan contains 45,379 acres, whereof 30,529 acres were subdivided into farm lots : and Demeules, the northernmost of the two townships, contains 33,401 acres, whereof 18,551 acres were laid out into farm lots by Mr. P. L. Surveyer P. A. Tremblay, who reports on those townships as follows :—

"From the nature of the reports which I have transmitted at different periods, as often as circumstances would permit me, you will have remarked the great amount of arable land contained in the townships of Ashuapmouchouan and Demeules. With regard to the quality of the soil, it is quite certain that no land is superior to that of the valley of the river Ashuapmouchouan. Clayey land predominates here as in all other parts of the Saguenay country ; in many localities the clay is covered with a layer of sand, three or four inches in depth, which is of great value in the cultivation of wheat, which on this land appears to be especially exempt from the attacks of the fly. The great characteristic of this valley is, that the land though well watered, does not present any obstacles to cultivation, such as deep ravines and lofty rocks, which abound in other parts of the Saguenay. Three fine parishes at least might be formed in these two townships, and I trust they may very shortly, if the Government encourages the views of the numerous settlers, who are about to proceed there. Judging from the information I have received from different parties, and from an exploration which I made myself towards the north east of the River Ashuapmouchouan, I am inclined to believe that there is a considerable amount of fine land. As a proof of the excellence of the climate, I may cite the prosperous condition of the settlers, who are now inhabiting the township of Roberval, which borders on the Indian lands. Last autumn the thermometer descended for the first time to zero, on the 16th October, at the place where I was camped at the back of the 6th range of Ashuapmouchouan, the same rate was observed at the same time by the curate in the township of Roberval. The temperature in summer is about the same as that of Quebec, with the exception that the north east winds are but little felt, and are nearly as mild as those of the opposite quarter. The winter cold is very intense, owing most probably to the vast extent of the clearings situated to the north west.

"The only method for developing the resources of this important part of the Saguenay district, would be to provide means of communication first between Chicoutimi and the north west part of Lake St. John, and subsequently if practicable, between the Lake and some one of the parishes of the County of Quebec."

TOWNSHIP OF WATFORD.

The portion of the Township of Watford subdivided into farm lots by Mr. P. L. S. Ross lies back of the old surveyed ranges on the River Lafamine, in the County of Dorchester, which is described in the following extracts of his report :—"This part of the Township of Watford which I have surveyed is in general level with gentle swells and free from rocks, I met with only one ridge of rock in the whole survey, and that one is not

high, it is upon lot No. 29 in the 7th range. There are a number of sugarics in this township which are all occupied, they are upon gentle swells, being superior land with a soil of rich brown loam. There has been at some time great fires through this township which have run over all of the mixed wood land (which is of a sandy loam and in general free from stones), and destroyed all the valuable timber, the young growth at present upon it, being mostly sapin, spruce, larch and bouleau; this will retard the settlement of these lands for some time, in consequence of the want of building timber and firewood.

There are several very fine streams running through this township; they are in general very flat. I saw only one place fit for a mill site; it is a fall upon the river Veilleux, about 10 feet high, situated upon lot No. 22, in 7th Range. There is a number of flats along the different rivers of very rich alluvial soil, overgrown with alders, and in places a rank strong coarse grass which will make very fine meadow land, when brought into cultivation.

There is a very little merchantable timber upon what I have surveyed: as the greater portion of the timber lands has been over-run by the fire and destroyed: of the remainder a small portion has been lumbered upon, and all the valuable timber taken away.

TOWNSHIP OF MATANE.

The six first ranges of this Township situate in the County of Rimouski, were verified by Mr. P. L. Surveyor Bradley: the primitive survey being almost wholly obliterated, whilst a pressing demand prevailed for purchasing the lands in this township for actual settlement. It is bounded on the south by the St. Lawrence, on the north east by the Seignior of Matane, and on the south west by the township of McNider. The following extract of Mr. Bradley's report will convey some reliable information on the character of the lands surveyed by him in this township:—

In my supplementary report on the survey of Matane, in 1861 I represented to the Government the necessity of opening a road at or near the River Blanche, so as to allow the settlers to penetrate into the interior, and to give some encouragement to colonization. The quality of the land in rear of the first four ranges was even superior to that in the first ranges, especially from the fifth to the eighth range or even as far as the river Pechedety, which empties itself into the river Matane, on the 9th range, I conceive it my duty again to urge the importance of such an improvement. Experience has fully proved that without roads or routes to penetrate into the forest, settlement to the extent desired by the Government cannot be accomplished. I am therefore happy to be the echo of the numerous settlers in this township, for I am convinced that if the Government are disposed to give them some assistance, they will never have to reproach themselves for having wasted the public money, far from it, it will always be a source of congratulation to them that they have given an impulse to the improvement of agriculture in a township which promises to become at no distant period, one of the important parts of a district already in so flourishing a condition.

"I would suggest at the same time the expediency of opening a route to Lartigou; but a better acquaintance with the locality and topography of the township have convinced me that a branch road would be sufficient, to start from the north east of Tartigou, going north easterly till it joins the water of the river Blanche, at some point on lots 20 or 21 of the fourth range, this route would then be common to both localities, extending as far as the river Pechedety. This river is deep enough to float pine and spruce logs, and the Messrs. Price & Sons are at the present moment clearing these pine forests, both to their own profit and that of the neighbouring inhabitants. It boasts at the same time of several mill powers, well calculated to supply mills or manufactories of any kind; the banks of the river are high, and but little adapted to cultivation, owing to their great steepness.

"I ought also to remark on the subdivision of the lots along the river Matane, beyond the eighth range. As it is more than probable that the Government will at some convenient season, continue the survey beyond its present limits, I am of opinion that it would

be to their advantage as well as to that of the settlers or squatters, to divide the lots on each side of the river, on a bearing south west and north east, for this reason : in the first place, the lands cleared by the squatters have all been laid out in this manner, for this reason that it allows them to settle in larger numbers and with more convenience to themselves. This river flows through vast table lands, fertile in the highest degree, and extending into the interior a distance of nearly ten leagues, and of a breadth varying from 11 to 20, or even 30 arpents.

"On these table lands abound the elm tree, ash, beech, poplar, and spruce ; and I have been assured by Indians that these splendid plateaus extend as far as trout river (which flows into the Grand Matane, at about 15 leagues from the St. Lawrence,) following its sinuosities, and that at the confluence of the river Tornadi, they are of far greater extent.

"In rear of these table lands commence the hard wood lands, these are the banks of the river Matane, having a slope sufficiently gentle to be cultivable. It will be evident from the nature of this proposition, that many hundreds of settlers could establish themselves at very little expense for the opening of roads, as they would have only their front road to make. A road is at present open from the south west side of the river, to the back of the 9th range, and some fifteen settlers have already ranged themselves along the road, with clearings on their respective lots, varying from 5 to 35 acres, who are waiting with great anxiety for the decision of the Government in this matter.

"Should my humble suggestions not be adopted, the consequences which would ensue would I think be as follows :—The present squatters would lose the greater part of their cleared lands, as they are cut up in all shapes by the river, the lines being changed in their direction, one or two individuals would profit by the labours of all the others. This would be the case with Blouis and Chrysostome Bernier, besides the cultivation of these lots will be impossible, as their small means will not allow of their constructing bridges, and no alternative would be left them but to abandon their lands or to vegetate on them for the rest of their days ; this fact is so evident that some of them have already given up clearing.

"I would recommend in addition, the continuation of the "Taché Road," from the Matapedia road to Matane, as a certain means of settling the fertile lands in the interior of the townships of Cabot, McNider, and Matane. A route to communicate, as far as the township of St. Denis, or its augmentation (now called the township of Tessier,) would be very desirable, the land is magnificent in rear of the Seigniorship of Matane, and would be all taken up shortly if accessible by roads or routes. The inhabitants or squatters of this locality have already petitioned the Legislature on this subject, and I may venture to say it would only be fair to grant their petition, for they more than all others feel the want of such improvements, and know how to appreciate the benefits they confer on colonization generally."

TOWNSHIP OF ADSTOCK.

This Township lies in the County of Beauce and is bounded on the South west partly by the township of Lambton, and partly by Lake St. Francis ; on the north east by the Township of Tring, on the south east by the township of Forsyth and Lambton, and on the north west by the township of Thetford, and contains 46,097 acres. The part subdivided into farm lots covers the north east part of the township containing 29,498 acres.

Already extensive clearances and improvements have been made in this township, chiefly by French Canadians. Mr. P. L. Surveyor Félix Legendre who surveyed in this Township, reports as follows :—

"I have the honor to report that the greater part of the land I have surveyed is well adapted for cultivation, and that a large number of settlers are already established there, and have begun to cultivate their land."

 DUCHESNAY AND CHRISTIE.

These townships are situate on the south side of the St. Lawrence, in the County of Gaspé and are collectively bounded on the east by the Seigniorship of Mont Louis, on the west by the township of Tourelle. They are intersected by the projected colonization road properly called the Gulf Road, leading from the Seigniorship of Ste. Anne des Monts to Fox River, on the Gulf Shore, or by its branch from the Magdalen River to Gaspé Basin.

The Township of Duchesnay is projected to contain about 70,000 acres, whereof about two ranges traversed by the Gulf Road, have been subdivided into farm lots containing together about 12,000 acres.

The Township of Christie lying between the above stated Township and the Seigniorship of Mont Louis, averages the same extent in superficies; about 10,000 acres have been laid out into farm lots along the gulf line of road. Mr. P. L. Surveyor C. F. Roy, who surveyed the two ranges in each of the above named townships, reports as follows:—

“The Townships Duchesnay and Christie, situate on the south shore of the River St. Lawrence in the County of Gaspé, are bounded on the south west by the township of Tourelle, on the north east by the Seigniorship of Mont Louis, on the north west by the River St. Lawrence and on the south east by waste lands of the Crown. Their surface is generally rolling and sometimes broken.

“Several streams cross these townships, two of which the Vallée and the Albour are of some consequence; there are also three rivers, the Maitre, the Marsouin and the Claude. These rivers with the exception of the Marsouin are formed by the waters flowing from the north westerly slope of the Chick Chack mountains, and are swelled in their course by a large number of tributary streams. Along the banks of these rivers are deposits of alluvial soil, from two to six feet in depth, and of considerable extent. At the mouths of each of them are establishments of hardy settlers, employed in farming and fishing. I was however glad to find that more attention was paid to the former than to the latter pursuit, which unfortunately is not always the case among the Gaspé settlers. These people enjoy all the comforts of life, and await with solicitude the opening of a road to widen their circle and extend their social relations.

“The river front of these townships is rocky and not easy of access; in this locality as on the coast of Gaspé the shore is lined with high cliffs, which give these coasts a wild and sinister appearance. The traveller in these regions frequently journeys between the sea on one hand which breaks at his feet and often stops him, and cliffs hundreds of feet high on the other, frowning above him; nor can he thus pass through these danger without emotion, and it is with feelings of relief that on turning a point, at the mouth of a river sheltered by heights, he perceives the houses where a cordial welcome awaits him, for here the settler bears the highest character for hospitality. In the houses generally the utmost gaiety prevails, the settler-fisherman, without regret for the past or care for the future passes a life of happiness and contentment. If there is any exception to this state of things to be found, it should cause no surprise, when the difficulties and discouragement, that a new settler has to encounter, are taken into consideration, as in addition to the hard labour he has to undergo, he has also to contend with the disadvantages of a perfect isolation from the rest of the world to which he has access only by passing along a dangerous shore or on the sea.

“In order to show the relation between the mode of survey which I have adopted for the subdivision of these townships and the position of the line of road which traverses them, I have shown it by a red line on the plan, by which it will be seen that the base line from the south west line of the township of Christie as far as the tenth lot serves as a line of road. I here deviated from the former direction, adopting in preference a straight line, as in this course no obstacle exists to the construction of an excellent road. The land is perfectly level except a small hill on the 9th lot; the soil is universally yellow mould, easily ploughed, and free from rocks. From the 10th to the 15th lot, I have adopted for my base line, the direction of the road line which is very nearly straight. I have on this course from the base line of the township of Christie, made a double range for the double subdivision of the lots in the first and second ranges. At each subdivision of the lots, I have left a sufficient distance for the width of the road, between the posts on which are the numbers, each in its proper range. From this point the road line continues alto

gether in the first range, as far as lot 47, after which it serves as a base line as far as lot 55, with a double subdivision of lots as in a former case, that part of the road line from lot 55 in the township of Christie as far as the Seigniory of Mont Louis is subdivided into lots without any designation of range. The subdivision posts only indicate the lots between which they are placed.

The land traversed by the road line in these townships is susceptible of advantageous clearing over a surface of considerable extent. In the south west part of the township of Christie the road line runs along the height of land bordering the river as far as the 15th lot, from thence it takes a N.N.E. direction and crosses a plateau of arable land, with a slight slope towards the north east, as far as the vallée stream. Between the vallée and the Maitre streams, the line approaches the St. Lawrence and intersects a country very favourably adapted for settlement. After a gradual ascent from the vallée stream, to about half the distance to the Maitre stream, it continues descending till it reaches the mouth of the Maitre. The land has a general slope from S.E. to N.W., which is everywhere extremely gentle, with the exception of the high land bordering the vallée stream which is rather steep; a large number of the lots in this range of country are easy of access and might be cultivated with advantage throughout their whole extent.

"The soil is generally excellent, and the timber consisting of balsam, white birch, beech and spruce is of good quality. The deposits of alluvial soil, found in the valley of the river Maitre are worthy of notice. These lands for a depth of two or three miles have a mean breadth of 60 or 70 chains, and are covered with splendid hard wood. There is a good number of maple woods of some extent, which are annually made available for the manufacture of sugar; at the mouth of this river are the residences of some settlers who employ themselves in farming and fishing. This is a most excellent fishing station.

"From the hills on the borders of the river Maitre, as far as the division line, between these two townships the road passes through a perfectly level country. The land on a frontage of three or four miles is so favourable for settlement, that it is certain that as soon as the road is opened, there will be a nucleus of settlement in this locality. The same remarks may apply to all the table land, from the maitre to the Marsouin river. To a depth of three or four miles the land is easy of access in any direction, the soil a rich yellow loam of superior quality. The only obstacles to be encountered here, are the deep gullies of two small streams, known as the rivers Portage. Mr. Baillargé divided these, giving us the advantage of using the road line for a base line and of having a double range on a front of eight or nine lots.

"In the Township of Duchesnay, the land traversed by the line of road exhibits about the same uniformity of features as that of Christie. That which is most worthy of note lies among the alluvial tracts of the rivers Marsouin and Claude. These rivers are bordered by cultivable land to a depth of four or five miles. At a distance of about three quarters of a mile from the St. Lawrence, the Marsouin divides itself into two branches, both of which pass through tracts of good land. I have shown on my plan what I consider the best method of laying out the land for settlement on those branches; on each of these rivers are extensive maple woods, some of which are valuable for the manufacture of sugar in the spring. The land along the road line, from the high lands on the banks of the river Marsouin as far as the mouth of the river Albour, are very rugged and unfit for cultivation, to about half their depth, especially on the hills and mountains near the St. Lawrence, there however remains on each of these lots a surface of from 50 to 60 acres of better quality. The soil is mostly yellow sandy mould.

"From the Albour River to the Seigniory of Mont Louis, the slope of the river bank is gentle, and the land so good that the greater part is already under settlement. The lands along the River Claude run several miles deeper than those on the Marsouin, those on the St. Lawrence are already under cultivation. With regard to the best mode of subdividing this locality, I am of opinion that the usual regular method of survey should be adhered to, as most favourable to settlement. The most valuable localities in the frontage of these Townships are in the neighbourhood of the rivers Maitre, Marsouin, and Claude; these spots already in a flourishing state of cultivation, are no doubt destined to become the centre of future settlements. At the mouths of each of these rivers are basins protected by long cliffs; in these small vessels find a safe refuge at all times of the tide; they are generally frequented by fishermen coming from St. Anne des Monts, and who generally

pass some months of every year there during the fishing season. There are several small settlements along the front of these townships, which though in their infancy show signs of becoming more important.

"The land in the 2nd Range is not inferior to that in the 1st, and setting aside the advantages which the settlers in the Range derive from their proximity to the St. Lawrence, I can safely say that the lands in the second range would prove more profitable than those in the first. The surface of the land is every where level and the soil of the finest quality. Several lots have been already applied for, but principally on account of the profit to be derived from the extensive maple woods which cover the slopes of the hills bordering the different rivers. The timber most abundant in those parts of these townships which I have explored, are the balsam, white and red birch and spruce, with a few cedars, the latter, being invariably found in the low grounds of rivers, are of good growth and quality.

"I have only to add that the settlement of these two townships depends altogether upon the opening of the road, and the application of a good system of colonization, and if in addition to those benefits it should please the Government to make gratuitous grants of the lots along the road, the country might soon congratulate itself on the rapid progress that colonisation would make in this neighbourhood."

TOWNSHIP OF CASUPSCULL.

This Township situate on the east side of the River Metapedia, in the County of Rimouski, is bounded on the south by the township of Assemetquagan, on the north by the projected township of Lepage, on the east by the rear limit of the Kempt Road range. It contains about 48,000 acres whereof the two front ranges containing 8,460 acres have been subdivided into farm lots of 100 acres each, which, together with the adjoining township of Assemetquagan, presents highly favorable advantages for settlement, especially as rendered accessible by the new Metapedia Road, opened by the Board of Public Works last year. Mr. P. L. Surveyor E. H. Legendre, who performed the survey, reports as follows:—

"The front of the township of Casupscull offers to settlers the finest sites for cultivation that could be desired. From No. 12 to the junction of the roads, I am certain there is not an inch of land that is not fertile; the mountains are at some distance from the banks of the river, and are very susceptible of improvement.

"A large quantity of marketable timber has been destroyed by fire; but to make amends for the loss the land was cleared of rubbish, and large clearings made, and hay, millet and clover abound in all directions. I feel sure that on Lots 27, 28, 29 and 30, at least 3,000 lbs. of hay, per lot, might be collected during the summer.

"It may appear strange that millet and clover should grow without culture in the forest, but it arises from the circumstance that contractors for square timber have camped for several winters on these lots, and have scattered the seed about, which has increased in productiveness during that period.

"The projected road, at this place, passes about three quarters of a mile from the river bank through a perfectly level and fertile country. The greater part of these lots are marked by persons who wish to settle on them immediately, and I am convinced that applications will be made for them to the agent, even before my report is sent in, for fear of not getting them."

TOWNSHIP OF ASSEMETQUAGAN.

This township is situate on the east bank of the River Metapedia, in the County of Bonaventure. It is bounded on the south by the township of Ristigonche, and on the north by the township of Casupscull, from which it is divided by the county line of Rimouski; and on the east by the rear line of the Kempt Road, range east. It contains

about 78,500 acres, whereof 17,486 acres are subdivided into farm lots, traversed by the military road, leading from the Ristigouche, on the left bank of the Metepedia to the Parish of Ste. Flavie, on the St. Lawrence.

The following is an extract of the Report of Mr. P. L. Surveyor E. H. Legendre :

The soil from the 8th mile to the River is very similar to that last passed over, except that it is covered with live timber, there is a large quantity of spruce and pine fit for the market, this timber was not felled later than 1854, of which I was convinced by finding this date in a camp near Pitt's brook.

"The soil all along this stream is certainly the best I have as yet found ; it is watered by numerous streams, which are of sufficient volume to turn mills of any dimensions, and the timber covering it is cedar, birch, elm, and ash of immense growth. The tops of the hills, enclosing these fine tracts of land are covered with pines, the greater part of which are dried up by the fire which passed through in 1843, they would still however be serviceable in building for doors, windows, etc."

THE TOWNSHIP OF PATAPEDIA.

In the County of Bonaventure bounded on the south by the River Ristigouche, and on the west by the Division line between the Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick, and on the east by the township of Metapedia, contains 80,000 acres, of which P. L. Surveyor Wm. McDonald subdivided 35,480 acres into farm lots in 1862. He reports as follows :—

"Remarking on the nature of this survey, the observation may be made that in its extent the Township is an unusually large one, and from having two river fronts (upwards of fifteen miles on the Ristigouche and 16½ on the Patapedia,) one of which could not be sealed, occasioned some time in surveying particularly when so much depended on correctness. The lands warranting the subdivision of the full extent of thirty-five thousand acres permitted, the same were surveyed and posted into 309 lots full three fourths of which are in quality, adapted for settlement, and the remaining undivided parts are not without a large scope of very fine accessible land, viz., east and west of the centre line.

"John Sharp, and Benjamin Merrell are the only two settlers at present in the Township, but there is room on the Rivers for at least forty additional settlers, the ranges on the other hand as I before remarked in my several reports during the progress of the work, present elevated tracts, but which are nevertheless easy of access by various routes, in some instances up the streams in other parts by different ravines and along the table land."

THE TOWNSHIP OF DELISLE AND ISLAND OF ALMA.

On the River Saguenay, in the County of Chicoutimi, was surveyed by P. L. Surveyor E. Duberger, in 1861, who reports as follows :

"From the starting point of the line between Townships Taché and Delisle, on the north bank of the Grande Decharge, as I have already remarked in detail on my field book and report of progress No. 1, that the surface in general was of a broken sort. The great number of streams which I intersected on my way, accounts for the unevenness of the surface, and for the same reason is the soil singularly good and arable. I do not think it worth while to take the few rocky sections in that part of my survey into consideration, because they are all detached from each other, few in number and of very small extent, leaving the land throughout in all respects free and easy of culture.

"The above topographical description will answer from the borders of the Grande Decharge up to the vicinity of the 6th mile post, after which the soil is poor, being composed of large grained white sand and a few bog swamps, with the exception of that part of land in the vicinity of the Riviere au Brochet, the borders of which are wooded with large and

lofty mixed timber and the soil is composed of clay. The merchantable timber which has been in abundance some years ago in that part of the country has since been manufactured and taken away.

“Along the rear line of the township the country has in general a more even surface, but the soil is not recommendable, with the exception of a few narrow sections of which the soil is sandy and produces nothing but cypress, black and grey spruce; and dwarfish white birch.

“The surface along the main west line of Township Delisle is broken up by deep gullies, but the soil is of the richest kind, it being composed of fine clay with a slight mixture of loam which may be called excellent arable land, with the exception of the north-west corner of the Township where the soil is completely destitute of vegetation less a few sections where black and white spruce of a dwarfish size and white pines of an inferior quality predominate.

“The description of the country along the west line of the township does not vary much, it is generally uneven. The soil is composed of fine clay with sub loam, the timber consisting of fir, black and white birch, brushwood of all descriptions, including mountain ash, merchantable spruce and white pines, particularly on the elevated spots on each side of the streams which I intersected. I have also come across some detached rocks on this line but they are of very little consequence as they are scattered, each covering a very small area of land and small in number.

“As I neared the Grand Decharge with the line, I crossed certain tracks which were wooded with nothing but cedar of a large size, but too deformed to be valuable.

“The Island of Alma is one of the finest tracks of land in the County of Chicoutimi. It is in general low and thickly wooded with large and lofty mixed timber, the soil in general being of a rich loam with a slight mixture of clay. It is my firm opinion that there is not two hundred acres of waste land on this island. With all these advantages it will not be inhabited for some years on account of the difficulty of communications by the Grand Decharge, which is difficult and toilsome, particularly when the waters are high, which is generally the case after a couple of days' rain.

“As to the topography of the interior of Township Delisle, it does not differ much from that described about the main lines.

“The country on each side of the line dividing ranges A and I has a rolling surface except in the vicinity of the Grand Decharge, where there are a few rocks, &c. The country inclines towards the south-west in broken order. The soil is loam and the timber consists of black and white birch, spruce, fir, &c., all large and lofty. When I surveyed this part of the township scattered white pines were yet seen, but they have since been exported by lumberers.

“The country traversed by the line dividing ranges 1 and 2 from lot No. 1 to No. 14 does not differ much from that latterly described. It is uneven from No. 1 to No. 14. The vicinity of the Grand Decharge answers for that unevenness of the surface. The soil is of a superior quality and well suited for agriculture. The timber is large, lofty and mixed.

“The country crossed by the lines 2 and 3, 3 and 4 is of the same description. The surface is generally uneven, particularly in the vicinity of Rivière Mistook and Rivière à la Pipe. The timber is large, lofty and mixed. The soil is loam except in the bottom of gullies, where it is clay. The western part of the range 1 and 2 from lot No. 33 to 49 crosses a country very proper for agricultural purposes. Many white pines of a good quality are to be seen on both sides of the line, and there the soil does not differ from that already described.

“The immediate borders on the north bank of the Grand Decharge are high and rocky from No. 1 to No. 10. To be brief the banks vary in height from No. 1 to 49, in some parts the appearances are poor but it changes, and is of a better quality at some distance north of the bank.

“The minor islands, with the exception of No. 1 and No. 8, are fine tracks of lands and are generally low and wooded with black and white birch, fir, spruce and brushwood; the remaining pines seen on them are of an inferior quality.”

THE TOWNSHIP OF LYTTON,

In the County of Ottawa, about 90 miles up the River Gatineau, is bounded on the south by the Township of Egan and adjoins the County line of Pontiac on the north, and appears from the following Report of P. L. Surveyor James McArthur, who recently surveyed it, to be well adapted for settlement. It contains 57,800 acres, of which 34,000 have been subdivided into farm lots:

With respect to the physical characteristics of Lytton, I beg leave to state that the land is of very good quality and extremely level, there are very few elevations of any considerable extent; at least 95 per cent of the whole is arable and fit for cultivation. There is a continual succession of hardwood ridges, with balsam, cedar, or tamarack swamps intervening; the soil on the hardwood ridges is excellent, but in the swamps it is light and sandy. There is not much white or red pine in the township; occasionally small groves are to be met with of large growth, and of apparently good quality, but not in sufficient quantities to induce extensive lumbering operations. As yet there are no settlers in Lytton; nor is there any probability of its being settled soon, as it is so difficult of access at all seasons of the year. It is true that it can be easily reached by the Indian or experienced *voyageur* by ascending Gatineau or Desert Rivers in canoes, but few settlers could be found willing to encounter the risk thereby incurred; good roads are essentially necessary in order to open out the townships on the Gatineau river for settlement. In no other part of the Ottawa country is there so large a tract of really good and fertile land as in the Townships of Maniwaki, Egan, Aumond, Sicotte, and Lytton; but in order to render said land available it is absolutely necessary that roads should be immediately constructed or laid out throughout said townships.

TOWNSHIP OF ALBERT.

This township is situate on the north shore of the River Saguenay, in the County of Saguenay, and is bounded on the east by the township of Tadoussac. It contains 33,000 acres, and the part laid out into farm lots on the road line from Tadoussac to the mouth of the River Marguerite occupies about a range on each side thereof, and contains about 8,748 acres.

Mr. P. L. Surveyor J. B. Duberger reports as follows the general character of the land laid out along the projected Albert Colonization Road:—

“The point of departure for disposing of ranges of lots I established at Cedar Camp, leaving an extent of unfavorable land (save few patches of insufficient areas) along the road of about four miles of Tadoussac Reserve, and at which starting point I traced side lines on each side of the road, viz: one bearing due west and the other north 45° 0' east, dividing thereby the ranges to be laid out from the unsurveyed to eastward; from thence proceeded in laying out the different ranges designated on the accompanying plan, descriptions of which ranges are as follows:—

Albert Road Range, East.

“This range, comprises 28 lots of various areas and soil of good qualities, covered with well grown timber, consisting generally of black and white birch, spruce, and fir. A range of mountains occupies a part, but diminishes in extent towards the westward. Several *abattis* exist on each side of the road; by whom made is unknown

Albert Road Range, West.

This range, lying on the opposite side of the latter, containing 17 lots, also of all dimensions, offers more advantages, having less mountains and a greater extent of strong loam. The timber, particularly the spruce, on account of its size and quality, will be very valuable.

Albert Road Range.

"This range, adjoining the latter, having a different course of 37 lots, with the exception of Nos. 26, 27, 28, and 29, bordering on the river, is the most promising extent of ground to be met with for agricultural pursuits; the road across it for the distance of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of dry soil, but of good produce, is dead level and stoneless. It is nearly all taken up and marked by *abattis* on each side of the road.

Albert Road Range, North.

"This range, lying opposite the latter, offers the same advantages, the soil on either side of the road being a mixture of yellow and strong loam soon takes to strong loam proceeding towards the depths, and contains 23 lots.

East Branch, Range North.

"This range, lying between the two branches of the St. Margaret, of 21 lots of different dimensions as other ranges, is considered of the richest soil to be found in Canada, together with its delightful climate early frosts are unknown; the grain grows and ripens to perfection, and vegetables reach to enormous size. The extremities at the river are uneven, interrupted with earthen mounds, but not very extensive. This range is likewise all taken up, and partly under cultivation.

River Range, East.

"This small range is for the most part taken up by a range of steep mountains, overlooking the river, but being well covered with good timber, principally for fuel, its proximity to the water for transport gives it some value.

River Range, West.

"This range and old settlements is of old standing, opened at first by Messrs. Price & Co., for lumbering. It is nearly all cleared, and deficient of timber for fuel; what remains lies to eastward, of that of *taellis*. The soil though light is good, particularly for rye. There are but five houses in the whole. This range is much exposed to deterioration from the *éboulis* at the great winding of the river. One lot, No. 4, is nearly cut up from this cause, and is naturally limited in depth by a range of barren rocky mountains, as deficient of earth and timber, for a considerable distance in the rear.

Outlines.

"In running the western and rear line, also the prolongation of the west outline of the township of Tadoussac, limiting township Albert, I met with no advantages for colonization in the vicinity of these lines, except a spot of sufficient area to form one establishment, lying in the valley of the west branch at the head of the rapids, where the line crosses. This is a fine extent of ground, nearly fit for culture; the great fires have left but few stumps here and there, the local is level, alluvial soil, and stoneless. A communication to it from the old settlements has been opened at the expense of Mr. David Price, at which place a common dwelling is about being put up for the accommodation of fishing excursions. Apart from this spot and few very small patches lying here and there, along these lines the country adjoining, as seen on the heights as we proceeded, presents but an enchainment of barren mountains towards the interior for miles, deficient of timber and dotted with quantities of lakes, and several of larger size than those met with on the lines. Such parts along said lines as would have been more favorable are taken up by the lakes designated on the accompanying plan, only useful to quench the thirst of the few wild beasts frequenting that country; but towards the '*Bergeronnes*' there seems to exist a fine extent of ground, well covered with timber and much less mountainous. When that part will be explored something good will likely turn out. It must not be understood that the remnant of this township will be unproductive; an immense tract of good ground lies between *Anse de la Passe Pierre* and *Anse de la Grosse Roche*. Several lots have been marked, and it will not be long before application will be made for subdividing it. Also a fine extent exists abutting East Branch range north, that being nearly cleared by fires.

"In conclusion, I would recommend for the prompt settlement of this township, as the attraction is very strong there, that the communication to it should be effected as early

as possible. This is the only impediment; should that be realized there would be there a dense population in a very limited time. There is already the advantage of a winter road from *Anse à l'eau* to the first lake, and that just now used for drawing fuel, a distance of 2½ miles. At the angles of said outlines I have planted cedar posts, six inches square, with stone boundaries, duly inscribed A. T. and B. T."

GOSFORD AND ROCMONT.

The northerly part of the township of Gosford, and the easterly part of the adjoining township of Rocmont, both situate in the County of Portneuf were subdivided and laid out into farm lots by Mr. P. L. Surveyor Ignace P. Dery, to meet the demand for the settlement of that section of the waste lands. The Country, although generally mountainous, offers along the tributaries of the north east and main branches of the River St. Anne, several fine valleys for settlement, which the opening of the proposed colonization road from St. Gabriel to connect with St. Raymond, besides those already constructed cannot fail to promote.

The following extracts from the Report of Mr. P. L. Surveyor Dery will convey a reliable description of the land and timber in both townships:—

"The fifth range of Gosford is all settled except lots 26 and 28. In that part of the sixth range which I have surveyed the land is well adapted for cultivation, with the exception of the lots on each side of the River Talleyard, which however are well provided with wood for the market, principally spruce; five lots are already applied for; two thirds of the seventh, eighth, and ninth ranges of Gosford, in this part of the township are well adapted for cultivation; although rather rocky the soil is good; the south-west half of lot No. 17 of the eighth range is occupied; there is a saw mill on it, which belongs to Chas. Voyer; there are two saws in this mill which is about 25 feet by 30; the water power is not of sufficient force to work the mill when the water is low.

"The quality of the soil in that part of the township which I last surveyed, is similar to that of Gosford. The Revd. Mr. Bedard occupies the 39th lot of the second range, and has built a mill with two saws, which supplies the settlers of Rocmont with all the wood they require. A flour mill has also been commenced by Mr. Bedard, to supply the wants of the people of the place; both these mills are in the same building, on the little River Roche Platte, which has sufficient volume to drive the mills even when the water is low.

"No. 42 of the 5th Range is occupied by Edward Walsh, who has cleared and cultivated about twenty-five acres of land, built a house, barn and stable; numbers 45 and 46 of the 5th Range are also occupied by Hugh Garrhae, he has also about eight acres of land under cultivation, and has built a house 25 feet by 20. Lot 42 is in possession of John Hughes, who has made no improvements worthy of mention. There is a large quantity of spruce fit to make logs for the market. Mr. Methot who has a licence for felling timber in Gosford, has two or three huts erected for carrying on this business. His agents appeared well satisfied with the quality of the timber; and with the aid of the lines that were cleared were enabled to explore the entire limits of their license. A few only of the pines are of inferior quality, these are found on the borders of the lakes and rivers. The road explored by P. L. Surveyor Neilson, which I met in running the rear lines would be of great use in the settlement of this part of Gosford, and would very much shorten the road for the settlers in Rocmont."

TOWNSHIP OF BOWMAN.

This township is situated on the westerly side of the River Du Lievre, in the County of Ottawa, and is bounded on the North by the township of Bigelow, on the South by the township of Portland, and on the West partly by the township of Denholm, and

partly by White Fish Lake. The residue now surveyed by Mr. P. L. Surveyor R. Rauscher, completes the subdivision of the whole township, containing 31,642 acres, exclusive of lakes and allowances for highways. Mr. Rauscher reports as follows :—

“ From the centre line North, the land in the Seventh Range, with the exception of the first three lots is not very well adapted for settlement, on account of its mountainous nature for the range line between lots 34 and fifty-seven, intersects five heavy mountain ranges. In three instances I have to ascertain distances trigonometrically, as chaining was out of the question. The sixth range, north of the centre line, affords in many places, good farming land, and although the nature of the ground is very undulating, yet, as the soil consists of rich clay and vegetable earth, that obstacle will easily be overcome by the industry of the settlers.

ROLETTE AND PANET.

These adjoining townships are situate in the County of Montmagny; the former is bounded on the north-west by the township of Montmignuy, which is traversed by the Taché Road, on the East by township of Talon, on the west by the County line of Bellechasse. It contains 33,806 acres, and is all laid off into farm lots; the latter township extends north-eastwardly to the Province line, and is bounded on the north-east by the said township of Talon, and on the west by the townships of Bellechasse and Daaquam, and County line of Bellechasse, and contains 47,242 acres, whereof the southern part traversed by the River Daaquam and tributary of the River St. John, presenting some favorable lands for settlement, on both sides thereof, and a few ranges along the south-east limit of Rolette were laid off into lots, comprising 28,869 acres.

Mr. P. L. Surveyor Frs. Tétu, who surveyed in those townships, reports as follows :—

The 1st and 2nd ranges of the township of Bolette, are more mountainous than any other range I surveyed. The soil is good, but a little hard to cultivate, particularly in the south-western parts of these ranges. The land to the south of the above lines has a gradual fall, and with the exception of some slopes more or less steep, and all cultivable, only two mountains are to be found, which cover the site of a few lots, and render them of but little use for cultivation, they will not however be altogether valueless, on that account, as they are clothed with rich forests of maple, which before next spring, will be occupied by settlers from the Township of Montminy. The whole surface of this surveyed land, is intersected by rivers and streams, by which it is watered in the most advantageous manner.

The 3rd Range is composed of good yellow and grey mould, with a sub-soil of calcareous clay. The north-western part is altogether covered with maple woods, which have been made use of by the English at the time of the survey of the frontier line. Less maple is found in the South, but a larger amount of grey loam, and the surface is more level.

The 4th Range is in every respect similar to the preceding one, except that there is a larger amount of maple, covering a soil well calculated for the growth of cereals. The north-east part of the 5th range is partly composed of yellow mould, and in this particular is inferior to the preceding ranges; the south-west part is something similar, only that soft wood is the prevailing quality of timber. The north-east part of 6th range, although interspersed with cedar and other swamps, is not the less fit for cultivation. These swamps are mostly covered with a thin layer of vegetable detritus, over a sub-soil of clayey earth very rich and easily drained. The same remark applies to all the swamps in these two Townships. With the exception of some rocky lots, the remainder is excellent, though not offering the same facilities for cultivation to settlers in poor circumstances, who would prefer the lands where hard wood is to be found. The rivers and streams which intersect this part of the township have a more rapid current, running over beds of pebbles (quartz) and do not possess any falls available for industrial purposes.

The 7th Range is composed of good land, yellow and grey loam covered partly by hard and partly by soft wood. The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd ranges of the township of Panet, are composed of good yellow soil, with clay underneath, and very few rocks on the surface, and therefore well adapted for cultivation, to the south of these two ranges, very little

maple or birch is to be found. The land being low there is a growth of cedar and spruce on it, it is mostly swampy.

The 4th, 5th, and 6th, ranges of this township contain the richest soil found in the whole survey, extending south as far as the frontier, and consisting of yellow and grey mould with an argilo-calcareous sub-soil.

The swamps covering all this part of the township would be easily drained, and if subjected to the action of fire, the finest imaginable land would be exposed for cultivation. Finally these two townships are generally well adapted for cultivation, and will very shortly be nearly all settled. In the spring settlers are about to locate themselves on the 3rd range, in the township of Rolette, in the north east part; to reach this locality, there is a road known as the "English Road" which could be repaired at little cost; it crosses the first four ranges of the township; it was passable for carriages twenty years ago, and might be made so again for a small sum. These townships could be traversed by a road which should be made to pass near the lots No. 20, adjoining the central line of Rolette, which would be very level through its whole length, having neither mountains nor rivers to cross, and free from rocks, it would develop the resources of the County of Montmagny.

I have explored and traced out a road taking the above course for the transport of my surveying apparatus, which passes through a very level country. With a few corrections, an excellent line might be made, which would give a new impulse to settlement in these parts.

Exploration of a line of Road from St. Gabriel to Rocmont.

This exploration obtained for this Department some highly valuable topographical knowledge of the country traversed by the surveyor from River au Pin in the seigniory of St. Gabriel, through part of the seigniory of Fossambault, at its northerly corner, thence through the Township of Gosford to the intersection of the colonization road at "Roche Platte" on the north branch of the River St. Ann.

Part of the general line so explored has been since adopted from St. Gabriel line to the middle of the third range of the Township of Gosford, thence following a valley between the mountains along the 3rd and 4th ranges, south-westerly to the opened public road leading to St. Raymond.

The exploration performed by Mr. P. L. Surveyor John Neilson is reported as follows:

"Entering the woods in rear of the first range north-west of River au Pin, I examined the only three passes over a mountain range, extending south-west and north-east, immediately in rear of the concession above named, the first of those passes at, and two others a short distance east from the grand line dividing the seigniory of St. Gabriel from Fossambault. Thence north-west, keeping the St. Gabriel side of the line to about the middle of the first range, Gosford. Thence in a south-west course, keeping as near as possible the middle of the range to lot twenty or nineteen. Thence north-west to the north-east branch of the River St. Anns, intersecting the colonization road now made on the south-east bank of that stream, on the line between number seventeen and eighteen in the fourth range, Gosford. Thence crossing the St. Ann's on lot No. 22. I explored in a general north-west course to the north branch of the St. Ann's in the Township of Rocmont, intersecting the colonization road made on the south-east side of this branch at a place called "Roche Platte" in the settlement known as the "Petit Saguenay," the point of intersection being at a distance of two miles from the termination of the said road, at the forks in the Indian reserve, Rocmont.

"From the Roche Platte and from the forks incursions were made by Mr. Crawford and myself in a north-east direction, gradually closing in north-west and south-east, with a view of ascertaining the practicability of pushing the trace to the fork as directed in my instructions. This was however found impracticable owing to the river range (which at the place mentioned has an elevation of eight hundred or a thousand feet) extending its broken spurs so far back as to require a circuit of from six to seven miles to reach the "forks," which by adopting the colonization road is but distant two miles from the point of intersection above referred to.

"The result of my exploration from the first range, north-west River au Pin, to the north-east branch of the St. Ann's as described above, having proved that a road line as desired by the Department running along the first range, Gosford, and thence following the

lateral lines between lots nineteen and twenty to the bank of the St. Ann's, could not be made without great expense to Government. I reported the fact to your Department prior to leaving for the exploration of Colbert.

"On my return from that Township I had the honor of receiving supplementary instructions, dated 15th November, in answer to my report of progress directing me to make a rapid exploration of the line suggested by me in before-mentioned report, without chaining or taking accurate angles; this I immediately proceeded to do.

Taking departure from a post planted on the north east side of the colonization road at a point two miles from the end of said road (estimated distance) I commenced to retrace my steps towards the north east branch of the St. Ann's and River au Pin settlements, taking hand compass courses, and estimating distances. In the first mile the "Pass of St. Ann's" is surmounted, the road trace ascends pretty abruptly for the first half mile, when the summit of the mountain is attained, by passing through a notch in a spur of the great river range. The ascent may be rendered easy by a series of zig zags. The soil is good, tolerably free from stones, and the timber principally large hard wood, (immense sugarics).

"The pass or notch is level for about ten chains, having an average width of about ten chains; the descent on the south side of the Pass to the high table land beyond, is short, but abrupt, and will require side cutting to some extent, say six or seven chains; when a bay is reached, from which the trace takes a north east direction, following a valley flanked on the north west by the mountain spur just passed, and on the south east by a low hill extending south west its north east end dipping into a small lake, when the line gradually turns to the south west in the commencement of the third mile. This valley which extends a long way north east offers every facility for road making and settlement. The soil is rich, deep and comparatively free from stones; the timber mixed and of a large size; the rear line of the township of Gosford skirts its north west, my trace intersecting lot No. 22.

"From the lake the trace follows a southerly course in an extensive valley divided from the last described by the low hill (spur of the St. Ann's range) till it turns the south west end of a chain of low hard wood hills (spur of the Talayarle), reaching lake "Little Harry", the head water of Green River in the fourth mile. Passing the east of the lake and keeping well the south west side of the Talayarle range, the road trace assumes a general south east course, down the valley of the Green River till the seventh mile is attained.

Throughout this distance the land is undulating; (from Lake Little Harry) the soil is of first quality and the timber chiefly hard wood, maple predominating.

"In the eighth mile the trace again turns north east, winding round the south end of a very large hill (skirting a beautiful and extensive valley which stretches away to the south west towards the settlement of the lower part of the north branch of the St. Ann's) extending north to the "Talayarle," into which stream it suddenly dips, forming a wild chasm of about two hundred to two hundred and fifty feet, following the east side of this hill, the land descends gradually into "Talayarle" which is intersected at about three quarters of a mile from its junction with the north east branch of the St. Ann's; the stream is here from forty to fifty links wide, and although its immediate banks are low, its rapid current renders bridging at any point safe from spring floods.

"On the east side of the "Talayarle" a steep clay bank occurs of no considerable height and from thence crossing diagonally lots numbers twenty-one and twenty-two, upon which last lot the trace intersects the north-east branch of the St. Ann's. No difficulty offers to making an excellent road.

"Planting a post on the bank of the St. Ann's on lot twenty-two where the stream is not over twenty yards wide, the banks on both sides offering every advantage for bridging, I crossed the river, and entering a wide valley, wending north-west and south-east, through the remaining four ranges of Gosford. I continued the trace adopting generally the Quebec and Saguenay R. R. track to the head of Lac à L'Isle River.

"From the St. Ann's to Grand Lac, a distance of about one and a quarter miles, the country ascends very gently, the surface is even with medium sized mixed timber, soil rich but rather stony.

"A remarkable rock ridge traverses the upper or north-west end of the lake. This ridge can however be entirely avoided by deflecting slightly to the west; the trace contin-

ues along the south side of the Lake to its outlet, over an even surface, and then again adopting the R. R. track to the first quarter of the thirteenth mile (first range) when the trace takes an easterly course diagonally across number twenty-two, traversing a mixed alder and tamarac swamp, watered by the discharge of G. Lac, and reaches the pond.

"The discharge of G. Lac is in itself inconsiderable, but at the point where my trace crosses it, the land is low. I would advise crossing it somewhat higher up where a little site for bridging can be obtained.

From the Pond the trace crosses the discharge of Upper Lac a L'Isle and goes down the north side of the Lac a L'Isle river to lower Lac a L'Isle, a distance of about twenty chains through small second growth. Some logging and filling will be required in this section but not to such an extent as to materially increase expenses.

"At Lower Lac a L'Isle the R. R. line is again adopted to the bend of the river a L'Isle, the line leaving the Township of Gosford and entering Fossambault from lot number twenty-four or twenty-five.

"From the bend the east course is continued, cutting the north course of the seigniory of Fossambault, and intersects the line between St. Gabriel and Fossambault at about the middle of lot number one, first concession north-west, River au Pin. There I planted a post by the side of road leading from the settlement known as Russia Buck to St. Gabriel west-ferry, distant about eight miles. This road is in a very good condition till it crosses river au Pin, from that point to McPherson's Tavern, a distance of about two miles, the road is scarcely fit for traffic when it communicates with the road made by Mr. Crawford during the seasons of 1859 and 1860 by Legislative appropriations, the Municipal Council having issued a proces verbal, changing the road to a better locality; the aforementioned two miles will be a great improvement to the road for a distance of about three miles. A small amount of money judiciously applied would render it so far good as to bear a favourable comparison with other roads throughout the vicinity.

"I also examined the road leading from McGuire's Ferry to Clair's Mill. This I found an excellent road, the nature of the ground favoring its condition. There is, however, no road connecting between Clair's Mill and the settlement of River au Pin, (Crawford's a distance of one mile,) or from Crawford's northwest to the road leading from Russia Buck. The locality offers no obstacle whatever to making an excellent road so as to connect these two settlements in a more direct manner with the trace of the St. Gabriel and Rocmont road.

"It is a great pity that the nature of the country between River au Pin and St. Ann's does not admit making the road in the position laid down on the sketch attached to my instructions.

"Prior to making the present exploration I had some hopes of being able to accomplish in this respect the desire of the Department, but a strict examination of the locality has convinced me, beyond a doubt, that a road could not be made in conformity with the trace in question (through ungranted lands) without incurring an expense much over the ordinary cost of colonization roads.

"To meet the views of the Department by passing the road on ungranted lands, three high ranges of hills would unavoidably have to be crossed; the first immediately in rear of the first range northwest of River au Pin, the second taking its rise on the southwest side of Grand Lac and dipping into Lacs au Chien and Sept Isles, and lastly, the chain bordering the St. Ann's.

"On the other hand, the valley of Grand Lac following lot number twenty-two affords a perfectly level track, more direct and free from any physical difficulty worthy of consideration.

"The mountain ranges southeast of the St. Ann's extend northeast and southwest, parallel to the concession lines, so that no obstacle will be found in making front roads to connect with the main trunk (my trace). Whenever this is made, intending settlers will have easy access to the ungranted lands in the first, second, and third ranges, as well as to an excellent tract (already known to the Department) of land in the fourth and fifth concessions of St. Gabriel.

"Northwest of the St. Ann's (northeast branch) the valley of the Green river and the environs of Lake Little Harry offer land of a quality such as to induce settlers as soon as a road will be made.

"To the north of Lake Little Harry a wide valley of apparently good colonization land opens out. A view had from the mountains of the Petit Saguenay lead me to believe that this valley, after making a circuit far to the northeast, opens on the St. Ann's some distance above the forks.

"In 1854, Henry Crawford, Esq., J. P., made an excursion in a northerly direction, between the main branches of the St. Ann's, and reports having walked five days through a country suitable for colonization; encamped the fifth night on what he supposed to be the head waters of the Metabetchouan.

"An immense tract of good land, since several years, has been reported to me by Indians and other hunters as lying in the vicinity of Grand Lac Batiscan. The country is described as being entirely covered with an immense growth of hardwood, the mountains low, ascending gently, and entirely free from stone; elm and ash are frequent, but birch predominates; but little snow falls, seldom attaining a depth of two feet; the climate is identical with that of Lake St. John's. A straight line from the forks of St. Ann's (north branch) to La Tuque, on the St. Maurice, would pass this reported good land; a prolongation of the St. Gabriel and Rocmont road to the last named place would secure the double advantage of opening a large field for colonization, as well as connecting Quebec directly with the immense lumbering districts of the St. Maurice.

"Since my return, I hear from reliable sources that several parties now settled on the north branch have actually commenced operations to clear land in the vicinity of Lake Little Harry, and at other points adjacent to the trace. I have also received a letter from a resident of St. Raymond, requesting me to intercede with the Department to procure for himself and others permits to settle in the vicinity of Lake Batiscan, thus indicating a strong desire to face the wilderness even without the convenience of a road.

"In addition to the advantages which this line of road will bear with it, in opening an extensive field for colonization, it will likewise facilitate the communication with the existing settlements on both branches of the St. Ann's, by reducing the distance to Quebec twenty-one miles shorter than the present route by St. Raymond.

"It is then fortunate that the country explored by me, and the trace suggested in this Report, offers no difficulty to making an excellent road, which will eventually become one of the greatest arteries in this district. In fact, though to an inexperienced eye the country under consideration may look rough, nevertheless a very large amount of good land exists, of a quality superior to the old settlements—all that is wanting to redeem this wilderness is to open the road which I have the honor to submit for your consideration."

Montauban Road Line.

This line of road lies in the County of Portneuf, and commences at the end of the Colonization Road opened from the Church of St. Casimir,—a distance of about six miles—and thence, after following the seigniorial line of Grondines, inclines into the 1st Range of the Township of Montauban, which it traverses, and part of the 2nd Range, obliquely to the River Batiscan, a distance of six and a half miles.

Mr. Provincial Land Surveyor A. Bochet, who marked and surveyed the road line, reports as follows:—

"I proceeded to explore and trace the Montauban Road, the direction of which lies as follows:—At starting on Lot 17 of the 1st Range of the township, the road winds to the left to avoid the end of a small lake,—the land here is low and wet, requiring a good deal of bridging—returning to the seigniorial line which divides Grondines from Montauban. The road follows that line for rather more than a mile. Through this extent the land is low and wet for a few arpents, after which it passes through some fine land and good soil, covered with hard wood, and affording good material for road making.

"Leaving the seigniorial line at the distance above-named, I took a north-easterly direction for about 48 chains. In this distance the surface of the land is more uneven, but the soil and timber are similar to that previously passed. I then continued in a north-westerly direction, for about 52 chains, over very level land, the soil being of prime quality and covered with hard wood.

"From the end of this course I took a course of about north 31° west, for about half a mile, over level ground and good soil; and at the end of this distance I took a more northerly course, winding in different directions, for about 24 chains, and descending a

slope, at the foot of which is a considerable stream; the descent is gentle, and the soil excellent, except near the stream, where it is low and requires bridging.

"From the stream I followed a course north 10° east, as far as the River Batiscan, a distance of 111 chains, the land being good and covered with hard wood.

"Through the whole course of the road I found only two small rocks, which were on the seigniorial line, and from thence to the River Batiscan, only one. Out of five or six small streams there is but one having a high bank, being at all easy of access, so that no locality could be more favorable than this for the construction of a road."

New Line explored for the Taché Road.

That part of the line marked in 1860 for the Taché Road, from Pohenegamook to the Kempt Road, it was desirable should, as much as possible, keep in the range of surveyed townships back of the seigniories, on the St. Lawrence which was accordingly carried out; but the line so marked was not found to pass in as favorable a country as would induce the construction of the road.

It was ascertained from reliable information that a far superior tract of country prevailed, more or less, to its junction with the New Temiscouata Road, through the Townships of Demers and Raudot, about five or six miles further south than the first line, and running nearly parallel for a considerable distance, intersecting the well known fuc area of land on the River Rimouski, called the "*fonds d'ormes*."

A line has been accordingly explored and marked by Mr. J. B. Lepage, the Crown Land Agent, starting in the Township of Pohenegamook, where the Pohenegamook Road joins the Taché Road Line, thence traversing the Townships of Armand, Chevier, Bedard, Duquesne, and Macpes, and thence gradually inclining northward, through the Township of Fleuriau, to its intersection with the New Matapedia Road, near the rear line of the Seignior of Thibierge.

A distance of 96 miles, of which exploration and the country it has been traced through, Mr. Lepage reports as follows:—

"In making a general review of the whole distance run for the purposes of opening roads and of settlement, no unfavorable feature occurs to me. I may say that, except one or two spots, which, after all, do not oppose any serious obstacle, the whole of the land intersected by this line offers every advantage to the completion of a road. At no point is maning required. The greatest part of the hills are composed of ———— or of sand; marshy bottoms and wet lands are rare, and of little extent.

"In a distance of 93 miles there are only 10 rivers to be crossed requiring bridges of expensive construction. Of these the subjoined table will exhibit the breadth, height of the banks, and depth of water. With regard to the small streams crossing the line, they may be easily bridged at little expense, the requisite timber being plentiful and near at hand.

No.	Name of River.	Breadth.	Height of Bank.	Depth of Water.	Remarks.
1	St. Francois.....	66	8 to 10	2½ to 5	Hard bottom.
2	Toupinque.....	70	7 to 8	2	" stony.
3	Trois Pistoles.....	100	Flat.	2 to 3	The high water in spring covers the banks, stony bottom.
4	Petit St. Jean.....	60	4 to 6	2½	Stony.
5	Touradif, 1.....	45	6	3	Marshy for 9 or 10 chains.
6	Do 2.....	70	5 to 15	2½	Stony.
7	Do 3.....	60	7 to 8	1	"
8	Rimouski.....	114	5 to 7	2 to 3	"
9	Nei ette.....	60	7 to 8	1 to 2	"
10	Ror. Rouge.....	30	5	1½	"

A glance at the plan of the line will show that its general course is pretty regular, and that the numerous slight deviations have all been made so as to avoid some obstacle in

the lay of the land, such as a hill, a cedar swamp, a lake, rock or mountain, in fine all such impediments the nature of which would raise the expense of construction of a road, render it unfavorable to transport and less durable. As an inducement to settlement it may be stated that the land extending to some distance on each side of the line is favorable to cultivation in all degrees, very few places would make an unprofitable return.

The whole country is watered by numbers of fine rivers and water courses, affording in many instances water powers which might be made available with great facility. Add to this the presence of several lakes abounding in fish.

Maple is abundant in all directions and sugar-making settlements are numerous. The other kinds of timber in any quantity are birch, balsam, spruce, white birch and cedar.— In many places we find ash, poplar and aspen. The smaller trees are the mountain ash, alders, buttonwood, willows and hazel. As to wood for the market, especially such as pine, there was formerly a large quantity, but at the present day the woods are quite devoid of it, however a large quantity of spruce may still be found sufficient for all the settler's wants.

It is not necessary to speak of the beauty of, and advantages to be derived from, the elm covered lowlands at the River Rimouski, as a sufficient description of them has already been given in the 8th section of this report.

I trust that I have conformed to my instructions and am happy that I may be certain that the running a road through this territory will be the means of opening up a vast extent of country for settlement.

These advantages are well known to a large number of settlers, who are disposed to locate themselves on the road as soon as it is passable, with by-roads leading to it.

THE HAMPDEN AND ARNOLD RIVER AND MAINE AND MEGANTIC ROADS

Lie in the County of Compton and will open up for settlement a large tract of fertile land^s well watered by tributaries of the Rivers Chaudiere and St. Francis. Provincial Land Surveyor W. W. O'Dwyer who surveyed the lines in 1861 reports as follows:—

The Hampden and Arnold River Road commences at the point where the Victoria Road, in Bury crosses the line between Bury and Lingwick, and runs thence south easterly along that line to the out-line of Hampden, which it follows south westerly to the division line of lots Nos. 8 and 9 of Hampden. Thence southerly through the three first ranges of Hampden, and the 1st, 2nd and 3rd ranges of Ditton: thence, extending back westerly to Newport line, it runs easterly, and part southerly through Ditton, Chesham, and Woburn to the West bank of Arnold River.

The length of the Road, by the survey, from the Victoria road to Arnold River is 31 miles and 77 chains. The extension of the line westerly in Ditton to Newport line measured 99 chains; giving the entire length of road laid out 33¼ miles.

Upon the whole of the line, with the exception of the distance along Bury and Lingwick line, are laid out lots of one hundred acres each, (except where irregular areas of necessity occur), forming a double range of lots fronting upon the road, except where side lines are followed; as shown upon the map of the survey.

HAMPDEN AND ARNOLD RIVER ROAD.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

SETTLING LAND.

The good land for settlement may be divided in six principal blocks or tracts, viz:

I.—In the 1st, 2nd and 3rd ranges of Ditton, from No 7 and 13 of the 1st Range to about ¼ of the depth of the 3rd Range, and extending west to Newport line.

II.—On the west side of, and around Salmon River from No. 10 to No. 31.

III.—From No. 55 in Ditton to No. 2 in Chesham and extending farther north easterly.

IV.—From No. 14 to No. 29, Chesham, extending farther east in a north easterly direction.

V.—From No. 36, Chesham, to No. 55 or 56, Woburn, extending south easterly toward "Saddle Mountain."

VI. From No. 72, Woburn to Arnold River, extending up and down the River, and containing very fine Meadow land.

Of those the 2nd and 5th Blocks are the most extensive; and contain some of the finest land and timber.

GENERAL REPORT.

In respect to timber for lumbering purposes, it may be observed that no great amount of pine timber falls within the lots surveyed; but there is an abundance of very large growth of spruce of excellent quality, with fine birch and maple in the higher parts.

Smaller tracts of very good land occur between the larger ones, in many of which two or three farms in a block can be found of highly desirable land; while the poor, waste land is not in such quantity or extent anywhere as to prevent the formation of a comparatively continuous chain of settlements when the road has been opened and made; and taken together, it may be safely said that the Lands laid out for settlement by this Survey, will compare favorably with the same extent of territory in most of the adjoining Townships now under process of settlement and colonization.

THE MAINE AND MEGANTIC ROAD.

No hills of any magnitude will be found on this route. The exploration for the first four miles from the point of departure southerly, by the shortest route, runs mostly through good settling land. In the remaining distance there is a considerable proportion of dark timbered land, stony in parts, but generally not unfavorable for the construction of a Road; while several favorable localities for farms can be found along the River. For the last two and a half miles the Road will run along the base of the Ridge, the crest of which is followed by the boundary line. The Easterly slope of this Ridge is finely timbered with hardwood; and there is a narrow belt of arable land along the River on both sides, broken occasionally by the nearer approach of the hills to the River.

Throughout the whole of this section no impediment exists against the formation of a good Road, at about the ordinary cost of such work.

The land by the route through this section is favorable for settlement almost the whole distance, and in many parts is of excellent quality; some poor land intervening from time to time, but not in large tracts.

By the opening of this Road, a considerable amount of good settling land in the townships of Woburn, and a large quantity of excellent land in the townships of Clinton and Marston will be made available for settlement; and when considered as a local improvement in connexion with the Hampden and Arnold River Road, now laid out, and as the connecting link between the settlements already formed and now rapidly increasing, on both sides of the line between Canada and the United States, the importance of this route, in the general scheme of Colonization, will hardly be overrated as an agency in developing the resources of this part of the country.

APPENDIX, No. 41.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF UPPER CANADA SURVEYS:

BRUNEL

Is bounded on the north by unsurveyed lands, on the east by the township of Franklin, on the south by the township of McLean, and on the west by the township of Stephenson. The Muskoka Road runs through the North-West corner of the township.

It was surveyed last year by Provincial Land Surveyor Vausittart, and contains 45,743 acres, including roads and water.

The following is an extract from the Surveyor's Report:—

"The township of Brunel consists of a high undulating table land, descending by abrupt terraces to the waters of the north branch of the Muskoka River and its lake expansions; and by more easy slopes to Trading Lake, an expansion of the south branch of that river.

"Muskoka River traverses the north west portion of the township, and is about 2½ chains average width, 10 to 15 feet depth. It is dammed by six rapids of eight feet aggregate fall, and two hundred yards of aggregate length, occurring within a distance of sixty-five chains. Its stream is generally very still. The land bordering on it is either flat or rolling, well timbered, and of excellent quality.

"The immediate shores of Mary's Fairy, and Peninsula Lakes are broken and rocky, running into bluffs of considerable height. But behind, especially to the south of Mary's Lake, the land is very good. Around Trading Lake the country is level, and seems well suited for settlement. From the large number of smaller lakes and creeks watering the township, and from its peculiar position—lying between the two branches of the river—it is highly valued by the Indians as a hunting ground, two or three families of whom camp here every fall and winter, killing large quantities of game and fish, and trapping very successfully. We found clay at various points in the survey.

"The total area of the Township may be thus divided:

Good land, clay and sand.....	3,400 acres.
Average land.....	32,506 acres.
Rocky land.....	6,400 acres.
Water.....	3,437 acres.

"The timber standing on the township is, for the most part, hardwood, there being no tracts of pine of any importance within it; although pine is scattered everywhere. Maple, beech, black birch, ironwood, bass, ash, elm, white birch, poplar, oak, and cherry, abound in descending order as to quantity. In like manner are hemlock, balsam, white pine, cedar, spruce, and red pine. Beech and maple are of remarkable growth and size, and of sound quality. The pine is often knotty, shaly, and much of it, what Western lumbermen call 'buckwheat,' nevertheless, I have no doubt that large quantities of saw logs and common lumber will be made in these parts whenever a local demand shall arise; or if it be possible to float the logs down the river to the mills. Red, or Norway pine, observed, is of poor quality and undersized.

"The township of Brunel is capable of supporting a large agricultural population, and when the colonization roads in its neighborhood are fully opened up, affording a means to settlers of getting in, there can be no doubt that most of the land will rapidly settle, as it is generally of better quality than that of the tree grants I noticed on the Muskoka Road. At present the Muskoka River makes a capital highway to the township during the summer and fall. Flat bottomed boats and canoes, carrying 1,500 pounds freight, make the trip up from the bridge to Mary's Lake in two or two and a-half days, while it is run down in about ten or twelve hours light."

BURNS

Is bounded on the north by unsurveyed lands, on the east by the township of Richards, on the south by the township of Sherwood, and on the west by the township of Robinson.

The outlines of this township were surveyed last year by Provincial Land Surveyor Hamilton.

The following is an extract from Mr. Hamilton's Report:—

"The Township of Burns appears to contain large tracts of hardwood land, upon which several extensive and well cultivated farms are maintained by the trustees of the estate of the late Mr. Egan. The soil is excellent, and produces large quantities of potatoes, turnips, oats, and hay, of a very superior quality, and I was informed by the resident in charge that there are large blocks of excellent land in various parts of the township capable of sustaining a large settlement. The country throughout is well watered, and the streams and lakes abound in fish. Red and white pine is abundant in this as well as in the other townships adjoining, and immense quantities for market are annually floated down the streams."

CARDIFF

Is bounded on the north by the township of Harcourt, on the east by the townships of Herschel and Faraday, on the south by the township of Chandos, and on the west by the townships of Anstruther and Monmouth.

The Burleigh Road runs through the south-west corner of this township.

The west part of Cardiff, bordering on the Burleigh Road, and containing 35,825 acres, including roads and water, was surveyed last year by Provincial Land Surveyor Fitzgerald. The township contains about 74,000 acres.

The following is an extract from the Report of Survey:

"This portion of Cardiff may be divided into three sections, and generally described as follows:—

"SECTION No. 1 extends from the south boundary, or Concession No. 1 up to Concession No. 14, and from lot No. 1 to No. 15 in an easterly direction. It is of an undulating character, and in places rolling, while in a few instances small isolated patches of broken land are met with; the granite rock is seldom seen on the surface, except in such places, and in the neighborhood of lakes and streams, when it crops out and generally dips at an angle of about 20° S.E., when the stratification can be distinctly seen.

"The soil is a sandy loam of a fertile character and free of stone, it averages a depth of 20 inches on the plains and table lands, while in the valleys it is much deeper and richer, but on the higher elevations is lighter and more sandy; it generally rests on a stratum of course sand and gravel, but sometimes on a thick yellowish compact mould containing granite boulders; these boulders in many cases differ in color and in the proportion of their constituent parts from the native formation.

"Around the shore of Eel Lake are several heavy pines, capable of squaring 25 to 30 inches for a length of 75 feet, they are clean and healthy looking. The timber on this tract is chiefly composed of beech, maple, and basswood of average size, except when a small swamp, beaver meadow, or pond occurs, in which case a narrow band around the shores is invariably covered with cedar, hemlock, and balsam.

"From Concession 14 to Concession 19, or Section No. 2, the country is more uneven and hilly, and ridges of small white and red pine in a north-easterly direction frequently occur; the valleys between, when dry, are very fertile, while the swamps are open and chiefly composed of tamarack, cedar, and balsam; some few fine patches of hardwood land are also met with in this tract, the soil being like that of the preceding section.

"SECTION No. 3, extending from Concession No. 19 to the north boundary, is in many respects similar to Section No. 1; the character and quality of the soil and timber being as nearly as possible the same. The only stream of importance in this part of the township is the head water of the S.E. branch of the Burnt River touching the N.W. corner; it is about 40 feet wide and 3 feet deep in summer time, its banks are generally low and earthy. In Eel Lake I found no fish of any kind, but in Potash Lake in the unsurveyed part of the township, I got some salmon trout from 6 to 9 pounds in weight, and I am told that much larger have been taken there."

CAVENDISH

Is situated in the County of Peterborough. It is bounded on the north by the township of Glamorgan, on the east by the township of Anstruther, on the south by the townships of Burleigh and Harvey, and on the west by the township of Galway.

It was surveyed last year by Provincial Land Surveyor Lough, and contains 54,717 acres, including roads and water.

The following is an extract from the Surveyor's Report:—

"This township admits of being divided into three grand divisions, each containing different qualities of land, and distinct varieties of timber.

"The first section is burnt land, and occupies a very large area—that portion of it in the south-west corner of the township is entirely useless for any purpose, as there is neither timber nor soil of any importance on it, it being for the most part rock grown over with a second growth of inferior timber; that in the eastern section of the township may be a little better, as it contains some good pines thinly distributed amongst the birch and poplar, and is less rocky, but judging from the second growth of timber the soil must be very poor.

"The second division, is principally hemlock and pine woods, the pine generally very good. It is light, sandy land, containing occasional patches of good land, varying in quality of soil from sandy loam to clay loam, but where these patches are small the soil is generally shallow and stony, the larger ones are less so, partaking less of the quality of the surrounding land. There is a great deal of land in this section that will be fit for settlement, particularly where it borders on the hardwood along the western and northern boundaries. This section occupies an area of about one-fourth of the township.

"The third division, occupying an area equal to nearly one-third the township is most excellent land of good clay and clay loam soil, and timbered for the most part exclusively with hardwood of a very fine description. It is a nice rolling land, well watered, free from high ridges of rocks, and in every respect well adapted to agricultural purposes. This tract of good land has the advantage of lying adjacent to an extensive tract of similar good land in Galway, already partly settled, and in its being sufficiently extensive to afford a large settlement.

"There were no squatters in the township, but many intending settlers visited it during the time I was there, and expressed their satisfaction with the appearance of the country and the quality of the land. All this good land I have no doubt, will be eagerly sought after and settled rapidly.

"There are numerous lakes in the township, many of them of considerable size and great beauty, and surrounded for the most part by excellent land, which will be particularly attractive to settlers.

"There is only one river of much importance, No. 3, which flows from Catchicomm Lake (the Indian for Big Lake) into Gull Lake. It is of considerable depth and size, and has a fall in it of about six feet, which forms a most excellent mill privilege, as there is an abundance of water to drive a large amount of machinery, and it can be approached from the south by Gull Lake and the river, and from the north by Catchicomm Lake and the river."

CHANDOS

Is bounded on the north by the township of Cardiff, on the east by the township of Wollaston, on the south by the township of Methuen, and on the west by the townships of Burleigh and Anstruther.

It was surveyed last year by Provincial Land Surveyor Fitzgerald, and contains 54,332 acres, including roads and water.

The following is an extract from Mr. Fitzgerald's Report of Survey:—

"Following the line of the Burleigh Road, which enters the township on lot No. 1, and line between Concessions 8 and 9, and runs in a general northerly direction, meeting the north boundary on lot No. 9 in the 18th Concession. I will take that portion of the

township between it and the westerly boundary and extending eastward to lot No. 15, and south to Loon Lake. This whole tract may be described as composed of a dark sandy loam, resting in places on darker mould of an earthy character, in a few places, however, it rests on a bed of coarse sand and gravel, in which are imbedded small granite, and in a few cases limestone boulders; the granite rock also, in one or two instances, protrudes to the surface. This, however, occupies so very small a proportion that it offers no impediment to settlement, every lot for some distance at either side of the road having been squatted upon; indeed, the whole north-west quarter of the township may be described as rolling land, fully two-thirds of its area being covered with a healthy growth of beech, maple, birch and basswood, which are always indicative of a warm productive soil, and are a good criterion of its fertility.

"The remaining one-third of this part may be described as more broken; the swamps, which are generally open and in places wet, are timbered with cedar, spruce, and tamarack, the latter small and stunted.

"The only stream of importance, with the exception of Eel Creek, upon which are many valuable mill sites, is one flowing out of Tallans into Loon Lake, it averages 12 feet wide by 18 inches deep, and has several pretty falls; it is of capacity sufficient to be applied to manufacturing purposes; the banks are, in places, rock, and the bed strewn over with granite boulders.

"The entire east half of the township may be considered undulating, but becomes low and flat towards its southern extremity; it contains fully 75 per cent of good farming land, covered with heavy beech, maple, basswood, and birch. The soil is a rich sandy loam resting generally on a substratum of compact dark mould, and free of stones. A large pine grove (white) of about 3,000 acres lies immediately north of Loon Lake, it is very large and clean, and would turn out some excellent square timber. A similar one and of about equal extent lies directly south of this lake, and has been partly lumbered on by the Messrs. Gilmour & Co. The south-west quarter of the township, though not broken, is more rocky and covered chiefly with hemlock, pine, and balsam; the pine will make tolerable saw logs, but is not generally fit for square timber. The soil is sandy loam and free of stone: about 50 per cent of this part is capable of being immediately cultivated. The shores of Loon Lake are low and in places rocky and stony, but in no case precipitous; the water is of a brackish taste, and must, from the paucity of feeding streams, be chiefly supplied from springs.

"Various conflicting opinions exist regarding the description of the fish in this lake; I have heard some maintain that maskinonge and bass abound, while others have as positively asserted that neither are to be found in it; with the latter opinion I am inclined to agree, as I have on several occasions, during the autumn with a line, and in the winter with a spear, fruitlessly endeavoured to catch one. I have, however, seen on the shores the skeletons of a species of chubb and a variety of small shell fish.

"The depth of this lake in six places where I sounded it, was as follows: 20, 25, 26½, 28, 29, and 33 feet; they were taken on the lake as nearly as possible, at the centre where intersected by the side lines 5 and 6, 10 and 11, 15 and 16, and three latter along the centre of the east branch in a southerly direction.

"The outlet of this lake, where it joins Crow River, flows very gently, and during the spring freshets, the neighborhood of this junction is covered by water, to a depth of from 2 feet to 5.

"The Crow River flows out of a large lake in Cardiff, and on its course southward are many excellent mill privileges; the banks are in many places rocky and broken, but generally low or inclining to a small angle, in which case good loamy soil stretches down to the water's edge; its average width is perhaps about one chain and its depth from 4 to 6 feet, and flows gently.

"About 18,000 acres of this township are claimed by parties ready to perform the settlement duties, and pay the first instalment thereon, when placed in the hands of the agent."

CLARENDON

Is situated in the County of Frontenac. It is bounded on the north by the township of Miller, on the east by the township of Palmerston, on the south by the townships of Olden and Kenebec, and on the west by the township of Barrie.

The Frontenac Road passes through the township in a northerly direction.

It was surveyed last year by Provincial Land Surveyor Snow, and contains 65,541 acres, including roads and water.

The following is an extract from the Surveyor's Report :

" For the purpose of describing the township of Clarendon it may be separated into three portions or tracts. The first embracing all that part of the township lying to the south of Green Lake, including only the first concession to the outlet of Pine Creek on lot No. 15, thence following that creek to Pine Lake, and then, on nearly a west course, to the foot of Long Lake, and thence along the south shore of that lake to the township of Barrie. This tract, comprising about 19,000 acres, the surface of which is composed of low rocky ridges, with swamps and beaver meadow between, is generally timbered with white pine and hemlock on the ridges, and cedar, tamarack, spruce, alder, &c., in the valleys. On the greater part of this tract the soil is sandy and shallow, and generally unfit for settlement. The timber on about one-third of this tract has been chiefly destroyed by fire, leaving but few green trees. On the other portion a large quantity of good white pine remains.

" The only valuable lands in this section of the township to the agriculturalist are the natural meadows which are remarkably large and numerous. A very large quantity of beaver hay is annually cut by the lumbermen and settlers, and is of great service, especially to the new settler in the woods, in supporting his stock through the winter, and these meadows also furnish excellent pasturage during the summer months. A large portion of this tract will, no doubt, be purchased for the meadows alone; besides these, only small patches of arable land are to be met with in this section. Probably one-third, or six thousand acres, of this tract will ultimately be valuable for agricultural purposes.

" The next tract embraces about one thousand acres in the 1th Concession, being from No. 26 to 36 inclusive, which is timbered with large white pine and hardwood; the surface of this small tract is extremely rough and rocky. Messrs. Gilmour & Co. had three shanties located in this vicinity last winter, and cut about 3,000 pieces of white pine of large average.

" The remainder, comprising about two-thirds of the township, is generally suitable for colonization. The surface is hilly and in many places strewn with boulders, but the soil is a rich gravelly loam, generally deep and covered with a splendid growth of maple, basswood, birch and beech, with scattering hemlock, white pine, and balsam on the high land, and cedar, ash, and elm in the lowland.

" This tract will furnish homes for at least two hundred families, and one-third, or forty farms are already commenced. These are chiefly located on the free grant lots, and nearly all of them since the survey of the township was commenced.

" They are generally a superior class of settlers, and are, with the exception of three or four, natives of Canada. Col. A. W. Playfair, ex M.P.P. for the South Riding of Lanark, has, from the first, taken a lively interest in the colonization and general advancement of this section of the Ottawa and Huron tract. He has done much to encourage the settlement, and is now, in connection with his sons, engaged in preparing to erect a grist and saw mill on the Buckshot Creek, on the Frontenac Road. From him I learn that about sixty acres have been put under crop this season, and that there is a prospect of an excellent yield."

DRAPER

Is situated to the east of the Severn and Muskoka Road, and is bounded on the north by the township of Macaulay, on the east by the township of Oakley, on the south by the Township of Ryde, and on the west by the township of Muskoka.

The Peterson free grant road runs through almost the centre of the township, until it meets the Muskoka free grant road, which passes through the north-west corner of the township.

It contains 44,550 acres including water and roads and was partly surveyed by P. L. S., J. K. Roche, in the year 1853. The residue of the township, was surveyed last year by Provincial Land Surveyor W. H. Deane.

The following is an extract from P. L. S. Roche's Report of Survey:—

"The township of Draper is very well situated in regard to water and mill privileges, the Muskoka River flowing through the township, upon which there is an abundance of power; and in addition it is cut up in every direction by streams and beaver ponds possessing capabilities of being turned to useful purposes.

"The surface of the township is generally hilly, undulating and rolling, and very much so towards the south-eastern part; the granite rock shows itself near to the surface in most parts, and there is a total absence of limestone throughout. The soil is principally composed of a sandy loam, in many instances covered with a rich black mould, and in the north-west part of the township we found a clay subsoil; but sandy loam is the prevailing soil, and where it is sufficiently deep will produce excellent crops. The granite rock, in general, is too near the surface to favor the township for agricultural purposes, though I have no doubt a settlement will soon form, as there is a fair proportion of good land adjoining the centre line in the valley of the Muskoka River, and about the north-west corner of the township, where good clay land is to be found.

"The timber consists principally of hemlock, maple, beech, balsam, tamarack and pine, the latter inferior in quality and not suitable for merchantable purposes. A small proportion of cedar is found in the swamps, and very few oaks throughout the township."

The following is an extract from Mr. Deane's report of survey:

"The soil of the township of Draper is generally a rich sandy loam, resting in many places on a clay subsoil, and in a geological point of view the formation is entirely granite. The timber is composed of maple, birch, beech, hemlock, white pine, cedar, balsam, tamarack, and spruce; there is not any pine of a merchantable character, except for saw logs, which will be required to supply the wants of the settlers.

"In a former report on the survey of this township, I mentioned the desirability of making a reservation for a town, to be laid out at some future time, I now beg leave to suggest that lots Nos. 1 and 2 in the 10th Concession, and lots Nos. 1 and 2 in the 11th Concession be reserved for that purpose, for the following reasons, viz: those lots are situated at the junction of the Muskoka and Peterson roads, and having the east branch of the Muskoka River flowing through the 10th Concession, where there are two falls independent of the Grand Falls, that can be made available for manufacturing purposes at a trifling cost, timber for building purposes, and clay suitable for brick making, are to be found on the spot. A post office is established at it, and the scenery on the river is of the most romantic character, tourists from all sections of the country visit it as a point of great attraction. Part of the lots in question, I am of opinion, should be laid out into lots of one acre each, and the remainder into park lots of 5 and 10 acres each. And I am induced to believe, from the rapid influx of settlers to this section of country, that many of the town and park lots would meet a ready sale and settlement at the present time, as mechanics and traders would be induced to establish themselves at this point as a common centre.

"In some parts of the township the soil is light and the rock close to the surface, but this feature is not general and only to be found in the parts in which white pine and hemlock are the most abundant.

"The township of Draper is well watered by the east branch of the Muskoka River and its numerous small tributaries, in the valleys of which the soil is of a superior description and holds out favorable inducements to intending settlers. The river has also numerous falls and rapids that can be easily made available for manufacturing purposes.

"There are a few small lakes in the township, but none worthy of special remark, except that near the north-east angle, on the south shore of which there is a large tract of excellent land extending to the Muskoka River. The Muskoka River abounds in speckled and salmon trout.

"The township of Draper possesses great advantages to the intending settler, in the way of roads and water communication, having the Muskoka road on the west, leading northward from Lake Couchouching, which point is connected on Lake Simcoe by steam navigation with the Northern Railroad from Toronto; the Peterson road running eastward from the Grand Falls of the Muskoka, nearly through the centre of the township to the Bobcaygeon road; the proposed continuation of the Victoria road on the east boundary leading northward from Lindsay, the terminus of the Port Hope and Lindsay Railway, and the Muskoka waters which are used as a canoe route during the season of navigation to the interior of the country, by the settlers, in forwarding their provisions and supplies.

"Taking the township of Draper as a whole, I am glad to be able to say that it will compare favorably with any township in our back country, and that since the construction of the Peterson road many settlers have taken advantage of it, who have now comfortable houses, cattle and horses, and who were, at the time of the survey, making vigorous preparations for a large crop this season, I have no doubt that from their character and energy they will be highly successful."

HAGARTY

Is bounded on the north by the township of Richards, on the east by the townships of Fraser, North Algona and South Algona, on the south by the township of Brudenell, and on the west by the township of Sherwood. The Ottawa and Opeongo Road passes at the south-west corner of the township.

It was surveyed last year by Provincial Land Surveyor Hamilton, and contains 55,995 acres, including roads and water.

The following is an extract from the Surveyor's Report:

"At the commencement of the survey there were 16 families located on the hardwood land adjoining Brudenell. Besides these there were four other families settled on the Bonnechere, and one Mr. William MacDonell at the third dam on Brennan's Creek. During the progress of the survey I entered the names of twenty new applicants claiming in the aggregate 2,520 acres. Some of the older settlers have extensive and well cultivated clearings. The soil in general is rich and fertile, and produces ample returns of wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes.

"With the exception of the River Bonnechere, which is just within the township, the chief streams are Byer's and Brennan's Creeks, which, with their tributaries, may be said to drain the whole township. The first flows into Round Lake, the latter into Golden Lake. Both have their sources without the township, and both are used for the floating of timber to the lakes in the spring. Brennan's Creek consists of two main branches, the eastern one enters from South Algona, the western from Brudenell, and after meandering through a low marshy flat, they at length meet about four miles from Golden Lake.

"From the junction to within a mile and a-half of the mouth, the creek is broken by a succession of violent rapids, affording admirable sites for milling purposes. Strong and well built timber dams and slides have been erected on these rapids, I think as many as seven, at an outlay, I was informed, of \$10,000. Of the four lower dams which lie within a space of half a mile, the two middle ones are in close proximity to the location of William MacDonell, already referred to. About 10 chains below Mr. MacDonell's clearing the stream becomes navigable, and after winding its way through a low wet flat, covered with soft maple, ash, and alder bushes, it discharges itself into the south-western extremity of Golden Lake.

"Byer's Creek, like Brennan's, likewise consists of two main branches, both of which enter from the township of Burns; after flowing towards the centre of the township they meet in a narrow valley surrounded by ridges of considerable elevation. Immediately below the junction there is a strong rapid, at the head of which a dam has been erected, chiefly with a view of holding back the water in order to facilitate the transport of timber to the lake in the spring. Between this rapid and the lake, a distance of three miles, the waters flow with a smooth but swift current; in the lower portion of its course it winds

through a narrow flat, bounded on either side by ridges and sand plains now denuded by fire. It enters the lake from lot 17, in the 13th Concession. A good winter road leads from the mouth to the settlement in and around the front of the township.

"The Bonnechere, on emerging from Round Lake, flows in an eastern and then in a north-eastern course for about three miles, when it passes the district line near the north-east angle of the township; its general width, in the upper part of its course, is from two to three chains. At the end of the first mile, at Foy's, a series of small rapids occur, with a fall in the aggregate of between three and four feet; about a quarter of a mile lower down the river expands into a small lake, sixty chains long and from twenty-five to thirty chains wide; after leaving this lake it preserves a uniform width of about four chains for another quarter of a mile, when it again expands into a second lake which passes beyond the township.

"Hagarty contains an area of 55,995 acres, of which 1,000 acres are covered by the waters of Round Lake. This lake, of which the greater part lies in Richards, has an area of 12½ miles square. The water is pure and, in some places, of a great depth. Fish are plentiful, particularly lake trout and pike, which may be caught in the fall in great quantities; speckled river trout were also found in most of the streams falling into Round Lake.

"Hagarty is not mountainous, but it contains an extensive and elevated ridge, sweeping round within its southern and western sides, giving to the country the appearance of a half basin open on the sides towards the lakes. This ridge may be said to commence at the rapids on Brennan's Creek, thence spreading out into a wide table land; it occupies the southern and western portions of the township, and gives rise to most of the small tributaries falling into Byer's and Brennan's Creeks. The timber on this elevated ground consists of a heavy growth of maple, birch, and beech, and the soil, although in some places stony, is of excellent quality. On the northern and western slopes poplar and maple are abundant, and the soil, as might be expected, is of a light loamy character, easily worked and capable of yielding average returns. There are a few rocky declivities both on the southern and western slopes, but, taken as a whole, the surface is not rugged; the slopes are even, or gently undulating, while the flats, at the summit, are mostly level. It is, therefore, well adapted for the construction of roads.

"Descending to the undulating flats skirting on Round Lake, the country assumes a different appearance. Hardwood is rarely seen, except in isolated patches. From Golden Lake a low, wet, and, in some places, marshy tract of land extends in a north-western direction, until interrupted by a range of low hills or ridges surrounding the south-east part of Round Lake; this flat contains several thousand acres, and is timbered with tamarack, spruce, and black ash. To the south of it there are numerous groves of small pine, mostly of the red variety, while to the north and west nearly all the timber, also pine, has been swept off by fire. The soil is dry and sandy, and offers few inducements for settlement. There are, however, several good tracts on both sides of the Bonnechere, which produce excellent crops. One of these extends from the river to the low ground already alluded to, and is timbered with a short growth of white pine, hemlock and birch."

MACAULAY

On the north branch of the Muskoka River; contains about 41,902 acres, including water and roads, and was partly surveyed by Provincial Land Surveyor John Ryan, in 1857. The subdivision of the Township has been lately completed by P. L. S., W. H. Deane.

The following is an extract from P. L. S. Ryan's Report of Survey:—

"Of the portion of the township surveyed, the soil generally is good clay, in some cases a sandy loam, growing a very fine quality of hardwood, with but very few good pines. A considerable portion of the land is rocky or strewed in detached patches, with boulders, but is not, upon the whole, inferior in general character to that of the southerly and westerly boundaries, &c.

"As far as has been observed and could be judged, the portion left unsurveyed is either too rocky or swampy, and unfit for settlement, at least for the present.

"From the survey and examinations made, I incline to the opinion that some improvement in the character of the soil may be found to the eastward of Macaulay, and may be sought for with better prospects of success in that direction, than in those of the other boundaries."

(Extract from P. L. S. Deane's Report of Survey.)

"I am pleased to be able to report favorably of this part of the township as a field for colonization and settlement, the soil being generally of a good depth and of a rich sandy loam, resting in places on a substratum of clay and favorable to the growth of the crops usually produced in the most favored parts of the country.

"The country in general is undulating, and, in a geological point of view, the formation is entirely granite, which crops out, on the sides and tops of the hills in places; during the progress of the survey indications of iron were met with in several places.

"The timber is composed of maple, birch, beech, hemlock, white pine, cedar, balsam, tamarack, and spruce; there is no pine in this part of the township suitable for the Quebec market; saw log timber is abundant in that part of the township marked section No. 1 on the timber tracing herewith forwarded.

"The township is well watered by the north branch of the Muskoka River, which flows in a southerly direction through it, and its several small tributaries, in the valleys of which, the soil is alluvial and deep, and by a small outlay in drainage would produce the most abundant crops. On the Muskoka River there are several falls and rapids combined with an unlimited supply of water, admirably adapted for manufacturing purposes, and which must, at no distant day, be a source of great profit to the owners and a convenience to the inhabitants of this and adjoining townships. During the progress of the survey arrangements were being made for the erection of a saw mill at the intersection of the Muskoka Road and the north branch of the Muskoka River.

"The facilities for ingress to this section of country are of the most favorable character, having the Muskoka Road on the west, leading from Lake Couchouching and connected by steam navigation on Lake Simcoe with the Northern Railway from Toronto; the proposed continuation of the Victoria Road, leading from Lindsay, the terminus of the Port Hope and Lindsay Railway; the Muskoka Lake and River are also used in the summer season as a means of gaining access to the township by the settlers, who forward their provisions and supplies by those waters.

"The Muskoka Road, at the time of the survey, was completed to the north branch of the Muskoka River, and the contractors were pushing on the work northward.

"The Muskoka waters abound with the choicest descriptions of fish, salmon and speckled trout, which are constantly taken of a large size.

"Deer, and furs of the best description, are also plentiful, and are eagerly sought after in the proper seasons, by Indians and others."

McLEAN

Is situated in the county of Victoria. It is bounded on the north by the township of Brunel, on the east by the township of Ridout, on the south by the township of Oakley, and on the west by the township of Macaulay.

