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## SESSIONAL PAPERS.

## VOLUME II,

Thikd session of tile figilli parblallent

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PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Sepimy 1865.

Volume XXIV.

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## REPORT

OF TEE

# POSTMASTER GENERAL, 

FOR THE

NINE MONTHS ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1864.



QUEBEC:
PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE \& CO., ST. URSULE STREET.
1865:

## SCHEDULE.

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## REPORT

Or THE

## POSTMASTER GENERAL.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Ceardes Stanley, Viscount Monck, Governor General of British North America, \&c., \&.c., \&c.

## May it please Your Excellenoy:

I have the honor to submit to Your Excellency, to be placed before the Legislature, the accompanying Returns and Statements, numbered from 1 to 18, inclusive, exhibiting the condition of the Post Office Department for the pcriod of nine months, from the lst October, 1863, to the 30th June, 1854.

These Returns have been thus made to the 30th June, in order to bring the Post Office year to correspond with the financial year, as prescribed by the Statute of las th session, for all matters of public account.

From the 30th June, 1864, therefore, the Post Office year will terminate on the 30th June in each year, instead of on the 30th September, as heretofore.

The statistics of a period of nine months do not readily compare with the ordinary annual statements which have preceded this report, but, as far as possible this jnconvenience has been met by providing, in the course of the following observations, estinates for nine months of the year 1863, by which to test the relative increase or decrease of the various items of the Return of 1864.

## EXTENT OF POST OFFICE SERVICE.

Eighty-nine new offices were opened, and eight offices were closed, during this period. The number of offices in operation on 30 th June, 1864 , was 2055.
Three hundred and twenty-nine miles of new Post route have been opened, and in providing for the service of the mail on these new routes, and in giving more frequent mails on already existing routes where the growth of correspondence seemed to require increased facilities, 85,493 miles of additional annual mail travel have been authorized and placed under contract:

Comparative table, shewing the extent of mail service, number or letters, AND ANOUNT OF POSTAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN CANADA, FROM 1851 INCLUSIVE.

| Year. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Post Offices. } \end{gathered}$ | Number of Miles of Post Route. | Number of miles of annaal mail trarcl. | No. of Letters by Post per annum. | Postal Revenue. | Total Expenditure. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | \$ cts. | \$ ets. |
| 1851........ | 601 | 7,595 | 2,457,009 | 2,132,000 |  |  |
| 1852......... | 840 | 8,615 | 2,930,000 | 3,700,000 | 230,62900 | 276,191 78 |
| 1853. | 1,016 | 9,122 | 3,430,000 | 4.255,000 | 278,557 00 | 301,223 56 |
| 1854........ | 1,166 | 10,027 | 1,000,000 | 5,100,000 | 320,000 00 | 379,947 97 |
| 1855........ | 1,293 | 11,192 | 4,550,000 | 6,000,000 | 36S,166 00 | 511,726-16 |
| 1856......... | 1,375 | 11,839 | 4,800,000 | 7,000,000 | 374,295 00 | 567,886 62 |
| 1857 | 1,506 | 13,253 | 5,383,000 | 8,500,000 | 462,163 00 | 651,904 SU |
| 1858......... | 1,566 | 13,600 | 5,52n;000 | 9,000,000 | 541,153 00 | 6S0,374 49 |
| 1859........ | 1,638 | 13,871 | 5,604,000 | 3,500,000 | 578,426 00 | 657,290 SS |
| 1860......... | 1,698 | 14,202 | 5,712,000 | 9,000,000 | 65S,451 00 | 692,347: 92 |
| 1861.........1 | 1,775 | 14,603 | 5, 555,000 | 9,400,000 | 683,03400 | 719,056 37 |
| 1S62......... | 1.858 | 14,927 | 5,992,000 | 10,200,000 | 723,052 97 | 750,514 16 |
| 1563.. | 1,974 | 15,327 | 6,110,000 | 11,000,000 | 759,475 55 | 753,057 06 |
| 1S64........ | 2,055 | 15,650 | .6,195,000 | 11,500,000 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { FOR NINE } \\ & 622,35404 \end{aligned}$ | MONTAS. $\quad 602,97271$ |

The amounts charged against Expenditure, in the expenditure column, have been calculated upon the principle explained and adopted in last year's Report, by adding to the ordinary charges paid by the Department an estimated amount for the railway payment liability proper to each year, and for the Canadian Packet sea postage, included in Post Office revenue. In this way a sufficiently accurate idea can be gained for the statistical purposes of this comparative statement, of the relative surplus or deficiency caused by Post Office operations in each year or period.

The $\$ 602,972.71$ assumed as the total expenditure for the nine months to 30 th Junc, $186 \pm$, is obtained by adding to the detailed expenditure given in No. $1 . . . \$ 463,472.71$ estimate for Railway liability of the nine months, not included in the expeoditure
and estimate for Ocean Postage included in Revenuc Returns for the nine months.

$$
45,000 \bigcirc 0
$$

The organization of this Department, extending as it does to every town and settlement in the Province, offered peculiar facilities for the distribution and sale of the Bill Stamps issued under the authority of the Statute of last session, and the Postruasters at 428 post offices hare been licensed for the purpose.

The Post Office has likewise undertaken the distribution and sale of the Lower Canada ten cent Law Stamps at 284 post offices in Lower Canada.

The Postmasters will account for their sales of both Bill and Law Stamps through the Postmaster General.

## RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

The Mails are carried on 1856 miles of railway within the Province. Sixty-one clerks
are employed in the railway branch of the service. On all the leading lines of railway the mails pass once or twice a day, according to the frequency of the trains and necessities of correspondence, in what are termed Travelling Post Offices.

A Travelling Post Office is a portion of an ordinary railway car (about one-third of its length), divided by a partition from the rest of the car, and appropriated to post offce purposes, warmed in winter and lighted at night, and fitted up with conveniences for sorting letters and making up mails.

The railway mail clerks travel in these railway post offices in charge of the mails, and whilst the trains are in progress sort the letters and papers, record the registered letters, make up mails, and generally receive and distribute the correspondence passing over the road or between the several stations on the way.

By this means the letters which fall within the reach of the travelling post office system, pass directly to their destination, and escape the necessity for detention at any intermediate point for the purposes of assortment and distribution. The presence of the railway clerks with the travelling post offices further affords facilities for receiving letters at all the principal places on a line of railvay, up to the moment of the passing of the train:

On some sections of railway, where correspondence is more than ordinarily active, it becomes necessary to send two railway mail clerks with cach travelling Post Office.

The average weekly travel assigned to a railway mail clerk is 700 miles.
The scale of salary is as follows:-

|  | On appointment. |  | After two years' service in any class of Rail way Clerks. |  | After five years' scryice in any class of Railway Clerks. |  | After; ton years' service in any class of Railway Clerks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Day sorrice. | Night service. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Day } \\ \text { service. } \end{gathered}$ | Night service. | Day service. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Night } \\ \text { service: } \end{gathered}$ | Day sorvice. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Night } \\ & \text { service. } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | \$ | S |  |  |  |  | \$ | 5 |
| First class | 720 | Sso | S00 | 1000 | 8S0 | 1100 | 960 \% | 1200 |
| Second do ....................... | 600 | 720 | 640 | S00 | 720 | SS0 | S00 | 1000 |
| Third do | 480 | 600 | 520 | 640 | 560 | 700 | 640 | 500 |

The Railway Mail Clerks perform their dutics under the immediate supervision and direction of the Post Office Inspectors, but each clerk fills up a weelly statement, shewing how he has been employed during the week, which is formarded to the Postmaster General for his information through the Inspector under whom the clerk is serring, and accompa. nied by that officer's observations when occasion arises.

| 6 | are attached to the Division of tho Quebec Inspentor. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 17 | do | do | Montreal do |
| 4 | do | do | Kingston do |
| 18 | do | do | Toronto do |
| $\frac{16}{61}$ | do | do | Londor do |

The Railway travelling Pont Office system has been in operation in Canada about eleven years.

## REVENUE.

The Postal Revenue for the nine months to 30 th June 1864 has been as follows:

| Net Revenue collected....................... ....... $\$ 622,35404$ | \$569,606 67 |
| :---: | :---: |
| The chief sourecs of Revenue were: |  |
| On letters prepaid by postage stamp...... . ...........\$272,000 00 | . \$236,000 00 |
| Do. prepaid in money or sent unpaid. ....... 279,000 00 | 265,000 00 |
| On Canadian newspapers, including sale of newspaper stanips ............. ...................... ............. 50,000 00 | 48,000 00 |
| On United States newspapers delivered in Canada (estimate) |  |
| Miscellaneous (letter boxes, rents, ¢c.)................ 5,00000 | 5,000 00 |
| \$622,000 00 | \$569,000 00 |

The increase in the Postage Revenue of the nine months, as compared with last year's revenue, was at the rate of rather more than 9 per cent. (equal to about $\$ 70,000$ per annum). Nearly one half the Letter lostage receipts was collected by prepayment in stamps.

## EXPENDITURE.

| The Disbursements have been: <br> For Mail Service: | The proportion for nine months of the samo item in the Return of hast year was: |
| :---: | :---: |
| 33y Stagc, on horseback, or on foot................................ \$130,611 55 |  |
| By Steamboat.................................................... 15,339 82, |  |
| 13y Railroad. . .......... .............................. ........ 21,477 2t |  |
| To and from Railway Stations ................................ 25,715 75 |  |
| For Mail Lucks, making and repairing Mail l3ags, \&c......... 1,318 71 |  |
| Total Mail Service................... ........... \$194,462 47 | \$254,755.59 |
| satiartes, and commissions incleding commrssion to stamp venders. |  |
| Salarics ........................................... \$106,955.61 |  |
| Commissions..................................... 117,213.46 |  |
| Stamp Venders............ ................ ... 5,i34.86 |  |
| - $\$ 229,90393$ | 222,185 70 |
| Allowances to Postmasters for office rent, Ec...... ............ $\$ 5,27497$ | 5,069 82 |
| Do for Stationery..................... 5,424 46 | 5,300 90 |
| General Printing, Adyertising, Blank Forms, Stationcry, ice. 16,19341 | 17,444.79 |
| Post Office stamps and scals, scales and weights, fuel, light, travelling expenses, and other general and miscellancous disbursements...... $12,21347$ | 15,224 00 |
| Total Expenditurc................ .......... $\$ 463,472$ 71 | \$519,980 30 |

The total disbursement included in this statement falls below a nine months' propor 6
tion of the total disbursement of last year, because the principal Railway Nail payments take place annually, and the time for making these payments for the year 1864 had not arrived at the date to which this return was closed, viz., 30 th June, 1864 . The propor tion of these railway liabilities for the year to be placed against the niue months'account, would be about $\$ 94,500$, which added to the $\$ 463,472.71$ charged as above, would represent a total expenditure of $\$ 557,972.71$ for the nine months to 30 th Junc, 1864 ; equal to about $\$ 37,000$ over the disbursement fir the same period of 1863.

This excess would be made up of about $\$ 20,000$ cstimate additional rate for mail conveyance by the Grand Trunk Railway under the Order in Council of 12th August, 1863, of $\$ 7,000$ additional charge for commissions on the collection of the augmented revenue, of $\$ 5,000$ for summer service on Lakes Huron and Superior, for which no charge came into the previous ycar, and the remainder in additions to the charge for ordinary mail conveyanco consequent on opening new post routes and reletting of old rouies.

## CORRESPONDENCH WITH EUROPE.

The following estimate is given of the correspondence passing by the Canadian Mail Steamers, from November, 1863, to November, 1864:

Letters. Newspapers. Books.


| Froni Europe for United States. | 210,000 | 220,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| From United States for Europe. | 110,000 | 80,000 |
|  | 320,000 | 300,000 |

The gross amount of sca postage accruing to Canada on the Canadian correspondence sent and received during the year, from Nov., 1863, to Nov., 1864, by the Canadian Ocean Steamships, is computed to have been - - - $\$ 72,00000$
The revenue to Canada from sea postage, on books by the Canadian mails for the year
$74,000 \quad 00$
The amount of postage due to Canada for the sea convegance of mails between the United States and Europe was, for the year ending 30th Sept., 1864, as follows:

For quarter ended 3 Ist Deceaber, 1863 - - $\$ 19,27994\}$
" " 31st March, 1864 .... $\$ 26,613$ 89 ${ }^{3}$
" " 30th June, 1864 . $\quad$. $\$ 18,45536$
" s 30th Sept., 1864 . . $\$ 15,30386$

The total gross Revenue thus arising upon the Canadian Ocean Mails was $\$ 153,671.06$, and the Canadian Inland postage probably amounted to $\$ 18 ; 000$ more.

For the previous year the amount due from the United States was $\$ 73,571.32$, shewing an increase in favor of 1864:-payment of these postages is, however, made by the United States in the ordinary paper currency of the Union, and a loss is therefore sustained in realizing the amount.

## CORRESPONDENCE WITH UNITED STATES.

Correspondence with the United States has continued to increase. In 1863 the advance was at the rate of 17 per cent. upon the year 1862, and now the account for the period of 1864 , embraced in this report, shews a rate of increase as compared with the return of 1863 of 32 per cent.


Of this total amount of $\$ 219,999.55$, about 55 per cent. was collected in the United States, and 45 per cent. in Canada.

The disturbance of the ordinary equilibrium between the respective collections in the two countries, on the joint correspondence, is no doubt due to the fact that the depreciation for the moment ia the ordinary currency of the United States, as compared with that of Canada, naturally tends under an international system of optional prepayment, to increase the proportion of postage payment where the operation can be effected at the least cost to parties exchanging letters.

At the same time it may be observed that if due allowance be made for the difference in the currencies of the two countrics, the $\$ 120,652.78$ shewn by the Return as collected in the United States did not really represent so large a sum as the $\$ 99,346.77$ which fell to be collected in Canada.