It was surveyed last year by Provincial Land Surveyor Burns, and contains 43,035 acres, including roads and water.

The following is an extract from the Surveyor's Report:—

"As to the character and general features of this township, I would say that the greater portion of it is well adapted for settlement, much more so than those townships to the south. The extreme southern portion, viz: that adjoining Bell's Line, is rough and rocky, the timber being principally hemlock and small hardwood. The north and eastern portion (the greater part of the township) is well timbered with beech and maple, and is comparatively level. The most western portion is undulating and hilly, consisting

chiefly of hardwood intermingled with pine and hemlock. Here there are many beaver ponds and swamps, but all of which might be turned into useful purposes.

"The Muskoka River runs diagonally through the township, and affords many privileges, being broken by many falls and rapids. The country in the immediate vicinity of the river is, for the most part, rocky and timbered with pine and hemlock, but a short distance from it, on either side, very excellent land may be found. The township is largely interspersed with lakes, the largest of which is the Lake of Bays, situated at the north-east corner. The character of the shore of that part of the Lake of Bays that came under my notice, like that of the small lakes, is rocky and bold, the principal trees consisting of stunted evergreens, but back from the lake there is a fine, and for the most part, level country, with an excellent growth of beech, maple, and birch, with a scattering of oak. A few acres have been cleared by the Indians, on which I noticed corn and potatoes growing.

"The geological formation of this part of the country is simple, being composed entirely of granite.

"Gneiss may be found in abundance round the Lake of Bays. There is a total absence of limestone throughout.

"The prevailing soil is a sandy loam, but in some places a clay subsoil may be found. The timber, besides that already mentioned consists of basswood, birch, ironwood, balsam, tamarack, and spruce. In the western and southern portions of the township a very fair proportion of merchantable timber exists."

MATAWATCHAN

Is situated in the county of Renfrew, and contains about 46,000 acres. It is bounded on the north by the township of Griffith, on the east by the townships of Brougham and North Canonto, on the south by the township of Miller, and on the west by the Frontenac Road and township of Denbigh.

It was partly surveyed by Provincial Land Surveyor Gibbs in the year 1859. The residue of the township, was surveyed last year by Provincial Land Surveyor Kertland.

The following is an extract from Mr. Kertland's Report of Survey:

"The best portion of the township of Matawatchan for agricultural purposes, lies upon the south and east sides of the river, where the land is rolling and undulating though sometimes hilly, the soil, generally a good sandy loam, timbered with maple, beech, basswood, and birch, mixed with pine and hemlock. Several settlers have taken up lots here, and some have opened large clearances.

"In the north corner of the township, and along the line between Matawatchan and Brougham there are five or six thousand acres of very fair land, though often hilly and rocky.

"The central portion of the township is not at all so good, consisting of burnt pine and, in many places covered with a thick second growth of poplar, &c., &c., the soil sandy, and, except in the low grounds, and beaver meadows, very light; this portion also is generally very hilly and rocky, and intersected by many small lakes, whose waters are clear and deep, in many cases abounding in fish of excellent quality.

"The river, in its passage through the township, is generally broad and deep, with few rapids, except 'Campbell's,' 'The Wolfe,' and 'Coulson's;' the waters are clear and float innumerable rafts from the upper country in the opening of the spring season.

"The hardwood portions of the township, I have no doubt, will settle rapidly, but it may be some time before the interior portion can be filled up and cultivated."

MONMOUTH

Is bounded on the north by the township of Dudley, on the east by the township of Cardiff, on the south by the township of Anstruther, and on the west by the township of Glamorgan.

The Burleigh Road runs through the north-east corner of the township.

The east part of Monmouth, bordering on the Burleigh Road, and containing 17,500 acres, including roads and water, was surveyed last year by Provincial Land Surveyor Fitzgerald. The township contains about 60,000 acres of land.

The following is an extract from Mr. Fitzgerald's Report of Survey :

" From Concession 1, to 7, and from lot No. 26 to 35 inclusive, the country is undulating, and is chiefly covered with a stout growth of beech, maple, basswood, and other varieties of hardwood timber ; a number of very large hemlock trees are scattered through this tract, and are for the most part dead ; these trees, when found in hardwood land, are generally indicative of rich heavy soil ; such trees are usually met with on flat table land, very seldom on lands of a higher or lesser elevation ; large birch trees also, are generally found on this level, and when met with under such circumstances are likewise a sign of heavy productive soil composed of a good deal of earthy matter.

" From Concession 7 to 9, although the hardwood predominates, some groves of very large white pine occur, they appear to be of good quality and very sound, as pine found on hardwood land generally turns out to be. Under the present condition of the streams, they cannot become available as square timber, but as saw logs, can be carried by way of Eel's Creek down to Stony Lake ; in every other respect this tract is similar to that already described.

" The remainder of this part of the township, extending from Concession No. 10 to No. 17 inclusive, is covered with a mixed variety of timber of average size, the hardwood, however, predominates, and when it occurs, the soil is heavier, of greater depth, and, of course, more productive.

" Where pine, hemlock, &c. prevail, the country is more broken and hilly, and not so well adapted for agricultural pursuits, neither is the pine sufficiently gross to make it marketable as square timber, but is nearly all useful for ordinary saw logs. The soil, in this description of country, is generally light and sandy, and of a yellowish color ; of this part of the township I should say that full 60 to 70 per cent is well suited for farming purposes, a proportion sufficiently great to answer all the requirements of a prosperous settlement.

" The south-east branch of the Burnt River flows through this tract in a south-westerly direction, its banks are generally low, though in places steep, offering very fair mill sites ; along its banks, also, are some very fine flats of land, of deep alluvial soil, and timbered chiefly by a growth of average size beech and maple, the ground being entirely covered with a thick growth of ground hemlock from 2 to 4 feet high."

MONTEAGLE.

Situated in the County of Hastings, is bounded on the north by the Peterson free grant road and township of Wicklow, on the east by the township of Carlow, on the south by the township of Dungannon, and on the west by the Hastings free grant road.

It was partly surveyed by Provincial Land Surveyor Peterson, in the year 1858. The residue of the township was surveyed last year by Provincial Land Surveyor Haslett. The township contains about 48,000 acres including roads and water.

The following is an extract from Mr. Peterson's report of survey :

" The soil of that part subdivided into concessions, and lots in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Concessions, along the Hastings Road, is generally sandy and light and variously timbered with beech, birch, maple, hemlock, balsam and pine ; from the 6th Concession the land begins to improve, being generally fine open woods timbered with large maple, beech, basswood, &c., &c., soil a very rich loam with a clay subsoil, and extends to the northern boundary of the township. The land also continues good along the northern boundary until the line strikes Papineau's Creek, on lot No. 4 ; to the east of that it is timbered with pine, soil sandy.

" The interior of the township was thoroughly explored by experienced woodsmen and they represented the soil to be superior to any of the land subdivided, and thickly and

heavily wooded with grey elm, maple, basswood, &c., &c. The surface, however, is all hilly or undulating.

From all the information I have been able to obtain, this is the best township on the the Hastings Road.

The following is an extract from Mr. Haslett's Report of Survey :

"The township of Montcagle is principally composed of land fit for settlement ; nearly every lot, with the exception of a narrow space along the eastern boundary, is fit for cultivation. The township in general is very uneven, being what is termed 'rolling land,' but the soil is good, even on the tops of the highest hills, which, nearly in every instance, are covered with hardwood timber. The country is well watered with pure spring water, nearly all of which rises in the township.

"There is a considerable quantity of swamp land, a great deal of which is owing to beaver dams obstructing the streams. If these dams were opened it would make a change in the country, as a great quantity of this land now drowned, would be rendered fit for cultivation. The soil is generally sandy loam, in many instances clay subsoil. I have not seen any appearance of minerals, and there is very little local attraction, having only met with two instances of it in the township.

"The rock formation is mostly granite of different shades.

In many instances it will not be practicable to open roads on the Concession lines, owing to hills, swamps and lakes. Good sites for roads can be got, nearly in every instance, but they must be deviated from the straight lines."

OSO

is situated in the county of Frontenac. It is bounded on the north by the township of Palmerston, on the east by the townships of North Sherbrooke and South Sherbrooke, on the south by the township of Bedford, and on the west by the township of Olden.

It was re-surveyed last year by Provincial Land Surveyor Gibbs, and contains 49,274 acres, including roads and water.

The following is an extract from Mr. Gibbs's Report :

"The surface of a great part of the township resembles that of the rear part of the county of Frontenac generally, being uneven and much broken by rocky hills and swamps interspersed, however, with cultivable and fertile tracts of land. And it is quite remarkable that those parts best adapted to agriculture, and covered with hardwood timber, are where the crystalline limestone is apparent. This rock, of a coarse quality, extends through the centre of the township in an easterly and westerly direction, and convenient to the main waters of the Fall River and Bolton's Creek. In the north and south parts, most generally where white pine and its accompanying timber prevailed, granite, gneiss, and other rocks of igneous character are most conspicuous.

"As the forest has been extensively lumbered over, during a number of years past, for white pine and oak, not any great amount of value in these kinds of timber now remains. Tamarack, cedar, ash, elm, and other lowland timber is yet abundant ; and also, maple, birch, beech, bass, hemlock, &c., on the higher grounds.

"In the settlement the soil appears productive, and exceedingly good crops of wheat, oats, peas, potatoes, Indian corn, turnips, &c., are raised. There is also excellent pasturage, and the older settlers raise considerable stock in cattle for market. It is about thirty years since some of the earliest clearances were made, so that it appears that settlement has progressed slowly, doubtless much owing to the want of proper roads, and the insufficiency of the original survey. In several instances clearances have been made for the purpose of lumbering and making potash, and afterwards abandoned. There is at present a considerable desire shown to settle in different parts of the township not looked after until lately, and it is likely that within a short period there will be a sufficient number of settlers to obtain municipal privileges, like Olden and other neighbouring townships much more recently settled, when the prospect of improved roads and other facilities will add further inducements to settlement.

"The principal part of the township is well supplied with water, besides the chief streams and lakes, springs and small brooks abound. The chief waters are Sharbot Lake—in which various kinds of fish are plentiful—the Fall River, and Bolton's Creek, running north-easterly the whole extent of the township, and emptying into the Mississippi River. Crow Lake, and some smaller ones in the south part, empty into Bob's Lake, in the township of Bedford, thence to the Tay River."

RICHARDS

Is bounded on the north by unsurveyed lands, on the east by the township of Fraser, on the south by the township of Hagarty, and on the west by the township of Burns.

It was surveyed last year by Provincial Land Surveyor Hamilton, and contains 50,575 acres, including roads and water.

The following is an extract from the Report of Survey :

"Round Lake occupies a large proportion of the south of Richards ; it is about $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles wide, and contains an area of about $12\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. A low, flat, sandy beach extends from the Little Madawaska to the Little Bonnechere, and thence, with little interruption, to about a quarter of a mile beyond Kelly's Creek. In some places, particularly on the north side, bold, steep, rocky acclivities, of a gneissose character, rise almost from the water's edge. On the opposite side of the lake the shore presents a few rocky bluffs of similar character.

"There are several streams flowing through Richards, and emptying into Round Lake, of these, the most important are the Little Bonnechere, which falls into the lake at its north extremity : the Little Madawaska, which joins at the south-west end ; and Kelly's Creek, which comes in on the north side ; besides a few others of less note.

"The Little Bonnechere, which is for the most part navigable, runs through the north-east corner of Burns and enters Richards near the rear of the 9th Concession. Immediately below the boundary it opens into a small lake, on leaving which it turns southerly, and continues in that direction for about a mile and a half ; it then makes a sweeping bend, and flows northerly for about a mile and three-quarters, when it turns off to the east and receives Pine River, a tributary from the north. A short distance from the junction the river expands into a narrow lake, at the foot of which there is a strong rapid half a mile long ; about three-quarters of a mile below the lake the stream becomes smooth, but it is again broken by another rapid not far from its mouth. After passing this rapid, the stream flows on with a smooth, but swift current, to its entrance into the lake. From the northern bend to the mouth of the river the courses of the stream are so exceedingly tortuous that their aggregate length, it is said, would measure nine miles, while a straight line between the same points would not exceed three. A good road, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, connects the north bend with Round Lake.

"The Little Madawaska has its source on the high grounds to the north of Barry's Bay. It flows in a north-easterly direction, passing near the south-east corner of Burns and entering Richards at the rear of the 1st Concession. From its source to within a mile of its embouchure, it may be considered as a succession of rapids. On the lower portion of the stream several dams and slides have been constructed to facilitate the transport of timber.

"Kelly's Creek flows from a chain of small lakes lying to the north-east. In its passage to Round Lake it meanders through a narrow strip of low ground, bounded on each side by level sandy plains almost destitute of timber.

"Considerable quantities of timber are annually floated down this stream, but the supply is now nearly exhausted.

"There are two other streams entering Round Lake from the north, the names of which I was unable to learn. Both are small and unimportant.

"The country west of Round Lake, as far as the boundary, and between the Little Bonnechere and the Little Madawaska, has, for the most part, a level or gently undulating surface. The soil of the lower half of this tract is sandy, and has now no timber ; that of the upper half is somewhat better, and is partially covered with small red pine, intermingled with hardwood trees. Beyond the Madawaska, to the south, the soil is also

sandy or gravelly, but the surface is broken and rocky, and intersected by low marshy flats; and on both sides of the river the timber has been mostly swept off by fire, and its place supplied by an almost impenetrable thicket of poplar, birch, and cherry.

"On the north side of Round Lake and the Little Bonnechere, the country has a still more dreary and desolate aspect. Detached hills, either bare or covered with a scanty vegetation; extensive plains, with little or no timber; and deep and narrow valleys, strewn with the debris from the surrounding hills, characterize a large portion of Richards. But, notwithstanding the bleak and forbidding aspect of the country overlooking Round Lake, there are some good spots in the interior and towards the north-east. At the latter place there is a growth of heavy timber, consisting of maple, basswood, and birch, with large white pine intermixed, and should the soil be not too stony, a few excellent farms may be selected.

"By a devastating fire which swept over the country, between the waters of the Upper Madawaska and the Ottawa, a space of nearly 20,000 acres of forest timber, in Richards, was totally destroyed, and a large quantity of the timber on the remaining portion seriously damaged. The largest and best timbered tracts are on the rear Concessions and towards the east side of the township.

"The only settler in Richards is Mr. Peter Campbell, formerly of Eganville, he is settled at the foot of the portage on the western extremity of Round Lake."

RIDOUT

Is bounded on the north by the township of Franklin, on the east by the Bobcaygeon free grant road and the township of Sherborne, on the south by the township of Hindon, and on the west by the township of McLean.

It was surveyed last year by Provincial Land Surveyor Rykert, and contains 44,306 acres, including roads and water.

The following is an extract from the Surveyor's Report:

"The land throughout the township is high and rolling, and dotted with lakes and beaver ponds, there are but few swamps, and those of no great extent and readily drained, as many are formed by beaver dams.

"The soil is a sandy loam, some portions dark, some portions light. The eastern portion of the township is scarcely likely to be ever fit for tillage, owing to the immense amount of loose stone immediately beneath the surface.

"The western and north-western portion cannot be excelled for agricultural purposes, and is in every way superior to most of the land already settled along the free grant Bobcaygeon Road.

"The whole township is covered with the first description of timber, white and red pine prevail in the east and south; the roughest portion lying in the central part covered thickly with hemlock, &c., of large size, and the north-west with the very best of beech and maple.

"The lie of the land about Trading Lake is very beautiful; the scenery can scarcely be excelled; and only needs to be examined and a passable route from the settlements opened, to cause a speedy settlement. The lake abounds in fish, maskinongé and speckled trout of the first description are there caught in great abundance by the Indians. The woods abound in wolves, deer, otter, mink, marten, fisher, and beaver. The land, for the most part, about Trading Lake rises gradually from the water's edge; this, in my opinion, is the only portion or point in the township fit for village settlement.

"There are no settlers or any evidence of the township ever having been visited save by hunters and trappers; it is the favorite hunting ground of the Lake Simcoe Indians in summer, who also make large quantities of sugar. The lakes, for the most part, are deep, and skirted with cedar and hemlock, many with bold rocky banks. The fixed rock, and, in fact, nearly all the rock, is a grey granite, and though I collected specimens and examined the rock and soil in all parts, one specimen will suffice for the whole township.

"The pine, particularly about Black River and the eastern portion of the township cannot be surpassed—the best of mast, spar, and square timber is abundant, many trees, exceeding six and a half feet in diameter and seventy to one hundred and forty feet high, free from knots or twists."

SHERWOOD

On the Ottawa and Opeongo Road, is bounded on the north by the township of Burns, on the east by the township of Hagarty, on the south by the township of Radcliffe and on the west by the township of Jones.

It was surveyed last year by Provincial Land Surveyor Forrest, and contains 50,252 acres, including roads and water.

The following is an extract from the Report of Survey:

"The soil of the road lots is, generally speaking, very inferior and unfit for settlement for agricultural purposes, but produces large quantities of fine red and white pine, even here and there, where there are patches of hardwood, it is generally mixed with red and white pine timber.

"South of the Opeongo Road, the country east of Barrie's Bay is decidedly rough and broken into rocky ridges and hills, and may be considered unfit for settlement, with the exception of a few acres east of lot No. 20, in the 1st and 2nd Concessions.

"The timber is chiefly red and white pine with hemlock.

"West of Barrie's Bay the country is generally fit for settlement, more particularly from the 2nd Concession to the rear line of the Opeongo Road lots. The timber is generally hardwood, with some white and red pine scattered through it. Welshman's Island, in Barrie's Bay, has an area of 156 acres, one-half of which may be considered arable. The soil differs materially from the rest of the township, being blue clay with decomposed vegetable matter on the surface.

"The country north of the Opeongo Road is not generally fit for settlement, being, in some places, rough and hilly, with here and there red pine plains. There is also an extensive marsh through which flows the Little Madawaska, a stream discharging into the River Bonnechere.

"The soil is a yellow sandy loam, in many cases very strong, but occasionally deep and rich. The timber is generally white and red pine, with here and there hardwood with scattered white and red pine. From lot 1 to 20 in Concessions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, there is some fair land which may possibly attract the attention of settlers. There is also some pretty good land near the northerly boundary of the township, in the 13th and 14th Concessions, near Lake Surprise and Blue Sea Lake, and westward up to lot 31.

"Of the whole township, the land, generally speaking, is very inferior.

"Limestone does not appear to exist in the township, the principal rock exposure, being apparently gneiss.

"I would recommend the head of Barrie's Bay as an eligible site for a town plot because it can be approached by the main road, and is well towards the centre of the township. It has also the advantage of water communication with the country on the south side of the River Madawaska."

SHERBORNE

Is bounded on the north by the township of McClintock, on the east by the township of Havelock, on the south by the township of Stanhope, and on the west by the township of Ridout and Bobcaygeon free grant road.

It was surveyed last year by Provincial Land Surveyor Brady, and contains 46,440 acres, including roads and water.

The following is an extract from the Surveyor's Report:

"With regard to the general features of the country, a glance at the map will show a very large per-centage of water area. It is, in fact, traversed by four distinct chains, viz: Western, and Hall's Lake, branches of the Gull River, the Black River, and the south branch of the Muskoka. This, however, I do not consider a disadvantage, as access is thus afforded to many detached portions of good land, to which the usual circumstances of early settlers would at first prevent their making roads.

"In the southern portion of the township many such blocks are found, but interspersed through large tracts of pine and hemlock ridges, terminating in precipitous walls of gneiss. There is much good pine here, which, from the rapid advance to the northward lately made by lumbermen, will, I have little doubt, ere long, become valuable.

"The north-west part of Sherborne contains some fair land, but has also, its share of hill and rock.

"To the north-east of the township and south of the picturesque Kahweambejewagamog, is a very fine tract of land, comprising probably one-fifth of the whole; offering the great advantage of lying 'en bloc,' and easily approached by the Black River waters, or by a road following for the most part, the south shore of the Muskoka, the valley of this river offering every facility for its construction.

"There is almost endless water power throughout the township, especially on the Muskoka, which is literally one series of rapids and falls."

STEPHENSON

Is bounded on the north by unsurveyed lands, on the east by the township of Brunel on the south by the township of Macaulay, and on the west by unsurveyed lands.

It was surveyed last year by Provincial Land Surveyor Gilmour, and contains 47,407 acres, including water and roads.

The Muskoka Road runs through the township in a north-easterly direction.

The following is an extract from the Surveyor's Report:

"The land in Stephenson, south of the seventh Concession, is generally of a good quality, and some of it through which the Muskoka Road runs along the western town line, and in the valley of the Muskoka River, is of the first quality.

"The soil through the whole of this tract is a deep and rich sandy loam, with occasionally rocks shewing above the surface, but not in sufficient quantity to deteriorate the general excellence of the land, all that portion lying in the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth Concessions, and from lot 15 to 22 inclusive, is of excellent quality, undulating and level, and the soil deep and rich. Also the land on the 14th Concession from the 21st lot to the easterly boundary, with the exception of some swampy portions, is of the same rich quality. The whole of the above tracts are admirably adapted for settlement, and as the Muskoka Road, now in course of being opened, and the Muskoka River, give the means of ready access to most parts of them, they will soon be occupied by settlers after being opened for sale. The prevailing timber, through the above portions of the township, is black birch, maple, pine, beech, ironwood, hemlock, spruce, balsam, and basswood; although there is a great deal of pine, it is not of much, if any, value, commercially, as it is crooked and knotty, and frequently branches from near the base of the tree; this is the more to be regretted as they grow to a very large size and are very sound. Through the seventh, eighth, and ninth Concessions, west of lot 15, the land is of inferior quality, rough, hilly, and in many places rocky, but still with some good scattered patches capable of settlement. North of this the land is utterly valueless, being very much broken into deep narrow valleys, with streams, lakes, or swamps in the bottom, while high, steep, and rocky hills are interspersed all over. The land is composed of hard gneiss rock, covered with a sandy soil a few inches in depth; and so rough is the country generally that it renders the making of roads through it almost an impossibility. I have not surveyed the whole of this portion in detail, in accordance with your instructions on this point, as I did not think it worth the expense. The north eastern corner of the township is generally swampy, except along the boundary of Brunel, where it is very hilly and the land of second class quality. A large area of Stephenson is occupied by lakes, and the whole is

extremely well watered by excellent streams, many of them being supplied by springs. The Muskoka River, which flows out of Keheneggeekchiching, or Mary's Lake, through an excellent tract of land is a fine and useful stream, and, although not navigable except for canoes or light boats which can be easily portaged, will be of great advantage to the settlers and of much use in opening up the country. The fixed rock in this district is gneiss, which is frequently seen cropping out on the sides of the deep and steep valleys; in the north-western corner of the township, and along some parts of Mary's Lake it is nearly always contorted or broken.

BOBCAYGEON AND NIPISSING ROAD LINE.

The following is an extract from P. L. Surveyor C. Brady's Report of Survey of the Bobcaygeon and Nipissing Road Line, in the year 1860 :—

"The country traversed is generally timbered with hardwood; very hilly to the 19th mile. There is, however, some excellent land to the westward of the line, and along the southern shore of the Lake of Bays.

"From the 19th to the 37th mile, a generally good tract is found, which I have been informed, extends and improves to the source and along the banks of the Nahmanitigong River

"From 37 to 52 it again becomes hilly, but good locations frequently occur.

"Then to Lake Nipissing, the country is more level, and some good tracts for settlement were observed.

"On the whole, I think that, as the road is pushed northwards, there is reason to anticipate a successful colonization in its neighborhood.

"Mr. Murray's geological description of the banks of the Muskoka and Maganetawan Rivers, will apply to the whole of this section;—the rock exposed being invariably gneiss.

"While no large tracts of pine were found, there is an abundant supply for the wants of settlers; and good water-power is plentifully distributed."

During the past year (1862) Provincial Land Surveyor Dennis laid out a range of free grants on each side of the Bobcaygeon Road, in the townships of Ridout, Franklin, Sherborne, and McClintock, and re-adjusted the fronts of the free grants upon the road south of Bell's Line down to the north boundary of Snowdon.

The following is an extract from Mr. Dennis' Report of the country :—

"It is, as a general thing, a hardwood country, but hilly and stony, in some places taking the latter character to a degree which will seriously interfere with its prospects of settlement, at the same time, I think, the greater part of the land will be taken up.

"The country abounds in lakes, as may be seen by the maps, some of which are of considerable extent, particularly those connected with Trading Lake, in the township of Ridout. Should this part of the country become entitled to importance as a settlement, the locality around Trading Lake will, no doubt, be a favorite one, from the beauty of the scenery and the better quality of the land in the neighborhood.

"Should it be still the policy of the Government to reserve plots for town or village purposes, I would suggest a reservation, with that view, at Cedar Narrows, Lot No. 30, each side of the road in Ridout and Sherborne, and on both the north and south sides of the river."

EXPLORATIONS FROM PARRY SOUND TO MUSKOKA ROAD, AND FROM MUSKOKA ROAD TO BOBCAYGEON ROAD.

(Extracts from Mr. Dennis' Reports of Surveys made during the past year).

"As to the facilities for opening roads upon the several lines, I would remark as follows: between *a* and *b*, (as shewn on the accompanying map) it can be done without trouble, as the country generally is very favorable. From *b* to *c* that line is impracticable, from the rocky, rough character of the country. From *b* to *d*, and from *e* to *c* roads can

be worked through, located generally as shown by the curved line, without a great deal of difficulty; the roughest portion of the several routes being between *e* and *f*, and between *e* and *g*.

"The line *h i* surveyed to discover, if possible, a route by which the Muskoka Road could be extended out to the Bobcaygeon Road, passes, excepting for the final 3½ miles, over an impracticable country.

"I have come to the conclusion, after the several examinations made in this locality, that by diverging from the Muskoka line a little higher up, say at *m*, the extension to the Bobcaygeon Road may be effected, say upon the general direction of *m n*. It will, however, be a rough and expensive line to build, but not so much so perhaps, but that the object to be gained would justify this expenditure.

"As to the general character of country passed over from *a* to *b* it is generally good hardwood land, affording quite a large opening for an agricultural settlement. I observed the same description of land to extend around the head of Lakes Rosseau and Joseph, also between those lakes, also along the west and south sides of the latter lake. Lake Joseph is a fine sheet of water, beautifully clear, like the water of Lake Huron, and like it, also abounds with fine fish, such as salmon trout, white fish, bass, &c. It discharges into Lake Rosseau at *o*, by a fall of two feet perpendicular over a rocky ledge at right angles to the channel, at this point, which is here about 50 feet wide, but is much wider and generally deep both above and below.

"Between Lake Rosseau and the district line south of *b c* the country is generally a rolling hardwood, in some places very broken, but on the whole, I should say, worth surveying.

"The line *h i* is also through a hardwood country, but more broken with numerous rocky ridges, extending north-east and south-west.

"I may observe that having occasion to cross the township of Franklin (unsurveyed) I remarked a very considerable extent of good looking land (hardwood), and am of opinion that it might be sub-divided to advantage, as it would probably settle in from the Bobcaygeon Road.

"I shall only be carrying out my promise to the settlers, also to bring under your notice the fact that the irregular shaped tract lying west of Macaulay, between that and Lake Muskoka, contains a very considerable amount of good land, and should be laid out without delay, as settlers are already going in there rapidly, and some of them have quite large improvements made within the past few months.

"I would take the liberty to suggest, in projecting a sub-division of this tract, that a tier of lots be laid out fronting on the river, and one fronting on the district line or Muskoka Road, which is here completed and is a very good road. In this way, I think, those frontages might be laid out to the best advantage. Indeed, along west of the Muskoka Road or district line, the settlers who have gone in have already anticipated, by their manner of occupation, that the lots fronting on this road would be laid out in that way.

"In conclusion, I would beg to be allowed again to suggest, before proceeding further with the location of the lines east of Lake Rosseau, that the country should be examined west of Lakes Muskoka and Joseph with the view of ascertaining, whether the main road contemplated up the shore of Lake Huron, might not be more advantageously placed there.

"It certainly would be much more direct, saving many miles of travel over the routes east of the lakes, and, as far as the capabilities of construction are concerned, I can almost venture to say, from what I have already seen of the country, that it can be, without difficulty, located north-west from the crossing of the Muskoka River, below Lake Muskoka to Parry Sound; and there would be then only the portion from Orillia north to this point, or it might be found feasible to diverge and go west of the lakes from the Muskoka Road near the town line between Morrison and Muskoka.

"Looking at the future importance of this shore road as a means of communication, I think the examination of these routes would be fully justified; and, independently of this, if found practicable, the road placed there would open up two or three townships west of Lake Joseph."

REPORT OF EXPLORATION OF MANITOULIN ISLAND.

BY J. S. DENNIS, P. L. S.

TORONTO, Dec. 31st, 1862.

Honorable W. M. McDOUGALL,
Com. of Crown Lands, Quebec.

SIR,—I have the honor to report to you the result of my late exploration of the Manitoulin Island, under instructions dated the 31st of October last.

By the letters which I addressed you relating to this service, and dated respectively, Collingwood, Nov. 6th, and Michigawadenong, Nov. 10th, you will have been advised of my proceedings up to the latter date, and I have now to state the action taken subsequently.

On the 11th, the day following the date of my letter, the parties of Messrs. McNab and Fleming with those gentlemen in charge, left to commence their examinations; and on the same day I left with Mr. Oliver's party, (Mr. Gibbard, to whom I was much indebted throughout, for his co-operation, kindly placing his boat and men at my disposal for the purpose) for the Indian village of Kagawong, situate at the head of Mudge Bay, which was the most convenient point for Mr. Oliver to commence operations.

We arrived at our destination that afternoon, although in a heavy rain storm, and having engaged the son of the Chief, as guide and packman, and procured a canoe for surveying the lakes, Mr. Oliver left on his exploration the next morning.

Leaving Kagawong on the 12th, I proceeded to make such a reconnaissance of the more westerly part of the Island, as the season would permit, and having made examinations of the same at the following points; that is to say:—

1st. Of the harbor of Janet Cove and the country in the vicinity of the head of the Bay.

2nd. Across the Island from the south end of Lake Wolsey. (On portage.)

3rd. Across from the head of Helen Bay.

4th. Across from the Village of Sheshegwahing, north westerly to the East Bay.

5th. Southerly, across the Island, from the same village, upon the line of the Indian portage.

6th. Of the country in the vicinity of Wahcowsays settlement, on this portage.

7th. Across the Island, southerly, from the head of Elizabeth Bay; I returned to Michigawadenong, arriving there on the 20th.

On the following day I crossed the Island to the settlement called Mindemoyasebing, on the south shore, and made rough survey of large lake on route.

Mr. McNab's party returned on the 22nd, Mr. Oliver's on the 23rd, and Mr. Fleming's on the 24th; and the schooner having arrived in the meantime to take us off, we embarked on the 25th; the wind, however, being light, we did not reach Little Current till the middle of the next day, where we picked up the only remaining party, that of Mr. McPhillip's, who had finished his last line the day before; and continuing our voyage, we had a fine run down to Penetanguishene, arriving there about midnight between the 27th and 28th, and at home on the 29th, having been absent, in all, only some three weeks and two days.

In proceeding to give you the result of my own observations on the Island, and my deductions from those of the assistant surveyors, with the view of placing the subject before you in the most practical shape, I will treat of it as follows: first calling your attention to the map forming part of this Report.

This map, as the purport expresses, has been compiled from the Reports of the assistant surveyors, checked by my own observations, and is intended to afford an idea at a glance by means of the system of coloring, of the general character of the lands, as well as to show lakes and other distinctive features of the Island.

1st. General topography. Character of soil and timber.

2nd. Lakes and rivers; character and extent of former; and value of latter for milling purposes.

3rd. Portion of the Island best suited for settlement; its capacity, and the average proportion of lands fit for farming purposes.

4th. Pine and other economic timber.

5th. Harbors or points likely to be of consequence as sites for villages.

6th. A projected system of colonization roads.

1st.—GENERAL TOPOGRAPHY.

The geological and physical conformation of the Island resembles very strongly that of the Indian Peninsula, north of Saugceen, being precisely similar in one important feature, that is to say:

The higher lands are invariably found on the north side of the Island.

Along the south shore the land is, comparatively speaking, very little above the Lake.

The higher lands, which vary from one hundred to two hundred and fifty feet above the Georgian Bay, are strikingly marked by bold promontories and precipitous rocks which, in many places, approach close to the shore.

The difference of level between the north and south sides of the Island, is generally affected by a gradual slope, in some places by successive table lands running parallel with its general direction.

The dip of the rock being southerly, there is found facing that direction no abrupt escarpment on the Island.

The Island is, as to the timber, essentially a hardwood tract in which are found all the usual varieties. The hard maple, however, predominates in the portion between Manitouawning and Lake Wolsey; while westerly, of the latter point, and particularly along the narrow part, more beech is found.

Throughout, except where the flat rock approaches the surface, the growth of timber is magnificent. The groves of maple in some of the sugar bushes, especially around the larger lakes, surpass anything of the kind I had previously seen.

The hardwood lands are found on the northern and central parts of the Island.

The south shore is usually low, flat rock or sand beach, and almost invariably marked by a belt of stunted growth of pines and other evergreens; birch and poplar varying from a mile to several miles in width.

The soil is generally a sandy or gravelly loam underlaid with clay.

In some places the surface soil is reddish clay, partly composed, apparently, of disintegrated clay slate or shale.

It is very fertile, of which conclusive evidence is found in the abundant crops of corn and potatoes raised by the Indians.

That it is equally well suited for the growth of wheat is proved by the fact, that I was shewn an excellent sample taken at random from the crop raised by an Indian at Michigawadenong; this, however, was spring wheat. I may here remark that there is little wheat cultivated by the Indians.

They find a more ready market at the Bruce Mines and from coasting traders, for their corn and potatoes, which crops also are better suited to the primitive appliances which they possess for farming.

The produce of these crops, together with the maple sugar made every spring, form the principal means of subsistence to the Indians, and results in quite a trade with the Island.

I was informed by Mr. Thompson, merchant of Penetanguishene, that his local trader at Michigawadenong, Mr. Corbier, obtained at that point and forwarded him in the way of trade, as part of the produce of the Island last season, the enormous quantity of 30,000 lbs. of maple sugar.

The quantity of land cleared and partly under cultivation by the Indians on the Island, may be put down in round numbers as follows—that is to say—(on portion ceded:

1. Manitouawning	600 acres
2. South Bay.....	150 "
3. Manitoulin Gulf.....	150 "
4. Little Current.....	150 "

5. Michigawadenong.....	450	“
6. Mindemoyascebing.....	100	“
7. Kahgawong.....	300	“
8. Sheshegwahning.....	400	“
9. Wahcowsays Band.....	50	“
10. Sheshegwanes.....	100	“
Total number of acres.....	2,450	

2nd.—RIVERS AND LAKES.

It will hardly be credited that of the portion of the Island ceded, lying east of Lake Wolsey, ten per cent., or 44,000 acres of its surface is water, represented by lakes, observed and laid down on the map.

Some of these are very large; as, for instance, Manitou Lake, which has a surface of 41½ square miles.

Lake Mindemoya, which contains 11½ square miles; Kahgawong Lake which has an area of some 12 square miles, &c.

They are surrounded almost invariably with hardwood, which comes down to the water's edge, and they abound with white fish, herring, bass, and other varieties of fish, the water being pellucid, like that of the Georgian Bay outside.

These lakes vary in their height above the Georgian Bay; that known as Kahgawong falling, say 150 feet in the short distance north to the Georgian Bay; while Manitou Lake, according to Mr. Murray, assistant geologist, is 155 feet, and Mindemoya Lake, by a rough estimate, in the fall of the river south to the lake, say 100 feet above the waters outside.

In connection with the rivers, I have to remark one of the most curiously interesting features connected with the Island.

They appear invariably as outlets to the lakes.

There are no streams of consequence flowing in; and, as some of them are of considerable size and volume, it is clear that the lakes must be supplied from distant and higher levels.

Of the capacity of the rivers, and their capabilities of driving machinery, I have no hesitation in saying, that they afford an abundance of natural power for all purposes, connected with the domestic necessities of the population which will, no doubt, be attracted to the Island. Of the volume of water which they discharge, a more practical idea may be obtained when I say that any one of the following streams, viz:

1st. That at Kahgawong.

2nd. That at Mindemoyascebing.

3rd. The outlet of Lake Manitou. Or,

4th. The river emptying into the Bay at Sheguanandah, would, under a twelve foot head, drive a mill constantly, containing two run of stones.

Those first and last, above named, are the most valuable, as they have much more fall than the others.

3rd.—THE GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE LAND.

I may at once dispose of the westerly part of the Island; that is, from Lake Wolsey west, by saying, that from my own observation, together with what information I could obtain from the Indians on the subject, there is at no one point upon it a sufficiently large tract of land to make it worth while for the Government, at all events, at the present time, to attempt a settlement of any consequence.

With the exception of some isolated tracts of a few hundred acres each, indicated on the map, most of which are now more or less occupied by Indian settlements, this part of the Island is so rocky and barren as to be of no use for agricultural purposes. In most places the best of the timber has been destroyed by fire, which has burned away the soil also to the bare rock for miles together.

This is particularly the case along the south shore and west of Wahcowsay's settlement, where timber is principally birch and evergreen thicket, or flat rock alternating with patches of swamp.

The portion of the Island ceded, best suited for settlement, as will probably have been already gathered from the map, is the central and wide part extending westerly from Manitouwaning to Lake Wolsey. To that part therefore, this Report is intended to apply.

In arriving at an approximate estimate of the average proportion of good land fit for agricultural purposes in the above portion, I would ask attention to the manner in which the several assistants, by my instructions, obtained an idea of the value for settlement of the lands respectively examined by them.

The deductions of those gentlemen were as follows:—

Assistants' Names.	Area in Acres Examined.	Average Proportion Found.	Amount of Farming Lands.
Geo. McPhillips.	101,780	83 per cent.	84,517 acres.
Jno. Fleming.	149,760	40 per cent.	59,904 acres.
A. McNab.	67,840	47 per cent.	31,835 acres.
John Oliver.	123,640	35 per cent.	45,024 acres.
Total	443,020	49.4 per cent.	221,330 acres.

The mean average of farming lands therefore, deduced as above on that portion of the Island is 49.4 per cent., and the whole quantity in acres shown, as fit for settlement, is 221,330, which, at 100 acres to each head of a family of five, deducting say 10,000 acres, as the proximate quantity which will be required for settlement by the Indians on that part of the Island, according to the terms of the late treaty, would support a population, strictly agricultural, of from ten to eleven thousand. My own observations would accord with this estimate, and it may therefore be relied on, as approximately correct.

4th.—AS TO PINE AND OTHER VALUABLE TIMBER.

Although Mr. McNab reports considerable quantities of good pine on part of the tract explored by him, with facilities also for manufacturing the same in the vicinity, and although scattering pines are found here and there through the hardwood and in the swamps. I should not think the supply will be found to exceed the local demands by the settlers; and I would therefore respectfully suggest that the mill sites, in connection with pine lands, be sold to meet that view as far as possible.

An abundance of very fine cedar is found in the swamps where the soil is deep, which will be of great value for rails, building timber, &c., but no other timber of economic value was observed, excepting a grove of white oak of fine growth, remarked by Mr. Fleming, the site of which is laid down on the map.

5th.—HARBORS.

There are four points on this portion of the Island which are likely to be of importance, not alone as good harbors, but because their geographical position entitles them to consideration.

They are "Janet Cove," "Sheguanandah" and "Little Current" on the north, and "South Bay" on the south shore of the Island.

The first mentioned place is so called on Bayfield's chart, but its popular name among mariners on the Lake is "Gore Bay," from the fact of its having been a favorite place of shelter for the old steamer *Gore*, on her route to and from the Sault Ste. Marie.

It is a well attested fact that she used to occasionally, when in want of wood, just to tie up to the trees in a certain little corner of this Bay, and running out her gangway on the land, the men would cut down the forest trees and thus replenish their stock.

The land from the head of the Bay rises gradually through fine hardwood bush, affording every facility to approach the harbor from the settlements which may be found to the South.

This harbor is very easily made by vessels, even in the night, from the bold and high headlands which project out on each side of the entrance, and being on the direct route to the mines and the Sault Ste. Marie also, a trade will at once spring up with those places from the Island, so soon as the latter begins to be settled.

It points itself out as the natural north-westerly terminus of the system of roads which it may be thought desirable to construct to facilitate settlement and trade.

I may mention another point where, by a moderate outlay for a pier, sufficient protection for vessels would be obtained, but which is naturally very much exposed—that is Michigawadenong.

There is already a village here containing some 30 Indian houses, including a well-built church, with bell, and priest's house, &c.; and as the good country commences immediately from the head of the Bay, and the facilities all that could be wished, for getting into it, by roads, were there a pier built as above mentioned, this would become a place of some consequence on the Island.

The large Bay north-west of Michigawadenong, called by Bayfield, "Mudge Bay," at the head of which is the Indian village of Kahgawong, containing eleven houses, affords no protection whatever for vessels.

This is the more to be regretted from the circumstance of the river which empties in there being one of the most valuable on the Island; falling, in fact, in the course of a little over half a mile, some feet into the Bay.

At Little Current there is no want of shelter, and its very peculiar position on the straits being such, that no vessel can pass from east to west, or *vice versa*, along the north shore without passing within 100 feet of the dock, gives it much importance as a point *d'appui*.

There is here, also, as you are aware, quite an Indian settlement.

Sheguanandah, about six miles south-easterly from Little Current, is an excellent harbor, and promises other advantages also, likely to bring it into notice.

There is excellent water-power on the river which empties into the Bay, and, as will be seen by Mr. McPhillip's report, and as laid down on the map, the land is exceedingly attractive in the vicinity.

Manitouawning I need not describe to you. I do not think it likely to become the centre of much trade on the Island, owing to the distance of the head of the bay from the north channel, and because when once in, vessels find it an awkward bay to work out of.

At the same time, inasmuch as from the configuration of the Island, my leading line of road would pass close to the station; the existence of the establishment, including a store house at the beach, which might be turned to valuable account for storage, would induce many settlers to go that way.

The only good harbor on the south shore is the place called "South Bay," at the entrance of the Manitoulin Gulf, on the west side, and therefore in the tract ceded.

This point I never visited, and am indebted principally to Mr. Gibbard and to Mr. Arch'd. McNab, for the information which enables me to say, that it is easy of access and affords good shelter for vessels.

There is an Indian settlement here also, but to what extent I am unable to say; not very large, however, I have reason to believe.

From the statement of John Mitchell, an intelligent half-caste, who was the most valuable man in Mr. Fleming's party, there is a tract of hardwood land in the vicinity of this settlement, but it is cut off by a large swamp to the north and west, no doubt the one laid down by Mr. Fleming.

The point, however, is of much geographical importance, because:

1st. It is a safe harbor in itself.

2nd. It is just in the line of the Collingwood and Chicago steamers, which may at once be made use of in taking settlers and supplies to the Island.

3rd. It is the nearest harbor to the settlements in the portion of the Island ceded, and will be the most cheaply and expeditiously reached from Owen Sound or Collingwood.

By opening up a line of road, some fifty-six miles in length, from this point across the Island to Gore Bay, (J met Cove,) a valuable communication between Owen Sound and Collingwood with the mines and Sault Ste. Marie would be effected.

With the Collingwood steamers touching at this point, and a small steamer running between Sault Ste. Marie and Gore Bay, the north-west trade and travel might at once go that way; and by opening a road up the Indian Peninsula it would be the natural mail route with the mines and the Sault, both winter and summer, shortening the communication and cutting off the circuitous, tedious, and at all times dangerous route by the North Channel.

The above views are embodied on the small tracing of the Georgian Bay, on which the routes are laid down.

6th.—UPON A SYSTEM OF COLONIZATION ROADS ON THE ISLAND.

I have projected, on the tracing, the roads which it would appear to me desirable to construct in order to conduce to a speedy and compact settlement of the Island, and which, as will be seen, makes the best parts of the Island approachable from the different harbors mentioned.

These roads, in all, involve a total length of some 76 miles, and as little or no impediment exists upon the ground, the surface being very favorable, and the routes generally through hardwood country, they will be easily and cheaply constructed.

In conclusion—I have only to state, that of necessity—I came frequently in contact with the Indians on the portion of the Island surrendered, and they were not only friendly, and gave me every assistance, but without an exception, expressed their satisfaction with the arrangements made through yourself with the Government, with the view of throwing open the Island for settlement.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant

(Signed)

J. STOUGHTON DENNIS, P. L. S.

EXPLORATIONS FROM SAULT STE. MARIE TO FORT WILLIAM,
NORTH SHORE OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

These explorations, under the charge of Provincial Land Surveyor Herrick, were completed during the past year.

The following is an extract from Mr. Herrick's Report:

"Between my starting point on Mr. Salter's Lake Huron Base Line and the Goulais River, a distance of 10 miles, there is a large proportion of good rolling land, occasionally broken by high hills of trap rock, heavily timbered with maple, birch, balsam, spruce, and some pine. The soil is a sandy loam, changing to rich clayey loam in the valleys.

"The Goulais River, which is crossed by the line at about 60 miles from its mouth, measured by the river, flows in a south-westerly direction through a valley varying from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 miles in width. It is navigable for small boats for about 20 miles, and is travelled in canoes many miles further, to its remote source in lakes on the height of land, by the Indians in their hunting expeditions.

"For the first 12 or 15 miles from its mouth the banks vary from 5 to 12 feet in height, and are in general of clay or granite. In the valley of this river is soil of excellent quality, giving growth to large maple, birch, elm, ash, and trees of soft wood. At the bottom of Goulais Bay is also a tract of fine maple land, where the Indians obtain sugar: They have also some patches partially cleared for the culture of potatoes.

"Leaving the Goulais River and proceeding north along the line, the country, for some miles, resembles that between Mr. Salter's Base Line and Goulais River; hills in some places 300 to 600 feet in height, with green stones, trap, and gneiss appearing on their summits, and in rugged cliffs; while their flanks and the intervening valleys show good loamy, well timbered soil.

"On approaching Lake Superior the country usually becomes mountainous and barren.

"Between Point Corbeau and the north shore of Batchawana Bay and Mamainse is a fine tract of richly wooded land, of some miles in width and of a rich productive loam, giving growth to large maple, birch, oak, &c.

"Point Corbeau is beautifully wooded with oak and maple, and here the Indians are commencing to cultivate the soil, and have already put up several substantial wooden houses.

"The bay affords a constant supply of the finest trout and white fish.

"The surface of the country between Batchawana and Montreal River, though a good deal broken, contains, in some places, low hills and valleys of good soil.

"The timber consists of spruce, balsam, maple, birch, with some pine and tamarack.

"The rocks met with are crystalline granite and gneiss with porphyry and greensone. Iron also is largely distributed over this district. The Montreal, a clear, rapid river, flows through several small lakes and between high hills of granite and trap rocks, in a direction a little south of west. The first ten miles from the mouth are a succession of wild rapids and falls varying from 10 to 150 feet in height, and flowing through narrow gorges and openings in the rocks. The surface of the country in the immediate vicinity of this river is generally broken and rough.

"The tract between the Montreal and Agewau Rivers is, for the most part, hilly, though valleys of good soil are sometimes met with. Maple begins to grow scarce in this latitude, the prevailing timbers being spruce, birch, and balsam.

"The Agewau, a clear, gravelly river, abounding in speckled trout, flows between high perpendicular cliffs of granite and greenstone in a direction a little west of south, into Lake Superior, about six miles to the north of the Montreal River. On it are many rapids and falls. The smaller rivers and streams of the country through which it flows pour their contents, in many cases, directly over cliffs 150 feet in height, into this river. At its mouth is a flat of rich soil of about 3 square miles, well sheltered by the surrounding hills. From the Agewau to the Michipicoten River, there is little change in the appearance of the country or quality of the soil. Here, as well as in every other part of the Lake Superior district, the country is well watered by streams and lakes, which contain many varieties of excellent fish.

"The second river, in point of size, on the north shore of Lake Superior is the Michipicoten. It is a large, clear, rapid river, and takes its rise far in the interior. It has been for many years the route taken by the Hudson Bay Company's canoes in travelling to and from Hudson Bay, and is navigable for large schooners for about a mile from its mouth where the rapids commence. Here the Company have their principal trading establishment on Lake Superior.

"The Magpie River, a stream of considerable size, flows into the Michipicoten, with a succession of high falls a little above the Company's post. The soil about the mouth of the Michipicoten river is sandy and poor, and continues so to the first falls on the river, about 12 miles up. The Hudson Bay Company's winter mail route to the Sault Ste. Marie connects in a nearly direct line the mouths of the Michipicoten and Agewau Rivers, and passes through a fine rolling country, well timbered with maple, birch, balsam, and spruce, and watered by numerous streams and lakes. The country between the Michipicoten and Magpie Rivers, though more level than any hitherto passed through by us, does not promise much, as the soil is generally sandy, and low flat rocks continually appear. At a distance of 112½ miles from my starting point, I crossed the Magpie River, and having previously made an accurate survey of this river, in order to check my position, commenced at this point my line No. 2, which I ran due west for a distance of 48½ miles, crossing on my course the Doré, Dog, and Puckaswan Rivers, besides numerous lakes.

"The surface of the country on this line, and lying between it and Lake Superior, is mountainous and barren, showing along the coast in high barren granite mountains, rising to 800 feet above the lake, and presenting a desolate appearance, from the scarcity of soil and vegetation.

"Line No 3, which is surveyed 57½ miles on an astronomical bearing of N. 18° W. passes, for the first 35 miles, through a country mountainous and unproductive, and crosses in its course for two branches of the White River, a stream of considerable magnitude. The northern or main branch flows, with many rapids and falls, from a point far inland into Lake Superior, at about 4 miles below Pic River. Though a much larger river than the Pic, it is not much travelled by the Indians, on account of the number of portages required. The clearness of its waters indicates that it flows through a barren, rocky country. The Black River, or south branch of the Pic, crosses this line at about 35 miles, and, after a very tortuous course, interrupted by falls and rapids, joins the Pic River about 2½ miles from its mouth. Between the Black and Pic Rivers the surface of the country is

undulating, and in some places broken by high ranges of granite and trap rocks. The soil is generally a good sandy loam, producing spruce, balsam, and birch, with occasional cedar, pine, tamarack, and ash.

"The Pic River flows in a southerly direction for many miles, with a gentle current through a valley from one to three miles in width. The banks, which are generally of clay, and low, rise in some places to 70 or 80 feet. On this river are many points of rich clayey soil, giving growth to elm, birch, poplar, and black ash, of large size. All along the river blue clay of the finest description, well adapted for the manufacture of bricks or fine pottery, may be got in abundance. At the mouth of this river the Hudson's Bay Company have a trading post. The soil at the immediate mouth of the river is very sandy and poor; but, notwithstanding this, good potatoes and other vegetables are grown there. Cattle, too, thrive well on the short sweet hay grown on the hills and plains around the post. This is the route taken by the Hudson's Bay Company's boats in travelling to Long Lake and thence to Hudson's Bay. There are no rapids of any importance for 90 miles from the mouth of the river: there it falls over banks 200 feet high.

"Two miles to the east of Pic River I changed my course to N. 87° W., and ran on this bearing, line No. 4, for a distance of 50 miles, crossing on my way the valleys of the Pic, Little Pic, Steel, and Black Rivers. The country between the Pic and little Pic Rivers is rocky and barren, and the timber generally stunted and poor. The valley of the Little Pic River is about two miles wide, and contains excellent clay soil. This continues round White Fish Lake, the source of one branch of the Little Pic, which is crossed at 20 miles on this line. The remainder of the line passes through a country which is broken and rugged, and covered with many large lakes. At about 36 miles the line passes by the south end of Long Lake. This lake extends in a northerly direction from 100 to 120 miles across the height of land, varying in width from one mile to three. It discharges its waters through the English River (a stream of considerable size) into the Albany River, and thence into Hudson's Bay. At the further end of the lake is a trading post belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company. Though the country about the south end of this lake is mountainous and barren, I am informed that for the greater part of its length it extends through a level country of good clayey soil. About the Company's post the land is reported as very good, and, I am told, cultivated by them.

"Black River, a route often taken by the Indians to Long Lake, flows through chains of small lakes, through a mountainous, rocky country. For the last two miles of its course it flows through deep gorges and over high picture-que falls to Lake Superior. At the mouth of this river the granite is crossed by several veins containing iron ore, copper glance, and yellow sulphuret of copper, also sulphuret of molybdenum.

"Half a mile beyond the crossing of the Black River, line No. 5 commences, and is surveyed from thence 48½ miles on a bearing of N. 71° W. This line is crossed by the Pays, Plat, Gravel, Cypress, and Jackfish Rivers, all rapid and inconsiderable streams. The country between the line and Lake Superior is generally mountainous and sterile, though some valleys of good soil were met with. The last 10 miles runs along a high range of granite and trap rock 800 to 1000 feet above the lakes. The River Nepigon crosses this range between lofty bare bluffs. From the foot of these mountains a tract of level land, of good loamy soil, and well timbered, extends towards Jackfish River and Lake Superior.

"Line No. 6. The last of my survey commences 8 miles from the Nepigon River. It is surveyed on an astronomical bearing of S. 49° W., a distance of 82½ miles, and at that distance reaches the Kaministiquia River, about 45 miles above Fort William, and just opposite to the entrance of the Matawan River (a branch of the Kaministiquia), which is now used by the Hudson's Bay Company in sending their supplies towards Rainy Lake, they having lately discovered it to be shorter and requiring less land travel than the Pidgeon River route. The first 8 miles of line No. 6 runs along the range of granite before alluded to, and here crosses the Nepigon River. This, the largest river on the north shore of Lake Superior, takes its rise in Lake Nepigon, 15 miles above the line, and flowing through several smaller lakes, empties itself, through a wide deep channel, into Nepigon Bay. At the eastern side of its entrance, bold precipitous green stone cliffs several hundred feet in height, overlie a red, soft rock of a soapy structure, which is used by the Indians in the manufacture of pipes. The highest of these cliffs is called Pierre Rouge.

Some veins of purple copper are found intersecting the trap here. In the valleys between the cliffs and on the west side of the river, is excellent soil, heavily timbered. For the first four miles from the mouth, the channel is wide and deep; here the river narrows and the rapids commence. The Hudson's Bay Company, however (who have important trading posts on the upper lake), take large bateaux, heavily laden, 14 miles up the river to the first falls, and from thence employ large canoes. There are two long portages of a couple of miles each, and several smaller ones, on this route. On one of these I observed many fine white and Norway pine. The water of the river, flowing directly from so large a lake, is beautifully clear, and swarms with splendid trout, weighing from one to twelve pounds; about 30 miles up, Lake Nepigon is reached.

"This lake is estimated at from 100 to 120 miles in length and 60 in width. Its surface is dotted with numerous islands, some of which are very large. It is said to be very deep, and contains in abundance, fish of every variety taken in Lake Superior. Its coast is in general mountainous and barren. On it are trading posts belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company. An American Company also have lately established an opposition on the lake.

"Another river, the Black Sturgeon, connects Lake Nepigon with Lake Superior; it flows through some large lakes lying in a valley about six miles wide, which contains excellent soil, formed from the disintegration of trap rocks of various kinds, of which the surrounding hills are composed. The timber consists of large birch, elm, poplar, spruce, and balsam.

"The last four miles of this river, towards the mouth, contains many falls and rapids. Round its mouth, at the bottom of Black Bay, is a low, flat, and rich soil, a few square miles in extent, and well sheltered by the surrounding hills. There is also excellent soil between Black and Thunder Bays, on the route of the Indian winter portage. On this portion of the coast the rocks met with are chiefly amygdaloid and porphyry, which in many places contain native copper. Proceeding along line No. 6, from the crossing of the Black River, the soil continues for several miles of a productive loam of a bright red color; the rocks being of the same description as the pipe stone rock of the Nepigon River. To the north of Thunder Bay the line passes through a tract broken by ranges of low hills, with intervening valleys of good soil. A few miles to the south of the line, a large hill, from four to nine miles wide, extends for fifty miles, from the Black Sturgeon to the Kaministiquia River. Between the northwest corner of Thunder Bay, and the Kaministiquia River, and Dog Lake, is a tract of good rolling land, heavily timbered, and well adapted for settlement.

"The Kaministiquia, the only river on our side of Lake Superior navigable for large vessels for any distance from the mouth, flows into Thunder Bay at Fort William. For the last fifteen miles of its course it winds through a rich valley of alluvial soil, in the centre of the township of Nee-Bing, and between banks varying from five to forty feet in height, covered with large elm, ash, poplar, birch, spruce, and pine, with a thick underbrush of flowering shrubs. All the lots on this portion of the river have been already purchased, and settlers are commencing to erect houses and cultivate the soil. If there was a regular steamboat communication with Fort William, there can be no doubt that many more settlers would appear.

"At the river's mouth is a bar of clay about fifty feet wide, and carrying six feet of water, which, if once dredged (a matter of small cost), would probably, from the nature of its material (a stiff clay), remain open without further expense. There would then be ten miles of river navigation for large steamers, open as far as the Point de Meuron, a great advantage to the settlers, as well as to the steamboat proprietors, who have now to take their wood to the steamers two miles in a boat. By reaching this point on the river, the land transport to Dog Lake would also be considerably lessened.

"About 2½ miles north of Point de Meuron are valuable copper and lead mines, in the township of Nee-Bing, which are already worked by an American Mining Company.

"High ranges of trap rock shut in the township of Nee-Bing on the south. The highest of these, McKay's Mountain, reaches an elevation of a thousand feet. On the sides of this mountain is maple of good size, which affords a supply of sugar to the Fort William Indians. This spring I observed Indian corn growing luxuriantly on the side of the mountain, at an elevation of several hundred feet above the river.

“From enquiries made amongst the Indians, as well as from officers of the Hudson’s Bay Company, who have travelled much through the country, I am informed, that after from 30 to 50 miles of hilly country round Lake Superior is passed, a level country is reached, which extends from the height of land between Lake Superior and the Red River Settlement, east for several hundred miles, and along the north of the sources of the tributaries to the Ottawa. If, then, at any future period it may be proposed to connect Canada with the Red River Settlement by railroad, it does not appear that much difficulty will be experienced on this part of the route.

“In conclusion, I may remark, that though I have made mention only of those points on the lake where there are large tracts of good soil, many smaller portions of rich land are found at the mouths of almost all the rivers and creeks that empty into Lake Superior. These, in time, will prove valuable spots to settlers, who may wish to combine fishing or mining with agricultural pursuits. I have met with many parties who wished to settle on the lake, but were disinclined to expend their labor and money on unsurveyed land, to which they could obtain no title.”

APPENDIX, No. 42 (a.)

SYNOPSIS OF THE FISHERY REPORTS.

MR. McCUAIG states, that he has issued within the Division under his charge, Season Licenses to the number of 60. Fees upon these to the amount of \$780 have been collected, leaving still due \$148. Also, he has collected \$431.80 on account of arrears due under former Leases. In all \$1,211.80. He has visited all of the fishing stations around Lakes Ontario and Erie, issuing licenses, collecting rents, and urging the observance of the Fisheries Act; being absent from home on such duties 154 days of the year. Although the notice prescribed for mill-owners to construct fishways, have been formally served, these structures exist only upon the River Thames. Having each year received instructions from the Department to procure particulars of the fishery carried on at each station throughout his division, and being unable to do so by reason of the unwillingness of fishermen to disclose such information, he substitutes therefor, the following estimate:—

“From Cornwall to Sarnia, including the various bays and inlets, the Canadian shores of Lakes Ontario and Erie, with the Niagara and Detroit Rivers, and the Lake and River St. Clair, is a coast extension of about 5,000 miles. Add to this the numerous islands scattered throughout these waters, which will probably increase the whole extent of shore within my district to 6,000 miles. It is within bounds to state that more than one fourth of this extent is available for fishing purposes. Of this available fishing ground, not more than a twentieth part was occupied by lessees in former years, and the sixty Season Licenses that were issued this year cover but a fraction of the field. Such a calculation will serve to point out to the Department the vast extent of Upper Canada Fisheries, and suggest their great importance and capacity for development as a branch of industry and trade.

“It is difficult to ascertain the actual number of persons engaged in the fisheries, but from all the data before me and the observations made throughout the year, I have concluded that over three thousand men are more or less steadily engaged in the business from year to year, and that a number perhaps equal, or even larger are transiently connected in fishing operations, but can scarcely be classed among the community of fishermen. To estimate the population dependent upon this interest would be difficult, and it appears not very important, as a great many of the fishermen occupy part of their time in other pursuits, such as agriculture or unskilled labor. In addition to the above it must not be forgotten that large personal advantages are frequently secured by the farming and trading community near the shores, by occasional fishing excursions, the products of which are applied exclusively for private use. Thus, while a considerable number may be said to depend almost exclusively upon the fisheries, a far larger portion receive partial support in

a greater or less degree; so that estimating the actual subsistence afforded by this source of industry, it may fairly be held to represent the annual maintenance of a population of fifteen thousand souls.

‘ I am without specific information regarding the number of seines and gill nets, or the quantity and value of material, at present in use, notwithstanding the efforts made to acquire some accurate knowledge on this head: for I am fully aware of the importance of knowing the amount of capital, which is but another term for the value of the materials engaged in the business. I may state, however, from a careful consideration of the subject, that the total value of the seines, gill nets, boats, &c, engaged throughout the season, is not less than \$350,000.

“ Perhaps the year now closed has been the very worst since the Fisheries Act came into force to secure the necessary statistical information required by the Department. My long knowledge of the fisheries of Upper Canada, extending for many years back from my appointment as Superintendent, together with the experience since acquired, enable me however to give an approximate calculation, which in the absence of reliable details is as near an approach to the truth as can possibly be arrived at. In comparing Whitefish with all other kinds embraced in our trade, it will be found that the value represents from 85 to 90 per cent of the whole of our exports. In the home markets, however, Maskinonge, Bass of various kinds, Pickerel, Pike, and Mullet, being summer fish, enter very largely into daily consumption; and though it may be deemed impossible at present to establish the relative proportions of these with the whitefish which are sold fresh, I consider it may be assumed that the latter does not embrace one-fifth of the quantity disposed of in our local markets throughout the year. Salmon Trout do not form a large proportion of the fish in my district, though in Lake Ontario Salmon proper have been found in small quantities, but the system of extending watling fences in the St. Lawrence has in a great measure destroyed the Salmon Fishery of Upper Canada. In the present year the export trade has been somewhat impeded, but cured fish have maintained nearly their usual value, Montreal having become an excellent substitute for the market formerly found in the United States. In 1864, I estimated the total value of the fisheries within my division at \$507,557.00, the basis of which calculation will be found in my report for that year. I am however led, from a review of the subject, and taking into consideration the large quantities of valuable fish which enter into consumption among those engaged in the trade and the yield of the inland lakes and rivers, to increase that estimate considerably, and I believe that I shall be within the truth when I estimate the total value of the take last year at from \$700,000 to \$750,000. Several intelligent fishermen have assured me that the operations of the Fisheries Act in Upper Canada, by the improved system of fishing introduced, and by other wise restrictions, have added largely to the annual yield, and consequently increased the profits of the fishermen. This fact, with the fuller consideration which time and experience have enabled me to bestow upon the subject, has justified me, I think, in making the above estimate.”

Mr. McCuaig concludes, that, notwithstanding the failure to realize revenue from the operations he has been engaged in, it affords cause of congratulation that the regularity imposed upon reckless practices of fishing formerly pursued, has been of essential benefit towards protecting the Whitefish and Salmon Trout Fisheries. And he thinks that certain amendments to the existing laws, would have a beneficial effect. These amendments, as well as many other suggestions for the improvement of the fisheries system, and various correspondence and reports made from time to time, form the subject of separate communications to headquarters.

APPENDIX, No. 42 (b.)

MR. GIBBARD reports that the stagnation of fish-trade in the United States has caused a falling off of about 70 per cent in the production and sales from fisheries of the western Lakes. Rents from leases of fishery stations correspondingly decline. Only one hundred Licenses were issued within his Division this season. The fees upon which amount to \$1,115.88. He has collected \$578.62 of this sum, and of other amounts, in all \$1,480.10, on account

of arrears due under former Leases. The most important fishing stations around Lakes Huron and Superior were unoccupied; and for the few licensed but small fees could be obtained, owing to the dullness of trade. Prices of salt and fishing twines were so exceedingly high, and the prices of fish in the American and Canadian markets so unusually low, the fishermen who have hitherto carried on the most extensive business, were forced to abandon their establishments, at least for the present. Amongst the principal parties engaged in the fisheries business, and among the fishing populations, the operation of the Fisheries Act has become more popular. With some few alterations it would be acceptable to nearly all of those producers and consumers who feel any concern whatever for the prosperous state of the lake fisheries. These changes form the subject of distinct communications.

During the months of May (part), June, July, August, September, October, November and part of December, he visited numerous places (detailed in diary filed with report), in Lakes Huron and Superior, granting licenses, collecting moneys, laying out stations, settling disputes, preventing sale and barter of spirituous liquors among the Indians, and procuring information about mining, fishing, trading &c. &c. Disputes have been all amicably settled. The Indians however still cause serious annoyance to fishery lessees, and commit depredations upon their property. 'Tis found very troublesome to arrange these difficulties in which the Indian tribes, and some half-breeds, are concerned. Besides which multifarious duties, reference is had to matters reported and enquiries made upon cases referred from the Department. The time occupied with the Hon. Mr. McDougall, when treating with the Indians, and that spent with Mr. D. P. L. S. Dennis in surveying Manitoulin Island, is accounted for in his journal. Also, the proportion of duties performed as a Customs Officer, were reported to the Department of the Finance Minister.

In conclusion Mr. Gibbard suggests the employment of a decked boat, the present open one being insufficient and dangerous, and the formal consolidation of Fisheries, Customs and Indian services.

Appended is a list of vessels engaged exclusively in the coasting trade along the Georgian Bay, and the north shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, during last season, all of which were boarded by Mr. Gibbard:—

Names.	Where owned.	Remarks.
Adeline S.....	Collingwood.....	
Albatross S.....	St. Clair River.....	
Annie Leys S.....	Goderich.....	
Angus Morrison S.....	Collingwood.....	Wrecked and taken off.
Ariel S.....	Owen Sound.....	
Brothers S.....	Collingwood.....	
Baltic D.....	Colpoys Bay.....	
Buck Horn D.....	Saugen.....	Seized by me, and still under seizure.
Caledonia S.....	Saugen.....	
Coquette S.....	Owen Sound.....	
Delight S.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	American.
Delia Wright S.....	Sombra.....	Wintering on Lake Superior.
Dew Drop D.....	Collingwood.....	
E. K. Kane S.....	Sugar Island.....	American.
Ebenezer Warner S.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	American.
Emily S.....	Collingwood.....	Wrecked.
Garibaldi S.....	Owen Sound.....	
Henrietta S.....	Shebanawning.....	
Isabella Ainslie S.....	Leith.....	Wrecked.
Isabella S.....	Michipicoton.....	Hudson Bay Company.
Jane S.....	Ft. William.....	do do do.
J. C. Clarke S.....	Pt. Aux Barques.....	American.
J. C. Wilson S.....	Goderich.....	

Names.	Where owned.	Remarks.
Kangaroo S.....	Missisaga.....	
Lady of the Lake D.....	Isle of Coves.....	
Mermaid S.....	Sugar Island.....	American.
Mermaid S.....	Penetanguishene.....	
Muskoka D.....	Collingwood.....	
Man Every S.....	Salvail's Mills.....	American Bottom.
Melissa S.....	Owen Sound.....	
Mariner S.....	Saugeen.....	
Mountaineer S.....	Salvail's Mills.....	
McTavish S.....	La Cloche.....	Hudson's Bay Company
Neptune D.....	Owen Sound Bay.....	
Neewash S.....	Owen Sound.....	
North America D.....	Sable River.....	American Bottom.
Napier D.....	Owen Sound.....	
Ploughboy D.....	La Cloche.....	Hudson's Bay Company.
Prince of Wales D.....	Collingwood.....	
Prince of Wales D.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	
Pearl S.....	Penetanguishene.....	
Phantom D.....	Meaford.....	
Queen of the West D.....	Missisaga.....	Wrecked.
Rescue D.....	Thorubury.....	
Rob Roy S.....	Owen Sound.....	
Stanley S.....	Collingwood.....	
Sailor's Bride.....	Penetanguishene.....	Wrecked.
Sturgeon S.....	Bruce Mines.....	
Sydenham S.....	Owen Sound.....	
Sam Slick D.....	Penetanguishene.....	
St George S.....	Salvail's Mills.....	
Tecumseth S.....	Owen Sound.....	
Vivid S.....	Penetanguishene.....	
Wm. Wallace S.....	Bruce Mines.....	Sold and taken away in Fall.
Waubamuck S.....	Penetanguishene.....	A new schooner of about 60 tons launched in the summer of 1862.

N. B.—In the above list are not included the large class of vessels engaged in the grain and lumber trade, which vessels pass direct from port to port, and are not likely to be engaged in either Smuggling or Indian Trading, or trading within the Free Ports.

WM. GIBBARD.

Collingwood, January 9, 1863.

S.—Schooner or Scow over 10 tons. D.—Decked Boat.

APPENDIX, No. 42 (c.)

MR. NETTLE has issued during the season 41 Licenses of salmon fishery stations, and collected fees thereon to the amount of \$325.00, leaving a balance due of \$45. Has imposed two fines, neither of which are paid. Reports disputes as of rare occurrence, within the Division under his charge. Visited the mill-dams at the Rivers St. Charles and Etchemin early in the summer time, and on the way to Matane inspected the dams at Rimouski and Metis, upon which fish-passes exist. The fishway on the Matane River is said to be effective. Around Cape Chatte an excellent halibut fishery might be carried on. Along the south shore immense numbers of herrings, capelin and sardines are destroyed by manuring the fields with them. Suggests the herring fishery formed by the Government wharf at River du Loup be leased. The Regulation requiring a piece of net work in the pounds of brush weirs, is likely to prove beneficial to the shad, salmon and sardine fisheries, by allowing the small fry to escape. At St. Simon and Trois Pistoles, examined an

licensed the salmon fishery stations, and inspected the brush weirs. Also visited the mill-dams upon Trois Pistoles and Green Rivers. The latter needed repair. Found numerous samlets in River Ouelle. In high water the parent fish can surmount Mr. Letellier's dam; but the fishway on it is defective. Another dam has been built higher up by Mr. McDonald, upon whom the usual notice was served. Mailed notices for some mill owners in the Saguenay. An examination afterwards made of the ledge of rocks at River du Sud (St. Thomas), showed that by blasting in certain places a passage could be made for salmon, without placing any wooden fish stairs. Looked at nets, and granted licenses &c., along the shore between St. Thomas and Quebec. On the 8th of July, proceeded up the River Saguenay, to inspect the fishways in dams across the Grand Bay Rivers. In passing down the north coast below Saguenay, called at Escoumain River. Fishway ineffectual. The foreman promised to make estimate for another. At Bai de Laval 700 salmon had been taken in the net fishery. While ashore at Bersimis took note of settlers upon the west point of the river, and reported on applications made there by residents and squatters to the Department, and referred to him for enquiry. Cautioned the Indians at Bersimis post about spearing, except for their own consumption. Arrived at Godbout about close of July. Warned an American fisherman found fishing there, it being inside of the limit laid down by the Reciprocity Commissioners, dividing the river from the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

After returning to the Saguenay, visited the mill-dam at Petit Saguenay River, and found that Mr. Price had constructed there an expensive fishway. Hopes it will prove effective. Examined also the dam and fishway at St. John River. The latter appeared very durable. Another built last year, had been carried away. Salmon are said to have ascended the stream above the dam. Proceeded a second time to Grand Bay, but found no fishway erected. Again visited River Ouelle, and saw numbers of salmon below the dams, which they could not pass, the water being too low. Commenced suit against Mr. McDonald for non-compliance with notice to build a fishway in his dam, and fined him. Fine not collected. The fishway on the St. Charles River was in good order.

About the middle of October, visited Lake Memphremagog, and found extensive preparations going on to spear "lunge" or lake trout. Caught some persons in the act, one of whom was convicted and fined, but escaped. "There is every inducement to cause a careful guardianship of this water, more particularly on the part of the residents, who are all so directly interested in the matter, for most assuredly the value of their property will increase by the lake being well stocked with fish." * * * *

"It is scarcely necessary to say, that by careful protection and systematic netting, great improvement has taken place in the salmon fisheries; indeed, it may be truly said, that by the wise policy of the Government, the salmon fisheries have been saved to the Province."

APPENDIX, No. 42 (d.)

CAPTAIN FORTIN'S superintendence extends over that part of the Lower St. Lawrence, called the Gulf Division, below the line from Point des Monts to Cape Chatte, laid down by the Imperial and American Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, as dividing the waters of the Gulf from those of the River St. Lawrence.

The Government schooner *La Canadienne* having been wrecked in the fall of 1861, and no other means of conveyance being at the disposal of the Department of Public Works, the usual expedition for protection of fisheries was associated with the service of provisioning light-houses. Under authority of an Order in Council dated 10th April 1862, the steamer *Napoleon III.* was thus jointly employed. Throughout the season Mr. Fortin and his crew were during 98 days actively engaged, having thrice visited the Magdalen Islands, Gaspé, Bonaventure, Restigouche, Anticosti, and the north coast between Belle Isle and Godbout. The various duties performed in the course of these visits, and particulars of daily occupation, together with statistical and other useful information and facts, are fully detailed in the original progress and reports. Salmon fishing Licenses to the number of 252 were issued, the fees upon which amount to \$1,079.25. Of this sum \$961 were collected, and other \$139.00 on account of arrears of fees due in 1860 and 1861. Making in all collections for this season of \$1,100.00.

The following tables exhibit the business done in connection with fisheries in this Division :—

TABLE showing the number of vessels engaged in the Cana

Description of Vessel.	Name of Vessel.	To what port belonging.	Name of Captain.	Name of Owner.	Ton-age.	Cargo.					Remarks.	
						Codfish.	Oil.	Salmon.	Herring.	Seals.		
Schooner	Jane	Carleton		John Meagher	108							Brought forward...
"	Swift	New Richmond	David LeBlanc	D. LeBlanc	29							
"	Two Sisters	"	H. Dodridge	Campbell & Dodridge.	81							
"	U. J. Tessier	Bonaventure	D. Lepage	D. Lepage	60							
"	Maria Philomene	"	F. Arsineau	F. Arsineau	64	300	150		3			Codfishing on north coast. Carries freight between Quebec and Bay des Chaleurs.
"	Belinda	New Carlisle	Johnston Garrett	J. Garrett	50							
"	Marie-Alerte	Bonaventure	Z. Bourdage	Z. Bourdage	60							
"	Arabella	New Carlisle	Wm. Smith	Wm. Smith	81							
Brigantine	Comelo	"	Jas. Caldwell	Jas. Caldwell	94							4 voyages to Halifax with boards &c., value of cargoes \$4,000
"	J. L. A.	"	F. Gilker	J. R. Hamilton	90							Coasting trade between Quebec, Halifax and Bay des Chaleurs.
"	Mingan	"		Telem	110							Goes to Europe and South America. Codfish trade.
Bark	Hébé	Paspébiac	Cozens	LeBoutillier Bros.	236							By their vessels Messrs LeBoutillier exported in 1862, to Brazil, Spain, Italy &c. 28,500 qls. of Codfish, 20,000 gals. of oil, 1000 brls. of herring, 200 boxes smoked herrings, 20 brls of salmon.
"	Diana	"	Touzel	"	216							Apples of the value of \$800. They employ 580 hands.
"	C. T. Salton	"	Ahier	"	197							Mr. D. Biesn, a Paspébiac merchant, also exported this summer: 800 qls. dry codfish, 800 gals. of oil, 300 brls. herring, 300 bxs. smoked herring, 30 barrels salmon.
"	Teazer	"	De Gruchy	"	143							This schooner made a voyage to Barbadoes this summer, with a cargo of herring, shgls, oats, &c.
Brigantine	Quiz	"	Frs. Jean	"	93							Engaged in carrying dry codfish from North shore to Paspébiac.
"	G. D. T.	"	LeBrun	"	124							
"	Adelina	"	Lefevre	"	104							
"	Pandora	"	J. Hubert	"	99							
"	Tickler	"	P. Hubert	"	96							
"	Marie Georgiana	"	L. Venement	"	101							
Schooner	Pabos	"	F. Leblanc	"	42							
Cutter	Ann-Amy	"	Smollet	"	25							
Schooner	Industry	"	Sawyer	"	20							
"	Dolphin	"	Fougère	"	15							
"	Victoria Sutton	"	Lemoignan	"	20							Employed in carrying codfish along the coast of Labrador.
Bark	Mark-well	"	John Belleau	Charles Robin & Co.	270							The Messrs. Robin exported this year, with their vessels to Brazil, Spain, Italy, &c.: 40,000 quintals dry codfish, 30,000 gallons of oil, &c.
"	Olivier Blanchard	"	Ph. Giffard	"	268							Messrs. Robin employ, on their different cod-fishing establishments, about 750 men. All their vessels are built at Paspébiac; they have now one on the stocks, of 113 tons, which will be ready for launching in the spring.
"	Homely	"	G. Pirouët	"	229							
"	C. Columbus	"	J. Ahier	"	203							
"	C. R. C.	"	J. Piton	"	210							
"	Union	"	Thos. LeDain	"	187							
"	Telegraph	"	Frs. Gibault	"	160							
"	Sea Flower	"	G. LeBrocq	"	126							
"	85	"	A. LeMoignan	"	113							
Brigantine	Hemétope	"	John Canot	"	76							
"	Zabiah	"	Phil. Vincent	"	102							
"	Dit-on	"	A. Le Dain	"	71							Eng'd carrying cod'h from N.S. to Paspébiac.
Schooner	Fly	"	A. Comlard	"	58							
"	Ant.	"	Wm. Rowe	"	53							
"	Bea	"	John Becquet	"	51							

Carried over.....

dian fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, &c.—Continued.

Ton-age.	Number of Men.	Cargo.					Remarks.
		Codfish.	Oil.	Salmon.	Herring.	Seals.	
		Quintals.	Gallons.	Barrels.	Parrels.		
108	6						Coasting trade between Halifax, Newfoundland, Quebec, and Bay des Chaleurs.
29	3						In New Richmond were exported in 1862: 1365 brls. herring, and 600 bxs. smoked herring. R. Montgomery exported lumber per bark Atlantia: value \$2995.
81	6						In Richmond and Maria, merchants export apples of the value of \$1400. 4 cargoes of shingles, boards, &c., to Halifax, Newf'dland, (value of cargoes, \$3,500.)
60	4						Codfishing on north coast.
64	4	300	150		3		Carries freight between Quebec and Bay des Chaleurs.
50	4						"
60	4						"
81	5						"
94	6						4 voyages to Halifax with boards &c., value of cargoes \$4,000
90	6						Coasting trade between Quebec, Halifax and Bay des Chaleurs.
110	7						Goes to Europe and South America. Codfish trade.
236	13						By their vessels Messrs LeBoutillier exported in 1862, to Brazil, Spain, Italy &c. 28,500 qls. of Codfish, 20,000 gals. of oil, 1000 brls. of herring, 200 boxes smoked herrings, 20 brls of salmon.
216	12						Apples of the value of \$800. They employ 580 hands.
197	12						Mr. D. Biesn, a Paspébiac merchant, also exported this summer: 800 qls. dry codfish, 800 gals. of oil, 300 brls. herring, 300 bxs. smoked herring, 30 barrels salmon.
143	10						This schooner made a voyage to Barbadoes this summer, with a cargo of herring, shgls, oats, &c.
93	8						Engaged in carrying dry codfish from North shore to Paspébiac.
124	10						
104	8						
99	8						
96	8						
101	8						
42	6						
25	5						
20	5						
15	4						
20	4						Employed in carrying codfish along the coast of Labrador.
270	12						The Messrs. Robin exported this year, with their vessels to Brazil, Spain, Italy, &c.: 40,000 quintals dry codfish, 30,000 gallons of oil, &c.
268	12						Messrs. Robin employ, on their different cod-fishing establishments, about 750 men. All their vessels are built at Paspébiac; they have now one on the stocks, of 113 tons, which will be ready for launching in the spring.
229	12						
203	12						
210	12						
187	10						
160	10						
126	8						
113	8						
76	7						
102	8						
71	7						Eng'd carrying cod'h from N.S. to Paspébiac.
58	7						
53	7						
51	6						

TABLE showing the number of vessels engaged in the Cana

Description of Vessels.	Name of Vessel.	To what Port belonging.	Name of Captain	Name of Owner.
				Brought forward.....
Schooner	Peace	Pashebiac	F. Abier	Charles Robin & Co.
"	Commander	"	S. Blanchard	"
"	Independence	Grand River	A. Béliveau	P. Béliveau
"	Trial	Anse du Cap	Jos. Case	Jos Case
"	Mario Primrose	"	J. Boudreault	Savage & LeGros
"	Marguerite	"	J. Renouf	"
"	Clara	"	J. Poirier	De La Parelle, Bros
Brigantine	Shamrock	"	"	Savage & LeGros
Schooner	Britannia	Mal Baie	John Ross	John Ross
"	Pilot	"	Peter Mabee	Peter Mabee
"	Village Belle	"	P. Mulrooney	P. Mulrooney
Brigantine	Brothers	Point S. Peter	"	A. E. Collas
"	Chance	"	"	"
"	Warrior	"	"	"
"	Bodoncia	"	"	"
Schooner	Hasty	"	"	"
Brigantine	Aura	"	"	John Fanvel
Schooner	Lord Douglas	Douglastown	Hugh Walsh	H. Walsh
"	Temperance	"	Frs. Kennedy	F. Kennedy & Brts
"	Trial	Gaspé	G. Dupuis	G. Dupuis
Brigantine	Ste. Ann	Gaspé Basin	J. Vibert	John LeBoutillier
"	Lady Maxwell	"	"	"
Schooner	Elizabeth	"	"	"
"	Fancy	"	H. Dunn	H. Dunn
"	Native	"	S. Robert	S. Robert
"	Breeze	"	W. Harbour	W. Harbour
"	St. Laurent	"	Ed. Mabee	E. Mabee
"	Defiance	"	Wm. Annett	M. Annett
"	Perseverance	"	Fred. Coffin	F. Coffin
"	Hullen	"	L. Tanguay	L. Tanguay
"	Orion	"	J. Adams	J. Adams
"	Undaunted	"	J. Howell	J. Howell
"	North Star	"	Ed. Quigley	E. Quigley
"	John Stewart	"	Chas. Stewart	C. Stewart
"	Rambler	"	Jns. Baker	J. Baker
"	Admiral	"	Jos. Tripp	J. Tripp
"	Highland Jane	"	John Ascab	J. Ascab
"	Piper	"	Wm. Miller	Wm. Miller
"	Violet	"	H. Suddard	H. Suddard
"	Wolverine	"	J. Adams	J. Adams
"	Osprey	"	J. Davis	J. Davis
"	Sea Bird	"	Frs. Abier	F. Abier
"	Aid	"	Chs. Robinson	C. Robinson
"	Ranger	"	Geo. Miller	G. Miller
"	Alliance	"	J. Alexander	J. Alexander
"	Thistle	"	D. Bird	D. Bird
"	Flying Fish	"	Robert Pye	R. Pye
Boat	Alice Jane	Grand Beach	"	Fruin & Co
				Carried over.....

dian fisheries of the gulf of St. Lawrence, &c.—Continued.

Tonnage.	Number of Men.	Cargo.					Remarks.
		Codfish.	Oil.	Salmon.	Herring.	Seals.	
		Quintals.	Gallons.	Barrels.	Barrels.		
35	6						Engaged carrying codfish to Bay des Chaleurs.
14	3						" " "
60	4						Coasting trade between Quebec, N. Shore and Bay des Chaleurs.
47	4						Carrying dry codfish from N. Shore to Gaspé.
73	6						" " "
25	4						" " "
52	6						" " "
136	7						Carries dry codfish to Italy, Spain, and Brazil.
67	12						Carries codfish from N. Shore to Bay des Chaleurs.
64	12	215	90				Codfishing and carrying freight.
40	9						There is one schooner building at MalBaie
173	6						Carries dry codfish to Italy, Spain, and Brazil.
139	8						Left with codfish for Jersey.
64	7						" " Cadiz.
106	7						" " Naples.
40	5						Carries codfish from North Shore to Pt. St. Peter, and Coasting trade.
90	7						Went this summer to Cadiz with 1700 qds. codfish, left again this fall for Italy.
58	15		4020		40		Whale oil.
56	10	300					Codfishing on N. Shore.
29	3						" " "
150	6						Went to Barbadoes this summer; and during fall to Jersey and Brazil with dry codfish.
79	4						Coasting trade between Quebec and Gaspé.
52							Being repaired this summer.
27	4						" " "
27	4						" " "
45	15		2970				Whale oil. (Whaler.)
30	4						" " "
63	14		2760				" " "
69	5						" " "
54	4						" " "
26	3						" " "
44	10	340	210		10		Coasting trade. To which add 10 barrels of Halibut
29	8						Salmon fishing at Natashquan.
76	15		3180				Whale oil. (Whaler.)
51	5						" " "
46	15		2850				" " "
64	14		3000				" " "
47	11	300	120				Engaged codfishing.
37	15		1950				Whale oil. (Whaler.)
40	11						Engaged codfishing, and carrying freight from North Shore to South.
59	15		3840				Whale oil. (Whaler.)
43	5						" " "
21	4						Fr'gtg. codfish from N. S. to B. des Chaleurs.
41	10						" " "
73	5						" " "
35	4						" " "
36	11						" " "
380	10						Carry'g dry cod'h to Italy, Spain, and Brazil

TABLE showing the number of vessel engaged in the Cana

Description of Vessel.	Name of Vessel.	To what port belonging.	Name of Captain.	Name of Owners.
				Brought forward.....
Brigantine	Griffin	Grand Beach.....		Fruin & Co
Schooner.....	H. R. S.....	"		"
"	Native.....	"		"
"	Agnes	"		Wm. Hyman.....
"	Two Brothers.....	"		N. Dumaresq.....
"	Caplan	Anse St. George.....		Ed. Perry.....
"	Alliance.....	Fox River	John Samuel.....	J. Samuel.....
"	Star of the Sea.....	"	Lachance.....	Blouin & Bros.....
"	Benjamin	"		G. Dumaresq.....
"	Mary	Grand Etang.....	E. Lespérance.....	M. Lespérance.....
"	Eugenie	"	N. Boulanger.....	"
"	Marie Louise.....	Grand Vallee.....	G. Dionne.....	G. Dionne.....
"	Ste. Anne.....	Cape Chatte.....	Louis Roy	L. Roy.....

dian fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, &c.—Continued.

Tonnage.	Number of Men.	Cargo.					Remarks.
		Codfish.	Oil.	Salmon.	Herring.	Seals.	
		Quintals.	Gallons.	Barrels.	Barrels.		
98	6						Carrying dry codfish to Italy, Spain and Brazil.
56	4						Carries codfish from North Shore to South.
25	3						Messrs. Fruin & Co. exported this year from Gaspé to Europe 15,000 cwts. dry codfish.
35	3						Carries codfish along the coast.
16	3						" "
18	3						" "
47	4						Sails between Quebec and B. des Chaleurs.
32	4						" "
33	4						Coasting trade, carries codfish.
35	4						" "
33	4						" "
52	4						Coasting trade between Quebec and Lower ports.
48	4						" "
11,676	1,165	14,163	63,753		53	22,389	

TABLE shewing the number of Boats, Men, &c., engaged in the Fisheries of the Coast of Labrador, North Coast of the Gulf, and Lower part of the River St. Lawrence.

Locality.	Number of Fishing Boats.	Value of Boats.	Number of Fishermen.	Quantity of Fish taken.						Gallons of Cod Oil.	REMARKS.	
				Codfish.	Haddock.	Halibut.	Herring.	Mackerel.	Salmon.			Trout.
Anse au Blanc Sablon.....	54	\$ 1620	108	Quintals. 6125	Quintals.	Quintals.	Barrels. 110	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	3675	
Wood Island.....	62	1860	124	5800	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	3480	
Little Harbor.....	30	900	60	3528	.....	.....	326	.....	.....	.....	2116	
Bredore Bay.....	6	180	12	510	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	306	
Belles Amours.....	2	60	4	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	
Middle Bay, } Five Longues, } Salmon Bay. }	9	270	18	169	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	
Good Hope and St. Paul's River.....	9	270	18	665	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	399	
Bruée and Dog Islands.....	8	240	16	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	
From Dog Island to Chicataca.....	7	210	14	195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	
From Chicataca to St. Augustin.....	2	60	4	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	
Total.....	189	5,670	378	17,922	.....	.....	636	.....	.....	1534	10,750	

STATEMENT shewing the number of Salmon fishing stations on the north coast of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, their situation, names of owners, quantity of fish, &c., &c., in 1862:—

LONG POINT, BLANCS SABLONS.

Chas. Dicker, engaged in Salmon fishing at Long Point, Blancs Sablons, since 28 years; nobody fished there before him. During the first years he took as many as 36 barrels in that place. He has 1 station, 40 fathoms of nets, of 6½ inches mesh.

He took in:

1862.	1861.	1860.
3 barrels salmon	3 barrels do.	3 barrels do.

ANSE DES DUNES.

Guillaume L. Labadie, engaged in the salmon fishing at Anse des Dunes since four years; nobody fished there before him. He has 1 station, 50 fathoms nets of 6½ inch mesh.

He took in:

1862.	1861.	1860.
1 barrel salmon	1 barrel do.	1½ barrel do.

BRADORE BAY.

Louis Jones, engaged in salmon fishing at Bradore River, since four years, he was the first who fished there. He has 1 station, 40 fathoms of nets of 6½ inch mesh.

He took in:

1862.	1861.	1860.
½ barrel salmon	1½ barrel do.	

MIDDLE BAY.

Peter Hatwood, engaged in salmon fishing at Middle Bay since 11 years; was the first to fish there. He has 3 stations, 100 fathoms nets of 6½ inch mesh.

He took in:

1862.	1861.	1860.
9 barrels salmon	12 barrels do.	4 barrels do.

FIVE LEAGUES.

Harriet Griffin, engaged in salmon fishing at Five Leagues. Her father, who died a few years ago, had fished there since 20 years. She has 1 station, 75 fathoms nets of 6½ inch mesh.

She took in:

1862.	1861.	1860.
5 barrels salmon	4 barrels do	2 barrels do

FIVE LEAGUES.

Jules Samson, engaged in salmon fishing at Five Leagues since 3 years. Before him a man of the name of Ken Hartland had fished there, but had left the place since many years. He has 1 station, 50 fathoms nets of 6½ inch mesh.

He took in:

1862.	1861.	1860.
3 barrels salmon	2 barrels do	

LITTLE FISHERY (FIVE LEAGUES.)

Samuel Marsh, of Little Fishery (Five Leagues) is engaged in salmon fishing since 20 years. He was the first.

1862.		1861.		1860.	
5 barrels of salmon		2½ barrels do		4 barrels do	

SALMON BAY.

This River was fished for a long time by *Darius Chalker*. In 1862, Chalker settled at Salmon Bay, and was engaged salmon fishing in the River till 1860, when he died. His sons took his place in 1860, and continue to fish in Salmon River.

It is said that the first years *Darius Chalker* fished there, salmon was abundant enough; but this fish, as in nearly all the other rivers of Labrador, greatly diminished, though sometimes it is seen in great quantity.

The fishing License is still given under the name of *Darius Chalker*. There are 2 stations; 100 fathoms nets of 6½ inch mesh.

1862.		1861.		1860.	
20 barrels salmon		15 barrels do		8 barrels do	

SALMON BAY.

John Haywood, fishes at Salmon Bay since 5 years. He was the first to set nets, where he is now fishing. He has 1 station, 128 fathoms nets of 6½ inch mesh.

1862.		1861.		1860.	
9 barrels salmon		12 barrels do		8 barrels do.	

ST. PAUL'S RIVER.

Louis David Chevalier, fishes at River St. Paul, since 13 years. In 1774 the Brothers Lloyd were in possession of the River. It appears that *Louis Chevalier*, their adopted son inherited from them, and died in 1846, after having transmitted to his grandson (the actual occupant, then a boy) all his rights on the River St. Paul.

During his old age, *Louis Chevalier* rented the River to *Rendal Jones*, who fished it till 1849, when *Louis David Chevalier* began to fish himself. There are 16 stations, 160 fathoms nets of 6½ inch mesh.

Here follow tables showing the number of Salmon taken in different years, in the River St. Paul:—

In 1862:		In 1862:	
June 29.....	1 Salmon.....	June 30.....	0 Salmon.....
July 1.....	0 ".....	July 2.....	3 ".....
" 3.....	5 ".....	" 4.....	19 ".....
" 5.....	25 ".....	" 6.....	70 ".....
" 7.....	77 ".....	" 8.....	68 ".....
" 9.....	100 ".....	" 10.....	44 ".....
" 11.....	28 ".....	" 12.....	18 ".....11 Grilsees
" 13.....	5 ".....	" 14.....	23 ".....5 "
" 15.....	6 ".....	" 16.....	28 ".....
" 17.....	14 ".....	" 18.....	13 ".....
" 19.....	13 ".....	" 20.....	9 ".....
" 21.....	6 ".....	" 22.....	10 ".....
" 23.....	6 ".....	" 24.....	0 ".....
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total.....		591 Salmon.....16 Grilsees	

On the 24th of July he took up all his nets, with the exception of two, with which he took 24 salmon from the 24th to the 31st of July, which gives for the year 1862 in St. Paul's River, 615 Salmon and 16 Grilises.

In 1861.....	45	Barrels	of	Salmon
" 1860.....	75	"	"	"
" 1859.....	50	"	"	"
" 1858.....	51	"	"	"
" 1857.....	11	"	"	"

In 1855:				In 1855:					
June 26.....	4	Salmon	44	lbs	June 27.....	2	Salmon	32	lb
" 28.....	4	"	50	"	" 29.....	9	"	103	"
" 30.....	13	"	151	"	July 1.....	18	"	203	"
July 2.....	9	"	120	"	" 3.....	30	"	244	"
" 4.....	114	"	1,345	"	" 5.....	79	"	912	"
" 6.....	75	"	879	"	" 7.....	81	"	939	"
" 8.....	61	"	711	"	" 9.....	70	"	796	"
" 10.....	65	"	770	"	" 11.....	46	"	520	"
" 12.....	14	"	176	"	" 13.....	8	"	91	"
" 14.....	16	"	181	"	" 15.....	33	"	369	"
" 16.....	47	"	530	"	" 17.....	15	"	160	"
" 18.....	36	"	403	"	" 19.....	7	"	77	"
				Total.....	856	Salmon	9,808		lbs

In 1854:				In 1854:					
June 19.....	7	Salmon	87	lbs	June 20.....	30	Salmon	567	lbs
" 21.....	63	"	795	"	" 22.....	40	"	481	"
" 23.....	53	"	670	"	" 24.....	47	"	563	"
" 25.....	22	"	270	"	" 26.....	53	"	662	"
" 27.....	49	"	635	"	" 28.....	69	"	813	"
" 29.....	66	"	820	"	" 30.....	223	"	2,788	"
July 1.....	151	"	1,908	"	July 2.....	264	"	3,253	"
" 3.....	195	"	2,353	"	" 4.....	271	"	3,359	"
" 5.....	94	"	917	"	" 6.....	52	"	615	"
" 7.....	58	"	711	"	" 8.....	50	"	591	"
" 9.....	25	"	301	"	" 10.....	49	"	577	"
" 11.....	42	"	486	"	" 12.....	35	"	416	"
" 13.....	11	"	112	"	" 14.....	31	"	355	"
" 15.....	11	"	138	"	" 16.....	4	"	54	"
" 17.....	6	"	70	"	" 18.....	6	"	68	"
" 19.....	6	"	74	"					
				Total.....	2,083	Salmon	25,504		lbs

In 1824:			
From 15th to 27th June.....	2,173	Salmon	The first salmon
From 27th June to 4th July.....	2,559	"	was taken on
From 4th to 11th July.....	1,133	"	the 1st June.
From 11th to 18th July.....	204	"	
From 18th to 22nd July.....	22	"	
Total.....	6,091	Salmon	

In 1823 :

1st Week.....	6 Salmon.....	The first salmon
2nd "	420 "	was taken on
3rd "	2,441 "	the 22nd June.
4th "	1,578 "	
5th "	701 "	
6th "	219 "	
Total.....		5,365 Salmon

BONNE ESPERANCE.

John Godard fishes there since 1825 ; that year took 20 barrels of salmon. American and Nova Scotian fishermen repaired thereto sometimes to fish.

John Godard is established on the coast of Labrador since 1810. The brothers *Lloyd*, were there fish ng *St Paul's River*, and *John Godard* had been three years in their service ; they were then taking from 100 to 150 barrels of salmon, and it was reported that, *Nova Scotian* fishermen had taken as much as 700 barrels of this fish in *Bonne Espérance River*. He has 5 stations, 150 fathoms nets of 6½ inch mesh.

He took in :

1862.	1861.	1860.
11 barrels salmon	10 barrels do.	12 barrels do.

BONNE ESPERANCE.

William Whitely, fishes there since 7 years ; nobody fished the place before him. He has 1 station, 30 fathoms net of 6½ inch mesh.

He took in :

1862.	1861.	1860.
½ barrel salmon	1 barrel do.	2 barrels do.

BONNE ESPÉRANCE.

William Parker, engaged salmon fishing at this place since 7 years ; nobody fished there before him. He has 1 station, and 30 fathoms nets of 6½ inch mesh.

He took in :

1862.	1861.	1860.
1 barrel salmon	9 salmon	1½ barrels do

BONNE ESPÉRANCE.

William Anted, fishes there since three years, *Léger Levesque*, had fished there three years before. He has 1 station and 40 fathoms nets of 6½ inch mesh.

He took in :

1862.	1861.	1860.
1½ barrel salmon	1½ barrel do.	1½ barrel do.

BONNE ESPÉRANCE.

James Buchle, fishes there since 13 years. *John Godard* was fishing the place before him. He has 2 stations and 60 fathoms nets of 6½ inch mesh.

He took in :

1862.	1861.	1860.
3 barrels salmon	4 barrels do.	5 barrels do.

BRULEE ISLAND.

Léger Lévesque, fishes there since 5 years. Nobody fished there before him. He has 1 station, and 40 fathoms nets, of 7 inch mesh.

He took in :

1862.	1861.	1860;
1½ barrel salmon	1½ barrel do.	

DOG ISLAND.

Joseph Wellman, fishes there since 5 years. Thomas Rule had fished before him. He has 2 stations, 125 fathoms nets, of 6½ inch mesh.

He took in :

1862.	1861.	1860.
7 barrels salmon	4 barrels do.	5 barrels do.

LIZOTTE'S FISHERY.

John Norther, fishes there since 12 years. He has one station, and 75 fathoms nets, of 6½ inch mesh.

He took in :

1862.	1861.	1860.
4½ barrels salmon	8 barrels do.	6 barrels do.

DOG ISLAND.

Thomas Rule, fishes there since 5 years; nobody fished the place before him. He has 4 stations, and 100 fathoms nets, of 6½ inch mesh.

He took in :

1862.	1861.	1860.
5½ barrels salmon	2 barrels do.	4 barrels do.

BAY DES ROCHERS.

John Beloin, engaged salmon fishing in the Bay since 45 years; nobody fished there before him. He has 1 station, and 180 fathoms nets of 6½ inch mesh.

He took in :

1862.	1861.	1860.
9 barrels salmon	4 barrels do.	13 barrels do.

MALOUIN COVE.

Michel Allen, fishes there since 7 years. Joseph Wellman, from whom he holds the place, fished before him. He has 2 stations, and 75 fathoms nets, of 6½ inch mesh.

He took in :

1862.	1861.	1860.
5 barrels salmon	3 barrels do.	5 barrels do.

NAPITTIPPI RIVER.

William Penn, fishes there since 2 years; Ken Hartland, his father-in-law, fished the River for him since the death of his father in 1840, till he came of age. He has 6 stations, and 150 fathoms nets of 6½ inch mesh.

He took in

1862.	1861.	1860.
5 barrels salmon	3 barrels do.	15 barrels do.

CHICATAGA.

Robert Goozney, and Robert Shitter, fish there since 5 years; they were the first. They have 2 stations, and 50 fathoms nets, of 6½ inch mesh.

1862.	He took in : 1861.	1860.
4 barrels salmon	5 barrels do.	4 barrels do.

DUKE'S ISLAND.

François Lessard, fishes there since 10 years; he was the first. He has 2 stations, and 120 fathoms nets of 6½ inch mesh.

1862.	He took in : 1861.	1860.
2½ barrels salmon	2 barrels do.	4 barrels do.

DUKE'S ISLAND.

Pierre Léon, fishes there since 7 years; he was the first. He has 1 station, and 60 fathoms nets, of 6½ inch mesh.

1862.	He took in : 1861.	1860.
9 barrels salmon	4 barrels do.	2 barrels do.

SAINT AUGUSTINE.

Mathew Kennedy, and his father Andrew, are engaged in salmon fishing and seal hunting since 1823; before this, the Labrador Company, Lyburner & Co., fished the River. The two brothers paid £300 to that Company for the privilege of Salmon fishing, and seal hunting.

Mathew Kennedy, alone, is now engaged in both pursuits; Andrew fishes for salmon only. He has 3 stations and 150 fathoms nets of 6 inch mesh.

1862.	He took in : 1861.	1860.
16 barrels salmon	29 barrels do.	12 barrels do.

SAINT AUGUSTINE.

Andrew Kennedy, see above remark. He has 15 stations, and 200 fathoms nets of 6 inch mesh.

1862.	He took in : 1861.	1860.
37 barrels salmon	45 barrels do.	30 barrels do.

SAINT AUGUSTINE.

Jean Bilodeau, fishes there since 5 years; his father also fished for 8 years before him. He has 3 stations and 40 fathoms nets of 6½ inch mesh.

1862.	He took in : 1861.	1860.
1 barrel salmon	2 barrels do.	2 barrels do.

SAINT AUGUSTINE.

Louis Bezeau, fishes there since 3 years; he was the first. He has 2 stations and 20 fathoms nets of 6½ inch mesh.

1862.	He took in : 1861.	1860.
1 barrel salmon	2 barrels do.	3 barrels do.

SAINT AUGUSTINE RIVER.

Samuel Robertson, fishes there since 3 years. *Thomas Lessard* and his father had been fishing at the same place for about 20 years. He has 5 stations and 100 fathoms nets of 6½ inch mesh.

1862.	He took in	1860.
3 barrels salmon	1861.	3 barrels do.
	3 barrels do.	

SAINT AUGUSTINE.

Michel Lavallée, fishes there since 5 years. One *Baptiste Guilmette* had also been fishing before him. He has 3 stations and 50 fathoms nets of 6½ inch mesh.

1862.	He took in :	1860.
4 barrels salmon	1861.	5 barrels do.
	5 barrels do.	

WHALE HEAD (PACACHOO.)

William Tucker, fishes there since 10 years; he was the first. He has 2 stations and 60 fathoms nets, of 6½ inch mesh.

1862.	He took in :	1860.
3 barrels salmon	1861.	2 barrels do.
	2 barrels do.	

WHALE HEAD (PACACHOO.)

Jean Legouvé, fishes there since 5 years; he was the first. He has 2 stations and 75 fathoms nets, of 6½ inch mesh.

1862.	He took in :	1860.
5 barrels salmon	1861.	6 barrels do.
	6 barrels do.	5 barrels do.

KILKAPON.

Jacques McKinnon, engaged Salmon fishing, and seal hunting since 1837. He paid *Louis Lessard* £530 for the station, and £200 to one *Hilaire Gaumont* for the right of fishing at Red Island.

Louis Lessard occupied the place after his father, who fished there before him. *Jacques McKinnon* has 3 stations and 80 fathoms nets of 6½ inch mesh.

1862.	He took in :	1860.
4 barrels salmon	1861.	3½ barrels do.
	3½ barrels do.	

RED POINT, (Kilkapoe.)

Joseph McKinnon, fishes there since 9 years; he was the first. He has 2 stations and 40 fathoms nets of 6½ inch mesh.

1862.	He took in :	1860.
2 barrels salmon	1861.	3½ barrels do.
	3½ barrels do.	

LAKE SALE.

Joseph Gallichon, bought this place from *S. Robertson*, 4 years ago. Before *Robertson*, one *Charles Bilodeau* had been engaged salmon fishing and seal-hunting there, for the space of 30 years. He has 1 station, and 40 fathoms nets, of 6½ inch mesh.

1862	He took in :	1860.
3 barrels salmon	1861.	1½ barrel do.
	1½ barrel do.	4 barrels do.

LA TABATIÈRE.

Edouard Blais, engaged salmon fishing since 2 years. Before him, Mr. Samuel Robertson used to set nets there. He has 5 stations, and 30 fathoms nets, of 6½ inch mesh.

He took in :		
1862.	1861.	1860.
1 barrel salmon	½ barrel do.	

LA TABATIÈRE.

Laurent Gallibois, fishes there since 5 years; he was the first. He has 3 stations, and 50 fathoms nets, of 6½ inch mesh.

He took in :		
1862.	1861.	1860.
2 barrels salmon	8 barrels do.	1 barrel do.

MUTTON HARBOR.

François Michel, engaged in salmon fishing since 17 years; before this, the Labrador Company having a post there, fished and hunted seals. He has 1 station 30 fathoms nets, of 6½ inch mesh.

He took in :		
1862.	1861.	1860.
1 barrel salmon	1 barrel do.	6 barrels do.

MUTTON HARBOR.

James Cumming, fishes there since 10 years; he was the first. He will give up fishing after this year. He has 1 station and 75 fathoms nets of 6½ inch mesh.

He took in :		
1862.	1861.	1860.
½ barrel salmon		3 barrels do.

GRAND MECCATINA RIVER.

Benjamin Reed, fishes the River since 15 years. His father-in-law, Mr. John Hankins fished there also from 1822 to 1847. The greatest catch was 18 barrels. He has 2 stations and 100 fathoms nets of 6½ inch mesh.

He took in :		
1862.	1861.	1860.
14 barrels salmon	18 barrels do.	15 barrels do.

WHALE HEAD (MECCATINA.)

Michael Kenty, fishes there since 4 years; he was the first. He has 1 station and 180 fathoms nets of 6½ inch mesh.

He took in :		
1862.	1861.	1860.
3 barrels salmon	2½ barrels do.	7 barrels do.

WHALE HEAD (MECCATINA.)

William Kenty, fishes there since 5 years; he was the first. He has 3 stations and 180 fathoms nets of 6½ inch mesh.

He took in :		
1862.	1861.	1860.
6 barrels salmon	5 barrels do.	barrels do.

LITTLE MECCATINA.

Pierre Thibeault, fishes there since 7 years; he was the first. He has 1 station and 50 fathoms nets, of 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch mesh.

He took in :		
1862.	1861.	1860.
	1 barrel salmon	2 barrels do.

LITTLE MECCATINA.

Daniel Mauger, fishes there since 5 years. *André Gallibois*, his father-in-law, had fished there for three years before him, but had never taken many salmon. He has 1 station and 40 fathoms nets, of 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch mesh.

He took in :		
1862.	1861.	1860.
1 salmon	2 barrels do.	3 barrels do.

LITTLE MECCATINA.

Louis Coulombe, fishes there since 8 years; he was the first. He has 1 station and 40 fathoms nets, of 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch mesh.

He took in :		
1862.	1861.	1860.
1 barrel salmon	1 barrel do.	3 barrels do.

NETAGAMU RIVER.

F. H. Bilodeau, fishes there since 7 years; his father-in-law, *Thomas Collard*, had fished a number of years before him. Salmon cannot go up this river, being prevented by falls 50 feet high. He has 3 stations, 50 fathoms nets of 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch mesh.

He took in :		
1862.	1861.	1860.
2 barrels salmon	$\frac{1}{2}$ barrel do.	5 barrels do.

POINT A DUMOURIER.

André Gallibois, fishes there since 7 years; he was the first. He has 2 stations and 50 fathoms nets of 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch mesh.

He took in :		
1862.	1861.	1860.
2 barrels salmon	2 barrels do.	1 barrel do.

ETAMAMU RIVER

Michel Blais, fishes in this River since many years. His father had bought the place in partnership from one *Hamel*, from the firm of *Woolsey, Lymburner & Co.*, (then fishing the River) for the sum of £250. *Hamel*, subsequently gave his share to his nephew *Victor Hamel*, and *Michel Blais* gave his to his son.

A few years ago, *Michel Blais* bought *Victor Hamel's* share, for the sum of £400, and since then fishes alone in the river. He has 150 fathoms nets, of 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch mesh.

He took in :		
1862.	1861.	1860.
23 barrels salmon.		

MANI-SU-ACHI (CAPE WITTEL.)

Gilbert Jones, fishes there since 3 years. He bought the place from one Giroux, who was fishing after Capt. Talbot. He has 2 stations and 75 fathoms nets, of 6½ inch mesh.

He took in :

1862.	1861.	1860.
8½ barrels salmon		

COACOACHOO RIVER.

Joseph Aubé, fishes there since 4 years. Boulanger, his father-in-law, was fishing before him since 1847. Two brothers, named B.chette, settled there before him, and previous to that, the H. B. Company having a post at this place had in certain years taken a good deal of salmon, by means of barrier hurdles.

Since then, this mode of fishing being forbidden; there are but few salmon taken in the River, on account of the difficulty of setting nets, caused by the strong currents, at ebb or flood tide. He has 1 station and 20 fathoms nets of 6½ inch mesh.

He took in :

1862.	1861.	1860.
1 barrel salmon		1½ barrel do.

OLOMONASHEEROO OR ROMAINE RIVER.

George Métivier, fishes there since 10 years. The H. B. Company was fishing before him; he has now leased this river from Government. This year the best time for fishing was at the end of the season and the closing of fishing time. In Romaine River, salmon appears fifteen days earlier than elsewhere, and the fishing season is generally over by the 10th July of each year. He has 2 stations, and 100 fathoms nets of 6½ inch mesh.

He took in :

1862.	1861.	1860.
9 barrels salmon	8 barrels do.	

WASH-SHEE-COUTAI RIVER.

Pierre Blais, fishes there since 4 years. Samuel Foreman fished this river for one year; and before this latter, the company was setting nets in that place. Pierre Blais began fishing on the 25th June, and took his first salmon on the 5th of July. The last catch was between the 15th and 20th July, and the day he raised his nets, on the 31st of July, he took 11 salmon. He has 10 stations and 150 fathoms nets of 6½ inch mesh.

He took in :

1862.	1861.	1860.
18 barrels salmon	20 barrels do.	25 barrels do.

WASH-SHEE-COUTAI RIVER WEST POINT, (POINTE AUX CORBIJEAUX.)

Pierre Noël and Barthélemy Deraspe, fishes there since 3 years. The H. B. Company had also set nets in the place formerly. They have 50 fathoms nets, of 6½ inch mesh.

He took in :

1862.	1861.	1860.
6 barrels salmon	6 barrels do.	

MUSQUARO RIVER.

Pierre Noël, fishes there since 6 years. Before this the H. B. Company were setting nets in the river. He has 2 stations and 50 fathoms nets of 6½ inch mesh.

He took in :

1862.	1861.	1860.
1 barrel salmon and 6 barrels of trout.	5 barrels salmon.	

KEGASHKA RIVER.

Jean Boudreault, fishes there since two years. The River was leased to him at that date; the H. B. Company had been fishing there before. *Jean Giroux*, who by false information secured a license (since cancelled), also fished the river in 1861; he was prosecuted this summer for having fished in Kegashka River without license, and fined \$20 and costs.

Boudreault is the only one now fishing in the river. He has 5 stations and 120 fathoms nets of 6½ inch mesh.

He took in:

1862.	1861.	1860.
14½ barrels salmon	11 barrels do.	4 barrels in the Bay.

GULF ISLAND (KEGASHKA.)

Samuel Foreman, fishes there since this summer; he was the first. He has 1 station and 25 fathoms net of 6½ inch mesh.

In 1862 he took only 1 barrel salmon

NATASHQUAN RIVER.

Robert Stanley, leased this River from Government 3 years ago, and gives the privilege of fishing (for a certain sum) to one Quigley. They each fish for themselves and use their own nets. The H. B. Company fished for a number of years this river, one of the best of Canada. About 1856 certain Gaspé and Nova Scotian fishermen came to fish there; and the system of licenses was applied for the first time in 1859. There has been a great number of salmon in the River this summer. The River is leased at \$540. Stanley and Quigley took in 1862:

Robert Stanley.....	140 barrels salmon
Edward Quigley.....	150 " "

Total.....210 barrels salmon

NATASHQUAN BAY SHOALS.

Hypolite Vigneault, has been fishing there since 2 years. He was the first. He has 2 stations, and 180 fathoms nets, of 6½ inch mesh.

He took in:

1862.	1861.	1860.
22 barrels salmon	10 barrels do.	

NATASHQUAN BAY SHOALS.

Louis Talbot, has been fishing there since 2 years. Was the first to fish the place for which he has now a License. He has 2 stations, and 75 fathoms nets, of 6½ inch mesh.

He took in:

1862.	1861.	1860.
9 barrels salmon	5 barrels do.	

AGWANUS RIVER

Sylvester Kennedy, fishes there since 7 years; before him H. B. Co., used to set nets in that place. Sylvester Kennedy leases this River from the Company, who has obtain-

ed a license for it, as well as for all the other Rivers in the Seigniorship of Mingan. He has 5 stations, and 200 fathoms nets, of 6½ inch mesh.

He took in :

1862.	1861.	1860	1859.
15 barrels salmon	16 barrels do.	14 barrels do.	26½ barrels do.

NABISSIPPI RIVER, OR ROCHETTE RIVER.

Olivier Rochette, fishes there since 7 years. Leases the River from H. B. Co., which used to fish it formerly. This river is not so good as Agwanus River. He has 3 stations, and 75 fathoms nets, of 6½ inch mesh.

He took in :

1862.	1861.	1860.
7 barrels salmon	17 barrels do.	10 barrels do.

GRAND AND LITTLE WATSHEESHOO AND PIASHTA BAY.

Joseph Tanguay, fishes there since 15 years; the H. B. Co., was settled there before him. He takes his License from the Company. In Grand Watsheeshoo, Joseph Tanguay, this year has 4 nets.

He took in :

1862.	1861.
24 barrels salmon	22 barrels do.

In Little Watsheeshoo, he has 2 nets, of 7 to 25 fathoms.

He took in :

1862.	1861.
9 barrels salmon	8 barrels do.

At Piashta Bay, he has but one net.

He took in :

1862	1861.
1 arrel salmon	1 barrel do.

LITTLE ROMAINE RIVER

This River has always been fished by the H. B. Company. Captain Pierre Marquand takes charge of the Company's nets, and in 1862, with 120 fathoms nets, of 6 inch mesh he took 33 barrels salmon. The Company has 4 stations in the River.

MINGAN RIVER

This River has always been fished by the H. B. Company; except for the three last years. It is now reserved for breeding. Mingan River is full of fish.

LONG POINT, (MINGAN.)

Pierre Béliveau, fishes there since 2 years. He was the first. He has 1 station, and 50 fathoms nets, of 6½ inch mesh, he took in 1862, 6 barrels salmon.

RIVER ST. JOHN.

The H. B. Company, having leased long ago the Seigniorship of Mingan, in which is the above River, fished it till 1853. Some fishermen from Gaspé came about that time and began setting nets. In 1859, I gave salmon fishing licenses to those having fishing stations. This year, the Government leased the whole of the River St. John to the Company, which subleased the stations to their former occupants, at a rate generally higher than half of that paid to Government.

Here follows a table shewing the number of occupants, the number of barrels of salmon taken in the said River, &c., &c

SALMON TAKEN IN RIVER ST. JOHN, IN 1862.

Nos.	Names of Occupants.	Residences.	Fathoms of nets.	Size of mesh	Barrels of Salmon.	Stations.
1	Hudson's Bay Company.....	Mingan.....	1,000	6½ inch	77½	4
2	Capt. Prudent Nicol.....	River du Loup...	300	6½ "	25	1
3	Ewd. Bélanger & Co.....	Carleton	179	6½ "	23	1
4	Wm. & Henry Welsh.....	Douglastown	300	6½ "	16	2
5	Mathew Boyle.....	do	190	6 "	16	2
6	John McRae.....	do	200	6½ "	6	1
7	John & Wm. Ross.....	Mal Baie.....	320	6½ "	30	3
8	John B. Girard.....	River St. John....	200	6½ "	6	1
9	Federick Coffin.....	Gaspé Basin.....	100	6½ "	4	1
10	Phillip Coffin.....	do	125	6½ "	10	1
11	Phillip Bisson.....	River St. John....	50	6½ "	9	1
12	Langlan Patterson.....	Gaspé Basin.....	170	6½ "	17	1
			3,134		256½	19

MAGPIE RIVER.

This river which belongs to the Seigniory of Mingan, was fished for a great number of years by the Company. John Girard has now a lease of it, and has been in occupation since 7 or 8 years.

In 1859, I licensed it, and leased it to him in 1861. J. Girard has 6 stations, and 102 fathoms nets, of 6½ inch mesh.

	He took in:	
1862.	1861.	1860
54 barrels salmon	132 barrels do.	40 barrels do.

JUPITAGAN RIVER.

Small River in the Seigniory of Mingan. The Company fished and since abandoned it. James Girard occupied it about 10 years ago; I leased it to him in 1859. This year it was leased to the Hudson's Bay Company. J. Girard has 2 stations and 58 fathoms nets, of 6½ inch mesh.

	He took in:	
1862.	1861.	1860.
7 barrels salmon	8 barrels do.	

SHELLDRAKE SHOAL.

Philippe Touzel, fishes there since 9 years; he was the first. He has 1 station and 25 fathoms nets, of 6½ inch mesh.

	He took in:	
1862.	1861.	1860.
1 barrel salmon	1 barrel do.	½ barrel do.

SHELLDRAKE SHOAL.

John and Elias Collas, were the first to fish there. They have 1 station and 25 fathoms nets, of 6½ inch mesh.

	They took in:	
1862.	1861.	1860.
6 salmon	½ barrel do.	½ barrel do.

BASON RIVER, OR RIVER AU BOULEAU.

M. & C. Lésperance, have had a license for this river during two years, but never fished it. They took no license since 1861.

TROUT RIVER.

Trout River is in the King's Posts. It has been fished for over 20 years by Mr. Hugh Chisholm, for salmon and trout. I gave him a license in 1860.

He took in :
1861.

1862.
6 barrels salmon

1860.
20 barrels do.

RIVER MOISIE SHOAL.

Felix Poirier, has been fishing there since many years ; but he received a license for his station, only in 1861.

He took in :
1861.

1862.
36 barrels salmon

1860.
10 barrels do.

RIVER MOISIE SHOAL.

William Chisholm, Received his license in 1861 ; had not fished before then. He took in 1862, 14 barrels salmon.

RIVER MOISIE SHOAL.

John Holliday, received a license in 1861 ; had not set nets before in the place. He took in 1862, 24 barrels salmon.

POINT OF WOODS (MOISIE.)

David Tetu, fishes there since many years ; he was the first. He took in 1862, 18 barrels salmon.

RIVER MOISIE.

This River, one of the best stocked on the North Shore, had been fished by the H. B. Company, as Lessee of the King's Posts from the commencement. About 1854, some fishermen from Gaspé and the Lower Parishes resorted there to fish.

In 1859, the whole of the estuary part of the River, was leased to Mr. John Holliday, of Quebec, for the sum of \$1800 ; whilst the fluvial division was rented to Messrs. Williams & Bacon, of Boston, for \$406.

Mr. Holliday uses a large number of nets. He took in 1862, 576 barrels salmon

In 1862, Messrs. Bacon & Williams, took with the fly, 318 salmon, equal to 14½ barrels.

RIVER ST. MARGARET

Charles Smith, began to fish this River last year when he leased it from the Government for the sum \$15. Hardy had also leased that River ; and before him, the H. B. Company fished there for many years.

Charles Smith has 250 fathoms nets, of 5½ inch mesh. He took in 1862, 16 barrels salmon.

CARIBOO ISLETS

Antoine Volant, fishes there since a great number of years ; he was the first. He has 1 station and 50 fathoms nets of 6½ inch mesh. He took in 1862, 5 barrels salmon.

TRINITY BAY.

William Munroe, fishes one mile east of Trinity Bay. He has 1 station and 100 fathoms nets of 6½ inch mesh. He took in 1862, 6 barrels salmon.

TRINITY RIVER

Messrs Clarke & Bertrand, lease the River for the sum of \$120. They took in 1862, 86 barrels salmon.

TRINITY BAY.

Alexander Comeau, fishes there since 3 years. He took in 1862, 6 barrels salmon.

TRINITY POINT.

John Meade, has been fishing there since 11 years. Has a lease from Government. He took in 1862, 97 barrels salmon.

GODBOUT BAY.

Antoine Blais, Leases from Government.—He took in 1862, 10 barrels salmon.

Total number of Salmon taken on the North Shore of the River St. Lawrence, in 1862: 1,892½ barrels.

NUMBER of Merchants in the District of Gaspé, on the North Coast of the lower part of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence and Magdalen Islands in 1862.

No.	Names of Merchants.	Residence.	Kind of Trade.
1	John Meagher.....	Cross Point.....	All these products are exported. Shingles, grain and eggs, sent to St. Johns New'ld.
2	Edouard Saucier.....	do	Shingles.
3	John Meagher.....	Nouvelle	do eggs, &c.
4	Joseph Rousseau.....	do	do do
5	John Meagher.....	Carleton	Shingles, grain, herring, eggs, &c.
6	Charles Collins.....	do	do do
7	Nelson Verge.....	do	do do
8	Chas. Ahier.....	do	Small trade in shingles and grains.
9	John Meagher.....	Marie.....	Shingles, herring, pork, &c.
10	P. C. Campbell.....	do	do do
11	Joseph Michaud.....	do	do do
12	Eabien Alain.....	do	do do
13	Robert Montgomery.....	New Richmond.....	Shingles, staves, herring, pork, &c.
14	John Campbell.....	do	Grains, butter, shingles, &c.
15	Richard Brash.....	do	do do
16	John McNair.....	do	Small trade in shingles, butter, &c.
17	Moore.....	do	do do
18	Harvey.....	do	do do
19	George Corbin.....	do	Shingles, pork, grain and herring.
20	William McCrae.....	do	do butter, &c.
21	David Hen.....	do	Pork, shingles, grain, herring.
22	Maxime Forrest.....	do	do do
23	do	Little Bonaventure.....	do do
24	George Corbin.....	do	do do
25	Félix Arsineau.....	do	Little dry goods shop.
26	Napoléon Poirier.....	Gd. Bonaventure.....	Codfish, butter, grains, eggs, pork, &c.
27	Wm. Langler.....	New Carlisle.....	Dry goods and groceries.
28	Rd. Kempnor.....	do	Groceries.
29	LeBoutillier & Carcoust.....	do	Dry goods and groceries
30	C. Hamilton.....	do	Codfish trade.
31	Andrew Caldwell.....	do	Dry goods and groceries.
32	Thos. Kelly.....	do	do do
33	Daniel Bisson.....	Paspébiac	Codfish trade.
34	LeBoutillier Bros.....	do	do
35	Chas. Robin & Co.....	do	do
36	Simon Loiseau.....	do	do
37	Jas. Claro.....	do	Groceries, &c.

Magdalen Islands, &c., 1862.—Continued.

Nos.	Names of Merchants.	Residence.	Kind of Trade.
38	Andrew Young.....	Shedouack.....	Codfish and grain.
39	Patrick Sweetman.....	Port Daniel.....	Codfish and herring.
40	James Enright.....	do.....	do do
41	R. W. Forbes.....	do.....	do do
42	W. McGio.....	do.....	do do
43	Louis Roussie.....	Anse au Gascon.....	Codfish trade.
44	James Day.....	New Port.....	do
45	Baptiste Gauthier.....	do.....	do
46	George Kelly.....	do.....	do
47	Philippo Hammond.....	do.....	do
48	Chas. Robin & Co.....	do.....	do
49	James Forrest.....	Pabos.....	do
50	Xavier Têtu & Bros.....	Little Pabos.....	do
51	F. & T. Rêmond.....	do.....	do
52	Thos. Tremblay.....	Grand River.....	do
53	Thos. Carbery.....	do.....	do
54	Chas. Robin & Co.....	do.....	do
55	Baptiste Gauthier.....	do.....	do
56	Octavo Sirois.....	do.....	do
57	Thos. Savage & Co.....	Anse du Cap.....	do
58	Do La Parelle & Bros.....	do.....	do
59	Amos Payne.....	do.....	Dry codfish trade.
60	Joseph Lagacé.....	Anse au Beaufils.....	Small codfish trade.
61	Chas. Robin & Co.....	Percé.....	Dry codfish trade, &c.
62	Philip LeBoutillier.....	do.....	do do
63	Abraham LeBran.....	do.....	do do
64	LeBoutillier Bros.....	Bonaventure Island.....	do do
65	Jean Hamond.....	Bonaventure Island.....	do do
66	J. & E. Collas.....	St. Peter's Point.....	do do
67	John Howell.....	do.....	do do
68	Chas. Veit.....	Douglstown.....	do do
69	Wm. Lindsay.....	do.....	do do
70	John LeBoutillier.....	Gaspé Basin.....	do do
71	Fruin & Co.....	do.....	do do
72	Nicholas Dumaresq.....	do.....	do do
73	Lowndes & Brothers.....	do.....	do do
74	John Slous.....	do.....	Dry goods.
75	George Dumaresq.....	do.....	Codfish trade.
76	Moration Dolbec.....	do.....	Grocer.
77	John McKay.....	do.....	Dry goods and groceries.
78	Edward Jones.....	do.....	do do
79	Joseph Eden.....	do.....	Groceries, &c.
80	Fruin & Co.....	Grand Beach.....	Codfish trade.
81	Wm. Hyman.....	do.....	do
82	Nicholas Dumaresq.....	do.....	do
83	Edward Perry.....	St. George's Cove.....	do
84	Fruin & Co.....	Anse au Griffon.....	do
85	John LeBoutillier.....	do.....	do
86	L. A. Blouin & Co.....	Fox River.....	do
87	Jas. de Ste. Croix.....	do.....	do
88	J. A. Le Gouteux.....	do.....	do
89	G. Dumaresq.....	do.....	do
90	Narcisse Bernier.....	Little Fox River.....	do
91	M. L'esperance.....	Grand Etang.....	do
92	F. Dionne.....	Grande Vallée.....	do
93	F. Bonneau.....	do.....	do
94	F. X. Jones.....	do.....	do
95	C. & V. Ahier.....	do.....	do
96	Felix Painchaud.....	Mont Louis.....	do
97	D. Cronan, Agent (Pitts).....	Amherst Harbor.....	Codfish, oil, seal skins, &c.
98	Allard & Bernard.....	do.....	do do
99	Alex. Cormier.....	do.....	do do
100	F. Cassidy.....	do.....	do do
101	Felix Painchaud, Agent (Charles Bourque).....	do.....	do do
102	Thos. Adams.....	Etang du Nord.....	do do
103	— Johnson.....	do.....	do do
104	D. Cronan.....	Hâvre aux Maisons.....	do do
105	F. Arsineau.....	do.....	do do

COAST of Labrador and North side of the Gulf and of the lower part of the River St Lawrence to Bersinnis.

Nos.	Names of Merchants.	Residences.	Kind of Trade.
106	De Quetteville.....	Blancs Sablons.....	Codfish trade.
107	Fruin & Co.....	do	do
108	LeBoutillier Bros.....	Wood Island.....	do
109	Saml. Robertson.....	St. Augustine.....	Trades with Indians.
110	De La Parelle & Bros.....	Natashaquan.....	Codfish trade.
111	H. B. Company.....	do	Fur trade, oil, &c.
112	Eusèbe Beaubien.....	Esquimaux Point.....	Codfish and oil trade.
113	E. Hamond.....	do	do do
114	Costin & Comeau.....	do	do do
115	Vital Vigneault.....	do	do do
116	H. B. Company.....	Mingan.....	Fur trade, oil, &c.
117	Clarence Hamilton.....	Long Point.....	Dry codfish, provisions, &c.
118	Philippe Vautier.....	do	do do
119	E. Belangor.....	St. John's R.....	do do
120	P. Sirois.....	do	do do
121	Le Boutillier Bros.....	Thunder R.....	do do
122	F. LeBrun.....	Duck Creek.....	Provisions, codfish, &c.
123	J. & E. Collas.....	Sheldrake.....	Codfish, provisions, &c.
124	Philippe Touzel.....	do	do do
125	Capt. T. LeGros.....	do	do do
126	C. LeBrun.....	do	do do
127	J. Holliday.....	Moisie.....	Provisions, dry codfish, salmon, &c.
128	J. Hamilton.....	do	Codfish trade.
129	David Têtu.....	do	do
130	Zoël Bédard.....	Point des Monts.....	Provisions and trade with Indians.
131	LeBlanc & Hardy.....	Papinachois.....	do do
132	H. B. Company.....	Bersinnis.....	Fur trade.
133	R. Bresler.....	do	do

TOTAL amount of Seals in the Gulf of St. Lawrence during the year 1862.

	Number of Seals.	Gallons of Seal Oil.	Value.
Taken by Magdalen Islands' Schooners	9,194	91,900	55,140 00
Do Schooners of the North Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.....	13,195	90,923	53,553 80
Taken in sedentary fisheries and in ground nets.....	2,202	17,616	10,569 00
Shot with guns, by white men and Indians, on the North Shore, from Escoumains to Blancs Sablons..	2,900	8,000	1,200 00
Total	26,591	208,439	120,463 40

Mostly all of the Seals taken by Magdalen Islands' Schooners were adult, and consequently very large.

STATEMENT of the number of Seal Fishing Stations on the North Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the names of the Owners, &c., &c., in 1863.

Names of Fishermen.	Stations.	Fathoms of Nets.	Fall Fishing,	Fall Fishing,
			1861.	1862.
			Seals.	Seals.
Le Boutillier, Bros.....	Wood Island.....	140	110	110
Narcisse Dumas.....	Blancs Sablons.....	188	121	121
Fruin & Co.....	Long Point.....	250	187	187
G. L. Labadie.....	Anse des Dumes.....	300	93	93
Wm. Labadie.....	Pt. à la Barque.....	140	25	25
Kendall Jones.....	Bradore Bay.....	600	230	230
Louis Jones.....	do.....	190	55	55
John Buckle.....	Belles Amours.....	201	80	80
Harriet Griffin.....	Five Leagues.....	200	82	82
Sam. Mars.....	Little Fishery.....	125	50	50
Jas. Buckle.....	Good Hope.....	300	58	58
Léger Lévêque.....	Brulce Island.....	250	29	29
Thomas Rulo.....	Dog Island.....	160	65	65
Fruin & Co.....	Anse du Portage.....	230	128	128
Mathew Kennedy.....	St. Augustine.....	300	60	60
Jean Legouvé.....	Whale Head (Pashasho).....	300	50	50
Jacques McKennon.....	Kikapoe.....	400	22	22
Joseph Galichou.....	Salt Lake.....	350	80	80
Wm. Buckle.....	La Tabatière.....	800	141	141
Samuel Robertson.....	do.....	500	60	60
Samuel Galbois.....	Red Bay.....	150	2	2
J. B. Guilmet.....	do.....	400	74	74
François Michel.....	Mutton Bay.....	100	4	4
F. Lévêque.....	Grand Mecattina.....	360	150	150
Chas. Bilodeau.....	Whale Head.....	500	43	43
Michael Kenty.....	do.....	50	Nets carried away by ice's.	
Widow J. Mauger.....	I. au Goëland.....	90	1	1
Pierre Thibeau.....	Cat's Creek.....	80	6	6
Louis Coulombe.....	Pot Point.....	70	0	0
		7,714	696	1,293

SEAL FISHERIES WITH GROUND NETS IN 1862.

Names of Fishermen.	Stations.	Fathoms of Nets.	No. of Seals.
Baptiste Dumas.....	Long Point.....	180	80
Chas. Dicker.....	do.....	280	20
Pierre Léon.....	Duck's Island.....	50	20
Gilber Jones.....	Manishwachi.....	40	15
Joseph Aubé.....	Cocacoonchoo.....	80	13
Olivier Rochette.....	Nabisippi.....	70	32
Joseph Tanguay.....	Watsheeshoo.....	90	23
	Total.....	790	213

Total number of Seals taken during the Fall of 1861..... 696
 Do do Spring do..... 1293
 Do do Summer do..... 213

Total..... 2202 Seals.

APPENDIX 42 (c).

Mr. H. SIMARD, Fishery Overseer of the Saguenay District, reports:—That he did not detect any infractions of the fishery laws during the season. Salmon were in greater abundance than last year, although fewer were caught by the nets because of the calm weather throughout June and July. There were 3,225 salmon taken upon the stations within this district, valued at \$2,729.40.

Mr. A. COMEAU, Fishery Overseer of the Godbout District, says:—Only one breach of the fishery laws and regulations occurred. The salmon fishery was good.

Mr. J. BEAULIEU, Fishery Overseer of the Mingan District, had no occasion to prosecute for any infringement of the laws relating to fisheries. The cod and salmon fishing both successful. There were 23 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 946 tons, and 264 fishing barges, and 806 men occupied in the cod fishery; and produced 20,516 quintals of codfish. The yield of salmon amounted to 361 barrels.

Mr. A. BLAIS, Fishery Overseer for the District of Green Island, states that by enforcing observance of the Order in Council of 14th April, 1862, requiring a piece of network in brush weirs, has had the effect of saving immense quantities of the fry of the shad and other spring fishes. Sardines, also, formerly taken and used, when very small, for manuring potato fields, had this autumn been captured of very large size, and fit for pickling. These had escaped in the spring time, and grown thus by the time of the fall fishery.

Mr. J. BOYLE, Fishery Overseer for the District of Gaspé Basin, returns 128½ barrels of salmon and 169 barrels of mackerel, as the take in this district for the season.

Mr. B. CONLY, Fishery Overseer for the District of Douglstown, states that he has not had cause to complain of unlawful fishing within his limits.

Mr. J. M. REMON, Fishery Overseer for the District of Pabos, reports that very extensive destruction of capelin, wanted for bait, has been made for the purpose of use as manure. The fishermen complained much of this injury, and he endeavored to restrain it as much as possible by confining the seiners to the capture of capelin for bait. Was unable to discover that any illegal killing of salmon had taken place. 35½ barrels of salmon were taken.

Mr. W. PHELAN, Fishery Overseer of the District of Port Daniel: The scarcity of salmon and cod-fish was supposed to be owing to absence of capelin. 33 barrels of salmon were caught and 3,885 quintals of codfish.

Mr. R. W. H. DIMOCK, Fishery Overseer for the District of New Richmond: The two Cascapédias and the Bonaventure Rivers are comprised in the limits of this district. They are all famous salmon streams, and have sensibly recruited from their former exhaustion, under the protection exercised through the present fishery laws. 43½ barrels of salmon were caught and 3,060 quintals of codfish.

Mr. F. COOK, Fishery Overseer of the District of Maria: Fishermen have all conformed to the laws and no prosecutions have been needed. 104 barrels of salmon were taken and 334 quintals codfish.

Mr. A. McEWEEN, fishery overseer for the District of Nouvelle: Sheues take of salmon as 120 barrels.

Mr. A. FRASER, Fishery Overseer of the Matapedia district, represents that the excessive netting practised upon the New Brunswick side of the Restigouche River is fast exterminating the salmon. While scarcely any fish are found in the upper waters of the Restigouche River, owing to this cause and the spearing of breeders, a few still inhabit the Canada side and ascend the Matapedia and Casapsoul rivers, but even these will be soon killed off by the over-lapping nets set from the tide-way up along the main stream.

APPENDIX, No. 43.

REPORT ON THE MINES OF LAKES HURON AND SUPERIOR.

COLLINGWOOD, December 18th, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your information the following data of Mining operations upon Lakes Huron and Superior, during the year 1862, as collected by me during my annual visit.

At the Bruce Mines, belonging to the Montreal Mining Company, about 30 miners were working on Tribute, the system is as follows: The Tribute miners bear all the labor and expense under ground, and above ground, of preparing the ore ready for shipment.

The Company keep the Engine, Crushing and Jigging machinery in order and working when required. The Company ship the ore, and pay the miners a fixed rate, as may be agreed on for ore of a certain percentage, and so much more for ore of a higher percentage.

Competent judges still assert that under proper management, this mine would pay as well as the Wellington after being put into proper working order.

Owing to gross mismanagement, the underground works have been irregularly carried on, according to the whims and fancies of the managers and miners of the day; and in many of the drifts large excavations of waste rock, and non-paying veinstone (the best having been picked out), must now be made at a greatly increased cost to put them in a fit state to work on with advantage.

In August last, the Company put up a small pumping engine, to drain the mine, with a view, I believe, to future operations. When they commenced the water was within 14 feet of the surface, or about 300 feet in depth, in some of the shafts; it was estimated that the engine running night and day would drain the mine in 3 months.

Captain Plummer, of the Wellington, had been put in charge of the underground works of the Bruce, and under his management, it is to be hoped that it will be resuscitated.

Mr. Fletcher told me this spring as an instance of the value of the Bruce, that during 1861, the ore taken from one of the shafts made 28 per cent of dressed ore—22 per cent being considered a high percentage.

The number of men employed, and the quantity of ore raised was nearly the same as in 1860, about 600 tons. The Wellington mine during the past season, has been energetically worked and to very great advantage, the contrast between this and the Bruce is fully equal to the contrast between the American and British Shores of Lake Superior.

This Company in 1861, that is, up to May 1862, sent to Buffalo 4000 tons of dressed 22 per cent ore, in 12,000 barrels valued at \$320,000.

The wages paid out averaged \$8000 per month, miners earning from \$30 to \$40, surface laborers \$1 per day.

They were very successful this spring in raising the barrels of ore thrown off their wharf by the rioters of last year. This riot was alluded to in my last year's report.

After the great fire this summer, a new branch lode was discovered on that part of their location which they lease from the Bruce, close to their office and engine house: the lode looked well as soon as it was uncovered, and was immediately let on very favorable terms for one year, to the miner who discovered it.

The prospect of these mines are very good, the various lodes shewing no signs of falling off either in quality or quantity.

The Company expended a large amount this season in making graded roads through their locations, and quite a number of new houses were built.

The business carried on with this mine is great, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole season's business of the "Ploughboy" steamer is with the Wellington, and nearly all the lumber cut at Sault's mills is sold here. The American steamers and propellers frequently call with supplies and take away all the copper ore, which is shipped to New York, via Buffalo and the Erie Canal, at an expense of \$7 per ton. One cargo was sent this season to Goderich, and thence by rail to Buffalo. Several attempts have been made to carry this ore via Collingwood to New York, but have hitherto failed—it would be an important item in the business of the Collingwood and Sault boats.

Owing to the price of copper in the States being higher than in Great Britain, most of their ore was sold in New York, contrary to their usual custom.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

An offer of \$35,000 was made this spring to the Montreal Mining Co., for their Maimansc location, but was refused, they asked \$40,000. Had Mr. Pilgrim's offer on behalf of some New York capitalists been accepted, extensive operations would have been carried on there this season.

On the Quebec Mining Co's. location Michipicoton Island, Mr. Fletcher, of the Bruce, had a small party working all summer, and I believe also during the present winter. I visited the location on the 18th of August last, and found the party of 3 miners and a cook nearly crazy for tobacco. Mr. Fletcher had been expected a long time, and they had smoked 10 lbs. of tea, besides grass and leaves, &c. I relieved their wants. They had been sinking a new shaft so as to strike the lode at a higher point than the old shaft. They had finished 30 feet 10 x 7 at \$14 per foot, but were idle a long time for want of powder.

If Mr. Fletcher succeeds in his plan of forming an English Company to work this mine, I believe it will be one of the best paying mines in America. The one item of the rock being so soft as to admit of sinking at nearly one half the usual price, is a dividend of itself, compared with the other American Native Copper Mines. Those who are well acquainted with and who have worked on the principal American Mines speak very highly of this location.

At Dundas Cove, St. Ignace Island, Messrs. Johnson and Roberts were working during the spring with 4 miners. When I saw them on the 22nd of August last they were on their way down for provisions, having been burnt out. They had been working on Clark's drifts and sinking a new shaft. They had with them some excellent specimens of native stamp work Copper. It was their intention to winter there, but I believe they did not return.

A very active explorer of the name of McEachan, brother to the notorious Ned Duncan, was at the Sault in October last, with a small schooner and two miners, on his way up to winter either in Quebec harbor, Michipicoton island, or in Thunder Bay, to prove up some discoveries made in 1861.

Near the mouth of the Nepigon River, Messrs. Clark and Bolton discovered during the winter, and had commenced to prove up a very good looking lode of Grey Copper ore. I visited the spot on the 2nd of September, it is well situated, close to navigable water. The lode is about 4 feet wide, the veinstone "kellus" and "sugd spar," the direction nearly due East and West, cutting a green stone trap bluff at right angles. A company of Americans was being organized to work it after it was proved up.

Messrs. Wallbridge and Whitney, wealthy Americans deeply interested in Mines and Steamboats, purchased in August last from Mr. McIntyre and others of Fort William, Lots 24 and 25 in the 5th Concession of Neebing. It was their intention to send up the steamer "Sea Bird" in the fall, with a party of miners to prove the lodes of Galena, and if they turned out as rich below as upon the surface, it was their determination to embark heavily in the mine. They complained much of the tax of 2½ per cent, lately passed by Order of Council.

These parties did not enter into this speculation blindfold. They went up in August in the Steamer "Illinois," taking with them an experienced mining Engineer and a practical lead miner. They remained there some days, and returned to the Sault in a small boat. So much struck were they, with the apparent mineral wealth of the locality, that in addition to the purchase made, they bound other parties to sell within a certain period.

During the past winter, Messrs. McIntyre, Rankin and Herrick, sunk several shafts and made some roads in the same neighborhood on their location.

Messrs. Parker and Rudolph, the latter a mining Engineer from Ontouagon, were some time blasting and exploring the Galena lodes in Thunder Bay. They also complained of the drawback imposed by the 2½ per cent tax.

Dr. Donnelly, from Chatham, with some hands spent 3 weeks exploring Prince's location with the view of purchasing.

I believe a new discovery has been made, by which 13 per cent more than before can be extracted of silver from the Galena and lead veins similar to ours.

In the spring three parties of Americans were exploring our coast for iron, and a schooner load was taken to Detroit from the Gros Cap lode.

The demand for iron, during 1862, was great. The price of the Marquette ore was raised 50 per cent., and they could not supply half the demand.

Owing to the scarcity, and the high price, a company of Americans was lately formed to work next season, an iron Mountain in Kewainow Bay near to Portage Lake.

If iron can be found upon our side on navigable rivers, or on rivers which can be made navigable, or within 10 miles of navigable waters, of quantity and quality similar to the Marquette ore, hundreds of Americans would take up locations, and large operations would be carried on.

The Copper interest on the American side varied much during 1862; at one time, copper was selling at 27 cents, and soon after at 15 cents per lb.; at one time owing to the scarcity of money, the War and the threatened Draft, the Cornish Miners left in droves, and all but the old wealthy mining Companies closed their works. Towards midsummer a reaction took place and in the fall most of the mines were working.

Since the Sault Canal was built (notwithstanding the war) there has been never so great a business, or such high rates as during the past season, and the passenger travel has been enormous.

Only those who are acquainted with the immense business dependent solely on copper and iron, (and that distributed over a very small portion of Lake Superior) can appreciate the importance of removing every obstruction to the development of our mineral lands.

It is disheartening to a Canadian to note the difference of the two sides of lake Superior: on the one side an immense and lucrative business, and a rapidly increasing population (estimated at 30,000); and a very large shipping interest. On the other a Fur Trading wilderness.

There are many reasons for this great difference, some of them beyond our control, many however can be remedied.

In the first place, what with the claims of the Hudson's Bay Company, the Montreal and Quebec Mining Companies, the numerous unpaid for Locations, and the old claims said to be still in existence, the best portion of our mineral lands are locked up. And no exploring party or explorer is safe in spending his capital or labor in the neighborhood of any of these existing claims.

In the second place no explorer, can ascertain short of Quebec, whether the spot he wishes to take up, is available or not, and even then after receiving plans and descriptions, it is difficult for the class of men who are the true pioneers of all mineral regions, to be sure of their boundaries, particularly in the neighborhood of those Locations which are bounded by lines at angles with the Cardinal points.

Thirdly, the immense block of land, consisting of 16 Locations 5 miles x 2 miles, patented to the Montreal Mining Company, embracing the most likely looking mineral lands, and held by them unimproved since 1847, is a great injury to our side.

As near as I can estimate they hold a lake frontage of 150 miles; they will neither work nor sell, and under the present system may hold the same for 15 years more unimproved, without incurring any extra expense.

Fourthly, the late Order in Council imposing a royalty of 2½ per cent., is universally condemned by all well-wishers of the Province, and, I may say, is a quietus on all fresh operations. It is generally supposed to have been passed so as to enable the Montreal Mining Company to stand in a more favorable position than those who may hereafter purchase mineral lands.

Not one of these drawbacks to the development of the mineral region exist on the American side.

As to the first, their lands must all be paid for in cash in full, and there can be no claims made by parties who have merely paid one instalment and do not complete the purchase.

As to the second, all their mineral lands are surveyed, the lines being invariably north, south, east and west. They have Land Agents resident amongst them. Explorers can ascertain their boundaries at once on the ground, and the claim, if any, on the coveted location, at the neighboring Land Office with certainty.

As to the third, the lands of the Montreal Mining Company should be dealt with in the same way as the State of Michigan are now dealing with the lands of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal Company. The remedy is simple: from the date of payment into the Land Office, the lands are liable to taxation, the lowest assessable value being the upset price of 6s. 3d. per acre; the average rate of taxation in the mineral region, exclusive of road and school tax, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the valuation.

Say 16 locations.....	102,000 acres.
Valuation.....	128,000 dollars
Annual tax.....	1,920 dollars.

If not paid within one year, about 50 per cent. is added. Lands sold with one year's redemption. Under these laws no speculators can hold up blocks or large quantities of land.

I am certain the large majority of the inhabitants of the Algoma District would be willing to pay their proportionate share of tax for the improvement of their country, and I see no other remedy.

In conclusion, I respectfully call your attention to the above data, and as the opinion of the principal practical men on our side, as well as my own, I recommend as follows:—
The immediate abolition of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. royalty.

The forfeiture of all unpaid up locations, in accordance with the notice already given.

The carrying out of the rules and regulations drawn up by me in Quebec in 1860, by order of the Commissioner, and approved of by him with one single alteration only, particularly as regards the Land Agent at the Sault.

The withdrawal of any restriction upon the finding of mines of gold and silver. (Those who undergo the labor, hardships and deprivations of mineral explorers are justly entitled to all they find.)

The passing of an Act to enable the Algoma District to organize and impose a tax on all patented lands.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. GIBBARD.

Honorable Commissioner Crown Lands, Quebec.

APPENDIX, No. 44.

REPORT FROM INDIAN DEPARTMENT TO BE APPENDED TO REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

To the Honorable Wm. McDougall Commissioner.

This Department which until the Provincial Act 23rd Vic. Chap. 151, came into operation, was under the management of Officers appointed by the Imperial Government, has been organized under the provisions of that Act, as a portion of the Provincial Civil Service.

The annuities to the various Tribes and Bands of Indians payable as the consideration for the cession of Territory as well as payment of Interest upon moneys held by the Province, realized from the sale of lands surrendered to the Crown, have been assumed by the Government of this Province. The annuity and interest money is distributed through the medium of the Local Superintendents, at half-yearly periods, with the slight exception of the remote Bands on Lakes Huron and Superior, to whom payments are made annually.

Besides the official staff at the Seat of Government, there are six Visiting Superintendents whose names, spheres of duty &c, are shewn in the accompanying statement:—

Name of Superintendent.	Departmental Division.	Date of Appointment.	Remuneration.	By whom Appointed.
			\$ cts.	
George Ironside.....	Manitoulin Island and North Coasts of Lakes Huron and Superior.....	1st July, 1845	1000 00	Governor General.
Froome Talfourd.....	Western Division, including Indians on River Thames.....	1st Jan., 1855	1400 00	Governor General.
W. R. Bartlett.....	Central Division, including Indians of Saugeen, Peninsula, Lake Simcoe, Rice Lake and Bay of Quinte.....	8th July, 1858	1400 00	Governor General.
Jasper T. Gilkison.....	Grand River Indians, including the Indians of the New Credit Settlement	19th Mar., 1862	1400 00	Order in Council.
Sutherland Colquhoun..	St. Regis Indians whose lands are situated both in Upper and Lower Canada.....	1st Jan., 1844	2½ per ct. on all monies distributed and rents received.....	Governor General.
E. N. DeLorimier.....	Lower Canada Indians generally	23rd Mar., 1862	No salary. Travelling expenses paid.....	Governor General.

These Superintendents manage the local affairs of the Indians, distribute their moneys among them, have the supervision of their Schools preside at Councils, and are the general medium of communication between them and the department.

The principal part of the lands surrendered, a considerable portion of which has been sold, is within the divisions under Messrs. Talfourd, Bartlett and Gilkison. In addition to their other duties the superintendents are agents for the sale of these lands, being charged also with the protection and management of the timber thereon.

A limited proportion of the land business within Mr. Bartlett's division, namely that relating to the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte, was long since confided to Mr. McAnany of Belleville. His contiguity to the Mohawk Lands, and his experience and peculiar fitness for the duty, having rendered that arrangement desirable.

The Indians of Lower Canada, not having up to the present time consented to the sale of any part of the lands reserved for them, receive no payments from this source. Their ordinary revenues are derived almost entirely from lands leased at low rates, some of these leased lands are the property of the St. Regis Indians, resident on the South Shore of the St. Lawrence, adjoining the boundary between Canada and the United States. They have likewise lands on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence in Upper Canada, and both trusts are under the charge of Mr. S. Colquhoun of Cornwall.

The other leased lands referred to, are the property of the Caughnawaga Indians. They as well as the remainder of the Lower Canada Indian Lands are under the charge of Mr. DeLorimier of Laprairie. It does not appear that the liberal system of remunerating the Indians, whose lands were taken for settlement by granting them annuities had an existence under the French Crown. Hence the limited resources of the Lower Canada Indians at the present day. To remedy this in some measure the Act 14 and 15 Vic. Chap. 106, was passed. Under its provisions 230,000 acres of land have been donated in Lower Canada as follows:—

Lake Temiscamingue.....	38,400	acres.
Mamivoki or River Desert.....	45,750	"
Colbraine.....	2,000	"
Doncaster (North River).....	16,000	"
La Tuque.....	14,000	"
Rocmont.....	9,600	"
Viger.....	3,650	"
Mann.....	9,600	"
Peribonka.....	16,000	"
Metabechonan.....	4,000	"
Manicogan.....	70,000	"
	<u>230,000</u>	"

And an annual grant of \$4,000 has been made out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. An additional sum of \$400 has been for a number of years voted with the Supplies.

These sums are expended among the poorer Indians, and for the support of Missionaries among them, under the direction of Orders in Council.

For the year 1862, the following are the payments made out of those grants:—

1862.

Jan. 7th.—Abenakis of Becancour, Order in Council, 21st January, 1862, per Rev. L. S. Malo, - - - - -	\$ 200.00
“ 29th.—Montagnais Indians, Order in Council, 27th January 1862, per D. E. Price, Esq., M.P.P., - - - - -	400.00
April 23d.—Indians at River Godbout, Order in Council, 24th April, 1862, per R. Nettle, - - - - -	150.00
“ 2d.—Betsamits Indians, Order in Council, 1st May, 1862, per Rev. C. F. Cazreau, - - - - -	370.00
“ 2d.—Widow Vincent, Order in Council, 1st May, 1862, per Rev. Mr. Mailler, - - - - -	50.00
May 26th.—Balance of account for provisions sent to Godbout Indians, per Order in Council, 24th April, 1862, paid to A. Frazer & Company, - - - - -	10.00
“ 30th.—Micmacs of Restigouche, Order in Council, 24th April, 1862, per Rev. Mr. Saucier, - - - - -	300.08
June 10th.—Becancour Indians, Order in Council, 9th June, 1862, per Rev. Mr. Malo, - - - - -	100.00
“ 25th.—Survey of Huron Reserve of St. Gabriel, advance to N. Lefrancois, P.L.S., - - - - -	57.59
July 12th.—Travelling expenses, visiting various Indian bands in Lower Canada, to E. N. De Lorimier, - - - - -	153.25
Oct. 12th.—Salary of Lower Canada Missionaries, Revds. Messrs. Boucher, Marcoux and Marault—quarter to 31st March, 1862, - - - - -	163.81
“ “ —Salary of Lower Canada Missionaries, Revds. Messrs. Boucher, Marcoux and Marault—quarter to 30th June, 1862, - - - - -	163.81
“ 20th.—Salary of Lower Canada Missionaries, Revds. Messrs. Boucher, Marcoux and Marault—quarter to 30th September, 1862, - - - - -	163.81
“ 30th.—Powder, shot, &c., sent to the Godbout Indians, paid to S. J. Shaw, - - - - -	34.67
Nov. 14th.—Survey of St. Gabriel; advance to N. Lefrancois, P.L.S. - - - - -	80.00
“ 20th.—Dr. Fitzpatrick, account of vaccination of Lower Canada Indians, Order in Council, 14th November, 1862, - - - - -	740.00
“ “ —To Ed. N. deLorimier, to purchase clothing and other necessaries for Lake of Two Mountain Indians, Order in Council, 14th November, 1862, - - - - -	200.00

Carried forward - - - - - \$ 3266.79

		<i>Brought forward</i> - - - - -	\$ 3266.79
1862.			
Nov. 20th.—	For the Missionaries among the Montagnais Indians for the year 1862, Order in Council, 14th November, 1862, per Rev. C. F. Cazeau,		500.00
“ “	— For the Indians at the Betsamits, per Rev. C. F. Cazeau, Order in Council, 6th January 1863, (making up \$600, being appropriations for 1862),		300.00
“ “	— Amounts still payable for the same period		00.00
To Alexander Comeau,	account of distribution of supplies,	\$12.25	
To Rev. Messrs. Boucher, Marcoux, and Marault,	account of salaries to 31st December, 1862,	163.81	
		<u>176.06</u>	
			<u>\$4242.85</u>

The Indians resident below Quebec north side of the St. Lawrence have as yet made little attempt to support themselves by agriculture. The localities in which during the Summer season they reside, were apparently selected on account of the advantages they afforded for fishing. But as the principal Salmon Streams have, under the Fishery Act, been leased to Fishermen who, while they supply the markets of the Province more regularly and cheaply than formerly, yet deprive the Indians of the means of subsistence which they used to enjoy. It would therefore seem but reasonable that they should receive compensation in some other form for the deprivations to which they are thus subjected. During the autumn and winter, a large number of these Indians proceed inland to their hunting grounds, and by the disposal of the Furs taken there, to the Hudson's Bay Company and other traders, and with the game which they kill they support themselves. They do not appear to have made any great progress in civilization.

Below Quebec too, but on the south of the St. Lawrence upon the Ristigouche, a band of Indians of the Micmac Tribe, is settled upon a tract of land set apart under the Act 14 and 15 Vic. Cap. 106, and appear to be devoting themselves with some success to the cultivation of land.

The Caughnawaga Indians constitute the largest settlement of these people in Lower Canada.

They have become so completely environed by settlers of other origins (many of whom have leased lands within the Reserve) that their distinctiveness as a people is fast passing away. And while the principal men among them are dissatisfied with the existing state of affairs, and with their future prospects, the population which surround the Reserve, desire its extinction as such, and have urged that it be acquired for sale and settlement. Though the Department with the concurrence of the Indians, may facilitate such a consummation, the high value at present attached to the property by the Indians themselves will stand in the way for some time to come, of its accomplishment.

The St. Regis Indians, next to the Drognois of Caughnawaga form the most numerous settlement in Lower Canada. They cultivate themselves, a certain portion of their lands, but a portion is also leased to people of other origins.

They live in a state of comparative comfort, and if the indolent spirit that induces the leasing of lands, which the Indians ought themselves to cultivate, could be got rid of, they would make a decided advancement in civilization.

With reference to the Indians of Upper Canada, it is to be observed, that the larger proportion of them, being the recipients of annuities and of interest upon capital which they possess, requires in most cases a semi-annual visit by the Local Superintendents; their condition has thus from time to time come more immediately within the knowledge of the Indian Department. Without resorting to the funds of the Province means have been available for founding, in all the principal settlements, schools for the education of the youth. Their revenues are also subject to charges for medical attendance when required, salaries for their chiefs, for services performed, and small pensions to aged persons of the bands, salaries to Interpreters, and in some instances to those who have the care of their

places of Worship, &c. &c. The salaries are voted by themselves in Council, but the payments are made by the Department through the Local Superintendents direct to the individuals who are to receive them.

As respects Education among the Upper Canada Indians, several schools are in successful operation, especially those in the Mohawk Reserve, Tyenednaga, the New Credit School on the Grand River at Sarnia, Walpole Island, and those among the six nation Indians. A few of the Indians have been educated at Upper Canada College, and at Victoria College.

In the year 1852, at a very large cost, two Industrial Schools, as they were termed, were brought into existence, one at Alnwick, to the North of Cobourg, and another at Mount Elgin on the River Thames, near Muncey Town. Expensive buildings were erected, which were placed under the exclusive charge of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. I found however, upon taking charge of the Indian Department, in March 1862, that arrangements had been made for closing the last named establishment, and that the other had been closed some time previously.

It appears that the Indians were of opinion that their children did not derive such additional benefits from the instruction there imparted (beyond what could be obtained at the schools in their settlements,) as to reward them for the long continued separation from their children. They objected also to continue contributions to the support of Institutions, in which no adequate provision was made for instruction in the mechanical arts.

The unwillingness of the Bands who sent children and furnished funds to the Mount Elgin Institution to do so any longer, I found from general enquiry among them during the last summer and autumn, to be, not without sufficient reason. That the children were comfortably cared for, I have no doubt, but to deserve the name of "Industrial," other pursuits, than that of Farming, ought to have been introduced in that Institution.

As the Indians are really apt scholars at Mechanical Arts, I am convinced, that such employments as Carpentering, Wheelwright work, Sho-making, Blacksmithing work, &c., &c. might with advantage have been made, especially during the Winter, subjects for instruction.

The Farm at Mount Elgin, the property of the Indians, possesses great variety of soil, and for experimental agriculture it cannot be surpassed. But I regret to say, in walking over it last Autumn with the Visiting Superintendent of Indians, I could not avoid the conclusion that the tillage was slovenly to a degree highly reprehensible.

The Indians have very naturally, and not unwisely, signified their desire, to transfer from it their contribution to their own Local Schools. Whether these two Institutions can be resuscitated and reorganized with a better prospect of beneficial results may be worthy of consideration. In respect of very considerable sums having been found due upon sales of Indian Lands made some years ago:—Measures were taken by forwarding circulars to purchasers in arrear calling upon them to pay up within a period of three months the balance due. This has in a number of cases been attended with satisfactory results. It is expected that during the early part of the present year, many more will respond to the call upon them. The moneys long overdue and withheld from the Indians will thus be rendered available for their benefit.

The management of the Timber on Indian Lands which since the month of May 1859, had been in charge of the Timber Branch of the Crown Land Department, was by Order in Council of the 6th of August, last, committed to the Indian Department.

The result thus far has been highly satisfactory. The Indians in certain settlements who had previously been averse to the sale of Timber except by themselves, from which they had seldom realized any advantages, were assembled in Council, the mode of disposing of the Timber for their exclusive benefit and for the highest market prices carefully explained to them by the officers of the Department, and the consent of the leading men obtained.

At Carradoc on the Thames where the spoliation of the lands had been proceeding for many months in a reckless manner it was effectually stopped, and an agreement entered into by which, for the mere privilege of cutting the timber, the bonus of \$4,115 paid down, was obtained. The timber being subject to the same scale of dues as though no bonus had been paid.

The Timber on the Sable and Sarnia Reserves has also been sold at a bonus, and with a high rate of dues agreed to be paid.

Upon the Grand River Lands from which a very large quantity of the finest Oak Timber had been removed during the last few years without any appreciable advantage to the Six Nation Funds, the spoliation has been stopped, and means adopted to secure to the Indians, as a people, the value of their Timber. The well disposed men among them have been made to comprehend the cost to their people, at which a temporary profit has been realized by a few covetous men, and likewise the demoralizing tendency of the system of timber stealing, which had prevailed.

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Six Nation Indian Funds for the year 1862 :—

Capital standing to their credit on 1st January, 1862, - - - - -	\$713,423.90
Annual interest thereon, and increase from time to time on Capital, part at 6 and part at 5 per cent.—calculated quarterly up to 31st December, 1862, - - - - -	42,285.94
Expenditure—Salaries and incidental expenses—Total, - - - - -	8,260.80
Comprised in the following items :—	
D. Thorburn, Commissioner, account salary, - - - - -	1,826.00
Do do account retired allowance to 24th November, the date of his death, - - - - -	167.58
J. T. Gilkison, Assistant Commissioner, account salary, - - - - -	583.33
H. Andrews, Clerk, account salary, - - - - -	683.33
G. H. M. Johnson, Interpreter, account salary, - - - - -	400.00
J. McLean, Forest Warden, account salary, - - - - -	100.00
Prisoners, seven in number, account pensions, - - - - -	350.00
Dr. Whicher, Medical Attendant, account salary, - - - - -	280.00
Dr. Dec, Medical Attendant, account salary, - - - - -	833.33
Dr. Digby, Medical Attendant, account salary, - - - - -	760.00
D. Thorburn, Commissioner and Visiting Superintendent; - - - - -	
J. T. Gilkison, Assistant Do do do account } office contingencies, - - - - -	409.24
Chiefs—Yearly allowance to defray expenses of Board while attending Councils, - - - - -	800.00
Surveys, - - - - -	\$ 44.00
Claims for debt, - - - - -	396.68
Writs removing trespassers, - - - - -	33.75
	474.43
Lumber supplied by Mutchmore & Company, - - - - -	595.56

This Exposition of their affairs furnishes an example of the system upon which the business of the various Indian bands is managed.

This difference however prevails. The Six nation Indians alone are required to pay in a direct manner the salary and expenses of the Superintendency under which they are placed. But the large accumulated Capital bearing interest which they possess admits of this being done, without the expense being materially felt. Their Superintendent in addition to the Six nations, has charge of the New Credit band of Indians, who also are settled upon the Grand River.

The expenses of the other Superintendencies, as well as the salaries and expenses at Head Quarters are defrayed out of a percentage upon sums received from payments upon land.

During the month of October last, the remaining lands in the Saugreen Peninsula, which had been surveyed as Farm lots were thrown open for sale. Many lots were disposed of at Public Auction, and the remainder, as well as the other unsold lands in that section of the Country, continue in the hands of the Local Superintendent open for sale at reasonable prices.

The estimated quality of disposable Indian lands in that Peninsula and in other sections of the Province, will be found in the Annexed Statement.

STATEMENT shewing the Quantity of Surveyed Surrendered Indian Lands remaining unsold, with their computed average value.

TOWNSHIPS.	Where Situated.	Estimated No. of Acres.	Average value per Acre.
			\$ cts.
Amabel	Saugeen Peninsula	15,321	2 50
Keppel	do	24,136	2 50
Albemarle	do	29,786	2 50
Sarawak	do	1,403	2 50
Half-mile Strip	do	587	2 50
Indian Reserve, Cape Croker	do	15,586	1 00
Eastnor	do	57,099	1 00
Lindsay	do	69,084	1 00
St. Edmund	do	66,720	1 00
Macdonald	Lake Huron, North Shore	19,104	0 50
Aweres	do	21,544	0 50
Fenwick	do	18,408	0 50
Kars	do	11,283	0 50
Ponnesfather	do	18,278	0 50
Dennis	do	3,537	0 50
Neebing	Lake Superior	20,600	0 50
Pai Poongo	do	43,846	0 50
Tyendinaga	Bay of Quinté	9,596	2 50
		448,898	

In addition to the lands comprised in the foregoing statement, there may be included as available for sale, many Islands in the River St. Lawrence and Bay of Quinte surrendered to the Crown for sale, but of which the returns of a survey which has taken place have not yet been received.

There are also a small number of lots on the Grand River, in the late Orford reserve in Enniskillen, in Orillia, Medonte and Hawkesbury, but the quantities are inconsiderable.

STATEMENT shewing Quantity and Value of Indian Lands sold during the year 1862.

The Property of what Tribe.	Locality.	Acres.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Chippewas of Saugeen and Owen Sound	Saugeen Peninsula	13,147	34,460 90	2 27
Six Nations of the Grand River	Township of Souëen and Town of Cayuga	100	675 00	6 75
Mohawks of Bay of Quinté	Township of Tyendinaga	100	247 00	2 47
Wyandots of Anderdon	Township of Anderdon	588	2,905 60	4 94
Chippewas of Nawash	Townships of Sarawak and Keppel	2,238½	11,463 18	5 12
Moravians of the Thames	Township of Orford	113	511 75	4 53
		18,286½	50,262 81	

At the commencement of the year 1862, the total sum standing to the credit of the various Indian Bonds was \$1397,362.82.

At the close of the year from payments of instalments on land, from new sales, from timber, &c., &c., the amount was, after paying salaries and all other charges, -1,465,911.50

Exhibiting accordingly for the year an increase of Indian Funds equal to - \$68,548.68

The receipts and disbursements for the year 1862, are as follows, in the annexed statement:—

STATEMENT—Shewing Receipts and Expenses on account of the different Indian Tribes,
for the year 1862.

In whose Superintendency.	Name of Tribe or Account.	AMOUNT OF RECEIPTS.			AMT. OF DISBURSMENTS.	
		On Land, Timber, &c.	Interest on Investm'ts.	On Annuities.	Account of Distribut'n	Account of Salaries and Incidental Expenses.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
F. Talfourd's	Moravians of the Thames..	6300 67	1898 80	600 00	2093 17	199 19
W. R. Bartlett's	Mississaguas of the Credit	2577 69	3677 94	2090 00	5167 59	510 64
W. R. Bartlett's and F. McAnnary's	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	1748 79	2741 83	1800 00	2454 72	814 91
W. R. Bartlett's	Chippewas of Lakes Huron and Simcoe	751 54	1205 20	4800 00	5463 85	499 83
W. R. Bartlett's	Mississaguas of Alnwick...	96 93	1253 96	2570 00	3591 86	291 54
S. Colquhoun's	Iroquois of St. Regis		1609 75		1607 75	
E. N. DeLorimier's ..	Iroquois of Caughnawaga..		63 57		63 18	
E. N. DeLorimier's ..	Durham Indians		26 61		7 50	
W. R. Bartlett's	Mis-sisaguas of Rice Mud and Skagag Lake	503 09	40 94	2960 00	1513 38	46 61
G. Ironside's	Chief Tétomonais and his band		55 20		80 51	
Froome Talfourd's....	Wyandots of Anderson...	2259 10	1226 48		751 03	289 73
E. N. DeLorimier's ..	Lake of Two Mountains Indians		21 89			
John White's	River Desert Indians.....	2 39	223 29		112 33	
E. N. DeLorimier's ..	Abenakis of St. Francis ..		0 88			
Head Quarters.....	Lower Canada Indians		1624 37		3766 85	
W. R. Bartlett's	Chippewas of Saugeen, and Owen Sound	17792 57	8472 25	5000 00	12499 63	1066 57
Froome Talfourd's....	Chippewas of Saroua and Wapole	1375 38	2709 62	4400 00	4086 02	1173 80
Froome Talfourd's....	Industrial School Fund....	650 10	2010 28			2632 92
W. R. Bartlett's	Chippewas of Nawash	4985 27	103 02		42 66	
Head Quarters*.....	Indian Land Management Fund	11705 92	10521 23			18707 61
D. Thornburn's and J. T. Gikison's.....	Six Nations of the Grand River	33354 50	42299 96		31355 54	14090 94
George Ironside's....	Ojibewas of Lake Huron...			2400 00	2400 00	
George Ironside's....	Ojibewas of Lake Superior			2000 00	2000 00	
Head Quarters.....	Deposit Account.....	795 60				
F. Talfourd's.....	Chippewas of the Thames..	5067 19	548 11	2400 00	2634 73	386 03
	Total.....	90,026 64	\$2,665 08	31,020 00	81,672 30	40,710 33

*This is transferred from other accounts, and a sum of \$8391.83 derived from a charge of 10 ¢ cent. on land receipts, which is carried to the credit of the Indian Land Management Fund, is included in this account.

STATEMENT of Salaries and Contingencies at Head-Quarters and Out-Stations paid out of the Management Fund for the year 1862.

Designation.	Name.	Salary per Annum.	When appointed.	By whom appointed.	REMARKS.
		\$ cts.			
Supt. General.....	Hon. Mr. McDougall.	2000 00	24th May, 1862	Governor General.....	First appointed to Provincial Service 1st Jan., 1829.
Deputy Superintendent.....	Wm. Spragg.....	1400 00	17th March, 1862..	Governor in Council.....	Entered Governor's Secretary's Office 14th October, 1842.
Chief Clerk.....	M. Turnor.....	1400 00	1st April, 1851...	Gov. Gen. and by O. C., 17th March, 1862.	Entered Crown Land Department Oct., 1854.
Accountant.....	C. T. Walcott.....	1400 00	1st Dec., 1859...	do do do	
Clerk.....	Law. Vankoughnet..	730 00	13th Feb'y, 1861...	do do do	
Solicitor.....	H. Bernard.....	400 00	12th Decr., 1859...	Governor General.....	
Messenger.....	R. Jessop.....	240 00	1st Octr., 1859...	Supdt. General.....	
House-keeper.....	Ellen Jessop.....	60 00	1st May, 1862...	do	
Visiting Superintendent.....	Capt. Ironsiue.....	1000 00	1st July, 1845...	Governor General.....	Manitoulin Island.
Schoolmaster.....	Jos. Jennessaux.....	243 00	25th Octr., 1850...	do do do	
Surgeon.....	Dr. Layton.....	730 00	22nd Octr., 1849...	do do do	
Visiting Superintendent.....	F. Talfourd.....	1400 00	1st Jan'y, 1855...	do do do	At Sarnia, C. W.
Do.....	W. R. Bartlett.....	1400 00	1st July, 1858...	do do do	At Toron'o, C. W.
Clerk and Interpreter.....	F. Assickneck.....	730 00	15th Aug., 1849...	do do do	At Bramford, C. W.
Visiting Superintendent.....	J. T. Gilkison.....	1400 00	19th March, 1862...	do do do	
Clerk.....	H. J. Andrews.....	800 00	1st Jan'y, 1855...	do do do	At Walpole Island.
Missionary.....	Rev. A. Jamieson.....	400 00	5th June, 1845...	do do do	At Carradoc.
do.....	Rev. R. Flood.....	400 00	15th Dec., 1834...	do do do	
		14,733 00			

Surveys, Contingencies, Stationery, Printing and Advertising, \$8,748 00. This sum includes \$1500 for payment to Indians and expenses on account of surrender of part of Manitoulin Island.

This report should contain some allusion to the measures adopted for opening up for settlement, the Great Manitoulin Island in Lake Huron.

This Island contains nearly three quarters of a million of acres; and is situated on the high road to the mineral lands, and extensive territories bounding the North Shores of Lakes Huron and Superior. It was deemed a matter of importance that negotiations with the Indians, which had been opened in the Autumn of 1861, but had not proved successful, should be renewed, and if possible brought to a satisfactory termination. With this object the Superintendent General accompanied by the Deputy Superintendent and the competent Interpreter Mr. F. Assickenack, attached to the Toronto Superintendency proceeded in the month of October 1862 to Manitowaning, at which village the Local Superintendent Mr. George Ironside resides. This Gentleman had been previously apprized in general terms of the propositions which it was intended to introduce; and desired to notify the Indians who reside in scattered Communities around the shores of the Island, to assemble at the village, upon the day on which the party arrived. This had been effectually done as the attendance of the Indians from all parts of the Island showed.

The proposals communicated by the Superintendent General, and interpreted, as he proceeded, to the Indians, consisted of the following points:—That the Indians should consent to such portions of the Island being opened for sale and settlement, as would not be required, after liberally providing for each family, that the proceeds of such sales after deducting expenses of survey and management, would be placed at interest for the exclusive benefit of the Indians, then resident on the Island, that upon such consent being given, the Government although the question had been raised that these Indians had not an exclusive right to the Island, would recognize their right to an interest on the whole Island, and deal with them accordingly; That for the benefit of each head of a family, and families consisting of orphan children of two and upwards, a Farm lot of 100 acres should be set apart; and for each young man of lawful age 50 acres. The selection to be left to the Indians themselves, excluding only lands upon which mill sites exist, and situations required for Landing places.

It is proper at this point to state, that distinct rights on the part of the bands, occupying separate portions of the Saugeen Peninsula, and likewise as respects the Northern coasts of Lakes Huron and Superior, have been recognized from time-to-time, and deeds of cession accepted from them covering the particular parcels of land which they held.

Previously to the Indians being assembled in Council under the Presidency of the Superintendent General, it became apparent that influence had been at work, which rendered it improbable that a surrender of the entire Island, would be obtained; although there was good reason to believe that the band occupying the Western section of the Island would be prepared to accept the term offered.

Nevertheless the Superintendent General for the purpose of enabling all the bands to avail themselves of the propositions, decided to invite the entire body of Indians present to become parties to a Treaty, upon the conditions described.

The question was not decided, Yea or Nay, by the vote of a majority. Nor was any freedom of discussion permitted by the non-assenting Indians, the larger proportion of whom inhabited the Eastern section of the Island.

The result at this stage of the proceedings was a negative, (announced by a Spokesman selected for that purpose), to the proposal for a surrender covering land on the entire Island.

The Council was then adjourned from Saturday until the following Monday.

Before the adjournment two of the dissentients addressed their fellow Indians in exceedingly inflammatory language, denouncing by gesture and speech, those who were favorable to the improvement of the Island by White settlers, and the introduction of improved Agriculture, civilization and open trade, through their instrumentality. The Superintendent General, in order to counteract the effect of the menaces which were used, assured those who were disposed for renewed negotiations of the protection of the Government, and warned the turbulently inclined, of the consequences of violence on their part.

On the following Monday the Council was reopened, and a proposal made to the people occupying the Western section of the Island, (which is separated by a natural water boundary, throughout the greater part of its course, from the Eastern section) to

become parties to an agreement, based upon the terms propounded, on the previous Saturday.

The bands occupying the Western section of the Island without hesitation consented by their Chiefs and principal men to the conditions offered, and the Head Chief of the Eastern section also came forward and expressed his concurrence in the arrangement, and requested permission to affix his signature to the deed of Cession.