Reverin wf Pasiges，Number of Passongers，and Cargoes of the Stcamships of the Montreal Oeean Stemanip Company，under Contract for the conveyance of ：he Mails from Liverpool to Portland and Quebec，and from Portland and Quebec to Liverpool，from 5th Nuvember，1863，to 29th November， 1864.

| StEAMSMY． | Captain． | Left <br> Liverpool． | Arripel at Portland． |  | 2go． |  | Freight in | Caraila． | Left <br> Portiand． | Arrived Liverpo |  | $$ | $\frac{2 \mathrm{an} .}{\frac{2}{3}}$ |  | $\begin{array}{l\|} \stackrel{9}{\leftrightarrows} \\ \stackrel{y y}{3} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 蒌 |  | （esty |  | 苞 |  |  | 豆 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sorth Amurie：M | Iut：．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Nor． $5 .$. | Nov．19．．． | 21） | 15 | ${ }_{9}^{119}$ | ${ }_{4}$ |  |  | Dec． | 19 | 10 | 18 | 41 |  |  |  | 148．4 | ${ }_{7}^{618}$ |  |  |  |  | 124 |  | 5507 1636 |
| Amrina ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Marty |  | Dec． 3. |  |  | －938 |  | 308 <br> 801 <br> 80 | Dec．${ }_{\text {in }}^{\text {c．．．}}$ |  | $\xrightarrow{197} \times$ | （10） |  | 45 47 |  | 1846 |  | 1385 |  |  |  | 2957 |  |  |  |  |
| Hii．．rainn．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 13，：${ }_{\text {aruw }}$ | ＂${ }_{\text {＂} 20 . . .}$ | 1 $3 \ldots$ <br>  $13 .$. | 16 | 19 | 1106 | $\stackrel{5}{68}$ | $6 \times 37$ | ＂19．．． | Jun． | 3．．． | 14 | 10 | ${ }_{20}^{47}$ | 475 | 2339 |  | isum | 201 | 7 fs \％ |  | 164 |  |  |  | 6215 |
| Damasers | bewn | Deo． $4 .$. | ＂${ }^{\text {a }}$－ | 17 | 9 | 3 s | 172 | 488 | ＂ $20 . .$. |  |  | 12 | 11 | 17 | 259 | 3553 | 1134 | 23.45 | givo | 10．42： | 523 | 998 |  |  |  | ${ }^{5942}$ |
| jurat | A． | ＂${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ． $10 .$. | ＂： $23 . .1$ | 12 | s | 75 | 186 | 339 | Han． $2 \ldots$ | ＂${ }^{\text {＂}}$ | 13．．． | 11 |  | 2.4 | 451 | 3，575 | 731 | 1988 | 334 | ${ }_{1}^{1114}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 8236 6875 |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}4 & 17 \ldots \\ " & 24\end{array}$ | Jan ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | 15 | 9. | ${ }_{6}^{67}$ | 255 | 5 | ： $17 \ldots$ | ＂ | 20．．． | 11 | 4 | 24 | 155 | －4．57 |  | 780 | 3 | 70：3 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{5795}$ |
|  | Ballar | ＂31．．． | ＂ $14 . .$. | $1:$ | 5 | 75 | 111 | 472 | ＂ 23.3 | Fel． | 31．．． | 10 | B | 26 | $2+2$ | 4.46 |  | 412 | 36 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{6012}$ |
| Mineman ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | brow | Jan． $7 . .$. | ＂ $2 \ldots .$. | 18 | 18 | 63 | 57 | 572 | ＂30．．． | ＂ | $13 .$. | $1:$ | 15 | 24 | ${ }_{2}^{231}$ | 3 CH |  | 116 | 10.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{8665}^{6.036}$ |
| Sora－icinil．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | （ima | ＂．${ }_{\text {＂}} \begin{aligned} & 15 . . . \\ & 21 .\end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc}\text { Feb．} \\ \text { c } & 2 \ldots \\ 4 & 4\end{array}\right.$ | 118 | $\stackrel{2}{6}$ | $\begin{array}{r}85 \\ 109 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\xrightarrow[176]{128}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 565 \\ 10: 39 \end{array}$ |  |  | 19．．． | 11 | 12 | 35 | ${ }^{254}$ | ${ }^{61293}$ ． |  | 465 | 375 | ${ }^{5} 360$ | 30 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{8} 853$ |
| Sua |  | 6 $12 \ldots$ <br> 6 23 | （\％） $\begin{aligned} & \text { 15．．．．}\end{aligned}$ | 17 | 8 | S2 | 276 | 1031 | ＂ $21 .$. | March | 7．．． | 15 | 14 | 19 |  | $3910:$ | 2288 | 67 | 10 | 1118： |  |  |  |  |  | 61953 |
|  | Burlan！ | Fob． $4 .$. | ＂22．．．． | 17 | 11 | 66 | 150 | 1154 | ＂ $28 .$. | $\because$ | 11．．． | 11 | 20 | 12 | 105 | 4278 | 2936 | 447 | ${ }^{149}$ | ${ }_{601}^{461}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 661.0 6887 |
|  | Ditton | ．${ }^{\text {．}}$ ． $11 .$. | ＂＂ $25 .$. | $1{ }_{12}^{13}$ | $13^{7}$ | 156 37 37 | 200 76 | 1143 <br> 85 |  | ＂． 2 | ${ }_{3}^{20} \ldots$ | 18 | 12 | 15 20 | 115 | ${ }_{1}^{3+65}$ | 1562 <br> 2943 | 425 | 313 | ${ }_{2} 2331$. | ．．． |  |  | 30 |  | S561 |
| 1，amserse．．．．．．．．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Brown ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ＂${ }^{\circ}$ 25．．． | ${ }^{\text {Marel }}$＂ $2 \ldots$ | $\stackrel{12}{12}$ | 9 | 142 | 320 | 13119 | ＂19．．． | April | $2 . .$. | 13 | 17 | 14 | 189 | $3+20$ | 1600 | 230 | 74 | S09． |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{5760}$ |
| Suta－rimit．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Aiton． | March 3．．． | ＂14．．． | 10 | 18. | 17 | 198 | 1191 | 26．．． | ＂ 1 | $10 .$. | 15 | 0 | 22 | 491 | －320．t | 3118 | 97 | 507 | 1520 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{2467}^{8275}$ |
| Anaries ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Hiarrison | ＂${ }_{\text {＂}} 10 .$. | ＂${ }^{\prime \prime} \quad 25 .$. | 14 | ${ }_{4}$ | ${ }_{90}^{89}$ | － 351 | 41.3 <br> 889 <br> 8 | April $2 .$. <br>   <br> 6  | ＂${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $16 \ldots$ $23 .$. | $1 \begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 14\end{aligned}$ | 17 | 18 28 | 364 | ${ }_{3603}$ | 3094 2096 |  | 432 | 847 |  |  | 40. |  | 125 | 7021 |
| Nurth Ameri | Wylic | \％ $4.17 . .$. | Aprilara <br> $1 . .$. | 10 | $\stackrel{4}{8}$ | 190 | ${ }_{457}$ | ${ }_{797}$ | ＂16．．． |  | 27. | 1 | 19 | 18 | 803 | 2676 | 4120 |  | 343 | $695 \mid$. |  |  | 60 |  |  | 7244 |
| Hihrsian | Dution | ＂31．．． | （\％ $13 .$. | 12 | 12 | 214 | 259 | 830 | ＂ $23 .$. | May | $4 .$. | 10 | 11 | 39 | 5001 | 4381 | 9147 |  | 371 | 48. |  |  | 310 |  |  | 8753 |
| ＊．r．－＜mian．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Grabam | April $7 . .$. | ＂\％${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 16 | 17 | ${ }_{151}^{155}$ | ${ }_{292} \begin{aligned} & 3+6: \\ & 292\end{aligned}$ | 822 404 | May ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 30．．．． |  | 14．．． | 13 | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | 28 | r 516 | ${ }_{4}^{6076}$ | 4048 908 | ．．．．．． | 12 |  |  |  | 16 | 14 |  | 5159 |
| Durm．4ts ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Lrum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | left 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | at Quobo |  |  |  | 221 | 575 |  |  |  | 11 | 22 | 313 | 679 | 1000 | 13529 | 121 |  | 148 | 140 | 300 | 42 |  |  | 5735 |
| Belum ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $A$ |  | May ${ }_{\text {M }}$ | 12 | 20 | 385 | 223 | 738 | 2． |  | 3．．． | 13 | ， | 42 | 399 | 2858 | 14059 | 50 |  | 301 |  |  | 16 |  |  | 7295 |
| Narth－Amerimn $\qquad$ $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wylic } \\ & \text { Duto } \end{aligned}$ | May ${ }_{\text {a }} \mathbf{2 3 . . .}$ | ＂ | 1.0 | 7 | 3104 404 | 213 | 687 | $\because \quad 28 . .$. |  | $\stackrel{\text { s．．．}}{ }$ | 7 | 21 | 82 | 305 | 8916 | 14471 |  |  | ${ }_{50}^{64}$ |  |  | 59. |  |  | 7660 8879 |
| Pernvini ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Ballantin | ¢ $812 .$. | ＂ $22 \ldots$ | 9 | 10 | ${ }^{376}$ | 185 | ${ }_{6}^{497}$ | ！unm 4. | ${ }^{4} 1$ | $15 \ldots$ 23. | 10 | $\stackrel{4}{4}$ | $\begin{array}{r}141 \\ 62 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{220}$ | －3909 | 21481 25076 |  |  | 50 ． |  | 455 | ${ }_{222}{ }^{2}$ |  |  | 8979 9376 |
| Noras．ent | Graham |  |  | 12 | $\stackrel{15}{9}$ | ${ }_{258}^{457}$ | 190 | 3 S 4 | ：．is．．． | Suly | 2．．． | 12 | 0 | 40 | 429 | 1700 | 13531 |  |  | 62 |  | 200 | 3301. |  |  | 5922 |
| Damars | braw | Juno ${ }_{\text {J }}$ | ＂ $4 . .$. | 12 | 14 | 51.5 | 58 | 308 | ＂ $25 . .$. |  | $6 .$. | 10 | 13 | 97 | ${ }^{601}$ |  | 20349 | 81 |  |  | 114 | 200 | 425 ． |  |  | 7457 |
| fer mat ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Wylie | － | 4 $22 \ldots$ <br>   | 12 |  | 33.4 | 127 | 391 | Ju！y $2 \ldots$ | ＂ | $19 \ldots$ | $1:$ | 11 | \％ 78 | 496 | Stio | 23365 19951 | 457 116 | $\ldots$ | ${ }^{125}$ | 390 67 | 519. 494 4 | list．． |  |  | ${ }_{7195}^{7212}$ |
| Hiberaiti ．．． | Dution | ＂／ $16 .$. |  | 12 | 2.4 | 362 <br> 421 | 145 31 | 2388 | 1 <br> $16 .$. |  | \％ 8. | 12 | 22 | 74 | 393： |  | 21564 | 20 |  | 11 | 200 |  | 435. |  |  | 88334 |
| Nuwasentan | gramat |  | July ／f 12．．． | 11 | 15 | 254 | 106 | 9.44 | ＂ $43 \ldots$ | Augnat | t．．． | ， | 16 | 0.4 | 588 | 1190 | 21373 | 93 |  |  | 63 | 1462 | 72 |  |  | 8：37 |
| Dum， | Brawn． | Jniy 7. | ＂ 13. | 11 | 10 | 211 | 110 | 1 |  | ＂ | 10. | 10 | $2_{2}^{2}$ | 51 |  |  | 21054 | ${ }_{24}^{138}$ |  | 16 | 100 | ${ }_{1229}^{559}$ | ${ }_{89}$ |  |  | 5365 7606 |
| Bulyin | Aiwn | ＂：14．． |  | 10 | $\stackrel{9}{8}$ | \％30 |  |  | aug ra．．．． |  | ${ }_{26 . .}$ | 12 | 21 | 51 | 685 | 302 | ${ }_{21575}$ | 574 |  |  | 635 | 159 | 157. |  |  | 8650 |
| Q1．Pavir ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Wylio | ＂${ }_{\text {＂}}$ |  | 10 | 6 | 195 | 114 | 115\％ | ．． $20 . .$. | ．： | 30. | 9 | 18 | 76 | 36is， | 38.52 | ${ }^{15669}$ | 172 |  |  | 300 | 5 | 32. |  |  | ${ }^{8035}$ |
| － | Liemr | tugus $4 .$. | ＂16．．． | 11 | 1 | 161 | 181 | 1JSt | ＂ 27 | Sopt． | 9 | 1.$)$ | ${ }_{5}^{12}$ | 43 | 2301 | ：1990 | 18989 | 552 |  |  |  | 207 |  |  |  | ${ }_{6903}$ |
|  | Ballantin | 11. | 2 | 3 | 13 | 183 | 145 | 1055 | sapt |  |  | 3 | 5 | ：0，4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pkgs． |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Leather． |  |  |
|  | Grah | ＂ 18. | Sept．3．．． | 9 | 1.4 | 189 | 140 | 101 | $\cdots{ }^{\prime \prime}$ |  | $21 .$. | 10 | 18 | ${ }_{2}^{238}$ |  | 3009 | ${ }^{21066}$ | 2556 |  | 691 | 00 |  |  | 127 |  | ${ }_{829}$ |
| Pamime | Prown | ＂ 25. | $\cdots{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 1 | 20 | 225 | 115 | $3 \cdot 919$ | $\because \%$ |  |  | 10 | 12 | 54 <br> 59 | ${ }_{2 S 2}$ | $4{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 13121 | 1895 |  |  | 214 | 12s | 169 | 241 |  | 731 |
| N，rrii Star | Rer | sept． | $\because \quad 20 .$. | 10 | 22 | 225 | 156 | 911 | 0ct． $1 . .$. |  | $12 .$. | 10 | 10 | fi1） | 850 | 1101 | 22025 | 4220 |  | 380 |  | 1118 | 25.5 | 185 |  | 835 |
| mbermind | Wylic | ＂15．． | ． $\mathrm{as} . .$. | 12 | 19 | 121 | 40 | 6901 | $\because$ |  | 19. | 10 | 7 | 51 | 42，${ }^{\text {a }}$ ， |  | ${ }^{933}$ | 3722 |  | 35 |  | ${ }^{469}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{4} 865$ |
| Peruvisti | Ballantin | ＂${ }^{23}$ | Oct． | 10 | $\stackrel{12}{2}$ | ${ }_{179}^{179}$ | 122 159 | ${ }_{7}^{1195}$ |  |  |  | 11 | 12 | 48 |  | $100{ }^{\circ}$ | ${ }_{6057}$ | 2239 |  | ， | 37 | 370 | 170 | 200 |  | 769 |
| Jurit．．．．．．．． | drabam | ＂ 23. |  | 10 | 2 | 147 | ［95 | 75 |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \％ | 541 |  | 6395 | 3219 |  | 149 | 65 | 152 | 210 | 140 |  |  |
| Damasmy | Watts | Oct． |  | 11 | 2 | 163 | ${ }_{6}^{174}$ | 851 | Yor． $5 .$. |  | $10 .$. | 10 | 15 | 72 | 484 ｜ |  | 6311 | 2710 | 93 | 295 |  | 136 | 133 | 120 |  |  |
| Belpian ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Dution． | ＂ 20. | Nov． $1 . .$. | 10 | 2 | 135 | 69 | 43,3 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text {＂．} \\ \text {＂} & 12 . . \\ \\ \end{array}$ |  | $\frac{22 . .}{}$ | 10 | 0 | ${ }^{67}$ | ${ }_{5064}^{754}$ | 1702 | －${ }_{2458}^{8686}$ | 9 | $\begin{array}{r}75 \\ 356 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 327 <br> 305 | 120 | － | 302 | $\begin{gathered} 210 \\ 60 \end{gathered}$ |  | $869$ |
| Norti－Americai | Kerr ．．．．． | ＂－ 27. | ＂ 8. | 11 | 1.1 | 151 | 99 | 506 | ＂ 10. |  |  | 10 |  |  |  |  | 2452 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  | 309 | 15 | 10253． | 8081 | 38066 |  |  |  | 307 | 10 | 360 | 18512 |  | 490171 | 1981 | ．．．．．．．． |  | 4681 |  |  |  |  |  |

> Average length of Passage ${ }_{\text {if }}^{\text {Pestward }}$ Eastward..
> DayE. Hours.