Thus a treaty was effected under peculiarly trying circumstances, and in the face of difficulties fomented by parties who (while complaining that Laws enacted for the protection of the Indians and to secure them from the designs of unprincipled men whose occupation it has been, in isolated portions of the Island far from Magisterial control to debase them, by the unlawful sale to them of spirituous liquors, and by one sided bargains, to defraud them of their Furs, Fish, &c, &c, could not be enforced)—created every species of difficulty to frustrate the endeavors made to settle the Island, by which a municipal organization would be secured, the law enforced a just system of Trade, employment for industrious Indians, agriculture improved, education diffused, and other numerous advantages obtained, which in the present condition of the Island they cannot possibly enjoy.

The present condition and appearance of the Maintoulin Indians as a whole (to which of course there are exceptions) contrast unfavorably with the other Upper Canada Indians, who have settled upon their lands and reaped some of the advantages of civilization. The former are ill-attired, not healthy, nor vigorous in appearance, not temperate in their habits, and deprived of many comforts with which a large proportion of the class referred to, are provided.

An exploration of the Island has been made, under the charge of Deputy Surveyor J. S. Dennis, and the result has shewn that there is a fair average of land of good quality suitable for settlement in this central portion of the Island. Numerous applications for the purchase of land have already been received, and there is every indication that when subdivided into lots the island will be rapidly settled by a respectable agricultural population.

One of the great drawbacks under which the mining interests suffer, is the expense of obtaining supplies, and the distance from which they must be brought. The settlement of so extensive a tract as the Great Maintoulin Island, equal to an ordinary County, will speedily tend to lessen, and finally to remove these disadvantages. And in looking to the interests of the Indians themselves, and to the ample and permanent provision made for them as agriculturalists, it will I think, be admitted that the Province has good cause for satisfaction that this new region has been opened for settlement.

Although the Imperial Government has relinquished the control of the Indian Department it has retained the obligation to discharge certain claims upon it. These relate to persons receiving retired allowances, of which the following is a list:—

S. Y. Chesley, retired Accountant and Superintendent, - - - -	£411 14 2	stg.
Thomas G. Anderson, retired Accountant and Superintendent, - - - -	227 14 9	"
Rev. F. O'Meara, retired Chaplain, - - - -	100 0 0	"
Mrs. S. Elliott, widow of Col. Elliott, - - - -	74 6 0	"
Jervase MacComberr, late Interpreter, - - - -	36 0 0	"
J. B. Assickenack, late Interpreter, - - - -	15 0 0	"
Pierre Nicapia, a wounded warrior, - - - -	15 3 4	"
D. C. Napier, retired Superintendent, - - - -	288 0 0	"

Supplies of blankets are also annually issued by the Commissariat Department in certain cases. They are now restricted to old and infirm Indians. To a small number of detached Indians payments equivalent to rations are made, also through the Commissariat Department. The following is a list for the last year under each of those heads:—

Blankets—Number sent to the Commissariat to the six Visiting Superintendents, -	301
Ration Allowances—Number of persons to whom made at St. Regis, Lake of Two Mountains and St. Francis, - - - -	8

It is to be hoped that the Report for next year will embrace some subjects and statistics not included in this. The records and documents of the Indian Department have not hitherto been so arranged as to offer facilities for the preparation of statistical details.

All of which is submitted,

WM. SPRAGGE,
Deputy Sup. of Indian Affairs.

ACCOUNTS OF THE MONTREAL TURNPIKE TRUST.

HOUSE AT MILE END, from 1st January to 30th June, 1862.

		\$ cts.
Dec. 31, 1861.....	Cost to date.....	729 08
February 1, 1862.....	Premium of Insurance, (voucher 16).....	3 55
CREDIT.		732 63
June 30.....	Six months rent to date.....	24 00
		\$708 63

DISBURSEMENTS UNDER EXPENSE ACCOUNT, from 1st January to 30th June 1862:

		\$ cts.
June 30 1862.....	Interest Account, see that account.....	5774 05
do	Petty account, see that account.....	411 40
do	John Penner, Secretary, vouchers 165.....	830 00
do	William Youle, Overseer do 166.....	320 00
		\$7336 05

GENERAL TOLL ACCOUNT, from 1st January to 30th June, 1862.

		\$ cts.
June 30 1862.....	Victoria Tolls, net amount, from 1st January to 30th June 1862.....	576 00
do	St. Antoine Tolls, do do	496 00
do	Lower Lachine Tolls, do do	344 90
do	Quebec Tolls, do do	2066 82
do	St. Laurent Tolls, do do	5074 61
do	Côte des Neiges Tolls, do do	1756 00
do	Upper Lachine Tolls do do	2214 95
do	Long Point Tolls, do do	649 60
		\$13178 88

TURNPIKE ROADS ACCOUNT, from 1st January to 30th June, 1862.

		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Dec. 31, 1861.....	Cost and repairs of Roads, to date.....		217714 22
Disbursements and proportion of expense account:—			
June 30 1862.....	Upper Lachine road.....	2079 53	
do	Lower Lachine road.....	2343 85	
do	St. Antoine & St. Luc road.....	855 70	
do	L'Abord à Plouffe road.....	2191 88	
do	St. Catherine road.....	1429 77	
do	St Laurent road.....	2110 14	
do	Victoria road.....	393 34	
do	Quebec road.....	3091 89	
			14496 10
CREDIT.			232210 32
June 30	By tolls, as per general toll account.....		13178 88
			\$219031 44

DR. BALANCE SHEET, from 1st January to 30 June, 1862. Cr.

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Turnpike roads, cost to date.....	219031 44	Road bonds issued for money borrowed.....	201200 00
Board of works, plans of bridges.....	669 91	Receiver General, advances to pay inter.....	25837 59
House at Mile End, cost to date.....	703 63	Thomas Heaven, balance of contract ...	24 32
City Bank deposits.....	6178 00	Rutherford & Kerr, do do ...	460 00
Cash in office.....	882 90		
	\$227461 91		\$227461 91

JOHN PENNER,

Secretary.

Examined and found correct,

W. J. KNOX,
JNO. CRAWFORD.

Montreal, 29th August, 1862.

HOUSE AT MILE END, from 1st July to 31st December 1862.

1862		\$ cts.
30 June.....	Cost to date.....	703 63
	CREDIT.	
31 December.....	Six months rent to date.....	24 00
		\$684 63

DISBURSEMENTS UNDER EXPENSE ACCOUNT, from 1st July to 31st December, 1862.

		\$ cts.
31st Dec 1862.....	Interest account (see that account).....	6030 21
do	Petty account, do	135 23
do	John Penner, Secretary, (voucher 137).....	830 00
do	William Youle, Overseer, (do 138).....	320 00
		\$7115 44

GENERAL TOLL ACCOUNT, from 1st July to 31st December, 1862.

		\$ cts.
Dec. 31, 1862.....	Victoria tolls, net amount.....	653 50
do	St. Antoine tolls, do	811 95
do	Lower Lachine tolls, do	508 95
do	Quebec tolls, do	1735 00
do	St. Laurent tolls, do	6297 92
do	Cote des Neiges tolls, do	2007 00
do	Upper Lachine tolls, do	2752 63
do	Long Point tolls, do	589 00
		\$15355 95

TURNPIKE ROADS ACCOUNT, from 1st July to 31st December, 1862.

		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
30 June 1862	Cost and repairs to date		219031 44
	Disbursements and proportion of expense account—		
31 Dec 1862	Upper Lachine road	1979 79	
do	Lower Lachine road	1442 43	
do	St. Antoine & St. Luc road	1012 35	
do	L'Abord à Plouffe road	1417 38	
do	St. Catherine road	1158 25	
do	St. Laurent road	1749 89	
do	Victoria road	257 08	
do	Quebec road	268 22	
			11855 43
	CREDIT.		230886 87
31 Dec 1862	By tolls as per general toll account		15355 95
			\$215530 42

DR. BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1862. CR.

		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Turnpike roads, cost to date	215530 92	Road bonds issued for money borrowed	201200 00
Board of works, plans of bridges	680 91	Receiver General, advances to pay inter	25837 59
House at Mile End, cost to date	64 62	Thomas Heaven, balance of contract	24 32
City Bank deposits	10111 79	Rutherford & Kerr	400 00
Cash in office	473 63		
	\$227461 91		\$227461 91

Examined and found correct,

JOHN PENNER, *Secretary.*H. TAYLOR,
PIERRE BEAUBIEN.

Montreal, 31st December, 1862.

No. 7.

RETURN of the Fees and Emoluments received by Registrars of Counties in Upper Canada, made in pursuance of the 76th Section, Cap. 89, Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada; for the year 1862.

COUNTY.	Name of Registrar.	Total Receipts.	Expenses.	Net Receipts.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Victoria	Hartley Dunsford	2014 69		
Middlesex	C. H. Ferguson	4128 84	1214 00	2909 84
Dundas	Alex. McDonell	642 20		
Stormont	George C. Wood	746 63		
Resfrew	James Merris	401 35		
Durham (East Riding)	George C. Ward	1284 02	470 00	814 02
Peel	Solomon Braga	1684 25	434 00	1250 25
Elgin	D. McKay	1648 40	600 09	1048 40
Lincoln	John Powell	1496 70		
Ontario	J. H. Perry	2704 11	1198 25	1505 86

RETURN of the Fees and Emoluments received by Registrars of Counties in Upper Canada, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY.	Name of Registrar.	Total	Expenses.	Net
		Receipts.		Receipts.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
York	John Ridout	3268 32		
Peterborough	Charles Rubidge	1650 04	738 00	914 04
Norfolk	F. S. Walsh	1250 32		
Simcoe	George Lount	3387 95	1230 00	2157 95
Frontenac	James Durand	984 00	400 00	584 10
Wellington	James Webster	3496 75	1359 50	2137 25
Durham (West Riding)	Robert Armour	1492 50		
Bruce	N. Hammond	1289 30		
Leeds	David Jones	1497 75		

No. 8.

RETURNS of Marriages, Baptisms and Burials from certain Districts, for the year 1862.

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

No. 9.

RETURN of the Average Amount of Liabilities and Assets of the CITY BANK, on the 28th February, 1863.

LIABILITIES.		\$ cts.
Promissory Notes in circulation not bearing interest		368,900 00
Bills of Exchange in circulation not bearing interest		
Bills and Notes in circulation bearing interest		
Balances due to other Banks		58,891 92
Cash Deposits not bearing interest		389,462 48
Cash Deposits bearing interest		372,500 40
		\$1,189,754 80
ASSETS.		\$ cts.
Coin and Bullion		275,167 72
Landed or other property of the Bank		38,000 00
Government Securities		162,453 34
Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks		56,106 83
Balances due from other Banks		22,197 70
Notes and Bills discounted		1,794,618 76
Other debts due to the Bank, not included under the foregoing heads		151,212 48
		\$2,499,781 61

RETURN of the Liabilities and Assets of LA BANK DU PEUPLE, on the 28th February, 1863.

LIABILITIES.		\$	cts.
Promissory Notes in circulation not bearing interest		145,307	00
Bills of Exchange in circulation not bearing interest.....			
Bills and Notes in circulation bearing interest			
Balances due to other Banks.....		31,451	64
Cash Deposits not bearing interest.....		297,404	40
Cash Deposits bearing interest.....		248,474	59
Total Liabilities.....		\$722,667	03
ASSETS.		\$	cts.
Coin and Bullion		173,702	17
Landed and other property of the Bank.....		50,161	99
Government Securities		154,575	38
Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks		32,411	46
Balances due from other Banks.....		8,793	42
Notes and Bills discounted.....		1,932,808	81
Other debts due to the Bank not included under the foregoing heads.....		120,742	42
Total Assets.....		\$2,473,195	65

RETURN of the QUEBEC PROVIDENT AND SAVINGS BANK, for the year ending the first day of March, 1862.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Invested in Bank Stocks, viz:—				
Banque du Peuple Stock.....	10650	00		
Quebec Bank do	49500	00		
Upper Canada Bank do	19117	75		
Bank of Toronto do	9000	00		
Banque Nationale do	6000	00		
			94267	75
Deposited at interest in Quebec Bank.....				61183
Vested in or loaned on Public Securities, viz:—				
Montreal Water Works Debentures.....	52800	00		
Quebec Corporation do	20000	00		
Provincial do	3337	40		
City of Hamilton do	74000	00		
Town of London do	56000	00		
Town of Woodstock do	10000	00		
County of Middlesex do	27400	00		
Montreal Harbour do	15800	00		
County of Hastings do	12045	00		
Quebec Harbour do	38000	00		
Montreal Corporation do	26100	00		
Quebec Water Works do	8000	00		
Kamouraska do	240	00		
Dorchester Bridge do	3000	00		
Special deposit with Government, bearing interest.....	102533	34		
			440205	74
Number of Depositors, 2974.				
Total of deposits.....			566516	96
Accrued interest during the year.....			24047	91
Expenses of the Bank during the year.....			6275	26

We, the undersigned, do make oath and say, that the foregoing Return is just and true, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

CHRISTIAN WURTELE,
W. HOSSACK,
HENRY S. SCOTT,
WM. WALKER, JR.,

} Trustees.

E. L. MASSUE,
J. H. CLINT,
EDWARD POSTON,

} Trustees.

GEO. VESEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, at Quebec, this ninth day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

T. DICKINSON, J. P.

STATEMENT of the Affairs of the MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, for the year ending on the 31st December, 1862.

LIABILITIES.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Amount due to Depositors.....				859995	32
Amount due on the property of the Bank.....				11790	74
Amount due to others, not Depositors.....				2300	00
				\$974086 06	
ASSETS.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Amount loaned on Endorsed Promissory Notes, with pledge of Public Securities.....				272574	70
Amount vested on Public Securities, viz:—					
City of Montreal Debentures.....		185486	00		
Government of Canada 6 per cent. Debentures.....		74244	17		
Do 5 per cent. Bills.....		50208	33		
Do Seigniors' Casual Rights.....		1075	83		
Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company's Original First Mortgage Sterling Bonds.....		67179	46		
				376293 79	
Amount vested in Bank Stocks, viz:—					
La Banque du Peuple, of Montreal.....		25163	33		
City Bank, do.....		17139	40		
Bank of Montreal.....		15574	16		
Ontario Bank, of Bowmanville.....		8053	33		
Commercial Bank of Canada.....		2500	00		
				78430 22	
Amount loaned to Nuns of Hôtel Dieu, secured by Bond and Mortgage.....				35285	68
Sale of portion of Bank property, secured by <i>Baillieur de fond</i> and Mortgage.....				7000	00
Amount secured by Mortgage on Real Estate (done for a special object).....				8600	00
Real Estate occupied by the Bank.....				23382	10
Deposits on call bearing 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. interest:—					
Commercial Bank, 4 per cent. interest.....		20000	00		
La Banque du Peuple, 4 do.....		20266	66		
Molson's Bank, 4 do.....		20200	00		
Ontario Bank, 4 do.....		20066	66		
Do 5 do.....		43179	16		
City Bank, 4 do.....		44609	80		
				168322 28	
Office Furniture.....				800	00
				\$972686 77	
Amount of Interest accrued during the year.....				50178	67
Expenses for the year.....				9323	38
Number of Depositors' Accounts open.....	3357				

We, the undersigned, Actuary and Managing Directors of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank, make oath that the above statement is correct, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

E. J. BARBEAU,
Actuary.

A. LAROCQUE,
WED. NELSON,
HENRY JUDAH,
HENRY MULHOLLAND,
A. M. DELISLE,
EDWIN ATWATER,
HENRY STARNES.

Sworn before me, at Montreal, this 18th day of February, 1863.

L. BEAUDRY, J. P.

STATEMENT.—NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM SAVINGS BANK.

	\$	cts.
Amount of deposits received from 1st December, 1861, to 1st December, 1862.....	50646	65
Twelve months' interest, at 5 per cent, credited to depositors' accounts	2378	33
	\$53024	98
Amount withdrawn during same period.....	49130	48
Increase in year.....	3894	50
Amount of deposits at 1st December, 1861.....	54376	20
Total deposits, from 418 depositors, at 1st December, 1862, including interest.....	\$58270	70
INVESTMENT OF FUNDS, &c.		
	\$	cts.
Cash in hand deposited in Bank of Toronto in Cobourg.....	6686	22
Bank of Toronto Stock, par value.....	26700	00
Commercial Bank Stock, do	1000	00
Ontario Bank Stock, do	20000	00
Cobourg Harbour Debentures.....	3000	00
Premiums paid in purchase of Stocks.....	593	52
Dividends accrued at 1st December, 1862, (paid on 1st January, 1863).....	1191	72
Office Rent, paid in advance 1½ months.....	15	00
Total Assets.....	\$59186	48
Total indebtedness as above	58270	70
Net surplus held as Sinking Fund	\$915	76
Total annual accrued interest on investments.....	4020	41
Total annual expenses, including salary of Actuary.....	1006	89

DAVID BURN,
Actuary.

Cobourg, C.W., 17th January, 1863.

The Honorable Andrew Jeffrey, President of the Northumberland and Durham Savings Bank, and David Burn, Actuary of said Bank, severally make oath and say, that the foregoing Statement is true and correct, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

ANDREW JEFFREY,
President.
DAVID BURN,
Actuary.

Sworn before me, at Cobourg, Canada West, this twenty-fourth day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

T. McCALLUM, J. P.

STATEMENT of the Affairs of "LA CAISSE D'ECONOMIE NOTRE DAME DE QUÉBEC," for the year ending 31st May, 1862.

RECEIPTS.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Cash in Bank, 31st May, 1861.....			43774	40
" Deposits	1,025,424	85		
" Loans and Instalments	312,875	34		
" Interest	28,730	40		
" Rent.....	1,687	15		
			1,368,717	71
			\$1,417,592	11

STATEMENT of the Affairs of "La Caisse d'Economie Notre Dame de Québec," for the year ending 31st May, 1862.—(Continued.)

DISBURSEMENTS.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Returned to Depositors.....		870,038	12		
" Loans and Investments		441,654	51		
" Interest to Depositors.....		19,307	21		
" Paid on the property of the Corporation, including insurance, taxes, etc.....		1,749	24		
" Current Expenses of the Institution, including sundry gifts in conformity with the Act of Incorporation		3,454	70		
" Cash in Banque Nationale				1,342,203	78
				75,388	33
				\$1,417,592	11
LIABILITIES.				\$	cts.
Amount due to 2091 Depositors.....				479,340	86
Profits				34,632	10
				\$513,972	96
ASSETS.					
Securities of the Province and of Public Corporations.....		220,783	12		
Shares in Banks, namely:					
Banque Nationale.....	\$50,000	00			
Quebec Bank	18,000	00			
Bank of Toronto.....	10,000	00			
Banque du Peuple	7,350	00			
Bank of Upper Canada.....	3,600	00			
			98,950	00	
Loans on sundry collateral securities			59,336	14	
Loans and Investments on real property, including that of the Institution.....			50,336	37	
Interest due and not received			9,040	00	
Office Furniture.....			139	00	
				438,584	63
Cash in La Banque Nationale				75,388	33
				\$513,972	96

Examined and found correct.

CHS. MOIZEN, } Auditors.
CHS. GOUIN, }

F. VEZINA,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Quebec, 11th June, 1862.

The undersigned, Directors of La Caisse d'Economie Notre Dame de Québec, do declare that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the foregoing Statements are correct and in accordance with the books of the Institution.

O. ROBITAILLE, President
GEO. H. SIMARD, Vice-President.
J. D. BROUSSEAU, "
DAVID DUSSAULT, "
CHS. CINQ-MARS, "
GR. MATTE, "
A. B. SIROIS, "

Quebec, 31st May, 1862.

Sworn before me, at Quebec, 20th February, 1863.

U. TESSIER, J. P.

RETURN of the BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY, to 31st December, 1862.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Debentures at 6 per cent., with interest.....		92,127 50		
" Loans on Bond and Mortgage.....		157,126 77		
" Bills Receivable.....		4,093 74	82	50
" Company's premises of leasehold property.....		9,002 23	453	03
" Fire engine.....		100 00	2,194	15
" Office furniture.....		313 00	7,300	00
" Steam pumps for salvage purposes.....		576 15		
" Salvage interest on steamer "Trouton".....		1,268 34		
" Agents for this amount.....		6,984 94		
" Bank of Upper Canada.....		7,315 14		
" Cash.....		28 87		
		7,344 01		
		\$278,936 68		
		\$71,807 34		
To balance brought forward.....				
				\$278,936 68

Capital Stock subscribed, 8,000 shares; amount, \$400,000.
 Capital Stock paid in, amount, \$180,000.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Fire Assurance for year ending 31st December, 1862:—				
Amount of property insured.....	0,132,916	00		
Amount of premium received for the same.....	82,393	82		
Amount of losses incurred.....	75,216	70		
Present liability under 4,263 policies.....	8,500,321	00		
Marine Assurance for year ending 31st December, 1862:—				
Amount of property insured on inland waters.....			2,101,154	00
Amount of premium received for the same.....			26,317	94
Amount of losses incurred.....			9,411	10

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

G. P. RIDOUT,
 Governor.

WM. CAYLEY,
 THOS. D. HARRIS,
 G. H. RUTHERFORD, } Trustees.

Sworn before me, in the City of Toronto, this seventeenth day of March, 1863.

J. H. GIBSON,
 A. Commissioner, &c., in and for the County of York.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

	Sterling		
	£	s.	d.
Amount of Capital	2,000,000	0	0
Amount of Capital actually paid in	183,812	0	0
ASSETS—on 30th June, 1862.			
Land and Buildings—In the United Kingdom.....	131,941	3	1
Do Montreal	6,070	2	8
Do Melbourne, Victoria	11,295	2	1
Do Sydney, New South Wales	18,946	13	10
Stocks of Dividend-paying Railways in the United Kingdom.....	104,422	1	8
Do of Dutch-Rhenish Railways.....	337	10	0
Queensland Government Debentures.....	31,220	0	0
Three per cent. Consols	2,489	9	4
Consols.....	17,941	7	3
Turkish Loan.....	2,065	9	0
Government Annuities—30 years.....	1,118	5	0
Loans on Mortgage.....	139,520	3	0
Bonds of the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company.....	5,000	0	0
Loans on Railway Debentures	44,150	0	0
Do Life Policies.....	13,790	6	10
Do Life Interests.....	67,475	13	3
Sundry other Loans	31,482	16	3
Reversions purchased.....	9,679	14	2
Life Interests purchased	3,792	19	2
Funds invested at New York, in addition to Landed Property before mentioned.....	209,894	18	7
Do Sydney, New South Wales, do do	166,722	15	3
Do Melbourne, Victoria, do do	94,804	0	6
Do Montreal, Canada, do do	42,833	1	2
Cash in hand at the Head Office, Liverpool.....	505	9	9
Cash in various Banks in the United Kingdom.....	26,201	15	8
Cash in hands of agents	39,141	7	11
Outstanding Interest on Securities	5,000	0	0
Premiums outstanding, including Midsummer Quarter, due 24th June	22,692	0	8
Rents outstanding.....	2,356	1	8
	£131,289	7	10
LIABILITIES—on the 30th June, 1862.			
Fire Liabilities:—	£	s.	d.
Amount required to reinsure the outstanding Fire Risks of the Company.....	123,662	2	4
All known Fire Losses, remaining unpaid, but being in course of settlement.....	28,348	18	1
Life Liabilities:—			
Amount required to reinsure the outstanding Life Risks of the Company.....	762,262	15	9
Unclaimed Dividends	672	19	3
Sundry small claims, not being losses.....	693	18	0
Life Losses in course of settlement	21,093	12	2
	£936,734	5	7
Losses.			
Amount of Losses, the claims for which, on the 30th June, 1862, remained unadjusted	£	s.	d.
Losses due and unpaid at same date	28,348	18	1
Losses adjusted and not due.....	Nil.		
Losses, the payment of which is resisted.....	Nil.		

J. H. MAITLAND,

Resident Secretary and General Agent.

MONTREAL, 31st January, 1863.

STATEMENT of the condition of the HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, on the thirtieth day of June, 1862, made to the Minister of Finance of the Province of Canada, in conformity with the laws of said Province.

CAPITAL.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
The amount of Capital Stock is.....				500000	00
The amount of Capital Stock paid up is				500000	00
ASSETS.				\$	cts.
Cash on hand and in Bank.....		24944	22		
Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission.....		57713	65		
Bills receivable for loans, secured by personal and collateral security.....				52657	87
Real Estate unencumbered,--building and lot 19 Pearl Street, Hartford.....				48795	49
Interest accrued, payable July 1st, 1862.....				15000	00
				10365	83
		Par Value.		Market Value.	
Stocks and Bonds as follows, viz:		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
511	Shares Hartford Bank Stock, Hartford.....	51100	00	68985	00
467	do Phoenix do do	46700	00	44832	00
100	do Connecticut River Banking Company's Stock, Hartford.....	5000	00	6300	00
200	do Exchange Bank Stock, Hartford.....	10000	00	9000	00
150	do Bank of Hartford County Stock, Hartford.....	7500	00	6000	00
200	do Charter Oak Bank do do	20000	00	19000	00
260	do Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank Stock, do	26000	00	29120	00
150	do Mercantile do do	15000	00	10500	00
132	do Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank Stock, Hartford.....	13200	00	11850	00
315	do Aetna do do	31500	00	31500	00
208	do City do do	20800	00	22880	00
200	do American Exchange do New York	20000	00	18600	00
200	do Bank of Commerce do	20000	00	19200	00
300	do Importers' and Traders' Bank Stock, do	30000	00	30300	00
300	do Bank of America do do	30000	00	31800	00
200	do Manhattan County Bank do do	10000	00	12800	00
300	do Merchants do do	15000	00	15150	00
200	do Ocean do do	10000	00	8500	00
200	do Union do do	10000	00	10000	00
100	do Bank of North America do do	10000	00	10200	00
300	do Metropolitan Bank do do	30000	00	31200	00
100	do Blackstone do Boston.....	10000	00	9800	00
100	do Bank of Commerce do do	10000	00	10000	00
100	do Granite Bank do do	10000	00	10200	00
10	do Suffolk do do	1000	00	1250	00
100	do Hide and Leather Bank do do	10000	00	9800	00
100	do Webster do do do	10000	00	10100	00
100	do National do do do	10000	00	9000	00
100	do Atlantic do do do	10000	00	9300	00
100	do Safety Fund do do do	10000	00	10000	00
100	do Boylston do do do	10000	00	11300	00
100	do Revere do do do	10000	00	10000	00
200	do Bank of the State of Missouri do St. Louis.....	20000	00	15000	00
200	do Merchants' Bank do do	20000	00	15000	00
57	do State Bank of Wisconsin do Milwaukee.....	5700	00	2850	00
125	do Union Bank do Albany.....	12500	00	12500	00
75	do Montreal Bank do Montreal.....	15000	00	18000	00
120	do Connecticut River Company's do	12000	00	3000	00
20	do do Railroad Company's Stock.....	2000	00	1800	00
100	do Hartford and New Hampshire Railroad Company's Stock	10000	00	14000	00
	Tennessee State Stock, 6 per cent, 1862.....	20000	00	11600	00
	Ohio do do 1860.....	10000	00	10200	00
	Do do do 1886.....	15000	00	15600	00
	Michigan do do 1863.....	20000	00	19600	00
35	Shares Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent, 1876.....	35000	00	36400	00
25	do Hartford and New Hampshire R. R. Bonds, 6 per cent, 1873.....	25000	00	25500	00
10	do New York Central do do 1876.....	10000	00	10650	00
	United States Treasury Notes, 7 3-10 per cent.....	10000	00	10400	00
	Do do Stock (coupon), 6 per cent, 1881.....	29000	00	30160	00
		\$504000	00	\$500757	00
Total Assets.....				\$957576	19

STATEMENT of the condition of the HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, on the thirtieth day June, 1862.—(Continued.)

LIABILITIES.		\$	cts.
No liabilities to Banks or others, due or not due.			
No losses adjusted and due.			
Losses adjusted and not due.....		60411	37
All other claims against the company, dividends unpaid.....		2480	00
Total Liabilities.....		\$62891	37
Premiums for the past year, earned.....		\$333254	61
Premiums for the past year, unearned.....		222169	74

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, }
County of Hartford. } ss.

I, Chauncey Howard, Clerk of the Superior Court of Hartford County, do hereby certify, that at the request of the officers of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, I have examined the certificates of stock standing in the name of said Company, and from such examination find said Company is possessed of an actual capital of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, invested in stocks of at least par value, all of which is more clearly set forth in the annexed statement of the condition of said Company, to the Minister of Finance of the Province of Canada.

I also certify that Theodore C. Lyman, whose name is appended to the jurat of the deposition of said statement, was, on the day of the date thereof, a Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Hartford, duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Superior Court of Hartford County, this 22nd day of January, A.D. 1863.

CHAUNCEY HOWARD, Clerk.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, }
County of Hartford. } ss.

Hezekiah Huntington, President, and Timothy C. Allyn, Secretary of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn, U. S., being duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that they are the above described officers of the Company aforesaid, and that on the thirtieth day of June last, all of the above described assets were the absolute property of said Company, free and clear from any claim thereon by any person or Corporation except as herein stated; and that the foregoing statement by them subscribed is a true, full and correct statement of the condition and affairs of the said Company on the thirtieth day of June last, according to the best of their information, knowledge, and belief.

H. HUNTINGTON, President.
TIM. C. ALLYN, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to, before me, at Hartford, this 19th day of January, 1863.

THEODORE C. LYMAN,
Justice of the Peace.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
General Agency for the Canadas,
Montreal, C. E., 11th February, 1863.

The foregoing statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., is a correct copy of original statement presented to the Minister of Finance for the Province of Canada, on the 30th day of January, A.D. 1862, in conformity with an Act intituled "An Act in relation to Fire Insurance Companies not incorporated within the limits of this Province," 23 Vic., cap. 33.

A. B. CHAFFEE,
General Agent, Hartford Fire Insurance Company, for the Canadas

**STATEMENT of the PROVIDENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, from
1st September, 1861, to 31st August, 1862 (inclusive).**

RECEIPTS.		\$	cts.
To balance reported 31st August, 1861:—			
Cash in hand.....	\$29 18		
Cash in Bank.....	91 3		
		120 21	
To New Premiums.....		74 97	
“ Renewal Premiums.....		625 20	
“ Policy Fees.....		7 00	
“ Deposits withdrawn from Canada Building Society.....		1800 00	
“ Interest.....		101 69	
“ Instalments on Capital Stock.....		240 00	
“ Bills payable.....		1200 00	
		\$4259 07	
EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.
By Deposit returned.....		400 00	
“ Claim by death.....		1200 00	
“ Parliamentary expenses.....		105 44	
“ Legal expenses.....		60 00	
“ Auditors.....		150 00	
“ Medical fees.....		51 00	
“ Survey of lots.....		34 50	
“ Travelling expenses.....		50 30	
“ Interest.....		187 94	
“ Commission to agents.....		49 30	
“ Allowance to stockholders.....		9 1	
“ Discount to clergymen.....		4 11	
“ Rent and taxes.....		210 65	
“ Printing and stationery.....		45 60	
“ Advertising.....		16 38	
“ Salaries.....	\$1204 19		
“ Salary to travelling agent.....	258 37		
		1521 56	
“ Office expenses.....		16 73	
“ Postages.....		59 60	
“ Bills receivable.....		39 00	
“ Balance at Bank.....		1 37	
“ Cash in hand.....		17 58	
		\$4259 07	
ASSETS.		\$	cts.
Investments on Mortgage.....		29288 30	
New Provident Building Society.....		804 00	
Bills receivable.....		1200 52	
Office Furniture.....		103 49	
Cash in Bank and in hand.....		18 95	
Stock not called in.....		267591 95	
		\$230187 21	
LIABILITIES.		\$	cts.
Deposits for Investment.....		1461 49	
Receipts on Capital Stock, less Instalments forfeited.....		47048 05	
Bills payable.....		1200 00	
Balance, being Assets applicable to payment of Policies.....		159477 07	
		\$239187 21	

(Signed,)

H. ROWSELL,
Managing Director.

S. THOMPSON,
Honorary Secretary.

STATEMENT of the AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, on the 1st day of January, 1863.

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Market Value.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Real Estate unincumbered.....		87963 18
Cash on hand and in Bank.....		194353 25
Cash in the hands of agents and in transit.....		119655 41
Mortgage Bonds, 8 per cent., semi-annual interest.....	10000 00	11700 00
do do do do do do.....	57500 00	52575 00
do do do do do do.....	100000 00	106160 00
Rochester City Bonds, 7 do do do do.....	25000 00	27500 00
Brooklyn do 6 do do do do.....	25000 00	28500 00
Hartford do 6 do do do do.....	63000 00	65660 00
Jersey City do 6 do do do do.....	25000 00	28000 00
Milwaukie do 10 do do do do.....	5000 00	5000 00
New York do 6 do quarterly do.....	75000 00	52500 00
United States Stock, 5 do semi-annual do.....	205000 00	188600 00
do do 6 do do do.....	125000 00	128125 00
do Treasury Notes, 7 3-10 do do do.....	57300 00	58302 75
do Certificates of Indebtedness, 6 per cent., and interest accrued.....	100000 00	104250 00
Kentucky State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.....	10000 00	10000 00
New York do 6 do quarterly do.....	31000 00	37200 00
New Jersey do 6 do semi-annual do.....	15000 00	15450 00
Ohio do 6 do do do do.....	100000 00	115000 00
Michigan do 6 do do do do.....	25000 00	26000 00
Indiana do 2 1/2 do do do do.....	76000 00	47120 00
Connecticut State Temporary Loan, 5 and 6 per cent. interest.....		100000 00
500 Shares Hartford and New Haven Railroad Co. Stock.....	50000 00	77500 00
250 do Connecticut River Railroad Co. do.....	25000 00	26500 00
107 do Boston and Worcester Railroad Co. do.....	10700 00	14445 00
50 do Connecticut River Co. do.....	5000 00	1250 00
50 do Citizens' Bank do Waterbury, Conn.....	5000 00	5000 00
50 do Stafford do do Stafford Springs, Conn.....	5000 00	5000 00
36 do Eagle do do Providence, R. I.....	1800 00	1836 00
200 do Revere do do Boston, Mass.....	20000 00	20800 00
100 do Safety Fund do do do.....	10000 00	10100 00
200 do Bank of the State of Missouri do do St. Louis, Mo.....	20000 00	16000 00
100 do Merchants' do do do.....	10000 00	8000 00
200 do Mechanics' do do do.....	20000 00	16000 00
400 do Farmers' and Mechanics' do do Philadelphia, Pa.....	20000 00	22000 00
140 do Aetna do do Hartford, Conn.....	14000 00	14140 00
100 do Bank of Hartford County do do do.....	5000 00	4600 00
100 do Charter Oak do do do.....	10000 00	9700 00
200 do City do do do.....	20000 00	21400 00
275 do Exchange do do do.....	13750 00	12925 00
440 do Farmers' and Mechanics' do do do.....	44000 00	50160 00
500 do Hartford do do do.....	50000 00	68000 00
100 do Merchants' and Manufacturers' do do do.....	10000 00	10000 00
300 do Phoenix do do do.....	30000 00	30000 00
250 do State do do do.....	25000 00	31250 00
150 do Connecticut River Banking Co. do do do.....	7500 00	9750 00
400 do American Exchange do do New York City.....	40000 00	38400 00
300 do Bank of America do do do.....	30000 00	34200 00
800 do Broadway do do do.....	20000 00	28000 00
800 do Butchers' and Drovers' do do do.....	20000 00	24000 00
100 do City do do do.....	10000 00	12000 00
100 do Bank of the Commonwealth do do do.....	10000 00	9000 00
200 do do Commerce do do do.....	20000 00	19600 00
100 do Hanover do do do.....	10000 00	8700 00
300 do Importers' and Traders' do do do.....	30000 00	30600 00
100 do Mercantile do do do.....	10000 00	12200 00
200 do Market do do do.....	20000 00	19000 00
1200 do Mechanics' do do do.....	30000 00	32100 00
200 do Merchants' Exchange do do do.....	10000 00	9500 00
400 do Metropolitan do do do.....	40000 00	42200 00
320 do Merchants' do do do.....	41000 00	40590 00
400 do Bank of the Manhattan Co. do do do.....	20000 00	26000 00
300 do Nassau do do do.....	30000 00	30000 00
200 do North River do do do.....	10000 00	10000 00
300 do Bank of New York do do do.....	30000 00	32100 00
200 do do of North America do do do.....	20000 00	20000 00
200 do do of the Republic do do do.....	20000 00	20000 00

STATEMENT of the *Ætna* Insurance Company.—(Continued.)

ASSETS.				Par Valuc.	Market Value.
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.
400 Shares Ocean		Bank Stock, New York City	.....	20000 00	17000 00
400 do People's		do do do	.....	10000 00	9500 00
500 do Phoenix		do do do	.....	10000 00	10800 00
400 do Union		do do do	.....	20000 00	21400 00
150 do N. York L. Ins. and Trust Co.		do do do	.....	15000 00	28250 00
100 do United States Trust Company		do do	.....	10000 00	14000 00
					\$2,683,110 59
LIABILITIES.					
The amount of Liabilities, due or not due, to Banks and other creditors					\$ None.
Losses adjusted and due					None.
Losses adjusted and not due					1400 00
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, waiting for further proof					177639 77
All the other claims against the Company are small—for printing, &c.					
Total Liabilities					\$179039 77
Amount of Premium earned the past year					\$ 893363 88
Amount of Premium unearned the past year					489678 83

HARTFORD, January 1, 1863.

THOMAS A. ALEXANDER, President.
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

STATEMENT of the QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, on the 1st July, 1862.

Capital (of which \$288,935 has been called up)		\$ / cts.	4,866,670 00
ASSETS.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Cash on hand			7717 54
Cash in hand of Banks			63324 11
Cash in hand of Company's Branches and Agents			27633 66
Outstanding Premiums, Interest, &c			23168 61
Amount secured by Bonds, viz:			
Mersey Docks and Harbor Board	110526 45		
Birkenhead Railway Bonds	14600 00		
Canadian 5 per cent Bonds	52762 50		
Amount secured by Mortgage, Railway Debentures, and other Stocks and Shares, the market values of which are from 15 per cent upwards, in excess of amount of sums on loan			177888 95
Purchase of Reversions			122668 73
			6751 83
			\$429153 45
LIABILITIES.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Losses due and unpaid			9733 34
Losses adjusted and not yet due			Nil.
Losses in suspense and waiting further proof			9970 43
Losses resisted			Nil.
Duty due to Government			13444 03
			\$33147 80
		\$ cts.	
Premiums earned			131400 00
Premiums unearned			99377 00
Premiums received during the year			230777 00

A. M. FORBES.

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

The resources of this Company consist of the unlimited liability of the whole of the members and shareholders of the said Company, and no stranger can purchase or acquire a share or shares, or become a member or shareholder without the express permission of the Board of Directors; and a customary balance, exceeding Six Hundred Thousand Pounds sterling, is kept invested in the name of the Directors of the said Company or some of them, in Imperial Government or other good accessible securities.

On the 31st May, 1862, (the date to which the usual annual statement was rendered to the Company,) the Outstanding Risks in Canada amounted to Eight Million, Seven Hundred and Thirty-eight Thousand, Five Hundred and Sixty Dollars and Eight Cents.

There were then no losses due and unpaid, nor losses adjusted and not due, (all the Company's losses being due as soon as they are adjusted). One loss, since paid, was awaiting completion of claim. There was no claim the payment of which was resisted.

In compliance with the Provincial Act, 23 Vic., cap. 33, the Company have invested in Provincial Government Securities Fifty Thousand Dollars, and are duly licensed to carry on business in the Province.

I, George Moffatt, Jr., of the City of Montreal, being one of the principal Agents of the said Company, do hereby certify, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, that the above statement is correct.

GEORGE MOFFATT, JR.

Sworn before me, in the City of Montreal, this 28th day of January, 1863.

T. DOUCET,

A Justice of the Peace, District of Montreal.

RETURNS

From the several Chartered Banks, stating the name and place of residence of each Stockholder, with the number and nominal value of the Shares held by them. [In pursuance of an Order of the House of Assembly of the 2nd March, 1863.]

BANK OF MONTREAL,
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
QUEBEC BANK,
LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE,
CITY BANK, MONTREAL,
EASTERN TOWNSHIPS' BANK,

BANK OF TORONTO,
NIAGARA DISTRICT BANK,
MOLSON'S BANK,
GORE BANK,
ONTARIO BANK,
THE NATIONAL BANK,
BANQUE JACQUES-CARTIER.

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

RAPPORTS

Des diverses banques incorporées, indiquant le nom et la résidence de chaque actionnaire, le nombre et la valeur nominale des actions dont ils sont les porteurs. [Conformément à l'ordre de la chambre du 2 mars 1863.]

BANQUE DE MONTRÉAL,
BANQUE DE L'AMÉRIQUE BRIT. DU NORD,
BANQUE DU HAUT-CANADA,
BANQUE DE QUÉBEC,
LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE,
BANQUE DE LA CITÉ, MONTRÉAL,
BANQUE DES TOWNSHIPS DE L'EST,

BANQUE DE TORONTO,
BANQUE DU DISTRICT DE NIAGARA,
BANQUE MOLSON,
BANQUE DE GORE,
BANQUE D'ONTARIO,
LA BANQUE NATIONALE,
BANQUE JACQUES-CARTIER.

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

BANK OF MONTREAL.
BANQUE DE MONTRÉAL.

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.
Abbott, John.....	Montreal.....	3	Barrett, Miss Lucy.....	Montreal.....	2
Adair, Hamilton.....	R. C. Rides.....	2	Barrett, Miss Margaret.....	do.....	12
Adam, Peter.....	Glasgow.....	35	Barton, Martha.....	do.....	7
Adams, George, Com. Genl.....	England.....	157	Bate, Albert.....	Dunville, C. W.....	12
Adams, Mrs. Rebecca.....	Montreal.....	4	Bayfield, Capt. Henry W., (R. N.).....	Quebec.....	19
Adams, Joseph.....	Osanabruk, C. W.....	6	Bayfield, Mrs. Fanny.....	do.....	20
Aked, Mrs. Henrietta.....	England.....	10	Bayley, Mrs. Eleanor.....	Peterboro'.....	24
Alcorn, Samuel.....	Toronto.....	40	Bell, John.....	H'dson's B'y Co.....	45
Allan, Hugh.....	Montreal.....	260	Bell, Major Gen. George.....	England.....	128
Allan, Hugh, and W. Ed- monstone, Executors late John Millar.....	do.....	12	Bell, Robert and James.....	Perth.....	5
Allan, Hugh, in Trust for Mrs. P. Rea.....	do.....	12	Benjamin, Henry, in Trust.....	Montreal.....	3
Allan, Hugh, in Trust for Miss Rachael Ray.....	do.....	4	Benny, Robert.....	do.....	14
Allan, Hugh, and Alexander Morris, in Trust for Mrs. Lambe.....	do.....	35	Benny, Walter.....	do.....	60
Allan, Thomas, R. N.....	Scotland.....	47	Benson, Mrs. Mary Ann.....	do.....	9
Allen, Charles Edward.....	Quebec.....	30	Berezy, William.....	Daillebout.....	20
Anderson, James.....	H'dson's Bay Co.....	53	Bernard, Aldis.....	Montreal.....	5
Anderson, James.....	St. Antoit, C. E.....	2	Bird, Miss Mary.....	Red River.....	1
Anderson, Miss Anne.....	Montreal.....	6	Bird, Mrs. Mary.....	do.....	16
Anderson, Mrs. Margaret.....	do.....	20	Black, Alexander K.....	do.....	7
Anderson, Mrs. Mary.....	Sorel, C. E.....	5	Black, James Whiteford.....	Scotland.....	53
Anderson, Rev. William.....	do.....	10	Black, William McMillan.....	do.....	124
Anderson, Thos. B.....	Montreal.....	20	Blackburn, John.....	Quebec.....	19
Anderson, T. B., in Trust for Minors of J. R. Auldjo.....	do.....	2	Blackwell, Miss Fanny M.....	Montreal.....	2
Anderson, Thos. B., in Trust.....	do.....	1	Blackwood, Miss Margaret.....	do.....	41
Anderson, T. B., as Presi- dent of Bank of Montreal, in Trust.....	do.....	43	Isabella.....	do.....	16
Anderson, Thos. B., Treasur- er Parochial Endowment Fund.....	do.....	16	Blatherwick, Miss Emily.....	England.....	15
Anderson, T. B. and G. W. Wicksteed, in Trust for Mrs. Julia Bond.....	do.....	32	Blatherwick, Miss Frances.....	do.....	16
Andrews, Henry O.....	do.....	100	Blatherwick, Miss Helen Jane.....	do.....	8
Armstrong, Major Gen., R.S.....	England.....	322	Blatherwick, Thomas (S.A.S.).....	Quebec.....	7
Armstrong, Major Gen., R.S., in Trust for Mrs. Herbert.....	do.....	20	Blenkarne, William Henry.....	England.....	180
Armstrong, Major Gen., R.S., in Trust for Mrs. Maude.....	do.....	37	Blois, Col. William.....	do.....	7
Armstrong, Rev. J.....	Sheffield, C. E.....	2	Bra, Paul.....	Beechridge.....	620
Arton, John James.....	Montreal.....	4	Board for Management of T. F. P. S. of Scotland.....	do.....	4
Arton, William G.....	do.....	5	Borton, Col. Arthur, 9th Regt.....	England.....	10
Ashworth, John, Estate of.....	Quebec.....	12	Bouthillier, Tancred.....	Montreal.....	81
Ashworth, Mrs. S. L.....	do.....	38	Bowles, Joseph.....	Quebec.....	147
Auld, Miss Janet.....	Scotland.....	10	Bradshaw, James Foster.....	do.....	37
Auld, Miss Margaret.....	do.....	11	Braithwaite, Rev. Joseph.....	Chambly.....	22
Auld, Mrs. Mary Ann.....	Montreal.....	16	Brewer, John.....	England.....	3
Auld, Mrs. Mary Ann, in Trust.....	do.....	1	Bridges, Mrs. Helen.....	March, C. W.....	132
Bain, Rev. Wm.....	Perth.....	3	Brooke, John.....	do.....	18
Baldwyn, Mrs. A. R.....	St. Johns, C. E.....	38	Brown, Christian J.....	do.....	15
Balfour, Rev. Andrew.....	Kingsey, C. E.....	3	Brown, Magnus.....	Red River.....	20
Bandysh, Nelson.....	Woodstock.....	1	Bruguier, Mrs. Mary R.....	Paris.....	9
Barnston, George.....	H'dson's Bay Co.....	72	Buchanan, Mrs. Agnes.....	Montreal.....	1
Barr, Hugh.....	Huntingdon.....	4	Budd, Rev. Henry.....	Red River.....	42
Barr, John.....	St. Scholastique.....	11	Bully, Charles.....	England.....	13
			Bully, Miss Catharine.....	do.....	6
			Bunn, Mrs. Magdalene.....	Red River.....	8
			Bunn, Thomas.....	do.....	6
			Burgess, Mrs. Mary.....	Montreal.....	6
			Burgess, Rev. Henry.....	Nicolet.....	48
			Burnham, Mrs. Elizabeth.....	Cobourg.....	5
			Burnham, Rev. Mark.....	Otonabee.....	5
			Burstall, Henry.....	Quebec.....	23
			Burton, E. J. (M.D.), Staff Surgeon.....	do.....	25
			Burton, Miss Anna D'Aguliar.....	Quebec.....	4
			Burwell, Edward.....	Ft. Talbot.....	31
			Burwell, Hannibal.....	do.....	31
			Burwell, Isaac Brock.....	Caradoc.....	31

BANK OF MONTREAL.—(Continued.)

LA BANQUE DE MONTRÉAL.—(Suite.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.
Burwell, Leonidas.....	Pt. Burwell.....	31	Cooper, Patrick William, in Trust for Ann Cooper.....	Montreal.....	24
Burwell, Mrs. Sarah.....	Pt. Talbot.....	21	Coote, Mrs. Emily.....	St. John's, C. E.....	10
Battery, William.....	Sorel.....	10	Corbett, Rev. Griffith O.....	Red River.....	2
Cameron, Angus.....	Scotland.....	14	Corrigan, Mrs. Frances.....	do.....	13
Cameron, Archibald.....	Grenville.....	4	Corse, Miss Electa.....	Waterbury, Vt.....	12
Cameron, Miss Ann J.....	do.....	3	Court, James.....	Montreal.....	21
Cameron, Mrs. Ann.....	do.....	5	Court & Macintosh, in Trust	do.....	2
Cameron, Mrs. Christiana.....	Charlottenburg.....	3	Coxhead, Miss Theodosia.....	Sorel.....	10
Campbell, Captain H. J. M. (R. A.).....	England.....	144	Coyle, Richard.....	Berthier.....	26
Campbell, Capt. P. J., (R. H. A.).....	do.....	33	Cramp, John M., and Wife.....	Nova Scotia.....	10
Campbell, Capt. P. S., (R. A.).....	do.....	65	Crawford, Honble. George.....	Brockville.....	120
Campbell, Colin A. (R. N.).....	do.....	100	Crawford, James.....	do.....	30
Campbell, Dr. George W.....	Montreal.....	60	Crawford, John.....	do.....	20
Campbell, Duncan.....	Simcoe.....	2	Crawford, John, broker.....	Montreal.....	1
Campbell, John.....	Quebec.....	12	Crawford, Mrs. Emma.....	Ireland.....	12
Campbell, Lieut. Gen. F.....	England.....	155	Crew, Mrs. Euphemia.....	England.....	3
Campbell, Rev. Peter Colin.....	Aberdeen.....	20	Cringan, Thomas.....	Scotland.....	50
Campbell, Robert.....	Hudson's B. Co.....	26	Cringan, Thomas, in Trust for Rev. G. Greig.....	do.....	58
Campbell, Thomas E.....	St. Hilaire.....	20	Croil, James.....	E. Williamsburg.....	10
Campbell, Mrs. Elizabeth.....	Hochelega.....	5	Croil, William Richardson.....	Hochelega.....	22
Capel, Mrs. Elizabeth.....	Lennoxville.....	10	Cronyn, Mrs. Anne Mary.....	London, C. W.....	10
Carey, John.....	England.....	10	Cross, Alexander.....	Montreal.....	37
Caron, Hon. R. E.....	Quebec.....	16	Crowder, Mrs. Catherine E.....	Savannah.....	20
Carpenter, Fred. S. (D. C. G.).....	England.....	45	Cumming, Cutbert.....	Colborne.....	39
Carter, Mrs. Mary Jane.....	Montreal.....	5	Cumming, Walter B.....	England.....	80
Cartwright, Miss Mary M.....	Kingston.....	4	Curry, Mrs. Mary.....	Toronto.....	16
Cartwright, Miss Sarah S.....	do.....	4	Cusitor, David.....	Port'e du Prairie.....	12
Cartwright, Richard John.....	do.....	9	Dainty, George Smith.....	Cobourg.....	63
Cassels, Robert.....	Toronto.....	20	Dakers, James, in Trust.....	Montreal.....	2
Cassie, Rev. John.....	Port Hope.....	14	Dames, Col. William.....	Kingston.....	86
Caverhill, John.....	Montreal.....	15	Darroch, Donald G. A.....	Late Maj. H. M. S.....	70
Chandler, Mrs. Jane.....	England.....	10	David, Moses E.....	Montreal.....	4
Chapman, Charles N. P.....	Prescott.....	9	Davidson, David.....	do.....	11
Chapman, Misses S. A. and M. J.....	Quebec.....	12	Davidson, David, in Trust.....	do.....	6
Chapman, Rev. John.....	Rupert's Land.....	12	Davidson, Henry.....	Quebec.....	39
Chaytor, Col. John, [Royal Eng.].....	England.....	112	Dawson, Geo. Pelsant.....	Dartmouth, N. S.....	40
Childs, Wm. Heaton, Agent.....	Home Ins. Co.....	30	Dawson, John W.....	Montreal.....	41
Christie, Mrs. A. M. P.....	Christieville.....	12	Deas, Francis M.....	Hudson's B. Co.....	17
City and District Savings' Bank.....	Montreal.....	140	DeBlaquière, Miss Harriette.....	do.....	6
Clarke, Thomas C.....	Ottawa.....	11	DeBlaquière, Miss Isabel.....	do.....	6
Cleeve, Frederick Charles.....	Richmond, C. E.....	7	Deblois, Edward J.....	Quebec.....	12
Clemont, Miss S. M.....	Ottawa.....	1	Deblois, P. A.....	do.....	12
Clerk, Alexander.....	Montreal.....	9	Denny, Mrs. Eueretta.....	England.....	50
Clerk, Miss Elizabeth.....	do.....	2	Deschambault, George.....	Hudson's B. Co.....	30
Cleveland, Chester B.....	Richmond, C. E.....	30	Devins, Peter.....	Montreal.....	10
Clouston, Mrs. Catherine.....	Montreal.....	6	Dewar, James.....	London, C. W.....	6
Cochrane, Rev. Thomas.....	Red River.....	15	Dickenson, Mrs. Elizabeth A.....	Montreal.....	7
Codville, Hilary.....	Quebec.....	30	Dickenson, Thomas E.....	Quebec.....	5
Coffin, William C. H.....	Montreal.....	27	Doherty, Mrs. Ann.....	Montreal.....	6
Collard, Joseph.....	do.....	10	Dolan, Francis.....	do.....	5
Colman, Capt. Wm. Thomas.....	England.....	13	Donegani, Joseph.....	do.....	50
Colman, Miss Martha T.....	Montreal.....	169	Donovan, Mrs. Helen.....	St. Andrews, C. E.....	8
Colman, Miss Martha, in Trust for Ann M. Murray.....	do.....	6	Douglas, John W.....	England.....	60
Colquhoun, William.....	Dickinson's Ln'g.....	12	Douglas, Moses.....	Stratford, C. W.....	4
Colthurst, George, C. E.....	Dripsey Castle.....	3	Douglas, Mrs. Eleanor.....	Scotland.....	70
Connolly, Henry.....	Hudson's B. Co.....	6	Dow, William.....	Montreal.....	115
Connolly, Mrs. Julia.....	Montreal.....	40	Doyle, Martin.....	Lanark, C. W.....	4
Cook, Rev. John, D. D.....	Quebec.....	22	Drever, William.....	Rupert's Land.....	13
			Drummond, John.....	Petite Côte.....	10
			Drummond, Thomas, and G. M. Wilkinson, in Trust.....	Kingston.....	3
			Duncan, Mrs. Ann.....	Montreal.....	4

BANK OF MONTREAL.—(Continued.)

LA BANQUE DE MONTRÉAL.—(Suite.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.
Duncan, Mrs. Grace	Grantham, C. E.	2	Executors and Trustees late		
Dunford, Miss Mary	Montreal	8	Hon. P. McGill, in Trust,		
Dunn, Mrs. S. Matilda	Three Rivers	30	Hector Russel	Montreal	5
Dupuy, Mrs. Sophia S.	Kingston	6	Executors late John Nairne..		10
Dutremble, Mr. K. McKenzie	Red River	20	Executors late Barth. O'Brien	Montreal	43
Earl, Philip, Jr.	Hatley, C. E.	9	Executors late James R. Orr.	do	24
Edlington, William	Perth, C. W.	1	Executors late Wm. R. Orr.	do	32
Elliot, John, Tutor Minors			Executors late Edward J.		
Orr	Montreal	5	Priestley	England	75
Emhirst, Philip J.	Peterboro'	51	Executors late John Robert-		
Elwell, Rev. Joseph	Kingston	26	son	Three Rivers....	6
Emscy, Alexander	Montreal	10	Executors late David Ross..	Montreal	27
Ernstinger, Mrs. Ashab.	St. Thomas	5	Executors late Donald Ross,		
Esdaile, J. & R.	Montreal	10	H. B. C.		4
Etherington, George	do	32	Executors late Mrs. Cath.		
Evanturel, Mrs. Marie Anne	Quebec	12	Ross	Montreal	40
Evanturel, Mrs. Marie Anne			Executors and Trustees late		
as Usufructuary Legatee...	do	40	Sir George Simpson.....	do	429
Executors and Trustees, late			Executors and Trustees late		
R. Armour	Montreal	18	Sir Geo. Simpson, in Trust,		
Executors and Trustees, late			Euretta Ogden	do	7
Dr. E. Black	do	60	Executors and Trustees late		
Executors late John Boston.	do	75	N. Sparks	Ottawa	10
Executors late Mrs. Isabella			Executors late Alex. Stewart	England	200
Dray, in Trust	Sorel, C. F.	2	Executors late Hon. John		
Executors and Trustees, late			Stewart		20
Hon. Z. Burnham.....	Cobourg	2	Executors late Mrs. Ellen		
Executors late John Carter..	Montreal	26	Stott	Quebec	12
Executors late W. P. Christie	Christieville	36	Executors and Trustees late		
Executors late John Dodds ..	Montreal	204	John R. Wright.....	England	30
Executors late John Dods, in			Executors late William Yule.	Chambly	225
Trust, Miss B. Somerville.	do	102	Fairbairn, John	Montreal	6
Executors late Francis Er-			Ferguson, Andrew, Ins. Gen.		
nstinger		7	Hos.....	Scotland	66
Executors late Hon. John			Ferguson, Archibald.....	Montreal	5
Forsyth		52	Ferguson, Mrs. Catherine J.	do	23
Executors late Jas. D. Gibb.	Montreal	112	Ferrier, Hon. James.....	do	9
Executors late J. Goodman..	Ottawa	4	Ferrier, Hon. James, Presi-		
Executors and Trustees, late			dent Montreal Oratoric So-		
James G. Heath	Montreal	520	ciety	do	2
Executors and Trustees late			Finlayson, Duncan	England	100
Jas. J. Heath, Septe. Ac-	do	20	Finlayson, in Trust Minors		
count			Campbell	do	11
Executors and Trustees late			Finlayson, in Trust Miss A.	do	10
T. Heugh.....	do	30	Finlayson	do	8
Executors late Philip Hol-	Montreal	30	Finlayson, in Trust for Miss	do	8
land			Catherine Finlayson	do	6
Executors late Allan Mac-			Finlayson, in Trust Elizabeth	do	6
donnell		53	A. George	do	6
Executors late Hon. J. Mas-	Montreal	320	Finlayson, in Trust for Wm.	do	6
son			Henry George	do	6
Executors late George Mole-	Lanark, C. W.	1	Finlayson, in Trust Misses		
neux			Macallum.....	do	13
Executors and Trustees late			Finlayson, Executor late D.		
Hon. P. McGill	Montreal	58	McIntosh	do	20
Executors and Trustees late			Finlayson, Nicol	Hudson's B. Co..	60
Hon. P. McGill, in Trust,			Fisher, George	Quebec	2
Richard Harris and wife..	do	30	Fisher, Mrs. Susannah.....	Montreal	92
Executors and Trustees late			Fitzgerald, James Wm.....	Peterboro', C.W.	11
Hon. P. McGill, in Trust,			Ford, Lieut.-Col. E. T., R. E.	England	21
William Smyth and wife...	do	30	Ford, William, Crown Lands		
Executors and Trustees late			Department	Quebec	5
Hon. P. McGill, in Trust,			Forsyth, John Blackwood ..	England	154
late Colin Russel	do	22	Forsyth, Mrs. Charlotte.....	Quebec	40

BANK OF MONTREAL.—(Continued.)

LA BANQUE DE MONTREAL.—(Suite.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. | Actions.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. | Actions.
Foster, George King	Richmond, C. E.	30	Greenshields, John, in Trust		
Fox, Joseph	Montreal	7	Chas. David Millar	Montreal	20
Fraser, John	Quebec	39	Greenshields, John, in Trust		
Fraser, Mrs. Elizabeth	Montreal	24	Alex. Rowand, M. D.	do	20
Fraser, Mrs. Selina	do	23	Gregory, William	Chateauguay	2
Fraser, Rev. John	Derby, Vt.	2	Gribble, Mrs. Julia Judith	Malone, N. Y.	1
Fraser, William	Red River	2	Gribble, Rev. John	do	1
Freleigh, R. V. V., late	Freleighsburg	20	Griffin, Frederick	Montreal	50
Frothingham, George Henry	Montreal	3	Griffin, Frederick, in Trust	do	32
Frothingham, John	do	20	Griffin, Frederick, in Trust	do	3
Frothingham, John, in Trust	do	22	Griffin, Frederick, Trustee		
Gale, Hon. Samuel	do	122	late Mrs. Shuter	do	88
Galt, Mrs. Margaret	do	60	Griffin, Mrs. Sophia Louisa	England	60
Gardiner, Miss Amelia	do	4	Griffin, William Henry	Quebec	2
Gardner, Mrs. Marion	Athelstan	1	Guerout, Miss L.	do	4
Garrett, Dr. George	Dublin	10	Guillet, John	Cobourg, C. W.	30
Garrett, Mrs. A. M., late		40	Guillet, Mrs. Sarah C.	do	2
Garrioch, Mrs. Eliza Campbell	Red River	8	Gzowski, Casimer S.	Toronto	71
Geddes, Mrs. Janet	Montreal	12	Hagar, George	Montreal	8
Gentle, Wm. Spiers	do	10	Haldimand, Mrs. Mary Ann	do	3
Gibb, Benajah	do	141	Hale, Edward	Portneuf	19
Gibb, Miss Ann	do	17	Hale, Edward, in Trust	do	33
Gibb, Miss Magdalen Carline	do	6	Hale, George C.	Quebec	52
Gibb, Mrs. Mary Louisa	do	4	Hale, Jeffrey & George C.		
Gilchrist, Archibald	North Elmsley	1	Trustees Estate late Wm. A. Hale	do	30
Gildersleeve, Chas. Fuller	Kingston	2	Hale, Miss Frances Isabella	do	30
Gildersleeve, Mrs. Sarah	do	10	Hale, Richard	do	15
Giles, John	Quebec	6	Hall, Benjamin	Montreal	60
Gillespie, A., & R. & B. Dobree, in Trust	London	10	Hall, George	do	12
Gilmour, Mrs. Matilda, widow	Quebec	112	Hall, Miss Margaret	do	24
Gilmour & Thomson	Montreal	2	Hall, Mrs. A. M.	do	15
Glen, Chas. W. E.	Chambly	3	Hall, Mrs. Maria	do	24
Goldie, Mrs. Charlotte	England	52	Hallowell, William	do	24
Gordon, Hon. James	Toronto	20	Hamilton, Brothers	Quebec	70
Gordon, Lieut. Col. Wm. & Paymaster Howett, 17th Regt., in Trust	Quebec	2	Hamilton, Miss Isabella	do	16
Gould, Miss Caroline	London, England	35	Hamilton, Mrs. Susannah C.	do	20
Gould, Miss Frances Lydia	do	35	Hamilton, Rev. Charles	do	11
Gould, Miss Harriet	do	35	Hamilton, Robert	do	15
Gould, Nathaniel	do	35	Hamilton, Robert, in Trust	do	1
Gourlay, William	Hamilton	5	Hamilton, Robert, in Trust	do	1
Graddon, Mrs. Angolica	Quebec	13	Hamilton, Robert, Tutor and Trustee	do	100
Graham, Hugh	Hinchinbrooke	6	Hancock, Edward C.	Toronto	60
Graham, Joan, R. C. C. Dy. Asst. Com. General	Jamaica	6	Hancock, Mrs. Mary	Bath, C. W.	35
Graham, Mrs. Maria	Montreal	19	Hardie, James	Longueuil	23
Grange, William		7	Hardisty, Richard	Hudson's B. Co.	80
Grant, Charles, late	Montreal	16	Hardisty, Wm. Lucas	do	11
Grant, Donald	Ottawa	27	Hardy, Timothé Hector	Quebec	2
Grant, Fred. Grant Forsyth, 3rd Dragoon Guards		80	Harriot, John Edward	Red River	31
Grant, Miss Harriet	Kingston	3	Hart, Miss Edelin	London	15
Grant, Mrs. Amelia	Sorel	3	Hart, Samuel	Cornwall	56
Grant, William, Forsyth	Scotland	262	Hart, Theodore	Montreal	1
Granville, Capt. Robt. C., 26th Regt.		22	Hartford Fire Insurance Co.		75
Greatorex, Miss Mary	England	6	Haultain, Fred. Wm., late Col. R. A.	Peterboro'	12
Greenshields, John	Montreal	48	Haultain, Mrs. Eliza Ann	do	4
Greenshields, John, in Trust			Hayward, Francis	England	235
E. N. Black, his wife	do	40	Heath, James	do	54
			Heirs at Law, late John McDougal	Ormsdown	12
			Henderson, Alexander	Montreal	2
			Henderson, Selomon	Matilda, C. W.	26 ⁸

BANK OF MONTREAL.—(Continued.)

LA BANQUE DE MONTRÉAL.—(Suite.)

Names. <i>Noms.</i>	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.	Names. <i>Noms.</i>	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.
Henry, James.....	Buckingham.....	2	Johnstone, James Bell.....	Sherbrooke.....	32
Hepburn, William.....	Scotland.....	11	Johnstone, Mrs. Jean.....	Montreal.....	6
Howard, Francis H., in Trust	Toronto.....	1	Jones, Edward Allen.....	Quebec.....	1
do do do	do.....	12	Jones, Hon. Robert.....	Christieville.....	90
Higginson, Thomas.....	Hawkesbury.....	1	Jones, Miss Mary.....	Red River.....	7
Hill, Hamnet, Executor late			Jourdain, Louis T. M.....	Montreal.....	2
Mrs. B. L. McNab.....	Ottawa.....	10	Jourdain, Mrs. Marie A.....	Quebec.....	4
Hill, Miss Catherine Jane.....	England.....	10	Julyan, Penrose Goodchild.....	England.....	21
Hodge, William.....		9	Kay, Thomas.....	Montreal.....	30
Hodges, James.....	England.....	234	Keith, James.....	Beaubarnois.....	12
Holdsworth, T. W. E. Col.			Kelly, Dr. William.....	England.....	48
(D. Q. M. G.).....		4	Kennedy, Rev. George.....	Scotland.....	20
Holmes, Benjamin.....	Montreal.....	26	Kerr, Mrs. Harriet C.....	Three Rivers.....	11
Holton, Luther H.....	do.....	88	Kimpton, Miss Mary.....	Brockville.....	2
Hooper, Mrs. Catherine.....	do.....	12	Kinder, Francis William.....	Hamilton.....	74
Hope, Lieut. Gen. Sir James	England.....	40	King, Brinsley, (G.P.O.D.)...	Quebec.....	4
Hopkins, Edward Martin.....	Montreal.....	26	King, E. H., in trust for A.		
Hopkins, E. M., Curator, Es-			Hickey.....	Montreal.....	2
tate John Ballonden.....	do.....	20	King, Edwin F.....	do.....	9
do Curator Estate Paul			King, Patrick, jr.....	do.....	25
Fraser.....		26	Kingan, John, in trust.....	do.....	2
do do Edward Heron.....	Montreal.....	12	Kingcom, Mrs. Mary E.....	England.....	4
do do Kenneth Logan.....	do.....	4	Kinnear, David, in trust.....	Montreal.....	9
do do Geo. McDougall.....	do.....	4	Kirkpatrick, J., and R. Kent	Kingston.....	20
do do Jas. McKenzie, jr.....		9	Ladies Benevolent Society.....	Montreal.....	2
do do R. McKenzie, jr.....	Montreal.....	10	Ladies Protestant Orphan		
do do Mrs. Ann Nolin.....	do.....	22	Asylum.....	do.....	16
do do Mrs. Jul. Ogden.....	do.....	2	Laing, Mrs. Christianna.....	do.....	2
do do Patrick Small.....	do.....	38	Laing, Patrick Sinclair, (S.		
do Tutor G'riana A. Mc-			A. S.).....	England.....	12
Tavish.....	do.....	70	Laing, Rev. John.....	Cobourg, C. W.....	3
do in Trust John Bunn.....		6	Lance, Wm. Henry, and Wife	England.....	40
do do Henry Maxwell.....		9	Lane, John, Dep. Com. Gen.....	Montreal.....	67
do do Christina Ross.....		2	Lane, William F.....	Hudson's B. Co.....	28
Hopper, Mrs. Jane.....	St. And'ws, C.W.....	14	Langton, Miss Ann.....	Toronto.....	1
Horn, Mrs. Elizabeth.....	S. Monaghan.....	6	Laurie, Archibald.....	Quebec.....	50
Houliston, John.....	Three Rivers.....	24	Lawson, Edward.....	Richmond, C. E.....	10
Howden, Cath. & Christiana.....	Scotland.....	36	Learnmont, William.....	Montreal.....	20
Hoyle, Miss Lydia S.....	Montreal.....	27	Lee, Mrs. Rose.....	England.....	26
Humphreys, Windsor Hy.,			Lee, Thomas, in trust.....	Quebec.....	1
Capt. Royal Can. Rifles.....		12	Logge, Henry.....	England.....	27
Hunter, Mrs. Jane.....	Rupert's Land.....	22	Lemoine, Mejor William.....	do.....	40
Hunter, Rev. James, Arch-			Leslie, Anthony.....	do.....	20
deacon Cumberland.....	do.....	9	Leslie, Edward Stewart.....	Montreal.....	6
Hurlbut, Abel.....	Frelighsburg.....	20	Leslie, Hon. James.....	do.....	20
Idler, Ernest.....	Montreal.....	18	Leslie, Hon. James, in trust.	do.....	1
Ings, George.....	do.....	4	Levy, Charles E.....	Quebec.....	240
Inkster, George.....	Hudson's B. Co.....	5	Lewis, Miss Catherine.....	Ottawa, C. W.....	1
Irving, Thomas.....	Montreal.....	12	Lillie, James.....	Hochelega.....	20
Irwin, Rev. John.....	do.....	27	Lindsay, Mrs. J. G.....	Quebec.....	10
Isbister, James.....	Hudson's B. Co.....	12	Lindsay, Thomas.....	Montreal.....	5
Jack, Matthew.....	Montreal.....	8	Linklater, Magnus.....	Hudson's B. Co.....	11
Jackson, Joseph.....	do.....	48	Lloyd, Mrs. Ann D.....	England.....	41
Jameson, John.....	Quebec.....	11	Logan, James.....	Montreal.....	179
Jameson, Mrs. Elizabeth.....	Hamilton.....	6	Logan, Sir William E.....	do.....	125
Johnson, Sir William G., Bt.	St. Mathias.....	16	Logan, Robert.....	Red River.....	26
Johnson, Sir William G., Bt.,			Logie, David.....	Quebec.....	2
in Trust for Chas. Johnson	do.....	5	Long, Alexander D.....	Perth.....	96
Johnson, Miss Ann Margaret	do.....	4	Lonsdell, Rev. Richard.....	St. Andrews.....	5
Johnson, Miss Eliza Theresa.	do.....	4	Louson, Miss Margaret.....	Scotland.....	9
Johnson, Miss Maria Diana.	do.....	4	Low, Charles A.....	Montreal.....	60
Johnson, Miss Marianne.....	England.....	4	Low, James.....	Lachine.....	4
Johnson, Mrs. Susan.....	do.....	89	Low, Phillip.....	Piston, C. W.....	17

BANK OF MONTREAL.—(Continued.)

LA BANQUE DE MONTRÉAL.—(Suite.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.
Lucas, Mrs. Mary.....	Ireland.....	30	Miller, Thomas F.....	Montreal.....	20
Lunn, Miss Elizabeth.....	Hamilton.....	19	Miller, William.....	do.....	26
Lyman, Henry.....	Montreal.....	2	Mills, Mrs. Ann.....	Red River.....	19
Lyman, Miss Hannah W.....	do.....	3	Milne, Rev. George.....	New Carlisle.....	20
Lyman, Mrs. Mary.....	do.....	81	Milroy, Andrew.....	Hamilton.....	6
Macaulay, Mrs. Ann.....	do.....	2	Mitchell, Alexander, in Trust	Montreal.....	10
Macaulay, Rev. William.....	Pictou, C. W.....	12	Mittleberger, Henry & Rev.		
Macculloch, Ferdinand.....	Montreal.....	1	W. Leeming, in Trust.....	St. Catherines.....	28
Macculloch, Ferd., in Trust..	do.....	18	Moffatt, George, Jr.....	Montreal.....	8
Macculloch, Ferdinand, in			Moffatt, Hon. George.....	do.....	2
trust, A. W. Stikeman.....	do.....	16	Molson, William.....	do.....	15
Macculloch, Mrs. Maria L.....	do.....	20	Montgomery, Mrs. J.....	do.....	5
Macdonald, C. Town Major.....	do.....	20	Montgomery, Rev. Hugh.....	Philipsburg, C.E.....	45
Macdonald, Mrs. Ann.....	St. Johns, C. E.....	2	Montgomery, Rev. Hugh, in		
Macdonald, Mrs. Lucie O.....	Montreal.....	80	Trust for Mrs. Harriet		
Macdonald, Ranald S.....	Lancaster.....	8	Dickson.....	do.....	20
Macdonald, William.....	Montreal.....	10	Montreal Assurance Comp'y.	Montreal.....	402
Macdonnel, Rev. George.....	Fergus, C. W.....	2	Montreal St. Patrick Orphan		
MacDougall & Davidson.....	Montreal.....	47	Asylum.....	do.....	21
MacDougall, D. Lorn, in trust,			Montreal Telegraph Comp'y	do.....	14
Col. Chayer, R. E.....	do.....	20	Morris, Alexander.....	do.....	25
MacDougall, D. Lorn, in trust,			Morris, Hon. James.....	Brockville.....	40
J. E. Thackwell.....	do.....	15	Morris, Hon. James, in Trust		
MacDougall, D. Lorn, in trust,			for Mrs. Aluthea Morris.....	do.....	40
H. Francis Williams, 60th			Morris, John.....	Stc. Thérèse de	
Rifles.....	do.....	12		Blainville.....	14
MacDougall & Davidson, in			Morris, John Laing.....	Montreal.....	23
trust.....	do.....	9	Morrison, Hector.....	Hudson's B. Co.....	5
MacDougall, Hanbury Leigh	do.....	42	Morrison, Rev. John.....	Wadding'tn, N.Y.....	15
Macdichan, Mrs. Margaret.....	Scotland.....	9	Morrison, Thomas.....	Hudson's B. Co.....	3
Maek, William Gordon.....	Montreal.....	10	Morrison, Mrs. Margaret.....	Montreal.....	18
Mackay, Mrs. Harriet.....	do.....	10	Moss & Brothers.....	do.....	73
Mackenzie, John.....	Hudson's B. Co.....	43	Mountain, Rev. Jacob J. S.	England.....	52
Mackenzie, John G.....	Montreal.....	28	Mountain, Rt. Rev. Geo. J.,		
Mackenzie, John G., in Trust,			Lord Bishop of Quebec.....	Quebec.....	80
H. Russel.....	do.....	17	Mowle, John.....	Woodcote, C. E.....	10
Mackenzie, Revd. Mungo			Mowle, Miss Hester.....	Nicolet, C. E.....	1
Campbell.....	Scotland.....	50	Muir, Rev. James C.....	S. Georgetown.....	6
Mackenzie, Roderick.....	Montreal.....	4	Mulligan, Lucinda.....	Kingston.....	2
Macdonie, John.....	Belleville.....	20	Murphy, Mary.....	Montreal.....	3
Macpherson, David L.....	Toronto.....	17	Murray, James, and wife.....	Lachine.....	10
Maerae, William.....	St. Johns, C. E.....	133	Murray, Mrs. Ann Campbell.	Red River.....	21
Maitland, Edward, Tyles &			Murray, Mrs. Rebecca.....	Quebec.....	4
Co.....	Montreal.....	6	Murray, William.....	Montreal.....	37
Malloch, Edward.....	Ottawa.....	240	McBeau, John.....	Berthier.....	17
Malloch, George.....	Brockville.....	18	McBeath, Adam.....	Hudson's B. Co.....	11
Marshall, Mrs. Jane.....	Rivière du Loup.....	6	McCallum, Miss Catharine.....	Quebec.....	3
Marshall, Roger.....	St. Frs. de Salles.....	9	McChery, John.....	London, C. W.....	1
Marshall, William.....	do.....	4	McCormick, Mrs. Mary.....	Pt. Talbot.....	31
Masson, Dr. James.....	St. Anns.....	39	McCulloch, Michael, in Trust,		
Masson, J. W. A. R.....	Paris.....	10	J. & A. Ogilvy.....	Montreal.....	2
Masson, Mrs. Marie G. S. R.	Terrehoune.....	280	McCulloch, Mrs. Catharine.....	do.....	10
Matheson, Hon. Roderick.....	Perth.....	27	McCutcheon, Mrs. Sarah.....	do.....	2
Mathison, James.....	Hamilton.....	30	McDermott, Andrew.....	Red River.....	76
Mathison, John A.....	Pte. à Cavagnol.....	6	McDermott, Mrs. Annabella.	do.....	2
Mathews, George.....	Montreal.....	35	McDonald, Mrs. Maria.....	Lancaster.....	3
Maxwell, Mrs. Julia.....	London, C. W.....	3	McDonough, Rev. Jno. Hugh		
Mead, Joseph H.....	Toronto.....	50	V. G.....	Perth, C. W.....	4
Meikle, Mrs. Margaret.....	St. Andrews.....	5	McDougall, William.....	Ormsdown.....	1
Mcenzies, Thomas, Jr.....	Quebec.....	2	McGillivray, Edward.....	Hudson's B. Co.....	12
Meredith, Hon. W. C.....	do.....	60	McGinn, T., Tutor Minors		
Mereditth, John Cook.....	London, C. W.....	6	English.....	Montreal.....	2
Miles, Robert S.....	Hudson's B. Co.....	60	McIntyre, John.....	Hudson's Bay Co.....	1
Miller, Mrs. Jane Earl.....	Kingston.....	10	McIntyre, Mrs. Marjory.....	Perth, C. W.....	4

BANK OF MONTREAL.—(Continued.)

LA BANQUE DE MONTRÉAL.—(Suite.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares.		Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares.	
		Shares.	Actions.			Shares.	Actions.
McIver, Miss Lillias.....	Melbourne.....	2		Patton, George, late.....	Montreal.....	9	
McKarracker, George.....	Montreal.....	5		Patton, Miss Annie.....	Quebec.....	4	
McKee, William.....	Toronto.....	13		Patton, Rev. Henry.....	Cornwall.....	14	
McKenzie, Alex. Estate of.....		40		Payne, Mrs. Mary.....	Quebec.....	1	
McKenzie, Charles.....	H'dson's Bay Co.....	5		Peck, Thomas, Executor.....	Montreal.....	20	
McKenzie, George.....	do.....	21		Penn, Turton.....	do.....	16	
McKenzie, Hector.....	do.....	100		Penner, Charles, in Trust.....	Kingston.....	18	
McKenzie, Hector Aeneas.....	do.....	26		Penny, Edward Goff.....	Montreal.....	6	
McKenzie, Miss Alexandrina.....	Melbourne, E. T.....	2		Pepin dit Lachance, François.....	Quebec.....	3	
McKenzie, Miss Annabella.....	do.....	2		Pevorley, George.....	Portneuf.....	4	
McKenzie, Miss Janet.....	do.....	2		Phillips, Charles.....	Montreal.....	16	
McKenzie, Miss Ann.....	Quebec.....	30		Phillips, Miss Eleanor.....	do.....	4	
McKenzie, Miss Elizabeth.....	do.....	30		Phillips, Miss Esther.....	do.....	11	
McKenzie, Mrs. Isabella.....	Montreal.....	2		Phillips, Mrs. Ann.....	do.....	75	
McKenzie, Mrs. Isabella.....		20		Phillips, Thomas.....	do.....	20	
McKenzie, Peter.....	H'dson's Bay Co.....	20		Pinhey, Horace.....	March, C. W.....	5	
McKenzie, Roderick.....	Cleveland, C. E.....	7		Pinhey, John H. and Wife.....	Ottawa.....	10	
McKenzie, Roderick.....	H'dson's Bay Co.....	20		Pitt, Charles.....	Quebec.....	90	
McKenzie, Samuel.....	do.....	6		Place, Mrs. Sophia.....	do.....	9	
McKenzie, Thomas.....	Melbourne.....	4		Platt, Mrs. Jane Eleanor.....	Montreal.....	4	
McLean, John.....	Montreal.....	62		Plonderleath, W. S.....	England.....	48	
McLean, Miss Jessie.....	St. Andrews, C.W.....	5		Poole, Mrs. Isabella.....	Quebec.....	6	
McLeod, Miss Amelia.....	Quebec.....	9		Pope, Mrs. Alice.....	Montreal.....	12	
McLeod, Mrs. Jane.....	Kingston.....	30		Porter, Francis.....	Prescott.....	8	
McMicken, Rev. Henry.....	Pembroke.....	4		Porter, Rev. John L.....	England.....	1	
McMillan, Duncan.....	Grenville.....	4		Porter, Rev. John Leech, in Trust for his Wife.....	do.....	43	
McMillan, Miss Catharine.....	Ramsay, C. W.....	3		Potts, Miss Mary Ann.....	Chambly.....	1	
McMorine, Rev. John.....	Ramsay.....	33		Prentice, Edward.....	Montreal.....	7	
McMurray, William.....	H'dson's Bay Co.....	25		Prentice, Mrs. Elizabeth.....	do.....	69	
McNaughton, William.....	Orms town.....	7		Price, Mrs. Maria Ann.....	do.....	10	
McRae, John.....	Williamstown.....	11		Pringle, George.....	Hin chin brooke.....	10	
McRae, Mrs. Catharine.....	Montreal.....	10		Provan, Mrs. Maria.....	Quebec.....	30	
McTavish, Mrs. Jean.....	do.....	6		Prowse, George F.....	Montreal.....	18	
McTavish, Wm. Governor of Assiniboine.....	Rupert's Land.....	32		Pryor, Henry.....	Halifax, N. S.....	3	
Nasmyth, Robert and John Gardner.....	Scotland.....	32		Purkis, Mrs. Elizabeth.....	Prescott.....	20	
Neil, Rev. Robert.....	Seymour East.....	4		Pyke, Miss Isabella.....	Montreal.....	4	
Neilson, Mrs. Emma.....	Philadelphia.....	39		Pyke, Miss Mary.....	do.....	4	
Newcomb, William.....	Montreal.....	120		Pyke, Rev. James.....	Vaudreuil.....	17	
Nicholls, Mrs. Charlotte Jane.....	Peterboro', C.W.....	150		Quesnel, Mrs. Josette Cote.....	Montreal.....	75	
Nicholls, Robert.....	do.....	72		Racey, Mrs. Sarah R.....	Quebec.....	144	
Nimmo, John.....	Toronto.....	32		Radenhurst, Mrs. Sarah.....	Montreal.....	15	
Noad, Mrs. Rachael.....	Montreal.....	1		Ramsay, Mrs. Agnes H.....	do.....	60	
Noble, Capt. Wm. Hatt, R.E.....	England.....	37		Ramsay, Mrs. Charlotte R.....	Ireland.....	180	
Noble, Mrs. Margery D.....	do.....	3		Ramsay, Mungo.....	Montreal.....	20	
Nowell, Miss Henrietta.....	Toronto.....	3		Ramsay, Rev. James.....	Ireland.....	24	
O'Brien, Mrs. Catharine.....	Quebec.....	4		Ramsay, Samuel.....	do.....	31	
O'Brien, Mrs. Ellen.....	London, C.W.....	10		Randolph, Francis, Capt.R.E.....	England.....	100	
O'Dwyer, Whipple W.....	Abbotsford.....	1		Randolph, Rev. George.....	do.....	33	
Ogden, Charles R.....	England.....	182		Raynes, Robert Taylor.....	Montreal.....	37	
Ogden, Miss Emma S.....	New York.....	10		Ready, Miss Catharine L.....	do.....	26	
O'Meara, Miss Mary M.....	Montreal.....	1		Rector and Church Wardens of Trinity Church.....	Cornwall, C.W.....	10	
Ord, Major Genl., William Redman.....	Royal Engineers.....	28		Redpath, John.....	Montreal.....	385	
Ord, Misses S. M. & F. M.L.....	England.....	32		Redpath, John, (in Trust).....	do.....	10	
Orkney, Miss Elizabeth.....	Montreal.....	13		Redpath, Mrs. Jane.....	do.....	10	
Page, Geo. C., late Lt. Col., R. E.....	England.....	100		Redpath, Peter.....	do.....	2	
Pangman, Hon. John.....	Mascouche.....	3		Reekie, James.....	do.....	40	
Paradis, Louis Laurent.....	Quebec.....	4		Reid, Mrs. Julia.....	Sherbrooke.....	3	
Pardey, Mrs. Amelia.....	Montreal.....	27		Reid, Rev. Chas. Peter.....	do.....	26	
Patrick, Mrs. Ann.....	do.....	8		Reid, Rev. James.....	Frelighsburg.....	52	
				Reiley, Mary.....	Montreal.....	2	
				Rice, Miss Harriet.....	Kingston.....	10	

BANK OF MONTREAL.—(Continued.)

LA BANQUE DE MONTRÉAL.—(Suite.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares.		Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares.	
		Shares.	Actions.			Shares.	Actions.
Richardson, Mrs. Catharine A. H.	L'Acadie	4		Simpson, Sir George and Dun- can Finlayson	Hudson's Bay Co	65	
Robb, James	Godmanchester	3		Simpson, Sir Geo. and Manly Hopkins, in Trust; Frances Ann Hopkins	do	40	
Robertson, Alexander	Quebec	3		Simpson, Wemyss McKenzie	do	50	
Robertson, Duncan, (Trustee)	Montreal	17		Sinclair, Capt. Robert B.	Halifax	34	
Robertson, Mrs. Grace Ann	do	1		Sinclair, William	Red River	65	
Robertson, Rev. David	Quebec	10		Skene, George Munro	Hudson's Bay Co	8	
Robins, Mrs. Maria D.	Wendover, C.E.	19		Skey, Dr. Joseph	England	100	
Robinson, Daniel	Montreal	18		Sloggett, Richard	Quebec	3	
Robinson, Miss Mary	England	82		Smith, Arthur Lloyd	March, C.W.	1	
Robinson, Mr. Isaac	Toronto	1		Smith, Capt. Fred. Webber	Ireland	8	
Robinson, Mrs. Silencia	Waterloo	7		Smith, Charles Webber	do	40	
Ross, Mrs. Mary	Red River	12		Smith, Donald A.	Hudson's Bay Co	92	
Ross, Donald	Hudson's Bay Co.	6		Smith, James	Scott, C.W.	7	
Rogers, Rev. Edward J.	Montreal	2		Smith, John	Montreal	48	
Rollo, Hon. Robt., Lt.-Col.	do	1		Smith, Miss Hannah S.	do	2	
Rosc, Hon. John	do	170		Smith, Mrs. Eliza McKenzie	do	12	
Ross, Alex. McKenzie	England	60		Smith, Mrs. Margaret	Hamilton, C.W.	10	
Ross, Ann	Quebec	9		Smith, Mrs. Phoebe	England	30	
Ross, Bernard Rogan	Hudson's Bay Co.	14		Smith, Rev. John W.	Grafton, C.W.	4	
Ross, Mrs. Eliza Janet	Quebec	7		Smith, Thos., Staff Surgeon	England	46	
Ross, Mrs. Mary McCallum	Montreal	1		Smith, William Oliver	Montreal	16	
Routh, John Haviland	do	1		Smith, W. R. B., Lieut.-Col.	England	187	
Rowan, Lieut. Gen. Wm., C.B.	England	70		Smithers, Charles F.	Montreal	10	
Rowan, John	Red River	85		Somerville, James	Lachine	18	
Rowand, Miss Margaret	do	51		Spence, Rev. Alexander	Ottawa	23	
Rowand Miss Sophia	do	51		Spragg, Mrs. Elizabeth Sarah	Michigan	5	
Roy, William	Royston, C.W.	39		St. Andrew's Society	Montreal	20	
Rudyerd, Charles L.	Paris	44		St. George's Society	do	1	
Russel, Hector	Montreal	18		St. George's Society	Quebec	24	
Russel, Miss Catharine	Scotland	10		St. James Club of Montreal	Montreal	10	
Rutherford, Wm., D.I.G.I.	England	15		Stanton, William, A. C. Gen.	Kingston	8	
Ryan, Edward	Quebec	80		Stake, Mrs. Maria	Montreal	19	
Ryan, Thomas	Montreal	50		Stayner, Thomas A.	Toronto	61	
do in Trust	do	78		Stein, Mrs. Margaret Maria	Lachine	7	
do do Mary Ryan	do	1		Stephen, William	Montreal	14	
Salwey, Alf., Ass. Com. Gen.	England	43		Stephens, Misses A. J. and M. A.	Chatham	1	
Savage, Albert P.	Montreal	10		Stephenson, Janet Todd	Port Hope	14	
Sayer, Edward	Hudson's Bay Co	6		Stevens, Misses	England	31	
Sayer, Henry	do	7		Stevens, Mrs. Grace Jane	Scotland	4	
Scott, James	Montreal	3		Stevenson, Adam	Montreal	7	
Scott, John	do	23		Stewart, Alex. and others, in Trust	England	272	
Scott, Miss Eliza	Quebec	3		Stewart, Angus	Lancaster	3	
Scott, Mrs. Margaret	do	6		Stewart, Isabella	Ottawa, C.W.	5	
Scott, Mrs. Mary Bryson	do	43		Stewart, James Green	Hudson's B. Co.	6	
Scott, Thomas S., in Trust	Montreal	8		Stewart, Neil	Vankook Hill	3	
Sealey, James	Quebec	43		Stikeman, Alfred W.	England	22	
Senkler, Rev. E. J.	Brockville	186		Stikeman, Frederick B.	do	56	
Servante, Henry, Col. Royal Engineers	Montreal	8		Stikeman, Miss Lucinda	do	1	
Setter, Mrs. Jessie Campbell	Red River	8		Sterling, John	Montreal	13	
Shanly, Walter	Montreal	10		Stokes, Mrs. Mary	do	50	
Shannon, Neil	do	3		Stokes, Mrs. Mary, in Trust, Mrs. Mary Heath	do	120	
Shepherd, Robert W.	Point à Cavignol	55		Strachan, Lt.-Col. Henry A.	Ireland	41	
Shovelin, Philip	New Glasgow	1		Stuart, Mrs. Caroline	Montreal	10	
Simons, Mrs. Jane	Quebec	10		Stewart, Sir Chas. James, Et.	Quebec	28	
Simpson, Alexander	Montreal	20					
Simpson, Alexander, in Trust, John Heath	do	3					
Simpson, John W.	Hudson's Bay Co	4					

BANK OF MONTREAL.—(Continued.)

LA BANQUE DE MONTRÉAL.—(Suite.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.
Swaneton, John.....	Montreal	77	Trustees late Major Gen. W. F. Williams.....	.....	27
Symes, George B.....	Quebec	234	Tryon, Mrs. Margaret.....	Bermuda	17
Tait, John.....	Red River	6	Tucker, John.....	St. Johns, N. B.	24
Taylor, Brothers.....	Montreal	12	Turner, Miss Elizabeth	Montreal	3
Taylor, Major William.....	St. Johns	30	Turner, Miss Isabella Boston	do	3
Taylor, Miss Eliza	Quebec	38	Turner, Miss Martha	do	1
Taylor, Mrs. Flora Campbell	Red River	3	Turner, Miss Mary	do	3
Taylor, Rev. W. H.	do	10	Turner, Mrs. Mary Ann.....	do	3
Taylor, Rev. William, D.D.	Montreal	10	Tuzo, Mrs. A. M.	Victoria	6
Taylor, T. M., in Trust.....	do	75	Tylee, Mrs. Mary Jane.....	Montreal	3
Taylor, Thomas M.	do	45	Tylee, Robert Smith.....	do	3
Taylor, Thomas, J.	Hudson's B. Co.	7	Uniacke, Mrs. Sophia C	Halifax, N. S.	64
Testamentary Executors late A. S. Scott.....	Quebec	31	University Lying-in Hospital	Montreal	2
Testamentary Executors late W. Petry.....	do	20	Vance, John	England	42
Thomas, Henry	Montreal	21	Vanneck, Mrs. Katherine Ann	Montreal	15
Thompson, Andrew, Tutor.....	Quebec	6	Vauehon, John, Executor....	Quebec	1
Thompson, James	Perth, C. W.	12	Vaux, Thomas	do	7
Thompson, Joseph Nelson	Montreal	12	Vidal, Mrs. Anne.....	England	10
Thompson, Misses F. and M.	Dominica	4	Wainwright, John	St. Andrews, C.E.	30
Thomson, Joseph N., in Trust, Mrs. E. Smith	Montreal	18	Wainwright, Miss Elizabeth..	England	30
Thorne, Benjamin, late	do	10	Wainwright, Miss Harriet ..	do	30
Torrance, David	Montreal	72	Wainwright, Miss Mary Geor- giana.....	do	30
Torrance, Mrs. Jane	do	72	Walcot, Stephen.....	do	48
Torrance, James, in Trust	do	4	Walker, Hon. William.....	Quebec	105
Torrance, John	do	20	Walker, Mrs. Margaret.....	do	35
Tovey, Alexander.....	England	4	Walker, James.....	Scotland	18
Tovey, Mrs. Mary H.	do	24	Walmley, Alexander.....	St. Johns, C. E.	2
Townsend, Mrs. Jane A. F.	do	10	Walters, Mrs. Ann Amelia....	Montreal	10
Townsend, Rev. M.	Clarencville	9	Ward, Mrs. Letitia Sabrina....	do	19
Townsend, Major Gen. H. D.	England	21	Warren, Dr. James Low.....	Scotland	99
Travers, John N.	Peterboro'	6	Warren, Saml. R.	Montreal	15
Travis, Nathaniel A.	Nice	10	Watkins, John.....	Kingston	48
Trolloppe, Maj. Gen. Charles ..	Halifax.....	32	Watkins, Mrs. Eliza	do	12
Trustees Mrs. Sarah Ann Bowen.....	England	40	Watt, James S.	Hudson's B. Co.	6
Trustees and Executors late Miss Elizabeth Fleming ..	Montreal	16	Watt, Mrs. Flora	Lake Huron	46
Trustees James Hargave and wife.....	do	100	Watt, William Henry	Hudson's B. Co.	4
Trustees Lt. Col. Harper.....	Kingston	10	Webb, Edward, late.....	do	8
Trustees Mrs. Emily S. Hic- key	England	53	Westphal, Lady M. A.	England	29
Trustees children E. M. Hop- kins.....	Lachine	20	Wetherall, Col. Charles.....	do	40
Trustees Mrs. Mary Hotham ..	England	30	White, Rev. Isaac P.	Chambly	8
Trustees late Hon. J. Macau- ley.....	Kingston	50	Whitlock, Charles.....	Vaudreuil.....	11
Trustees late O. Morrow, for widow	Peterboro'	20	Whyte, Joseph, in Trust.....	Charleston, S. C.	18
Trustees late O. Morrow, for daughter Jane	do	84	Whyte, Joseph	do	8
Trustees late O. Morrow, for son Robert.....	do	91	Wicksteed, Gustavus W.	Quebec	62
Trustees Mrs. Isabella Ann Slack	Milton, E. T.	12	Widows' & Orphans' Fund, C. S. D	Montreal.....	43
Trustees Adam Bissot Thom	do	36	do do do	Quebec	7
Trustees Miss Eliz. Smith Wilson	Kingston	6	Wilgress, Edward P.	Lachine	66
Trustees Stephen de Wolfe and wife.....	do	41	Wilgress, Edward, Tutor to minor E. E. F. Murray....	do	6
			Wilkie John.....	New Carlisle	30
			Wilkie, Mrs. Martha.....	do	11
			Wilkie, Miss Jane.....	Ottawa	2
			Williams, Rev. Jas. Wm.....	Lennoxville, C.E.	8
			Williamson, Robert.....	London	1
			Wilson, Daniel, LLD	Toronto	6
			Wilson, Hon. Charles	Montreal	81
			Wilson, James	Buckingham	48
			Wilson, James, MD	Perth	30
			Wilson, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann..	Ascot, C. E.	8
			Wilson, Rev. John.....	Grafton, C. W.	6

BANK OF MONTREAL.—(Continued.)

LA BANQUE DE MONTRÉAL.—(Suite.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.
Wilson, Robert	Grenville	12	Workman, Joseph, M.D.....	Toronto	10
Wilson, William	Cumberland.....	12	Workman, William	Montreal	22
Wingfield, John M.....	England.....	139	Wright, Malcolm, & W. Ri-		
Winn, John H., in Trust....	Montreal	111	chard, in Trust.....	Quebec	31
Wood, Capt. John James,			Wylie, James Hamilton.....	Ramsay	4
45th Regt.....		13	Wylie, Mrs. Mary	do	7
Wood, Rev. Samuel S.....	Molbourne, E. T	2	Yule, James Murray.....	Hudson's B. Co..	9
Wood, Robert	Montreal	4	Young, Major Gen. Plomer..	England.....	20
Wood, Robert, Agent <i>Ætna</i>			Young, Mrs. Charlotte L.....	Coteau du Lac...	4
Fire Insurance Company...	do	6			
Wood, William	do	1	Total.....		30000
Workman, James.....	Cobourg	3			

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

(BANQUE DE L'AMÉRIQUE BRITANNIQUE DU NORD.)

	Shares. — Actions.		Shares. — Actions.
Miss Martha Aird, Cadogan-place, Sloane-st.....	90	William Archer, 1, Montagu-street, Portman-Square	31
Lt. Col. James T. Airey, care of Messrs. Cox & Co., Craig's-court, Charing Cross.....	26	John Edward Armstrong, Lansdown-crescent, Notting-hill, C. E. Thornhill, Clarendon-villas, Notting-hill, and G. B. Morland, Abingdon.....	22
Maj. Gen. Sir Rich. Airey, K.C.B., The Horse Guards	28	Rev. Edward G. Arnold, Stapleford Rectory, Hertford, and Rev. Bryant Burgess, Latimer Parsonage, Chesham, Bucks	12
Miss Maria Alexander, Plymouth.....	2	Rev. Edward G. Arnold, Stapleford Rectory, Hertford.....	15
Philip Alexander, Eardisland, near Leominster, Herefordshire	10	Rev. C. T. Arnold, Rugby.....	7
Miss Elizabeth Algar, Guernsey.....	1	Mrs. Mary Ann Ash, Lea Grove, Clevedon, Somerset	3
Mrs. Jane Allan, Blackford House, Edinburgh...	108	Ambrose Humphrys Ashley, 55, Parliament-st... ..	18
John Allan, 2, Leadonhall-street.....	17	Miss Jane Ashley, 13, Grosvenor-place, Bath....	10
Charles Edward Allen, Quebec.....	41	Miss Katharine Ashley, and Miss Ellen Ashley, 13, Grosvenor-place, Bath.....	3
Charles Williams Allen, The Moor, Kington, Herefordshire.....	20	Samuel Ashton, Prestwich, near Manchester.....	115
Miss Charlotte Allen, Fredericton, New Brunswick	1	Thomas Askew, Kingston, Canada.....	10
John Allingham, 61, William-st., Dublin.....	8	Miss Priscilla Atfield, Ryde.....	14
Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Allison, Windsor, Nova Scotia	20	Miss Charlotte A. Atkinson, 72, Almorah-place, Rouge Bouillon, Jersey.....	10
Henry Burbridge Allison, Newcastle, New Brunswick	12	Miss Mary G. Atkinson, 72, Almorah-place, Rouge Bouillon, Jersey.....	10
Mather Byles Almon, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	20	James M. Atkinson, Maccan, Nova Scotia.....	15
Mather Byles Almon, and James George Andrew Creighton, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	5	Avon Marine Insurance Company, Windsor, Nova Scotia	12
Alumni of King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia	3	Mrs. Sarah A. Babington, 13, Queen's-gardens, Bayswater	20
James Anderson, Billiter-square.....	10	George C. E. Bacon, Ipswich	12
Miss Jane A. Anderson, 19, East Claremont-st., Edinburgh	3	Jacob P. Bacon, and Joshua Butters Bacon, 69, Fleet-street	12
John Paterson Anderson, Quebec.....	32	Edward Holmes Baldock, junr, 31, Grosvenor-place, Belgrave-square.....	2
Peter Allan Anderson, Billiter-square.....	3	Samuel Ball, Sion-hill, Kidderminster.....	01
Thomas Alex. Anderson, Halifax, Nova Scotia..	5		
William Anderson, 22, Upper Seymour-street, West	50		
Captain John A. Angus, 14, St. James's-square..	10		
John Anning, St. John, New Brunswick.....	5		
Col. Augustus F. Ansell, Halifax, Nova Scotia...	20		

Bank of British North America.—(Continued.)

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

	Shares. Actions.		Share. Actions.
Henry Baring, dec., and Mrs. Cecilia Anne Baring, Berkeley-Square.....	184	Capt. Walter S. Bold, Royal Newfoundland Companies, St. John's Newfoundland	5
Thomas Barker, 27, Change-alley, Cornhill.....	6	John Bonus, 18, Cannon-street	40
Thomas Barkworth, Conservative Club.....	40	John Bonus, 18 Cannon-street, and Francis Geo. Moore, 28, Holland-road, Loughborough-road, Brixton.....	15
John Barnes, Surlingham, Norfolk.....	2	William Borradaile, King's Arms Yard.....	18
Henry Barnwell, Richmond-hill, Surrey.....	39	Rev. Edwin Bosanquet, Forscote Rectory, Radstock, Bath.....	13
Miss Janette Barr, 90, Norfolk-street, Liverpool	3	James Whatinan Bosanquet, and William Godfrey Whatman, 73, Lombard-street.....	10
Archdeacon John Bartholomew, Morchard Bishop, Crediton, Devon.....	20	Mrs. Charlotte Bosworth, 24 Cambridge-terrace, Hackney	2
Mrs. Zelica D. Batt, Toronto.....	10	Thomas Hilton Bothamley, 39, Coleman-street, and Mrs. Eliza King Josephine Cruikshank, Parkhurst, near Bexley, Kent	52
William Dauld, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	32	Mrs. Philippa Bowen, 21, Green Bank-terrace, Falmouth, Cornwall	3
Miss Caroline E. Bazalgette, 23, Dorset-square, Regent's-park.....	10	Mrs. Ann Bowen, 3, Rochester-place, Bromley, Kent	9
Miss Cecilia Bazalgette, Grove-hill, Tunbridge Wells.....	10	Lieut. Col. Henry O. Bowles, Worting, Basingstoke.....	53
Miss Cecilia Jane Bazalgette, 23, Dorset-square, Regent's-park.....	10	Charles B. Bowman, Windsor, Nova Scotia.....	9
Col. John Bazalgette, 23, Dorset-square, Regent's-park, John Van Norden Bazalgette, Peuge, Surrey, and Major Louis Howe Bazalgette, H. M. 24th Regiment, 23, Dorset-square, Regent's-park	97	Capt. Robert Bradfute, Junior United Service Club, Charles-street.....	14
Joseph William Bazalgette, Morden, Surrey.....	106	Mrs. Sophia Braine, Mather Byles Almon, and James George Andrew Creighton, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	6
Miss Julia Bazalgette, 1, Brunswick-road, Brighton	20	Mrs. Mary C. Britton, St. Helier, Jersey.....	17
Miss Laura Maria Bazalgette, Brunswick-road, Brighton	12	Miss Mary Ann Brooking, 14, New Broad-street.....	10
Miss Matilda Ann Bazalgette, Brunswick road, Brighton	10	Thomas Holdsworth Brooking, 14, New Broad-street.....	40
Miss Theresa Philo Bazalgette, 22, Adelaide-road, St. John's-wood	15	John Broughton, 5, Richmond-terrace, Canonbury	20
C. Robert Beauclerk, 7, Lower Belgrave-street.	30	Miss Ann Brown, 12A, St. Helen's-place.....	4
Edward Everett Benest, C. E., Norwich.....	4	Miss Frances Brown, Binfield Cottage, Bracknell, Berks.....	7
Miss Isabel Mary Benest, Norwich	13	George Henry Brown, 3, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park.....	20
James Smyth Benest, Norwich	4	Mrs. Margaret Brown, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	8
Rev. John William Benest, and Mrs. Louisa Mary Benest, Huddersfield	5	Michael Septimus Brown, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	3
Miss Mary Ann Benest, 60, Mornington-road.....	13	William Brown, Halifax, Nova Scotia	4
Miss Mary Eliz. Benest, Norwich.....	11	Alexander John Bruce, Kilmarnock, James Bruce, M. D., Liverpool, and Mrs. Fanny Smith, Montreal	45
Philip LeGyt Benest, Norwich	5	Henry Buckle, 40, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park.....	23
Miss Mary Besant, 1, Howard-street, Great Yarmouth	16	Richard Buist, Westbourne-place, Queencstown, County Cork.....	20
Earl of Bessborough, 3, Cavendish-square.....	22	Miss Louisa E. Bullock, Halifax, Nova Scotia	4
Walter A. Bethune, 62, Moorgate-street	20	Rev. Bryant Bugees, Latimer Rectory, Bucks	14
Samuel Gilbee Bevan, Miss Elizabeth Beckman Bevan, and Mrs. Mary Ann Rennett, 3, Margaret-place, Shooter's-hill-road, Blackheath.....	30	Miss Phoebe Burgess, 15, Bolton-st., Piccadilly... ..	1
Miss Elizabeth Bignell, 11, Westbourne-crescent, Hyde-park	3	Henry Kustall, Watnall-hall, near Nottingham ..	90
Edward Billing, 20, Crescent, Camdon Road Villas	30	Capt. James C. Ciffin, R. N., Vanbrugh-lodge, Blackheath.....	18
Edward Billing, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	70	Miss Mary Cameron, Belmont's, Acre-lane, Brixton	2
Right Rev. Hilbert Binney, D D., Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia	8	John Campbell, Liverpool, Nova Scotia.....	6
Stephen Newton Binney, Halifax, Nova Scotia ..	40	Robert H.S. Campbell, and Mrs. Eliza W. Barron, 5, Argyle-place, Regent-street.....	125
William Anderson Black, Halifax, Nova Scotia ..	110	Richard Campion, Denmark-hill, Camberwell.....	60
Miss Catharine H. Blackwood, Ryhope, Sunderland	10	Edward Cane, Dublin	17
Capt. James Fox Bland, 23, Dorset-square	10	Jus. C. Canney, 7, Round-hill-crescent, Brighton ..	10
John Bayley Bland, Halifax, Nova Scotia	38	Rev. Edward Thos. Cardale, Bourton-lodge, Flax Bourton, near Bristol	13
Lewis Bliss, Halifax, Nova Scotia	12	Miss Mary Ann E. Cardale, 51, Torrington-square.....	10
Charles Boggs, dec., Halifax, Nova Scotia	6		
Henry Boggs, 47, Inverness-terrace, Hyde-park.....	46		
Miss Rebecca Boggs, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	9		
Mrs. Sarah Boggs, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	15		
Miss Sarah Boggs, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	15		

Bank of British North America.—(Continued.)

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

	Shares. Actions.		Shares. Actions.
Robert Carfrae, London, Canada West.....	4	Miss Emilia Ann Clayton, 46, Charlotte-square, Edinburgh.....	3
Benjamin Carlile, dec., Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	3	Col. Edward J. Cleather, 30, Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park.....	5
Mrs. Elizabeth A. C. Carlow, Seymour West, Canada West.....	94	Miss Louisa Cleeve, Miss Charlotte M. Cleeve, and Miss Janet Cleeve, Tooting.....	10
Rr.-Ad. John Rivett, Caruac, Devonshire-street, Portland-place.....	25	Miss Elizabeth Cloves, Rock-lodge, St. Leonard's- on-Sea.....	17
John Carr, Church-lane, Whitechapel.....	32	Admiral Sir T. J. Cochrane, Belgrave-square.....	100
Mrs. Mary Carr, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.....	5	Astley Cock, Tottenham, and Edward Cock, St. Thomas-street, Southwark.....	11
Richard Carrow, Johnson Hall, Pembroke, and Charles Carrow, Roboston Hall, Pembroke.....	10	Hilary Codville, Quebec.....	10
Miss Elizabeth Carter, and Miss Louisa Carter, Clifton Lodge, Abbey-road, St. John's Wood.....	20	Wm. James Coleman, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	10
Miss Eilen F. Carter, Whips Cross, Walthamstow. Miss Frances E. Carter, Whips Cross, Waltham- stow.....	12	Miss Matilda Coles, St. Peter-street, Tiverton, Devon.....	1
Frederick Cloves Carter, and Henry W. Carter, 3, White Lion-court, Cornhill.....	11	Wm. Coles, 14, Angel-court.....	3
Miss Louisa Carter, Clifton-lodge, Abbey-road, St. John's Wood.....	10	Charles Robert Colman, Englefield-green, Surrey James Comerford, 7, Tokenhouse-yard.....	18 6
Mrs. Mary Carter, Whips Cross, Walthamstow.....	20	James Coppin, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	5
Miss Mary Cloves Carter, Whips Cross, Waltham- stow.....	14	Richard Cormell, Copt-hall-court.....	13
Robert Carter, 11, Leadenhall-street.....	25	John Davies Corrie, Llysserth, Welshpool, Mont- gomeryshire.....	10
John Thomson Cassels, junr., Ottawa.....	1	Benjamin Cotton, Leyton.....	40
Robert Cassels, Toronto.....	25	Geo. Cox, 4, Coleshill-street, Eaton-square.....	30
Walter Gibson Cassels, junr.....	1	Miss Margaret E. Cox, Langford, near Bristol.....	32
Central Bank of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick.....	2	Major Wm. H. Cox, R. A., care of Messrs Cox & Co.....	19
Joseph Chamberlain, 36, Milk-street, Cheap-side. Joseph Chamberlain and Richard Chamberlain, Milk street, Cheap-side.....	50 20	Charles Crompton, Leeds, Rev. J. C. Egerton, Burwash, Sussex, and James Dowie, Pall Mall.....	20
Joseph Chamberlain, Milk-street, Cheap-side, Jno. Strutt, Tutbury, and George Henry Strutt, Tutbury.....	10	Lieut.-Col. Wm. Cross, Dartan, Armagh, Ireland Rev. Anthony Crowdy, Winchester.....	56 12
Richard Chamberlain, Milk-street, Cheap-side.....	100	Charles Whitton Crowdy, M. D., 9, Beaufort- buildings, East, Bath.....	12
Percival Champion, 51, Treadneedle-street.....	7	James Crowdy, 9, Beaufort-buildings, East, Bath Mrs. Susanna Crump, care of Mrs. Poitor, 3, Surrey-place, Old Kent-road.....	16 18
Mrs. Jane Chandler, Edinburgh.....	3	Francis Crumpe, M. D., Tralee.....	165
Edward Henry Chapman, 134, Leadenhall-st.....	66	James Cumming, British Linen Company, Jed- burgh.....	3
John Chapman and William Chapman, 2, Lead- en-hall-street.....	8	John Cummings, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	3
Joseph Barker Chapman, 2, Leadenhall-street.....	17	James John Cummins, 34, Abchurch-lane.....	25
Mrs. Mary Ann Chapman, Tooting Common.....	5	Wm. Cunningham, Montreal.....	10
Robert Chapman, 2, Leadenhall-street.....	6	Robert B. Cunnyghame, 4, Madeley Villas, Kensington.....	10
Thomas Chapman, 2, Leadenhall-street.....	6	Joseph Curling, Hearne-hill, Dulwich.....	23
William Chapman, 2, Leadenhall-street.....	27	George Henry Cutler, Union Club, Charing Cross Giacomo D'Angelo, 61, New Bond street.....	17 8
William Robert Chapman, 134, Leadenhall-st.....	120	David Davies, Green Hall, Carmarthen, and Richard Thomas Dixie, Treventy, Llan- fihangol, Carmarthen.....	10 10
Frederick Charman, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	336	James Dean, Quebec.....	10
Mrs. Jane Mary Charman, 7, Boltons, West Brompton.....	30	G. R. Saveuse De Beaujeu, Coteau du Lac, Canada George Wastie Deblois, Prince Edward's Island.....	10 9
Lt. Col. C. Chase Morgan, 31, Nottingham-pl., Marylebone.....	35	Samuel Wastie Deblois, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	8
Miss Jemima Christian, Hampstead.....	2	Miss Sarah Westie Deblois, Charlotte Town, Prince Edward's Island.....	8
Joseph Henry Christian, 8A, Whitehall-place.....	3	John De Lannoy, 6, Church-road, Brixton.....	19
Miss Sarah Christian, Hampstead.....	2	Lieut. Col. William Dempster, United Service Club, Pall Mall.....	10
Alexander Christie, 42, Old Broad-street.....	19	Baron De Rottenburg, South-villa, Limerick.....	10
Robert Chuter, Penge-lane, Penge.....	10	Judge Augustus W. Des Barres, 12, Ladbroke- terrace, Kensington-park.....	60
Mrs. Ellen Anne Clapham, 84, Great Portland- street, Thomas H. Stevens, Eton, Bucks, Robert Tanner, Castle Godwyn, Painswick, Gloucestershire, and William W. Comins, 84, Great Portland-street.....	15	Miss Louisa Des Barres, and Miss G. F. E. Dea Barres, 2, Inverness-gardens, Camden-hill.....	8
George Thomas Claris, and Christopher Charles Claris, St. Thomas, Canada West.....	17	Robert James Devaraux, 42, Old Broad-street.....	20
Nepean Clarke, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	25	James Ratchford De Wolf, M. D., Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	2
Rev. William W. Clarke, North Wootton Rectory, New Lynn, Norfolk.....	8		
Mrs. Jessy Clay, Chantry House, Bray, near Maidenhead.....	60		

Bank of British North America.—(Continued.)

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

	Shares. Actions.		Shares. Actions.
Frederich Diergardt, Viersen, Prussia.....	30	Col. Charles F. Fordyce, Messrs. Cox & Co., Craig's-court.....	19
Maj. Gen. Charles Diggle, K.H., dec., United Service Club, Pall Mall.....	2	John Richardson Forsyth, Kingston, Canada.....	21
Mrs. Fanny Dixon, Strathfield, Turgies, Hamp- shire.....	6	James Foster, Walthamstow.....	55
Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Doherty, K.C.B., dec., 3rd West India Regiment, United Service Club.....	85	Miss Harriet Foster, 23, Westbourne-pk.-crescent.....	8
Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Doherty, United Service Club, Mrs. Mary Heyliger, and Mrs. Anne Ban- natyne, both of Trinidad.....	8	(Samuel Fowler, Binfield, Berks.....	28
Joseph Donnell, Staley Bridge.....	20	Rev. Chas. Thomas Frampton, Liverstock-green, Herts.....	14
Capt. Frederick B. Doveton, Woodville, Taunton.....	10	Mrs. Harriot Sutton Frampton, dec., and John de Kewer Frampton, 82, Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park.....	2
William Dow, Montreal.....	24	John De Kewer Frampton, 82, Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park, and C. T. Frampton, Chichester, Sussex.....	7
John Drake, 9, Mincing-lane.....	6	Miss Jane Broome Frampton, 82, Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park.....	15
Sir T. T. F. Elliot Drake, Bart., Nutwell Court, Lympstone, Devon.....	68	Miss Martha D. Frampton, 82, Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park.....	22
Capt. Asteil Wm. Draynor, 43rd Regiment M.N.I., Cuttack, care of Oriental Bank, London.....	23	Miss Mary D. Frampton, 82, Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park.....	22
Henry J. P. Dumas, 4, Cavandish-ter, Clapham, and Henry Lejaune, 27, Oakley Villas, Adelaide-road.....	13	Miss Sarah Frampton, 82, Oxford-terrace, Hyde- park.....	17
William Dunbar, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	10	Mrs. Catherine Fraser, 51, Bedford-street, South, Liverpool.....	12
Gaspar H. F. Dupuis, and Mrs. Blanche E. Dupuis, care of A. O. Medley, Esq., 29, Austin Friars.....	5	Charles Fraser, 38, Conduit-street, Hanover- square.....	60
Mrs. Robina H. Edington, 1, Inverleith-terrace, Edinburgh.....	17	James Fraser, jun., New Glasgow, Pictou.....	43
Miss Eliza Edwards, 43, Wellington-road, Dublin.....	17	John Fraser, Quebec.....	4
John Bloxam Elin, 34, Abchurch-lane.....	52	John H. Freeman, Liverpool, Nova Scotia.....	1
Benjamin Elliot, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.....	2	Moreton John E. Frewen, 31, Sussex-square, Brighton.....	132
Ccl. William H. Elliott, K.H., H. M. 51st Regi- ment of Foot, and Mrs. Jane Elliott.....	88	Miss Margaret Fryer, 134, Leadenhall-street.....	8
Miss Mary Sophia Ellison, Ely-place, Hulboru.....	4	Richard Somers Gard, M.P., Rougemont, Exeter.....	29
Rev. William E. Elwell, Dauntsey, Chippenham.....	20	Mrs. Hannah S. Gardiner, Montreal.....	12
Arthur William English, Uford Hall, near Stam- ford.....	17	Miss Mary Jane Gardiner, Rosemayne House, Cornwall-terrace, Penzance.....	10
George Esson, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	10	John Bingley Garland, 14, New Broad-street.....	35
John Esson, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	10	George Gay, 6, Launceon, Pountney-hill.....	20
Miss Harriet H. Etor, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	6	James Gay, Queen-street-place, Revd. Augustus Hewitt, Brookfield, Ryde, and Jonathan M. Key, Alderholt-park, Fordingbridge.....	50
Miss Isabella Etor, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	6	James Gay, Queen-street-place, Revd. Thomas Moseley, Brighton, R. Moseley, Piccadilly, and Henry Gay, Champion-hill, Surrey.....	50
John Ettrick, Toronto.....	7	James Dunlop Gemmill, Hamfield, near Irvine, North Britain.....	50
Mrs. Adelaide Jane Evred, care of A. Belaney, 37, Clarendon-road, Kensington-park, Not- ting-hill.....	10	Richard Gibbons, Sydney, Cape Breton.....	11
William B. Fairbanks, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	5	John Dixon Gibbs, 157, Leadenhall-street, and Alex. L. Mackintosh, 11, Great Ormond-st.....	40
Henry Groggs Farish, M.D., dec., Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	3	John Gibson, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	31
Dame Maria F. G. Farquhar, Grasmear, Ambhu- side, and Sir Walter M. T. Farquhar, Bart., Gloucester-square, Hyde-park.....	20	Miss Amelia Giffard, Guernsey.....	6
Oliver Farrer, Lincoln's-inn-fields.....	134	Miss Fanny Giffard, Guernsey.....	10
Oliver Farrer, and James Holme, 42, Old Broad- street.....	20	James W. Giffard, London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury.....	50
William James Farrer, Lincoln's-inn-fields.....	10	Henry Gildersleeve, dec., Kingston, Canada.....	12
William Loxham Farrer, Lincoln's-inn-fields.....	216	Alexander Gillespie, Heathfield, Hershaw.....	35
Hugh Forgunson, Nelson, New Brunswick.....	5	Alexander Gillespie, Heathfield, Hershaw, Lieut.- Col. Philip J. Bainbrigg, Woolwich, Robt. Gillespie, junr., Billiter-court, and Richard Coote, Lincoln's-inn.....	10
James Ferrier, Montreal.....	13	Mrs. Alison Gillespie, Douglas, Lanarkshire.....	16
Miss Eliza Ferrieres, Barnstable, Devon.....	5	Robert Gillespie, Billiter-court.....	25
Nicol Finlayson, Nairn, North Britain.....	20	Thomas Samuel, Girdler, 7, Tokenhouse-yard.....	20
Charles Fletcher, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	10	Mrs. Anne, Glennie, 15, Devonshire-street, Port- land-place.....	17
Matthew Flower, 14, Norfolk-cres., Hyde-park.....	63		
Frances E. Foley, Manchester.....	10		
Mrs. Sophia M. Forbes, Toronto.....	12		
John Hopton Forbes, Merry Oak, near South- ampton.....	40		

Bank of British North America.—(Continued.)

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

	Shares. Actions.		Shares. Actions.
George Carr Glyn, Lombard-street.....	162	Jairus Hart, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	36
Mrs. Sappia Aan Godfrey, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	6	Sannuel Hart, Cornwall, Canada.....	12
Mrs. Mary Jane O. Gore, Porkington, Salop.....	25	Henry Latten, Aylesbury.....	10
James Gossip, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	2	Wm. Teer Hawke, dec., Tiverton, Rees Charles Price, Lymington, Devon, and Arthur Mun- ton Price, St. John's Wood.....	13
Miss Caroline Gould, 4, Tavistock-square.....	20	Lieut.-Col. David Hay, 40, Porchester-terrace, Bayswater.....	20
Miss Frances Lydia Gould, 4, Tavistock-square.....	30	Edward Headland, 6, Upper Portland-place, Regent's-park.....	11
Miss Harriet Gould, Adelaide-crecent, Brighton.....	40	James Heath, Brewwood, Staffordshire.....	22
Rev. Joseph Gould, Burwash, Sussex.....	103	Mrs. Mary Heath, and Joseph Jones Heath, Bednall, Staffordshire.....	217
Nathaniel Gould, 4, Tavistock-square.....	43	Miss Margaret Henry, Quebec.....	6
Frederick Grant F. Grant, 3rd Light Dragoons, Ecclesgreig, Montrose.....	48	Wm. Hepburn, Montreal.....	120
Mrs. Margaret Grant, Strathaven, And. Wilson, and Andrew Williamson, 20, South Frederick- street, Glasgow.....	8	Alexander Hewat, 12, St. Mary's-road, Canon- bury, and Michael Grayhurst Hewat, 13, Park-road, Highbury New Park.....	6
William Forsyth Grant, Mount Cyrus, Montrose, Miss Ann Green, Old Orchard, Poole, Dorsetshire, Lady Harriet Green, 9, James-street, Ducking- hamgate.....	131	Alexander Hewat, Richard James Hewat, dec., and Mrs. Margaret Hewat, 12, St. Mary's- road, Canonbury.....	13
Samuel Claridge Green, Winchester-house, Broad- street.....	5	Michael G. Hewat, 19, Park Road, Highbury New Park.....	29
Samuel Claridge Green, and Sam. Clarke Green, Fitchett's-court, Nolo-street.....	5	Richard James Hewat, dec., and Michael G. Hewat, 10, Park Road, Highbury New Park.....	205
Mrs. Sophia Louisa Griffin, Monkton, Torquay, Devon.....	10	Col. Edward Hickey, care of T. S. Harvey, Esq., 12, Pall Mall, East.....	39
Jean Henri Guernonprez, 23, Westbourne-park- crecent, Harrow-road.....	5	Dame Rachel Maria Higgins, Bath.....	10
Miss Lucie Guérout, Quebec.....	5	Rev. Henry Highton, The College, Cheltenham.....	2
Rev. Narciso Gérouat, Rivière du Loup, Canada.....	2	Rev. John Howard Hinton, 2, Florence-villas, De Beauvoir-square.....	10
Rev. William Guille, and Mrs. Judith de Beauvoir Guille, Gaernsey.....	30	Mrs. Amelia C. Hodgson, Bow.....	100
Richard Seymour Guinness, 17, College-green, Dublin.....	10	Charles Maxey Hodgson, 8, Thiberton-street, Islington.....	5
Chas. Joseph Hadfield, 95, Upper Ebury-street... Mrs. Sarah Hacs, 14, Devonshire-square, Bishops- gate.....	5	John Hogan, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	3
Wm. Hague, dec., Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.....	4	Wm. Holditch, 2, Clarendon-place, Plymouth, and John Widdicombe, Terhill, near Iy- bridge, Devon.....	2
Edward Hale, Portneuf, Canada.....	10	Miss Elizabeth Hooper, 3, Marlborough-street, Bath.....	4
Francois Isabella Hale, Quebec.....	10	Miss Jane Hooper, 3, Marlborough-street, Bath.....	23
Jeffery Hale, Quebec.....	10	Rev. Wm. Hooper, 3, Marlborough-street, Bath.....	23
Jeffery Hale, Quebec, and George Carleton Hale, St. Anne de la Parade.....	12	Mrs. Barbara Hopkios, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	6
Richard Hale, Quebec.....	10	Miss Mary Ann Horrod, 3, Warwick-place, Francis-street, Edgbaston, Birmingham, and Chas. J. Rumlitt, Brook Bank, West Teign- mouth.....	6
Halifax Fire Insurance Company, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	36	Thomas Hosterman, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	20
Erlé Henry Hall, Quebec.....	5	James Peter Howard, Whited-wood, near South- ampton.....	100
George Hall, Quebec.....	2	James P. Howard, Miss Anne Howard, Whited- wood, near Southampton, and John J. How- ard, Norfolk-house, Southampton.....	54
Rev. John Wz. Hall, Woolley, Yorkshire.....	2	Richard Howell, 4, Inverness-gar, Kensington.....	40
Rev. Charles Hamilton, Quebec.....	11	Mrs. Mary Jane Howgrave, 4, Belinda Cottages, Islington.....	12
Rev. Henry Harris Hamilton, Ferryland.....	6	Mrs. Anne Howton, dec., Kington, Canada.....	3
Miss Isabella Hamilton, Quebec.....	12	Mrs. Helen Hudson, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	6
Robert Hamilton, Quebec.....	123	Rev. Joseph Hudson, Hexham.....	10
Robert Hamilton, and John Hamilton, Hawkes- bury Mills, Canada West.....	38	Mrs. Catherine Humbert, 29, Connaught-terrace, Edgeware-road, Lewis Humbert, 1, Belmont- place, Vauxhall, and Adrian Delmar Hum- bert.....	12
Miss Emily S. D. Hammond, 1, Stanhope-place, Loughboro'-road, Brixton.....	12	Lewis Humbert, 27, Fitzroy-square.....	12
Horatio Dennis Hammond, 1, Stanhope-place, Loughboro'-road, Brixton.....	9	James C. Hume, M.D., Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	8
John Rees Handley, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	53	Joseph B. Hume, 3, Delamere-terrace.....	10
Samuel Harper, Lloyd's.....	3	Wm. B. Hume, 145, Leadenhall-street.....	30
Charles Wm. H. Harris, Kewville, Nova Scotia.....	3		
Mrs. Mary Harris, Lower Horton, Nova Scotia.....	4		
Samuel Harris, Lower Horton, Nova Scotia.....	2		
Miss Elizabeth Harrison, 19, King Edward's- road, Hackney.....	104		
Henry Percival Hart, Beddingham, near Lewes, Sussex, and John C. Lechrbridge, Abingdon- street, Westminster.....	100		

Bank of British North America.—(Continued.)

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

	Shares. Actions.		Shares. Actions.
Wm. Charles Humphrys, Elm-lodge, Bursledon, Southampton.....	21	Commissary General, John Laidley, 6, Duke-street, Westminster.....	35
Wm. Chas. Humphrys, Bursledon, Southampton, W. L. W. Chute, The Vine, Southampton, and Rev. Henry Winford Cokes, Woodhampton, Worcestershire.....	21	John Bailey Longhorne, Her Majesty's Court of Probate, Registry, Wakefield.....	5
Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt, 7, St. Phillip's-villas, St. Phillip's-road, Dalston.....	12	David C. Laurie, M.D., 6, Boyne-terrace, Nottingham-hill.....	78
James Hunt, dec., Quebec.....	5	Joseph Laurie, M.D., 12, Lower Berkeley-street, Portman-square.....	17
John Hunt, 21, Cullum-st., Fenchurch-street.....	5	Francis Le Breton, Crosby-square.....	30
Louis Maes Hunt, 2, Tredegar-place, Bow-road.....	2	George A. Le Maire, Rulo Office, Temple, James Fanning, Torrington-square, and Henry W. Fisk, Lowther Cottages, Holloway.....	10
Charles David Hunter, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	6	Sir Denis Le Marchant, Bart., Cobham-place, Surrey, Major Thomas Le Marchant, New Lodge, Great Berkhamstead, Herts, and Henry Shaw Lefevre, Austin Friars.....	40
Edward Hunter, The Glebe, Blackheath.....	10	Maj.-Gen. Sir John G. Le Marchant, Governor of Malta.....	19
Wm. D. Hunter, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	5	Miss Ann C. F. L. Lemoine, Stonehouse, Plymouth.....	12
Major Ralph P. Ince, 20, Great Cumberland-place, Hyde Park.....	50	Mrs. Emma Lermite, Lower Clapton.....	46
Wm. L. Inch, 2 St. Aubyn-street Devonport.....	12	James Lermite, dec., Finchley, and Frederick Lermite, Twickenham.....	20
Mrs. Eliza Inglis, 6, Queen's-gate, Hyde Park.....	2	James Hill Liddell, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	4
Thomas C. Inglis, Army and Navy Club, St. James's-square.....	33	Mrs. Joseph G. Lindsay, Quebec.....	4
Capt. Herbert F. W. Ingram, R. N.....	5	Miss Margaret Lindsay, 14, Cloudesley-street, Islington.....	12
Miss Kate Irwin, Kingston, Ireland.....	20	Mrs. Emma Listr. Toronto.....	3
Mathew Jack, Montreal.....	10	John Lithgow, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	23
Arthur Woodriff Jaffray, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry.....	80	William Loch, Miramichi, New Brunswick.....	20
Wm. Janvrin, 3, Crosby-square.....	10	Joseph Louis, Quebec.....	9
Wm. Janvrin, 3, Crosby-square, Rev. John W. Benest, Huddersfield, and Edward E. Benest, Norwich.....	12	William Low, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	3
Miss Fanny Jaques, and William Ormsby Gore, dec., 66, Portland-place.....	20	Miss Susannah Lowndes, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	2
William Joseph Jarrett, Lincoln's inn-fields.....	10	Charles McCarthy, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	2
Fielder Jenkins, Lloyds.....	20	John Sheridan McDermott, dec., 20, Gloucester-street, Camden-town.....	18
Fielder Osmer Jenkins, Lloyds, Miss M. Jenkins, Maria F. Jenkins, and J. Jenkins, Brookhill-cottage, Braeknell, Berks.....	10	Donald Lorn McDougall, Montreal.....	5
Henry James Johnson, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall, and John Rogers, 40, Jermyn-street, St. James's.....	12	William Macfarlane, 9, Round Hill-crescent, Brighton.....	5
Elias A. Jones, 23, Fenchurch-street, and R. S. Palmer, 4, Trafalgar-square.....	15	John Gordon Mackenzie, Montreal.....	40
Miss Eliza Jones, Herne-hill, Dulwich.....	35	Rev. George Markie, Quebec.....	6
Mrs. Eliza A. Jones, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	5	Alexander C. Macleary, 20, Daniel-street, Bath.....	6
Henry Montray Jones, Bellevue-park, Dulkeigh.....	120	Mrs. Caroline Macright, Hauterive, Jersey.....	15
John T. W. Jones, Marsham-lodge, Gerrard's-cross, Bucks.....	28	Peter McBride, St. John's Newfoundland.....	15
Mrs. Mary A. S. E. Jones, 35, Adelaide-crescent, Hove, Brighton.....	108	Hugh McCalmont, 3, Crown-court, Philipot-lane.....	10
Miss Susanna Jones, Marsham-lodge, Gerrard's-cross, Bucks.....	25	Robert McCalmont, 3, Crown-court, Philipot-lane.....	90
Mrs. Sophia Joseph, Miramichi, New Brunswick.....	14	Mrs. Charlotte M. McCol, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	8
Augustin Jourdain, Quebec.....	5	Alex. Henderson McDougall, 46, Parliament-st. 140	3
William Henry Keating, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	4	Daniel McDougall, dec., Martin-town, Canada.....	2
Daniel Keith, Miramichi, New Brunswick.....	2	James McGrouther, 3, Crosby-square.....	20
Vice-Admiral B. M. Kelly, Saltford-house, near Bath.....	100	Miss Annie McKenzie, Quebec.....	20
Edward Kenny, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	47	Miss Elizabeth McKenzie, Quebec.....	20
Miss Ellen King, 3, Rochester-place, Bromley, Kent.....	1	James McKenzie, Point Levi, Quebec.....	1
Thomas C. Kinnear, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	52	Miss Jessie McKenzie, 9, Inkermann-terrace, Kensington.....	6
James Kirk, St. Johns, New Brunswick.....	1	Maria McKenzie, widow of the late Alexander Provan, Quebec.....	20
Sir John Kirkland, 17, Whitehall-place.....	25	Mary McKenzie, wife of Francis Lucas, Dublin.....	20
Mrs. Ann Kirlaw, The Mount, York.....	10	Thomas Howard McKenzie, Dundas, Canada West.....	1
James Kittermaster, Morden, Warwickshire.....	35	Archibald McLean, John G. Howard, and Joseph Hodgson, Toronto.....	5
Augustus Knaut, Liverpool, Nova Scotia.....	17	Alexander McLeod, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	6
Miss Emily Kough, Morden.....	10	Mrs. Jane McLeod, Kingston, Canada.....	12
Hugh G. R. Kyd, Fleetlands, Surbiton.....	13	William McLeod, Richibucto, New Brunswick.....	70
		Miss Christina McLimont, Staten Island, New York.....	10
		James McNab, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	12

Bank of British North America.—(Continued.)

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

	Shares. Actions.		Shares. Actions.
Mrs. Martha McNab, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	3	Thomas Musson, 3, Rochester-place, Bromley, Kent.....	12
Miss Sophia Louisa McNab, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	2	Col. Wm. Jas. Myers, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	6
Henry Martin Madden, Athenæum-club, Pall Mall.....	12	John Naylor, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	16
Samuel Eustace Magan, 42, Old Broad-street.....	50	Thomas Nettleship, 4, Trafalgar-square, Charing- cross.....	30
James Malcom, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	9	Wm. Johnstone, Newall, 3, Crown-court, Philpot- lane.....	40
Mrs. Anne R. Manfield, 8, Norfolk-sq., Brighton.....	80	Fowler Newsam, Stamford-hill, Middlesex.....	94
Miss Emily Mansfield, Torquay.....	10	Capt. Wm. Hatt Noble, R.E., and Mrs. Mary Noble, Calcut-park, Reading.....	4
Alfred Marriott, Wakefield, Yorkshire.....	9	Miss Antoinette Nordbeck, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	2
Jas. Marshall, Wildwood, Northend, Hampstead.....	20	Peter Nordbeck, dec., Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	24
Miss Louisa Marshall, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	2	Major George Nugent, Castle Rickard, Meath.....	8
Thomas Martel, Guernsey.....	12	Mrs. Elizabeth Odell, Fredericton, New Bruns- wick.....	4
Henry Wilkes Masterson, Clarence-terrace, Re- gent's-park.....	71	Miss Frances Mary Ogilvie, 5, Lime-street-square.....	6
William Matheson, dec., Pictou, Nova Scotia.....	10	James Ogilvie, Woodburn-pl., Russell-sq.....	10
John H. Mathews, Temple.....	30	William Oliver, 18, Fitzroy-square, and Samuel Solomon, Covent-garden-market.....	29
James Maxwell, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	1	John Hewett Osmond, Westbourne, Sussex.....	20
Joseph Maynard, 57, Coleman-street.....	221	Frederic Osteroth, Barmen, Prussia.....	12
Rev. Thomas Maynard, Windsor, Nova Scotia.....	6	Miss Henriette E. Otway, 2, Hyde-park-gardens.....	20
Rev. Thomas Maynard, Charles W. Bowman, Windsor, Nova Scotia, and Hugh Hartshorne, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	3	Thomas Scambler Owen, Tottenham.....	40
Rev. Robert B. Mayor, Rugby.....	20	John Oxley, Upper Clapton.....	10
James Cosmo Melvill, East India Office, and Wm. Hy. Melvill, Lincoln's-inn.....	40	Rev. Chas. Edward Palmer, Torrington, Devon.....	24
James W. Merkel, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	18	Robert S. Palmer, 4, Trafalgar-sq., Charing- cross.....	75
Mrs. Mary Ann Middleton, De Grey-terrace, Dublin.....	49	Miss Ann Shaw Parker, Beccles, Suffolk.....	4
Mrs. Rosalie J. Miles, 5, Lilford-road, Cold Harbour-lane, Camberwell, Frederick Miles, Stockwell-park-road, and John Brooks, Grove-lane, Camberwell.....	9	Daniel McN. Parker, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	4
Stephen Miller, care of Messrs. Jones Brothers, Upper Thames-street.....	65	Mrs. Sophia Parson, 3, Old Cambridge-terrace, South Lambeth.....	23
Edward Wheler Mills, Lombard-street.....	17	Richard Paterson, Leeson's, Chislehurst.....	100
Rev. Wm. Yarnton Mills, Miserden Rectory, Cirencester.....	9	Henry Bradshaw Paulin, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	12
Thomas Henry Milner, 106, Gloucester-place, Portman-square.....	25	Fred. Augustus Paul, 15, Gloster-ter, Hyde- park.....	27
Gavin Milroy, M.D., and Mrs. Sophia Milroy, 149, Strand.....	20	Rev. John N. Pearson, 20, Montague-square.....	75
Lewis Moffatt, Toronto.....	10	Miss Maria I. Pearson, 11, Westbourne-crescent, Hyde-park.....	14
Miss F. Brooks-Montague, Mousehold House, near Norwich.....	20	Joseph Peill, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.....	12
Mrs. Sarah Montzambert, Quebec.....	12	Charles Pemberton, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and Marmaduke Constable, Sussex-sq., Brighton.....	12
Matthew Mooney, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	3	George Pemberton, New Broad-street, Joseph B. Provan, of same place, and Wm. W. Haw- kins, 17, Blandford-square.....	21
Thomas Mooney, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	3	Mrs. Margaret Pemberton, 17, Blandford-square.....	60
Mrs. Jane Moore, 6, Canterbury-road, Brixton, Surrey.....	10	Miss Elizabeth Penny, 7, Brunswick-place, Brighton.....	8
Mrs. Jane Moore, 6, Canterbury-road, Brixton, Surrey, and J. S. Moore, 89, Chancery-lane.....	16	Miss Jemima Penny, 7, Brunswick-pl., Brighton.....	8
William S. Moore, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	23	Miss Mary D. Penny, 7, Brunswick-place, Brighton.....	7
Edmund S. Morris, Epsom, Surrey.....	7	John Percival, Gateshead, Chatham, New Bruns- wick.....	10
Rev. Geo. E. W. Morris, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	1	Frederick Perkins, Toronto.....	10
Silvanus Morton, Liverpool, Nova Scotia.....	5	Merrick Shawe Perse, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	3
David Moss, and Edward Moss, Montreal.....	4	Alex. Sturrock Petrie, 7, Ironmonger-lane.....	10
James Robt. Moss, 30, Bury-street, St. James.....	25	Abraham H. Phillpotts, Gloucester.....	120
Mrs. Margaret Mousley, Tooting-common.....	10	Miss Mary Ann Pilton, 20, Dorchester-place, Blandford-square.....	4
Mrs. Isabella Muirhead, deceased, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	11	Lady Anne Plasket, 28, Threadneedle-street.....	10
Miss Grace Eliza Munro, 10, George-yard, Lom- bard-street.....	10	Mrs. Hannah W. Pienderleath, Ramsgate.....	11
James Murdoch, dec., Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	25	William S. Pienderleath, Ramsgate.....	10
William Murdoch, 2, Lancaster-gate, Hyde-park- gardens.....	208	Thomas Podd, dec., Quebec.....	6
Thomas Edward Murphy, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	3	Rev. Allan Pollok, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.....	6
		Henry Poole, Albion Mines, Pictou.....	32
		John Porteous, Chatham, New Brunswick.....	2

Bank of British North America.—(Continued.)

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	Shares. Actions.		Shares. Actions.
Clarendon Potter, 5, Surrey-place, Old Kent-road, Charles Leonard, 13, Surrey-place, Old Kent- road, and William T. Clark, Coltishall, Norfolk	101	Joseph Robinson, and James Isles, Halifax, Nova Scotia	3
Rev. S. Hopper Powell, Sharrow, Ripon, York- shire	16	Miss Martha Robinson, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	1
William Powell, 2, Palace Gardens, Bayswater... Capt. William W. Powell, Bath.....	32 10	Charles Roche, 4, Mortimer-street, Cavendish- square.....	30
Mrs. Martha Prontice, 40, Jermyn-st., St. James's. Charles Ramage Prescott, dec., Cornwallis, Nova Scotia	2 20	John West Roddick, Halifax, Nova Scotia	1
Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Prescott, K. C. B., 7, Leinster-terrace, Bayswater.....	100	William Roddick, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	5
Bonamy Price, 11, Princes-terrace, Hyde-park, South, Francis J. Lacey, Ingthorpe Grange, Yorkshire, and Rev. Jno. Day Collis, Broms- grove, Worcester.....	20	James Rodger, 1, Clairmont-gardens, Glasgow... John G. Rodger, 22, Imperial-square, Cheltenham John Rogers, and Francis Edward Smedley, Jermyn-st., St. James's, and George Henry Clifton, Kent-terrace, Regent's-park.....	40 30 10
John Price, jun., Alfred-street, Islington..... Arthur Wellesley, Pridham, East Budleigh, Devon Alex. Primrose, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	5 3	Mrs. Sarah Rogers, Oxley, near Wolverhampton... Major Hugh Munro St. Vincent Rose, United Service Club, Pall Mall.....	15 10
James Priurose, Pictou, Nova Scotia..... Philip Prior, dec., Quebec.....	1 13	Mrs. Ann Maria Ross, Halifax, Nova Scotia..... Charles Henry Ross, Quebec.....	3 16
Joseph Prior, dec., Quebec..... John Pryor, 17, Bedford-square.....	13 5	Eliza Janet Ross, Quebec..... Lieut.-General Sir William Rowan, Cox & Co., Charing Cross	2 40
James Punchard, Halifax, Nova Scotia..... Frederick Raikes, 61, Pall Mall.....	5 25	Rev. David Roy, East River, Pictou, Nova Scotia Miss Caroline E. Russell, Guildford-villa, Rich- mond-park, Clifton, near Bristol.....	3 22
Caleb Handley Rand, Kentville, Nova Scotia..... Alfred Randall, St. Ives-cottages, Brixton-road... John Ranking, St. Helen's-place	20 7 5	Miss Maria W. Russell, Guildford-villa, Rich- mond-park, Clifton, near Bristol..... Mrs. Sarah Rytson, 24, Grove-road, Regent's- park	9 4 20
Wm. Parker Ranney, St. John, New Brunswick John Rannie, 5, Lower Belgrave-street, Eaton- square	4 35	George Paris Salmon, Perth	20
John Rannie, Belgrave-street, Belgrave-square, and Robert H. S. Campbell, Argyll-place, Regent-street	189	Miss Ann Salmond, 1, Inverleith-terrace, Edin- burgh	3
Mrs. Mary C. Rannie, 4, Sussex-place, Kensing- ton-gate	3	Aaron Solomons, 22, Cambridge-square, Hyde- park.....	12
John Ransom, Hitchin, Herts..... Wm. Ransom, Hitchin, Herts.....	15 10	Miss Ann Bunn Salter, 17, Trafalgar-terrace, Great Yarmouth	20
Augustine Raymond, East India House	29	Arthur Saltmarshe, Bill-hill-park, Wokingham, Berkshire	17
George Reay, Hart-street, Mark-lane..... John William Reay, Hart-street, Mark-lane..... Miss Julia Reay, 20, Gloucester-gardens, Hyde Park	7 1 1	Samuel Saltus, Island of Bermuda	14
James Reeves, Halifax, Nova Scotia..... John Russell Reeves, King's Arms-yard, Moor- gate-street, William James Thompson, Minc- ing-lane, Mrs. Esther Thompson, and Miss Esther Thompson, West Hill Lodge, Brighton Captain George Reid, Gothic Lodge, Worthing, Sussex	5 35 10	Bunford Samuel, dec., Stock Exchange, and Albert Samuel, Parade, Birmingham.....	1
Mrs. Harriot Richardson, Courtney-villa, Lewis- ham Upper Road	55	Miss Emily L. Samuel, 30, Upper Westbourne- terrace, Hyde-park	12
Rev. Nicholas Jas. Ridley, Hollington, Newbury Oliver M. Ridley, 66, Lincoln's-inn-fields..... Rev. John Dowell Ridout, Bourn Vicarage, near Caxton, and Rev. G. Ridout, jun., Sandhurst Rectory, near Staplehurst.....	8 5 20	Mrs. Esther Samuel, 30, Gloucester-place, Port- man-square, Horatio Simon Samuel, Motley- park, Bowden, Cheshire, Bunford Samuel, dec., Stock Exchange, and John Samuel, 32, Park-lane, Hyde-park.....	6 30 53
Miss Sophia Ripley, 12A, St. Helen's-place..... John W. Ritchie, Halifax, Nova Scotia..... John W. Ritchie, William J. Almon, and James W. Johnston, jun., Halifax, Nova Scotia..... Frederick Roberts, Doctors' Commons.....	35 7 15 14	Mrs. Henrietta Samuel, 20, Upper Westbourne- terrace, Hyde-park..... Isaac Bunford Samuel, Stock Exchange, Thomas M. Shadwell, 22, Austin Friars, and G. R. Burn, 14, Carter-lane, Doctors' Commons	10 4 4
John Robertson, St. John, New Brunswick	35	Miss Maria I. Samuel, 20, Upper Westbourne- terrace, Hyde-park	6
Miss Elizabeth Robinson, Halifax, Nova Scotia... Miss Frances Robinson, Halifax, Nova Scotia..... Henry Crabb Robinson, 30, Russell-square	1 1 66	Samuel Samuel, Walmer Buildings, Liverpool ... Edward Saunders, & Jacob H. Cotterell, Bath ... John Simcoe Saunders, Frederickton, New Bruns- wick.....	8 30 20
		Miss Sarah Savage, Carrickfergus	7
		Alexander F. Sawers, M. D., dec., Halifax, Nova Scotia	4
		Mrs. Selina Seales, 24, Mark-lane.....	10
		Miss Margaret Scott, Lime House, Kelso, and M. G. Hewart, 19, Park-road, Highbury	8
		Janet E. Scougall, 8, Melville-street, Edinburgh... Thomas Scougall, 8, Melville-street, Edinburgh .. Amos Seaman, Minidie, Nova Scotia	6 15 15
		Walter L. Seaton, Town Malling, Kent	10

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	Shares. Actions.		Shares. Actions.
Caleb Seeley, Liverpool, Nova Scotia	7	Alexander Stewart, Hambond-et., Mincing-lane	20
Miss Elizabeth Sellon, Coffin Island, Liverpool, Nova Scotia.....	2	Miss Eliz. Stewart, The Elms, Kingston, Surrey..	5
Rev. Edmund John Senkler, Quebec.....	10	John Stewart, Hampton Wick, Middlesex	25
Eliza Janet Sewell, Quebec	9	Mrs. Eliza Ann Stirling, Halifax, Nova Scotia... ..	28
Rev. Henry Doyle Sewell, Headcorn Vicarage, near Staplehurst, Kent.....	22	Miss Mary Anne Stirling, 37, Great King-street, Edinburgh.....	20
Richard James Shepard, the Firs, Guildford.....	100	William S. Stirling, Halifax, Nova Scotia	2
Richard James Shepard, and Miss Marian Shep- ard, the Firs, Guildford	2	Miss Ellen I. Stocker, Tichfield, near Fareham, Hants.....	8
Richard James Shepard, and Richard Warren Shepard, the Firs, Guildford	1	Miss Mary Ann Stocker, Tichfield, near Fareham, Hants	4
Robert Howard Shepard, Lloyd's.....	110	Mrs. Mary Stokes, Bednall, Staffordshire.....	150
Robert Howard Shepard, 34, Tavistock-square, John Leatherdale, 16, Barnsbury-park, and James Wm. Shepard, 34, Tavistock-square...	50	Mrs. Margaret Stone, South Quay, Great Yar- mouth	4
George Sherlock, Carrigduve, Black Rock, Cork.	30	Rev. Thomas F. Stooks, St. Anne's Parsonage, High-gate-rise.....	9
Wright Sherlock, Rock Cliff, Black Rock, Cork...	40	Rev. Thomas F. Stooks, 10, Connaught-square, Rev. Arthur Brooking, Bovingdon, Herts, and John Henry Plowes, 64, Old Broad-st....	4
George Shiels, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia	6	Robert H. Story, Halifax, Nova Scotia	24
Rev. Charles J. Shreve, Chester, Nova Scotia.....	2	John Strang, M. D., 22, Park-crescent, Brighton.	12
Adam Sim, Chatham, New Brunswick	3	Rev. James Stratten, Hamilton-terrace, St. John's Wood.....	35
Sir George Simpson, dec., Lachine.....	20	Lieut.-Col. Severus W. L. Stretton, Grosvenor- square, Southampton	50
Mrs. Rebecca Simson, and Miss Ellen Simson, 8, Highbury-park.....	12	Sir Charles James Stuart, Bart., Quebec.....	20
Joseph Skey, M.D., 41, Baker-street, Portman- square	12	Wm. Stuart, jun., Aldenham Abbey, Hertford- shire, Hon. W. S. Knox, Dungannon, Henry R. Farrer, and Wm. James Farrer, Lincoln's inn-fields	16
Robert Hoskings Skimmings, Halifax, Nova Scotia	7	Thomas T. Stubbs, Ballyshannon.....	17
John Sluman, 14, Montague-place, Bryanstone- square	4	John Summers, 1, Clarence-square, Cheltenham..	20
Charles Webber Smith, care of Messrs. Coutts & Co.....	12	Thos. Surr, dec., and Miss Sarah Surr, Ebury-st., Pimlico	13
George Smith, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's inn ...	46	Geo. Swaney, St. John, New Brunswick.....	7
Larratt W. Smith, Toronto.....	49	George Burns Symes, Quebec	12
Mrs. Janet Smith, dec., James Scott, dec., and John Smith, Montreal.....	48	Mrs. Charlotte Ann Symons, 32, Baring-street, New North-road.....	2
Thomas Smith, Chilton-lodge, Hungerford.....	229	John Hughes Symons, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	23
Thomas Smith, Chilton-lodge, Chilton Follioit, Wilts, and Randolph Robinson, St. Cath- erines, Torr, Devon	4	William Horatio Tapp, Quebec	10
William Gregory Smith, Hudson's Bay House ...	20	Joseph Tarratt, Wolverhampton.....	25
Lieut. Col. W. R. B. Smith, 61, Montague-sq.....	9	John Taylor, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	4
Foster H. Snelling, Halifax, Nova Scotia	46	Rev. Matthew James Taylor, 8, Sheffield Gardens, Kensington	37
Wm. M. Snelling, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	16	Tobiah Teape, Tower-hill.....	30
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in For- eign Parts.....	3	John Tempest, Montreal	6
Thomas Sparkes, Deputy-Assistant Superinten- dent, 4, Park-row, Blackheath.....	4	Mrs. Maria May Temple, Quebec	20
Sir Alex. Young Spearman, Bart., Hanwell, Mid- dlesex	46	John Terry, 1, Columbia-place, Cheltenham	15
Rev. Henry Stamer, Hibbard's Cove, Nova Scotia	1	Miss Catherine P. Thomas, Fairford, Gloucester- shire.....	8
Mrs. Mary Ann Stanmore, and Miss Diana Maria E. Stanmore, 63, St. John's-road, Jersey	10	Mrs. Elizabeth J. Thomas, care of Cox & Co., Craig's-court	5
Mrs. Isabella Stanton, 5, Park Villas, Chelten- ham, and Charles H. Stanton, Temple.....	12	Philip Thompson, and James Thomson, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	2
Thos. Starey, dec., Ampton-street, Gray's-inn- road, and Joseph Bouch, 7, London-road, Brighton	4	Waldgrave R. Thompson, 6, Duke-street, West- minster	10
Joseph Starr, dec., Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	4	Andrew Thomson, Quebec	4
Wm. Sterns, dec., Liverpool, Nova Scotia.....	20	James Thomson, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	40
Mrs. Sarah S. Stevenson, West Court Callan, Kilkenny	9	John Thomson, Quebec.....	31
Mrs. Agnes M. Stewart, 5, Cambridge-square, Hyde Park, and Edmond Logan, George- street, Edinburgh	350	Miss Susan C. Thomson	2
Alex. Stewart, C. B., Judge of H. M. Court of Vice-Admiralty, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	42	William Gordon Thomson, 14, Clifton-gardens, Maida-hill	30
		Thomas William Thornes, Marsham-lodge, Ger- rard's-cross, Bucks	20
		Dacre Threlkeld, care of Messrs. Edwards Bros., Mark-lane.....	35
		John Venner Thurgar, St. John, New Brunswick	20

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	Shares. Actions.		Shares, Actions.
Thomas Tilson, Brixton-hill	71	Henry Waterhouse, and Mrs. Anne Courtier, 7, Park-villas, Selhurst-road, Croydon.....	5
Miss Caroline Tinson, 22, Clayton-pl. Kennington-road.....	15	Edmond Thomas Waters, 36, Gloucester-place, Portman-square	50
John Torrance, Montreal	7	Miss Agnes Watson, Ayr	20
Edwin James Trannack, and Mrs. Sarah Cobb Trannack, Guernsey.....	7	Rev. William F. W. Watson, Ickleford Rectory, Hitchin.....	9
Miss Henrietta P. Tremain, Halifax, Nova-Scotia	3	Miss Ann B. Wayte, Calne, Wilts, and Charles Wayte, Appleshaw, Andover, Hants.....	10
Barrington Tristram, Park House, Clifton, near Bristol.....	32	Charles Wayte, Appleshaw, Andover	60
Maj.-Gen. Charles Trollope, C.B., care of Messrs. Cox & Co., Charing-cross	20	William Weavers, 2, Northampton-park, South, Islington	25
Captain Anthony Tunstall, care of Messrs. Cox & Co., Craig's-court	10	Commissary General, Thomas C. Weir, Dublin... ..	4
Freeman Tupper, Liverpool, Nova Scotia.....	3	John W. Weldon, Richibucto, New Brunswick... ..	16
Charles Twining, and Wm. Twining, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	20	Thomas Wm. Wells, Poplar-cottage, Brentford-road, Turnham-green	10
Edward Handfield Twining, dec., Halifax, Nova Scotia	6	Henry Wheeler, Bolingbroke-house, Wandsworth-common	60
Rev. John Thomas Twining, D.D., dec., Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	2	George Wheelhouse, Deptford.....	100
Rev. John Thomas Twining, dec., and Mather Byles Almon, Halifax, Nova Scotia	4	George C. Whidden, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	1
Miss Mary Twining, and Miss Ann Twining, Kingston, Canada.....	2	Joseph White, Quebec.....	10
Samuel H. Twining, 215, Strand, and Roger A. Kerrison, Birkfield-lodge, near Ipswich	70	Moses White, M. D., Burn Bank Town, Mill-Road, Glasgow.....	4
Louis J. F. Twysden, Kenley House, near Croydon. Robert Smyth Tylec, Montreal	12	Charles Norris Wilde, 17, Russell-square, Dame Fearnie Norris, Sunninghill, and Wm. Norris Nicholson, Torrington-square.....	40
Andrew Mitchell Uniacke, Halifax, Nova Scotia.. Robert F. Uniacke, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	10	Edward Paston Wilgress, Lachine, Canada.....	12
Robie Uniacke, Halifax, Nova Scotia	4	Edwin Williams, 137, Fenchurch-street, and James Ford, Trump-street, Cheapside.....	6
Rev. Henry Osborne, Bitterne, near Southampton	40	Alexander Williamson, 4, Frankfort-avenue, Rathgar, Dublin.....	2
Lawrence E. Van Buskirk, Halifax, Nova Scotia. John Vance, M. P., Leeds	25	Mrs. Jane Williamson, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	6
Col. Chas. Jowett Vander Meulen, Carlton-villa, Carlton-street, Cheltenham	13	Miss Jane A. G. Williamson, 1, Carlton-place, Tunbridge Wells	20
Capt. and Brevet Maj. Bowen Van Straubenzee, 9th Regiment, Shorncliffe Camp.....	16	John Willis, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	10
Nicholas Vass, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	8	Josiah Wilson, Stamford-hill	20
David Veasey, Huntingdon.....	15	William Wilson, Kingston, Canada.....	13
John Tucker Wainwright, Halifax, Nova Scotia. Mrs. Harriet Walker, Quebec.....	10	Watkin Winfield, Union Club, Trafalgar-square.. William Binns Wood, Whitechurch, Oxford	20
Alexander Wallace, dec., Halifax, Nova Scotia... Charles Hill Wallace, dec., Halifax, Nova Scotia... Rev. Charles Hill Wallace, Sion Row, Clifton.....	3	Wm. Binns Wood, Whitechurch, Oxford, Edward S. Turner, 47, Lime-street, and Edward Shewell, 25, Tokenhouse-yard	10
Sergeant Joseph Wallace, Dummanway, Cork.....	9	Arthur Woodgate, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	41
Rev. Joseph N. Walsh, Kingston, Herefordshire.. Sidney Warner, Kingston, Canada.....	12	William Wooldridge, Preston, near Brighton	29
William H. Warner, The Woodlands, Ross.....	6	Miss Sarah Wright, Norfolk-lodge, Teddington, and Rev. Wm. Isaac, Petersfield, Hampshire.. Miss Ann Wylie, 18, Dublin-street, Edinburgh... James L. Wylie, 17, Change Alley.....	12
Miss Georg na C. Warren, The Firs, Guildford, Surrey.....	10	John Wylie, The Grove, Clapham Common.....	20
Rev. David Wassell, Bath, Charles T. Kingsley, Fairford, Gloucestershire, and Rev. Thomas King, Semley, Wilts.....	7	Miss Caroline Wylie, 8, The Grove, Clapham Common	53
		John Yorston, Pictou, Nova Scotia	9
		George Renney Young, dec., Halifax, Nova Scotia	2
		John Wilson Young, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	23
		William Young, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	70

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

BANQUE DU HAUT-CANADA.

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount.	Montant.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount.	Montant.
Abraham, W., deceased	Late of Scarboro'	5	150		Beaufort & Sons.....	Montreal.....	14	420	
Ackerman, Cynthia.....	Pictou.....	12	360		Beaven, Edw. Wm., Rev.	Prescott.....	2	60	
Adams, Jno.....	Gore, Toronto..	54	1620		Beebe, Geo.....	Rivermount, Finglas Brid. Dublin, Ire- land.....	29	870	
Adams, Catharine.....	St. Catharines.	13	390		Bélanger, François.....	Toronto.....	8	240	
Adams, Mary.....	do	12	360		Bell, Wm. Rev., dec.....	P'ts of Perth, C.W	29	870	
Adams, Susan.....	do	20	600		Bellairs, Walter, G.....	Toronto.....	3	90	
Airey, R., Maj.-Gen. Sir	Cox & C.....	108	3240		Belleau, N. Sir, The Hon.	Quebec.....	80	2400	
Alexander, Geo., Hon.....	Woodstock.....	234	7020		Bellingham, Wm. J.....	Dundalk, Irel'd	55	1650	
Alexander, Wm.....	Toronto.....	5	150		Benjamin, E. H.....	Quebec.....	2	36	
Allan, Hugh.....	Montreal.....	40	1200		Benjamin, William.....	Montreal.....	2	60	
Allan, Geo. W., Hon.....	Toronto.....	70	2100		Bennett, Henry E.....	Toronto.....	20	600	
Alliance, Insurance Co.		191	5730		Berczy, Wm.....	Daillebout, C.E.	42	1260	
Ambrose, Mary Ann.....	Town'p Moore..	23	690		Berrie, Robert.....	6 Inverness Ter- race, Bayswa- ter, London, England.....	23	690	
Amos, Sarah.....	Hamilton.....	30	900		Bethune, A. N., Rev. DD.	Cobourg.....	66	1980	
Anderson, Chas., dec.....	Late of Leith, Scotland.....	258	7740		Bethune, Ang., Estate of	Toronto.....	63	1890	
Anderson, Sarah, Execu- trix Susan Anderson..	32, Torrington Place, Ply- mouth, Eng..	25	750		Bettesworth, W. H. R., C'pt	Dover, England	39	1170	
Anderson, Eliza G.....	Quebec.....	80	2400		Biddle, Joseph.....	T'p Moore.....	100	3000	
Anderson, Robert G.....	Toronto.....	100	3000		Biddle, Laura A.....	Sarnia.....	9	270	
Armstrong, Edw.....	York Town'p.....	8	240		Birchall, T. N., Treas- urer Kent Testimonial Fund.....	Toronto.....	14	420	
Armstrong, Charlotte.....	Niagara.....	80	2400		Bisset, Barbara.....	Port Hope.....	4	120	
Armstrong, Jno. F. Capt	Roy. Can. Rifles	80	2400		Black, Jas., dec.....	Late of St Ca- tharines.....	46	1380	
Askin, Monique.....	Sandwich.....	22	660		Blackwell, Wm.....	Clifton, Bristol, England.....	23	690	
Auchinleck, Eliz. S.....	Woodstock.....	53	1740		Blakeney, Edward H...	Staff Surgen.....	17	510	
Audy, Jacques R.....	Quebec.....	30	660		Blizard, David.....	Dummocky, Lis- burn, Ireland	230	6900	
Austin, Mary.....	Tecumseth.....	7	210		Blott, James.....	Dunnville.....	67	2010	
Aylmer, Geo. E. Major..	United Service Club, London England.....	50	1500		Boake, Maria.....	Toronto.....	16	480	
Bailey, Thos. or Helen...	Toronto.....	23	690		Bogart, Anastasia.....	Brockville.....	32	960	
Baldwin, Anna M.....	do.....	30	900		Bond, William.....	St. Andrews, CE	50	1500	
Baldwin, Augustus W., Hon., Admiral.....	do.....	264	8520		Bonnycastle, Richard H. Sir, deceased.....		148	4440	
Baldwin, Rev. Edmund.	do.....	48	1440		Boog, Margaret.....	St. Heliers, Jer- sey.....	55	1650	
Baldwin, Phebe M.....	do.....	1	30		Campbell, P. C., The Very Rev.....	Aberdeen, Scotl Glasgow, do...}	120	3600	
Baldwin, Robert & W. A.	do.....	5	150		Allardice, Wm. P.....	9th Regiment...}	200	6000	
Baldwin, Anne.....	do.....	24	720		Borton, Arthur, Colonel	1 Bryanston Pl., Bryanston Sq., London, Eng..	200	6000	
Baldwin, Morgan.....	do.....	51	1530		Boughton, C. H. R., Sir, Bart.....	Downton Hall, Ludlow, Eng	228	6840	
Baldwin, Rev. Maur. S.	Simcoe.....	45	1350		Boulthec, Resalind.....	Ivor Grove, Ux- bridge.....	231	5730	
Ball, Catharine.....	Toronto.....	14	420		Boulthec, Washington...	Ancaster.....	36	1080	
Barham, Lydia.....	Port Hope.....	10	300		Boulton, Geo. S., Hon., Buller, C. F.....	Toronto.....	50	1500	
Barker, David.....	Pictou.....	22	660		Boulton, Henry C.....	do.....	3	90	
Barker, Mary A.....	do.....	14	420		Boulton, George D.....	do.....	42	1260	
Barnes, Jane R.....	Buffalo.....	3	90		Bowles, George John.....	Quebec.....	5	150	
Barrows, Liberty A. Rev.	Norfolk, St. Lawrence Co. N. York.....	30	660		Bowman, Charles, dec...	do.....	2	60	
Bartley, Jno. M., M.D...	Dublin, Ireland	12	360		Boyd, William Thos.....	Toronto.....	19	426	
Barwick, Jas. Maj., dec.	Woodstock.....	47	1410		Boyd, John.....	do.....	1	30	
Barwick, Agnes.....	do.....	6	180		Boyd, George John.....	do.....	138	4140	
Barwick, John.....	do.....	70	2100						
Barwick, John, Trustee Letitia Phillips Cottle.	do.....	48	1440						
Battersby, Alma M.....	Cayuga.....	31	930						
Battersby, Mary.....	Weston.....	37	1110						
Battersby, Jo. P., Jr....	Toronto.....	19	570						
Battersby, John P.....	do.....	15	330						
Bayley, Elizabeth.....	London.....	57	1254						
Beach, Rhoda.....	Kingston.....	4	120						
Beard, Charles.....	Bury St. Ed- munds, Eng..	20	600						

BANK OF UPPER CANADA—(Continued.)

BANQUE DU HAUT-CANADA—(Suite.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.
Braddell, Mary.....	Atherly	16	480	Campbell, Geo. W., M.D.	Montreal.....	133	3990
Bradfield, Henry	Brockville	90	2700	Carmichael Catharine...	Toronto.....	3	90
Bradshaw, James F.....	Quebec	17	510	Carr, Samuel	do	2	60
Braham, Alfred.....	Toronto	64	1920	Carroll, Charles J.....	do	15	450
Bramley, Juliana	Richmond, Eng	17	510	Carroll, Jane.....	do	3	90
Bramley, Thomas C.....	Quebec	4	120	Carsadden, Thomas	Pictou	3	60
Branch, Charles.....	68, Old Broad St London, Eng	30	900	Cartwright, Conway E...	Kingston	4	120
Breakenridge, A. M., dec	Late of Niagara	44	1320	Cartwright, Mary M.....	do	16	480
Brennan, Mary.....	Toronto	7	210	Cashel, Robert F.....	Port Hope.....	13	390
Bridger, Jane.....	Kingston.....	18	540	Cassels, Robert, Trustee.	Toronto.....	2071	62130
Brighteven, John.....	Thorp, Norwich England	50	1500	Cassie, John, Reverend..	Port Hope.....	20	600
Brockville Division No. 1, Order Sons of Tem- perance.....	Brockville	24	720	Castle, Geo. E., Trustee, Emily, Sarah, & Mary G. Castle.....	Cobourg	1	30
Broughall, A. J., Rev...	Toronto	9	270	Cayley, William, Hon...	Toronto.....	71	1941
Brown, Christopher F....	Bellevue Red- lands, Bristol, England	101	3030	Cayley, John D.....	do	10	300
Brown, William	Barston Park, Solihull, War- wick, Engl'nd	54	1620	Cayley, Edward.....	Quebec	2	60
Brown, G. S. H.....	Kingsey, C. E.....	32	960	Cayley, Francis M.....	East Grinstead, Sussex, Engl'd	161	4830
Brown, William C.....	Ogdensburg	25	750	Cazalet, Geo. H.....	Paddock Hurst, Sussex, Engl'd	112	3360
Brown, Eliza C.....	Cornwall	2	60	do, Execut. Marianne Cazalet.....	do	194	5820
Brown, Charlotte.....	T'p Hamilton.....	28	840	Cellem, Robert, Trustee	Buffalo	8	240
Brown, James F.....	Toronto	7	210	M. Cellem & family...	Drummondville	15	450
Brubacher, John	Berlin	32	960	Chadwick, Jane.....	Brockville.....	40	1200
Bruce, Agnes.....	Vespra.....	6	180	Chafey, Benjamin	Bury St. Ed- munds, Engl'd	10	300
Bryans, Richard, Rev...	Robertson Tor- race, Hastings, England	20	600	Chapman, John.....	do	30	900
Brydon, Elizabeth.....	King	28	840	Charles, Hannah.....	Toronto	13	390
Brydon, Elizabeth, Pa- rent and Guardian of Andrew B. Brydon....	do	1	30	Chichester, Chas., Lt. Col., deceased, Lady Mary Chichester, Exe- cutrix	Cox & Co.....	68	2040
Buchanan, Mary A.....	Helier Co., P.E.	25	750	Chisholm, Harriett.....	Esquising	3	90
Buckley, Timothy H.....	London	80	2400	Christie, Robert, dec	late of Quebec..	4	120
Buncombe, G. B., R. E.	Ordnance Sur- vey Office, Elinburgh, Scotland.....	13	390	Church Soc'y, Diocese of Toronto	Toronto	27	810
Burnham, Zaccheus, deceased.....	Late of Cobourg	1	30	Church Soc'y, Diocese of Huron	Huron	48	1440
Burnham, Elizabeth.....	Otonabee.....	24	720	Church of England Fe- male Orphan Asyl. of City and District Savings Bank of	Quebec	16	480
Burns, Arabella F.....	St. Catharines..	4	120	Clanaghan, Jno.....	Montreal.....	565	16950
Burns, Thomas.....	do	14	420	London	London	5	150
Burnstall, Edward.....	Quebec	400	12000	Clapp, Joseph D.....	Pictou	14	420
Byrne, Daniel.....	Toronto	12	360	Clarke, Mary J.....	1, Somerset Ter- race, Kilbourne Park, London, England	16	480
Caddy, Elizabeth A.....	York Mills.....	15	330	Clark, Charles.....	Mersia	11	330
Cambie, A. J.....	Quebec	15	450	Clark, now Nesbit, Agnes.	Kingston	8	240
Cameron, Angus.....	Toronto	1	30	Clark, Palen	Marysburgh	24	720
Cameron, Archibald, & Bartlett, P. G., Rev. in trust C.B. Cameron	Hamilton	45	1350	Clarke, J. S., Rev.....	Saratoga Spr'gs	94	2820
Cameron, John H., Hon. do Trustee E.E. Cameron	Kingston	551	16530	Claris, Geo. Thos.....	St. Thomas.....	6	180
Campbell, Duncan.....	Toronto	3	90	Claris, Margaret M.....	Toronto	24	720
Campbell, Wm. Capt. de- ceased, L. Hastings	Simcoe	170	5100	Cleverdon, William J....	do	29	870
Otway, Executor.....	86 Leeson street Dublin, Irela'd	56	1680	Cobban, Jas., dec. late of	Milton.....	80	2400
				Cochrane, William, Rev.	Red River	220	6600
				Cochrane, Hannah M...	Trenton.....	32	960
				Colman, Martha J.....	Montreal	204	6120
				Colquhoun, W.....	Dickinson's La'	1	30
				Cook, Elizabeth.....	South Cayuga..	129	3870
				Cook, Wm	Maple, Vaughan	40	1200
				Cook, Jno. and Cicilia...	Goshen, India- na, U. S.....	57	1710

BANK OF UPPER CANADA—(Continued.)

BANQUE DU HAUT-CANADA—(Suite.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.
Cook, Wm. C.....	Toronto	84	1020	Dawson, Martha	Quebec	16	480
Cooper, W., dec., late of.	do	59	1500	Day, John	Bath, England..	43	1290
Cooper, Isabella.....	do	45	1350	Day, Frances.....	do	23	840
Cooper, Timothy.....	Nelson	6	185	Dean, Thomas	Toronto	58	1740
Cooper, Chas. W.....	Mohawk	100	2000	Dee, Robert H., deceased	Stamford.....	12	360
Cooper, Daniel	Niagara	6	180	Elizab. Dee, Executrix	8, Duke Street, Westminster,		
Corbett, Jas.....	Old Windsor, England.....	18	540	De Fonblanque, E. B....	London, Eng	80	2400
Corbett, Armanella	Drummondville	48	1440	De Mariatigue, A. J.....	Kleinworth and Cohen, 4, Cul- lum St., Fen- church St., London, Eng	50	1500
Corwall, Edward	Trafalgar	40	1200	Denison, Elizabeth S....	Quebec	48	1440
Corry, Mathew, N., M.D.	Stamford	55	1650	Denmark, A. W.....	Seymour	22	660
Corwin, Mary	Fenwick	20	600	Denoon, William	Quebec	40	1200
Corwin, Jno., deceased..	Late of Stamford	21	630	Derbishire, Eliza	Toronto.....	40	1200
Corwin, Catharine	Stamford	10	300	Desbarats, George	Quebec	418	12540
Cottle, Thomas John.....	Woodstock	123	3600	Devlin, John	do	9	270
Coulon, Emile	Toronto.....	9	270	Dewar, Daniel.....	London	9	270
Coulon, Alphonse.....	do	4	24	Diamond, Ann	Bowmanville ..	17	510
Counter, Caroline.....	Kingston	2	60	Dickson, William	Galt	90	2700
Counter, George.....	do	2	60	Dickson, Jas., deceased,			
Counter, John.....	do	1	30	Harriett Dickson, Ex.	Three Rivers ...	5	150
Counter, John, jr.....	do	2	60	Dickson, Harriett.....	do	40	1200
Cowan, Mary A.....	Quebec	2	60	Diehl, Peter, M.D.....	Toronto	88	2640
Cowan, W. & Jane, par- ents and guardians				Dingman, John.....	Pictou	8	240
Thomas Cowan.....	Thorold	1	30	Dickson, B. H.....	Toronto	100	3000
Cowan, Thomas O.....	do	1	30	Dixon, B. H., Trustee..	Toronto	12	360
Cradock, Adam W.....	Dundas	49	1470	Doan, Jesse.....	Sharon	30	900
Creen, Thomas, Rev.....	Niagara	80	2400	Dobbin, Eliza	Kingston	2	60
Creighton, Gertrude.....	Toronto.....	1	30	Dodd, W.....	Port Hope.....	8	240
Creighton, Eleanor E., Trustee	do	5	150	D'Olier, Harriett.....	Belleville	13	390
Croil, Wm. R.....	Osnabrock	9	270	Donald, John.....	Dalhousie	4	120
Cross, Margaret.....	St. Catharines..	3	90	Dorland, Philip, A. and Dorland, Stephen H....	Pictou	26	780
Crooks, Mary M.....	Brockville	4	120	Dorothea, John.....	Toronto	16	480
Crowe, John B.....	Frankford.....	8	240	Dorr, James.....	Quebec	32	960
Crozier, Thomas.....	England	45	1350	Dougall, William	Hallowell.....	100	3000
Cruikshank, George.....	Montreal.....	10	300	Doughty, Frances	Thornhill	5	150
Couthley, Chas., Col...	Royal Military Asylum, Chel- sea, England..	139	4170	Douglass, James.....	Goderich.....	3	90
Crysler, Nancy.....	Bath	5	150	Douse, John, Rev.....	Belleville	30	900
Cummings, James.....	Chippawa	10	300	Downes, John P.....	Pictou	168	5040
Cunningham, Lenox F., M.D.....	Roy, Nav. Hos- pital, Haslar, Gosport, Eng.	28	840	Drinkwater, John H. S.	Orillia	61	1830
Cunningham, David.....	Montreal.....	21	630	Drinkwater, John.....	Farnham, Eng	4	120
Cunningham, Wm. W.....	Pictou	10	300	Drought, Henry P.....	London	120	3600
Curling, Wm.....	Delaware	70	2100	Drury, James, deceased	Late of Bradfrd	40	1200
Curran, Mary Jane	Oakville	12	360	Drummond, John.....	Petite Côte.....	136	4080
Cuthbert, Robt. A., Col.	Odiham, Eng....	200	6000	Duncan, Eliza.....	Toronto.....	2	60
Dailey, Mary A.....	Pictou	20	600	Dunlop Louisa.....	Goderich.....	16	480
Dakers, J.....	Montreal.....	14	420	Durie, W., K. H.....	Toronto	61	1830
Dakers, James, in Trust	do	14	420	Durnford, George.....	Montreal.....	3	90
Dampier, Jas., in Trust.	London	7	210	Dyart, now Griffin, Julia	Kingston	4	120
Dampier, Mary B.....	Bruton, Eng....	64	1920	Eccles, Cuthbert.....	Toronto	60	1800
Dampier, John J.....	London	22	660	Eccles, Jane	do	50	1500
Dancy, Nehemiah.....	Toronto	4	120	Eccles, William	St. Catharines..	70	2100
Darling, Sophia L.....	Orillia	24	720	Edmonds, Richard P....	Clifton, Bristol, England.....	82	2460
Darrah, Jane L.....	Corfu	282	8460	Edwards, Caroline.....	Pictou	3	90
David, William, Rev.....	Wales	100	3000	Elliott, Charles B., Rev.	Tattingstone, England.....	260	6000
Davis, Richard.....	Tecumseth	68	2040	Elliott, E. Geo., Cap. R.N.	Plymouth	32	960
Dawson, Revd. William; LL.D., Executor.....	Montreal.....	56	1680				

BANK OF UPPER CANADA—(Continued.)