##  <br> 18，512 Barrols Pot and Pearl <br> 124，06S Barreols Fot an 400,171 Bushels Grain． <br> 51，931 Kushels Butrain． <br> 5，7555 Packages Provisio 579－Tierces Beef <br> in in9．Tierces Beef． in99 Boxes Meat． <br> Making a total bulk（excluyive of eertain articlea not reduced）nearly equal to 374,459 Barrela Floor

The avorage length of passages is culculated from the 1st of April，1864，whon the new contract took effoet．

The detail of the exchange of this correspondence at the respective Frontier offices is as follows:

| Camadian Offices and Points of Exchange. | Collocted in. Canada. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Collected } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { United States. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Abercorn | ${ }^{3} 8005$. | ${ }_{57}{ }^{\text {ats. }}$ |
| Baby's Point. | - 590 | 980 |
| Brockvillo ... ... ..................................................................... | 16855 | - 10702 |
| Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, Trarelling Post Office................... | 322681. | 317530 |
| Clifton .... ............................... ............................................ | 96098 | 84600 |
| Cobourg. | 2105 | 240 |
| Fort Erie .......................................... ... ....................... ....... | 3560 | 5220 |
| Frelighsburg....................... ............... ................. .............. | 26307 | 32345 |
| Great Western Railway, Travelling Post Office............................ ..... | 36983) 33 | 4420593 |
| Hamilton ............ ........ .............. ........................... ........ ........ | 455937 | 489557 |
| Ilereford ................... .............. ............. ..... ................... ...... | . 680 | 390 |
| Huntingdon......... . ............ .................................................... | 1930 | 2200 |
| Kingston.............................................................................. | 489239 | 549672 |
| London................................................................................ | 25606 | 59003 |
| Montreal ......... ................................................................................... | 20844 S3 | 2522176 |
| Niagara ........ ..................... ................................................. | 36.11 | - 2940 |
| Paris .................................................................. ..... .......... | 90558 | 27210 |
| Ihilipsourg ...................... ................ .................................... | 10300 | 20450 |
| Prescott ........................................................................ ........ | 349226 | 396455 |
| Queenston................................. ... ....................................... | 1834 | 4648 |
| Quebec ......... .... ............................. .................................. | 200803 | 147175 |
| Montreal and Island Pond Trayelling Post Office ................. ........... | 239625 | 553023 |
| St. Johns, C. E.......... ................................................................... | 688 53. | 170417 |
| Sarnin..... ....................... ......................................................................................................... | $\begin{array}{r}111379 \\ 357 \\ \hline 08\end{array}$ | 114372 106763 |
| Sianstead $\qquad$ <br> Snult Ste. Marie. $\qquad$ |  | 106763 |
| Toronto............ | 920062 | 1071648 |
| Windsor | 645279 | 969223 |
|  | \$99346 77 | 12065278 |

## PARCEL POST.

The number of parcels sent by Parcel Post during the nine months is estimated to have bcen 6,513, producing in jostage $\$ 2,055.69$. This is a notable increase upon the Parcel Post business of previous years.

|  | No. of Parcels. | Postage. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| In 1861 the transmissions were | ..... 5,000 | \$1,750 00 |
| In 1862 do | .. 5,200 | 1,82500 |
| In 1863 do | . 7,100 | 2,128 00 |
| In 1864 (at rate of the nine mo missions were $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ans- } \\ & \ldots . .8,684 \end{aligned}$ | $2,74000$ |

It is satisfactory to observe that the convenience afforded by the Parcel Post is more appreciated by the public year by year.

By this medium a parcol may be sentrithin the Province to or from any place, however remote from the ordinary lines of traffic conveyance, on prepayment of a postage rate of 25 cents per lb., provided that the weight or sive of the parcel does not exceed the carrying capacity of an ordinary mail bag, and provided that the contents of the parcel are not of a character to injure the rest of the mail.

## REGISTERED LETTERS.

The number of registered letters passing through the mails has not manterially varied since last year's return, when the enumeration shewed the total to be about 520,000 per annum.

The cases of alleged loss of registered letters, or of abstraction of contents or portions of contents of such letters, during the nine months, were 38 . Of these 38 cases, there were :-
Registered letters in mail packages, stated not to have reached the post
office for which the package was destincd; cause of miscarriage not
discoperable
7

This detail shews the number of registered letters which miscarried altogether to have been 27 ; and that of these the loss of 17 was traccd to the officers in fault, and made good by them; 7 were lost or stolcu with the other contents of the mails in which they were transmitted; one was stolen from a post office broken open by burglars; and in one of the two remaining cases, the officer in fault had left the country before the fact was ascertained that his uegligence had made it impossible to trace the missing letter.

## l.ETTERS CONTAINING MONEY SENT UNREGISTERED.

The cases of unrcgistered lettors containing money statcd to have miscarried during the nine months, have unfortunately been rather more numerous than usual.

There were 62 cases of complaint in regard to loss of unregistered letters containing value.

It is a matter of deep regret that so many persons daily refuse or neglect to avail themselves of the safe and legitimate modes offered to them by the Post Office for transmitting money by mail through the Money Order and Registration systems, and forward their valuable remittances as ordinary letters through the channels adapted to ordinary correspondence alone.

If the consequences of this procedure wore limited to the mere risk of the loss of the money so sent, the senders of money in unregistered letters might reasonably urge that if they chose to encounter this risk they should be free to do so; but higher considertions are involved in the question, and the chance of loss to the careless remitter is really but the smallest part of the evil associated with the practice.

The point of most importance to the country at large, is the cruel temptation which the transmission of money in unregistered letters throws in the way of the numerous body of persons employed in this branch of the Public Service.

In Canada not less than 5000 persons are engaged in the work of the Post Office, many of them young men just entering into life and naturally inclined to extravagance and vicious pleasures, for which this class of letters affords the ton ready opportunity for procuring means of indulgence. Others again are men in straitened circumstances, whose desire to do their duty honestly ought not to be tried by having temptations so obtrusively thrust upon them.

Some remarks which have recently appeared in a leading English print, in connection with a reference made in the last Report of the Imperial Post Office to this subject, appear so pertinent to the condition of things in Canada as regards unregistered money-letters, as (i) deserve quotation here. The writer says:-"In 1863 the number of applications to "the English Post Office for missing letters, uaregistered and containing money, was 2000 . "Two thousand missing money-letters mean at least two thousand incitements to dis"honesty on the part of persons employed in the Post Office, two thousand instances of "disregarding the daily petition that we may not be led into touptation. The misery and "crime due solcly to the practice of sending money unregistered through the Post Ofice " are so great, that we can hardly speak in temperate terms of the folly, selfishness and "ignorance which thus affect for evil a large number of hard-working, scantily-remuncrated "public servants. We earnestly invite attention to the Postmaster General's observations "on the subject. During the past year, the Postmaster General states, great efforts have " been made within the Department to detect and check dishonesty-many dishonest per"sons have been brought to justice, and the perpetrators of some conspicuous robberics " have been discovered and punished.
"That vigilance, however, which can only detect and punish, is at best unsatisfactory "in its results, but so long as the public will not co-operate with the Department by with" holding the temptations to crime, no better result can be expected. So long as the " public persist in sending large sums of money in unregistered letters, so long will men "be found ready, in an establishment so large as the Post Office, to avail themselves of "the opportunities for crime thus culpably afforded to them."

The writer goes on to remark that the Englisb charge for registration, four pence sterling, is too high, and that a high rate of registration-charge defeats the object of a registration system.

The charge under the Canadian system for registration, being only two cents, is not open to this objection.

When a letter is registered, that is to say marked and recorded in the Post Office so as to individualize it from the bulk of ordinary letter correspondence, its presence in the Post Office can be identified and its course of transmission traced, and a registered letferis ihus secured from the chance of abstraction by an unfaithful messenger employed to post it (as it is always open to proof whether the letter was posted for registration or not), from risk of loss by accidental mis-direction on the part of the sender, and from mistakes in the Post Office-such as mis-sending or delivery to a wrong party Against actual dishonesty on the part of the Post Office employes, a registered letter is incomparably more secure
than an unregistered onc, for an unregistered moncy-letter leaves no trace behind it whilst passing in the great stream of ordinury correspondence, though its presence as a moneyletter and the nature of its conteuts are, to any person accustomed to handle letters, as manifest as though the letter had been singled out and marked by the registered stamp. Moreover, the afety of an uaregistered letter is dependent on the integrity of a Post Office Clerk during the whole time that it remains in his custody, frequently for hours or ev in days; whilst a registered letter will almost invariably have to be acknowledged at the moment of its passing inro an offeers hauds, and cannot thereafter be suppressed without learing him individually accountable for its disposal.

## POSTAGE STAMPS.

Portage Stamps weie issued for sale during the nine months, as follows :-


A new Postage Stamp, of the value of two cents, was added to the other denominations supplied, from the 1st August last.

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

| $\because$ ソ | Firo cents. | Tenjeents. | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Baiance on hand last year............ ............................. | $\begin{array}{r} 20108 \\ 5000 \end{array}$ | 54022 2997 | $\begin{gathered} \$ \text { ets: } \\ 677825 \\ 58068 \frac{1}{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Total <br> Iesued for sale during nine months, to 30th Junc, 1S64. Balance on hand, 30th June, 1864 $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25108 \\ & 14500 \\ & 10308 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 57019 \\ \$ 50 \\ 58169 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 736793 \pm \\ 90325 \\ 046468 \frac{1}{2} \end{gathered}$ |

In order to promote the use of the Stamped Envelopes a reduction in the price to the public was made, from the 1 st October, 1864 , from $\$ 5.50$ per 100 for the five cent, and $\$ 10.50$ per 100 for the ten cent envelopes, to $\$ 5.30$ and $\$ 10.30$ per 100 respectively.

## DEAD LETTERS:

The Dead Letter Return shews the following results:-
Provincial Dead Letters, comprising those originating in and addressed to Canad:
and the other British North American Provinces.............................................

Originating in the United Kingdom and other places abroad, and returned;
unopened, to the General Post Office, London...................................... 5,538
Originating in the United States, and returned, unopened, to the General Post
Office, Washington. ........................................................................................
Total number of undelivered letters addressed to Canada....................... ...... 188,193
Of this number were unpaid............................................................ 182,119
Do do . prepaid ............................. ......................... 56,074
188,193
Received from Washington, dead letters originating in Canada of which delivery
$\quad$ in the United States had failed ............................................................ 18,63
Received from General Post Office, London, dead letters originating in Canada,
and undelivered in United Kingdom and other places abroad............... 1,537.
Total number of dead letters passing through Canadian Dead Letter Office in nine months, to 30th Jane, 1864

208,353
In 1859 the dead letters numbered.. $\ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .245 ; 892$
1860 do ........................................ 279,508
1861 do................................ : 255,905
1862 do ...................................... 258,853
1863 do . ..................................... 253,528
1864 do for nine months................................... 208,353

## MONEY ORDERS

For the nine months ended 30th June, 1864 :-


Total paid in Canada...................... $\quad \$ 883,08941$

## MONEY ORDER REVENUE.

Commission received on Canadian Money Orders payable in Canada ..... \$4,763 73
Do


on Money Orders drawn in Canada andpayable in the United Kingdom5,218 70
Half paid to Canada of the commissions received in the United Kingdom for Orders payable in Canada ..... 63244
Differences in Exchange ..... 73634
Commission on Moncy Orders issued in Canada and payable in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island ..... 650
$\$ 11,357.71$
DEDUCT
Commission allowed to Canadian postmasters ..... 82,156 59
Proportion due to England, of Commission on Orders issued in Canada and payable in United Kingdom ..... 2,548:70

The arrangement which took effect on the 1.st January, 1864, fol the exchange of Money Orders with Nova Scotia, as described in last jear's Report, was extended to Prince Edward Island from 1st April, 1864, and to Newfoundland from 1st July, 1864.

Fifty-five new Money Order offices were added to the list from the 10th October, 1864, and the number of Canadian. Honey Order offices now in operation is 332.

The Revenue derived from Money Orders was, for the nine months... $\$ 6,65242$
And the expenditure for the same period was 87,58249

COMPARATIVE EXTENT OF MONEY ORDER TRANSACTIONS, REVENTE, AND EXFENDITURE
OF MONEY ORDER BRANCH FOR TEE YEARS ENDED 30 TH SEPIEMBER, 1862, AND
1863, AND THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 TH THNE, 1864.

|  | 1863. | 1883. | $\begin{gathered} 1864 . \\ (9 \text { months. }) \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Canadian Money Orders issued. pavable in Cana | . 665.81865 | 778,550 cts. | 830,488 ${ }^{\text {Pts. }}$ |
| Orders issued in Canada npon United Kingdom....... | 226.717 70 | 246,221 47 | 196,160 27 |
| Orders issued in United Eingdom upon Canadia. as paid in Canada | 30.55248 | $5 \mathrm{5}, 39070$ | 49,814 57 |
| Orders issued in Canada apon Nova Scotin and Prince <br> Edward Island $\qquad$ .............. .............. ......... |  |  | 59828 |
| Orders issued in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island upon Canada. |  |  | 2.85166 |
| Net Revenue to Canada upon the Money Order transactions $\qquad$ $\qquad$ | 7,8S7 05 | ¢. 20517 | 6,652 42 |
| Expenditure for maintenanco of the Moncy Order system $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ | 13,674 63 | 10.720 - 57 | 7,583 49 |

From this statement it will be seen that while the year 1863 shewed an increase in total amount of local Money Order transactions equal to about 17 per cent. orer 1862, the nine months of 1864 gave an increase of 42 per cent. over the rate of transactions in 1863.

As, hosever, the charge on Canadian Money Orders was at a reduced rate in 1864, as compared with part of the year 1863, the geaeral increase io the business did not produce a proportionate augmentation in revenue.

Of the $\$ 830,488.91$, representing the total amount of local Money Order transactions, $\$ 88,500$ arose upon Money Orders issued at or drawn upon the new Money Order offices added to the list on 1st April, 1863.

In the Money Order business with the United Kingdom there is an increase of about 8 per cent. as compared with last year.

No losses were sustained by fraud or otherwisc in the Money Order operations during the nine months of this Return.

O.: MOWAT,<br>Postmáster General:

Post Office Departhent, Quebec, 1st November, 1864.


REPORT No. 2.
Detail of all payments made and charges incurred for Mail Transportation, for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30th June, 1864.

| Name of Route. | Name of Coutractor. | Mode of Conrcyance. | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \text { a } \\ & \text { E } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | Pcriod. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abbott's Cornors and Trelighsburg. | M. Paquatte, Junr ..... | Vehicle | 2 | 9 months | ${ }_{2}^{\$}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { cts. } \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ |
| Aberarder and Perch Station, de... | R. May .......... ....... | Horso or veliclo.. | 3 | 9 do | 90 | 92 |
| Abercorn and Glou Sutton........... | D. Dodre | Vehicle | 1 | 9-do | $33{ }^{-}$ | 00 |
| Abercorn and Richford | A. Picklo | do | 6 | $9 . \mathrm{do}$ | 30 | 00 |
| A bercorn and Sweetsbu | A. Picklo | do | 0 | 9 do | 360 | 00 |
| Acton Vale and Leonard's II | M1. Leonard | do |  | 9 do | 30 | 00 |
| Acton Vale and lioxton Falls | D. Lagarde | Horse or vehicle.. | 6 | 9 do | 108 | 75 |
| Acton Vale and St. Théodore | E. Fontainc..... .. | do | 2 | 9 do | 30 | 00 |
| Addison and 1. \& O. Retil'y Station.. | IR. Araold | Vehicle | 6 | 9 : do | 104 | 25 |
| Agincourt and Searburo' Road.. | John Hill | Horse or vehicle. | 6 | 9 do | 39 | 00 |
| Ailsa Crair and Falkirk., | James בrie | Optional with Contractor $\qquad$ | 3 |  | 6 | 25 |
| Alberton and Lynden |  |  | 3 | 3 do | 38 | 50 |
| Alberton and Lyaden | M. C. Men | do | 3 | 6 do | $77^{-}$ | 00 |
| Albion and Coventr | Geo. Taylo | Horse or vehicle .. | 3 | 9 do | 78 | 00 |
| Albion and Sandhili | tico. Taylo | do ... | 3 | 9 do | 43 | 50 |
| Albion and Thistietown | Geo. Titylor |  | 6 | 0 do | 63 | 75 |
| Albury aud Rednersvill | Thomas Dompsey..... | Optional with Contractor $\qquad$ | 3 |  | 33 | 5 |
| Aldboro' and wiv |  |  | 1 | 9 do | 38 | 5 |
| Aldershott and Waterdow | II. Olive | Iiorse or vehicle. | 6 | 9 do | 03. | 75 |
| Alcxadria and Lancas | J. Murra | Stago or other vehicle.. ..... | 0 |  | 210 | 00 |
| Alexandria and Loch Garry.......... | Ang | Optional with Contractor $\qquad$ |  |  | 29 | 16 |
| Alcxa |  |  | 2 | 2 do | 10 | 33 |
| Aloxandria and L'Orimal | J. Murray, Juar........ | Stago or other rohiclo $\qquad$ |  |  | 540 | 00 |
| Alfred and L'Orignal | J. W. Lendrum........ | Horse or vehiclo.. | 3 | $4 \text { do and }$ |  |  |
| fred and Treadwel |  | In a vehicl |  | $\begin{gathered} 5 \text { days..... } \\ 5 \text { months ... } \end{gathered}$ | 58 | 90 00 |
| Algonquin and Maitl | N. Wright................ |  | 1 | 9 do | 11. | 25 |
| Allandale Mills and Keenc............ | Goo. English........... | Ontional with Contractor ..... | 6 |  | 0 | 0 |
| Hoa and Elmonton.................. | Wm. Sharp............. | On foot or in a rehicle. |  |  |  |  |
| Alloa and Edmonton | VV |  | 3 | 3 do | 9. | 87 |
| Alinonte and Araprio | J. Cam | In a stige or other yehicle... | 6 | 9 months, (less fine.) | 365 | 00 |
| Amozte | 崖 | Horse or yobicle.. | 3 | 9 nion | 97 | 50 |
| Alport and Muskoka Fall | 1V. Intma | On foot; on horseback, or in a rehicle ............ | 1 |  | 23 | 00 |
| Alport and Musko | R. Nickols .............. |  | , |  |  | 00 |
| Alton and Calecion | E. Clark | Horse or ve | 3 | 9 do | 45 | 00 |
| Atranley and Owen S | J. P. Coulson............ | On foot, on horseback, or in a rohicle $\qquad$ | 1 |  |  |  |
| Alvinstou and Sutherland's Corners. | J. Walker | On horseback, or |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 2 | 9 do | 56 | 25 |
| Amberstburg and Ruth | Solomon Wig | In a $^{\text {yeb }}$ | 3 | 9. do | 390 |  |
| Amherstburg and Wind | S. Nutson | do | 6 | 9 do | 375 | 00 |
| Amiens and Lobo.: | P. Littlejo | Horse ${ }^{\text {o }}$ | 2 | 9 do | 56 |  |
| Amulree and Shakespea | A. Dallas |  | 2 | 6 तo |  |  |
| Ancaster and Carluke .................. | W. Harve | Horse or vehicle. | 3 | 9 do | S15 | 75 |
| Ancaster and Hamilto | E. Brand | do: | 6 | $y$ do | 145 |  |
| Applebs and Merton |  | do | 3 | 9 do . | 60 |  |
| Appleton and Carleton | W. You | do | 3 | 4 do |  |  |
| Apto and Barrie.. | John G | do | 2 | 3 do |  |  |
| Apto and Craighurst. | T. Crair. | On horsoback .... | -2 | 6 do. |  |  |
| Argyle and Woodrille | W. Coultha | Florse or vehiclo.. | 13 | 4 do |  |  |

Report No. 2.-Detail of all payments made and charges incurred for Mail Transportation, for the period from 1st Octobor, 1863, to 30th June, 1884.-Continued.