BANQUE DU HAUT-CANADA—(Suite.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.
England, P. V. Maj.-G. and C. Jutwyche, his wife	Dover	66	1980	Gildersleeve, Lucretia...	Kingston	8	240
Ermatinger, Francis, dec.	Late St. Thomas	56	1630	Gildersleeve, Emily G...	do	7	210
Ermatinger, Achsab.....	do	58	924	Gildersleeve, Jas. C.....	do	2	60
Esten, Jno. H., Mayor.....	Newmarket.....	137	4110	Gillespie, Jno. Rev.....	Esquensing.....	10	300
Ewart, Jas. B., deceased.	do	11	330	Gilmor, Isaac C.....	Toronto.....	40	1200
Execut. of Jno. Benbow	Toronto	20	600	Glyn, Geo. G. & Lt L. R.	London, Eng... 500	15000	
" Jno. S. Cartwright	Kingston	48	1440	Goldie, Elizabeth A	Jersey	40	1200
" D Denmark.....	Seymour	15	450	Golightly, Barbara.....	Perth.....	2	60
" Gabriel Fisher.....	Esquensing	5	150	Goodham, Wm.....	Toronto.....	129	3870
" Geoffrey Hunter.....	London	80	2400	Goodman, H'ry R., M.D.	St. Catharines..	80	2400
" Jno. Jenkins	Kingston	58	1740	Gowan, Jas. R.....	Barrie	2	60
" Peter Milne	Markham	26	730	Graham, Alex	Reach.....	55	1650
" Rev. Jno. Smith.....	Hamilton	9	270	Graham, Frederick.....	do	5	150
" Edw. Spiers	St. Thomas.....	12	360	Graham, Ann, Trustee...	do	4	120
" R. N. Starr.....	London.....	16	480	Graham, Ann	do	23	690
" Geo. Wilson	Toronto	4	120	Graham, James.....	do	20	600
Fair, Robert, deceased.....	Brock	12	360	Graham, William.....	London	96	2880
Falconbridge, Mary	Drummondville	40	1200	Graham, Peter	Kingston	32	960
Farrell, Jno. S., Mayor.....	Charlton, Engl.	20	600	Graham, Duncan	Ottawa	128	3840
Ferguson, Jane	Fergus	4	120	Grantham, Arthur	Stamford, Eng..	94	2820
Ferris, James.....	Toronto	22	660	Grasett, H. Jas., Revd.	Toronto.....	64	1920
Findlay, Martha A.....	Brockville	26	780	do Trustee to Arthur W. Grasett, a minor.....	do	1	30
Finkle, Jane	Kingston	5	150	do to H'ry J. Grasett, a minor.....	do	2	60
Fitton, Henry W	Orillia	107	3210	do to Frank LeM. Grasett, a minor.....	do	1	30
Fitzgerald, Wm. H.....	68th Regiment..	23	690	do to Geo. Robt. Gra- sett, a minor.....	do	2	60
Fitzgerald, Edw	Toronto	22	660	do to Agnes S. Gra- sett, a minor.....	do	1	30
Fitzsimmons, Robt.....	Brockville.....	3	90	do Henrietta G. Gra- sett, a minor.....	do	8	240
Fleming, Andrew, Lett, S., Rev. L.L.D.....	Toronto	6	180	Grasett, H. J., Revd., and Hagarty, J. H., Hon. Trustees	do	2	60
Flint, Mary.....	Woolwich, Eng.	7	210	Grasett, H. J., Revd., and Scadding, H., Rev. Dr.....	do	35	1050
Folingsby, Joseph B	Hamilton	386	11580	Grasett, Elliott, Rev.....	Simcoe.....	26	780
Foote, Joseph, Capt	Oakville.....	17	510	Grasett, Charles B.....	Ottawa	5	150
Foote, Mary G	do	30	900	Grasett, Chas. B., Treas- urer Ionic Lodge Free Masons	Toronto.....	1	30
Forbes, Duncan	Niagara	3	90	Graveson, Martha.....	Niagara	9	270
Forsyth, Jno. R	Kingston	200	6000	Green, Wm.....	Township Peel..	13	390
Foster, Hetherington.....	Toronto	31	930	Green, Anson, Rev., DD.	Toronto.....	80	2400
Fowler, Pife, M.D	Kingston	27	810	Green, R. G., Rev.....	Clifton, Bristol, England	200	6000
Fox, Geo.....	Kingsbridge, E.	20	600	Griffin, Sophia, H.....	Quebec	11	330
Frampton, Geo	Poole, England.	50	1500	Griffin, Wm. H.....	do	12	360
Frost, Geo., Rev.....	London, do	49	1470	Griffin, H. H., a minor...	Kingston	1	30
Frost, Percival, Rev.....	Brighton, do	49	1470	Gueron, Louis	St. Hilaire	8	240
Fuller, Cynthia.....	Toronto	172	5160	Gunn, Henry E.....	Quebec	24	720
Fuller, T. H. Rev., DD	do	29	870	Gustin, Jno. S.....	Toronto	22	660
Fuller, Samuel	Stratford.....	8	240	Gzowski, C. S.....	do	193	4254
Galbraith, Daniel	Scarboro'	192	5760	Hacking, Jno	Whitchurch	85	2550
Gardiner, Geo., dec	Late of Yonge..	9	270	Hacklam, Mary Ann.....	Toronto.....	2	60
Gardiner, Geo	do	8	240	Hagarman, Ann C.....	Kingston.....	9	270
Gardner, Joseph.....	Toronto T'p.....	3	90	Haiday, Wm. R., Lt- Col	Cox & Co.....	70	2100
Gaudet, Dorothy E.....	Quebec	32	960	Hall, Mary.....	Picton.....	1	30
George, Edw. J., a minor...	Red River	30	450	Hall, B.....	Montreal.....	166	4980
Gibb, Robert	Moore	23	690				
Gibson, Ann.....	Aylmer	12	360				
Gibson, Wm.....	Storrington	8	240				
Gibson, J. Kirkpatrick, T. & J. S. F.....	Kingston.....	20	600				
Gilbert, Jas.....	Toronto.....	14	324				
Gildersleeve, Henry, dec.	late of Kingston	198	5940				
Gildersleeve, Overton S. Executor	do	80	2400				
Gildersleeve, Overton S.	do	5	150				
Gildersleeve, Sarah	do	108	3240				

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—(Continued.)

BANQUE DU HAUT-CANADA.—(Suite.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.
Hallen, Geo., Rev.....	Penetanguishene	9	270	Holland, Jane A.....	London	6	180
Hallen, Geo.....	Dundas	18	540	Hooker, Alfred.....	Prescott	72	2160
Hallen, Arabella.....	do	22	660	Hooper, Edward.....	Toronto	129	3870
Hamilton, Andrew.....	Toronto	71	2130	Hopkins, Frances.....	do	272	8160
Hamilton, Geo.....	do	467	14010	Hopkins, E. M., Trustee	Lachine	40	1200
Hamilton, Robt. H.....	Montreal	20	600	Hopkins, James H.....	Lindsay	1	30
Hamilton, R. D., decas.	do	12	360	Horan, Edw. John, Rt. Rev. Bishop	Kingston	144	4320
Hancox, Orton.....	Bath	323	9690	Hore, Lucy S. and C....	Plymouth, Eng	104	3120
Hancox, Mary.....	do	53	1590	Hore, James S.....	London, do	56	1680
Hannington, W.....	Oakville	13	390	Hosmer, Anna S.....	Thos. C. Street, Niag. Falls...	75	1650
Hardie, now Smith, E....	London	23	690	Houlston, Jno.....	Three Rivers...	9	270
Hardy, Timothy H.....	Quebec	10	300	Hua, Paul.....	Montreal	10	228
Harley, J., dec., late of.	Toronto	96	2880	Hubbs, Benj., deceased.	Pictou	5	150
Harris, James, Revd.....	Kemptville	19	426	Hubbs, Alva.....	Hallowell	5	150
Harris, Elizabeth.....	Toronto Town'p	19	570	Hudson, Joseph, Rev....	Hexham, Eng...	63	1890
Harris, Margaret M.....	do	7	210	Hugo, Nicholas.....	Kingston	15	450
Harrison, Ellen.....	Toronto	38	1140	Hugonia, Roderick.....	Halifax	80	2400
Harrison, Saml. B., Hon.	do	79	2370	Hunt, Henrietta.....	Quebec	120	3600
Hart, Saml.....	Cornwall	60	1800	Hunter, Catherine, a mi- nor	London	18	540
Hartney, Henry.....	Quebec	54	1620	Hunter, Fanny F, a mi- nor	London	18	540
Harvey, Esther.....	St. Davids	34	756	Hunter, Wm., a minor..	do	18	540
Harvey, J. A., deceased, late of	Niagara	77	2310	Hunter, Roger R.....	Edinburgh, Scotland	162	4860
Hassard, Augusta W.....	Kingston, Thame, Eng., England	153	4590	Hunter, Thomas.....	Torquay, Eng.	9	270
Halt, Mary, dec., late of	Port Hope.....	45	1350	Hutchison, F. J., Capt., 64th Regiment	Drummondville	186	5580
Haw, Jno.....	Scarboro'	27	810	Ingles, Chas. L., Rev....	do	38	1140
Hayward, W. G.....	Reading, Engl.	30	900	Ingles, Emily C.....	do	5	150
Heath, Jas. G., deceased, late of	Rednall, Penk- vidge, Engl'd.	270	8100	Ironsides, Jane.....	Dundas	10	300
Hellewell, Th., deceased, late of	Toronto	52	1560	Irving, George.....	Quebec	18	540
Hellmuth, I., Rev., D.D.	London	121	3630	Irving, Hannah M.....	Drummondville	84	2520
Henderson, J. & Ann F.	Plymouth, Eng.	25	750	Irving, Emilius and H. E.....	Hamilton	60	1800
Henderson, James A.....	Kingston	80	2400	Irving, Emilius.....	do	30	900
Henderson, Mary A.....	do	56	1680	Irving, Henry E.....	do	30	900
Henderson, Ann.....	Niagara	11	330	Ivor, Samuel.....	St. Thomas	81	2430
Henderson, Jacob E.....	Fenwick	10	300	Jago, Wm.....	Devonport, Eng	4	120
Hepburn, W.....	Florence, Italy..	300	9000	Jardine, John.....	Brockville	10	237
Herchimer, W. M., de- ceased, late of	Kingston	140	4200	Jarvis, George S.....	Corwall	24	720
Herchimer, Jane C.....	do	12	360	Jeffrey, Richard.....	Nissouri	12	360
Heron, Andrew.....	Niagara	20	600	Jets, Edward.....	W. Gwillimby..	21	630
Heron, Catherine D.....	Niagara	2	60	Jeuno, Frs., Rev., DD..	Oxford, Engl'd.	100	3000
Herrick, Thomas W.....	Toronto	91	2730	Johas, Reuben M., de- ceased, Alder Jehns, Executor	Elizabethtown..	80	2400
Hewlett, W.....	do	7	210	Johnson, Isabella.....	Cobourg	22	660
Hicks, Mary.....	London, Eng...	24	720	Johnson, Wm. A., Rev..	Weston	9	270
Hill, Arundell C.....	Clear Lake, Dummer	14	420	Johnston, Thos. W., MD	Narston	80	2400
Heine, Humphrey L.....	Toronto	18	540	Johnston, Robert.....	Toronto	6	180
Hinds, Mary A.....	Kingston	22	660	Jones, Jonas, Ap.....	do	50	1500
Hislop, Thomas R.....	Toronto	24	720	Jones, Mary E.....	do	72	2160
Hodgetts, Thomas, Capt.	London	7	210	Jones, Robert D. G., deceased, Eliza Jones, Representative	Ancaster	44	1320
Hodgson, Henry.....	Beaverton	27	810	Jones, Catharine.....	Brockville	4	120
Hodgson, Thomas.....	T'p of Whitby..	4	120	Jones, William H.....	Quebec	15	450
Hogg, Isabella.....	King	1	30	Jones, Edwin A.....	do	35	1050
Hogg, Wm.....	York Mills	1	30	Joseph, Jacob H.....	Montreal	15	450
Holcroft, Thomas.....	West Oxford	6	180	Jowett, Josiah.....	Morpeth	23	690
Holden, Erastus.....	Belleville	20	600				
Holdeth, Wm.....	Plymouth, Eng.	100	3000				
Holland, Henry, Rev.....	Fort Erie	10	300				
Holland, Charles.....	Windsor	6	180				

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—(Continued.)

BANQUE DU HAUT-CANADA.—(Suite.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.	Amount. — Montant.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.	Amount. — Montant.
Jukes, Mark R., deceased, Augustus Jukes, Executor	St. Catharines..	158	4740	LeMesurier, Henry	Quebec	24	720
Keele, William C.	Toronto	24	720	Lepper, Arthur	Toronto	40	1200
Keevil, Henry	Bath, England..	32	960	LeSueur, Abraham, Rev.	Gronville, Jersey	45	945
Keith, James	Beauharnois..	54	1620	Leslie, Wm., deceased, and Alex. Sinclair, Ex.	Moore	22	660
Kempt, Thomas	London, Eng..	50	1500	Leslie, Anthony	Erompton, Eng.	80	2400
Kendall, Ed. K., Rev..	do	20	600	Lester, Jane	Indiana, C.W..	6	180
Kennedy, Roderick, MD	Bath	6	180	Lester, Sarah	do	4	120
Kennedy, Thos. S., Rev., deceased, late of	Toronto	5	150	Lester, Margaret	do	9	270
Kent, Edward	London, Eng..	51	1530	Levesconte, Sarah	Belleville	80	2400
Kont, Rybut	Kingston	80	2400	Levesconte, Rose H.	do	29	870
Kent, Belinda	do	20	600	Lindsay, Sarah E. H., deceased, late of	Cornwall	67	2010
Kerr, Mary, Lady, deceased, late of	London, Eng..	54	1620	Lindsay, Michael, deceased, late of	Hornby	16	480
Killaly, H. H., Hon.	Toronto	81	2430	Lloyd, David	Llwyn Nantmel, Kingston, Radnor's, Wales	60	1800
King, William Brooks..	Teigmouth, Eg.	366	10980	Lloyd, Christopher Jno..	Quebec	20	600
King, Margaret	Londonberry, Ireland	46	1380	Logie, Jas.	West Flamboro	120	3600
King, Edwin F.	Montreal	20	600	Loughman, Alex. H.	Corfu	180	5400
King, Brinsley	Quebec	2	60	Low, Nathaniel	Nanticoke	32	960
Kingstone, Arthur J.	Warwick, C. W.	200	5280	Luard, Louisa G. S.	Stratford	19	870
Kingstone, Frederick W.	Toronto	10	300	Lynes, Charles	Toronto	8	240
Kingsford, William	do	120	3600	Lyons, Jane, deceased, late of	Woodburn	23	690
Kirby, Thos., deceased, late of	do	8	240	McArthur, James, deceased, late of	London	100	3000
Kirgan, Thos., deceased, late of	do	15	450	Macaulay, Wm., Rev.	Pictou	81	2430
Kirkpatrick, Thos., Dollard, Patrick, Trustees	Kingston	40	1200	Macaulay, Charlotte S.	do	4	120
Kirkpatrick, Thos.	do	153	4590	Macaulay, Ann G., deceased, late of	Ride Court, Kent, Engl'd.	72	2160
Kirkpatrick, William W.	do	4	120	Macbeth, George	London	515	15450
Kirkpatrick, Marianne ..	do	3	90	Macdonald, G. G. F., deceased, late of	Toronto	64	1920
Kirkpatrick, Helen	do	6	180	Macdonell, Wm. John, President of the Toronto Savings' Bank..	do	190	5700
Kirkpatrick, Thos., and Baxter, George, for the Kingston Permanent Building Society	do	120	3600	Macdonell, James	do	1	30
Kirkpatrick, George B. ..	do	24	720	MacGoggar, Charles	London, Eng..	150	4500
Kyle, Thomas W.	Montreal	24	720	Mackell, Richard	Aurora	20	600
La Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de	Québec	120	3600	Mackenzie, Sarah	Port Hope	184	5520
Ladies' Protestant Home of	Quebec	9	270	Mackenzie, Sarah, in T't do	do	40	1200
Laidley, Jno., D.C.G.	London, Eng..	45	1350	Mackenzie, Lucretia	do	69	2040
Laing, P. S., Surgeon.	23rd Regiment..	16	480	Mackenzie, Jno. G.	Montreal	16	480
Lajoie, Antoine G.	Quebec	64	1920	Mackie, Geo., Rev., D.D.	Quebec	80	2400
Lally, Edmund S.	Barrie	200	6000	Macklem, Anna	Chippawa	23	690
Lane, Samuel	Montreal	20	600	Macpherson, David L.	Toronto	90	2700
Levasseur, Précille	Quebec	8	240	Mair, Jno.	Lanark	20	600
Lawrason, Lawrence	London	205	6150	Malet, A. A.	Taunton, Eng..	108	3240
Layton, Jane	Manatowalin ..	19	444	Milloch, Edward	Ottawa	160	4800
Lee, Wm. H.	Quebec	63	1890	Mansfield, Right Hon. Earl of	London, Eng..	540	16200
Lee Stephen J., and Cameron, Allan, Trustees	Baltimore	109	3270	Mantovani, Frederick	Paroid, Lon bardy	80	2400
Lee, Arabella	Toronto	14	420	Marks, Jno. B.	Kingston	160	4560
Leeming, Wm., Rev.	Niagara	135	4050	Mairs, Wm. S.	Tecumseth	18	540
Lefroy, John H., Lt.-Col. R. A.	Stamford	121	3630	Marshall, Jane	Pictou	11	330
LeMarchant, Thos., Lt.- Col. R. E.	London, Eng..	65	1950	Martin, Richard	Cayuga	18	540
	Malta	65	1950	Martin, Edward	Hamilton	20	600

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—(Continued.)

BANQUE DU HAUT-CANADA.—(Suite.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. — Montant.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. — Montant.
Parke, Chas., dec. late of	Wimborne, Dorset, England.	29	870	Raikes, Henry	Ryde, Isle of Wight	280	8400
Parke, Wm., Col.	72nd High'drs.	54	1620	Raikes, Walter	Barrie	152	4560
Parke, John R.	Colchester	51	1530	Ramsey, Francis	Dunnville	100	2838
Parker, Alfred, dec., late of	London, Eng.	180	5400	Randolph, Francis, Capt.	Godden Green, Seven-oakes, Kent, Eng.	90	2700
Parkin, John B.	Quebec	8	240	Rayner, John	Leeds, do	25	750
Paterson, Peter	Toronto	184	5820	Read, John	Port Hope	20	600
Patterson, Hugh	Amherst Island	8	240	Read, Thos. B., Rev., D.D	Thorold	24	528
Patterson, Robert	Kingston	20	600	Receiver General of Canada		16	480
Patterson, Elizabeth	London	1	30	Redfern, Joseph	Leeds, Megantic	120	3600
Patton, Henry, Rev., D.D	Corwall	5	150	Reilly, Mary	Montreal	23	690
Patton, Georgina	do	4	120	Reynell, Carew, dec., Ann Reynell, Executrix			
Patton, Andrew, dec., late of	do	5	150	Riddell, Robert	London, Eng.	63	1890
Patton, Elizabeth	do	42	1260	Ridley, G.N., dec., late of	Bury St. Edmunds, Eng.	354	10620
Patton, Ann C.	Prescott	5	150	Ridout, Joseph D.	Belleville	16	480
Patton, Jas., jr.	Quebec	53	1590	Ridout, Joseph D., and Mason, W. H., for Canada Permanent Building and Investment Society.	Toronto	70	2100
Payne, Lydia	Frome, Eng.	218	6540	Risley, Samuel	do	184	5520
Payne, Chas. A.	Prescott	40	1200	Rintoul, Robert	do	20	600
Peade, Eliza L.	Montreal	24	720	Rintoul, Wm., Rev. dec. late of	Montreal	5	150
Peavey, John P.	do	2	60	Rob, Mary	do	24	720
Penfold, Geo. R.	Glanford	10	300	Rob, Mary	Pictou	30	900
Penn, Turton	Montreal	15	450	Roberts, John W.	Toronto	24	720
Peto, John N., dec., late of	Amherstburg	32	960	Roberts, Brownlow W.	London, Eng.	108	3240
Peto, James F.	Southend, Eng.	96	2880	Roberts, Joseph, Attorney for Estate of Robert Roberts	Quebec	40	1200
Pettitt, Wm. G.	Trafalgar	13	246	Robertson, Thos.	Ops	22	660
Pettitt, Jonathan S.	do	6	180	Robertson, W., M.D.	Crail, Scotland.	135	4050
Plenderleath, Chas., dec., late of	Clifton, Bristol, England	112	3360	Robinson, Jas. L. Sir, Bart.	Toronto	10	300
Polley, Thos., Capt.	Amherst Island	20	600	Robson, Geo.	Montreal	26	780
Porter, Thomas	King	11	330	Roche, Geo. W. W.	Kingston	40	1200
Porter, James	Ottawa	40	1200	Rolph, Geo.	Dundas	320	9600
Portway, Geo.	Bury St. Edmunds, Eng.	30	900	Roper, Chas., dec.	Stoke, Kent, England	49	1470
Poston, Edward	Quebec	35	1050	Henry, Robert			
Poston, Wm.	do	20	600	Roper, Henry, Sir			
Prevost, Thos. W., Major	Carlisle, Eng.	15	315	Ross, Allanson	Chippawa	5	150
Price, Evan John	Quebec	6	180	Ross, David Smith	Holland Land'g	12	360
Priestman, Thos.	Wainfleet	5	150	Ross, John, Hon.	Toronto	50	1500
Prince, Eliz. M.	London, Eng.	100	3000	Ross, W. M., Rev.	Pickering	8	216
Pritchard, Saml., Capt.	Richmond	22	660	Rothwell, John, Rev.	Amherst Island	245	7350
Proudfoot, Wm.; Robinson, Jas. L., Sir, Bart.; Henderson, James	Toronto	220	6600	Rough, James	Toronto	18	540
Prayne, A. V., dec., late of	Pictou	100	3000	Rowe, Joshua, Sir	London, Eng.	47	1410
Puckeridge, now Fussell, P.	Paris, C. W.	63	1890	Rowe, Basil R.	Orillia	58	1740
Purkiss, Geo.	Montreal	8	240	Russell, Mary J.	Stamford	21	630
Pym, Margaret	London, Eng.	500	15000	Rutherford, Edw'd H.	Toronto	80	2400
Quebec Provident and Savings Bank		433	12990	Sadler, Geo., Rev.	Epsworth, Eng.	80	2400
Quesnel, Jules, Hon., dec., late of	Montreal	13	390	Salt, Ann	Cobourg	4	120
Quesnel, Josette C. V.	do	1	30	Salter, J. G. R., Rev., & Vidal, Alex., Trustees.	Sarnia	80	2400
Radenhurst, Thos. M., dec., late of	Perth	250	7500	Sanders, Henry	London	80	2400
Rake, Beaven, dec., late of	Shaftesbury, England	200	6000				

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—(Continued.)

BANQUE DU HAUT-CANADA.—(Suite.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.
Sawbridge, R. C., Capt..	11th Hussars...	41	1230	Southard, Archilaus.....	Pictou	49	1200
Scadding, Chas.....	Toronto.....	160	4800	Sparks, Nicholas, dec, late of.....	Ottawa	124	3720
Scadding, H., Rev., D.D.	do	226	6780	Sprague, Wm.....	Quebec	40	1200
Scobell, Jane T.....	Penzance, Eng..	67	2010	Stanton, Wm., D. C. G....	Cobourg.....	27	810
Scott, Eliza.....	Teignmouth, do.	225	6750	Stark, Wm.....	Brampton.....	16	480
Scott, Marianne.....	Guernsey.....	70	2100	Stayner, Fred'k H.....	Toronto.....	245	7350
Scott, Eliza.....	Dublin, Ireland	42	1260	Stayner, Thomas A.....	do	33	990
Scott, G. F. C., Lt.-Col., deceased.....	do	33	990	Stayner, Thos. S.....	Richmond.....	30	900
Scott, Alva.....	Pictou.....	10	300	Stegman, Lisette.....	Toronto.....	3	90
Searls, Abram.....	Wellington.....	64	1920	Stonnett, Walter, Rev....	Keswick.....	13	390
Seels, John.....	Toronto.....	80	2400	Stevenson, David B., dec, late of.....	Pictou	12	360
Seiffert, Augustus.....	do	15	450	Stevenson, Phebe.....	do	4	120
Servos, Elizabeth.....	Town'p Niagara	23	690	Stevenson, Michael and H. C., Trustees.....	Quebec	25	750
Sewell, W. S.....	Quebec.....	432	12960	do and H. G. Forsyth do	do	29	870
Sewell, W. S., Trustee..	do	38	1140	Stevenson, Rachel S. & J.	Toronto.....	107	3210
Sewell, Lavinia M.....	do	16	480	Stewart, Robert, M. D....	Belleville.....	4	120
Sewell, Leveson.....	do	32	960	Stewart, Caroline.....	do	16	480
Sewell, Edmund W., Rev.	do	8	240	Stewart, Priscilla A.....	Niagara.....	46	1380
Sewell, Jas. A., M. D....	do	20	600	Stewart, Alex., Rev.....	Orillia.....	79	1824
Sewell, Henry D., Rev...	Head Corn, Kent, Eng.....	92	2760	Stimson, Effa.....	Berlin.....	24	720
Sewell, Abraham.....	Malton, do	30	900	Stimson, Elam R., Rev..	do	80	2400
Sewell, Edw.....	Hilchin, do	40	1200	Stock, James, Graham, Andrew, Trustees.....	Toronto.....	23	690
Sewell, Samuel.....	Toronto.....	78	2340	Stonehouse, Isaac.....	Etobicoke.....	7	210
Shanklin, Robt., Rev...	Oakville.....	3	89	Stoneman, Sarah.....	Torrington, Eng	107	3210
Shanks, David, Rev...	Valcartier.....	8	240	Stoneman, Agnes.....	do	13	390
Sharp, John.....	Newton-by-Ev- anton, Scot'd	50	1500	Stoughton, Maria E. & M	Kingston.....	6	180
Shaw, James, Kirkpat- rick, Thos., Trustee ..	Kingston	18	540	Stow, John.....	Pictou	8	240
Shaw, Wm. A.....	Quebec.....	9	270	Stow, Frederick P.....	Toronto.....	1	30
Shaw, George.....	Toronto.....	181	5430	Street, Thos. C.....	Niagara Falls..	875	26250
Sheehan, Walter B.....	Dunnville.....	10	300	do Trustee M. and C. McNicol.....	do	4	120
Sherman, Cornelia.....	Wyoming, Per- ry Co., N. Y.	120	2760	do do Eliz. Plumb. do	do	230	6900
Shewell Thomas.....	Kingston - on- Thames, Eng.	75	2250	Street, Abigail H.....	do	150	3300
Shore, John.....	London.....	54	1620	Stuart, Alex. V., Rev....	Nettleham, Eng.	35	1050
Shore, Frederick.....	Townsh'p West- minster	42	1260	Stuart, Caroline.....	Kirton, Lind- say, Eng.....	14	420
Short, Jon., Rev., D.D..	Port Hope	34	1020	Stuart, Chas. Jas., Sir, Bart.....	Quebec	40	1200
Silliman, James.....	Kingston.....	20	600	Sutherland, Thomas.....	Moore.....	4	120
Sims, now Veasey, S. W.	Quebec.....	32	960	Sutherland, W., M. D....	Montreal.....	20	600
Sisson, W.....	Port Hope.....	40	1200	Sutherland, Angus.....	West Gwillim- bury	54	1620
Smart, Catharine S.....	do	5	150	Sutherland, Eva S.....	Toronto.....	3	90
Smith, W. R. B., Lt.-Col.	London, Eng.....	197	5910	Swan, Robert.....	do	6	180
Smith, W. R. B., Lt.-Col.	do	200	6000	Sylvester, Richard.....	Markham.....	80	2400
Smith, Charles W.....	Quebec.....	20	600	Tait, George.....	Pickering.....	11	330
Smith, James L.....	Bath, Eng.....	20	600	Taschereau, J. A., Hon.	Kamouraska..	16	480
Smith, Henry.....	Hamilton.....	64	1920	Tawse, John, Rev.....	King.....	28	840
Smith, Larratt W.....	Toronto.....	24	528	Taylor, John F.....	Quebec.....	240	7200
Smith, John A.....	do	120	3600	Taylor, James W.....	Niagara.....	30	1980
Smith, Jno., Rev., dec, late of.....	Hamilton.....	45	1350	Taylor, Malcolm.....	Pictou	6	180
Smith, Ann.....	Chatham.....	10	300	Taylor, W.....	Scarboro'.....	8	240
Smith, Chas. W.....	Quebec.....	164	4920	Taylor, John B., Capt..	Town'p West- minster.....	21	630
Smith, Reginald S., Rev.	Stafford, Eng..	96	2880	Thompson, Wm.....	Frome, Eng.....	200	6000
Smith, Jas. W.....	Toronto.....	4	120	Thomson, Sarah.....	York Township	5	150
Sole, Hannah.....	Belleville.....	38	1140	Thomas, Edw. W., Col..	do	68	2040
Soules, David.....	Innisfil.....	12	360	Thomson, Chas. E., Rev.	Elora.....	7	210
Southall, W.....	London, Eng.....	44	1320				

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—(Continued.)

BANQUE DU HAUT-CANADA.—(Suite.)

Names. Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Acti-ns.	Amount. Montant.	Names. Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Acti-ns.	Amount. Montant.
Thomson, John.....	Quebec.....	113	3390	Trustees of—			
Thorp, Mary E.....	Pictou.....	1	30	Humphrey, A., Kirk-			
Todd, Andrew J.....	Toronto.....			patrick, T. & S. B... Kingstone.....	37	1110	
Brough, Secker.....	do.....	40	1200	Huntingford, Henry, & wife.....	Wimbleton,— England.....	137	4110
MacLennan, James	do.....			Huntingford Church... do.....	129	3600	
MacKay, James D.....	Hamilton.....			Jarvis, Ann M..... Toronto.....	36	1080	
Todd, Alfred.....	Quebec.....	4	120	Jarvis, W. D. P., and wife.....	Hamilton.....	18	540
Todd, Catharine.....	do.....	30	900	Lyons, John S. and Mary J.....		123	3600
Todd, Alpheus.....	do.....	48	1440	Macaulay, Jno., Hon-	Kingstone.....	160	4800
Todd, Alfred & Alpheus, Executors.....	do.....	6	180	Mackay, Mary C.....	Edinburgh, Scot	100	3000
Torrance, John A.....	Toronto.....	2	60	Maeperson, J. C.....	Kingstone.....	274	8220
Torrance, John.....	Scarboro'.....	24	720	Mells, Mary A.....	Indiana, C.W... ..	6	180
Townend, Reuben.....	Toronto.....	80	2400	Moore, Charlotte E... ..	Quebec.....	10	300
Trew, Ann.....	do.....	25	750	Moore, Sophia.....	Toronto.....	63	1890
Trew, Richard N.....	Steuyning, Eng..	114	3420	McNicol, L. M. & C... ..	Niagara Falls ..	96	2880
Trinity College, Bishop Strachan's Jubilee Scholarship.....	Toronto.....	43	1200	O'Meara, Margaret J... ..	Toronto.....	57	1710
Trinity College.....	do.....	48	1440	Powel, Elizabeth M... ..	do.....	36	1080
Trood, John.....	Lewissham, Eng	35	1050	Ramsay, Frances.....	St. Catharines..	160	4800
Tucker, John.....	Toronto.....	36	1080	Richmond Hill County School.....		8	240
Tuite, H. M., Maj.-Gen-	Royal Artillery	5	240	Rudyrd, L. and wife... ..		166	4980
Tunney, Lucy G. F.....	Lancaster, Eng	50	1500	Saoum, Elizabeth.....	Toronto.....	21	630
Turner, Enoch.....	Toronto.....	437	13110	Seager, Edmund.....	Barrie.....	33	990
Turner, Chas. H.....	Godstone, Eng..	770	23100	Sewell, Mary.....	Ottawa.....	62	1860
Turner, Henry, deceased, late of.....	Toronto.....	7	210	Smyth, Harriett.....	Toronto.....	77	2310
Tuthill, John.....	Parsonstown,— Ireland.....	30	900	St. Andrew's Church Ladies' Benevolent Society.....	do.....	12	360
Tuzo, Henry A., M.D....	Vancouver Isl'd	14	420	Vanalistine, P.....	Pictou.....	11	330
Trustees of—				Vidal, O. A. & B. H... ..	Sarnia.....	169	5070
Bardoux, Mary A.....	London, Eng... ..	343	7554	Vidal, C. P.....	do.....	70	2100
British & American Express Co.....	Kingstone.....	160	4800	Wecker, W., Estate of Wesleyan Annuitant Fund.....	Toronto.....	109	3270
Canada Unity Odd Fellows.....	Toronto.....	14	420	Wilson, George, and Hooper, Elizabeth... ..	Orillia.....	32	960
Church at Shanty Bay Claris, J., & family ...	Barrie.....	95	2850	University of Toronto... ..		23	690
Cook, Harry.....	St. Thomas.....	81	2430	Valintine, Wm.....	Pictou.....	6	180
Cornwall Parochial School.....	Toronto.....	33	2490	Vidal, Jas. H., Rev... ..	Chiddingley, England.....	135	4050
Crawford, Mary, and children.....	Cornwall.....	1	30	Vida', Alex.....	Sarnia.....	40	1200
Crookshank, Jane C. R. & J.....	Toronto.....	45	1350	do Trustee.....	do.....	6	180
Dampier, now Lefroy, Elizabeth A.....	St. John, N. B..	113	3390	Vidal, Alex., and Salter, G. J. R., Rev.....	do.....	40	1200
Delatre, Emma.....	Bruton, Eng... ..	60	1800	Vidal, Alex., & Pousett, A. C.....	do.....	22	660
Dickinson, Mary.....	Quebec.....	135	4050	Vidal, Rich'd, deceased, late of.....	do.....	143	4290
Diehl, Ann.....	Toronto.....	61	1920	Voigh, Henry C.....	Kingstone.....	60	1800
Dowling, Charlotte-B. Dunn, Sophie L.....	do.....	92	2760	Wadsworth, Daniel... ..	Queenston.....	6	180
Edmonds, R. P., & Arnold, F. C.....	London, Eng... ..	300	6600	Waite, Henry.....	London, Eng... ..	120	3600
Fauquière, Isabella M. Ferris, R. W. & wife, Margaret.....	Toronto.....	254	7620	Walker John.....	Town'p of Hope	40	1200
Gale, R. S.....	Woodstock.....	54	1620	Walker, James.....	Orillia.....	19	570
Hawke, Charlotte A... ..	St. Catharines..	15	450	Walker, Frances.....	Toronto.....	10	300
	Kingstone.....	80	2400	Walker, Edw. A.....	Barrie.....	30	900
	Toronto.....	8	240	Walker, W., jr.....	Quebec.....	46	1380

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—(Continued.)

BANQUE DU HAUT-CANADA.—(Suite.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.
Walker, Robert, & Son.	Toronto	9	270	Willson, Hannah E	Niagara	8	240
Wallbridge, Lewis	Belleville	72	2160	Willson, Isabella	Hanover, Ill., U. S.	1	30
Ward, Matilda	Quebec	7	210	Wilson, Sarah A., Hen- derson, Jas. A., Oliver, Geo. H. J., Trustees...	Kingston	28	840
Ward, Jane	Markham	45	1350	Do	do	24	720
Ward, Letitia S.	Burford, C. E.	40	1200	Wilson, Chas. S.	Pictou	18	540
Wardell, W. H., Major ..	R. C. Rifles	64	1920	Wilson, William	Penetanguish'e ..	39	1170
Wardrop, John	Brockville	261	7920	Wilson, John, Rev.	Grafton	50	1500
Waring, Joseph	Norwich	21	720	Wilson, Christianna	Stamford	58	1680
Waring, Thomas	Pictou	85	2550	Wilson, Julia	Amherstburg....	8	244
Warner, Geo. H. & Co. ...	Montreal	5	150	Wilson, Geo. Lieut. R.N.	Orillia	2	60
Warner, W., jr.	Thorold	1	30	Wilson, Wm.	Medonte	20	600
Warner, Thomas O.	do	1	30	Wilson, Geo. jun.	Ingersoll	16	480
Watkins, John	Kingston	244	7320	Wilson, Joseph	Sault Ste. Marie ..	28	620
Watson, Thomas	London, Eng.	22	660	Wilson, Evingham	London, Eng.	50	1500
Watson, Thomas	Seymour	8	240	Wilson, William	do	30	900
Webster, H'ry, deceased, late of	Hamilton	15	450	Wilson, Andrew	Toronto	4	120
Weir, Thomas C., Com- missary General	do	68	2040	Withall, William John ..	Quebec	64	1920
Western Assurance Co. ...	Toronto	200	6000	Wolfe, Philip, Rev.	Montreal	103	3090
Whately, Ellen	Tecumseth	3	90	Woodhouse, Francis V. ...	Albury, Eng.	27	810
Wheeler, James	London	36	792	Woodruff, Richard	St. Davids	648	16200
White, Mary	Orillia	22	660	Woodruff, W., deceased, late of	do	80	2400
White, Thomas	Toronto	212	6360	Woodruff, Joseph C. ...	Drummondville ..	105	2625
Whitaker, George, Rev., Provost, Trinity Col. ...	do	240	7200	Worthington, John	Toronto	10	228
Whitley, Daniel	Catsclough, Windsford, Eng. ...	354	10620	Wreggett, Wm.	York, Township ..	16	480
Whitley, Wm., Rev.	England	106	3180	Wright, John R., Lt.- Col.	R'l Engineers. ...	90	2700
Whitley, Elizabeth	do	54	2520	Wright, James	Penetanguish'e ..	9	270
Whitney, John W. G.	Toronto	3	90	Wright, James	Kingston	8	240
Widler, Frederick	do	100	2000	Wartele, William G.	Quebec	12	360
Widmer, now Clark, Haunah M.	Toronto	40	1200	Wartele, Christian	do	8	240
Wilkinson, Amelia Eli- zabeth	Cobourg	80	2400	Wylie, Mary	Ramsay, C. E.	16	480
Wilkinson, John	Woolwich, Eng. ...	78	2340	Young, James	Goderich	36	1080
Willett, Alfred	St. Catharines. ...	271	8130	Young, Andrew	Scarboro'	40	1200
Williams, John P.	Hallowell	6	180	Young, James, deceased, late of	London	13	390
Williams, Eliza A.	Woolwich, Eng. ...	12	360	Young, Henry	Woodstock	15	450
Williams, Ann	Chillington, do	8	240	Young, James	Quebec	20	600
Williams, Chas. R.	London, do	200	6000	Young, Jane	Kingston	2	60
Williams, Joseph R.	Tecumseth	51	1530	Young, George P., Rev.	Toronto	18	540
Wills, Elizabeth	Belleville	2	60	Zimmerman, Emmeline C., Trustee.	Toronto	80	2400
Wills, Thomas	Thurlow	2	60				

QUEBEC BANK.
(BANQUE DE QUÉBEC.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares.		Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares.	
		Actions.	Amount.			Actions.	Montant.
Airey, Lt. Col., Richard.	Europe	6	600	Dawson, Martha, Mrs.	Quebec	16	1600
Alfred, George	Quebec	40	4000	Deblois, E. J.	do	27	2700
Amiot, Laurent	Canada	6	600	Deblois, P. A.	do	7	700
Anderson, W. H.	Quebec	75	7500	Delagrave, C.	do	25	2500
Annett, W. and J. & J.	Quebec	40	4000	Derbshire, S.	do	20	2000
Anderson, Mrs. Jane.	Quebec	30	3000	Devlin, Hugh	do	10	1000
Anderson, John P.	do	30	3000	Dean, Jas., Snr.	do	36	2640
Anderson, Thomas.	do	20	1200	Dickson, Harriet	Three Rivers	20	2000
Archbishop of Quebec, R. C.	do	52	5200	Douglas, G. M., Dr.	Quebec	20	2000
Ardouin, Estate late Mrs. G. G.	do	71	7100	Downis, Estate, Wm	do	10	1000
Auld, Joseph	do	12	1200	Dubord, Edmund	Canada	4	400
Aucbil, J. W.	do	2	200	Dubord, H.	Quebec	10	1000
Babce, W. J.	do	12	1200	Dyke, Sarah Jane	Canada	3	300
Bayfield, Fanny	P. E. Island	13	1300	Elliott, Lt.-Col., G. A., Estate	Europe	20	2000
Bayfield, Admiral, R. N.	do	42	4200	Emmett, J. 17th Regt.	Quebec	5	500
Bald, Wm. Telfer	St. Maurice	59	5900	Enauvel, John, Minor	Gaspé	25	2500
Babine & Gaudry	Quebec	15	1500	Ferguson, Jane	Quebec	5	500
Bardy, P. M., Dr.	do	16	1600	Fitzgerald, Dr. J. M.	do	23	2800
Bankier, Mary Ann	do	4	400	Fisher, widow Jane	do	6	600
Belleau, Hon. Sir N. F.	do	188	18800	Fischer, De Verd	do	23	2300
Bell, B. B., Estate.	do	10	1000	Fire Assurance Co.	do	640	64000
Bishop of Quebec, R. C.	do	24	2400	Fortin, Jean, Estate	do	200	20000
Bishop of St. Boniface	Red River	24	2400	Forsyth, Miss C. L.	do	20	2000
Blackburne, John	Canada	36	3600	Forsyth, J. B., in Trust Heirs Antrobus	do	8	800
Black, Mrs.	Quebec	49	4900	Forsyth, J. B.	England	16	1600
Blundett, Margaret.	do	3	300	Foot, Samuel B.	Quebec	118	11800
Boyle, Minors	Canada	11	1100	Foster, G. K.	do	8	800
Borlace, G. H.	Sherbrooke	53	5300	Fraser, Donald	do	20	2000
Boisvert, F. O.	Quebec	20	2000	Fry, Henry	do	33	3300
Brown, B., Miss.	do	24	2400	Fronette, F. X.	do	16	1350
Brown, Wm., No. 1.	do	36	36000	Fraser, John, in Trust J. Blackburn	do	10	1000
Brown, Wm., No. 2.	do	6	6000	Fraser, John	do	42	4200
Bradley, Alecia Mrs.	do	24	2400	Garneau, Felix	do	5	500
Burchell, George.	do	30	3000	Galt, R., late Estate, Powis & Crawford, Trustees	do	71	7100
Brown, Edward H.	do	18	1800	Galt, Mrs. Eliza	do	37	3700
Brousseau, J. D., Mde.	do	22	2200	Gethings, Estate, Esther	do	1	100
Burroughs, E.	do	2	200	Gethings, Charles	do	5	500
Bussage, R. R., Rev.	do	6	420	Gibb, James, Heirs	do	231	23100
Burroughs, J. H.	do	20	2000	Giles, John	do	24	2400
Caron, Hon. R. E. and Mrs. M. S.	do	6	600	Gibb, Thomas	do	20	2000
Cassels, R.	Toronto	1	100	Gibson, G. M.	do	20	2000
Caron, Edward.	Quebec	3	300	Gibb, Thomas, Mrs	do	50	5000
Caisse, d'Economie, N.D	do	180	1800	Gingras, F. N.	do	12	1200
Church Society of Quebec	do	89	8900	Gerard, Pierre.	do	8	800
Church Society, W. & O. Fund	do	24	2400	Gibb, James, jr.	do	20	2000
Chalmers, Isaac	do	18	1800	Gilmour, Mrs. David	do	20	2000
Chink, Margaret, Mrs.	do	2	200	Glover, Robert	do	7	700
Clint, J. H.	do	30	2100	Godbout, Louis.	Canada	5	500
Clark, Rev. W. B.	do	41	4100	Goldstone, Minors.	Quebec	162	13850
Corriveau, Benj.	Canada	10	1000	Goldstone, E.	do	18	
Corporation of Quebec	Quebec	1364	111520	Grieve, Mary	Europe, say Canada	10	1000
Coburn, Wm.	Canada	12	1200	Grant, Forsyth, Mrs.	do	60	6000
Cole, Wm.	Quebec	18	1260	Gray, F. R., Heirs	Quebec	100	10000
Cremazie, J. and O.	do	30	2100	Galt, Mrs. Eliza	do	15	1500
Cook, Dr., Rev.	do	2	200	Gowan, H.	do	40	4000
Curate and Warden St. Matthew's Chapel.	do	6	600	Grant, Forsyth, Mrs.	Europe	60	6000
Dalkin, Sarah C.	do	10	1000				

QUEBEC BANK.—(Continued.)

BANQUE DE QUÉBEC.—(Suite.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.
Grieve, C. Mrs.	Europe	20	2000	Lemessurier, H. in Trust	Quebec	37	3700
Grassett, H. J., Rev.	Canada	10	1000	Lemessurier, Louisa	do	8	8000
Grassett, H. J., Mrs.	do	5	500	Lindsay, E. B. in Trust	do	30	3000
Guérout, Lucy	Quebec	56	5600	Maj. M. Clifford	do	6	600
Hale, Frances J.	do	40	4000	Lindsay, Errol B.	do	38	3800
Hale, Jeffery	do	80	8000	Lindsay, E. B., Mrs.	do	31	1850
Hale, Miss Mary, Mrs.	do	60	6000	Lomar, Robert	do	10	1000
Hotham	Europe	30	3000	Logie, David	do	160	16000
Hale, G. C.	Canada	70	7000	Masson, J., Estate	Canada	16	1600
Hale, Edward, Estate	do	2	200	Magnorat, Louis	do	5	100
Hamel, Widow, Mrs.	do	1	100	Magrand, S. A.	Quebec	5	200
Hale, W. A., Estate	do	40	4000	Mabbe, Edward	do	3	300
Hall, George	Quebec	40	4000	Micklejohn, J.	do	90	9000
Hale, Richard	do	60	6000	Meagher, John	Carleton	20	2000
Hale, W. A., Estate, J. & G. C. Hale, Trustees	do	20	2000	Melvin, Sophia, Widow late Thos. Place	Quebec	4	400
Hayes, Hannah	do	8	800	Moles, Mrs.	Canada	20	2000
Hardy, T. H.	do	58	5800	Morgan, David	Quebec	40	4000
Hart, S. J. & Ruben M.	Canada	4	400	Mountain, C. A. C., Miss	do	11	1100
Hammond, Elizabeth	Quebec	320	32000	Martineur, Frances E.	Canada	5	500
Heath, J. G., Est., late	Europe	15	1500	Mountain, Mrs. A.	Quebec	49	4900
Heath, E. R., Mrs.	do	160	16000	Morrin, Jos., Dr., Estate	do	40	4000
Henry, J. W.	Quebec	15	1500	Mountain, James	do	22	2200
Hewitt, James	do	24	2400	Mountain, J. J. S.	England	80	8000
Hetherington, Jno., Mrs.	do	4	400	Mountain, Lord Bishop, in Trust for Orphan Asylum	Quebec	4	400
Henry, James	do	5	500	Miller, Matthias	do	8	800
Henderson, W. C.	do	61	6100	Muir, G. M.	Canada	28	2800
Hellmuth, Dr., Rev.	do	20	2000	McQuilkin, P.	Quebec	104	10400
Houlston, John	Three Rivers	9	900	McGregor, C.	do	38	3800
Hulgate, C. Mrs.	Quebec	36	3600	McGreedy, T.	do	20	2000
Hosack, W., Confectioner	do	110	11000	McDougall, D.	Canada	20	2000
Hunt, James, Estate	do	5	500	McKenzie, M.	Quebec	12	1200
Hunt, Amelia	Europe	80	8000	McNab, J. G.	do	10	1000
Jameson, John	Quebec	20	2000	MacIntosh, C. Emma	Canada	32	3200
Jameson, E., Mrs.	do	30	3000	McWilliam, Wm.	Quebec	2	200
Jackson, W. S.	do	24	2400	McEnery, James F.	do	60	6000
Jameson, F., Mrs.	do	4	400	Nairn, John, Estate	do	8	800
Incumbent and Warden St. Peter's Chapel	do	3	300	Newton, Wm. J.	do	16	1600
Incumbent and Warden St. Matthew's Chapel	do	2	200	Nicolet Endowm't Fund	Nicolet	11	1100
Jones, Wm. H.	do	8	800	Nottic, Thomas	Quebec	32	3200
Johnstone, Peter	do	5	500	Noad, H. J.	do	48	4800
Joseph, A.	do	6	600	O'Connor, C. R.	do	20	2000
Jones, Edwin	do	32	2960	O'Connor, Anne, Miss	do	18	1800
Irvine, Geo., in Trust	do	36	3600	Oliver, T. H., in Trust	do	8	800
Irvine, D. M., 17th Regt.	do	35	3500	O'Regan, P.	do	34	3400
Keefer, Samuel	do	8	8000	Orlebar, E. H., Mrs.	Europe	5	380
King, Edwin T.	Montreal	8	8000	Ogden, Mrs. B.	Three Rivers	75	7500
Knight, H., Mrs.	Quebec	21	2100	Parent, A. A., Estate	Quebec	6	600
Langlois, F., Heirs	do	48	4800	Patton, Harriet	do	40	4000
Lawson, E. G.	Canada	1	100	Patton, Mrs. D.	do	8	800
Langlois, Susan	Quebec	44	4400	Parke, J. G., Trustee	do	1	100
Langlois, C. R.	do	15	1500	Parke, G. H., Atty	do	4	4000
Langlois, Widow F.	do	14	1400	Parent, Lucie	do	20	2000
Laird, John	do	24	2400	Peck, Georgiana, W. Ford, Attorney	Europe	47	4700
Lawrence, George	Canada	10	1000	Petry, Wm.	Quebec	32	3200
Lemoine, R., & A. Lind- say, in Trust, Mrs. R. S. M. Bozchette	Quebec	15	1500	Penn, R., Estate	Europe	20	2000
Levey, C. E.	do	5	500	Peverley, John	Quebec	3	300
Lemessurier, jr., H.	do	15	1500	Piper, Mary, Miss	do	15	1500
		5	500	Plur, R. G., Rev.	do		

QUEBEC BANK.—(Continued.)

BANQUE DE QUÉBEC.—Suite.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.
Plur, R. G., Rev., in Trust.....	Quebec	2	200	Scaley, Jas.....	Quebec	20	2000
Powers, Bridget.....	do	4	400	Sewell, A. R., 15th Regt	Europe	24	2400
Pope, Samuel.....	do	10	1000	Shaw, S. J.....	Quebec	15	1500
Pope, Ed., Jr.....	do	4	400	Shall, C. (Mrs. R. Shaw)	do	4	400
Pope, Ed.....	do	12	1200	Simard, G. H.....	do	40	4000
Poston, Susan A.....	do	2	200	Smith, R. II.....	do	4	400
Poston, E. and W.....	do	33	2860	Smith, John.....	do	17	1700
Poston, Wm.....	do	28	2860	Smith, C. W., Trustee, and Smith, W. B.....	Europe	20	2060
Poston, Elizabeth.....	do	2	200	Smith, W. P. B.....	do	120	12000
Provident and Savings' Bank.....	do	495	49500	Stevenson, M.....	Quebec	33	2860
Price, Eben J.....	do	4	400	Smith, C. W.....	Europe	60	6000
Price, David E.....	do	13	1300	Spencer, Bishop.....	do	100	10000
Price, Mary E.....	do	5	500	St. George's Society.....	Quebec	12	1200
Quebec Benevolent So- ciety.....	do	4	400	Stewart, James G.....	Hudson's Bay Territory	5	500
Quebec Friendly Society	do	13	1300	Stewart, Sir Charles.....	Quebec	20	2000
Quebec Infant School.....	do	14	1400	Stevenson, M. Trustee..	do	20	2000
Quebec Harbor Com- missioners.....	do	25	2500	Stevenson, Maria E.....	do	145	12250
Quebec Marine Insur- ance Company.....	do	78	7800	Stevenson, M. & H., in Trust.....	do	10	1000
Racy, Ann, Mrs.....	do	4	400	Stevenson, Gugsy, Minors	do	8	800
Richardson, C. Mrs.....	do	10	1000	Stevenson, Louisa J.....	do	5	500
Richardson, O. L., jr., Attorney.....	do	1	100	Stevenson, Maria W.....	do	5	500
Roberts, Miss E.....	do	6	600	Starnes, Henry.....	do	28	2800
Roberts, Miss J.....	do	6	600	Sparke, M.....	do	220	22000
Ryall, M.....	do	4	400	Synes, J. B.....	do	120	12000
Robertson, Alex.....	do	60	6000	Sewell, William S.....	do	9	900
Robertson, Margt., Mrs.	do	20	2000	Sewell, Dr. Jas. A., Sen.	do	1	100
Robertson, David.....	do	40	4000	Tascheran, Hon. J. A.....	do	26	2600
Robertson, John.....	Three Rivers	12	1040	Tarbut, J. C., in Trust..	do	1	100
Ross, John.....	Quebec	20	2000	Taunton, E. W. P., Jas. Hossack, Attorney.....	do	54	5400
Rooth, E. H.....	do	3	300	Tetu, Vital.....	do	30	3000
Ross, Jas. G.....	do	40	4000	Tessier, Yves.....	do	28	2600
Robert, Jos., Attorney..	do	18	1800	Temple, H., Mrs.....	do	77	7700
Russell, A.....	do	13	1300	Tetu, C.....	do	40	4000
Quebec Savings' Bank...	do	546	54600	Tetu, Cirice, in Trust...	do	20	1400
Savard, Julie.....	do	12	1200	Thomas, A. T., Heir.....	do	7	700
Sassiville, P.....	do	25	2500	Thibeaudau, I.....	Labrador.....	121	12100
Sax, Widow, Mrs.....	do	5	500	Thomas, Joseph.....	New Brunswick	10	1000
Sax, Rev. P.....	do	19	1900	Telley, John.....	do	8	800
Scott, Wm., Senr.....	do	9	900	Todd, Susan, Mrs. M. Poston.....	Quebec	14	1400
Scott, S., Estate.....	do	5	500	Torrance, Maria, Mrs. Wistast.....	Madoc	36	3600
Scott, H. S.....	do	68	6800	Trigge, H., W., & Alfred Trigge.....	Canada	12	1200
Scott, Margaret, Mrs....	do	12	1200	Turner, Michael.....	Quebec	6	600
Scott, Mariames, Mrs....	do	34	3400	Vanantwerpen, P.....	do	8	800
Sewell, H. D., Rev.....	do	58	5800	Valleau, W. B., & James Dean, Jun., Trustees Mrs. C. E. Moore.....	do	24	2400
Sewell, E. J., Rev.....	Canada	60	6000	Vaux, Thomas.....	do	12	1200
Sewell, J. A. & H. Tem- ple, Trustees.....	Quebec	102	10200	Vannovous, F. C.....	do	36	3600
Sewell, E. W., Rev.....	do	1	100	Vasey, George, Mrs.....	do	18	1800
Sewell, E., Mrs.....	do	12	1200	Von Exter, John.....	do	40	4000
Sewell, E. S., Mrs. Hickey	do	54	5400	Walker, Wm., Hon.....	do	120	12000
Sewell, C. C., Mrs.....	do	20	2000	Walker, James.....	do	20	2000
Sewell, James A., Dr., Jun.....	do	30	3000				

THE PEOPLE'S BANK.—(Continued.)

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.—(Suite.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.
Bertrand, Emélie.....	Longueuil.....	17	Daigle, Pierre.....	Montreal.....	3
Brisson, Thos. M.....	Montreal.....	60	Danis, Onézime.....	do.....	4
Bursoulo, Dme. Adèle.....	do.....	20	Delisle, N. M.....	do.....	17
Boud, Dme. Emélie Bernier.	Quebec.....	12	Desehambault, Geo.....	Hudson's Bay.....	16
Burt, Agnes.....	Montreal.....	16	Dubord, Alexis.....	Montreal.....	74
Bender, Albert.....	Montmagny.....	20	Duncan, Jas. Blany.....	Grantham.....	16
Bourret, veuve Dame Jos.....	Montreal.....	40	Dumesnil, Mme. Jos.....	Côteau du Lac.....	42
Caloret, Frs.....	St. Hyacinthe.....	53	Dodds, Mary Jane, veuve		
Chinic, Scéraphine.....	Quebec.....	12	Crawford.....	Petite Côte.....	257
Canard, Olivier.....	Yamaska.....	10	Dukers, in Trust, James.....	Montreal.....	14
Cherrier, C. S.....	Montreal.....	320	Dansereau, Jos.....	Verchères.....	8
Comte, God. Benj.....	do.....	77	Dean, J. J. & W. B. Vallean		
Cane, Jos.....	England.....	40	in Trust.....	Quebec.....	93
Cadioux, F. X.....	St. Simon.....	36	Dubreuil, Joseph.....	Lachine.....	2
Cholette, A. C.....	Rigaud.....	14	Demers, Min'e, Dlle Alexina	Montreal.....	16
Cameron, Angus.....	Scotland.....	24	Demers, Mincur, David.....	do.....	16
Chiffiers, Henriette C.....	Montreal.....	10	Daigle, Joseph.....	Beloil.....	8
Cher, Hon. Geo. Et.....	do.....	40	Douglas, Moses.....	Elora, C.W.....	12
Clé de Montréal.....	do.....	4	Devins, Peter.....	Montreal.....	34
Col'ège St. Hyacinthe.....	St. Hyacinthe.....	50	Dufort, E. B.....	do.....	15
Cuvillier, Dlle Lucie.....	Montreal.....	92	Duncan, Minc.....	do.....	40
Casgrain, Dme. veuve C. E.....	Quebec.....	79	Davis, Nels m.....	do.....	48
Cummings, W. B.....	Montreal.....	181	Darbymple, Mrs. Christiana	do.....	6
Coreoran, Thos.....	Hudson's Bay.....	200	Darbymple, Mary.....	do.....	4
Chipman, Ralph.....	Montreal.....	160	Darling, Wm. & John Whyte		
Collard, Jos.....	do.....	50	in Trust.....	do.....	61
Cimou, Dme. Hubert.....	Quebec.....	13	Denoon, Wm.....	Quebec.....	10
Corporation of Montreal.....	Montreal.....	192	Evautrel et son épouse,		
Cox, Patrick.....	do.....	22	Frs.....	do.....	250
Cazeau, Ptre, C. F.....	Quebec.....	12	Ewing, Robert.....	Montreal.....	244
Cazeau, Dlle. Josephite.....	do.....	4	Ex'écité de Montréal.....	do.....	30
Coleman, Dlle. M. T.....	Montreal.....	56	Fréchette, E. H.....	Chambly.....	18
Croil, W. L.....	do.....	54	Fortier, Félix.....	Montreal.....	4
Charlebois, Arsène.....	do.....	30	Fréchette, Olivier.....	do.....	89
Fidéli-commissaires des b'é-			Pinlayson, Ex'écuteur's feu D.	do.....	2
ritiers de John McCallum.....	England.....	25	Fournier, Edouard.....	do.....	16
Crawford, John.....	Montreal.....	85	Foy, Edward.....	do.....	106
City and District Savings			Fitzgerald, Mme. C. L.....	Quebec.....	16
Bank.....	do.....	1635	Fitch, Betsey.....	Middlebury, Ver-	
Cockburn, Thos.....	Huntingdon.....	26	mont.....	10	
Clark, Thos. C.....	Ottawa.....	48	Fitzgerald, L. Col., C. L.....	Quebec.....	168
Caverbill, John & Thos.....	Montreal.....	376	Foster, Geo. King.....	Richmond.....	66
Caisse d'Economie No-re			Francœur et Giroux.....	Montreal.....	10
Dame.....	Quebec.....	147	Fund, General, of Quebec		
Courselles, T. G.....	Montreal.....	15	Church Society.....	Quebec.....	12
Crawford, in Trust, J. D.....	do.....	44	Fund, Missionary, of Quebec		
Craig, in Trust, David J.....	do.....	60	Church Society.....	do.....	12
Coleman, in Trust, Dlle.			Fund, Widows and Orphan,		
M. T.....	do.....	8	of Quebec Church Society,	do.....	56
Crampton, Chas. & Revd.			Fishayson, Nicol.....	Scotland.....	165
John Egerton.....	London, England.....	48	Frothingham, John.....	Montreal.....	40
Dorion, Jacques.....	St. Ours.....	6	Fraser, Wm. & Mrs. Watson		
Defoy, feu Frs.....	Quebec.....	10	in Trust.....	do.....	34
Dubord, Marie.....	do.....	82	Foulds, Archibald.....	Glasgow, Scotland	80
Dubois, E. A.....	Montreal.....	46	Glen, Chs. W. Edward.....	Chambly.....	8
Dusmarteau, N. B.....	do.....	240	Grady, J. G.....	London, England.....	96
Dufresne, Laurent.....	do.....	24	Grant, John.....	Montreal.....	12
Dewitt, Succession Jacob.....	do.....	22	Graton, Eustache.....	Ste. Marie.....	4
Delisle, A. M.....	do.....	47	Grenier, Joseph.....	Montreal.....	16
Delisle, Mme. A. M.....	do.....	29	Galt, Mrs. Mgt. Ewing.....	do.....	392
Duchesnay, Elzéar.....	La Beauce, Quebec	85	Girouard, Mme. J. J.....	St. Benoit.....	217
Desautels Jacques.....	Montreal.....	16	Gale, Samuel.....	Montreal.....	104
Day, Jchn, J.....	do.....	26	Guercout, Louis.....	Beloil.....	9

THE PEOPLE'S BANK.—(Continued.)

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.—(Suite.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.
Gould, Nathaniel.....	London, England.	112	Jodoin, Pierre.....	Montreal.....	162
Gough, Alfred.....	Montreal.....	31	Jones, Hon. Robert.....	St. Jean.....	506
Goodwin, Mme. Thomas.....	do.....	6	Jaek, Mathew.....	Montreal.....	48
Gibb, Ex. J. D. in Trust for Chs. Gibb.....	London, England.	80	Isaacson, R. P.....	do.....	6
Gibb, Execut. James D.....	do.....	80	Jones in Trust, Thos. Walter.....	do.....	26
Galarneau, Mme. P. M.....	Montreal.....	21	Jourdain, Maurice.....	do.....	42
Galarneau, P. M.....	do.....	53	Irving, Amelius.....	Hamilton.....	80
Giraldi, Marie Anne.....	do.....	28	Johnston, J. B.....	Sherbrooke.....	16
Gosselin, Hermenic.....	do.....	8	Judah, Henry.....	Montreal.....	200
Gibb, Succession James.....	Quebec.....	30	Keith, James.....	Beauharnois.....	05
Grenier et Martin.....	Montreal.....	40	Kerr, Mme. John.....	Lachine.....	30
Gilmour, Mme. Mathilda.....	do.....	26	Kerr, Robert.....	Montreal.....	26
Gibb, Catherine.....	do.....	10	Kelly, Mathew E.....	do.....	5
Gibb, feu Js.....	Quebec.....	50	Leclair, F. & J.....	do.....	224
Guerin, Julien.....	do.....	6	Lacoste, Hon. L.....	Boucherville.....	40
Gardner, Alexander.....	Dundee.....	16	Lauthier, Frs.....	Montreal.....	24
Greenshield, John, in Trust for C. D. Millar.....	Montreal.....	93	Lennox, Dllcs.....	do.....	154
Greenshield, John, in Trust for Jane Greenshield.....	do.....	2	Lennox, Dlle. M. A.....	do.....	5
Greenshield, John, in Trust for his wife.....	do.....	100	Laing, Christiana.....	do.....	20
Giard, Alexis.....	do.....	18	Louis, Joseph.....	Quebec.....	82
Grist, John.....	Quebec.....	26	Lapierre, Andr6.....	Montreal.....	24
Gravel, Jean Adolphe.....	Montreal.....	2	Lane, Wm. Fletcher & C.....	Lachine.....	30
Grant, William Forsyth.....	Scotland.....	164	McGillray Lane.....	Montreal.....	106
Gould, Carolina.....	England.....	48	Leslie, Hon. James.....	do.....	106
Gould, Frances Lydia.....	do.....	48	Lachapelle, M. E. J. O. and Philom6ne.....	Sault au R6collet.....	4
Griffin, in Trust, Fr6d6ric.....	Montreal.....	106	Le Boutillier, Chs.....	Quebec.....	18
Germain, Mme. Joseph.....	St. Ours.....	16	Learnout, Wm.....	Montreal.....	152
Hamel, A. R.....	Quebec.....	54	Levy, Jos.....	do.....	15
Hudon, E.....	Montreal.....	34	Lariviere, Rosalie.....	C6te St Paul.....	2
Hudon, Pierre.....	do.....	33	LeMoine, B. H.....	Montreal.....	95
Hudon, Victor.....	do.....	64	LeMoine, Mme. B. H.....	do.....	32
Hullot, feu L. C.....	Quebec.....	16	Lajoie, A. G.....	Quebec.....	64
Houle, Michel.....	Montreal.....	4	Low, James.....	Lachine.....	24
Hobbs, Thomas.....	Quebec.....	60	Latour, Mme. L. A. H.....	Montreal.....	18
Holland, feu Philip.....	Montreal.....	80	Lawson, Edward.....	do.....	50
Holland, Succession Philip.....	do.....	80	Levy, Alex.....	do.....	339
Hua, Paul.....	do.....	37	Laframboise, M.....	do.....	21
Hall, Benj.....	do.....	238	LeMoine, J. McP.....	do.....	40
Hungertford, J. D.....	Granby.....	100	Le Blond, Mme. Jos.....	Quebec.....	30
Hamilton, James.....	Montreal.....	11	Levesque, Mme. Pierre.....	L'Assomption.....	26
Haldane, James.....	do.....	109	Lesp6rance, Dlle. M. J. T.....	St. Hyacinthe.....	11
Hall, Jacob.....	do.....	8	Langvier, Chas. F.....	Quebec.....	384
Huot, C. H. V.....	Belc6il.....	46	Lafontaine, Aim6.....	Aylmer.....	27
Huot, Ad6line.....	do.....	46	Lockhead, David.....	Montreal.....	125
Hargrave, James.....	Scotland.....	53	Laurent, feu David.....	do.....	1
Hall, John.....	Montreal.....	21	Laurent, Mme. David.....	do.....	9
Humphry Capt. W. H.....	Niagara.....	106	Lennox, Dllcs. M. A. and Charlotte.....	do.....	16
Hall, Dlle Charlotte.....	Montreal.....	26	Lacroix, J. C. H.....	do.....	2
Hall, Mme Harriet Ann.....	do.....	26	Leslie, in Trust, Patrick.....	do.....	2
Hamilton, W. D.....	do.....	20	Latricain George.....	do.....	21
Hopkins, E. M.....	do.....	85	LeMoine, Ed.....	do.....	8
Hamilton, in Trust, Tutor, &c, Robert.....	Quebec.....	106	Logan, Thomas.....	do.....	60
Henderson, P. M.....	Montreal.....	25	Lockie, James.....	Elora.....	124
Higginson, Thomas.....	Hawkesbury.....	20	Low, Chas. A.....	Montreal.....	40
Hayes, John J.....	Montreal.....	3	Lillie, James.....	Mochelega.....	90
Hurlbut, Abel.....	St. Armand.....	20	Murphy, P. S.....	Montreal.....	20
Hagar, George.....	Montreal.....	80	Malot, P.....	Belc6il.....	126
Holt, Dyde, Mine. Eliza H.....	do.....	10	Mayrand, Z.....	Contrecoeur.....	8
			Marrion, Amable.....	Verch6res.....	2
			Moss, Lawrence.....	Montreal.....	153
			Montmarquet, A. E.....	do.....	322

THE PEOPLE'S BANK.—(Continued.)

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.—(Suite.)

Names. Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Names. Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.
Musson, T.....	Montreal.....	21	Pitt, Chs.....	Quebec.....	258
Morand, J. B.....	Quebec.....	29	Pelletier, Eliz.....	do.....	26
Masson, J. W. A. R.....	Montreal.....	40	Parent, feu A. A.....	do.....	10
Masson, Ex. feu Jos.....	do.....	16	Prévost, Amable.....	Montreal.....	320
Masson, Dme. veuve Jos.....	Terrebonne.....	189	Paré, Hubert.....	do.....	41
Massue, G. A.....	St. Aimé.....	25	Perrault, Augustin.....	do.....	8
Morrrough, Dlle. Marie Anne.....	Montreal.....	104	Pratt, John.....	do.....	406
Malbiot, Chs.....	Pointe du Lac.....	85	Perrin, Ferd.....	do.....	48
Mathie, Agnès.....	Montreal.....	24	Papineau, in Trust, C. F.....	do.....	1
Moore, Est. W. B.....	do.....	114	do do do.....	do.....	1
Mathison, J. A.....	Vaudreuil.....	40	do do do.....	do.....	1
Moss, Brothers.....	Montreal.....	10	Perry, Mme. Chs.....	do.....	48
Muir, Ebenezer.....	do.....	64	Pomerville, Frs.....	do.....	10
Mortimer, Dlle. Frances E.....	Quebec.....	26	Penny, Edw. Goff.....	do.....	44
Moreau, Henriette, veuve Jos. Carrier.....	do.....	123	Penny, Mme. Ed. Goff.....	do.....	35
Mitchell, Alex. in Trust for Jane Cumiber.....	Montreal.....	10	Perrault de Linière, O.....	do.....	70
Millar, Geddes Janet.....	Quebec.....	76	Pinsonnault, Alfred.....	do.....	22
Morgan, Galt Eliz.....	do.....	32	Prentice, Edward.....	do.....	133
Mathison, Dlle. Louisa.....	Vaudreuil.....	2	Parent Etienne.....	Quebec.....	96
Mathison, Victoria A.....	do.....	8	Pearlton, Wm.....	Montreal.....	2
Mitchell, in Trust, Alex.....	Montreal.....	32	Pomerville, Succession Frs.....	do.....	11
McCrank, feu Neil.....	do.....	4	Petry, feu Wm.....	Quebec.....	80
McCrank, succession Neil.....	do.....	1	Palliser, John.....	Lachine.....	148
McCrank, veuve Neil.....	do.....	10	Pitchard, Saml. D.....	Montreal.....	184
McGill, Wm.....	do.....	40	Petry, Succession Wm.....	Quebec.....	16
McKinnon, Wm.....	do.....	257	Quenneville, Frs.....	St. Laurent.....	32
McLean, John.....	do.....	201	Quesnel, Hon. F. A.....	Montreal.....	546
McDonald, Mme. Andrew.....	do.....	15	Quesnel, Mme Jules.....	do.....	88
McCulloch, Brothers.....	do.....	145	Quebec Provident and Sa- vings Bank.....	Quebec.....	213
McLay, Donald.....	Richmond.....	40	Quebec Fire Assurance Co.....	do.....	628
McBean, J. R. Orland.....	Berthier.....	68	Québec, Lo curé do.....	do.....	8
McIntosh, Donald.....	St. Polycarpe.....	72	Quesnel, Hon. F. A., in Trust.....	Montreal.....	120
McCallum, Mme. Mary V've. G. C. Ross.....	Quebec.....	2	Rolland, J. B. L.....	Tanneries.....	4
McKinnon, Mrs. Wm.....	Montreal.....	9	Raby, Catherine.....	Quebec.....	115
McKenzie, Peter.....	England.....	24	Raby, usufructure, Catherine.....	do.....	77
McMillan, D.....	England.....	12	Rodier, C. S.....	Montreal.....	128
McKenzie, Mrs. Isabella.....	Mingau.....	16	Ramsay, Rev. James.....	Scotland.....	64
McDonald Blyno, Mme. A.....	St. Andrews.....	113	Rudyard, C. L.....	England.....	80
McKenzie, George.....	Lake Huron.....	26	Richer dit Laféche, Benj.....	St. Denis.....	20
McDonald, Mgh. Eliz.....	Montreal.....	3	Roy, P. Outare.....	St. Jacques.....	3
MacRea, Wm.....	St. Jean.....	10	Rossin, Michel.....	Montreal.....	1
McNabb, Leon.....	Montreal.....	25	Renaud, Ignace.....	do.....	40
McClymont, Wm.....	do.....	53	Rattray, James.....	do.....	13
MacDougall & Davidson.....	do.....	137	Ricard, L. C.....	do.....	50
Nye, F. & B.....	Lacolle.....	320	Ramsay, Mme. Hlew.....	do.....	125
Nye, Freeman.....	do.....	266	Robertson, feu John.....	Three Rivers.....	42
Nye, Miss R. S.....	do.....	20	Radiger, Miss Ann.....	Montreal.....	16
Newton, Mme. Samuel.....	Quebec.....	50	Roy & Co., Adolphe.....	do.....	90
Newcomb, Wm.....	Pointe Claire.....	353	Robson, Mary.....	do.....	40
Nairn, John.....	Gaspé.....	40	Rickie, James.....	do.....	38
Nairn, Mme. John.....	do.....	13	Richer, feu Ambroise.....	St. Denis.....	16
Nolan, John.....	Montreal.....	8	Richer, Succession Ambroise.....	do.....	4
Newcomb, Wm. & John Burrough.....	Pointe Claire.....	100	Ramsay, Mungo.....	Montreal.....	40
O'Brien, in Trust, Revd. Michael.....	Montreal.....	64	Roy, L. A. F.....	do.....	8
O'Farrell, in Trust, Revd. Michael.....	do.....	64	Reid, Thomas D.....	do.....	9
Paré, Frs.....	Lachine.....	24	Robb, James.....	Godmanchester.....	4
Phaneuf, Chs. Désiré.....	St. Damase.....	8	Ryan, Michael.....	Montreal.....	8
			Reilly, Mary.....	do.....	22
			Roy Mathilde, Mme J. Pratt.....	do.....	16
			Roy Marg., M. L. Perrault.....	do.....	8
			Robson, George.....	do.....	16

THE PEOPLE'S BANK.—(Continued.)

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.—(Suite.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.
Smith, H. B.....	Montreal.....	200	Simpson, in Trust, Thomas.	Montreal.....	17
Seymour, H.....	do	56	Tranchecomtague, F. R.....	Berthier	56
Sykes, S. F.....	do	160	Tuttle, E. C.....	Montreal	100
Sancerre, feu J. B.....	do	80	Téou, Vital.....	Quebec	100
Sauvageau, Alexis.....	Laprairie.....	80	Trudeau, Toussaint.....	do	53
St. Denis, J. B.....	St. Hyacinthe.....	6	Trudeau, Mélanie Desange..	Montreal.....	46
Sasseville, Frs.....	Quebec	105	Trudeau, Marie Louise.....	St. Hyacinthe.....	30
Scott, feu Wm. H.....	St. Eustache.....	30	Taylor, Wm. Hamilton.....	Montreal.....	4
Sauvageau, Tancrède.....	Laprairie.....	40	Thibaudier, Messire Ant.....	St. André	38
Shmidt, Bernard, Mme. S.	Montreal.....	120	Thompson, Mary Ann.....	Montreal.....	13
Senecal, Denis.....	do	8	Thompson, J. N.....	do	48
Symes, Marie Anne Cavillier	Quebec	112	Thompson, in Trust, J. N...	do	84
Seymour, M. H.....	Montreal.....	128	Taylor, Rev. Wm	do	14
Simpson, feu Sir, and feu D.			Trigg, Henry and Alfred...	Nicolet	80
Pinlayson.....	Lachine.....	56	Trudel, E. H.....	Montreal.....	27
Sheppard, R. W.....	Vaudreuil.....	360	Turner, Martha.....	do	3
Skene, George M.....	Hudson's Bay	35	Tait, Peter.....	do	13
Somerville, Alexander.....	Lachine	16	Thompson, Wm. Henry	do	10
Somerville, James.....	do	21	Trudeau, Messire P. A.....	do	13
Scott, Henry S.....	Quebec	100	Turgeon, Monseigr. Flavien	Quebec.....	20
Sterling, feu James.....	Nankleekhill	2	Taché, Sir E. P.....	St. Thomas.....	210
Simpson, in Trust, Alex.....	Montreal.....	6	Taché, E. E.....	Quebec	10
Sutherland, J. D.....	do	27	Viger, Mme. L. M.....	L'Assomption	253
Sterling, Wm. Sawyer.....	Halifax.....	16	Valois, Narcisse.....	Montreal.....	80
Senecal, Muc. Frs.....	Montreal.....	32	Valois, Simon.....	do	16
Shuter, junior, Joseph.....	do	98	Valleau, W. B.....	Quebec	5
Sonpras, Mme. Delphine B.	Chambly.....	46	Valée, usufructier, J. Daniel	Montreal.....	16
Sabatté, Dlle. Cléance.....	do	64	Voyer, Mme. Antoine.....	do	24
Séminaire de Nicolet.....	Nicolet.....	16	Vannovous, F. C.....	Quebec	32
Smith, Mme. Ewing G.....	Montreal.....	53	Vannovous, Mme. F. C.....	do	6
Smith, Mme. E., W. Band,			Vannovous, Hon. Chs.....	Montreal.....	79
and W. R. Smith, in Trust	do	40	Wilson, Mme. Chs.....	do	168
Stevenson, Adams.....	do	38	Wilson, G. W.....	do	32
Swanston, John.....	Beaubarnois.....	42	Wharton, Isiah.....	Lachine.....	34
Smith, Sarah Watts.....	Montreal.....	5	Weilbreuner, Muc. P. A.....	Montreal.....	24
Smith, John.....	do	27	Whitney, H. H.....	do	40
Smith, Hannah Sophia.....	do	23	Whitney, Mme. Lucy.....	St. Armand	128
Sewell, Rev. Henry Doyle...	Scotland.....	40	Watts, Flora.....	Lachine	169
Sewell, W. S.....	Quebec	40	Wilgross, Edward.....	do	10
Scott, Suc. Stuart.....	do	21	Ward, Leticia S.....	Barford, C. W.....	40
Scott, Herepeth Philippa...	Scotland.....	60	Whyte, Mrs. James John...	Montreal.....	18
Smith, Wm. Oliver.....	Montreal.....	28	Williams, Fred.....	do	16
Smith, in Trust, W. O., for			Walker, A.....	do	44
H. Gardner.....	do	7	Wolf, Rev. Philip.....	do	52
Succession, Rose J. Deluga.	Quebec	160	Wise, Hugh.....	St. Jean	18
St. Jean Terroux, Léocadie	Montreal.....	25	William, Miles.....	do	80
St. Jean, Antoine Fleury...	do	18	Watson, Elizabeth.....	do	64
Stuart, James.....	Quebec	8	Wood, Meiko Mme. Mgt....	St. André.....	13
Senkler, Rev. Ed. John.....	Brockville.....	420	Younte, feu Alexander.....	Ormstown.....	24
Sutherland, Dlle. Christiana	Montreal.....	6	Younie, Mrs. Alexander.....	do	8
Sewell, jr., James Arthur...	Quebec	18			
			Total.....		32000

CITY BANK, MONTREAL.
BANQUE DE LA CITE, MONTRÉAL.

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. — Montant.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount ut. — Montant.
Adams, Mrs. Rebecca	Montreal	22	1760	Burnaby, Mrs. Amelia	England	53	7040
Adams, W. & H. F.	do	24	1920	Burnaby, Miss Louisa	do	37	2960
Allen, Mrs. Ann	do	40	3200	Bushell, Patrick	Montreal	2	160
Allen, Hugh	do	150	12000	Caldwell, Mrs. Jane D.	Chateauguay	37	2960
Almon, Mather Byles	Halifax, N. S.	40	3200	Cameron, Angus	H'dson's B'y Co	30	2400
Anderson or Adams, Mrs. Margaret	St. Catharines, C. W.	2	160	Cameron, J., D., Trustees of the late	do	139	11120
Anderson, Rev. Wm., in Trust	Sorel	14	1120	Campbell, Archibald, jr. Tutor	Quebec	20	1600
Anderson, J. B., for Longueuil Mission	Montreal	10	800	Campbell, Geo. W., M.D.	Montreal	25	2000
Anderson, J. B., in Trust (Ogden)	do	1	80	Campbell, Archibald	Chateauguay	1	80
Anderson, J. B., in Trust (Gregory or Peat)	do	11	880	Campbell, Mrs. Eliza	Montreal	10	800
Anderson, Robert	do	32	2560	Campbell, James E., the late	do	10	800
Andrews, H. O.	do	41	3280	Campbell, James & R. Duncan	do	4	320
Armour, Miss Ann	do	15	1200	Carter, John, the late, in Trust	do	16	1280
Armour, Miss Elizabeth	Kilmarn'k, Scot	5	400	Carter, John, the late	do	50	4000
Armour, Robert, late, in Trust	Montreal	24	1920	Carter, Mrs. Amelia	England	40	3200
Armour, Robt., Trustees of late	do	44	3520	Carter, Mrs. Theresa A.	Montreal	26	2080
Armour, R., Executors of, for R. and A. and E. A. Ramsay	do	10	800	Castle, Mrs. Mary H.	do	7	560
Armour, R., Executors of, for R. & J. Armour	do	10	800	Caverhill, Jno. & Thos.	do	200	16000
Ashworth, Miss Isabella	Quebec	14	1120	Chichester, Sir Charles, the late	England	34	2720
Ashworth, Mrs. S. L.	do	14	1120	Charles, Lewis	Montreal	4	320
Auld, Samuel	Montreal	16	1280	Church of Scotland, Presbyterian	do	500	47200
Austin, Fran., Estate of.	Quebec	18	1440	Chandler, Mrs. Jane G.	England	11	880
Barrett, Miss Lucy	Montreal	12	960	City & District Savings Bank	Montreal	380	30400
Barrett, Miss Margaret	do	20	1600	Clerk, Miss Elizabeth	do	1	80
Barrett, William	England	13	1040	Cleve, F. C.	E. Townships	34	2720
Bayfield, Mrs. Fanny	Quebec	20	1600	Cleveland, C. D.	do	63	5040
Beauport, E. P. & E. L.	do	26	2080	Cleveland, Norman	do	5	400
Betaune, Ang., the late.	Toronto	80	6400	Codville, James	Quebec	10	800
Bell, John	H'dson's B'y Co	14	1120	Conolly, Lt. Col. James	Montreal	35	2800
Bells, Heirs: Captain McCarthy, Tutor	Sorel	21	1680	Conroy, Eugene	do	22	1760
Bell or Divine, Mrs. C.	Montreal	17	1360	Cooney, Rev. Robert	Guelph	2	160
Black, Rev. David	Chateauguay	90	7200	Corse, Norton Butler	Montreal	25	2000
Black, Rev. Dr., Heirs of	Montreal	22	1760	Corse & May	do	15	1200
Bond, William	St. Andrews, C E	46	3680	Corrie, Mrs. Lucy Anne Jacques	do	5	400
Burlase, George	Sherbrooke	20	1600	Crampton, Egerton, and Dowie, in Trust	England	70	5600
Bowles, Joseph	Quebec	40	3200	Crawford, or Dods, Mrs. Jane	Montreal	202	16160
Bowman, Mrs. Elizabeth	England	1	80	Crawford, Mrs. Jane M., the late John Dods, in Trust	do	18	1440
Braithwaite, Rev. Jos.	Chambly	75	6000	Crawford, J. D., in Trust	do	12	960
Braithwaite, Mrs. M. D.	do	9	720	Crawford, John	do	1	80
British North American Mining Company	Montreal	20	1600	Crowder, Mrs. Catherine Eric	Georgia	50	4000
Brown, Mrs. Anna	do	7	560	Cummings, Cuthbert, (H. B. C.)	Colborne	34	2720
Brown, C. J.	do	8	640	Cunningham, Walter B.	do	100	8000
Brown, Champion	do	50	4000	Cunningham, or Hutchins, Mrs., by her Trustees	Montreal	25	2000
Brown, G. S. H.	Kingsey, C. E.	157	12560	Carley, Mrs. Susan Jolly	do	5	400
Brownell, Rev. J.	do	6	480				
Buchanan, Mrs. Agnes	Montreal	6	480				
Bryson, Thomas M.	do	35	2800				

CITY BANK, MONTREAL.—(Continued.)

BANQUE DE LA CITÉ, MONTRÉAL.—(Suite.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.
David, M. E.....	Montreal.....	3	240	Grant, Alex. Lou., the late	Montreal	20	1600
Davidson, Henry.....	River du Loup	30	2400	Grant, Charles, the late	do	10	800
Dawson, J. W., L.L.D.....	Montreal	31	2480	Grant, Mrs. Jane	L'Orignal	8	640
Denny, Mrs. Eweretta.....	Ireland	37	2960	Grant, Miss Jane Amelia	Sherbrooke.....	5	400
Derbshire, Miss Mary Julia	Quebec	31	2480	Grant, Wm. F. and For-syth, J. B., in Trust .....	.....	44	3520
Deschambault, George.....	H'dson's B'y Co	10	800	Griffin, Mrs. Sophia L.....	England	75	6000
Dewar, Mrs. Catherine.....	Pembroke	4	320	Gordon, Mrs. Isabella C.....	Montreal	25	2000
Dickson, James, the late	Three Rivers... ..	14	1120	Gould, Miss Caroline.....	England	70	5600
Dickson, Mrs. Harriet.....	do	22	1760	Gould, Miss Frances L.....	do	70	5600
Dickinson, C.M., the late	Sherbrooke.....	12	960	Gould, Nathaniel	do	70	5600
Douglas, John Walter.....	London, Eng.....	32	2560	Greenshield, John, in Trust for D. Miller.....	Montreal.....	30	2400
Douglas, Moses.....	Etora	5	400	Greenshields, John, in Trust for A. Rowan, M.D.....	do	12	960
Drummond, John.....	Montreal.....	200	1600	Greenshields, John, in Trust for Mrs. Greenshields.....	do	25	2000
Dupuy, Mrs. Sophia	Kingston	25	2000	Gurney and others, in Trust	do	260	18800
Durnford, Miss Mary.....	Quebec	28	2240	Hadden, Mrs. Mary D.....	do	11	880
Durnford, Miss Jane.....	do	26	2160	Hale, Edward, in Trust	Sherbrooke	25	2000
Durnford, or Sewell, Mrs. E. W.....	do	8	640	Haensell, C. L. F.....	Hamilton	5	400
Eddington, W. H.....	Stanstead	30	4200	Hall, Miss Margaret	Montreal.....	10	800
Esdaile, J. and R.....	Montreal.....	51	4080	Hall, Miss Charlotte	do	6	480
Esdaile, Robert.....	do	2	160	Hall, Miss Frances H.....	do	9	720
Estate of the late Hon. Joseph Masson	do	120	9600	Hall, Benjamin, the late	do	25	2000
Estate of Stewart Scott.....	Quebec	16	1280	Hall, Mrs. Jerusha.....	do	10	800
Estate of Patrick Small.....	H'dson's B'y Co	2	160	Hall, John.....	do	20	1600
Farrow, Mrs. Louisa C.....	Montreal.....	12	960	Hallowell, W.....	do	6	480
Farquhar, T. N.....	England	50	4000	Haney, Owen.....	do	14	1120
Finlayson, Duncan.....	Hudson's B. Co	68	5440	Hamilton, Rev. Charles.....	Quebec.....	5	400
Fisher, Mrs. Agnes.....	Montreal.....	13	1040	Hamilton, Robert.....	do	26	2080
Fisher, Arthur, M.D.....	do	25	2000	Hamilton, Robert, Tutor	do	16	1280
Fisher, Mrs. Susannah, or Corse.....	do	39	3120	Hawilton Brothers.....	Hawkesbury.....	100	8000
Fleming, Miss Elizabeth, Executrix of.....	do	11	880	Hamilton, S. C.....	Quebec	14	1120
Flowers, Mrs. Mary Ann	do	5	400	Hamilton, Miss Isabella	do	6	480
Forbes, J. C., the late.....	Carillon	130	10400	Hamilton W. D.....	Montreal.....	20	1600
Franklin, Francis.....	Montreal.....	10	800	Harbeson, Mathew.....	Quebec	12	960
Fraser, Paul, the Heirs of	H'dson's B'y Co	20	1600	Hart, Theodore.....	Montreal.....	25	2000
Fraser, Wm., M.D.....	Montreal.....	15	1200	Hayes, Eleazer	do	27	2160
Freer, Mrs. E. S.....	do	7	560	Heath, Mrs. Ann	E. Townships... ..	10	800
Foster, Geo. King.....	E. Townships... ..	71	5680	Hendebeuick, Mrs. Sarah C., wife of E. Dalkin.....	Quebec	20	1600
Foy, Major Edward.....	England	100	8000	Henderson, Rev. A.....	Montreal.....	3	240
Freligh, R.V.V., the late	E. Townships... ..	20	1600	Henderson, Alexander.....	do	20	1600
Frothingham, John.....	Montreal.....	125	10000	Holland, Philip, the late	do	65	5200
Frothingham, Rev. F.....	Portland.....	4	320	Hollands, P., Executors	do	35	2800
Frothingham, G. H.....	Montreal.....	6	480	Holmes, Miss Maria M.....	do	2	160
Galt, Mrs. Margaret.....	do	5	400	Hopkins, Edward M.....	H'dson's B'y Co	70	5600
Gardner, Miss Amelia.....	do	5	400	Hopkins, Mrs. Francis Ann, by her Trustees.....	.....	40	3200
Gibb, James D., the late	do	5	400	Hopper, Mrs. Jane.....	Cornwall, C.W.....	5	400
Gibb, J. D., the late, Executors of, No. 1.....	do	28	2240	Howard, R. P., M.D., in Trust	Montreal.....	5	400
Gibb, J. D., the late, Executors of, No. 2.....	do	17	1360	Howden C. & C.....	Scotland.....	30	2400
Gibb, J. J., in Trust.....	do	15	1200	Hoyle, Mrs. Lydia H.....	Montreal.....	2	160
Gibb, J. J., in Trust.....	do	21	1680	Hoyle, Miss Lydia S.....	do	4	320
Gilmour, John, and Mrs. Matilda White.....	Quebec.....	54	4320	Hua, Paul	do	11	880
Glen, C. M. E.....	Chambly	8	640				
Gleason, John.....	Montreal.....	45	3600				
Gough, Alfred.....	do	3	240				

CITY BANK, MONTREAL.—(Continued.)

BANQUE DE LA CITÉ, MONTRÉAL.—(Suite.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.
Hugouin, Roderick	Halifax, N. S.	50	4000	Meiklejohn, James.....	Quebec	50	4000
Hunt, James, Heirs of	Quebec	24	1920	Mills, Estate, per N. S. / Whitney, in Trust.....	Montreal.....	26	2080
Hurlbut, A.	Frelighsburg, C.E.	25	2000	Moffatt, Hon. Geo. and / Wm. Macrae, in Trust .....	.....	6	480
Hurley, William	Montreal.....	6	480	Moffatt, Geo., jun., P. G. / Lodge F. & A. Masons	do	4	320
Idler, E.	do	1	80	Molson, John Thomas ..	do	35	2800
Isley, James	do	35	3040	Montreal Ladies Bene- / volent Society.....	.....	1	80
Isley, Mrs. Eliza	do	18	1440	Montreal Lying-in Hos- / pital	do	25	2000
Irving, Thomas	do	9	720	Montreal Order of Odd / Fellows	do	17	1360
Jack, Mathew	do	30	2400	Montreal Insurance Co'y	do	210	16800
Jackson, Joseph.....	do	4	320	Moore, Mrs. Charlotte E., / by her Trustees	Quebec	36	2880
Jamieson, John	Quebec	20	1600	Morley, Miss Maria E., / by her Tutor.....	Montreal.....	17	1360
Johnson, Mrs. Susan....	England	22	1760	Morris, John.....	St. Theres.....	40	3200
Johnston, John, (Banff)	Scotland	86	6880	Moss, Brothers	Montreal.....	127	10160
Johnstone, James Bell, / M.D.	Sherbrooke.....	14	1120	Mowle, John.....	E. Townships... ..	57	4560
Johnston, J., (Edin'gh)	Scotland	20	1600	Mountain, Rev. Jacob J S	England.....	51	4080
Jones, Hon. Robert	Christieville.....	200	16000	Murison, Mrs. E. M. and / others.....	Halifax, N. S. ...	25	2000
Joseph Abraham	Quebec	13	1040	Muir, Miss Agnes.....	N. Georgetown. ..	3	240
Joseph, J. H.	Montreal.....	116	9280	Muir, Rev. James C.....	do	15	1200
Jourdain, L. S. M.	do	20	1600	Munro, Alex., in Trust / for Mrs. Mary Munro	Montreal.....	5	400
Journaux, Edward	Melbourne, C.E.	5	400	Munro, Alex., in Trust / for Mrs. Janet Munro	do	5	400
Keefe, Mrs. Anne	Montreal.....	1	80	McCallan, Claud	do	4	320
Keith, George, the late ..	H'dson's B'y Co	30	2400	MacAllister, Mrs. Marg- / aret.....	do	6	480
Keith, James	Beauharnois.....	40	3200	McAulay, Mrs. Ann.....	do	5	400
Keith, Mrs. Maria O.	do	10	800	McCord, Mrs. Anne.....	do	6	480
Kelly, William	Montreal.....	5	400	MacBean, John	H'dson's B'y Co ..	40	3200
Kingan, Mrs. Jane	do	4	320	MacCummis, Miss Mary	Montreal.....	1	80
Knowlton, Mrs. Selencia	Waterloo, C. E.	20	1600	Macdonald, Archibald, / the late.....	St. Andrews, C E ..	15	1200
LaChance, F.	Quebec	4	320	Macdonald, Donald F. ...	L'Orignal.....	55	4400
Laurie, A., the late.....	do	125	16000	Macdonald, Duncan.....	Montreal.....	68	5440
Lay Ass'n of Church of / Scotland	Montreal.....	20	1600	Macdonald, G. L.	St. Johns, C. E. ..	2	160
Learmont, Wm	do	31	2480	Macdonald, James.....	Laprairie	59	4720
Le Brun, Mrs. Esther	do	6	480	Macdonald, Mrs. Agnes..	Montreal.....	25	2000
Legge, Henry	do	15	1200	Macdonald, Mrs. Peggie	do	3	240
Leslie, Hon. James	do	25	2000	Macdonald, Wm.....	do	50	4000
Levey, Charles E.....	Quebec	113	9040	Macdonald, Mrs. Ann / Gray	St. Johns, C. E. ..	13	1040
Lockie, James	Elora.....	25	2000	Macdougall, Daniel, the / Heirs of	Martintown.....	16	1280
Logan, K., per late Sir / Geo. Simpson	Montreal.....	5	400	Macdougall, H. L.	Montreal.....	60	4800
Low, Charles A.....	do	30	2400	Macdougall, D. Lorn, in / Trust for Mrs. Price... ..	.....	4	320
Lowe & Chamberlin	do	10	800	McKenzie, Miss Alexan- / drina	Melbourne.....	5	400
Lucas, or McKenzie, Mrs / Mary	Dublin, Ireland ..	12	960	Macfarlane, W. S., in / Trust	Montreal.....	5	400
Louis, Joseph	Quebec	6	480	MacGibbon, Mrs. Marga- / ret Shaw	do	37	2960
Lunn, Mrs. Ellen	Montreal.....	8	640	McGillivray, Neil John..	Glengarry.....	10	800
Lyman, Mrs. Hannah... ..	do	16	1280	McGillivray, Simon.....	H'dson's B'y Co ..	20	1600
Lyman, Mrs. Mary Corse, / wife of Henry Lyman	do	12	960				
Lyman, Henry	do	3	240				
Mathieson, John A.....	Vaudreuil	11	880				
Marshall, Miss Ellen.....	Terrebonne	7	560				
Marshall, Miss Margaret	do	7	560				
Marshall, James H.....	Montreal.....	2	160				
Marshall, Roger	Terrebonne	14	1120				
Marshall, Wm	do	15	1200				
Mason, Dr. James.....	St. Anne's.....	50	4000				
Mason, Mrs. James.....	do	50	4600				
Masson, M. M. G. S. R. ...	Terrebonne.....	104	8320				
Morgan, James T.....	Toronto.....	20	1600				
Maybell, Mrs. Sarah.....	Terrebonne.....	2	160				
Meikle, Wm. D.....	Morrisburg.....	12	960				

CITY BANK, MONTREAL.—(Continued.)

BANQUE DE LA CITE, MONTREAL.—(Suite.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.
MacGregor, Mary Ann, (Mrs. Auld).....	Montreal.....	40	3200	Quebec Church Society, Nicolet Endowment Fund	Quebec	18	1440
McGillis, Miss Mary	Williamstown.....	62	4960	Rae, Mrs. Phoebe	Montreal.....	14	1120
McIntosh, Donald.....	H'dson's B'y Co	24	1920	Rae, Jackson, in Trust..	do	9	720
McIntyre, Mrs. Mary, wife of T. Aird	Montreal.....	10	800	Rae, Jackson, in Trust..	do	5	400
MacIvor, Mrs Margaret	Scotland	13	1040	Rae, Jackson, in Trust..	do	4	320
MacIvor, Mrs. L. Anne	Melbourne	2	160	Ramsay, Mrs. Agnes H..	do	21	1680
Macdougall & Davidson	Montreal.....	12	960	Ramsay, Mrs. Agnes H., in Trust	do	15	1200
McKenzie, Miss Elizab	do	13	1040	Rae & Mitchell.....	do	5	400
McKenzie, J. G., in Trust.....	do	12	960	Rae, Jackson	do	2	160
McLean, John.....	Montreal.....	27	2160	Ramsay, Rev. James.....	Ireland.....	37	2960
do	do	116	9280	Ramsay, Mrs. Charlotte	do	25	2000
MacLeay, Donald.....	Richmond.....	20	1600	Rannie, Rev. John	Chatham, C. W.	26	2080
Macpherson, Janet.....	Melbourne, C.E.	26	2080	Rattray, David.....	Montreal.....	13	1040
McLeod, John.....	H'dson's B'y Co	20	1600	Rattray, James.....	do	51	4080
MacMillan, Duncan	Montreal.....	10	800	Keekie, James	do	134	10720
McNider, Quintin.....	Belleville.....	32	2560	Reid, William.....	do	10	800
Macrae, John.....	Williamstown.....	8	640	Reid, Rev. James.....	Frelighsburg....	10	800
Macrae, William.....	St. John's, C. E.	225	18000	Reid, Mrs. Julia, (wife of Rev. C. P. Reid)...	Sherbrooke.....	19	1520
MacTavish, Miss G. A., by Tutor	Scotland	54	4320	Reinhardt, Gottlieb....	Montreal.....	25	2000
Napier, Wm. E.....	Montreal.....	16	1280	Rice, Miss Anna.....	Kingston.....	20	1600
Neate, The Rev. Mr. and Mrs.....	England	40	3200	Roach, Rev. W., the late	Montreal.....	8	640
Neilson, Mrs. Emma	Philadelphia	181	14480	Roach, Mrs. Mary R....	do	7	560
Neate, Rev. A.....	England	10	800	Robertson, or Pangman, Mrs. Georgiana.....	Mascouche.....	15	1200
Newcomb, William.....	Montreal.....	200	16000	Robertson, Capt. Geo....	Montreal.....	20	1600
O'Brien, Mrs. Elizabeth McDougall.....	do	55	4400	Robinson, Hezekiah, the late	Waterloo, C. E..	33	2640
Orkney, Miss Eliz. C.....	do	25	2000	Robinson, Jonathan.....	do do	8	640
Panet, P. L.....	do	13	1040	Rollo, the Hon. Col. Robert.....	Montreal.....	40	3200
Papineau, Augustin C... ..	St. Hyacinthe.. ..	5	400	Rose, Edward Temple... ..	do	5	400
Peddie, W. M.....	Montreal.....	6	480	Rose, the Hon. John....	do	105	8400
Perkins, J. A., in Trust..	do	5	400	Rose, James, in Trust... ..	do	1	80
Perrault de Linière, Olivier	do	38	3040	Ross, Mrs. Catharine... ..	do	61	4880
Phepoe, Henry William..	do	30	2400	Ross, Executors of David	do	12	960
Phepoe, Richard.....	do	23	1840	Ross, Mrs. Jane David- son	do	63	5040
Phillips, Charles.....	do	55	4400	Ross, Joseph, the late... ..	do	40	3200
Pitt, Charles	Quebec	116	9280	Ross, Mrs. Eliza.....	do	19	1520
Platt, Mrs. Jane Eleanor	Montreal.....	14	1120	Ross, Mrs. Mary McCal- lum	do	2	160
Ployart, Miss Aline Ann	do	2	160	Ross, Thomas.....	Quebec	9	720
Ployart, F. W. R.....	E. Townships... ..	5	400	Rowand, Miss Margaret	Red River.....	37	2960
Ployart, Samuel.....	do	3	240	Rowand, Miss Sophia... ..	do	38	3040
Ployart, Miss Clara S... ..	Montreal.....	2	160	Russell, Miss Catherine	Scotland	45	3600
Poston, W.....	Quebec	4	320	Russell, Hector.....	do	82	6560
Potts, Miss Agnes	Montreal.....	31	2480	Russell, Hector, in Trust	do	96	7200
Potts, Miss Mary Ann... ..	Chambly	7	560	Rush, Mrs. Mary.....	Montreal.....	7	560
Preddy, Miss Matilda M.	Montreal.....	4	320	Ruthven, Mrs. Ann B... ..	do	6	480
Price, Wm., Exec. of.....	do	17	1360	Ryan, Edward.....	Quebec	40	3200
Priestly, Major, Exec. of	Ireland.....	60	4600	Sache, Wm.....	Montreal.....	3	240
Pringle, Miss Beatrice... ..	St. Eustache....	4	320	Sanderson, or Spiers, Mrs Jessie	do	2	160
Prior, Mrs. Isab., wife of A. Campbell, jr.	Quebec.....	20	1600	Scott, C. J.....	do	3	240
Provan, or McKenzie, Mrs. Maria.....	do	13	1040	Scott, Mrs. Eliza.....	Quebec	2	160
Quebec Church Society, Widows' and Orphans' Fund	do	19	1520	Scott, James.....	Montreal.....	10	800
				Scott, H. S.....	Quebec	87	6960

CITY BANK, MONTREAL.—(Continued.)

BANQUE DE LA CITÉ, MONTRÉAL.—(Suite.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.
Scott, Stewart.....	Quebec.....	29	2320	Townsend, Rev. M.....	E. Townships..	4	320
Sealy, James.....	do.....	40	3200	Trigge, Thomas, in Trust	Nicolet.....	9	720
Seamen's Strangers' Friend Society.....	do.....	20	1600	Trigge, Thomas.....	do.....	15	1200
Senkler, Rev. E. J.....	Brockville.....	15	1200	Tucker, John.....	New Brunswick	40	3200
Sewell, A. R.....	Quebec.....	2	160	Turnbull, Mrs. Gace C.....	Montreal.....	6	480
Shaw, Miss Jane, per late P. W. Cooper.....	Montreal.....	41	3280	Turner, Miss Elizabeth..	do.....	35	2800
Simpson, the late Sir George, and Duncan Finlayson.....	do.....	20	1600	Turner, Mrs. Mary Anne	do.....	12	960
Simpson, Robert.....	St. Andrews, C.E	10	800	Turner, Miss Mary.....	do.....	32	2560
Simpson, Weynys Mc- Kenzie.....	Hudson's B. Co.	13	1040	Turner, Miss Isabella	do.....	31	2480
Smith, H. B.....	Montreal.....	5	400	Boston.....	do.....	13	1040
Smith, John.....	do.....	215	17200	Tusting, Samuel.....	Philadelphia....	8	640
Smith, Mrs. Margt. Her- ron.....	Lachine.....	17	1360	Tyrc, Mrs. Hugg, the late	Scotland.....	18	1440
Smith, William Oliver..	Montreal.....	38	3040	Tyler, Mrs. Mary Jane..	do.....	30	2400
Somerville, Miss Beatrice	Scotland.....	40	3200	Urquhart, Rev. H.....	Cornwall.....	20	1600
Spry, Dr. Wm., the late..	Toronto.....	10	800	Valleau, W.....	Quebec.....	10	800
Spry, Dr. Wm., Execu- tors of.....	do.....	18	1440	Visoe, Miss Marie.....	Montreal.....	3	240
Spry, Wm.....	do.....	5	400	Waugh, or Parker, Mrs. Elizabeth.....	do.....	22	1760
Stark, M. Jane Wood..	Montreal.....	1	80	Westover, Mrs. Mary....	do.....	13	1040
Starke, Miss Maria Kin- loch.....	do.....	2	160	Webberley, Mrs.....	Granby.....	18	1440
Steel, Alexander.....	Chateauguay..	4	320	White, Rev. Isaac P.....	Chambly.....	17	1360
Stephen, Wm.....	Montreal.....	5	400	Whitehead, W. T., the late.....	Montreal.....	22	1760
Stevens, or Wing, Mrs. Mary.....	Dunham.....	20	1600	Whitney, John.....	E. Townships..	30	2400
Stevenson, or Guky, Mrs Elizabeth.....	Quebec.....	2	160	Why'e, Joseph, in Trust	Charleston, S.C.	5	400
Stephenson, Adam.....	Stratford, C. W.	11	880	Whyte, Joseph.....	do.....	26	2080
Stewart, Alexander.....	Montreal.....	10	800	Wilgress, George.....	England.....	57	4560
Stewart, Dougald, the 1st.....	do.....	5	400	Willis, John.....	Halifax, N. S..	11	880
Stikeman, Alfred Wm., per F. McCulloch, in Trust.....	Stratford, C. W.	3	240	Wilson, Anna.....	Montreal.....	8	640
Stikeman, Thomas, the late.....	Montreal.....	45	3600	Wilson, James.....	do.....	10	800
Struthers, Mrs. Ellen....	do.....	14	1120	Wilson, Wm.....	Chambly.....	21	1680
Stuart, Mrs. Caroline....	do.....	25	2000	Vass, Alex. H.....	Montreal.....	8	640
Sutherland, Mrs. C. S....	do.....	12	960	Villard, Miss Jeanie....	do.....	1	80
Swanston, John, H.B.C.	do.....	35	2800	Williams, Rev. Jas. Wm	Lennoxville....	43	3440
Taylor, Mrs. Eliza.....	Quebec.....	25	2000	Wolf, Rev. Philippe....	Montreal.....	25	2000
Thompson, Rev. J. H....	Montreal.....	5	400	Wood, Robert, Agent...	do.....	60	4800
Thomson, Joseph M.....	do.....	2400		Wood, Robert.....	Montreal.....	25	2000
Thomson, Thomas M....	do.....	3360		Waugh, David and Wm., Minors.....	do.....	32	2560
Thomson, Wm. Heury..	do.....	720		Workman, Thomas.....	do.....	8	640
Tiffin, Joseph.....	do.....	31	4080	Workman, Miss Mary	do.....	10	800
Torrance, David.....	do.....	30	2400	Matilda, now Mrs. Savage.....	do.....	12	960
Torrance, Jane.....	do.....	30	2400	Workman, Wm., in Trust	do.....	40	3200
				Workman, Wm., in Trust	do.....	192	15360
				Workman, Wm.....	Montreal.....	3	240
				Workman, Wm., Juur..	do.....	20	2400
				Wurtele, Miss Catherine	do.....	5	400
				Yung, Mrs. Catherine...	Hamilton, C.W.	20	1600
				Wragg, Thomas.....	Montreal.....	47	3760
				Ward, Mrs. Letitia Sa- brina.....	Burford, C. E..		

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

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares.	Actions.	Value. — Valeur.	Amount paid in. — Montant payé.
Abbott, Calvin	Magog	20		1000	400
Abbott & Freer	Quebec	20		1000	400
Adams, A. A.	Coaticook	40		2000	1760
Adams, A. F.	do	20		1000	190
Adams, George	Adamsville	20		1000	400
Adams, Job, Estate	Richmond	10		500	400
Adams, N.	Bedford	20		1000	400
Allen, Charles	Waterloo	20		1000	400
Allen, George H.	do	10		500	200
Allen, James P.	Knowlton	5		250	100
Adams, Taylor & Co.	Waterloo	4		200	70
Anderson, O. R.	Stanbridge	2		100	40
Armes, Ralph	South Granby	5		250	100
Ayer, Carleton	Massawippa	20		1000	100
Bailey, Caroline	Compton	12		600	435
Bailey, C. A.	Cookshire	42		2100	700
Bailey, Ward	do	20		1000	100
Baker, C. H.	Stanbridge	2		100	100
Baker, John	do	60		3000	3000
Baker, John C.	do	47		2350	2120
Baker, Luke	do	5		250	160
Baker, Thomas	do	2		100	40
Baker, W. S.	do	20		1000	500
Baldwin, Levi	Coaticook	120		6000	5400
Baldwin, Richard, jr.	do	61		3050	1840
Ball, A. P.	Stanstead	17		850	675
Ball, Mrs. E. G.	do	10		500	200
Ball, Mary L.	do	32		1600	1268
Ball, Benjamin P.	do	1		50	50
Ball, William Lee	do	2		100	55
Ball, A. E.	Waterville	2		100	20
Barlow, H. M.	Cookshire	10		500	100
Barrie, James	Lennoxville	20		1000	600
Batchelder, Charles	Compton	4		200	40
Batchelder, N.	Stanstead	4		200	200
Beatty, Andrew	Melbourne	4		200	100
Beckett, H. R.	Sherbrooke	4		200	20
Beckett, Major H.	do	6		300	90
Bellows, John	Barnston	20		1000	1000
Benton, L. K.	Stanstead	20		1000	500
Bessette, Henry	North Stukely	4		200	200
Binn, H. C.	Stanbridge	2		100	100
Binn, N. M.	do	20		1000	1000
Boright, George	East Farnham	1		50	15
Bostwick, M.	Sherbrooke	2		100	50
Bowker, J., jr.	West Farnham	4		200	40
Boyle, William	Newport	4		200	20
Brainard, Israel	Stanstead	6		300	300
Briggs, E. J.	Stanbridge	20		1000	500
Briggs, J. R.	Bedford	2		100	20
Briggs, W. J.	Stanbridge	4		200	120
Brigham, E. O.	Brigham	80		4000	1800
Brooks, Charles	Lennoxville	120		6000	1000
Brooks, E. P.	Sherbrooke	42		2100	1740
Brooks, L. H.	Dunham	1		50	10
Brooks, Mrs. M. A.	Smetsburgh	10		500	500
Brown, David	do	4		200	20
Brown, P. S.	Montreal	10		500	200
Browning, Samuel	do	20		1000	200
Bullock, C.	Stanstead	20		1000	1000
Bundy, G. J.	Lyndon, Vermont	30		1500	1000
Burbeck, J. C.	Barnston	2		100	10

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS' BANK.—(Continued.)

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

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.	Value. — Valeur.	Amount paid up. — Montant payé.
Burke, Patrick	Stanbridge	10	500	250
Burnham, Mrs. E.	Meibourne	8	400	400
Burnham, Henry	do	6	300	105
Burnham, M.	Stanbridge	4	200	100
Butler, J. C., Estate ..	Waterloo	1	50	50
Butler, Mrs. S. M.	do	23	1150	1150
Butters, Isaac	Montreal	114	5700	5700
Campbell, A., Estate ..	Quebec	80	4000	1200
Carpenter, J. J.	Waterloo	1	50	15
Carr, Milson	Sherbrooke	60	3000	2200
Carter, Mrs. G. S.	Danville	8	400	400
Cate, Benjamin	Stanstead	10	500	300
City Bank	Montreal	32	1600	1600
Chamberlin, W.	Sherbrooke	2	100	20
Chandler, Cyril	Stanbridge	16	800	320
Chandler, H. M.	Brome	10	500	250
Childs, Geo. M.	Coaticook	30	1500	450
Christie, John	Stanstead	4	200	200
Clark, E.	Sherbrooke	40	2000	2000
Clark, J. R.	Waterloo	10	500	250
Clark, Wm.	North Stanbridge ..	10	500	200
Cleeve, F. C.	Richmond	4	200	100
Clement, Albert	Warden	10	500	50
Cleveland, Mrs. C. B. ..	Danville	47	2350	2105
Cleveland, E.	Coventry, Vt.	20	1000	400
Cleveland, G. N.	Danville	2	100	10
Cleveland, T. P.	do	5	250	125
Codd, James	Waterloo	25	1250	1250
Cook, J. C.	Cookshire	20	1000	200
Cook, J. H.	do	40	2000	900
Cook, W. G.	Hatley	20	1000	500
Cooley, H.	West Sheffield	10	500	150
Constable, T. W.	Clarenceville	2	100	50
Copp, M. W.	Magog	20	1000	100
Cornell, S. M.	Stanbridge	4	200	80
Cornell, E.	do	20	1000	1000
Corey, Moses	do	2	100	50
Cowee, J. G. and W. G. ..	Granby	20	1000	100
Cowles, C. W.	Stanstead	20	1000	1000
Cushing, J. P.	Lennoxville	60	3000	3000
Cushing, Jn. T.	Barnston	2	100	40
Cutter, F. A.	Sutton	4	200	40
Damon, Benjamin	Coaticook	10	500	50
Damon, Charles	do	2	100	60
Davidson, D.	Montreal	20	1000	300
Davies, D. N.	Stonebridge	2	100	40
Davies, W. A.	do	2	100	50
Dean, E. R.	Huntingville	2	100	40
Dennison, S. M.	Danville	10	500	250
Dickinson, Mrs. C. M. ..	Sherbrooke	12	600	530
Dickson, William	Kingsay	20	1000	900
Dinning, James	Quebec	20	1000	400
Dixon, Matthew	St. Régis	4	200	100
Dodwell, Mrs. J. N.	Lennoxville	5	250	250
Donnelly, A.	Richmond	20	1000	200
E. T. Bank	Sherbrooke	29	1450	595
Eaton, B. C., Estate ..	do	5	250	125
Edgell, Stephen	do	8	400	40
Edington, W. H.	Stanstead	24	1200	720
Ellis, R. A.	Waterloo	54	2700	1690
England, George	do	2	100	60
Farwell, Wm., Jr.	Sherbrooke	3	150	60

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS' BANK.—(Continued.)

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

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.	Value. — Valeur.	Amount paid up. — Montant payé.
Finley, E.....	Dunham	10	500	250
Flint, Alom; Estate	Stanstead	20	1000	625
Fields, Jonathan.....	do	30	1500	1500
Fitts, Clark.....	Montreal.....	10	500	290
Ford, John	Compton.....	4	200	80
Fortin, F.....	Warlen.....	1	50	15
Foss, Isaac	Waterloo.....	5	250	100
Foss, O. R.....	do	5	250	100
Foster, Hon. A. B.....	do	100	5000	5000
Foster, A. T.....	Knowlton	5	250	75
Foster, G. M.....	Richmond	80	4000	4000
Foster, H. S.....	Knowlton	44	2200	680
Foster, T. E.....	do	1	50	15
Frary, Asa.....	Sutton.....	2	100	10
Fraser, Rev. John.....	Derby, Vt.....	10	500	435
Fraser, J. D.....	Sherbrooke.....	20	1000	400
French, John	Newport.....	10	500	250
French, J. L.....	Cookshire.....	20	1000	300
French, Hiram	do	2	100	60
French, H. H.....	do	42	2100	700
Frost, David.....	Frost Village.....	10	500	150
Frost, W.....	Granby.....	2	100	20
Frothingham, John.....	Montreal.....	130	6500	6500
Frothingham, Louisa D.....	do	10	500	500
Galer, Jacob N.....	Dunham.....	20	1000	500
Galt, Hon. A. T.....	Sherbrooke	210	10500	3500
Gallup, Elisha.....	Melbourne	10	500	400
Galvin, J.....	Adamsville.....	1	50	5
Gardner, M.....	Stanbridge.....	2	100	30
Gelles, Rev. Archibald.....	Newport.....	2	100	100
Gibson, Geo. M.....	Melbourne	10	500	500
Gibson, Thomas.....	Stanbridge.....	6	300	300
Gilbert, F. D.....	Hatley.....	20	1000	600
Gilman, Hayes.....	Kingsey Falls	20	1000	400
Gilman, John.....	Stanstead.....	100	5000	2000
Gilmour, F. C.....	Granby.....	10	500	150
Glines, H.....	Danville.....	10	500	350
Goodhue, James, Jr.....	Arthabaska ville	20	1000	400
Goodhue, J. L.....	Danville.....	4	200	100
Goodenow, E. L.....	Henryville.....	20	1000	200
Goodwin, Geo.....	Cookshire.....	10	500	150
Gordon, James A.....	Sherbrooke.....	20	1000	300
Grant, Miss Jane A.....	do	12	600	600
Gwynne, Edward.....	Eaton.....	2	100	50
Hall, Clark.....	East Farnham	2	100	50
Hall, C. L.....	do	2	100	40
Hall, Charles L.....	Waterloo.....	2	100	50
Hall, E. W.....	East Farnham	2	100	50
Hall, Geo. C.....	do	1	50	30
Hall, Lockhart.....	Eaton.....	4	200	100
Hallowell, John.....	Sherbrooke	30	1500	1500
Harrison, H. N.....	Arthabaska	20	1000	450
Harrison, Mary.....	do	20	1000	450
Harrison, R. N.....	do	20	1000	300
Hart, Thomas.....	Richmond	20	1000	500
Harvey, Alanson	Newport.....	2	100	50
Harvey, David.....	Granby.....	8	400	160
Harvey, William.....	Stanstead.....	10	500	500
Hawse, Geo. W.....	Danville.....	40	2000	800
Hayes, James.....	West Shefford	6	300	120
Hazeltine, Hazen.....	Hatley.....	20	1000	700
Heath, Saml. W.....	East Douglass, Mass.....	16	800	800

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS' BANK.—(Continued.)

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

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares.	Actions.	Value. — Valeur.	Amount paid in. — Montant payé.
Heneker, R. W.....	Sherbrooke	20		1000	400
Herard, J. B., Estate.....	Danville	2		100	40
Hitchcock, Paul.....	Massawippi	20		1000	300
Holmes, Benjamin.....	Montreal	20		1000	460
Holmes, H. D.....	Stanstead	20		1000	400
Horskins, H.....	Bedford	2		100	40
Hurlburt, A. P.....	East Farnham	4		200	100
Humphrey, J. & S. B.....	Barnston	5		250	100
Humphrey, Samuel A.....	do	2		100	40
Hungerford, S. L.....	West Brome.....	4		200	20
Huntington, L. S.....	Waterloo.....	10		500	100
Hurd, S. A.....	Eaton.....	10		500	250
Hurd, P. W.....	do	10		500	200
Hutchins, R.....	East Farnham.....	4		200	100
Ibbotson, N. E.....	Sherbrooke.....	2		100	10
Irwin, James.....	Granby.....	4		200	130
Jamieson, James.....	Sherbrooke	2		100	70
Jenks, S. B.....	do	1		50	10
Johnson, Lyman.....	St. Armand West.....	10		500	300
Johnston, Revd. Thomas.....	Abbotsford.....	20		1000	400
Johnston, John.....	Ascot.....	20		1000	1000
Jordan, Caleb.....	Eaton.....	20		1000	1000
Journeau, Edw.....	Melbourne.....	10		500	500
Keep, Imla H.....	Granby.....	5		250	100
Kellum, A. O.....	Compton.....	40		2000	2000
Kemp, E.....	Sutton.....	20		1000	500
Kemp, H. H. B.....	Stanbridge.....	2		100	100
Keyes, E. Estate.....	West Brome.....	2		100	40
Keyes, Henry.....	Newbury, Vermont.....	20		1000	700
Kilborn, C. P.....	Waterloo.....	5		250	75
Kimball, Albert.....	Knowlton.....	2		100	40
Kimpton, Alpheus.....	Stanstead.....	20		1000	500
Kimpton, A.....	Ste. Thérèse, Co. Terrebon.....	10		500	250
Krans, P. H.....	St. Armand East.....	10		500	250
Knight, Albert.....	Stanstead.....	170		8500	1850
Knight, Alson.....	Adamsville.....	20		1000	400
Knowlton, A. A.....	South Stukaley.....	10		500	50
Knowlton, A. E.....	do	20		1000	400
Knowlton, L. H.....	do	2		100	40
Knowlton, L. M.....	Knowlton.....	10		500	250
Lake, Saml.....	Cocksfire.....	20		1000	700
Lamphier, Wm.....	Stanstead.....	10		500	250
Lambkin, P. & L.....	Stanbridge.....	8		400	260
Laraway, Alca.....	Dunham.....	2		100	100
Lawrence, E.....	Lawrenceville.....	10		500	250
Lawrence, W. O.....	Waterloo.....	10		500	150
Lawson, Edw.....	Melbourne.....	80		4000	2000
Lay, A. F.....	Warden.....	5		250	50
Lay, John B.....	Waterloo.....	2		100	10
Lee, Erastus.....	Stanstead.....	100		5000	500
Lee, Silby.....	Warden.....	2		100	40
Lefebvre, Jos.....	Knowlton.....	1		50	20
Lindsay, Edw.....	Eaton.....	2		100	10
Lindsay, Ralph.....	do	2		100	10
Lloyd, R. G.....	Compton.....	20		1000	200
Loras, Adam.....	Sherbrooke.....	20		1000	400
Longley, Ed.....	Waterloo.....	20		1000	1000
Longee, Jos.....	Compton.....	60		3000	2520
Low, John.....	Sherbrooke.....	2		100	40
Lyman, Benjamin.....	Montreal.....	12		600	240
Lyman Henry.....	do	20		1000	400
McClary, John, 2nd.....	Compton.....	20		1000	200
Macfarlane, W.....	Montreal.....	10		500	200

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS' BANK.—(Continued.)

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

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.	Value. — Valeur.	Amount paid in. — Montant payé.
MacJarr, Colin Agt.....	Melbourne	20	1000	1000
McLachlan, D.....	Knowlton	3	150	60
MacLeay, Rod.....	Danville	10	500	250
MacLeay, Thomas.....	Melbourne	4	200	200
McLeod, Mrs. Mary.....	do	2	100	100
McNicol, John.....	Eaton	10	500	250
Mack, D. W.....	Stanstead	10	500	200
Mack, Franklin.....	do	10	500	250
Mahendy, P.....	Warden	2	100	50
Major, James E.....	Montreal	4	200	40
Mallory, C. P.....	Huntingville	20	1000	200
Marshall, W.....	Lawrenceville	1	50	10
Martin, C. S.....	Frost Village	1	50	5
Martin, E.....	Stanbridge	1	50	20
Martin, Leonard.....	Barford	4	200	60
Martin, Lyman.....	do	2	100	30
Martindale, Asa.....	Stanbridge	6	300	120
Martindale, A. N.....	do	4	200	80
Matthews, Geo.....	Montreal	20	1000	1000
Mears, John.....	Compton	2	100	10
Meigs, A. D.....	Dunham	2	100	50
Meigs, H. O.....	Bedford	5	250	100
Merrill, A. S.....	Compton	40	2000	1460
Merry, Ralph, 2d.....	Magog	20	1000	300
Miles, H. H.....	Lennoxville	6	300	60
Millar, James.....	Waterloo	5	250	75
Millar, John.....	do	5	250	100
M. o. Hiram.....	Sherbrooke	20	1000	800
Moffatt, E. W.....	Warden	10	500	150
Morey, T. S.....	Eaton	10	500	300
Morkill, R. D.....	Sherbrooke	40	2000	2000
Morrill, B. T.....	Stanstead	20	1000	400
Morris, B. T.....	Lennoxville	4	200	80
Morris, L. E.....	Sherbrooke	20	1000	700
Moss & Brothers.....	Montreal	20	1000	1000
Mowle, Wm.....	Sherbrooke	20	1000	100
Mulholland & Baker.....	Montreal	10	500	100
Munro, Geo.....	Stanstead	2	100	100
Munro, James A.....	do	2	100	100
Napier, Geo. H.....	Richmond	5	250	125
Nash, A.....	Nashwood	2	100	40
Newton, D.....	Adamsville	2	100	10
Nicol, Robt.....	Granby	10	500	100
Nourse, Joshua.....	Newport	10	500	200
O'Connor, C., Estate.....	Sherbrooke	16	800	400
O'Halloran, James.....	Cowansville	10	500	250
Osgood, J. F.....	Cookshire	20	1000	300
Paddon, John B.....	Lennoxville	10	500	200
Paddon, John E.....	do	1	50	20
Paddon, Robt. H.....	do	1	50	20
Page, C. J.....	South Stukeley	4	200	40
Page, John Q.....	Sherbrooke	14	700	465
Page, Warren.....	Compton	20	1000	300
Palmer, A. S.....	Stanbridge	4	200	50
Parke, David.....	Melbourne	4	200	80
Parker, L. E.....	Massawippa	10	500	200
Parker, Wm.....	Montreal	20	1000	400
Parneleo, A. B.....	Waterloo	20	1000	400
Parneleo, Wm. G.....	do	5	250	110
Parneleo, Rotus.....	do	40	2000	2000
Pattison, Wm. M.....	Freleighsburgh	20	1000	500
Peasley, A. S.....	Stanstead	6	300	240
Pettes, Nath'l.....	Broome Corner	20	1000	400

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS' BANK.—(Continued.)

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

Names. (Noms.)	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Value. Valeur.	Amount paid up. Montant payé.
Philbrick, W. R.	Danville	10	500	250
Phillips, Mrs. C. F.	Brookline, Mass	40	2000	2000
Picard, Geo.	Baton	6	300	90
Piekle, Owen	Waterloo	5	250	100
Pierce, F.	Stanbridge	20	1000	1000
Ployart, Alino A.	L'Avenir	4	200	200
Ployart, Clara J.	do	3	150	150
Ployart, Frederick, Estate	do	1	50	50
Pomroy, Benjamin	Sherbrooke	329	16450	9335
Pomroy, S. J.	Compton	20	1000	1000
Pomroy, Quartus	Stanstead	2	100	30
Pape, A. W.	Cookshire	50	2500	250
Pape, Craig	do	60	3000	300
Pape, John Henry	do	120	6000	4500
Pape, Rufus	do	20	1000	100
Reed, Zadoc	Sutton	2	100	50
Reid, Rev. C. P.	Sherbrooke	34	1700	1350
Reid, Rev. James	Stanbridge	12	600	600
Rhicard, G. L.	St. Armand, West	20	1000	570
Rhicard, S. F.	Stanbridge	2	100	30
Rice, Charles G.	Compton	20	1000	100
Rice, Charles G. and Brother	do	20	1000	1000
Rice, Martin	Stanbridge	4	200	80
Richardson, C. A.	Stansstead	10	500	350
Richardson, Salim	Warden	1	50	25
Riddell, A. D.	Waterville	25	1250	1000
Ritchie, William	Sherbrooke	20	1000	300
Roberts, Duke	Waterloo	24	1200	600
Roberts, Hallett	do	6	300	60
Roberts, William	West Shefford	10	500	200
Robertson & Hutchins	Montreal	20	1000	500
Robinson Brothers	Waterloo	3	150	60
Robinson, Rev. Frederick	Abbotsford	10	500	340
Robinson, H. L.	Waterloo	40	2000	800
Robinson, J.	do	30	1500	600
Robinson, Mrs. S.	do	7	350	200
Rogers, Philip	Stanstead	20	1000	1000
Rose, George H.	do	4	200	80
Rose, Lewis E.	do	100	5000	2500
Ross, James	Gould	4	200	20
Ruiter, James	Cowansville	4	200	20
Ryan, John	Quebec	20	1000	400
Ryker, Malcolm, Estate	Dunham	2	100	50
Sanborn, J. S.	Sherbrooke	109	5450	2550
Savage, Alfred	Montreal	10	500	200
Savage, Benjamin	Shefford Mountain	40	2000	1700
Savage, Miss A.	do	20	1000	600
Savage, Miss E.	do	4	200	200
Sawyer, Mrs. S.	Sawyerville	20	1000	400
Saxe, Matthew	Stanbridge	10	500	150
Scagel, James	do	4	200	100
Shepherd, Jacob	South Stukley	1	50	15
Shepherd, W. H.	Frost Village	1	50	10
Shorey, Hollis	Barnston	2	100	100
Short, Charles	Stanbridge	6	300	300
Shurtliff, J. B.	Stanstead	30	1500	1100
Slack, Rev. George	Milton	1	50	50
Sleeper, Lewis	Canticooke	250	12500	12500
Sloane, Miss E. A.	Melbourne	8	400	400
Sloane, James D. G.	do	10	500	500
Smith & Cochrane	Montreal	40	2000	2000
Smith, A. M.	Sherbrooke	8	400	200

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS' BANK.—(Continued.)

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

Names. — Noms.	Residences.	Shares. — Actions.	Value. — Valeur.	Amount paid up. — Montant payé.
Smith, Hon. H.....	Sherbrooke.....	40	2000	2000
Smith, J. H.....	Freleighsburch	4	200	80
Sparkman, Jacob.....	Waterloo.....	1	50	50
Spencer, Mrs. A.....	Shefford Mountain.....	4	200	200
Squires, A. C.....	Sutton.....	2	100	50
Stanton, N. W.....	St. Armand West.....	4	200	100
Stanton, S. P.....	Stanbridge.....	6	300	230
Stanton, William.....	do.....	2	100	50
Steele, Thomas.....	Richmond.....	10	500	500
Stevens, G. G.....	Waterloo.....	80	4000	2500
Stewart, Horace.....	Stanstead.....	40	2000	1000
Stimson, Arba.....	Compton.....	20	1000	400
Stockwell, J. & J.....	Danville.....	2	100	50
Stockwell, J. P.....	do.....	10	500	250
Stockwell, J. W.....	do.....	10	500	250
Stone, F. G.....	Stanbridge.....	4	200	100
Sutton, John.....	Barnston.....	2	100	100
Sweet, Moses.....	Sweetsburgh.....	4	200	80
Taswell, Henry.....	Lennoxville.....	2	100	40
Taylor, A. L.....	Pike River.....	20	1000	400
Taylor, J. French.....	Cookshire.....	10	500	200
Taylor, Seth.....	Stanstead.....	10	500	500
Taylor, W. A.....	Waterloo.....	20	1000	400
Taylor, William.....	Cleveland.....	4	200	200
Terrill, T. Lec.....	Stanstead.....	20	1000	1000
Tétu, C.....	North Stukeley.....	3	150	45
Thomas, Hazard.....	St. Armand East.....	30	1500	1200
Thomas, L., jr.....	Melbourne.....	60	3000	1500
Thompson, Jane.....	Waterville.....	8	400	400
Thompson, Jane, Tutrix to Charlotte and Louisa Thompson.....	do.....	14	700	700
Thompson, T. M.....	Montreal.....	10	500	250
Toof, J. A.....	St. Armand East.....	3	150	75
Towle, C. Edward.....	Lennoxville.....	5	250	125
Tree, C. R.....	Stanbridge.....	4	200	100
Trudeau, N.....	Roxton.....	4	200	100
Tuck, Samuel.....	Sherbrooke.....	4	200	200
Urquhart, George.....	Eaton.....	10	500	50
Wadleigh, John.....	Kingscy.....	40	2000	2000
Wadleigh, John, jr.....	do.....	10	500	250
Walker & Brother.....	Sherbrooke.....	60	3000	2000
Welles, R. T. N.....	Stanbridge.....	4	200	200
Weston, W. & L.....	Eaton.....	20	1000	400
Westover, Asa.....	Duham.....	20	1000	500
Westover, Daniel.....	do.....	10	500	250
Wetherbee, Mrs. O.....	Granby.....	7	350	350
Whitcher, C. W.....	Sherbrooke.....	2	100	20
Whitcomb, Charles.....	Waterloo.....	10	500	150
Whitcomb, J. G.....	Granby.....	10	500	150
White, William H.....	Durham.....	5	250	250
Whitefield, George.....	West Farnham.....	8	400	40
Whitman, H. N.....	Stanbridge.....	20	1000	500
Whitman, R. H.....	St. Armand East.....	30	1500	605
Whitman, S. R.....	do.....	2	100	100
Whitney, H. H.....	Montreal.....	20	1000	500
Wilber, J.....	Farnham Centre.....	2	100	40
Wilkes, George.....	Montreal.....	3	400	400
Williams, Rev. James W.....	Lennoxville.....	40	2000	2000
Williams, John.....	Frost Village.....	10	500	200
Williams, H. R.....	Broome Corner.....	10	500	200
Wilson, H. E.....	Ascot.....	15	750	750
Wilson, Horace.....	Sherbrooke.....	2	100	40

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

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.	Value. — Valeur.	Amount paid up. — Montant payé.
Wilson, Wm	Ascot.....	7	350	350
Winter, Alex.....	Sherbrooke	2	100	60
Wood, Alonzo.....	Frost Village.....	10	500	50
Wood, D. Russ.....	Montreal	20	1000	100
Wood, F. P.....	East Faruham.....	1	50	15
Wood, Thomas.....	Dunham	20	1000	600
Woodbury, Pliny.....	Bedford	20	1000	1000
Worden, John.....	Dunham	20	1000	400
Worthington, E. D.....	Sherbrooke	40	2000	800
Wright, John.....	Barford.....	4	200	80
		8000	400000	236373

BANK OF TORONTO.
 BANQUE DE TORONTO.

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Amount. — Montant.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Amount. — Montant.
Auston, Executrix of late Jas.....	Cobourg.....	500	Baby, M. W., M.P.P.....	Quebec	20000
Armour, John D.....	do	2500	Baby, Miss Alice.....	do	10000
Armour, Miss Kate.....	do	200	Boulton, Hon. Geo. Strange	Cobourg	3200
Appello, James.....	Trafalgar	4000	Burnham, Asa A.....	do	5600
Alexander, John.....	Barrie	400	Bidwell, Harriot.....	Brighton, near Cobourg	400
Atkinson, John.....	do	400	Burbam, Trustees of late Hon. Z.....	Cobourg	3200
Ardagh, Wm. Davis.....	do	2000	Burnham, Mrs. Elizabeth.....	do	4800
Auys, Matilda.....	Smithtown, Peterboro'	500	Boyd, Mossum.....	Peterboro'	800
Adshcad, John E.....	St. Paul, Minnesota	2000	Best, Wm.....	Mount Pleasant near Peterboro'	200
Alcorn, Samuel.....	Yorkville, Toronto.....	4700	Best, Thomas	do	400
Dright, William.....	Toronto.....	1900	Burnham, Rev. Mark.....	Ashburnham, Peterboro'	5600
Bowes, John G.....	do	5300	Bayley, Mrs. Eleanor.....	Peterboro'	1600
Brown, James.....	do	200	Biggar, John.....	Omagh	600
Baldwin, Rev. Edmund.....	do	1200	Baxter, Thomas.....	Wellington sq., near Hamilton	5000
Braham, Alfred.....	do	1000	Balmer, Robt.....	Oakville	700
Brunskill, John.....	Thornhill.....	10000	Bruce, G. O.....	Gormley	1000
Bird, Isaac.....	Grahamsville.....	300	Brown, Dorah.....	Co. Cork, Irela'd	500
Burns, Executrix of late Garin.....	Toronto.....	500	Birss, Miss E. C.....	Hamilton	1000
Bowman, Benjamin.....	Almira	400	Bird, Mary A.....	Red River Settlement	200
Barry, James W.....	Bradford.....	500	Bisset, James.....	Vancouver's Island.....	100
Burrell, Christopher.....	Stanley's Mills.....	1000			
Burton, Ed. J., M.D., Staff Surgeon Major.....	Quebec	10000			

BANK OF TORONTO.—(Continued.)

BANQUE DE TORONTO.—(Suite.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Amount. — Montant.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Amount. — Montant.
		\$			\$
Brown, John	Montreal.....	400	Fraser, William.....	Port Hope	6000
Burrows, Miss E. A.	do	300	Farncomb, Frederick	Newcastle.....	1600
Burnet, Thomas D. D	Finsbury square.		Foster, Horaco	do	1000
	London, Eng.	1000	Planagan, Rev. John.....	Lachine.....	1000
Carden, Geo. F.....	Inner Temple do	12300	Fraser, Hugh.....	Montreal.....	4000
Clerk, Alexander	Montreal.....	1200	Fowler, Henry.....	Toronto.....	2000
Clouston, James, S.	do	500	Fulton, Alex. Thompson...	do	2700
Connolly, Henry	Labrador Coast.	500	Fulton, Michie & Co.....	do	600
Cameron, Hon. J. Hillyard	Toronto.....	2700	Grasett, Rev. H. J., and		
Cameron, Angus	do	18800	Honble. J. H. Hagarty,		
Carz, Jeremiah.....	do	2700	Trustees of late Alicia		
Champion, Mrs. Louisa F.	do	400	S. Fuller.....	do	100
Campbell, James	do	4200	Grasett, Rev. H. J., and		
Crowther, James	do	2000	Honble. J. H. Hagarty,		
Cawthra, William	do	20400	Trustees of Mary Han-		
Cockburn, Geo. Ralph R.	do	500	nah Gales.....	do	100
Chewett, Executors of late			Grasett, Rev. H. J., and		
J. G.	do	18300	Hon. J. H. Hagarty	do	400
Clark, David.....	Rockwood	500	Gilzatt, Robinson & Hall.	do	2000
Cameron, Angus	Nairn, Scotland..	12400	Gooderham, George.....	do	600
Cameron, Alexander.....	Ballenlish, Bal-		Gilmor, Isaac Clarke.....	do	3000
	lindulloch, Scot'd	1400	Gzowski, Casimir Stanislaus	do	4200
Cleland, Mrs. Jane.....	Edinburgh, Scot'd	2000	Gain, Miss Eliz. C.	do	800
Cornock, William.....	Erin	400	Gillmor, Chs. Todd.....	do	300
Currie, Mark	Prince Albert,		Grasett, Rev. H. J.	do	1200
	near Oshawa...	400	Gould, Joseph.....	Uxbridge.....	400
Chisholm, W. R.	St. Catharines ...	1000	Graham, William.....	Formosa.....	400
Chatterton, Richd. Dover.	Cobourg	400	Graham, Ivan, R. C. C.	Dep. Asst. Com.	
Croighton, John	do	400	General.....	1800	
Carpenter, Austin B.	do	400	Graham, Mrs. M. A.	Kingston, Jam...	1300
Cowell, Mrs. Mary L.	Peterborough.....	800	Gilechrist, J.	Cobourg.....	400
Campbell, Alexander	do	200	Gillet, John	do	1200
Clark, Robert.....	Newcastle	200	Green, Walter	do	800
Cantley, William.....	Oakville	5300	Gibson, William.....	Newcastle.....	1000
Caldwell, George.....	Barrie	400	Gairdner, Ex's of late J.A.	do	2000
Cauchon, Hon. Jos., M.P.P.	Quebec	6000	Gowan, J. R.	Barrie	1200
Caddy, Miss E. A.	York Mills.....	1000	Gowan, Henry H.	do	1200
DeFoublanque, E. Barrington	Duke st., West-		Gowan, J. R., W. D. Ar-		
	minster, Lond'n		dagh & Arthur Ardagh..	do	400
	England	1000	Graham, Andrew	do	400
Durie, Wm. M.D., K.H.	Toronto.....	400	Grainger, Thomas	Macroom, Irel'd	1000
Diehl, Peter.....	do	1000	Gould, Nathaniel.....	London, Engl'nd	5000
Dumble, Thomas.....	Cobourg	400	Graves, Robert.....	Charl'tn, Ludwell	
Daintry, George S.	do	3200	Salisbury, Eng.	2000	
Dodd, Edward.....	Port Hope	2000	Greenshields, John, Exe-		
Davis, Lewis.....	Peterborough.....	100	cutor of late R. Armour.	Montreal.....	2000
Dean, M. S.	Bridgenorth Pe-		Hamilton Brothers.....	Quebec	2700
	terborough	200	Hardisty, Richard.....	Lachine.....	600
	Reco, do	400	Hargrave, James.....	Burnside House.	
Drummond, Thomas.....	Peterborough.....	2900	Brockville.....	5000	
Dickson, Samuel.....	Leskard	400	Holmes, Benjamin.....	Montreal.....	5000
Davey, John	Cobourg	1000	Hopkins, E. M.	do	34000
Davey, Exrs. of Late Thos.	Thornhill	400	Hopkins, E. M., as Curator		
Eddy, Exrs. of Late John..	Newcastle	200	for Miss G. D. Mactavish,		
Ewan, George	Oakville	1200	a minor	do	900
Evsden, James	Barrie	400	Howard, Dr. R. P. in Trust		
Edwards, James.....	Peterborough.....	100	for Mrs. Eliz. Howard ..	do	200
Foley, James.....	Norwood, n'r Pe-		Hughes, Miss Emma.....	Crookstown, Irel'd	300
	terborough	400	Huity, Peter.....	Toronto.....	600
Fowlds, Henry.....	Hastings, do ..	2000	Hooper, Edward.....	do	1000
Fowles, J. S. & Bros.....	do do ..	2000	Helliwell, John.....	do	1800
Fraser, A. S.	Peterborough.....	900	Haworth, Thomas.....	do	2400
			Howland, Hon. W. P.	do	1000

BANK OF TORONTO.—(Continued.)

BANQUE DE TORONTO.—(Suite.)

Names. Noms.	Residence.	Amount. Montant.	Names. Noms.	Residence.	Amount. Montant.
Harrison, Hon. S. B.	Toronto	3000	Mayhew, Caleb B.	England	\$ 50
Harrington, Miss Eliza	do	100	Miles, Robt. S.	Brockville	4800
Helliwell, John, W. C. Che- wett & Wm. Ross, Trus- tees of Mrs. Henry Tor- rance	do	5000	Morison, Hector	Hudson's Bay Territory	100
Hague, George	do	700	Mowat, Edward	Red River Settle- ment	3400
do in Trust	do	2300	Murray, James	Lachine	200
Henderson, James	Yorkville, Tor'to	2000	Mullen, Executors of lato M. A.	Toronto	2000
Hyland, John	Oshawa	400	Murphy, Allen	do	400
Hyland, Richmond	do	400	Nichie, George	do	10500
Henwood, Mrs. Margaret	Hamilton	2000	Murray, William	do	400
Hall, James	Peterboro'	2200	Matthews, William	do	1000
Hopkins, Daniel	do	100	Moore, Amos	Grafton	2000
Harvey, John	do	2000	Malone, Anne	Cobourg	100
Haultain, Col. F. W. M. P. P.	do	1200	Massey, Execut'rs of lato D.	Newcastle	1000
Hosey, Wm	Port Hope	1000	Massey, Hart A.	do	1100
Helm, John, Jr.	do	2600	Martin, John	Thornhill	400
Holliday, Miss Jane	Vernonville	1400	Musson, Edward	Islington	200
Hodges, Hiram	Newcastle	1800	Martin, Miss Jane	Cork, Ireland	800
Hodge, Robert	Kendall	200	Martin, Miss Maria	do	100
Hargrave, Miss Margaret	Brockville	800	Martin, Miss Sarah	do	300
Harris, Jas. B.	Credit	100	Morris, Hon. James	Quebec	0000
Innes, John S.	Haldimand, near Cobourg	3100	Morrow, Archibald	Peterboro'	100
Irving, Emelius	Hamilton	4000	Macfarlane, D.	do	400
Inkster, James Jr.	Red River Settle- ment	500	McCrea, Duncan	do	400
Jones, John	B. litter Square, London, Eng.	1060	McGregor, A.	do	100
Jeffrey, Andrew, as Presi- dent Northumberland & Durham Savings Bank.	Cobourg	26700	McFarlan, Duncan	Toronto	200
Jarvis, F. W.	Toronto	1000	McMaster, Hon. Wm.	do	4200
Johnson, Neil	do	400	McDougall, Mrs. Margaret	do	1300
Jamieson, William	do	2200	McKinlay, Arch.	do	400
Jackson, Andrew	Otonabce	1000	McCoo, John	do	400
Jones, Wm. Herbert	Quebec	400	Marpherson, D. L.	do	4000
Kertz, James, M.	Dundas	2000	McKenzie, Thomas, II.	Dundas	2000
Keele, Joseph	Peterboro'	200	McDougall, David	Thornhill	2000
Kempt, A. W.	do	100	McCallum, Peter	Cobourg	400
Kingan, Robt.	do	100	McNeil, Thomas	Baltimore, near Cobourg	800
Lundy, Wm.	do	5900	McFiggan, Malcolm	Cobourg	2500
Lee, W. H.	Quebec	2000	McDear, Arthur and W. Brown, in Trust.	do	2600
Long, James	Newtown-Robin- son	800	McDonald, Mary	Baltimore near Cobourg	900
Lanc, John	Thornhill	500	McDougall, John	do	200
Logie, James	Dundas	2000	McCarthy, d'Alton	Barrie	400
Lindsay, William	Brampton	300	McCarthy, D. & Hon. Jas. Patton, in Trust for Ann Asley	do	800
Lount, George	Barrie	1200	McCarthy, D. & Hon. Jas. Patton, in Trust for Francis Asley	do	400
Lloyd, Thomas	do	800	Macnaughton, William	Chepstow Villas West Bayswa- ter, Lond. Eng.	1900
Lyall, John	Clarke	400	McDeath, Adam	Hudson's Bay Territory	2000
Leitch, Mrs. Margaret M.	Geelpb.	2200	McDermot, Andrew	Red River Settle- ment	1000
Langrill, Patrick	Toronto	400	Macdonnell John	Australia	200
Leslie, Geo.	do	400	MacFarlane, Roderick	Indian Territory B. N. A.	500
Lee, S. S. & Allan Cameron as Trustees	do	4600	McKay, Mrs. Margaret	Red River Settle- ment	2000
Lee, Walter S.	do	100	MacKenzie, Gordon G.	Montreal	800
Leach, Hugh	Cobourg	500			
Lockhart, James	Hudson's Bay Territory	600			
Laurie, Andrew	Charles Street, St James's, Lon- don, England.	2500			

BANK OF TORONTO.—(Continued.)

BANQUE DE TORONTO.—(Suite.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Amount. — Montant.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Amount. — Montant.
McKenzie, Hector.....	Hudson's B. Co.	\$ 4000	Saul, Miss Jane.....	Bow Lodge, Bow Road, Middlesex	\$ 2500
McKenzie, Miss M. M.....	Red River Settle- ment.....	1000	Saunders, John.....	Bridgewater, Som- merset, Eng...	2000
McKenzie, Peter.....	Mingan, Guit of St. Lawrence co.	300	Seantlebury, Thomas.....	Handsforth, Woodhouse, n'r Sheffield, Eng...	1500
Mackenzie, Roderick.....	Hudson's Bay Territory.....	1000	Surtees, Sir S. V., Kt.....	England.....	2000
McMurray, Wm.....	do	200	Sayer Edward.....	Montreche, Lake Huron.....	200
Maerac, Wm.....	St. Johns, C. E.	1000	Shanly, Walter.....	Montreal.....	1000
Maetavish, Dug. Id.....	Hudson's B. Co.	5100	Shepherd, Geo.....	Buckingham, C. E.	800
Maetavish, William.....	Red River Settle- ment.....	500	Shepherd, R. W.....	Point à Cavagnol Vaudreuil.....	4000
Nordheimer, A. & S.....	Toronto.....	100	Sinclair, William.....	Hudson's Bay Territory.....	4300
Ovington, Charles.....	Lombard Street, London, Eng.	500	Smith, Donald A.....	Esquimaux Bay, Labrador Coast	2400
Ogden, Peter.....	British Columbia	1200	Smith, John.....	Montreal.....	6000
Ogilvie, Arch. & Co.....	Toronto.....	4300	Stuart, Mrs. Caroline.....	do.....	800
O'Brien, Mrs. E.....	do.....	400	Strong & Scott.....	Cobourg.....	1000
Ows, Daniel.....	Oakville.....	400	Strong, W. G.....	do.....	500
Price, Mrs. E. F. and John Leeming, Executors of late Wm. Price.....	Montreal.....	1000	Stevenson, David.....	do.....	1600
Porter, J. H.....	London, Engl'nd	1000	Sisson, William.....	Port Hope.....	2000
Power, Mary.....	Toronto.....	5500	Smith, A. M. & Co.....	Toronto.....	900
Pateison, Peter.....	do.....	2400	Smith, A. M.....	do.....	2100
Paterson, P. & Son.....	do.....	100	Smith, John.....	do.....	12000
Pettigrew, Louisa.....	do.....	1200	Smith, James F.....	do.....	2200
Paterson, Executrix of late Adam.....	Orillia.....	1200	Scadding, Rev. Henry, D. D	do.....	800
Perry, Mrs. Minerva.....	Cobourg.....	400	Searler, Mrs. Sophia.....	do.....	2200
Perry, Horace.....	Port Hope.....	1000	Skyner, Miss M. A.....	do.....	200
Pitt, Charles.....	Quebec.....	2000	Strachan, William.....	do.....	400
Quebec Provident and Sav- ings Bank.....	do.....	9000	Snyder, William.....	Peterboro'.....	500
Quebec Savings Bank, Notre-Dame.....	do.....	10000	Stobart, John.....	do.....	200
Quebec Church of England Female Orphan Asylum.....	do.....	4000	Sawers, Augustus.....	do.....	1200
Quinn, Miss Sarah B.....	Toronto.....	400	Stowzer, William.....	Newcastle.....	200
Ross, Walter, M.....	do.....	400	Smith, Robt.....	Trafalgar.....	500
Rogers, Joseph.....	do.....	1000	Switzer, H. M.....	Palermo.....	400
Roger, J. M. junr.....	do.....	100	Stinson, William.....	Weston.....	200
Rough, James.....	do.....	1000	Sinclair, Rev. G.....	Guelph.....	800
Robertson, John, & Alex. Murray, Trustees for Misses C. & N. C. Wilson	do.....	600	Stimson, Rev. Elam Rush	Berlin.....	1500
Reid, Capt. J. H.....	Colborne.....	500	Stimson, Mrs. Effa.....	do.....	3200
Read, Geo.....	Keene, near Pe- terboro'	800	Scott, Mrs. Eliza.....	Dublin, Ireland.	300
Roger, Rev. J. M.....	Peterboro'.....	1000	Saunders, Bernard.....	Hamilton.....	300
Roy, James.....	Lindsay.....	200	Sewell, W. S. Attorney for Rev. H. D. Sewell.....	Quebec.....	2400
Robson, John J.....	Newcastle.....	2400	Sewell, Alexander.....	do.....	900
Robson, Hannah.....	do.....	200	Stoddars, James.....	Bradford.....	500
Rose, W. N.....	do.....	200	Stoddart, Wm. D.....	do.....	400
Ross, Robt.....	Barrie.....	800	Simpson, Robert.....	Barrie.....	400
Russell, Brothers.....	do.....	400	Stevens, Francis.....	do.....	800
Robson, Geo.....	Montreal.....	700	Tully, William.....	Peterboro'.....	600
Ross, Bernard Rogan.....	Indian Territory, B. N. A.....	700	Tully, Andrew.....	do.....	400
Reid, Lestock Robert.....	Westbourne Ter- race, London, England.....	2000	Tamblyn, Thomas.....	Newcastle.....	1500
Saul, Geo. Thomas.....	Bow Lodge, Bow Road, Midds.	2500	Todd, A., T. S. Drough, Jas. Macleannant, J. D. Murray, Trustees of Mrs. John Rae.....	Hamilton.....	4000
			Triggie, Henry W.....	Nicolet.....	1000
			Torr, J. B. & W. P. Roberts, in Trust for J. B. Torr.....	Westleigh, Devon England.....	2000
			Tucker, John.....	Toronto.....	800
			Timlin, Rev. Michael.....	Cobourg.....	2000

BANK OF TORONTO.—(Continued.)

BANQUE DE TORONTO.—Suite.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Amount. — Montant.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Amount. — Montant.
Tait, John	Red River Settlement	\$ 100	Weir, Thos. C., Com. Gen..	Dublin, Ireland..	\$ 3400
Vernon, Mrs. Margaret.....	Vernonville	800	Wadsworth, C. & W.....	Weston	2000
Vassie, John	Dundas	1000	Wadsworth, Charles.....	do	100
Wagener, John.....	Welchse square Goodman's fields London, Eng..	5000	Wiseman, Timothy	Cobourg	1200
Watson, John	Montreal.....	400	Wale, Mrs. Elizabeth	do	400
Wikes, Geo.....	do	400	Wright, D. M.....	Baltimore, near Cobourg	400
Workman, William	do	200	Wilkinson, Miss A. E	Cobourg	10000
Wilson, Miss Ann.....	Toronto.....	100	Whitehead, M. F.....	Port Hope.....	200
Worts, James Gooderham..	do	32500	Williams, Arthur, T. H.....	do	2000
Wedd, William.....	do	100	Weller, Charles A.....	Peterboro'	2000
Walton, John	Scarboro'	200	Wallbridge, Asa F.....	Newcastle	1000
Wardrop, John	Brockville.....	2000	Wallbridge, E. Z.....	do	900
Warren, John Borlase.....	Oshawa	8000	Walker, John	Clarke	800
Warren, Rev. Robert.....	Crookstown, Ire- land	9900	Wilmot, Mrs. Harriet	New York.....	2500
Warren, Dr. Richard.....	Queenstown, Ire- land	4800	Wurtele, Mrs. Mary Amelia	Quebec	400
Wainwright, Mrs. E. F	Bushy, Herts, En- gland.....	9400	Young, Rev. Geo. Paxton..	Toronto	1200
			Yale, James, Murray.....	Vancouver's Is- land.....	4000
				Total	\$800000

8000 Shares of \$100 each, paid up in full \$800000.

NIAGARA DISTRICT BANK.

BANQUE DU DISTRICT DE NIAGARA.

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.	Amount. — Montant.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.	Amount. — Montant.
Adams, Elias S.....	St. Catharines..	11	1100	Chisholm, Wm. A.....	St. Catharines..	11	1100
Arnold, Walter.....	Toronto	40	4000	Clark, John.....	West Chester, Pa	44	4400
Benson, James R.....	St. Catharines..	80	8000	Currie, Hon. James G...	St. Catharines..	2	200
Benson, Jas. R., Trustee	do	5	500	Corwin, John, (deceased)	Stamford	19	1900
Brownlee, Wm	do	10	1000	Corwin, Mrs. Catharine..	do	5	500
Bate, Albert.....	Dunnville.....	26	2600	Carlisle, Henry.....	St. Catharines..	20	2000
Bosanquet, Richard G...	London, Eng....	66	6600	Clark, John.....	Drummondville.	2	200
Burrows, Arnold	Rowan Mills....	44	4400	Dixon, Wm.....	Toronto	20	2000
Burns, Thomas.....	St. Catharines..	1	100	Donaldson, Morley.....	O. tawa	31	3100
Burns, Miss Arabella F..	Niagara	2	200	Donaldson, Rob't, (Ad- ministrator).....	do	2	200
Buell, Miss Sarah M...	St. Catharines..	2	200				

MOLSON'S BANK.
BANQUE MOLSON.

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.
			\$				\$
Adams, Mrs. Rebecca	Montreal	16	500	Holmes, D.	Montreal	22	1600
Archambault, Hon. P. U.	L'Assomption	40	2000	Holmes, B., and Wilkes, H., Trustees	do	100	5000
Atkinson, John	Montreal	12	500	Howard, R. P., M. D.	do	17	850
Bailey, H.	do	40	2000	Hudon, Ephraim	do	80	4000
Barrows, L. A.	Waddington	20	1000	Hudon, E., jr.	do	8	400
Benson, S., Paymaster 39th Regiment		80	4000	Hudon, F.	do	8	400
Berthelot, J. A.	Montreal	40	2000	Hudon, Victor	do	40	2000
Blurton, Geo. Paymaster 2nd Regiment		40	2000	Hutchison, John	do	428	21400
Boni, William	St. Andrews	30	1500	Irish Protestant Bene- volent Society	do	8	400
Bourgeois, E.	St. John's	20	1000	Irving, George	do	10	500
Bowes, George	Montreal	16	800	Janes, Mrs. Mary, in trust	St. John's	40	2000
Braithwaite, Rev. J.	Chambly	40	2000	Jobson, T. R.	do	18	800
Brennan, Margt. (Mrs. Ryan)	Montreal	20	1000	Jodoin, Pierre	Montreal	238	11900
Brodie, Hugh	Tanneries	40	2000	Kerr, Mrs. H. C.	Three Rivers	64	3200
Brophy, Robert	Montreal	2	100	Leaumont, William	Montreal	15	750
Brown, Eliza	St. Lambert	14	700	Leblanc, G. & J.	do	40	2000
Budden, George	Toronto	16	800	Leclaire, F. & J.	do	40	2000
Burland, B.	St. Johns	5	250	Leprohon, J. L., M. D.	do	20	1000
Burland, G. B.	Montreal	10	500	Leslie, Hon. James	do	5	250
Carter, E.	do	8	400	Low, Chas. A.	do	40	2000
City & District Savings B.	do	170	8500	Mack, W. J.	do	40	2000
Clarke, W. M.	do	30	1500	Malbot, Prudent	Belœil	20	1000
Cochran, Miss Fanny H.	Quebec	4	200	Marchand, F.	St. John's	80	4000
Cooper, P. W.	Montreal	28	1400	Mason, D.	Montreal	80	4000
Couillard, J. B. A.	do	80	4000	Mason, J. W. A. R.	do	260	10000
Crawford, John	do	21	1050	Mason, W. G. S.	Terrebonne	80	4000
Crawford, Mrs. M. A. E.	do	10	500	Mathison, Louisa C.	Vaudreuil	8	400
Crawford, J. M.	do	1	50	Matthews, G.	Montreal	80	4000
Daignon, Pierre, B. D.	Longueuil	48	2400	Mills, E. L.	do	20	1000
Desmarceau, N. B.	Montreal	40	2000	Molson, Hon. J., Ex. Est. of	do	3200	160000
Doran, S. J.	do	20	1000	Molson, Thomas	do	4816	240800
Duoudu, E.	St. Johns	5	250	Molson, William	do	4820	241000
Dufort, E. B.	Montreal	20	1000	Molson, Wm., in trust for Mrs. E. S. McP.	do	160	8000
Duncan, Wm.	do	20	1000	Molson, J. & A., Trus- tees, Est. Mrs. Al. A.	do	8	400
Ekers, Thomas A.	do	32	1600	E. M.	do	8	400
Elliott, J. H.	Camberwell, E.	1	50	Molson, John, in trust...	do	8	400
Executors Est. Mrs. Jane Chandler	England	10	500	Molson, John, do for J. W.	do	3	150
Miller	St. Rose	20	1000	Molson John, do for W. A.	do	3	150
Ferrier, Hon. Jas., and Brydges, O. J. in trust	Montreal	80	4000	Molson, J. do Edith...	do	2	100
Filgate, Samuel	do	50	2500	Molson, J. D., in trust for M. A. E.	do	2	100
Freer, E. S., in trust	do	21	1050	Molson, J. D., in trust for C. E.	do	1	50
Frew, Mrs. Mary	do	240	12000	Molson, Alex. in trust for F. J. A.	do	2	100
Gale, Hon. Justice, S.	do	40	2000	Molson, Alex. in trust for E. G. E.	do	2	100
Galibert, Clarissa	do	12	600	Molson, Alex., in trust for C. A.	do	2	100
Gamble, Jane	Lachine	8	400	Molson, Mrs. E. A.	do	33	1650
Gibb, Mrs. M. L.	Montreal	20	1000	Molson, J. H. R.	do	380	19000
Gough, Alfred	do	23	1150	Molson, W. M.	do	103	5150
Grenier, Jacques	do	40	2000	Molson, William and J. H. R., in trust for H. A.	do	138	6800
Gzowski, C. S.	Toronto	210	10500	Molson, J. Thomas	do	5	250
Hackett, James	England	50	2500				
Hall, John	Montreal	28	1400				
Henderson, Alexander	do	4	200				
Hepburn, Miss Lucy	Riv. des Praires	5	250				
Higginson, Thos.	Hawkesbury	41	2050				
Higginson, T. S.	Montreal	24	1200				
Hodge, Andrew	Cornwall	80	4000				
Hodge, Mrs. Elizabeth	St. Lambert	27	1350				

MOLSON'S BANK.—(Continued.)

BANQUE MOLSON.—(Suite.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.
Molson, M. A. E. in trust	Montreal.....	80	4000	Ronald, Wilow L.....	Montreal.....	20	1000
Molson, H. B., in trust..	do	80	4000	Roy & Co., Adolphe	do	40	2000
Molson, H. B.....	do	40	2000	Sache, Wm., in trust.....	do	2	100
Monnett, Francis	St. Johns.....	8	400	Sache, Wm., tutor to M.			
Morris, John	St. Thereso	189	9450	M. E. F.....	do	16	800
Murphy, P. S.....	Montreal.....	10	500	Sache, Wm., tutor to			
Macdonald, Mrs. E.....	do	9	450	W. C.....	do	4	200
Macdonald, Hon. J. S.....	Cornwall	50	2500	Sangster, James	Lancaster	20	1000
MacKay, Christina	Montreal.....	20	1000	Savage, A. P.....	Montreal.....	20	1000
MacKenzie, Lucretia	do	16	800	St. Charles, F. X.....	do	20	1000
MacKenzie, S. M., in				Stocks, Benjamin.....	do	16	800
trust for J. G.....	do	16	800	Sutherland, Wm., M.D..	do	42	2100
Macpherson, D. L.....	Toronto	210	10500	Sutherland, C. S.....	do	12	600
Macrae, Wm	St. Johns.....	9	450	Taylor, Robert	do	50	2500
McDonald, John	Montreal.....	80	4000	Tompson, Mrs. B.....	do	9	450
McDougall, John	do	15	750	Tiffin, Thomas	do	80	4000
McGillis, Miss M.....	Glengarry	40	2000	Trigge, T. Tutor to K.			
McLaren, Miss Jessie	Montreal.....	4	200	H. Maharg.....	Nicolet.....	16	800
McMillan, D	Grenville.....	12	600	Valois, Simon.....	Montreal.....	14	700
Ouillette, Abraham.....	Montreal.....	20	1000	Warner, G. W.....	do	42	2100
Pierce, C. S., in trust for				Warren, Mrs. Hannah...	do	40	2000
Amy H. P.....	St. John's.....	40	2000	Warren, William.....	London	120	6000
Pierce, J. C., in trust for				Whitney, W. S. in trust,			
Mrs. J. C.	do	100	5000	Est. J. E. M.....	Montreal.....	80	4000
Pierce, C. S., in trust for				Wright, R. H., M.D.....	St. John's.....	24	1200
Julia C.	do	20	1000	William, Junior, Miles...	Montreal.....	40	2000
Putry, William, Est. of..	Quebec.....	80	4000	Wilson, Thomas	do	40	2000
Phelan, John	Montreal.....	16	800	Wood, Robert	do	10	500
Phillips, Henry.....	do	50	2500	Wood, Robert, Agent			
Phillips, Henry, in trust				Ætna Fire Insurance Co	do	80	4000
for C. Conn.....	do	14	700	Woodbridge, F. E.....	Vergennes, Vt..	28	1400
Renaud, Ignace	do	20	1000	Woodhouse, Joshua	St. Hyacinthe..	24	1200
Rintoul, Mrs. C.....	do	40	2000	Workman, Thomas	Montreal.....	20	1000
Rintoul, Miss M. J.....	do	4	200	Wurtele, Miss Catherine.	do	4	200
Robertson, D., in trust				Wurtele, Miss Mary Ann	do	24	1200
for R. J.....	do	2	100				
Robinson, Daniel.....	do	20	1000				
Robinson, John	do	20	1000				
Robinson, Benjamin	do	40	2000				
Rogers, George	do	42	2100				
				Total..... 20,000 Shares = \$1,000,000			



GORE BANK.
BANQUE DE GORE.

Names — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.
Anderson, R. G.....	Toronto	61	Donnelly, Edward	Hamilton	10
Austin, James	Cobourg	40	Dewar, Plummer	do	10
Armstrong, John	Hamilton	20	Duncan, Thomas	do	10
Blain, James	Galt	10	Davis, Gilbert	Wellington sq. ...	75
Blain, Richard	do	10	DeBlaquière & Farmer, Trustees	Woodstock	5
Blain, Thomas	do	10	Ermatanger, Francis, Estate, late	St. Thomas	151
Baxter, Thomas	Wellington sq. ...	350	Elliot, James E.	Plymouth, Devon- shire	10
Bellhouse, David	Montreal	23	Edmond, Janet	Barton	18
Bryson & Watson, Trustees. do	do	5	Edmond, Thos. and Wm. ...	Seneca	23
Bartley, J. M.	Kingston	12	Eaton, Richard	Hamilton	15
Berrie, Robert	London, England.	2	Eastwood, John	do	30
Brooke, John	Quebec	12	Fuller, The Rev. Thos. B.	Toronto	185
Brown, Estate of the late Richard	Indiana	25	Frothingham, John	Montreal	280
Battersby, A. M.	Cayuga	32	Fisher, Susannah	Edinburgh, Scot. ...	40
Bogert, Anastasia	Brockville	25	Fraser, Barbara	Montreal	5
Bethune, Angus, Est., late..	Toronto	34	Ford, E. T.	Pembroke, Eng. ...	30
Buchan, David, Bursar	do	18	Ferrie, Colin C.	Hamilton	3
Browne, Edward	Hamilton	200	Fisher, Arthur, M.D.	Montreal	40
Bendyshee, Nelson	Woodstock	42	Ferrie, Catherine	Hamilton	36
Bain, Jean	West Flamboro' ..	32	Farr, Diana	do	100
Boice, Elizabeth Ann	Hamilton	20	Fitzpatrick, Thomas	do	15
Baldwin, Edmund	Toronto	35	Fleming, Elizabeth	Milton	44
Bickle, Tresham	Hamilton	30	Greenshields, Jno. Trustee.	Montreal	100
Billings, William	do	50	Gildersleeve, H., Est., late.	Kingston	25
Blair, William	do	10	Gaga, James P.	Lyons, Iowa	66
Biddulph, Richard	London	25	Greenshields, John	Montreal	100
Booker, Eliza Ann	Hamilton	5	Glennon, John	do	35
Bryan, Thomas	do	30	Grassett, Henry James	Toronto	25
Burnside, Elizabeth	Simcoe	10	Grierson, James C., Estate, late	Scotland	25
Bell, Thomas	Hamilton	17	Grasett & Hagerty, Trustees	Toronto	9
Boomer, Michael, LL.D.	Galt	100	Grasett, Elliot, The Rev.	Simcoe	18
Bandaret, H. A.	Hamilton	12	Goodfellow, Harriet S.	Hamilton	28
Cheyne, George, Rev.	Saltfleet	35	Hall, John	Lisburn, Ireland ..	17
Cooper, Charles W.	Braut, Mohawk ..	200	Hunter, Rollo R.	Scotland	25
Clarke, William	Guelph	60	Howard, Mrs. E. P.	Montreal	5
Campbell, Duncan	Simcoe	425	Hill, Catherine	York	1
Cobban, James, Estate, late	Trafalgar	25	Hosmar, Anna S.	Chippawa	10
Counsell, C. O. C.	Hamilton	91	Elliot, Eliza Ann	Plymouth, Devon- shire	35
Caverhill, Jno. and Thos. ...	Montreal	100	Hill, Bold C. The Rev. ...	Yurk	95
Cummings, Sophia	Chippawa	6	Henderson, Alexander	Montreal	100
Corbett, James	London, England.	26	Holdisch, William	Plymouth, Devon- shire	80
Cooper, Isabel	Toronto	16	Holland, Philip, Est., late..	Montreal	150
Campbell, Helen	Chatham	100	Henderson, M. M.	Aberdeen, Scot. ...	55
Craddock, H. W.	Belfast, Ireland ..	50	Hamilton, P. H., Est., late.	Hamilton	88
Chambers, Amos	Saltfleet	25	Henderson, Mary Ann	Kingston	30
Croil, W. R.	Montreal	60	Hess, Peter, Estate, late. ...	Hamilton	173
Crawford, John	do	187	Hall, Benjamin	Montreal	30
Church Society	Toronto	5	Holland, Jane A.	Detroit	18
Cross, Julia	Montreal	40	Hendrie, William	Hamilton	10
Craddock, R. H.	Dundas	25	Hesburgh, James	do	10
Chittenden, C. S.	Hamilton	20	Irving, Emelius	do	180
Champ, W. S.	do	8	Jackson, Edward, Executor.	do	154
Childs, Frederick	do	50	Jamieson, Elizabeth	do	32
Cassels, Robert	Toronto	50	Irving & Robinson, Trustees	do	90
Clark, Richard G.	Hamilton	26	Irving, Emelius and H. E. ...	do	104
Dickerman, J. P.	New Haven, Lon- don	260	Irving, Henry Erskine	do	16
Davidson, John	Galt	150			
DeCoverley, C. R.	Caledonia	28			
Dickson, Robt., Estate, late.	Niagara	50			
Drysdale, Alexander	Fergus	50			

GORE BANK.—(Continued.)

BANQUE DE GORE.—(Suite.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.
Jarvis, Diana	East Gwillimbury	23	McDonell, Samuel	Hamilton	27
Ingersoll & Farquière, Trustees	Woodstock	42	Neillsen, Robert, Hon.	Philadelphia	303
Kirkpatrick, James	Hamilton	10	Notman, George	Dundas	25
Kirkpatrick, Alex., Estate, late	Chippawa	27	Oliver, Robt., Estate, late..	Jersey, England..	60
King, W. B.	Devonshire, Eng.	400	O'Reilly, Henrietta	Hamilton	30
King, Richard, R.N.	Hamilton	5	Ormiston, Wm., The Rev... do	do	100
Leming, W., The Rev.	Chippawa	50	O'Reilly, Gerald, Est., late.. do	do	100
Lawrie, John	Midcalder, Scot.	12	Osborne, J. B., Trustee	Beausville	40
Logie, James	West Flamboro' ..	200	Osborne, William	Galt	22
Lloyd, Howes	Toronto	10	LePruy, John N.	Albany	250
Lind, George	Hamilton	8	Peat, Thomas	Hamilton	50
Leonard, Frances	London	11	Potruff, Levi	Saltfleet	10
Leslie & Shanly, Trustees.. do	do	22	Pettit, Andrew	Grimsby	30
Montreal Fire As. Co.	Montreal	408	Pettit, John	Ontario	6
Murray, William	do	418	Patton, Elizabeth	Cornwall	10
Morse, W., The Rev.	Paris	50	Penfold, Geo. R.	Glanford	47
Martin, Richard	Cayuga	200	Pettit, John H., Estate, late. do	Grimsby	40
Macnider, John	Belleville	250	Pettit, Andrew H.	do	5
MacIniment, Catherine, Administratrix	Montreal	71	Pettit, George C.	do	5
Mercer, Andrew	Toronto	12	Papps, Henry Spencer	Hamilton	13
Mountain, A. M.	Cornwall	12	Quinlan, John	do	43
Macklem, Nancy	Chippawa	16	Ranson, John G.	do	200
Martin, Richard, Trustee ..	Cayuga	133	Ross, John	Beachville	10
Martin, Emily	do	7	Rolpb, George	Dundas	400
Martin, H. L. and M. J.	Hamilton	20	Russell, C. H.	New York	150
Mason, James	St. Andrews	75	Ross, Catherine	Montreal	12
Masson, J. W. A. R.	Montreal	36	Radford, Joseph	Tadousac	50
Moyle, Henry, Estate of the late	Paris	61	Ross, C. H.	Llanclly, England	30
Macaulay & Hamilton, Trustees	Kingston	212	Ratray, David	Montreal	35
Macaulay, J. S., Est., late..	Toronto	48	Ratray, James	do	25
Merwin, J. S.	Prescott	50	Rumbold, Dorcas	Hamilton	30
Mein, Sarah Frances	Aberdeen, Scot.	110	Roid, Colin D.	do	45
Magill, Catherine	Montreal	5	Randall, S. H.	New Hampshire..	75
Macnab, Daniel, Est., late..	Hamilton	87	Russell, James	Hamilton	125
Macaulay, John, Est., late..	Kingston	10	Rush, John	do	10
Mills, Samuel, The Hon.	Hamilton	70	Russell, George	do	5
Moore, Lyman	do	8	Stewart, Alexander	Orillia	12
Metcalf, Jane	do	30	Street, Thomas C.	Niagara Falls..	2000
Montgomery, Louisa	Merricksville	15	Stewart, Mrs. A. M.	Hamilton	1
Muir, William	Hamilton	10	Street, Abigail II.	Chippawa	125
Mawstern, R. K.	do	10	Springer, D. R.	Nelson	71
McBurn, R. A., Mrs.	do	3	Smith, Henry	Glanford	30
McMillan, William	do	50	Seaman, Catherine	Devonshire, Eng.	326
McQuesten, Calvin	do	850	Stark, M. Y., The Rev.	Dundas	60
McGill, Robert, The Rev., Estate, late	Montreal	30	Storr, Ann	Toronto	15
McClashan, John F.	Chippawa	75	Street, Thos. C., Trustee..	Chippawa	77
McCallum, P.	Cobourg	2	Simpson, Alex., Trustee..	Montreal	250
McCleod, Jane	Kingston	50	Sibbald, Fanny	Niagara	255
McDiarmid, J. D., late ..	Rochester, Eng.	28	Shore, John	London	57
McGregor, Charles	London, England	200	Street, Lyon & Steven, Trustees	Chippawa	222
McKenzie, Jos. M.	Hamilton	5	Street, Mary Ann	Hamilton	6
Mellwraith, Thomas	do	10	Steven, Andrew, Est., late.. do	do	25
McDonald, J. D., Dr., Exec. do	do	5	Stranger, O. S.	Kingston	11
McKinstry, Wm., Executor. do	do	10	Stevenson, R. S. and J.	Toronto	45
McMillan, Wm., jr.	do	5	Switzer, H. M.	Palermo	20
			Stranger, James	Hamilton	100
			Springer, Oliver	do	4
			Symons, Samuel	do	23
			Sadleir, Henry, Estate of the late	Kingston	50

GORE BANK.—(Continued.)