Report No. 2.-Detail-of all payments made and charges incurvel for Mail Transportation, for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30 th Junc, 1864. -Continued.

| Name of Route. N | Name of Contractor. |  | Period. | Atnount |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Barriagton anil Sharrington........ | II. Emerson | $\operatorname{In}$ |  |  |  |
| Bath, Emerall and Stolla. | W. Wemp .............. | Bo |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{6}{ }^{3} 10$ | 42 | 50 |
| Batiscan and St. Jarciss | Lacourcietr | In a rchicle:....... | 9 do | 54 | no |
| Bitiscau Bridgo nud St. Stamislas..\|P | P. Trépanier. | IIorso or velicle.. | 9 do ... | 133 | 50 |
| Battersor and Kingston.............. S | S. Hugbes ... | $\cdots$ do $\quad .$. | $9{ }^{9}$ do 10 | 93 | ${ }_{25}$ |
| Bayfeld and Scaforth: | W. Clement | do |  |  | $25$ |
| Beachburs and Castiof | Joha Warnock ........ | In a vehiclo...... |  |  | 00 |
| Beachburg and Gower Poi | Mallotte . ........... | Horst or velictuc. |  |  | 00 |
| Deachburg and Pembroke | A. Johnston. .......... | do ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | ${ }_{9}^{9}$ do 10. | S2 | 50 |
| Bcacbburg and Trostmeat | M. Fletche | do - ... | ${ }^{3}$ d do | 205 | 51) |
| Reachville, Stratford, \&c. | John McKay |  |  | 205 | S6 |
| Benasville and Rosodenc ........... | J. M. McQa | IIorscb'kor otherwiso, as requirech.. | 2 dn |  |  |
| is | J. Walsh | Horso or rehicle.. |  | 5 | 0 |
| Jeauharuois, Caughnama |  |  |  |  |  |
| Covington, Muntingion and |  |  | do | 183 | 33 |
| Montroal .................... |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beauharnois and St. Louis de Gon- |  |  | 9) do | 105 | 00 |
| Beauharnois and Valleylic | C. Boyer | do | 9 ilo | 103 | 5 |
| Beaverton and Canningt | W. Coulthard ....... ... | Stage or other vehicle ......... | 2. do | 50 | 0 |
| Beaverton, Molland Geormina | She | In a vedicle........3.8 6 | 9 do | Gif) | 00 |
| Bearerton and North Eldun......... | I McCreal | Horso or velic!e.. ${ }^{1}$ | 4 do | 13 | 24 |
| Peaverton and Orillia | If. Marvey .............. |  |  | 171 | 60 |
| Becancour, Ste. Gertrude \& Stanfold | P. Belanger .......... | Iu a volicle....... |  | 21 | $8{ }_{6}$ |
| Becancour, Ste. Gertrude \& Stanfold Belfast and St. Ielens | B. Rivara. | urorse or vehicic... | 9) do $\ldots$ | 37 | , |
| $B$ Belford and Cedar Gro | Israel Burt | - an ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 3 4 | 22 | - |
| Belfountain and Erin. | T. J. Sus | do | 9 do ... | 15 |  |
| Eellerillo and Dridgewater.. |  | velicl | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \text { livo (loss } \\ & \text { fine)......... } \end{aligned}$ | 89 | 10 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 析 |  | of tho way by |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - | horscbanck or in, | 9 mmn | 214 |  |
| Bellerille and | Camaif: | In a velicle. | 9 do | 183 | T5 |
| Bellevillo and Picto | J. Blauchar | By stage...... | Winter seas' |  |  |
| Believille and Picton (ria North |  |  |  |  |  |
| Port) ...... | 5. Llancha |  |  |  | 0 |
| Belleville and Stirling | J. | In a vebicle... |  |  |  |
| Eollevillo and Whars | J. Weuse | do: $\quad . . \mid 12$ | 4 montus \& |  |  |
| Bellrock and Colebrook | Z. Brown | IIfrese or relicle.. | 3 monthe..... | 25 | 0 |
| Bellrock and Colebrook | Q. Mr. Walra | do | ${ }^{6}$ do | 32 | 5 |
| Rell's Corners and Hazledican | Joba Young | do | 9 do |  | ${ }^{2}$ |
| Bolmont and London.............. | Lewis | do | 3 do | S9 | 2 |
| Belceil Village and st. Illaire Station-................................. | J. n. Drillor | Dy furry and veh. 12 |  | 7 | 5 |
| Benmiller and Goderich, | W. Cruse | On horseback..... | 8 do | 15 | 75 |
| Bensfort and South Monay | 3. W. MeBain | Horso or rehicle.. | ${ }^{3}$ do | 15 1126 | :60 |
| Sentinck and Collingrood .......... | C. Cameron | In a velicle......: <br> Horso | ${ }^{2}$ d ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | ${ }_{5}^{1136}$ |  |
| Bentinck and Kincardine............ <br> Bentinck and Pomona. | J. Waill. | Horso or rehicle. | $9 \text { do }$ | 81 | 60 |
| 0na ................. | J. P. Coulson | Stage or other veb. | 0 do 1e |  |  |
| Bentinek aua Malkero |  | -k | am'toyernaid in June, Sept. $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { \& Deceniber } \\ & \text { quarters; '63): }\end{aligned}\right.$ | 24 |  |

Report No. 2.-Detail of all payments made and charges incurred for Mail Lrausportation, for the period from Ist October, 1863, to 30th June, 186s.-Continued.


Report No. 2.-Detail of all payments made and charges incurred for Mail Transportation, for the period from 1 st October, 1863, to 30 th Junc, 1864.-Continued.


Report No. 2.-Detail of all payments made and charges incurred for Mail Transportation, for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30th June, 1864. - Continued.


Report No. 2.-Detail of all payments made and charges incured for Mail Transportation, for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30th June, 1864.-Continued.


Report No. 2.-Detail of all payments made and charges incured for Mail Transportation, for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30 th June, 1864.—Continued.


Repert No. 2:- Detail of all payments made and charges incurred for Mail Transportation, for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30th June, 1864.-Continued.


Reront No. 2.-Detall of all payments made and charges incurred for Mail Transportation, for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30th June, 1864.-Continued.


Report No. 2.-Detail of all payments made and charges incurred for Mail Transportation, for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30th Junc, 1864.—Continued.


Report No. 2.-Detail of all payments made and charges incurred for Mail Transportation, for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30th June, 1864.-Continued.

| Name of Routc. | Name of Contractor. | Modo of Conveyance. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 关 } \\ & =0 \\ & =0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 . \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | Period. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Horse or yrehicic.. | 2 | 9 months.. | $75$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { cts. } \\ & 00 \end{aligned}$ |
| Garneau and St. Aubert.. | C. Bourgeaul | Vehicle ............. | 1 | 9 do . | 60 | 0 |
| Garthiby and Ham ......... | E. Grenicr |  | 1 | 0 do | 60 | 00 |
| Gaspe Basin and Grande Grère. | J. Stridan | Boat in summer. foot or velicle |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 2 2 2 | $\begin{array}{ll}9 & \text { do } \\ \mathrm{G} & \text { do }\end{array}$ | 120 | 00 |
| pe Pasin and Percé. | G. S. Coffin................ | Horse or rehicle.. | 2 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { G } \\ 3 \\ 3 & \text { do }\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 280 \\ & 120 \end{aligned}$ | 0 |
| Gaspe Easin and Sandy J | How |  |  | trip... | 1 | 5 |
| Georretown and Glen Willian | W. Alexand | Fiorse | 6 | 9 mon | 60 | 00 |
| Georgetown and Milton... | J. Wallace. | Ve'sicle ............ | 6 | 9 do | 217 | 50 |
| Georgctown and Reading | J. Wallace | do | 6 | 9 do | 296 | 25. |
| Georgerille and Knowlton Landing.. | G. W. Fog | do | , | $\bar{j}$ do | 65 | 50 |
| Georgeville and Magog | W. F. Ramsa | do | 6 | J do | 20 | 00 |
| Georgerille and Magog | A. Finch ... | do | 0 | 4 do | 80 | 00 |
| Georgevilie and Magoon's | J. G. Cbristie............ | Horscback or in a vehicle ........... 1 | 2 |  |  | 6 |
| rgevillo | J. F. Bulloc | Vehicle ............... | -3 | 9 do | 92 | 50 |
| Georgina and Pefferlaw |  |  | 3 | On acct. : $O$ f scason '63 | 50 | 0 |
| ford and Rainhan | B. M | Optional with. Contractor ...... |  |  | 14 | 58 |
| Gilbert's Mills and Picto | D. Gilber | Horse or rehicle.. |  | 9 do | 39. | 0 |
| Glanmire and Madoc | L. Moon | do ... | 2 | 9 do | 225 | 00 |
| Glanmire and York Riv | Isac Stimers.......... | Option of Cou- tractor.......... | 1 | 3 do | 96 | 00 |
| sco |  | On foot or in a |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1 | 9 de | 22 | 50 |
| ury | G. II. Comer............ | Option of Contractor. |  |  | 19 | 0. |
| Glenallan, Sbipley and Itollen | J. C. Kidd............... | Morse or vehicle.. | 3 | 5 lo | 229 | 6 |
| Glenallan, Shipley and Drayton... | J. C. Kidd. | do .. | 3 | 4 do | 191 | 6 |
| Glencoe and Kilmartin | D. McKell | do | 2 | 0 do | 33 | 75 |
| Glencoo and Strathburn |  | Option of Contractor |  |  | 26 | 25 |
| Glenely and Sc | A. MeEachern | Iorse or vehicle.. |  | 9 do | 37 | 50 |
| Goderich ond Kincardine | Gco. IIob | Vehicle ............. | 6 | 1 mo. 20 dys.. | 1.38 | 59 |
| Goderich and Kincardine | N. Doyle |  | 6 | 2 mos. 10 dys. | 304 | 00 |
| Goderich and Kincardinc ............ | E. Woodbury |  | 6 | 2 months..... | 162 | 50 |
| Goderich and Kincardine | M. C. Cam |  | 6 | 3 do | 243 | 75 |
| Goderich and Kinloss. | Geo. Hobs | Horse or rehicle.. | , | 9 do | 375 | 00 |
| Goodwood and Stouffville | W. MeGill . | do |  | 6 do | 29 | 86 |
| Goodrood and Stouffille | J. Browalee | do | 2 | 3 do | 9 | 5 |
| Gore's Landing and Harrood.... | R. Drope. |  |  | 9 do | 39. | 00 |
| Gormley and Richmond Hill...... | D. Steckley.. | do | 2 | 9 do | 86 | 25 |
| Gosport and Napanec................ | D. P. Bogart | do | 1 | 9 do | 45 | 00 |
| Grafton and Vernonville ............. | P. Ormisto |  | 2 | 9 do | 58 | 50 |
| Grafton and Wicklow................. | C. Winter | pition of Con-1 |  |  |  |  |
| Grafton and Wicklo | C. E. Ew | $\begin{gathered} \text { tractor } . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ \\ \text { do } \end{gathered}$ | $3$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 3 \\ & \text { do } \end{aligned}$ | 27 13 | 30 |
| Granby and Roxton Fills ..... .... . | D. Lagarde. | Vehicle. | 2 | 5 do | 56 | 05 |
| Granby and St. Iyacinithe.......... | I. Picard.. | do | - | 6 months (less fine) | 26 S | 00. |
| Granbs and | J. | do ........... |  | 3 months. | S7 | 50 |
| Granby and Savages Mills.......... | J. W. Vipoud | In a rehicle..... | - | 3 do | 25 | (1) |
| Granby and Shefford Mountaia...... | D. R. Savage ........... | Horse or vehicle. | 2 | 6 do | 20 | 00. |
| Granby and Sweetsburg............. | A. Pickle ................ | Vebicle ............. | 3 | 9 do | 125 | 00 |
| Grande Baie and L'Anse St. Jean... | L. E, Otis............... | Boat or otherwise f |  |  |  |  |
| Green River and St. Antonin........., | George April............ | On, foot, borseback, or in a vehicle $\qquad$ |  | 1 do .....t |  |  |

Report No. 2.-Detail of all payments made and charges incurred for Mail Transportation, for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30th June, 1854. -Continued.


Report No. 2.-Detail of all payments made and charges incurred for Mail Transportation, for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30 th Junc, 1864.-Continuecd.

| Name of Route. | Namo of Contractor. | Mode of Conveyance. | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \left\lvert\, \begin{array}{l} n \\ 0 \\ e \\ e \end{array}\right. \\ \text { co } \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}\right\|$ | Period. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ifowe Island and Pittsfurry | 12. Urqu | Onf't or cth'wise.. | 1 | 9. montus |  | 50 |
| Howick and North Georgctown..... | 13. Vamnie | Not specified ..... | 3 | () ro | 29 | 25 |
| Iunsdon and Tottenham ............. | F. Prest | Foot, horse or re- hicle............... | 2 |  |  | 0 |
| Hunsion ani Totenham, viri Tuam. |  |  | . 3 | 3 do ...... | 14 | 50 |
| Hunterstown and Rivière da Loup, riii St. Leon and St. Paulin... |  |  |  |  | 23.4 | 00 |
| Huntingdon, Laymerre and St.Anice | T. W. Higg | Horse | 3 | 9 du | 74 | 61 |
| Muntingdon and Manningville, viá |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| : 5 a thelstan ................ ............. | R. \& A. Rowe | Vehicle | 2. | (1) do | 105 | 75 |
| Huntingdon and Port Lewi | S. Percy |  | 284 | 9 do | 75 | 00 |
| Muntingrille and Lennoxv | J. l. Moy | IIfrse or vehicle.. | 6 | d) do | 75 | 00 |
| Ingersoll and Lakeside | 1. Doty | Vehicle. | ? | 9 do | 209 | 25 |
| Ingersoll and Port Burw | E. Doty | do | c | 9 du | 521 | 25 |
| Inkermann and Iroquois. | M. Ault. | do | 3 | 9 do | 138 | 75 |
| Innerkip and Woodstock............. | A. Z. Brown | ILorse or vehicle. | . | () do | 60 | 00 |
| Innisfil and Lefroy.... | D. Ross... | do | 3 | 9 do | 117 | (0 |
| Trnisville and Perth | J. Patters | 1 l | 3 | 9 do | 141 | 00 |
| Inverary and Kiogs | R. Osborn | do | , | 9 do | 115 | 50 |
| Inverburon and Tirc | J. MeNaughton | Not speciuied | 1. | (1) do | 21 | 00 |
| Inverness and Leeds.. | J. Rockingham | Hurse or vehicle.. | 3 | 9 do | 112 | 50 |
| Inverness and Ste. Julic de Sumersct $\qquad$ | W. |  |  | 9 do | 127 | 50 |
| Irish Creek Station and Mcrickville $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  | 10s | 75 |
| Iron Iill and Sweetsbur. | Wim. Moff | Hforse or rchicle.. |  | 9, do | 13 | 50 |
| Isle aux Coudres and St. Paul's Bay | A. Dufour | Ferry. |  | 3 do | 25 | 00 |
| Isle aux Coudres and St. Paul's Bay | J. Dufour | do | 1 | 6 do | 60 | 00 |
| Isic aux Grues and Montmagny .... | C. Le Roy | do | 1 | 6 do | 60 | 00 |
| Isle aux-Noix and Stottrille | D. Stott; or Attorney.. |  |  | 3 do | 58 | 68 |
| Isle aux Noix and Stottrille. | W. Lurlund.............. | In a vehicle and scom. $\qquad$ |  |  | 13 | 00 |
| Isle aux Noix and Stottrill | L. C. Régnie |  | 0 | 5 do | 48 | 10 |
| Isle Perrot and St. Ann's | J. B. Ricarl. | Fcrry ............... |  | 9 do | 60 | 00 |
| Isle Verte and St. Eloi.... | C. Thériault. | Iforso or vehicle. | 3. | 9 do | 51 | 00 |
| Johnson and 0wen Sound........... | W. Johnstone | Option of Con- |  |  |  |  |
| Joliette (late Industry) and L'As- |  | tractor.......... |  |  | 71 | 25 |
| somption.............................. | J. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jolictto (lato Industry) and Stc. <br> Elizabeth | J. C |  |  | $9 \text { do fine. }$ | $\begin{array}{r} 220 \\ 90 \end{array}$ | 00 |
| Joliette (late Industrs) and St. Tho- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mas. | L. Voligny. | Horse or vehicle.. | 3 | 9 do | 45 | 00 |
| Jordan and North Pelham | J. A. McQueen.......... |  |  | 9 do | 36 | 00 |
| Katesville and Strathroy.. | W. McClatchey......... |  | 3 | 9 do | 22 | 50 |
| Keenansville and Mono M | W. Armstrong |  |  | 2 do | 32 | S3 |
| Keese and Norwoud | W. Richar | do | 3 | 9 do | 150 | 00 |
| Kieene and Peterboro | J. Gall | Vehicle .. |  | 9 do | 292 | 50 |
| Kelvin and Scotland | J. S. Cranc | Horse or vehicle. | 3 | 9 do | 55 | 50 |
| Kemptville and Merrick | . Armstron | Vehicle |  | 9 do | 16.5 | 00 |
| Kerrwood and Napier.... | S. Blacksto | Horseb'k or otherwise, as required |  | 9 do | 96. | 75 |
| Fertch and Wyom | J. Oxenham | Inorse or vehicle.. |  | 9 do | 635 | 00 |
| Kildare and St. Alpho | L. Corcoran | Vehicle ............. |  | 9 do | 60 | 00 |
| Kilkenny and Nert ülasgo | A. Mathieu | Not specified....... |  | 0 do | 56 | 25 |
| Tillarney and Manitowanin | S. T. Thebo: | Boat ................ | as |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | req. | 6.trips.... | 38 | 00 |
| Fillarncy and Menitorraning | c Lamo | In |  |  | 15 | 00 |
| Killarncy and Sault Ste. Maric | . Carncy |  |  |  | 35 | 00 |
| Killarney, Manitowaning and Sault | J: Menab |  |  |  |  | 00 |
| Kilmarnock and Smith's Fal | A. Baker, Jun | Irorsc or vehicle. | 2 | 9 montus | 54 | 00 |
| Kincardine and Sisburn: | S. B. Osborn | Ft., horse or vehi. | 1 | 0\% do | 15 | 75 |
| Kincardine and Reekio.. | W. Reckio | Horse or rebicle.. | 2 | 9 do | 52 | 50 |
| Kincardine and Saugeen | R. Reed, Attorne |  | -2 | $9^{*}$ do ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 336 |  |

Report No. 2.-Detail of all payments made and charges incurred for Mail Transportation, for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30th June, 1864. -Continued.


Repont No. 2.-Detail of all payments made and charges incurred for Mail Transportation, for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30th June, 1864.-Continued.


Report No. 2.-Detail of all payments made and charges incurred for Mail Transportation, for the period from Ist October, 1868, to 30th June, 1864. - Continued.

| Name of Route. | Nami of Contitictor. |  | Period. | Amoun |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| McIntyre and Gravelled Road | 1. Mrintyr | Not specified.... . 2 | S months ... | \$ 12 |  |
| Magdalen Islands, Percé asd Pictou | W. Johnston: | Schoune | 4 do ..... | 480 | 00 |
| Mayoy and Sherbrooke................ | W. Puigo | Tehicle............ | . 9 do .... | 225 | 00 |
| Malakoff and North Gowe | J. McEman.............. | llorsu ur vembis. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 0 do .... | 15. | 00 |
| Mallorytorn and Rockpor | E. Nalty. | - do ... 3 | 9 do .... | 120 | 00 |
| Malone and Marmora. | G. Richardion........... | On horsebnck or othorwise, at option of Contractor: | 9 do | 27 | 00 |
| Malton and Mono Mills. | D. MeCallum........... | Vehiele ........ .... 6 | $\begin{gathered} \text { do } \\ \text { (less fines) } \end{gathered}$ | 338 | 50 |
| Malton and Mount Cuarles........... | G. Taylor................ | Horseback, foot or veliclo $\qquad$ |  |  | 0. |
| Malton | T. Trayno | Forsc or velicle.. 6 | 9 do | 58 | 50 |
| Manchester and Utica. | C. Edgar................. | do '........ $\}$ | 9 do | 34 | 11 |
| Manchester and Vroumanton........ | I. Speiran............... | do ....... | 9 do ... | 129 | 00 |
| Mandamia and Oban` ................ | W. Carrick.............. | Opit. with Contrac. | 6 do | 30 | 00 |
| Manilla and Osbawa................... |  | Vehicle.............. | 9 do | 600. | 00 |
| Mavilla and Woodvillc....... ......... | W. Coulthar | Horselack or re- |  |  |  |
|  | W. Coulthar | hicle. | 9 do | 150 | 00 |
| Manningville and St. Rémi.......... | 1. Lanctot.............. | Vehicle............ 6 | 9 do | 412 | 50 |
| Manstield and Mrumur. | J. Littic.. | Hurse or vehicle. 1 | 9 do | 30 | 00 |
| Maplo Leat and Sawyerville ......... | W. G. Plauche......... | Vehicle ........... 1 | 6 do | 10 | 00 |
| Mapleton and Orwell .................. | P. Brown .............. | On horseback..... 2 | 9 do | 30 | 00 |
| Marbleton and Sherbrool | W. Paige................ | Vehicle ............ 3 | 9 do | 255 | 00 |
| Marbleton and Weedun. | W. Pame. | do ............ 3 | $9 . d 0$ | 69 | 00 |
| March and South Mareb | W. Buacher ............. | Horse or yohicle.. | 3 do | 20. | 00 |
| March and South March | G. W. Monle............. | do ..... | 6 do | 50 | 00 |
| Markham and Thornhill | E. Crown.. | do : ..... | 9 do | 198 | 75 |
| Markham and Whitby. | T. Middaugh........... | Vehicle............ ${ }^{6}$ | 9: do | 356 | 25 |
| Marlow and St. George | W. Rubitaille........... | Horse or vekteio.. 1 \& : | 9 do | 58 | 33 |
| Marmura and Stirling................ | W. MeWilliapis | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc}\text { In } A & \text { staro } \\ \text { otherwiec } & \text { or } \\ \text { on }\end{array}\right.$ | 9 do | 135 | 00 |
| Marshrille and Wainfleet Centre.... | A. Mains | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { On foot or on } \\ \text { horsoback.. ..... } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  | 8 | 00 |
| Mascoucho and Terrebonne........... | P. Lauzon | Eorse or ychicle.. 3 | 9 do ... | 63 | 00 |
| Masbam and Waketield................ | E. Trempe. | In a yehicle...... | 9. do | 39 | 00 |
| Maskinonge and St. Justin........... | I. St. Aptoi | Vchiche. | 9 do ... | 37. | 50 |
| Matano and Metis ..... | A. Banvillc | do . $\quad$ d.... | 9. do | 292 | 50 |
| Matanc and Ste. Anno des Monts... | I. Roy. | Horse or velicle.. ${ }^{2}$ | 3 do | 100 | 00 |
| Matane and Sto. Anne des Monts... | C. Beruier | do . $\mathrm{d}_{0}$.... 2 | 6 do | 300 | 00 |
| Mattawa and Rapides des Jonehims |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { By canoe in sum- } \\ \text { mer, and sleigh } \\ \text { in winter....... }\end{gathered}\right.$ |  | 34 | 67 |
| Maynooth and Purds.................. | TT. Lake. | ..................... 1 | 1 do |  | 68 |
| Maynooth and York River ............ | P. Mornn | $\cdots \left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { fort- } \\ & n^{\prime} l y, \end{aligned}\right.$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} c \\ \text { inad } \\ \mid \text { wo } \\ \text { yo.... } \end{gathered}$ | 9 do | 42 | 25 |
| Medonto and Penctanguishone Road | T. Milliken | Horse or rehicle. $\mid c^{2}$ |  | 66 | 00 |
| Melbourne and Waterioo............... | E. Lawrence............ | Vehicle ............. 3 | 9 do ... | 345 | 00 |
| Metabechouan and Roberral......... | P. Paradis, Junr....... | Not sprecified ..... | 9 do ... | 54 | 00 |
| Metis and Ririere du Loup (ria Fathor Point, from 1st May)...... | A. Pclietic | Vehicle............ ${ }^{6}$ | 9 do | 1124 | 13 |
| Milford and Picton.................... | W. H. Ackerma | Horse or rehicle. 3 | 9 do | 71 | 25 |
| Millbrook and Mount Pleasant. | R. Jones................ | do $\quad . . . .{ }^{\text {d }}$ | 6 do |  | 50 |
| Millbrook and Mount Pleasant ...... | J. Sloan ................. | do . $\quad . .$. | 30 |  | 75 |
| Mille Vaches and Tadousac.......... | TV. Manning.......... | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { On foot or in a } \\ \text { canoe ........... } \end{array}\right\|$ | 3 do | 195 | 00 |
| -Milliken and Unionrille. | W. Gorrett.............. | Horso or vehicle.. 2 | 9. do |  | 00 |
| Milton and St. Valerien. | D. J. B. Veronnoau.... | do $\quad$ d.... 2 | 9 do |  | 0 |
| Milton and Scoteh Bloch | T. Hume... | do (a...) 3 | 9 do | 105 | 30 |
| Mitchell and St. Mary's.. | J. W. Carroll........i.. | On horscback or otherivise, as req. | 9 do | 262 | 50 |

Report No. 2.-Detail of all payments made and charges incurred for Mail Transportation, for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30th June, 1864.-Continued.

| Namo of Route. | Name of Contractor: | Modo of Conveyance. | Period. | Amoun |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | or |  |  |  |
| Moncymore and Ro | J. Jiarip | dio |  | 22 |  |
| Mongenais and Munt Osear ........ | II. Li. Mr. Donahl ..... | ............... 3 | 9 do | 3 | 50 |
| Mouo Mills aud Oraugeville........ | W. Armbtrung ....... | Horsebrack or ve- 2 hicle ............. 2 |  | 45 | 0. |
| Montreal and New |  | Vuhicle ............. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 7 do | 4.13 |  |
| Montreal and Ňw | 11. Tindal | do ............ 6 | 2 do ... | 150 | 0 |
| Montreal and Poiute: C | T. Wuch |  | 1 trip. | 5 | 00 |
| Montreal ind Qubbec. | M. Giaurin, Senr ..... | - 6 | 9 monthes. | 3505 | 5 |
| Montreal and St. Eustac | V. Temay ............... | Vehicl | 4 montis... | 286 | 66 |
| Montreal amul st. Jéròme | 1. Latull | 10 | 9 do .. | 438 | 5 |
| Moatreal and St. Rémi | C. Struh |  | 2 trips........ | 4 | 00 |
| Montraal and Letter Dopht | Pieault d | Vehicle ............ 12 | 9 months... | 58 | 75 |
| Montreal and Stambast Laming | J. C. Chase | do ........... 6 | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Summer seat } \\ \mathbf{s o n}, 1563 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 83 | 00 |
| Montrose and Port Robi | I. Parr | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { Horseback } & \text { or } \\ \text { otherwise, } & \text { as } \\ \text { required.......... } \end{array}$ |  | 58 | 50 |
| Moore and | D. Brichan | Ilorseback-........ | 3 do | 19 | 50 |
| Murewood and Winches | IV. | Horse or rehicle.. $]$ | 9. do | 18 | 75 |
| Morvingdule Dills and sir | W. Rus | Vehiclo .......... 8 | 9 do | 222 | 75 |
| Morpeth and Mhamesville | IJ. Oatramar ........... | to ............ 3 \& $0^{\circ}$ | 9 do | 165 | 00 |
| Morrel urys and West Wiachester.. | Istarl Wart | Horse or vehicle... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 9 do - ... | 120 | 00 |
| Morton and Philipsville...... | N. White | (d). ... $\quad 3$ | 9 do ... | 67 | 50 |
|  | W. II. Muxyrure, bx- wator …............. | du : ... | 9 do | 45 | 00 |
| Mount Joinsori und St. Ath:2 | A. J. Madary | In a-vehicle....... | 3 l | 19 | 75 |
| Mount Jubnsur and St. Juhn | F. Munnette | Vehicle ........... | 6 (io | 60 | 00 |
| Murray lay anl Quelee... | H. Autertedit Lapome | do | 9 do | 750 | 00 |
| Murray Bay and Ste Agres........ | D. Duthar . ............ | do | 0 do | 30 | 00 |
| Murray Liay and Tiduousne ......... |  | Foot, horsuback or rehicle....... | 9 do | 169 | 50 |
| Muskoka Falls and Or | T. That | Horse or vehicle.. | 9 do | 253 | 50 |
| M ussetburg and L'oul | G Shearer............... | Dy hand or uther- <br> wise .............. |  | 1.3 | 00 |
| Musselburg and Poo | D. | do -3 | 6 do | 17 | 00 |
| Myrle and. Stualvillo. | J. Mcaill | On horsuback or in a vehicle ..... | 3 d | S6 | 25 |
| Napanee and Petcrson's Ferry, etc | M. C. Whitemb, Attorncy | Ilorse or vobicle: boat in summer $1 \times 2$ |  | 104 | 25 |
| Napierville and Stottri | E. | Velitic ........... 6 | $?$ do | 39 | 25 |
| Napierville and Stottville............. | 1. Pante | do ........... 6 | 6 do | \%S | 50 |
| Nassagiweya d Wellington Square. | C. Hopkins ............. | Stige or uther-  <br> wise ................ 6 |  | 450 | 00 |
| Neustadt and Orehar | D. Win | Hurse or vehicle... 3 | 9 do | 18\% | 50 |
| New Aberdeen and I'r | S. Cornel | do .. 6 | 9 do | 234 | 00 |
| Nowark and Norwich .. | E. linhikur | Lorseback or  <br> otherwise, as re- 2 <br> quirod ............ | 9 do | 4 S | 75 |
| Newboy | .J. Ly tle:................. | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Optional with } \\ \text { Contractor ...... } & 2 \end{array}$ |  | 45 | 00 |
| Newbury ani | A. Armstron | Vehiclo ........... 6 : | 9 do | 612 | 00 |
| Newbury and Wardsvill | I. Robin | do ........... 12. | 9 do ... | 176 | 25 |
| Now Carlisle and Gulf S |  | Not specified ...... | Season of. nar., 1563 | 30 | 00 |
| New Dundee and Peterskurg........ |  | Vohiclo ........... | 9 months... | 105 | 0 |
| New Hamburg and Wellosley. | G. Morley | do ........... | 3 do | 74 | 00 |
| Newington and Strathglass.......... | D. Meltae | Horse or vehicle... | 3 do | 11. | 50 |
| Nov Iroland and Somerset, via Sto. Sophie. |  | Vehicle .......... 3 | 9. do | 180 | 00 |
| New Ireland and:Wolfstown | IL. Hodgkinson | do | 9 do | 39 |  |

Report No. 2.-Dctail of all payments made and charge honred for Mal Thate portation, for the period from lst October, 1863, to $\overline{3} 0 \mathrm{ch}$ June, $180{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{t}$. - O onin ed.