BANQUE DE GORE.—(Suite.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.
Sewell, C. R. W.	Hamilton	8	Woodruff, Richard.....	St. Davids	375
Smith, Larratt W.....	Toronto	25	White, Hamilton	Syracuse.....	125
Scott, Elizabeth	London	32	Wilgress, E. P., Col	Lachine	17
Tiffany, George S., Estate of the late.....	Hamilton	27	Weir, John.....	West Flamboro'	57
Thorburn, David, Estate of the late.....	Queenston	100	Wenham, Joseph	Montreal	5
Tompleton, Daniel.....	Dumfries	5	Wilgress, George	London, England	30
Turcer, Duncan	Hamilton	60	Wood, Robert	Montreal	30
Torrance, John	Montreal	23	White, Clara D.	Syracuse.....	125
Tyre, Mrs. Hugh.....	do	17	Wylde, Maria Louisa	Hamilton	15
Triller, John	Wellington sq.	150	Walker, Jessie.....	Seneca	2
Thomson, Thomas, Estate of the late.....	Queenston	25	Wilson, James.....	Hamilton	72
Thompson, David, Estate of the late	Indiana	996	Wiser, John, Trustee.....	do	25
Thompson, David	do	27	Workman, Wm.....	Montreal	25
Troup, Wm., The Rev.....	Erroll.....	9	Walker, Emma.....	Doon	3
Taylor, John C.	Hamilton	26	Whicher, John	Seneca	3
Thomson, J. R.	do	33	Waters, Georgina S.....	Port Dover.....	50
Triller, Nancy.....	Nelson	7	Walker, James	Hamilton	10
Wood, A. T.	Hamilton	15	Watson, James	do	10
Watkins, John	Kingston	75	Wright, Frances B.....	do	10
Willson, John W.....	Ontario	50	Young, Catherine.....	do	55
			Yates, Henry.....	Beauford.....	150

20,000 Shares, at \$40 each = \$800,000.

ONTARIO BANK.

BANQUE D'ONTARIO.

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.	Amount. — Montant.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.	Amount. — Montant.
Allison, Wm.....	Bowmanville ...	30	1200	Adams, H. F., Estate of.	Montreal.....	29	1160
Alexander, George.....	Woodstock.....	40	1600	Adams, Wm., Junr.....	do	28	1120
Arnoldi, Amelia.....	Montreal.....	60	2400	Brodie, Thos., Junr.....	Newcastle.....	50	2000
Allan, Hugh	do	200	8000	Brown, Thomas.....	Bowmanville... ..	50	2000
Adshhead, J. E.	Toronto	19	760	Bellwood, Chas.....	Clarke	100	4000
Austin, Charles.....	Montreal.....	100	4000	Burns, Gavin, Estate of.	Oshawa.....	60	2400
Augusta, Township of	Augusta	225	9000	Bartlett & Sons.....	do	75	3000
Akin, W. D.	Prescott	20	800	Beith, Robert.....	Darlington ...	20	800
Alder, Robert.....	do	16	640	Bain, Wm., Estate of..	do	25	1000
Ault, J. R.	Aultsville.....	2	80	Bates, Charles S.....	Bowmanville... ..	300	12000
Anderson, Robert.....	Montreal.....	50	2000	Burk, W. K.	do	50	2000
Allan, Hugh, in Trust for Wm. Granger.....	Montreal.....	100	4000	Burk, Clara	do	10	400
Allen, W. F. & J. K.....	Port Hope	144	5760	Beman, Joel	Clarke.....	10	400
Ashworth, Julia.....	Quebec	50	2000	Bradley, W. R.....	Newcastle.....	2	80
				Bates, Elizabeth.....	Bowmanville... ..	25	1000

ONTARIO BANK.—(Continued.)

BANQUE D'ONTARIO.—(Suite.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.
Bono, John D.....	Darlington.....	10	400	Canada Life Assurance Company.....	Hamilton.....	50	2000
Bowen, Bradford.....	Clarke.....	25	1000	Clemence, Stephen.....	Darlington.....	50	2000
Brock, Joseph.....	Newcastle.....	10	400	Cryderman, James.....	Hampton.....	25	1000
Bellwood, John, Junr... Bowen, Samuel.....	Clarke..... do.....	50 16	2000 640	Calder, John.....	Brooklin.....	25	1000
Boate, W. P.....	Newcastle.....	3	120	Cryderman, E. B.....	Darlington.....	10	400
Best, John.....	Orono.....	25	1000	Clemens, Joseph.....	do.....	10	400
Bowles, John.....	Whitby.....	25	1000	Clemens, William.....	do.....	100	4000
Brown, A. W.....	Lindsay.....	2	80	Courtice, C., Sear.....	do.....	20	800
Bigelow, Joseph.....	Port Perry.....	10	400	Clarke, Robert.....	Newcastle.....	5	200
Barbeau, E. J.....	Montreal.....	25	1000	Casselman, Jacob.....	do.....	5	200
Bruyère, J. B.....	do.....	100	4000	Coutie, David.....	do.....	5	200
Boyer, P. W.....	Bowmanville.....	6	2400	Collins, Asa.....	do.....	2	80
Bradley, Thomas.....	Hampton.....	10	400	Cooper, Edmund, estate of.....	Oshawa.....	25	1000
Blaney, Mrs. Ann.....	Oshawa.....	5	200	Croll, James.....	Whitby.....	25	1000
Brooke, John.....	Montreal.....	685	27400	Campbell, R. A.....	Montreal.....	50	2000
Bradford, W. M.....	do.....	18	720	Crandell, Reuben.....	Port Perry.....	53	2120
Burford, G. B.....	do.....	50	2000	Currie, George.....	Prince Albert... Pickering.....	25 50	1000 2000
Blakey, J. and R.....	Prescott.....	32	1280	Churchill, Levis.....	Montreal.....	200	8000
Broadhead, Mrs. J. C....	do.....	10	400	Cummins, W. B.....	Montreal.....	30	1200
Barnett, Henry O.....	Ottawa.....	85	3400	Colquhoun, Wm.....	Dickinson's I'g Newcastle.....	1 1	40 40
Blackburn, R.....	do.....	10	400	Collins, Agnes.....	Montreal.....	57	2280
Brouse, W. H.....	Prescott.....	30	1200	Cheney, Gilman.....	do.....	80	3200
Bisell, A. and J.....	Brockville.....	10	400	Cuvillier & Sons.....	Prescott.....	20	800
Barnhart, A. J.....	Barnhart's Isl'd Prescott.....	50 17	2000 680	Clapperton, James.....	Iroquois.....	4	160
Blakey, Miss M. A.....	do.....	17	680	Carman, John A.....	Morrisburg.....	110	4400
Blakey, Miss Margaret..	do.....	17	680	Cook & Brothers.....	Ottawa.....	10	400
Brown, Evelina.....	Montreal.....	50	2000	Currier, J. & M.....	Montreal.....	150	6000
Blakey, Miss Eliza.....	Prescott.....	17	680	Clark, Alexander.....	do.....	10	400
Blakey, Miss Caroline..	do.....	17	680	Colhis, R. D., President of the Irish Benevolent Society.....	do.....	80	3200
Beavan, Mrs. V.....	Iroquois.....	17	680	Cummings, James W... do.....	do.....	12 48	480 1920
Boyd, John.....	Montreal.....	5	200	Colton, Vianna.....	Hampton.....	1	40
Bartlett, W.....	Oshawa.....	10	400	Criddle, Richard.....	Orono.....	25	1400
Burk, D. P., Sear.....	Bowmanville.....	10	400	Colville, Robert.....	do.....	25	1000
Brown, W.....	Tyrone.....	10	400	Colville, Alexander.....	do.....	109	4360
Bédard, Mrs. L. S.....	Montreal.....	36	1440	Cossa, A.....	do.....	100	4000
Brennan, P.....	do.....	50	2000	Cowan, Mrs. Wm.....	do.....	122	4880
Brennan, Margaret.....	do.....	100	4000	Clark, Alex., in trust... do.....	Brockville..... do.....	25 40	1000 1600
Beaudry, L.....	do.....	14	560	Campbell, W. H.....	Montreal.....	10	400
Blackman, C. S.....	do.....	50	2000	Cohen, A. M.....	London, C. W... Crawford, James D., in trust.....	50 100	2000 4000
Burns, Helen.....	Oshawa.....	15	600	Camegie, John, B. N. A. do.....	do.....	30 30	1200 1200
Beaufort, E. P. & E. S..	Montreal.....	37	1480	Cheese, W. E.....	Montreal.....	28	1120
Bowen, Hiram.....	Clarke.....	44	1760	Croil, W. A.....	do.....	22	880
Bogert, Mrs. A.....	Brockville.....	45	1800	Cawthra, William.....	Toronto.....	100	4000
Binnore, J., in trust...	Montreal.....	150	6000	Courtice, William.....	Darlington.....	10	400
Boyer, Thomas.....	Bowmanville.....	2	80	Dryden, James.....	Brooklin.....	136	5440
Buchanan, Mrs. A.....	Alexandria.....	17	680	Dickey, Theron.....	Clarke.....	25	1000
Buchanan, Mrs. A., in trust.....	do.....	33	1320	Davey, John.....	Leskard.....	15	600
Boyer, Louis.....	Montreal.....	100	4000	Dunn, Edward.....	Oshawa.....	25	1000
Barrett, W.....	do.....	50	2000	Drow, Joseph.....	do.....	25	1000
Berry, W., and others, in trust for Lodge I. O. O. F.....	do.....	20	800	Dullice, Dennis.....	do.....	10	400
Bell, David.....	do.....	95	3800	Draper, Chester.....	Whitby.....	390	15600
Bryson, T. M.....	do.....	149	5960	Dunn, E., in trust.....	Oshawa.....	10	400
Brophy, Robert.....	do.....	10	400	Dewar, J. F., M.D.....	Port Hope.....	55	2200
Brien, W. O.....	do.....	50	2000	Doran, S. T.....	Montreal.....	50	2000
Barrett, Lucy.....	do.....	8	320	Dowlsley, John, jr.....	Prescott.....	20	800
Benny, Robert.....	do.....	25	1000				
Buchanan, W. J.....	Brantford.....	15	600				
Bowen, Mrs. M. A.....	Clarke.....	4	160				
Baldwin, Rev. M. S.....	Toronto.....	15	600				

ONTARIO BANK.—(Continued.)

BANQUE D'ONTARIO.—(Suite.)

Names — Noms.	Residence	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.
Dowsley, Mrs. Jane	Prescott	28	1120	Fanquier, F. D., and C.			
Dowsley, Matthew	do	10	400	Ashworth, Trustees	Toronto	28	1120
Dowsley, W.	Port Emsley	10	400	Gibbs, Thomas N.	Oshawa	100	4000
Drummond, John	Spencerville	3	120	Gibbs, W. H.	do	100	4000
Drummond, Maria	do	9	360	Gray, Rev. Jas.	Oakville	100	4000
Dunn, James, Senior	do	2	80	Gairdner, T., estate of	Clarke	50	2000
Dowsley, Margaret	Prescott	10	400	Galbraith, David	Newcastle	100	4000
Dowsley, John K.	do	10	400	Gilmour, Thos.	Clarke	10	400
Duncan, William	Montreal	25	1000	Gansby, Guy, estate of	Orono	25	1000
Dorau, J.	do	25	1000	Gould, Joseph	Oshawa	25	1000
Decker, Eleanor	Arcadia, Wayne Co., N. Y.	25	1000	Gunn, Robert J.	Whitby	20	800
Donevan, William	Alexandria	10	400	Graham Alexander	Prince Albert	10	400
Doran, J., Atty. for F N. Law	Montreal	25	1000	Graham, Frederick	do	20	800
Duchesnay, H.	do	7	280	Glennon, John	Montreal	50	2000
Duckers, James	do	50	2000	Gray, John	Tyrone	25	1000
Davenport, W. S.	do	34	1360	Corrie, William M.	Toronto	200	8000
Dickson, B. Homer	Toronto	50	2000	Greenwood, J. Hamer	Whitby	10	400
Darling, Wm. and John White, in trust	Montreal	210	8400	Gibb, Benajah	Montreal	200	8000
Dodgson, John	Toronto	50	2000	Gardiner, Chas.	Lyn	10	400
Davey, J. P.	Montreal	5	200	Graham, James	Prince Albert	5	200
Elliott, Henry	Hampton	50	2000	Gibbs & Brother	Oshawa	795	31800
Eddy, James T.	Newcastle	4	160	Glackmeyer, Charles	Montreal	40	1600
Eddy, Charles M.	Orono	25	1000	Greenshields, J. in trust Estate, late R. Armour	do	30	1200
Elliott, Wm.	Iroquois	25	1000	Greenshields, J. in trust, for Charles D. Miller.	do	100	4000
Easton, S. S.	Easton's Corn'rs	25	1000	Gault, M. H., in trust, Irish Prot. Benevolent Society	do	30	1200
Easton, Hiram	Murrickville	10	400	Gibb, Magdalen C.	do	38	1520
Ellis, Wm.	Prescott	50	2000	Grant, Agnes	Prescott	10	400
Evans, Thomas A.	Montreal	50	2000	Gundry, Frederick	Toronto	30	1200
Evans, Samuel R.	do	50	2000	Greig, A.	Oshawa	50	2000
Edwardsburgh, T'p of, Municipality	Prescott	152	6080	Greenshields, J., in trust for E. M. Black, his wife	Montreal	50	2000
Ewing, Samuel	Montreal	100	4000	Gibb, J. D.	do	100	4000
Fisher, David	Bowmanville	70	2800	Grassett, Rev. H. J., and J. H. Hagerty, in trust for Mary H. Gates	Toronto	15	600
Foote, Hon. Solomon	Rutland, Vt.	500	20000	Gould, George, Senior	Oshawa	16	640
Farncomb, F.	Newcastle	20	800	Greenshields, J. in trust for Mrs. Eliza. Aitken	Ayr, Scotland	55	2200
Farewell, A.	Oshawa	100	4000	Green, Robert	Montreal	10	400
Fielding, Wm.	Orono	25	1000	Grassett, H. J., and H. Scadding, Trustees for Frances J. Baldwin	Toronto	7	280
Ferguson, Arch.	Montreal	202	8080	Galt, M. H., in trust for the Montreal Perma- nent Building Society.	Montreal	100	4000
Forman, Mrs. T. C., Trustee for Executors of late J. Laing	Oshawa	120	4800	Hamilton, Frances	Quebec	15	1000
Fraland, Henry	Brockville	10	400	Hamilton, Brothers	do	200	8000
Fraser, Grace	Prescott	2	80	Honey, Chas., in trust for Mary Ann Honey	Bowmanville	5	200
Farfinger, Isabella F.	Morrisburgh	16	640	Hamilton, W. D.	Montreal	75	3000
Fisk, M. D.	Ottawa	10	400	Hornby, Dr. Robert	North Angusta	3	120
Ferrier, Hon. Jas.	Montreal	250	10000	Hornby, Mrs. Mary Jane	do	5	200
Fraser, Hugh	do	100	4000	Hindes, Alphonse	Bowmanville	50	2000
Feld, Sophia	Prescott	70	2800	Haines, George	do	125	5000
Fairbairn, Jno.	Bowmanville	55	2200	Hoskin, William	Darlington	50	2000
Farmer, A. A. & L. E., Rev., F. D. Fanquier & H. DeBlaquière	Woodstock	43	1720	Honey, Charles	Bowmanville	5	200
Ferguson, Edwd., Trust- tee for	Toronto	25	1000	Hughes, Samuel	Darlington	20	800
Fanquier, Emelia A. H., and Richard W. Bur- rows and Sarah E. Fanquier, his wife, Trustees for Frederick D. Fanquier	Woodstock	50	2000	Hatch, Francis	do	20	800
Frothingham, John	Montreal	20	800	Hoar, John	do	10	400

ONTARIO BANK.—(Continued.)

BANQUE D'ONTARIO.—(Suite.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount.	Montant.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount.	Montant.
Hislop & Gilchrist.....	Oshawa.....	25	1000		Knapp, Joseph, Est. of...	Montreal.....	70	2800	
Hyland, John.....	do.....	60	2400		Keith, J.....	Beauharvois.....	75	3000	
Ham, J. V.....	Whitby.....	100	4000		Kelley, John K.....	Prescott.....	27	1080	
Hopkins, Henry.....	do.....	50	2000		Kerr, Mrs. Helen.....	do.....	10	400	
Hudon, E., Son & Co.....	Montreal.....	50	2000		Kirkpatrick, A.....	Montreal.....	150	6000	
Hepburn, John, Senior.....	Oshawa.....	10	400		Katerson, Eliza.....	Bowmanville.....	10	400	
Heron, William.....	Ashley P. O.....	25	1000		Katerson, Catherine.....	do.....	26	1040	
Hardman, James.....	Montreal.....	180	7200		Keeler, James.....	Spencerville.....	13	520	
Hart, Theodore, in trust for Miss E. Bradbury..	do.....	25	1000		Keeler, M. E.....	Montreal.....	6	240	
Hua, Paul.....	do.....	45	1800		Keeler, W. C.....	Prescott.....	67	2680	
Humphries, W.....	North Augusta.....	10	400		Kirby, Thomas.....	Montreal.....	50	2000	
Haines, Jacob.....	Morrisburgh.....	10	400		Kirby, Thos. Attorney for Robt Kirby.....	do.....	25	1000	
Holden, George R.....	do.....	5	200		King, Charles.....	do.....	83	3320	
Howard, James.....	Maitland.....	10	400		Low, George H.....	Bowmanville.....	100	4000	
Hend, Henry.....	Kemptville.....	5	200		Lamon, Daniel.....	Brooklin.....	25	1000	
Hillyard, Joseph.....	Prescott.....	15	600		Lockhart, K. F.....	Montreal.....	20	800	
Holden, John.....	do.....	100	4000		Lorrinan, William, Es- tate of.....	Darlington.....	50	2000	
Holden Chas.....	Merrickville.....	24	960		Lorrinan, G., Estate of..	do.....	10	400	
Harding, Geo.....	Prescott.....	14	560		Leslie, Hon. James.....	Montreal.....	100	4000	
Honey, Emma.....	do.....	3	120		Leslie, Patrick.....	do.....	25	1000	
Hopkins, Chas. A.....	Montreal.....	25	1000		Leslie, Edward.....	do.....	25	1000	
Hall, Maria.....	do.....	143	5720		Lister, Chas. J.....	Bowmanville.....	12	480	
Holdane, James.....	do.....	38	1520		Lockhart, Andrew.....	Owen Sound.....	95	3800	
Home Insurance Comp..	New York.....	100	4000		Lockhart A., in trust, es- tate James Lockhart..	do.....	25	1000	
Holmes, Benjamin.....	Montreal.....	605	24200		Liangmaid, Joseph.....	Darlington.....	25	1000	
Hearle, Caroline M.....	do.....	50	2000		Lick, Wm.....	Oshawa.....	50	2000	
Howland, Hon. W. P.....	Toronto.....	100	4000		Losecombe, R. Russell...	Bowmanville.....	10	400	
Hart, Theodore.....	Montreal.....	18	720		Lovekin, James P.....	Newcastle.....	126	5040	
Handyside, Mary B.....	do.....	30	1200		Loyal, John.....	Oshawa.....	50	2000	
Hughes, Emma.....	Cookstown, Co. Cork.....	15	600		Lockhart, William P....	Bowmanville.....	3	200	
Horraid, R. P., in Trust for Mrs. E. Horraid.....	Montreal.....	10	400		Luke, Jas.....	Oshawa.....	15	610	
Hutton, George.....	do.....	42	1680		Lund, R.....	Port Perry.....	20	800	
Jones, Matthew.....	Bowmanville.....	50	2000		Lockart, Jas.....	Hud. Bay Co.....	50	2000	
Johnston, Robert.....	Clarke.....	5	200		Linton, William.....	Pickering.....	100	4000	
Jones, George.....	Whitby.....	10	400		Luke, Philip, in trust for M. & P. Begg.....	W. Huntingdon.....	5	200	
Jones, Mrs. Susan J.....	Brockville.....	200	8000		Leduc, Joel.....	Montreal.....	50	2000	
Jones, Mrs. Walter.....	Montreal.....	50	2000		Iane, Charles.....	Charlesville.....	50	2000	
Joseph, Jacob H.....	do.....	1100	44000		Lyon, Robert.....	Prescott.....	20	800	
Jakes, Samuel.....	Murrickville.....	3	120		Laidlaw, Andrew.....	Spencerville.....	4	160	
Irvin, James.....	Prescott.....	102	4080		Levey, Charles E.....	Quebec.....	520	20800	
Jones, Dunham.....	Maitland.....	20	800		Lawrence, Rev. George..	Orono.....	62	2480	
Jones, Andrew.....	do.....	70	2800		Lynde, Carleton.....	Whitby.....	50	2000	
Johnston, J. R., in Trust for Mrs. J. Connolly..	Montreal.....	100	4000		Lick, Josiah.....	Oshawa.....	33	1320	
Ingersoll, Jas. and F. D. Fanquier, in Trust for Hon. Geo. Alexander & wife.....	Woodstock.....	50	2000		Lockhart, Allan.....	Bowmanville.....	10	400	
Jamieson, William.....	Toronto.....	50	2000		Losecombe, R. R., in trust	do.....	10	400	
Isaacson, J. H.....	Montreal.....	30	1200		Levey, Alexander.....	Montreal.....	407	16280	
Jones, Mrs. Frances A.....	Township of Augusta.....	30	1200		Leslie, John.....	Dundas.....	60	2400	
Imlack, Wm. and F. D. Fanquier, Trustees for William and Matthew Francis Wetenhall.....	Toronto.....	54	2160		Latham, Anne.....	Montreal.....	25	1000	
Isaacson, R. P.....	Montreal.....	2	80		Leeming, John, Attor- ney for Sarah C. Leem- ing.....	do.....	56	2240	
Ibbotson, Henry J.....	do.....	10	400		Larocque, A.....	do.....	25	1000	
Kinnear, John.....	Springville.....	10	400		Low, Charles A.....	do.....	50	2000	
Ketchum, J. Jr.....	Orangeville.....	50	2000		Montague, Rebecca.....	Newcast'le.....	45	1800	
					Mitchell, Alexander, in trust, for Mrs. J. Cu- mine.....	Montreal.....	31	1240	
					Mitchell, Alex., in trust.	do.....	30	1200	
					Monsell, P.....	Port Hope.....	10	400	

ONTARIO BANK.—(Continued.)

BANQUE D'ONTARIO.—(Suite.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.
Moore, W. A.....	Montreal.....	10	400	Marsh, Sarah.....	Montreal.....	2	80
Montreal City and District Savings' Bank ..	do	1179	47160	Mulligan, Richard.....	do	70	2800
Mann, James.....	Bowmanville.....	220	8800	Maicolm, Elizabeth	do	90	3600
Maynard, Joseph	do	10	400	Miller, William.....	Lochiel	33	1320
Moore, Richard.....	Brooklin	10	400	Morgan, Miss Emma.....	Oshawa.....	12	480
Manning, R. S.....	Bowmanville	75	3000	Murdoch, Janet & Mary	Bowmanville.....	85	3400
Mitchell, B.....	Darlington	50	2000	Meiklejohn, James.....	Quebec	40	1600
Massou, William.....	Brooklin	50	2000	McMurtry, William.....	Bowmanville.....	50	2000
Minbinnick, Wm. H.....	Bowmanville.....	10	400	McArthur, Francis F.....	do	25	1000
Moorcraft, Wm.....	do	20	800	McDougall, Geo.....	do	100	4000
Murdoch, Bro.....	do	44	1760	McMurtry, Samuel	do	25	1000
Munro, Henry.....	Newcastle	10	400	McLaughlin, John	Tyrone.....	30	1200
Milligan, A. S.....	Clarke	50	2000	McNaughton, And ^w	Newcastle.....	83	3320
Muir, Alexander.....	do	5	200	McNaughton, John	do	5	200
Middleton, John.....	Clarke	25	1000	McMahon, James.....	Clarke.....	6	240
Martin, Sandford.....	Oshawa	10	400	McGill, Wm.....	Oshawa.....	200	8000
Mitchell, Joseph.....	Brooklin	50	2000	McCoy, Archibald	Montreal	7	280
Mitchell, John, in trust..	Montreal.....	20	800	McLane, John	Whitby	1	40
Mathews, G.....	do	75	3000	McCulloch, Hugh.....	Epsom.....	5	200
Murdoch, Wm.....	Halifax, N. S.....	200	8000	McMaster, Wm.....	Toronto	200	8000
Marchand, Louis.....	Montreal.....	100	4000	McKenzie, Gordon.....	Montreal.....	100	4000
Masson, J. W. A. R.....	do	500	20000	McNally, Hester.....	Bowmanville ..	4	160
Magill, Robert.....	Manvers	30	1200	MacDonell, Wm. J.....	Toronto	125	5000
Magill, William	do	20	800	Macdougall, D. L.....	Montreal.....	23	920
Montgomery, Andrew.....	Darlington	25	1000	Macdonald, D. A.....	Alexandria.....	260	10400
Major, Alicia.....	Montreal.....	50	2000	McPherson, K.....	Edwardsburgh..	10	400
Major, James E.....	do	80	3200	McDonell, Alex.....	Iroquois.....	18	720
Masson, Hon. Joseph,	do	600	24000	McMillan, Alex.....	Edwardsburgh..	10	400
Estate of.....	do	2050	82000	McRae, Wm.....	St. John's, C.E.	500	20000
Montreal, City of.....	do	2050	82000	McGibbon, Alex.....	Montreal.....	200	8000
Molson, Alexander, in trust for Mrs. E. A.	do	40	1600	McGill, Hon. Peter, Estate of.....	do	200	8000
Molson	do	40	1600	McKenzie, George.....	do	60	2400
Mathews, John.....	Pickering	50	2000	McKenzie, J. G. & Co.....	do	132	5280
Milne, John.....	Bowmanville.....	10	400	McDonald, Rev. Geo.....	Fergus, C.W.....	36	1440
Merick, S. H., & Son.....	Merrickville.....	20	800	McKenzie, W. S.....	Montreal.....	20	800
Merick, S. D.....	Easton's Cornrs	15	600	McIntyre, D. E.....	Cornwall.....	100	4000
Morwin, J. S.....	Prescott	152	6080	McLaughlin, J.....	Montreal.....	95	3800
Mathews, Thomas.....	Ottawa	10	400	Macbean, A. S.....	Prescott	15	600
Moss, Samuel H.....	Millroche	8	320	Macdonald, Hon. J. S.....	Cornwall.....	50	2000
Mann, James, in trust for Mrs. Tomlin.....	Bowmanville.....	36	1440	McGillivray, Malcolm..	Lochiel, Alexandria	27	1080
Milligan, Margaret.....	Clarke	75	3000	McDougall, Mrs. Marg ^t	Toronto.....	30	1200
Merick, Aaron.....	Merrickville.....	100	4000	McDougall & Davidson..	Montreal.....	30	1200
Molson, John T.....	Montreal.....	110	4400	McDougall, David.....	Charlottenburg	24	800
Mining Co., B. N. Amer.	do	28	1120	McLennan, Duncan.....	Alexandria.....	20	800
Milligan, William.....	Clarke	10	400	Maenider, Quintin.....	Belleville.....	200	8000
Morris, Hon. James	Brockville.....	500	20000	McGuirk, Patrick.....	Montreal.....	7	280
Mitchell, Robert, in trust Estate James Mitchell	Montreal.....	70	2800	McFarlane, W. S., in Trust for Peter McFarlane	do	40	1600
Mackie, James.....	Oshawa	30	1200	McGill, George.....	Oshawa.....	25	1000
Mount Royal Cemetery..	Montreal.....	50	2000	McCallum, Sarah.....	Montreal.....	7	280
Milroy, R. in Trust.....	Toronto.....	100	4000	McKenzie, Wm., Junr..	do	10	400
Morris, Mrs. Althea.....	Brockville.....	20	800	McKenzie, Gordon, in Trust for Mrs. M. M. D. Freer	do	45	1800
Morris, James H.....	Toronto.....	13	520	MacDougall, D. L., in Trust.....	do	50	2000
Mills, E. Lyman, in trust for Mrs. Mary Smith..	Montreal.....	8	320	McGoun, Arch'd	do	17	680
Mead, Joseph H.....	Toronto.....	250	10000	McLaren, Harry.....	do	25	1000
Mills, E. Lyman.....	Montreal.....	25	1000	McFiggins, Malcolm.....	Cobourg	10	400
Molson, Alexander, acting Executor Estate late Hon. J. Molson...	do	6	240	Neads, Jacob.....	Bowmanville ..	100	4000

ONTARIO BANK.—(Continued.)

BANQUE D'ONTARIO.—(Suite.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount. Montant.
Newson, L. F.	Bowmanville	25	1000	Richardson, James and R. Checkley, in Trust for Mary Wright.	Pickering	25	1000
Northumberland and Durham Savings' Bank, President and Directors of.	Cobourg	500	20000	Robinson, Benjamin	Montreal	50	2000
Ness, Alexander	Cornwall	40	1600	Rattray, James	do	120	4800
Noble, Capt. Wm. H.	Kingston	41	1640	Raynes, Francis	Bowmanville	150	6000
Nairne, Catharine	Montreal	15	600	Raynes, R. T.	Montreal	1804	72160
Orr, Henry	Bowmanville	15	600	Rath, Henry	Elizabethtown	10	400
Orr, John	do	50	2000	Rose, Isaac N.	Morrisburgh	50	2000
O'Hara, R. & H.	do	10	400	Read, Guy C.	Brockville	10	400
Ogilvie, Patrick	England	50	2000	Reid, James	Edwardsburgh	6	240
O'Connor, Daniel	Ottawa	20	800	Reid, Wm.	Montreal	10	400
Ogilvie, John	Montreal	60	2400	Rae & Mitchell	do	22	880
O'Meara, Mrs. Mary McG	do	14	560	Ryan, M. P.	do	50	2000
Ormiston, William	Hamilton	100	4000	Reid, James	Huntingdon, C. E.	50	2000
O'Heir, John	Montreal	4	160	Rogers, Geo.	Montreal	50	2000
Prowse, G. F.	do	5	200	Rae, Jackson, in trust	do	40	1600
Potts, Joseph	Grafton	20	800	Rogers, W. H.	Hampton	4	160
Platt, Mrs. E. J.	Montreal	23	920	Roy, Margaret	Montreal	5	200
Porter, William	Bowmanville	50	2000	Robson, John J.	Newcastle	50	2000
Patterson, William	Whitby	25	1000	Ramsay, Mungo	Montreal	49	1960
Post, Jordan, Estate of.	Pickering	100	4000	Robertson, James	do	100	4000
Power, K. G.	Bowmanville	25	1000	Reddy, John, M.D.	do	50	2000
Patrick, T. C., Ex. Est. of	Lindsay	10	400	Rattray, Margaret	do	12	480
Paxton, William, Jr.	Whitby	50	2000	Rogers, Joseph	Toronto	50	2000
Paxton, Thomas	Port Perry	30	1200	Rimmer, Alfred	Montreal	20	800
Paxton, Wm	do	20	800	Rynas, Elizabeth E.	do	40	1600
Paxton, George	do	30	1200	Robertson, W. J.	Toronto	2	80
Paxton, Charles	Brooklin	20	800	Reay, Mrs. Jane	do	20	800
Patterson, Mary	Whitby	10	400	Robertson, John	Vankleek Hill	13	520
Payne, Charles A.	Ogdensburgh	200	8000	Simpson, Hon. John	Bowmanville	304	12160
Page, John	Matilda	50	2000	Simpson, Hon. John, in trust Estate late Mrs. Smith	do	20	800
Peck, C. H.	Prescott	150	6000	Simpson, Alexander	Montreal	50	2000
Patton, Mrs. M. M.	Toronto	10	400	Sutton, Thomas C.	Bowmanville	100	4000
Parkis, Isaac D.	Prescott	20	800	Starnes, Henry	Montreal	35	1400
Phuncey, Rose L.	Montreal	35	1400	Souch, Richard	Darlington	20	800
Platt, Jane E.	do	20	800	Stainton, James	do	25	1000
Patrick, William	Prescott	100	4000	Shaw, Robert	Williamsburgh, Cartwright	40	1600
Peattie, Rev. Wm	Mohawk P. O.	50	2000	Sisson, William	Port Hope	50	2000
Patton, Miss Ann C.	Cornwall	22	880	Smith, Rev. John	Bowmanville	15	600
Phelan, John	Montreal	80	3200	Strowger, Wm	Newcastle	10	400
Price, Maria Ann	do	80	3200	Smith, Noble C.	Newton	25	1000
Penny, E. G.	do	87	3480	Smith, Lothrop F.	Clarke	50	2000
Phoenix, Fire Ins. Co.	Hartford, Conn.	250	10000	Shipman, John	Oshawa	25	1000
Penny, Mrs. E. E.	Montreal	13	520	Stone, W. R.	do	25	1000
Perry, Charles	Toronto	25	1000	Sutton, Walter J.	do	25	1000
Price, Wm. Estate of.	Montreal	4	160	Smith, Robert	Columbus	38	1520
Pringle, J. F.	Cornwall	3	120	Skinner, Abiram	Oshawa	25	1000
Pape, James E., in Trust	Montreal	13	520	Sheppard, John	Claremont P. O.	50	2000
Reed, Richard	Bowmanville	10	500	Stephen, William	Montreal	210	8400
Rolle, James	Toronto	40	1600	Small, A. G.	Oshawa	25	1000
Rose, Wm. N.	Newcastle	2	80	Smith, Sarah Jane	Montreal	72	2880
Renwick, Herbert	Clarke	25	1000	Seymour, M. H.	do	100	4000
Ruddock, Richard	Orono	25	1000	Sutherland, Wm	do	200	8000
Renwick, William	Clarke	10	400	Sparks, N.	Ottawa	14	560
Renwick, W. W.	do	75	3000	Smyth, Alex., estate of.	Prescott	30	1200
Renwick, John	do	20	800	Smith, H. D.	Morrickville	20	800
Reuch Henry	Newcastle	10	400	Smale, Andrew	Spencerville	2	80
Ross, Aaron	Prince Albert	25	1000				
Richardson, James	Pickering	50	2000				
Renaud, Hon. L.	Montreal	100	4000				

THE NATIONAL BANK.
(LA BANQUE NATIONALE.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.
Aubry, A. E	Quebec	20	Beaulieu, J. Bte	Kakouna	3
Amiot, Louis	do	32	Beaumont, Frs	Quebec	1
Angers, Anselme	do	40	Belleau, Jean	Cap. St. Ignace	1
Alleyn, Hon. Charles	do	100	Béland, F. X.	Quebec	1
Alain, J. B.	do	8	Blais, J. P.	Kamouraska	1
Auclair, Jos., Ptro	do	8	Bowen, Hon. Ed.	Quebec	60
Andrews, Thomas	do	12	Beaulieu, J. B.	N. D. de Levy	40
Alain, Michel	Ancienne Lorette.	2	Blais, Godefroy	St. Pierre River du Sud	8
Alain, Isidore	do	4	Blais, Joseph	Quebec	3
Archevêché de Québec	Quebec	36	Brouseau, Mdc. J. D.	do	4
Archer, Joseph	do	10	Cinq-Mars, C.	do	36
Alain et Cie., Et.	do	3	Crémazie, Jacques	do	80
Archer, Leduc et Cie.	do	15	Chinic, Eugène	do	180
Archer, Joseph, junr.	do	4	Crémazie, J. et O.	do	40
Angers, Louise Panet	do	40	Chouinard, Julien, Suc.	do	160
Austin, H. C.	do	8	Carrier, J. B.	St. Henry	32
Brousseau, J. D., M.P.P.	do	80	Cloutier, Prisque	Quebec	15
Babineau et Gaudry	do	40	Carrier, L. et A.	Point Levy	20
Baby, M. W., M.P.P.	do	200	Casault, N.	Quebec	24
Blanchet, Dr. Hilarion	do	15	Chabot, Pierre	do	12
Blais, L. H.	St. Thomas	24	Caron, Elie	do	4
Bertrand, Chs	Isle Verte	20	Côté, Ferdi	do	4
Baillargé, L. G.	Quebec	8	Charest, Z., Ptre.	do	24
Burroughs, J. H. R.	do	33	Constantin, L. J.	do	5
Beaubien, L. A.	Cap St. Ignace	6	Chartré, Zéphir	do	2
Bilodeau, Louis	Quebec	4	Cazeau, Vincent	do	2
Buteau, Frs	do	20	Carpentier, G.	do	1
Bourget, Louis	do	17	Côté, Aug.	do	16
Beaumont, Revd. Pierre	St. Jean Chr'mc.	4	Couillard, P.	L'Islet	1
Blais, Louis Eugène	Quebec	6	Cauchon, Hon. J.	Quebec	125
Bolduc, J. B. Z., Ptro	do	10	Clint, J. H.	do	30
Brouard, Frs	do	3	Cloutier, Vincent	Chateau Richer	4
Breton, Joseph	do	2	Chapais, J. C., M.P.P.	St. Denis	8
Barry, John E.	Escoumains	2	Carrel, Edquard	Quebec	1
Bernier, François	St. Thomas	25	Couture, Marie Esther	St. Charles	2
Beaubien, Jean L., Ptre.	do	2	Couture, Vital	do	4
Bouchard, Nazairo	Quebec	1	Chabot, Joseph	do	2
Benjamin, Henry	Montreal	20	Cazeau, Dlle. Josette	Quebec	8
Bogue, Denis	Quebec	10	Côté, Narcisse	do	16
Belleau, Louis	do	8	Cannon, E. G.	do	56
Bossé, W.	Cap. St. Ignace	2	Caisse d'Eco. N.-D.	do	1309
Bernier, Euloge	do	2	Careaud, A.	Isle Jersey	42
Boucher, A. A.	Quebec	8	Carrier, Henriette	Quebec	80
Bernier, Cyrillo	Cap St. Ignace	4	Cockrane, John	New Richmond	8
Blakiston, R.	Quebec	12	Cangly, William	Dublin	15
Blondan, Joseph	Ancienne Lorette.	4	Church of England Female Orphan Asylum	Quebec	12
Blais, Miss E.	do	2	Coté, F. X. Rev.	Batiscan	4
Bernier, Ant.	St. Simon	5	Codville, Hilary	Quebec	40
Baby, François, Hon.	Quebec	100	Chinic et Methot	do	4
Boucher, Jean	St. Charles	2	Cardinal, A. Leroux dit	do	16
Bazquet, Dlle. Ad.	Quebec	2	Chapman, J. G.	do	10
Belleau, N. F., Sir.	do	85	Drum, Wm	do	40
Bramley, T. C.	do	8	Dalkin, S. C., Mrs	do	20
Baby, Alice	do	100	Demers, L. B.	do	20
Béluuger et Gariépy	do	2	Drolet, F. X.	do	2
Bennett, Benson	do	40	Douglas, G. M. Dr	do	40
Beling et Lamotto	do	20	Durand, Madeleine	do	2
Bélangier, Vve. D	do	16	Dion, C.	do	10
Bidégarré, Pierre	do	5	Drolet, Stanislas	do	7
Beaudet, Elizée	do	5	Delagrave, Cirille	do	58
Bowles, G. J.	do	4			
Boissonault, Vvc. P.	St. Michel	40			

THE NATIONAL BANK.—(Continued.)

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.—(Suite.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence	Shares.		Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares.	
		Shares.	Actions.			Shares.	Actions.
Delachrevotière, O. C.	Lotbinière	5		Fréchette, J. Bte.	Quebec	10	
Durand, Marie	Quebec	3		Fortier, Frs. M. D.	St. Michel	20	
Dionne, Fortaui	do	12		Grout, Eliza	Upper Canada	8	
Drolet, Olivier	do	7		Cuêgrout, Lucie	Quebec	16	
Dumontier, P. C.	N.-D. de Lévy	6		Gosselin, Mathilde	St. Charles	8	
Delisle, N.	Poite-aux-Tr'ble	2		Gauvin, Michel, Serv	Quebec	2	
Dugal, Ignace	Quebec	3		Gauvreau, J. F.	do	20	
Dussault, J. Bte	do	8		Giugras, Jérôme	do	4	
Dugal, P. G., et Frère	do	2		Giroux, Olivier, M.D.	do	20	
Déry, Pierre Célestin	do	3		Giroux, Pierre	St. Jean Chr'me.	30	
Desbarats, Georges	do	89		Gincheau, Edouard	Quebec	10	
Dion et Boisseau	do	8		Gourdeau, Frs.	do	32	
Dubeau, J. B.	do	20		Gaboury, Edouard	do	32	
Darveau, Grégoire	do	8		Giugras, F. N.	do	40	
Drolet, J. Bte	Ancienne Lorette.	1		Guay, Jos	do	11	
Donis, Peter	Quebec	10		Giugras, Ignace	do	4	
Devine, Thomas	do	40		Garneau, F. X.	do	4	
Derbeshire, S	do	40		Giblin, John	do	5	
Déry, Honoré	Beauport	2		Gagné, Philippo	Cap. St. Ignace	2	
Dionne, Cyrien	Rivière Ouelle	4		Gagné, Hermégilde	do	2	
Dionne, Elizée	Ste. Anne Lapo.	10		Gagné, Pierre	do	2	
Dionne, Germain	St. Thomas	4		Gamache, L. G.	do	3	
Dessaint, Pierre	Kamouraska	7		Gauvin, Chs.	Ancienne Lorette.	3	
Dionne, A.	St. Roch des Aul.	8		Gauvin, fils, Michel	St. Anges, do	8	
Dupuis, Louis	St. Thomas	3		Guay, Florent	Quebec	25	
Drousselle, Alexis	Beauport	30		Gauvin, Michel, J. P.	Ancienne Lorette.	2	
Dolorne, Marie Louise	Quebec	1		Gauvin, Louis	St. Simon.	2	
Dalbec, J. F.	Rivière-du-Loup.	8		Giugras, Pierre	Quebec	16	
Després, Alexis	St. Thomas	1		Gibb, James	do	45	
Dubeau, Veuve E	Quebec	12		Giasson, J. F.	L'Islet	15	
Drolet, C	do	15		Garneau, Pierre	Quebec	6	
Dubord, Marie	do	45		Giugras, L. J., Cie.	do	12	
Doucet, O., Ve. M. C.	do	6		Gauvin, Michel, père	do	2	
Devlin, Hugh	do	25		Grenier, Jac. B., Pre.	St. Henri	5	
Darveau, Joseph	do	6		Garneau, Félix	Cap Santé.	12	
Frémont, Charles, M.D.	do	60		Gibb, James, jr.	Quebec	40	
Flanagan, John	do	60		Hamel, Abraham	do	20	
Fiset, Elzéar	do	20		Hamel, J. (Marchand)	do	20	
Fiset, Joseph	St. Thomas	20		Hallée, François, succ	do	60	
Fournier, Louis	do	10		Huot, C.	do	16	
Fiset, Abraham	do	8		Hore, Mrs. Julia	Bermuda	45	
Fiset, L. J. C.	Quebec	80		Howison, Henry	Quebec	6	
Fiset, Louis	do	56		Huot, Philippe	do	40	
Poisy, Théodule	N.-D. de Lévy	2		Hardy, T. H	do	6	
Fournier, Thomas	Quebec	10		Hamel, Ferdinand E	do	4	
Frenette, Olivier	do	4		Hardy, N. S.	do	2	
Fortin, Louis	Cap St. Ignace	9		Hamel, et Frères, A.	do	16	
Fiset, Charles	Ancienne Lorette.	4		Hua, Paul	Montreal	2	
Fiset, Michel	do	5		Hamel, Jacques	Ancienne Lorette.	1	
Fraser, Alexander	Quebec	15		Hamel, Edouard	do	1	
Fiset, Joseph	Ancienne Lorette.	2		Hamel, Joseph	do	3	
Fournier, Veuve J. B.	Montmagny	2		Hamel, Didace	do	2	
Fréchette, Louis	N.-D. de Lévy	20		Hamel, Jacques	St. Anges, do	2	
Fortin, P. Capt.	Laprairie	2		Hudon, Théophile	Quebec	8	
Frenette, F. X.	Quebec	16		Hamel, Théophile	do	30	
Fréchette, Antoinette Pain- chaud	do	90		Henry, J. W.	do	80	
Faucher, Sophie Enclie	St. Henri	2		Hutton, Daniel	St. Paschal	1	
Fortier, Rich. A., M.D.	Ste. Marie, Beauce	120		Hyman, William	Gaspé	60	
Fiset, Olivier Suc	Quebec	11		Higgins, M. A	Quebec	1	
Fortier, Félix	Levy	40		Harper, L. G.	Perce	4	
Fauvel, John B.	Gaspé	10		Hart, F. Lazarus.	Quebec	1	
Fauvel, Miss E. M.	do	20		Heath, John	Isle Verte	65	
				Huot, P. Royd.	Quebec		

THE NATIONAL BANK,—(Continued.)

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.—(Suite.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.
Houston, John	Quebec	6	Lespérance, Michel	St. Thomas	20
Hellmuth, Isaac, Rev	do	20	Lelièvre, Simon	Quebec	120
Hall, G	do	2	Laroche, L. N.	St. Anselme	6
Irvine, G., in trust	do	16	Lamontagne, J. Ete.	Rimouski	2
Irvine, G., self	do	8	Langlois & Glass	Quebec	10
Joseph, Abraham	do	148	Labaye, P. E., Ptre.	Cap Santé	6
Joneas, Lazzaro	St. Thomas	6	Louis, Mary	Quebec	16
Jolicoeur, Ph. J	Quebec	3	Lemieux, Hon. F.	do	20
Julien, F. X.	do	2	Lemoine, Adelina C.	Château Richer	24
Jennett, Pierre	do	2	Leblond, Md. Joseph	Quebec	24
Joly, G.	Lotbinière	30	Lee, Wm. Henry	do	36
Jobin, Capt. Jos	Ancienne Lorette	8	Landry, Dr	do	40
Jobin, Pierre	do	8	Lindsay, Alex.	do	10
Jourdain, Veuve Aug.	Quebec	20	McDonald, Chs & Son.	do	10
Joseph, Fanny D.	do	1	Mercier, Dame Vve. D.	St. Michel	80
Jobin, Nicholas	do	1	McGrevey, Thomas	Quebec	425
Kelly, Dame Ad	do	8	Morissette, J. Baptiste	do	70
Kirouac, Frs.	do	30	Mabeu, Nicolas	do	30
Kirwin, W.	do	40	Marois et Lepage	do	72
King, Charles	do	56	Martel, Jos.	do	20
Kreighoff, C.	do	40	Meagher, John	Carleton	100
Lemieux, Veuve	do	20	Morgan, J. H.	Upper Canada	40
Lemoine, Mrs. Robert	do	4	Mountain, M. G.	Quebec	89
Lindsay, E. B., in Trust	do	18	Matte et Patoine	do	10
Lépiné, Noël	do	1	Myrand, S. A.	do	15
Leterrière, Hon. M. P.	Eboulements	50	Martineau, L. J.	do	17
Laruc, Thomas	Quebec	36	Méthot, Léandre	Cap St. Ignace	30
Langevin, C. F.	do	100	Moffette, Alex.	Charlebourg	5
Lemoine, R. et Alx. Lindsay in Trust	do	40	Montminy et Brunet	Quebec	6
Langlois, Dame Veuve Fran- çois	do	240	Meagher, Joseph	Carleton	6
Ledroit, Théophile	do	40	Mathieu, Olivier	Quebec	16
Lemieux, Edouard	Notre Dame de Levy	30	Matte, Edouard	do	2
Lemoine, Alexandro	Quebec	2	Merrill, A.	do	8
Labree, Alexis	do	10	Morin, A. N., Hon.	do	40
Lemieux, F. X.	do	10	Muir, G. M.	do	27
Lavoie, Félix	do	8	Morrin, J. Mrs., Executrix.	do	20
Langlois, Jean	do	24	Martineau, D., Ptre	St. Charles	2
Lespérance, Pierre	do	2	Martineau, Marie	do	2
Laruc, George	do	24	Mercier, J. Edouard	Bic.	4
Laroche, Eug.	do	8	McDonald, W. M. M.	Quebec	3
Lépine, Olivier	do	7	Martineau, A. N.	Beaumont	2
Laberge, Narcisse	do	2	Méraud, Jean Ete.	Quebec	8
Lapointe, L. M.	do	6	Martel, J. Ete	do	15
Levasseur, P. C.	St. Jean des Chaill- ons	8	Matte, Jos. Oct.	do	4
Lomesurier, John	Quebec	20	Moisan, Jos.	do	7
Lemieux, Chs	Cap St. Ignace	2	Martel, Pierre	do	2
Laruc, G. H.	Quebec	4	Maxham, A. J. et Cie.	do	30
Laberge, Jos., Ptre.	Ancienne Lorette	2	Murphy, James	do	2
Lemieux, N.	Quebec	2	McGrevey, T., in Trust	do	12
Lamontagne, T. J.	Ste. Anne des Mnts	6	Marecau, Rev. G. S.	St. Simon	2
Lindsay, Joph. Guéroul	Quebec	12	Mailoux, J. A.	Quebec	6
Lajoie, A. Gérin	do	54	Mathieu, P. M.	Grondines	24
Lanouette, Léandre	do	1	Méthot, succ., F. X.	Quebec	120
Lomas, Robert	do	15	Méthot, Alired	Ste. Croix	16
Laruc, Swibert Vallière	St. Charles	2	McGrevey, R. H.	Quebec	45
Lindsay, J. C.	Kamouraska	2	Matthews, Geo.	Montreal	40
Lambert, Julien	St. Romuald	6	Nicol, N. Vennière	Quebec	2
			Nadeau, Noël	Cap St. Ignace	2
			Nadeau, Antoine	St. Isidore	1
			O'Leary, John	Quebec	20
			Oliva, James	St. Thomas	2
			O'Neil, Hugh	Quebec	15

THE NATIONAL BANK.—(Continued.)

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.—(Suite.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.
O'Meara, Mrs. H.	Quebec	100	Robitaille, Frs. et Cie.	Ancienne Lorette.	8
Parent, Louis	do	120	Russell, Wm.	Quebec	26
Paquet, Jean	do	30	Rochette, fils, J. Bte.	Ancienne Lorette.	1
Poir, Ferdinand	do	10	Ross, James G.	Quebec	60
Power, W. Hon., Succ	Montreal	10	Roy, Mde. Veuve A. F.	do	24
Patton, W. L.	St. Thomas	10	Robitaille, Louis.	Ancienne Lorette.	2
Poulin, Marie Emilie	Quebec	8	Ross, John	Quebec	25
Pye, John	do	8	Rivet, Pierre	do	20
Paradis, Laurent L.	do	60	Renaud, Hon. Louis	Montreal	150
Pelletier, Mme. C. P.	do	5	Roy, J. A.	Rivière-du-Loup.	10
Pampalon, Thomas	do	12	Rinfret, Samuel. M. D.	St. Arsène.	2
Pampalon, David	do	4	Rinfret, R. F., M. D.	Quebec	30
Picher, F. X.	do	3	Roy, Léon	Notre-Dame de Lévy	2
Paré, André	St. Thomas	2	Richard and Plamondon	Quebec	3
Poteliere, Joseph	St. Augustin	2	Roy, F. Wm.	do	12
Plamondon, Ignace	Ancienne Lorette.	4	Robertson, Hugh	Upper Canada	60
Pigeau, Jacq. Ed., père	do	2	Robinson, Mary	Quebec	20
Pye, Jr., W. John	Quebec	12	Ruel, A. G.	do	8
Pepin, Philippe	Ancienne Lorette.	2	Romain, Agathe	do	13
Plamondon, Léon	do	6	Rhœume, Alb.	do	2
Paradis, F. X.	Quebec	40	Simard, G. H., M.P.P.	do	100
Provan, John	do	4	Sasseville, Frs.	do	50
Provost, Lévy	St. Gervais	2	Shaw, Samuel John	do	15
Pelletier, O., M.D.	St. Charles	1	Shea, Patrick	do	15
Pelletier, Geo.	Rivière-du-Loup.	3	Sax, Rév. Pierre	St. Romuald.	16
Plante, Pierre	St. Bernard	4	Silvain, Geo., M.P.P.	Bic.	12
Pelletier, Elzéar	St. Arsène	3	Sinclair, Peter	Quebec	5
Pouliot, J. Bte	Rivière-du-Loup.	12	Sirois, A. B.	do	3
Pentland, Cath. Zol.	Quebec	5	Silvain, Joseph	do	1
Price, Evan John	do	30	Stafford, Lawrence	do	15
Pampalon, Ant.	Notre-Dame de Lévy	4	St. Michel, Chs.	do	10
Paterson, John	Quebec	20	Scott, W. W.	do	30
Poliquin, Honoré	do	30	Sewell, W. S.	do	80
Poitras, Michel	do	5	Symes, G. B.	do	120
Pouliot, Rév. Pascal	St. Gervais	3	Simoneau, J.	Cap St. Ignace	3
Poulin, Rév. Louis	St. Isidore	2	St. Pierre, Octavo	Quebec	2
Parent, Et.	Quebec	12	Samson, Chs.	do	2
Paquet, Rév. B.	do	4	Tétu, Vital.	Lotbinière	2
Pratt, John	Montreal	36	Sewell, Rev. H. D.	London	80
Partridge, P. M.	Quebec	8	Sealy, James.	Quebec	40
Patry, François	do	2	Savage, Thomas	Gaspé	16
Poole, Peter, Fr.	do	5	Séguin, F. Théo.	Quebec	3
Peters, S. & C.	do	10	Scott, H. S.	do	85
Paradis, Pierre	St. Henri	12	Thibaudeau, Isidore	do	100
Painchaud, Dr. Jos.	Quebec	32	Téu, Grice	do	40
Paquet, Joseph	do	10	Tessier, Yves	do	104
Quebec Fire Assurance Co'y	do	815	Tessier, Ulric J., Hon.	do	156
Quebec Provident and Savings' Bank	do	120	Téu, Vital.	do	88
Redfern, Jos	Megantic	24	Téssier, Michel	do	30
Ross, Thos.	Quebec	5	Téu, Laurent	do	100
Richard, Jean	do	60	Tessier, Pierre, Succ	do	30
Renaud, Jean Baptiste	do	60	Taché, E. P., Sir	St. Thomas	10
Robitaille, Ol. M.D.	do	220	Tessier, Cyrille	Quebec	36
Roche, John	do	80	Téu, Magloire, Vve	St. Thomas	6
Roberge, Germain	do	26	Téu, Prudent	do	6
Racine, Ant., Ptre	do	3	Turgeon, Elie	Quebec	8
Racine, Chs.	do	4	Trudel, Flavien	do	5
Rémillard, Edouard	do	4	Tourangeau, O.	do	2
Rousseau, Edouard	do	2	Tessier, Félix	do	12
Richardson, Chs. R.	do	1	Thomas, Henry	Montreal	240
			Trudeau, T.	Quebec	40

THE NATIONAL BANK.—(Continued.)

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.—(Suite.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.	Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.
Tourangeau, J. G.	Quebec	8	Vallée, Prudent	Quebec	90
Tourangeau, Henriette	do	8	Vézina, François	do	68
Thompson & Co., D. C.	do	40	Von Exter, John	do	80
Téu, Nathalie	St. Thomas	5	Vallières et fils, J. O.	do	10
Taché, J. C.	Quebec	1	Vincent et Dugal	do	15
Turcotte, F. X.	St. Jean, Isle d'Orléans	4	Vandry, Zéphirin	do	8
Tessier, Victor E.	Quebec	20	Verret, Joseph	do	2
Turcotte, Nazaire	do	4	Vinette, J. S., Ptre.	Montreal	2
Taché, J. G., Succ.	Kamouraska	60	Vézina, Jean	Quebec	12
Téu, Ludger, M.D.	Rivière-Ouelle	6	Vézina, Frs. (Peintre)	do	2
Tourangeau, Ad. G.	Quebec	10	Verret, Bath.	do	5
Téu, Vitaline	St. Thomas	8	Vézina, Anaclot	do	2
Tessier, Ulric, fils	Quebec	1	Vézina, Toussaint	do	6
Tessier, Adèle	do	1	Vohl, Benjamin	do	2
Téu, Rcv. D. H.	St. Roch des Aulnets	6	Vocelle, Olivier	do	10
Taschereau, Hon. J. A.	Kamouraska	60	Vermotte, Louis	do	12
Téu, Caroline D., Mad.	Quebec	54	Veasey, Sarah W., Mm.	do	40
Thibeau, Louis	Rivière-Rouge	16	Vaux, Thomas	do	9
Tessier, Laurent	Quebec	16	Vannovous, F. C.	do	32
Tessier, Christine	do	18	Weippert, Ferdinand	do	88
Tessier, Caroline	do	18	Wihal, Wm	do	180
Tessier, Nathalie	do	23	Wright, John	do	8
Topin, Veuve	St. Romuald	20	White, Wm	do	20
Tessier, Mme. Adèle K.	Quebec	8	Wurtele, R. H.	do	23
Turcotte et Frère	do	6			14880

JACQUES CARTIER BANK.

BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.	Amount subscribed. — Montant souscrit.	Amount paid. — Montant payé.
Anderson, William	Montreal	16	800	230
Archambault, Louis	L'Assomption	80	4000	1600
Allard, François	St. Jean Baptiste	4	200	60
Archambault, P. U.	L'Assomption	40	2000	600
Archambault, Camille	do	20	1000	600
Archambault, Danc. Prescille	do	20	1000	720
Amesse, Benjamin	Montreal	12	600	180
Amesse, Paschal	do	12	600	180
Allan, James	do	80	4000	1200
Auger, J. B.	do	40	2000	600
Arnton, John	do	40	2000	600
Arnold, Hezekiah	do	64	3200	960

JACQUES CARTIER BANK.—(Continued.)

BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.—(Suite.)

Names. Noms.	Residence.	Shares.		Amount	Amount
		— Actions.	— —	subscribed. — Montant souscrit.	paid. — Montant payé.
Archambault, Exulpère.....	Montreal.....	12		600	180
Archambault, Cyprien.....	do.....	16		800	400
Archambault, J. N. A.....	Varenes.....	10		500	150
Archambault, A. S.....	St. Hyacinthe.....	4		200	60
Armand, François.....	Rivières des Prairies.....	12		600	180
Aberu, Eliza.....	Montreal.....	2		100	100
Angers, Edmond.....	do.....	20		1000	300
Albes, F. J.....	do.....	12		600	180
Anderson, Robert.....	do.....	100		5000	5000
Archambault, Alexandre.....	do.....	12		600	300
Arpin, Théodore.....	St. Jean.....	10		500	150
Bouchard, Olivier.....	Montreal.....	5		250	75
Beaudry, P. J.....	do.....	12		600	180
Bertrand, Paul.....	St. Mathias.....	12		600	180
Bertrand, Solimo.....	do.....	20		1000	300
Bellemare, R.....	Montreal.....	12		600	180
Beaudry, Louis.....	Beauharnois.....	40		2000	1200
Bleau, Adolphe.....	Montreal.....	5		250	75
Burland, G. B.....	do.....	20		1000	400
Barsalou, Joseph.....	do.....	12		600	180
Beaudry, E. E.....	do.....	12		600	180
Beaudry, J. B.....	do.....	546		27300	14715
Bellerose, J. H.....	St. Vincent de Paul.....	1		50	15
Barré, Louis.....	Lachine.....	12		100	30
Barré, T. N.....	Montreal.....	1		50	15
Beliveau, Siméon.....	do.....	12		600	180
Beliveau, Joseph.....	do.....	2		100	30
Bisson, Marie.....	do.....	5		250	75
Boucher, George.....	do.....	12		600	180
Drosseau, F. X.....	do.....	1		50	15
Boudrias, Dominique.....	do.....	40		2000	600
Beaudry, Louis.....	do.....	92		4600	780
Beaudry, Joseph.....	do.....	52		2600	780
Bertrand, Magloire.....	do.....	12		600	180
Beauchemin & Payette.....	do.....	20		1000	300
Brunet, D. W.....	do.....	12		600	240
Bonneville, Siméon.....	Longueuil.....	12		600	180
Béliveau, L. Joseph.....	Montreal.....	80		4000	800
Brunet, Joseph.....	do.....	12		600	180
Branchaud, M.....	Beauharnois.....	12		600	600
Bazinot, Antoine.....	Montreal.....	12		600	120
Bourgeois, J. B.....	St. Hyacinthe.....	12		600	180
Beaudry, Léonard.....	do.....	6		300	90
Boivin, Léonard.....	do.....	40		2000	600
Bayeur, Godfroy.....	Berthier.....	12		600	500
Bisailon, André.....	Montreal.....	2		100	50
Delair, L. R. P.....	do.....	80		4000	1200
Boudreau, Edouard.....	Three Rivers.....	24		1200	660
Biron, successor, Edouard.....	Montreal.....	40		2000	600
Bourassa, François.....	L'Acadie.....	12		600	180
Brisson, Médard.....	St. Rémi.....	12		600	180
Beaudry, J. L.....	Montreal.....	200		10000	5000
Boudreau, A. A.....	do.....	8		400	80
Bureau, J. N.....	Three Rivers.....	20		1000	300
Beaulieu, C. H.....	Montreal.....	24		1200	360
Beaufort, E. P. & E. L.....	Kingston.....	44		2200	440
Boyer, Louis.....	Montreal.....	40		2000	2000
Bondy, D. D.....	do.....	12		600	180
Bastion, F. X.....	Calumet Island.....	2		100	30
Barbeau, J. B.....	Montreal.....	8		400	120
Baillargé, Frederick.....	Cedars.....	20		1000	800
Beaudry, Polixine.....	Montreal.....	12		600	180

JACQUES CARTIER BANK.—(Continued.)

BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.—(Suite.)

Names. Noms.	Residence.	Shares. Actions.	Amount	Amount
			subscribed. Montant souscrit.	paid. Montant payé.
Beaudry, Emma.....	Montreal.....	12	600	180
Beaudry, Hercule.....	do.....	12	600	180
Beaudry, Almandine.....	do.....	12	600	180
Beaudry, Ida.....	do.....	12	600	180
Bélisle, Sévère.....	Deschambault.....	12	600	600
Barbeau, E. J.....	Montreal.....	15	750	330
Berthelot, Hon. Jos. A.....	do.....	62	3100	2480
Contant, Pierre.....	do.....	20	1000	300
Chapeleau, Zéphirin.....	do.....	36	1800	540
Cooke, Joseph.....	do.....	8	400	120
Comte, I. Augustin.....	do.....	16	800	240
Chaput, Narcisse.....	St. Hyacinthe.....	4	200	60
Champoux, Dilc. D.....	Montreal.....	24	1200	360
Coursolles, J. C.....	do.....	3	150	45
Cadoret & Hébert.....	St. Hyacinthe.....	20	1000	300
Charbonneau, Pierre.....	Montreal.....	5	250	250
Chenevert, Théophile.....	St. Cuthbert.....	20	1000	300
Cuddehly, Michael.....	Montreal.....	40	2000	600
Catelli, Charles.....	do.....	8	400	120
Chaput, Léandro.....	do.....	40	2000	600
Cadoret, Joseph.....	do.....	20	1000	300
Charbonneau, L. H. & F. C.....	do.....	12	600	180
Cadoret, Jérémie.....	do.....	20	1000	300
Chandler, Harlow.....	do.....	20	1000	300
Cloutier, Séraphin.....	do.....	20	1000	300
Cassidy, Francis.....	do.....	60	3000	900
Cuvillier & Co., A. C.....	do.....	20	1000	200
Cusson, Alexis.....	do.....	40	2000	600
Claude, fils, Pierre.....	Côte des Neiges.....	12	600	180
Côté, Victor.....	St. Hyacinthe.....	40	2000	600
Corbeil, Joseph.....	Montreal.....	20	1000	300
Clendinning, Wm.....	do.....	20	1000	300
Comte, Joseph.....	do.....	20	1000	300
Comte, Benjamin.....	do.....	40	2000	600
Corbeille, Paul.....	do.....	20	1000	300
Clapin, Joseph.....	St. Hyacinthe.....	6	300	90
Cadioux, Adolphe.....	Varennes.....	20	1000	300
Cholette, J. C.....	Montreal.....	2	100	30
Cadioux, F. X.....	St. Simon.....	44	2200	660
Charlebois, Bazile.....	Pointe aux Anglais.....	20	1000	200
Charbonneau, J. B.....	Montreal.....	12	600	180
Cuvillier & Co.....	do.....	40	2000	200
Cuvillier, Luce.....	do.....	12	600	60
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de.....	Quebec.....	200	10000	10000
Charland, Chs.....	Montreal.....	12	600	600
Coarchet & Co.....	do.....	20	1000	300
Coderre, H. E. D.....	do.....	10	500	50
Chapdelaine, J. B.....	Industry.....	2	100	30
Chapdelaine, F.....	Sorel.....	10	500	150
Caverhill, J. & T.....	Montreal.....	400	20000	6000
Cannivant, R., & Co.....	do.....	12	600	180
Compagnie d'Assurance de Québec.....	Quebec.....	200	10000	10000
Chipman, Ralph.....	Montreal.....	16	800	720
Doucet, Théodore.....	do.....	40	2000	600
Desrochers, Edouard.....	do.....	40	2000	600
Dubord, Alexis.....	do.....	80	4000	1200
Dacier, Joseph.....	Iberville.....	12	600	180
Delorme, Pierre.....	Montreal.....	20	1000	300
Dessaulles, G. C.....	St. Hyacinthe.....	20	1000	300
Dupont, C.....	Yamachicho.....	20	1000	300
Dufort, A. B.....	Montreal.....	12	600	240
Després, E. L. R. C.....	St. Hyacinthe.....	4	200	60

JACQUES CARTIER BANK.—(Continued.)

BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.—(Suite.)

Names. Noms.	Residence.	Shares.	Actions.	Amount	Amount
				subscribed. — Montant souscrit.	paid. — Montant payé.
Durocher, L. B.	Terrebonne	80		4000	1200
Delisle, C. A.	Montreal	32		1600	320
Duverger, L. N.	do	4		200	60
Dupras, Calixte	do	20		1000	300
Desnoyers, M. C.	do	12		600	180
Dominique, André	do	20		1000	300
Desilets, Ovide	St. Hyacinthe	12		600	180
Desilets, A.	do	12		600	180
Deschamps, Clément	Lachine	3		100	30
Demers, Guillaume	Montreal	3		100	10
Duchesneau, H.	do	60		3000	900
Duguay, W. A. N.	Stc. Martine	12		600	180
Durand, F. J.	Montreal	4		200	60
Duvernay, L. D.	do	12		600	180
Duquette, Joseph	do	12		600	180
Delisle, A. M.	do	60		3000	900
Desmarteau, W. B.	do	12		600	180
Dupuis, E. M.	do	2		100	10
Deguisse, Olivier	do	20		1000	300
Dufort, F. B.	do	20		1000	1300
Dufort, E. O.	do	2		100	30
Dufresne, Pierre	do	12		600	180
Dufresne, Ovide	do	20		1000	300
Donahue, T.	do	20		1000	300
Duplaisis, J. B.	do	6		300	90
Dubreuil, Joseph	Lachine	4		200	60
Dubreuil, J. F.	do	1		50	15
Dallaire, Casimire	Montreal	4		200	20
Demers, Edouard	do	21		1000	300
Duquette, François	do	4		200	60
David, Ferdinand	do	12		600	180
Dunn, T. H.	Quebec	12		600	180
Davignon, Pierre	Longueuil	80		4000	800
Duval, Joseph	Port St. Francis	20		1000	300
Doutro, Joseph	Montreal	12		600	180
Denis, Paul	do	20		1000	300
Dufresne, J. M.	do	14		700	210
Duncan, John	St. Remi	12		600	60
Dancoreau, Pierre	Montreal	2		100	30
Dubois, E. A.	do	25		1250	375
Dumesnil, G. H.	Coteau Landing	2		100	40
Doyle, Mary	Montreal	5		250	250
DeLellefeuille, Dame J. L.	St. Eustache	34		1700	510
Daigle & Giard	Montreal	4		200	60
Eglauch, L.	do	80		4000	2000
Ehler, Benjamin	do	4		200	40
Franchère, Gustave	St. Mathias	12		600	180
Favreau, Alexis	Montreal	12		600	600
Filtcau, Ferdinand	Stc. Geneviève de Batiscan	20		1000	300
Foucher, François	St. Jacques Luchigan	20		1000	300
Foucher, F. M.	do	12		600	150
Forest, Ludger	L'Assomption	20		1000	300
Faucher, Olivier	Montreal	12		600	180
Francœur, D. C.	do	12		600	180
Fauteux, P. A.	do	20		1000	300
Fréchette, A. L.	Chambly	12		600	180
Fauteux, L. G.	Montreal	20		1000	300
Fitzgerald, Wm.	do	12		600	120
Fabre, Lesage & Jetté	do	12		600	180
Frochette, Dame M. A. P.	Quebec	40		2000	2000
Gravel, Edmond	Montreal	12		600	600
Germain, J. B.	St. Hyacinthe	24		1200	360

JACQUES CARTIER BANK—(Continued.)

BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.—(Suite.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Share. — Actions.	Amount subscribed. — Montant souscrit.	Amount paid. — Montant payé.
Galarneau, P. M.	Montreal	40	2000	600
Gravel, Martin	do	4	200	60
Giard, A., succession of	do	80	4000	2800
Garcu, Charles	do	12	600	180
Gauthier, E. D.	do	20	1000	300
Gravel, J. A.	do	16	800	240
Gravel, E. H.	do	4	200	60
Gravel, L. C.	do	12	600	180
Gravel, G. M.	do	6	300	90
Gariépy, Rounald	do	12	600	180
Guenette, François, Père	do	12	600	180
Guenette, François, fils	do	2	100	30
Guilmette, J. O.	do	12	600	180
Giroux, Octave	do	12	600	180
Gosselin, Pierre	do	2	100	30
Galibert, C.	do	40	2000	600
Giraldi, Dame H. S.	do	12	600	240
Grenier & Martin	do	40	2000	600
Gravel, J. O.	do	10	500	500
Guéroul, L.	Delcail	48	2400	2080
Grenier, M. A.	Montreal	4	200	60
Grandpré, D. D.	do	4	200	200
Giroux, C. T.	Côteau du Lac	10	500	150
Galarneau, Dame P. H.	Montreal	12	600	180
Gagnon, Lucien	do	5	200	75
Holmes, Samuel	do	20	1000	200
Hubert, R. A. R.	do	40	2000	600
Irua, Paul	do	20	1000	300
Henderson, Wm	do	10	500	150
Henderson, J. M.	do	40	2000	600
Henry, Philip	do	4	200	140
Hanly, Edward	do	12	600	180
Hurteau, Isidore	Longueuil	12	600	180
Hall & Co., Joseph N.	Montreal	40	2000	600
Hudon, fils & Co., E.	do	80	4000	1200
Hurteau, Dame E. B.	do	12	600	180
Haldimand & Co.	do	20	1000	300
Haynes, James	do	12	600	180
Hudon, Victor	do	40	2000	600
Hudon & Celinas	do	12	600	180
Hall, John	do	68	3400	1925
Howard, R. P.	do	24	1200	1200
Hamelin, A. S.	do	6	300	90
Hudon, Alphonse	do	12	600	180
Hudon, Firmin	do	12	600	180
Hudon, fils, F.	do	12	600	180
Howard, Elizabeth	do	8	400	400
Jodoin, J. B.	Boucherville	12	600	180
Jodoin, Pierre	Montreal	500	25000	25000
Kavanab, H.	do	40	2000	2000
Leblanc, Séraphin	L'Épiphanie	40	2000	600
Lefebvre, Michel	Montreal	40	2000	600
Lord, A. G.	do	2	100	30
Leclerc, John A.	do	40	2000	600
Leclaire, Louis	do	6	300	90
Langlois, J. B.	St. Hughes	20	1000	300
Léonard, François	St. Laurent	12	600	180
Lafriain, George	Montreal	26	1300	520
Lapointe, L. R.	Côteau St. Louis	40	2000	1200
Léperance, Edouard	Longueuil	24	1200	360
Lanthier, F. X.	Montreal	2	100	30
Léonard, David	St. Laurent	4	200	60

JACQUES CARTIER BANK.—(Continued.)

BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.—(Suite.)

Names. Noms.	Residence.	Shares.		Amount	Amount
		Shares.	Actions.	subscribed.	paid.
				Montant	Montant
				souscrit.	payé.
Lajoie, Charles.....	Yamachicho.....	20		1000	300
Léveillé, Joseph. Pilot.....	Montreal.....	20		1000	300
Laprés, Frs.....	St. Hyacinthe.....	2		100	30
Lespérance, Léon.....	Longueuil.....	20		1000	500
Laurier, Z. J.....	Montreal.....	2		100	50
Leblanc, Edouard.....	L'Epiphanie.....	12		600	180
Lafricain, Henry.....	Montreal.....	8		400	120
Lapierre, André.....	do.....	80		4000	4000
Larue, J. B.....	do.....	30		1500	600
Larocque, Gédéon.....	Longueuil.....	6		300	90
Laramée, J. E.....	Montreal.....	12		600	600
Lafricain, Trudé.....	do.....	17		850	255
Lafontaine, Hon. A.....	Aylmer.....	50		4000	800
Lerizé, Odile.....	Montreal.....	2		100	30
Larivière, Abraham.....	do.....	16		800	240
Larivière, A. A. C.....	do.....	4		200	60
Lemieux, P. B.....	St. Edouard.....	12		600	180
Leclair, F. and J.....	Montreal.....	40		2000	600
Loughlin, M. O.....	do.....	10		500	150
La Fleur, Edouard.....	do.....	12		600	180
Lecevalier, N. M.....	St. Laurent.....	12		600	180
Lafrenière, A. T.....	Maskinongé.....	12		600	180
Larocque, Basile.....	L'Acadie.....	20		1000	300
Larocque, Henri.....	St. Jean.....	20		1000	300
Labine, Jules.....	Montreal.....	20		1000	300
Lefèvre, Charles.....	do.....	2		100	30
Leblanc, C. A.....	do.....	50		2500	750
Loiselle, Amable.....	do.....	100		5000	5000
Lahye, O. B.....	do.....	12		600	120
Laugelier, F. X.....	do.....	40		2000	600
Leblanc, Joseph.....	do.....	40		2000	600
Lassonde, Antoine.....	Sault au Recollet.....	20		1000	300
Lapierre, Zéphire.....	Montreal.....	12		600	180
Lefebvre, S.....	do.....	12		600	180
Laurent, Michel.....	do.....	12		600	180
Lavoie, Louis, fils.....	St. Martin.....	80		4000	1200
Lavoie, Isaac.....	do.....	12		600	180
Laurent, Succession David.....	Montreal.....	40		2000	200
Laumontagne, F. A.....	do.....	12		600	180
Lodue, Joel.....	do.....	40		2000	600
Lauzon, Benjamin.....	do.....	1		50	15
Lèvesque, Antoine.....	do.....	20		1000	300
L'Heureux, Joseph.....	St. Bruno.....	2		100	30
Levan, Dlle. F.....	Montreal.....	2		100	30
Leclere, P. E.....	St. Hyacinthe.....	2		100	30
Lynch, Owen.....	Beauharnois.....	76		3800	1140
Larivière, François.....	St. Norbert d'Arthabaska.....	12		600	180
Lovy, Joseph.....	Montreal.....	20		1000	300
Larose, Augustin.....	do.....	20		1000	300
Lacombe, Patrice.....	do.....	40		2000	600
Lamarche, Bricot François.....	do.....	12		600	300
Léveillé, Joseph, meublier.....	do.....	40		2000	600
Livernois, J. L.....	do.....	12		600	180
Lapin, Albert.....	do.....	12		600	180
Leman, Dame A. H. P.....	St. Hyacinthe.....	12		600	360
Leblanc, David.....	Acton.....	12		600	240
Lafleur, P. B.....	Montreal.....	22		1100	330
Leblanc, Paul, père.....	do.....	1		50	50
La Banque d'Epargne.....	do.....	16		800	800
Loignon, Bruno.....	do.....	20		1000	300
Leblond, Dame Joseph.....	Quebec.....	12		600	240
Miller, Thomas F.....	Montreal.....	200		10000	5000

JACQUES CARTIER BANK.—(Continued.)

BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.—(Suite.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.	Amount	Amount
			subscribed — Montant souscrit.	paid. — Montant payé.
Monty, J. B.	St. Mathias	20	1000	300
Mathews, George	Montreal	20	1000	600
Malo, François	do	4	200	60
Mousseau, Alex.	do	25	1250	375
Malhiot, A.	St. Hyacinthe	24	1200	600
Morin & Cie.	Montreal	12	600	180
Moreau, Pierre	Longueuil	12	600	180
Moreau, L. A.	Montreal	20	1000	300
Martel, F. Z.	L'Assomption	40	2000	600
Mercier, J. O.	Montreal	12	600	180
Montmarquet, F. X.	do	40	2000	600
Melançon, Claude	do	20	1000	300
Malherbes, Elzéar	do	2	100	30
Marien, Narcisse	do	1	50	15
Meloch, Charles	do	12	600	180
Monat, Louis	do	12	600	180
Murphy, John	do	12	600	180
McNamee, F. E.	do	12	600	180
Murphy, P. S.	do	40	2000	1000
Mouette, A.	St. Hyacinthe	6	300	90
Masse, J. B.	Montreal	2	100	30
Michon, Germain	do	12	600	180
Michon, Jean Victor	St. Hyacinthe	4	200	60
Morin & Maynard	do	12	600	180
Miller, R. & A.	Montreal	20	1000	300
Morin, Narcisse	do	20	1000	500
Malhiot, H. J.	Three Rivers	4	200	60
Masson, J. P. R.	Terrebonne	60	3000	2400
Merrill, E. H.	Montreal	12	600	180
Merrill, W. H.	do	12	600	180
Mousseau, J. A.	do	12	600	180
Masson, J. W. A. R.	Paris, (France)	80	4000	4000
McNaughton, Wm.	Sorel	20	1000	300
Martel, Cyprien	St. Hyacinthe	4	200	60
Montmarquet, A. E.	Montreal	4	200	200
Massue, L. H.	Varennes	100	5000	1500
Marion, J. B.	Montreal	12	600	180
Moss, L.	do	40	2000	2000
Moss, J. L.	do	1	50	50
McDougall, John	do	40	2000	600
Molleur, Louis, fils	L'Acadie	20	1000	300
Mead, Jos. H.	Toronto	80	4000	2000
Maillet, Isaac	Montreal	6	300	90
McGuire, W. P.	do	20	1000	300
McKenzie, W. S.	do	100	5000	1500
Mathieu, P. M.	Grondines	24	1200	840
Molson, E. A.	Montreal	20	1000	300
Massue, G. A.	St. Aimé	80	4000	1200
Masson, Damaso	Montreal	160	8000	8000
Neveux, Louis	do	2	100	50
Normand, André	Longueuil	2	100	30
Normand, Jacques	Montreal	12	600	180
Nolan, John	do	8	400	400
Napier, R. H.	do	3	150	45
Nichols, Victorine	do	16	800	320
Ouimet, Gédéon	do	4	200	60
Ouimet, Eusèbe	do	12	600	60
Masson, M. G. S. R.	do	80	4000	2000
Pearce, Wm.	Sorel	24	1200	360
Provencher, J. H.	Montreal	2	100	30
Pagé, Ludger	St. Hyacinthe	2	100	30
Piampendon, Jos.	Montreal	2	100	30

JACQUES CARTIER BANK.—(Continued.)

BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.—(Suite.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.	Amount	Amount
			subscribed. — Montant souscrit.	paid. — Montant payé.
Plante, François	Chateauguay	12	600	180
Paré, Louis	Lachine	20	1000	600
Parizeau et frère, Jos.	St. Martin	12	600	180
Papineau, J. M.	Montreal	12	600	180
Pratt, C. F.	do	80	4000	1200
Perrault, Louis, fils	do	20	1000	300
Prevost, Leandre	do	30	1500	600
Perrault, Eloi	do	12	600	180
Payette, Joseph	do	12	600	180
Prevost, Wilfred	St. Scholastique	12	600	180
Préfontaine and Laliberté	St. Hyacinthe	6	300	60
Parlin, Pierre	Montreal	20	1000	300
Paré, Hubert	do	80	4000	1800
Poirier, Dame M. E. A.	St. Jean	40	2000	1000
Pion, Amable	Montreal	2	100	30
Perrault, David	do	12	600	180
Perrault, Jos	do	12	600	180
Plinguet, J. A.	do	12	600	180
Papineau, A. C.	do	40	2000	600
Perrault, Géricmie	do	20	1000	300
Préfontaine, T.	do	12	600	180
Pelletier, Louis	do	12	600	180
Préfontaine, Jos.	Belœil	40	2000	600
Perrin, C. D. M.	Montreal	4	200	60
Picault, P. E.	do	5	250	75
Papineau, D. E. & C. F.	do	12	600	180
Prevost, Octave	do	20	1000	300
Poupart, Joseph	do	20	1000	300
Pominville, F. P.	do	20	1000	300
Payette, Jos. (Barbier)	do	12	600	180
Préfontaine, Antoine	Longueuil	6	300	60
Préfontaine, T., père	do	12	600	180
Plessis, Ludger	Montreal	2	100	40
Phaneuf, P. C.	St. Damase	12	600	180
Pareut, Benjamin	Montreal	12	600	180
Papineau, Narcisse	St. Timothée	20	1000	300
Perrault, Urgèle	Montreal	4	200	60
Painchaud, C. F.	Varennes	10	500	150
Pratt, John	Montreal	12	600	180
Prince, H.	do	40	2000	2000
Quevillon, Chs.	do	20	1000	200
Roy & Co., Adolphe	do	160	8000	2400
Richard, Louis	Stanfold	12	600	180
Raymond, Olivier, fils.	Montreal	2	100	30
Ranson, E. L.	do	12	600	180
Racine, L. J.	do	2	100	30
Richard, J. M.	Beauharnois	6	300	90
Roy, L. N. F.	Montreal	40	2000	600
Renaud, Isaac	L'Epiphanie	40	2000	600
Racette, J. B.	L'Assomption	16	800	240
Robillard, U. J.	Beauharnois	40	2000	600
Rodier, Charles	St. Rémi	12	600	120
Rodier, C. S.	Montreal	500	25000	15000
Ricard, Louis	do	12	600	180
Roy, Adolphe	do	20	1000	400
Rheault, H.	do	12	600	180
Robert, Bruno	do	4	200	60
Richard, Laurent	do	40	2000	1760
Roy, F. X.	L'Acadie	12	600	180
Rolland, J. B. L.	Montreal	20	1000	300
Renaud, Hon. Louis	do	40	2000	600

JACQUES CARTIER BANK.—(Continued.)

BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.—(Suite.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares.	Amount	
			subscribed. — Montant souscrit.	paid. — Montant payé.
Rivières, Jos. Isaïe.....	Montreal.....	2	100	30
Renaud, Ignace.....	do.....	12	600	180
Raymond, Louis.....	do.....	1	50	10
Rolland, J. B.....	do.....	42	2100	630
Richer, Alexis.....	St. Hyacinthe.....	2	100	30
Roy, J. H.....	L'Acadie.....	12	600	180
Rolland, G. L.....	Montreal.....	80	4000	1200
Richard, Jos.....	do.....	12	600	180
Roy, Basélide.....	St. Stanislas de Batiscan.....	12	600	180
Ratille, J. O.....	Maskinongé.....	12	600	180
Rivet, Louis.....	Montreal.....	24	1200	360
Roux, Maurice, Ptre.....	Celars.....	2	100	30
Shay, James.....	Montreal.....	4	200	140
Swanston, John.....	do.....	20	1000	400
St. Jean, David.....	do.....	12	600	180
Skelly, James.....	do.....	12	600	180
Ste. Marie, André.....	Longueuil.....	4	200	40
Schiller, C. E.....	Montreal.....	40	2000	600
Senécal, Denis.....	do.....	4	200	60
Simard, Dame L. A.....	Rivières des Prairies.....	1	50	15
Senécal, Dlle. Marianne.....	Montreal.....	3	150	115
St. Denis, Edouard.....	do.....	52	2600	780
St. Charles, F. X.....	do.....	60	3000	900
St. Denis, Félix.....	St. Hyacinthe.....	4	200	40
Smardon, John.....	Montreal.....	40	2000	600
St. Germain, succ., J. B.....	do.....	12	600	180
St. Julien & McKeogh.....	do.....	24	1200	240
Sims, J. G.....	do.....	40	2000	600
St. Denis, J. B.....	St. Hyacinthe.....	20	1000	200
Saucier & Larue.....	Montreal.....	12	600	180
St. Aubin, J. b.....	St. Laurent.....	4	200	60
Eavage, A. P.....	Montreal.....	24	1200	360
Soly & Leclerc.....	St. Hyacinthe.....	2	100	20
Sutherland, Wm.....	Montreal.....	40	2400	2160
St. Jacques, R.....	St. Hyacinthe.....	8	400	120
Surveyor, L. J. A.....	Montreal.....	6	300	90
Thibaudeau, O.....	do.....	12	600	180
Tiffin, Thomas.....	do.....	40	2000	600
Trudeau, Romuald.....	do.....	100	5000	4200
Tourville, Chas.....	do.....	12	600	180
Tassé, F. Z.....	St. Laurent.....	20	1000	300
Terroux, Charles A.....	Montreal.....	40	2000	2000
Tranchemontagne, J. G.....	Berthier.....	12	600	180
Thérien, Césaire.....	St. Isidore.....	20	1000	300
Thompson, John.....	Montreal.....	20	1000	300
Thivierge, Michel, fils.....	do.....	4	200	60
Terroux, Dame Cordelia.....	do.....	12	600	180
Turgeon, L. O.....	do.....	20	1000	300
Thurber, Alex.....	do.....	20	1000	300
Trépanier, A. Iolphe.....	St. Paul L'Ermité.....	1	50	15
Touche, L. D.....	Montreal.....	12	600	180
Touville, Gauthier & Co.....	do.....	40	2000	600
Tessier, L. W.....	do.....	12	600	180
Truteau, A. C.....	do.....	40	2000	600
Tétu, Laurent.....	Quebec.....	40	2000	600
Turcot, Magloire.....	St. Hyacinthe.....	6	300	90
Turgeon, Théophile.....	Montreal.....	20	1000	300
Turgeon, Edmund.....	do.....	12	600	180
Taché, L.....	St. Hyacinthe.....	4	200	60
Tellier & Brazeau.....	Montreal.....	20	1000	300
Terriault, J. B.....	Point Levy.....	20	1000	300
Toupin, Eusèbe.....	Montreal.....	24	1200	480

JACQUES CARTIER BANK.—(Continued.)

BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.—(Suite.)

Names. — Noms.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.	Amount	Amount
			subscribed. — Montant souscrit.	paid. — Montant payé.
Viau, Simon	Ste. Martine.....	12	600	180
Villeneuve, Nazaire.....	Montreal.....	60	3000	900
Villeneuve & Lacaille.....	do	80	4000	1200
Valois, Simon.....	Hochelaga.....	80	4000	4000
Voligny, L. B.....	Terrebonne.....	24	1200	360
Villeneuve, Félix.....	Montreal.....	2	100	30
Valade, Joseph.....	do	20	1000	300
Villemaire, L. D.....	do	20	1000	300
Valois, Narcisse.....	do	40	2000	600
Vary, Moïse	do	12	600	180
Viger, Dame A. F.....	L'Assomption	80	4000	460
White, J. S.....	Montreal.....	40	2000	600
Wilson, Thomas.....	do	40	2000	600
Wilson, Hon. Chs.....	do	40	2000	600
Woods, Roberts	do	80	4000	1200
Webber, Anne.....	do	29	1450	1125
Young, Wm.....	do	4	200	60
		14000	700000	\$313,960