Report No. 2.-Detail of all payments mate ant charges incurred for Mail Transportation, for the period from 1st October, 1568, to 30 th Sune, 1864. Continued.

| Name of Route. | Name of Contractor. | Mocio of Ounroyance. |  | Period. | Amou |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | cts. |
| Pakonham and Pan | , Rim | Murse ox rehicle. | 2 | 9 mouths.... | 60 | 00 |
| Pakenlam and lienfrew | 5. Mallid: y . | Vehicle............. | 6 | 0 do | 360 | 00 |
| Papinesurille and St. Andrí Avelin | f. A. Cut | Not mecified.... | $:$ | 9 do .. | $9: 1$ | 40 |
| Papinemavile and Ste. Angéliquo... | J. B. N. P'a | do do .... | 6 | 110 trips... | 40 | 70 |
| Papinetuvill and Wharf............ | W. O'Brio | In aboat or ollie:wise.. | 2.1 | enson of |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 75 | 00 |
| Paris Station and Simeoc............. | C. Mr, | Vubicle | 0 | 6 months... |  | 50 |
| Paris Station and Simeoe............. | E. Mrhitye ind 1 I . <br> A. Jmalaterh. |  | , | 3 do | 3.13. | 75 |
| Pembroke and Pet | с. ${ }^{\text {cuna }}$ | Horsu or velicle.. | 1 | 0 do | 31 | 25 |
| Pendleton and Plantagenct | J. ML. C. DolesDereiers |  | 3 | 5 do | 81 | 25 |
| Penctanguishene and Sault Ste. <br> Mario |  | Foot or vebicle...f |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $10 \mathrm{tris} . . . . . .$. | 1250 | 00 |
| Pouvillo and Teermseth............. | Geu. Tuylor .............. | Opifan of Contrac t. . . |  | 7 m | 60 | 66 |
| Perth and liokeby | P. Juchus | Horse or vehicle.. | I | 9 110 ... | 67 | 50 |
| Peterboro' and Warsaw | 1. W. Shan | do | 2 | 9 dn .... | 1.11 | 75 |
| Petersburg amd St. Agath | A. K:liser | do |  | $n$ du | 75 | 09 |
| Peterson's Ferry :nd Piet | E. Howar |  | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 9 rio | S2 | 50 |
| Petite Riviere and St. Jaul's 1ay... | li. ihute: | Sut speeified... | 1 | 9 do | 30 | 00 |
| Philipsburg and Soixante Staion... | A. Picklo | Vehiclo.. | 0 | 9 do ... | 360 | 00 |
| Philipsburg and Swanton, U.S...... | L. C. Semis | Arto spectilied. | 6 | 9 do ... | 33 | 5 |
| Picton and Wharf. | \%. Blanchard........... | do | 12 | $\begin{gathered} 4 \because \text { months } \\ 10 \text { day }=. . . . \end{gathered}$ | 13 | 0 |
| Point Abino and Port Rubin | A. | Vebicle | : | 0 months.. | 146 | 25 |
| Point Abino and Sherkston ........ | H. Sherk................. | Option of Contrac- <br>  | 2 |  | 22 | \% |
| Pointe aux Anghis and St. Pheinl | E. Joubo | $V$ chic | 6 | 2 do | 10 | 00 |
| Pointe aux Anglais amd Ste. Scholastique $\qquad$ | i3. Chariob |  | 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 165 | 00 |
| Pointe aux Trombles and Tiviêre des Prairies. |  |  | 3 | 9 mo | 45 | 0 |
| Pointe Claire and Ste. Genevieve... | F. Lam | Iforse or vehicle.. | 3 | 9 do | 58 | 50 |
| Foint Fortune and Steamhoat Landiing. $\qquad$ |  |  | 6 | 7 do | 14 | 0 |
| Poland and Watson's Corners:...... | R. Gavi | Option of Contractor. |  |  | 19 | 0 |
| Portage du Fort and Ross | T. Carey | Loat or otherwise | 6 | 9 do | 156 | 0 |
| Port Burwell and Sc. Thoma | R. Prondag | Horse of wohicle. | 3 | 3 do | 112 | 50 |
| Port Burwell and Simenc.. | T. Colridre | Vehte! . | - | $a$ do | 963 | 5 |
| Port Burwell and Sparta | I. Bronitar |  | 3 | 3.10 | 102 | 37 |
| Port Burwell and Sparta. | J. A. Eakins | do | 3 | 3 d 0 | 71 | 75 |
| Port Colborne and Ste. Catharines.. | Li. Crimis | no |  | 9 do | 506 | 25 |
| Port Credit and Streeterille. | W. Harris |  | 6 | 9 (in | 97 | 50 |
| Port Credit and Streetsville. | J. Trimble | do | - | 3 do | 30 | 60 |
| Port Dalhousie and Sto. Catharines | W. Come | Statro ............... | - | 9 do | 75 | 0 |
| Port Dover and Renton.. | 工. Yeage | Option of Contractor. $\qquad$ |  |  | 19 | 50 |
| Port Dovor and Simeos.: | G. Musted. | Vebicle. |  | 9 do | 213 | 5 |
| Port Nelson, Wellington Square and Station. $\qquad$ | J. Cute | Itorse of wehiele. | 24 | 0 do | 235 | no |
| Portneuf and St. Bazile. | G. Johin | Vehicle.. | 2 | 9 do | 36 | 0 |
| Port Perry and Whitby.............. |  | © do ........... .. | 6 | 0 - do | 108 | 0 |
| Port Rycrse and Simcoe......... .... | J. W. MeNally .... .... | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { On horseback } & \text { or } \\ \text { otherwise, } & \text { as } \\ \text { required ........ }\end{array}$ |  | 0 do | 172 | 50 |
| Prescottiand Ogdensburg, U.S....... | C. Elumb................. | Ferry or vehicle, aecording to |  |  |  |  |
| Prince |  | season ..... ...... |  | 8 do. | 75 | 00 |

Report No. 2.-Detail of all payments made and charges incurred for Mail Transportation, for the period from Ist October, 1863, to 30th June, 1864.-Continued.

| Name of Route. | Namo of Contractor. | Mode of Conveyance: | $\left\|\right\|$ | Period. | Amo |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Quobec and around the Island of Orlẻans. $\qquad$ | F. Paradis .............. | Across the river in a boat, canoe, or sleigh, according to season; around tho Island in a vehicle |  |  |  |  |
| Quobec and St. Francois.............. | M. Dugrenier dit Perroll | Vehic | 2 6 |  | . | 78 |
| Quebee and St. Raymond, via Valcartier $\qquad$ | L. Git |  |  |  | 177 | 36 |
| Quebee and St. Saureur do Québec. | J. L. Sauci | Not speci | 12 | 9 do | 70 | 50. |
| Quebec and Spenc | D. Maguire |  | 12 | 9 do | 176 | 25 |
| Quebec and Stoneham | N. Murphy, or Executor. | Iforse or vehicle. | 1 |  | 60 | 0 |
| Queljec and Post Oflice Department. | C. Hough ............... | Vchisle |  | 9. do | 235 | 00 |
| Quebec and Steamboat Wharf. | W. Reynolds ........... |  | 12 | Season of |  |  |
|  |  |  | 2 |  | 100 | 00 |
| Qucenston and Lewiston. | D. Wadsworth..... ..... | Ferry or vehicle, |  |  |  | 5 |
| Queersville and Ravensho | J. W. Gor |  | 2 | 9 do | 36. | 66 |
| Ravonswood and Widder Station.... | J. Roggers. | Horsebacir or otherwise, as |  |  |  | \% |
| Rawdon and St. Jacques. | G. Smiley................ | Tehic | 3 | 9 do | 87. | 00 |
| Repentiruy and St. Paul lilcrmite | F. Archambault ........ | Not spe | - | 9 do | 45 | 00 |
| Riceburg and Stanbridge East. | M. Pice | do | 3 | 9 do | 33 | 00 |
| Richmond Eust and Sydenham Place | J. Millington............ | Vchicl | - | 9 do | 251 | 58 |
| Rimad and Vankleekhill, seaving East Hawlesbury and.St. Engène | B. D. Flynn............. | Ilorse |  | 9 do | 255 | 00 : |
| Rigand and Steamboat Landivg..... | 12. X. Bedard........... | Not specifie | 18 | 52 days | 52 | 00 |
| Kimouski ard St. Anaclet | J. Lavoic | Vehicle | 1 | 9 months ... | 18 | 00 |
| Riversdale and Teeswater ........... | 5: Quinlan | Horse or vehicle. | 2 | 9 do | 70 | $50^{\circ}$ |
| Rivière du Loup and Edmundston, N.B. $\qquad$ | G. Pellctier ............. | Veh |  |  | 445 | 00 |
| Rivière du Loup and Edmundston, <br> N. B | V.R. Newe | . do |  |  | 467 | 50 |
| Rivière du Loup and St. Modeste... | P. Chouinard |  | 2 | 8 do | 40 | 00 |
| Rivière du Lour and Ste. Ursulc.... | I. lupien....... ......... | Horse | 3 | 9 do | 45 | 00 |
| Robinson and Sherroroke | W. Paige ................ | Vehicle | 6 | 9 do | 300 | 00 |
| Kobinson and Stornoway | W. Paime | do | 3 | 9 do | 227 | 25 |
| Rockford and Waterford.. | J. Greathearl........... | Not specified...... |  | 9 do | 45 | 00 |
| Rudgerville and Zurich . | F. Knell; or Attorney.. | Horseback or otherwise.. ...... |  |  | 78 | 00 |
| Rondcau aud Windsor | s. Wigle.. | Vehicle ... | 3 | 9 do | 840 | 00 |
| Rouge Hill and Toronto...... | A. McDona |  | 6 | 9 do | 120 | 00 |
| Round Plains and Witerford | c. Merrill | Horseback or otherwise, as required. $\qquad$ |  | $9 \text { do }$ |  | 00 |
| Roxton Falls and Shefford Mountain | J. A. Sirave........... | Vehicle ............. | 2 | 4 do $\quad \because \quad$ | 52 | 00 |
| Ste. Adele and St. Jérôwe ........... | P. R. J. DeMontigny. |  |  | 9 do .... | 120 | 00 |
| Ste. Agathe and St: Giles................ | I. Boulanger | do - ........... | 2 | 9 do = ... |  | 00 |
| St. Atexis and St. Jaeques............ | C. Boinicr................ | Horse or vehicle.. | 2 | 3 do |  | 50 |
| St. Alexis and St. Jacques. | L. LeBea | do | 2 | 6 do |  | 00 |
| Ste. Anne de la Pérado and St. Albans; vice St. Casimir ...... ..... | R. 3 | 10 | 3 | 3 do . ... |  | 50 |
| Ste. Annc de la Pérade and St. Prosper $\qquad$ | P. Bi |  | 2 | 9 do |  |  |
| Ste. Anne dos Plaines and St. Lin... | J. M. Latou | hicle | 3 | 9 do |  |  |
| Ste. Anne la Pocatière and Sti Onézime $\qquad$ | (J. Legare ................ | Horse or vehicle.. | 2 | 6 do |  |  |
| Ste. Anne and St. Féréol | C. Pare. | do $\quad$... | 2 | 3 do |  |  |
| Ste. Anne and St. Fereol | 0. St. Hila | do | 2 | 6 do | 14 |  |

Repori No. 2.-Detail of all payments mate and charges incurred for Mail Transportation, for the periol from lst-Octoler, 1803, to 30 th Junc, 1864. -Continued.


Report No. 2.-Detail of all payments made and charges incurred for Mail Transportation, for the period from Ist Octuber, 1863, to 30 ti June, 1864.-Continued.


Repert No. 2.-Detail of all payments made and charges incurred for Mail Transportation, for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30 ch Junc, 1864.-Continued.

0. MOWAT,

Postmastcr General.
H. A. Wichsteed.

Accountant.

Report No. 2.-Detail of all payments made and charges incurred for Mail Trans. portation, for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30th June, 1854.-Continued.

Conveyance of Mails to and from Railroad Stations.


Report No. 2.-Detail of all payments made and charges incurred for Mail Transportation, for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30th June, 1864. Continued.

## Conveyance of Mails to and from Railroad Stations.



Report No. 2.-Detail of all payments made and charges incurred for Mail Transportation, for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30 th June, 1864.-Continued

Conveyance of Mails to and from Railroad Stations.


Report No. 2.-Detail of all payments made and charges incurred for Mail Transportation, for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30th June,1864.-Continued.

Conveyance of Matls to and from Rambond Stations.

| Name of Route. | Name of Contractor. | Mode of Conveyance. |  | Yoriod. | Amo | unt. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manotick and Railroal Statio | W. Wilsou | Irorse or vebicle. | 3 | 2 do ... | 15 | cts. |
| Maple and do | J. Crordon......... ...... | On foot... ......... | 12 | 9 do ...... | 58 | 50 |
| Marysvillo and do. | J. Kilmurry............. | Optional with <br> Con:ractor ......  | 6 | (i) do | 15 | 00 |
| Marysville and do | J. Kımp ............. ... | - do ... | 12 | 3 do. | 0 | 00 |
| Melbourne and Richmond R |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| station $\qquad$ Millbrook and Railroad Sta | C. Parlo | Inorso or Vehicle.. | 24 | 9 do | 165 | 00 |
| Millbrook and Ritilroad |  | Hot specined.... | $\stackrel{\text { as }}{\text { rec. }}$ | 0 montbs ... | 58 | 50 |
| Mille Roches and do | S. II. Moss.............. | Option of Contractor... | 12 |  | S4 | 24 |
| Mimico and . do | J. I. Nobl | On foot....... | 0 | 9 do | 45 | 00 |
| Mitchell and : do | J. Micks | do | 12 | 9 do ..... | 141 | 00 |
| Montmarny ind do | J. S. Valle | ILorse or vehicle. | 12 | 9 do ...... | 60 | 00 |
| Montreal and G. T. do | 'H. Irogan | Vchicle | 24 | 9 do ...... | S21 | 25 |
| Montreat and G. T. du | J. C. Chas |  | 24 | 9 do .... | 580 | St |
| Montreal and Lachine do | J. C. Chase | do | 12 | 9 do | 88 | 02 |
| Montreal \& Chnmplain and Junction at St. Lambert.... | R. Pinto |  |  | 12d wecks..... | 14 | 18 |
| do do dos | A. Irving... |  | ${ }^{6}$ | 1 do ..... | 1 | 50 |
| Morrisburg and Railroad Sta | W. Van Allen .......... | Optiou of Contractor ........... | 24 | 9 months ... | 136 | 30 |
| Mont Brydges ancl do | E. IIandy................ | On foot or in a vehicle.. |  |  | 61 | 05 |
| Mount Carmel and do | R. Lavoic |  | 3 | 9 do ...... | 37 | 50 |
| Napance and do | M. C. Whitcomb:...... | Option of Con- | 24 | 3 do | 131 | C0 |
| Newbury and. do | I. D. Anderson | do ..... | as |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | req. | 9, do | 28 | 50 |
| New Castle and to | W. R.Bradl | Vebiclo | 24 | 9 do ... | 143 | 35 |
| New llamburg and do | G. Morley................ | Foot or vehicle... | [ $\begin{array}{r}18 \\ \hline 24\end{array}$ | 9 do | 4 | 00 |
| New Market and do | P. Fardy | do | as |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | req. | 6 do | 30 | 00 |
| Nerv Market and do | P. Blight ............... | Vudic do | do. | 3 do | 13 | 50 |
| North Augusta and do | S. Miott................... | Vebicle.... | 6 | 9 do | 72 | 00 |
| Norval and do | J. Miller................. | Iloree or rehicle .. | 12 | 3 do | 75 | 00 |
| Notre Dame du Portage and | J. B. Perron............. | Vehicle............ | 6 | 9 do | §5 | 82 |
| Oakville and do | P. Lyon................... | Horsobnck or |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | quired $\qquad$ | 24 | 9 do | 210 | 00 |
| Oban and do | W. Carrick. |  | c | 3 do | 30 | 00 |
| Omemee and $\because$ do | R. W. Shaw. | On foot or in a |  |  |  |  |
| Ontario and . do | Cirpenter \& R | vehicle ........... | 12 | 0 do ... | 117 | 00 |
|  | Wiicox................ | On frot | 12 | 6 do. | 31 | 40 |
| Ontario and dn | J. Carpenter ............ | do | 12 | 3 do | 15 | 60 |
| Oshama and do | Ann McEiny, Execu- trix.....................$~$ | Tehiclo | 18 \& |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 24 | 9 do ...... | 172 | 20 |
| Ottapra and - do | D. J. Watt .............. | do | 12 \& |  |  |  |
| Paris and do | E. Shannen ............. | do | 24 as | 9 do ...... | 166 | 40 |
| Paris and do |  |  | req. | 9 do ..... | 180 | 00 |
| Park Ifill and do | J. Pieres. | do fout. | 12 | dodt dys | 61 | 00 |
|  |  |  |  | 3 months. | 13 | 00. |
| Park Hill and do | J. Gibb.............. .... | ${ }^{1} 0$ | 12 | 9 do ... | 15 | 60 |
| Perth and do do | J. Patterson | Vchicle. | 24 | 9.10 | 75 | 00 |
| Poterboro' and do | T. Eastland. | do ............ | 12 | 0 do ...... | 84 | 60 |

Reporis No. 2.-Detail of all payments made and charges incurred for Mail Transportation, for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30th June, 1864:-Continued.

Conveyance of Mails to and from Railroad Stations.


Report No. 2:-Detail of all payments made and charges incurred for Mail Transportation, for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30th June, 1864.-Continued.

Converance of Mails to and from Railioad Stations.


Reporit No. 2.-Detail of all payments made and charges incurred for Mail Transportation, for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30th June, 1864. - Continued.

Conveyance of Mails to and from Ratroad Stations.


H. A. Wicksteed, Accountant.

0. MOWA'T,

Postmaster Generai:.

Report No. 2.-Detail of all payments made and charges incurred for Mail Transportation, for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30th June, 1864.-Continued.

Coxveyance of Mails by Steamers.


[^0]Reponit No. 2.-Detail of all payments made and charges incurred for Mail Transportation, for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30 th June, 1864. - Bontimued.

## Conteyance of Malls by Raimoads.



H.A. Wicisteed,<br>Accountant.

## REPORT No. 2.-(Continued.)

## Detail of all Payments made for Making and Repairing Mail Bags, Mail Locks, \&c., for the period from 1st October. 1863, to 30th June, 1864.



## REPORT No. 2.-(Continued.)

Ditart of all payments made for Making and Repairing Mail Bags, Mail Locks, $\& c$. ., for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30th June, 1864.

| Tradesmen's Names. | Particulars of Disbursements. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ cts. |
| J. Byers ................. ........................... . | Repairing mail bags ; ........................ ........... | $1{ }^{\circ} 25$ |
| J. Algeo .............. ........... ........ .......... | do a mail bas....................... ............. | 0 150 |
| A. McIntosh . ..................................... | do do ................................ .... | 0 |
| J. Willisuroft....................................... | Openiner maillork ... | 0 |
| J. Tanner........................................... | Repairing a mail bay ............. ................ ..... | $0{ }^{0} 40$ |
| R. F. Mitchell.......... .................... ........ | do do ................................... | 0.60 |
| H. S. Hunter ................. ..................... | do do - .................................. | 0.15 |
| W. Blackburn ...................................... | do mail lang ................. .......... ...... | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ 4 \\ 40 \end{gathered}$ |
| Anne:Henderson.... .. .............................. | Making canvas hags ..................................... | 4.30 0 |
| W. McRae | Repairing mail bags ................................... | $\begin{array}{l:l}0 & 50 \\ 0 & 50\end{array}$ |
| C. Merrill | do do \&c.................... ........ ..... | $0: 50$ |
| A. Melocbe | do $\because$ do . ..................................................... | $5 \mid 25$ |
| J. 13. Vogb | do amail bag. | $\begin{array}{l\|l} 0 & 25 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| A. Ehankland .................. ......... ............. | do mail bags .............................. . | 1 150. |

0. MOWAT,

Postmaster General.

## H. A. WICESTEED, <br> Accountant.

## REPORT No. S:

A Report in detail of ail charges for Saturics and Commissions, showing in each case the name of the person, the service or duty performed, and the amount paid, for the period between 1st October, 1863, and 末Oth June, 1864.


Repori No. 3.-Detail of all charges for Salaries and Commissions. \&c., for the period between 1 st October, 1863, and 30 h June, 1864-Contimued.


Report No. 3.-Detail of all charges for Salaries and Commissions, \&c., for the period between 1st-October, 1803, and 30.h June, IS64.-Continued.


Report No. 3.-Detail of all charges for Salaries and Commissions, \&c., for the period between 1st October, 1863, and 30th June, 1864.-Continued.


Reporer No. 3.-Detail oi all charges for Salaries and Commissions, \&c., for the period between 1st October, 186:3, and Buth June, 186t.-Continued.


Repont No. 3.-Detail of all charges for Salaries and Commissions, \&c., for the period botreon 1st October, 1863, and 30th June, 186t:-Continued.


0. MOWAT,<br>Postmaster General.

H. A. Wicksterd, Accountant.

## REPORT No. :-Continucd-and Eiv Report No. 4.

Report No. 3.-A Report in detail of all charges for Salaries and Commissions, shewing in each case the service or duty performed, \&c., also, a Report in detail of the allowances granted to Postmasters fur the purchase of Stationery; for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30 th Junc, 1864.


Report No. 3.-A Report in detail of all charge for Saluries and Commissions, shewing in each case the service or duty performed, \&c., also, a Report in detail of the allowances granted to Postmasters for the purchase of Stationcry; for the period from 1st 8 ctober, 1863 , to 30 th June, 1864 .- Continued.


Report No. 3.-A Report in detal of all charyes for Salaries and Commissions, shewing in each case the servise or duyy performed, de., also, a Report in detail of the allorances granted of Po tmaters for the purchase of Stationery; for the period from 1st October, 186\%, to 30th June, 1864.-Continued.


## Report No. 3-A Report in detail of all charges for Salaries and Commissions, shewing in each case the service or duty performed, de., also, a Report in detal of the allowances granted to Postinasters for the purchase of Stationery; for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30th June, i864.-Contiriued.



Report No. 3.-A Report in detail of all charges for Salaries and Commissions, shewing in each case the service or duty performed, \&c., also, a Report in detail of the allowances granted to Postmasters for the purchase of Stationery; for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30th June, 1864.-Continued.


Report No. 3.-A Report in detail of all charges for Salaries and Commissions, shewing in each case the service or duty performed, \&c., also, a Report in detail of the allowances granted to Postmasters for the purchase of Stationery; for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30th June, 1864.-Continued.


Rerozr Ao. 3.-A Repor in detall of all charges for Sularics and Cotmissions, shewing in each case the service or duty perfomed, wer also, a heport in detail of the allowauces granted to Postmasters for the purchase of Stationery ; for the period trom 1st ©stober, 1863, to 30th June, $180^{\circ} \mathrm{t}$.-Cintimuct.


Report No. 3.-A Report in detail of all charges for Salaries and Commissions, shewing in each case the service or duty performed, \&c., also, a Report in detail of the allowances granted to Postmasters for the putchase of Stationery; for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30th June, 1864.-Continued.


Report No. 3.-A Reporr is fetai of ai charges for Salaries and Commissions,

 for the perion from 1st Uctober, lelis. te 30 h Sume, 186t.-Contoned.

| Name of Pust Oflice. |  | Ofice. $\quad$ | Amount of Com- mission, \&c. | Allowance for Stationers. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dartuort | , |  | $\$_{14}$ ctsll | S ${ }_{1}$ cts. |
|  |  |  | 19 | 50 |
| Livenjert | ! 4 |  | 4.1 | 150 |
| Jawn Mills | 4. | .... | 3813: | 1.50 |
| Diswered | d. |  | $405:$ | 150 |
| Dealtuwn................................. | (\%) |  | 15.7 | 150 |
| De Ciwsr | I: 4 |  | $1: 3$ | 115 |
| Deerhars: | A, |  | 77 | 1.50 |
| Delaware | di. | $\ldots{ }^{\text {. }}$ : | 117: 20 ? | 1200 |
| Delhi | 16. |  | $47 \times 25$ | 1500 |
| Defta | (1) |  | 50.58 | 600 |
| Detanestrille........................... | did |  | 51180 | 150 |
| Deuis-n's Mills......................... | (i, | ... ..................... | $\therefore 5$ | $1) 50$ |
| Deniston | In |  | 12: | 150 |
| Demmark .. .................. .......... | (1.) |  | $\because 42$ | 1. 50 |
| De Ramsay. | , | .... | 417 | 180 |
| Direham..................................: | (1) | ....) | 171 ta | $\because 810$ |
| Derry Wers | (10. |  | 12 33 | 1180 |
| Desehambault.......................... | A. |  | 4 t 43 | 150 |
| Desmond................................. | (1) | (trom lav March, 18it).................... | 1, 51 | 116 |
| Dezour tla La | to |  | 127 | 1150 |
| Duviers: | 40) |  | 9 60 | 1.50 |
| Drvon.................................... | .19 |  | :0 73 | i) 50 |
| Dewiltvil | Ni. |  | ii) il $^{\text {cor }}$ | $1: 50$ |
| Dexter | (1. | ....... | 1113 | 150 |
| Dammind. | a | $\cdot$ | 7. 00 | 150 |
| Diekinson | :1.4, |  | 11500 | 900 |
| Wincla | ! |  | 18714 | 150 |
| fixmis Corners........ | ... |  | $21 \mid 25$ | 150 |
| Dumatue de dentily fare bhati- firt | 4, |  |  |  |
| Donerat .................................. | : 11 |  | S 85 | 150 |
| Down | 4, |  | 3766 | 1. 50 |
| 0.mat. | 4, |  | 345 | 150 |
| D.rehister.............................. | :4, |  | 2386 | 1150 |
| forchester Station..................... | f. |  | $25^{\prime} 01$ | 150 |
| 1bughas .................................. | 小. |  | 468 | 225 |
| Denturtown ............................ | i. |  | 13: 31 | 150 |
| Dover south............................ | in: |  | 5i 34 | 130 |
| Downeyville ............................ | i! |  | 1515 | 130 |
| Dras: ${ }^{\text {an }}$................................. | $\cdots$ |  | 84. 11 |  |
| Iresten ................................. | H. |  | (11) 11 |  |
| Drew's Mil | (1). |  | 23 | 150 |
| Drotuare ........ ....................... | 1.1 |  |  |  |
| Drumbin................................. | $\cdots$ |  | 11514 |  |
| Druminambille. Eist .................' | (is) |  | 012 |  |
| Drunammiville. Wrest................. | d. |  | 1.96 | 6 6 00 |
| Drumıй" ............................. | !!. |  | 88 | $1 \cdot 30$ |
| Drurs ...... ............................. | 110 | (Ftom lat Mas. I-ti) | $0^{\prime}$ \& ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 01:3 |
| D1:art .................................... | 4.0 |  | (1) 31 | 1 , ifil |
| Dudkwelt | d, |  | 118 | 1.30 |
| Humerith | 1. |  | :: 93 | 117 |
| Guminan | '" |  | ${ }^{5} 118$ |  |
| Dumatay .............................. .... | : |  | 5:32 | 150 |
| Duniar | 4.0 |  | 1535 |  |
| Dumbarton .............................. | : 1 |  | 51 sc |  |
| Duncriet'. | , 10 |  | 712 |  |
| Prindalk | If |  | 10.86 |  |
| Duandas ................................. | (t) |  |  |  |
| Dưudec................................... | du |  | 4508 | 300 |

Report No. 3-A Report in detail of all charges for Salarics and Commissions; shewing in each case the scrice ne duty performed, se., also, a Report in detal of the allowances granted to Postinasters for the purchase of Stationery; for the period from 1st October. 1863, to 30in June, 1864.-Cintinued.


Report No. 3.-A Report in detail of all charges for Salarics and Commissions, shewing in each case the service or duty performed, EC., also, a Report in detail of the allowances grented to Portmasters for the purchase of Stationcry; for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30 th June, 1864. -Continued.


Report No. 3.-A Report in retail of all charges for Salarics and Commissions, shewing in each case the service or duty performed, Ee., also, a Report in detail of the allowances grante 1 to Postmasters for the purchase of Stationery; for the period from Ist October, 8863 , to 30 th June, 1864 .-Continued.


Report No．3．－A Report in letail of all charges for Samies am Commisuons，




| Name of Post Office． |  | Office． | Amount of Com－ mission， ac． | Allow－ ance for Station－ ary． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Sl cis．l | S1 cts． |
| Gunrock | tin |  | \％ 8 | 18 |
| Gomanstomn．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | （ |  | 7 T | 18 |
| Gower Point．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 小 |  | 88 | $1 \%$ |
| Graton ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | do | ．．．． | 105： 5 | $i 00$ |
| Grahatrvilk ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 10 |  | ：38 | 150 |
| Cramby． | do |  | 20 5 ${ }^{2}$ |  |
| Grantion | du | \｛To Blse Maroh．Iset：－mberment aro watnts mol rewived） | il $4:$ | 100 |
| Grambe cime | A． |  | 263 | 150 |
| Gramm timbe | do |  | 16，40 | 1 130 |
| Grum Rit er． | 4， |  | 36： 15 | 150 |
| Gravenhuret | do |  | ¢ 05 | 1：36 |
| tireenhank． | 110 |  | 21.11 | 13 |
| Creenmat， | d ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | $\because 17$ | 18 |
| Sreenica！． | （i． | （To ：＂1st Marmit．isf．；：：ubserquatr ：te conats but receiverl） $\qquad$ | y $\mathrm{mi}^{\prime}$ | 1100 |
| Sitemeds ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | din |  | 10： 0 的 | 130 |
| Green Pnint．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | d， |  | ： 711 | 13 |
| Green River．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．｜ | di | （From Jit Fume．1864） | 018 | 1117 |
| greenssill ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | A＂ |  | ：35 08 | 1． 59 |
| Greerwoui．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | d |  |  | $1) 50$ |
| Gremville | dio |  | 02012 | 1200 |
| Oresilim | d， |  | ：3． $8: 3$ | 130 |
| Gretnal．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | did | （From Ist limeh；（Sb－i）．： | 0， $3:$ | 13： 0 |
| Grey ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | an |  | 20.20 | 1130 |
| Griersille ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | itio |  | 1.85 | 1150 |
| Grifith ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | da |  | 150 | 1） 50 |
| Grimsty ．． | d， |  | 189 7： | $1 \cdot 10$ |
| Grondines | do |  | 20］ 11 | 1.30 |
| Grimesend | de |  | 14） 75 | 1：50 |
| Gulph ． | 10. | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 15.56 | 3600 |
| Guysboro | da＇ |  | 29： 10 | 115 |
| Huar reville ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | do |  | 5j） 88 | 2.25 |
| Malifax．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | （is） |  | 3105 | $1{ }^{3} 4$ |
| IL：allow：y ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | d． |  | is 60 | 3 So |
| 13：31\％Brity | lo |  | \％ 45 |  |
| If：m | d．1 |  | 5 89 |  |
| 11：mbury ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | do |  | 13． 103 | $1{ }^{1} 5$ |
|  | 10 |  | 54 | 1． 50 |
| It：anon ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | \％o |  | \＆$\quad 1$ |  |
| M：nower．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | A， |  | 118 91 | 1．） 80 |
| II：rringe ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | is |  | 15 |  |
| Hargrave |  |  | 1s：438 | $1{ }^{1} 5$ |
| Hampon．．． | if |  | 762 | 1.50 |
| Marloy | 111 |  | 14， | 1.50 |
| Harola | d， |  | 30 ：00 | $1: 30$ |
| H：armblar ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ain |  | （13） 0 | 310 |
| Harrietwillo | d： |  | 2 B | 150 |
| Jumbinthi，Yasi．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | d．1） |  | \％ | 130 |
| Harmagtut West．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | is |  | 117 | 1.30 |
| Inerishtig．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 4 |  | 3518 6 | 30 |
| nambiston．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | M， |  | 4， $17 \%$ | $i$ is |
| ILarrow．．．．．． | 10 | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 23 | 1 151 |
| J［armwimit．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 10 |  | 40 | 1.30 |
| Inartorl．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ，1． |  | 16 隹 | $1 \% 30$ |
| Hartman． | （is） | （Frm Lst Nownhur Istof． | 7． 0 |  |
| Envey fiti Mine． | 40 |  | 13； 5 \％ |  |
| Hu：ri•t ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | （i） |  | 127 |  |
| Hav：ub．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | do | ．．．．． | $64^{4} \mid$ | 1） 50 |

Rerort No. 3.-A Report in detail of all charges for Salarics and Commissions, shewing in cach case the service or duty performed, se., also, a Report in deatio the ahlownes granted to Postmasters for the purciase of Stationery; for the periol froin 1st Uetolier, 1863, to 30th Junc, 1864.-Continued.


Repone No. 3.-A Report in detal ot all charges for Saluacs and Commissions, shewing in each cate the service or duty performed, ace, alse, a Report in detitil of the allowances grated to lostansters for the paremse of Stationcry;


| Nime of Post Olfice. | Onlice. |  | Amount of Commission, ise. | Allowance for Stationery. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | S cts.l | S / cts. |
| rhlerton......... |  | $\therefore 1 \times 2 \mathrm{March}$, 1sib: $\times$.................. | $\therefore 8.11$ | $0{ }^{0} 67$ |
| Iudi: 1 a ............. |  | ............... ......................... |  | 450 |
| Ingersoll............ | $\because$, | . .......................................... | sins 4. | 21100 |
| Inkirmanm:............................ | $\because$ | .............. | 30 E1 | 300 |
| Intuerkip ................................ | : | 号 | +1. 3 | 1.50 |
| Inmisil... | (1) | .................. ........... ...... ....... | 1.598 | $1 \cdot 50$ |
| Immavile | (1) | .... ......................... | 1s: 33 | 1.50 |
| Inverars................................ | do | ............ ........ .......... .................... | 29 43 | 150 |
| Inverhurom .............. ................ | do |  | 210 | 300 |
| Snvermay .............................. | (1) |  | 4.58 | 300 |
| Tuvertes:............................... | (1) |  | tis 10 | $2 ; 00$ |
| Iruat. | de |  | 13814 | 1. 50 |
| Irisb Oreek | dio |  | 21 S | 150 |
| Iron Ifill. | d, | ! | 490 | 150 |
| Trentuis | d. |  | 23: 62 | 750 |
| !iny .... ................................ | dr |  | 11.54 | 1.5 |
| Isle max firues ........................ | is | ........... ........................ ........... |  | 1.30 |
| Lsle :un M Mix.. | du |  | 27 | (i) 00 |
| Islo due Pads | ds | (From Jar Abril, 1stid) | 282 | ol 50 |
| Isle ferrot. | do |  | 8,63 | 150 |
| Isle Vertu | dis |  | s! 11 | 6) 00 |
| Islimpton | do |  | 2543 | 1.50 |
| Iranhoe | dio |  | 1:1 的 | 150 |
| Ivy ...... | dis |  | 12 is | 1.50 |
| Jathetrille | (1) | $\qquad$ | 1: is | 1) 50 |
| Tarati= Ubrucrs | (1) | ............. ..................... ..... ....... | 19, 10 | 1) 50 |
| Jarwis | d: |  | \%1 69 | 23 |
| Jersey, liver bhamiere............. | d. |  | 10 ! 18 | 130 |
| dursu vill | (1). |  | 7 25 <br> 1 1 | 15 |
| Johmsion .................................... | du |  | (1) [1 $^{1}$ | i 50 |
| Swhnson's Mills......................... | rio |  | $120: 3$ | 1.510 |
| Johnville ....... | 10 |  | $11.7:$ | 1) 50 |
| Joliette.. | do |  | 175 46 | 225 |
| Jordan | di, |  | 77.10 | 300 |
| Kaladar | do |  | 219 | 1) 50 |
| Kitmomraskit | do |  | st, 6 | $6{ }^{6} 00$ |
| kiars. | du |  | 270 | 1.50 |
| Katesville | da |  | (i) 48 | 1.50 |
| Ka\%uhazua.. | da |  | 1.518 | $1!50$ |
| Keentusville | dis |  | $29 \quad 25$ | 1.50 |
| Kecne. | dr |  | 53, 12 | 3.00 |
| Kichin | dis |  | 24.2111 | 1 1 50 |
| İemptrille. | di |  | 209 683 | 450 |
| Kendall ................................. 1 | (i.) | .. | 180 | 1) 50 |
| Kenilworth....................................... | (i) |  | 2403 | $1)^{10}$ |
| Kenmore.................................\| | d. |  | 224 | 1.50 |
| Kent Brilge.. .................. ........ | (is) |  | $1+6$ |  |
| Kerrwood.......... ...................... | (1) | .............. ............. .................... | - 4 |  |
| Kurry .................................... | do |  | 7 IS | 1.30 |
| Kurten | di |  |  | 1.50 |
| Kuswick | dis |  | 38.54 |  |
| Fetilehy. | io |  | 31, 59 | 1.50 |
| Kilhrinte | (11) |  | 2457 | 300 |
| Kildare.. | di) |  | 21 14, | $1{ }_{1} 50$ |
| Kill:mmy | (is) |  | 38. | 1. 30 |
| Killarney ....... ........................ | do |  | 14.41 | $1: 50$ |
| Kilme $\mathrm{ar}_{6} \mathrm{~L}$.......................... ... | do |  | $7{ }_{7}^{7} 10$ | $l^{\prime} 50$ |
| Kilmarnock | do. |  | 346 | I. 50 |
| Eilmartin................................ | do | ......il | 966 | 150 |

Report No. 3.-A Report in detail of all charges for Salaries and Commissions, shewing in each case the scrvice or duty performed, Ee., also, a Report in detail of the allowances iranted to Postmasters for the purchase of Stationery; for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30 th Junc, 186 .-Continued.

| Name of Pos. Dffice. |  | Office. | Amount of Commission, \&c. | Allowance for Stationery. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | S \|cts. | S 1 cts. |
| Kilsyth | Pozrmaster |  | 17.14 | 150 |
| Kinijurn | do |  | 14.20 | 150 |
| Kincardin | do |  | 42019 | 1206 |
| King.. | div |  | 64: 12 | 300 |
| Kingsey | do |  | 11; 73 | 300 |
| Kingsey Falls | do |  | S 11 | 150 |
| Kingston Mills | 10 |  | 723 | 150 |
| Kingeriile ...... | do |  | $\begin{array}{ll}1+1 & 97\end{array}$ | 9.00 |
| Kinkurat . | do |  | 1711 | $1{ }^{1} 50$ |
| Kinloss. | do |  | 260 | 225 |
| Kinlough | do | (Frum lst Supeminer, 1stis! | 5 59 | 133 |
| Sinmount | dio |  | 26.55 | 150 |
| Kinnear's Mills | d |  | 959 | 150 |
| Kiusale | do |  | 14:46 | 150 |
| Eintail |  | (J'u 3ht March. 186t; mborgent atcomuts not rectivel). | 22. 11 |  |
| Kintore | do |  | $15: 60$ | 150 |
| Kippon | $1{ }^{1}$ |  | 18: 24 | 150 |
| Kirby ...................... | dio | (Erum lar Mareh. 1sid) | 4.29 | (1) 67 |
| Kirkfield | is |  | $2: 3: 4$ | 0183 |
| Kirkhill | 10 |  | 19 31 | 1. 50 |
| Kirk's Ferry | it |  | 6) 2 | $1{ }^{1} 50$ |
| Kirktun | do |  | 84, 69 | 150 |
| Kirkwall. | do |  | 20: 73 | 1.50 |
| Flivehurir | do |  | 52.80 | 150 |
| Knowleon | 40 |  | $130^{-1} 61$ | 1.50 |
| Komoka. | du |  | 6548 | 1.50 |
| La Bric. | cid |  | 636 | 6.00 |
| Labarre | du |  | 19.29 | 1.50 |
| La Beauce | itu |  | 57 49 | 450 |
| LAcadic | du |  | 20.17 | $1{ }^{1} 50$ |
| L'Acadie Station. | dis |  | 375 | 1.50 |
| Lachenaie | d, |  | 733 |  |
| Lachine | dio |  | 90.36 | 6100 |
| Lachute | do |  | 110.20 |  |
| Lac Noir | dis | ................................................. | 0.49 | 1.50 |
| Lacolle.. | de |  | 5193 | $2{ }^{2} 5$ |
| Lafontaino | do |  | 2.01 |  |
| Laggian... | do |  | 22.74 |  |
| La Guerre | do | ? | 7.06 |  |
| Luke Aytmer. | do |  | 312 |  |
| Lake Jeauport | do | ........................ ..............\|) |  |  |
| Lake Dre. | de |  |  |  |
| Laketield. | do |  | 9.08 |  |
| Lake Meyantic. | (ia | (Fum Ist Decenber, IN633)... ............ | 248 | 1.17 |
| Lakeside... | do |  | 25.29 | 150 |
| Lake démisco | do |  | ${ }_{11}{ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | 150 150 |
| L'Amarous | do |  | 11.37 | 1150 |
| Lambeth.. | do |  | ${ }^{60}, 07$ | 150  <br> 1 50 |
| Lambton. | do |  | 15 7594 86 | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 50 \\ 6 & 00\end{array}$ |
| Lanark.... | do |  | 7598 | 6.00 <br> 1.500 |
| Lancaster | do |  | 207  <br>  02 <br> 20  | 15 00 <br> .1 50 |
| Langside... | do |  | 7 27 <br> 20 15 | 1 50 <br> 1 50 |
| Langton... | do |  | 20 <br> 35 <br> 315 <br> 15 | 150 |
| Lamsdown | do |  | 32.19 | 150 |
| L'Ause ì (riles | do |  | 11.53 | 150 |
| E'Anse au Foin | do |  | I 38 | 150 |
| Fidure St. Jean | do | ........ .............. | $2 \cdot 47$ | 150 |

Repost No. 3.-A Report in detail of all charges for Salaries and Commissions, shewing in each case the service or duty performed, \&c., also, a Report in detail of the allowances granted to Postmasters for the purchase of Stationery; for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30th June, 1864.—Continued.


Report No. 3.-A Report in detail of all charges for Salaries and Commissions, shewing in each case the service or duty performed, \&c., also, a Report in detail of the allowances granted to Postmasters for the purchase of Stationery; for the periol from 1st October, 1と63, to 30th June, 1864. - Continued.


Repokt No. 3.-A Report in detal of all charres for Salaries and Commissions, shewing in ach casc the semve we duy performen, Ece., also, a Report in detal of the allowaces grantel ta Pomanters for the purchase of Stationcry; for the period from las October, 18tes, to 3uth Junc, 1864.-Contimued.


Report Mo. 3.-A Report in detal of nil chatges for Salaries and Commissions,





Repor Mo. 3.-A Report in detail of all charges for Salaries and Commissions, shewing in each case the service of duty performed, \&c., also, a Report in iftal of the allowances granted to Postmasters for the purchase of Stationery; for the perioul from 1st October, 1863 , to Both June, 1864.-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. |  | Offer. | Amount of Commission, \&c. | Allofiance for Stationery. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Slcts | \$ 1 cts. |
| Mruncey |  |  | 12161 | 1) 50 |
| Murasy.................................. | do |  | 40.02 | 3.00 |
| Murrey Eay............................... | 40 |  | 8729 | 750 |
| Murvite | do. | . ... | 12.32 |  |
| Mukekat F: lls |  |  | 46  <br>  01 <br> 8  | 150  <br> 7 50 |
| Mnselbar, | 19 |  | 7 27 <br> 19 51 | 150 1150 |
| Myrtle | d, |  | 19.51 42 48 | 1150 <br> 150 |
| Niirn | do |  | 42.98 | 1 <br> $1!50$ <br> 15 |
| Nuntiowhe | do |  | 54111 | 1.50 12000 |
| Namate | do |  | 5314 | 12. 00 |
| Sari.r.................................. | dio |  | 48.04 | 1 50 <br> 2 25 |
| Eapiervilie | (1) |  | $\begin{array}{rr}78 & 49 \\ 3 & 55\end{array}$ | 2 25 <br> 1 50 |
| Kathwoci. | do |  | 3 55 | 1 50 <br> 3 00 |
| Nusaytwe | d, |  | 35: 90 | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 00 \\ 1 & 50\end{array}$ |
| Navan | do |  | ${ }^{5} 01$ | 1150 1200 |
| Nelsun.. | do |  | 44: 47 | 12 1200 1150 |
| Nethrby | cis. |  | 13.45 | 1 50 <br> 1.50  |
| Feustart. | do |  | 49 17 <br> 14 7. | 1 50 <br> 1 50 |
| Aov Ab, | 16 |  | 14.7 | 1 50 <br> 1 50 |
| Nemak. | dy |  | 16.51 <br> 68.4 <br> 0.4 | $1 / 50$  <br> 1 50 |
| Swhime | d, |  | 61  <br>   <br> 7 51 <br>  51 |  |
| Newhor | (i, |  | $\begin{array}{ccc}74 & 51 \\ 9 & 49\end{array}$ | 3 00 <br> 1 50 |
| Subuyne | in |  | $\begin{array}{rrr}9 & 49 \\ 765 & 79\end{array}$ | 1 50 <br> 3 00 |
| Suburel | $d \mathrm{~d}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}165 & 79 \\ 167 & 44\end{array}$ | 3 00 <br> 9 00 |
| Nuwhars. | do. |  | 167.44 50 50 | 9100 $7 \quad 50$ |
| New Cntisio .......................... | do | $\qquad$ | 50 <br> 347 <br> 36 | 7 50 <br> 6 00 |
| Now Castle............................. | du | ......... ................ ....................... | $\begin{array}{rr}347 \\ 35 & 52 \\ 76\end{array}$ | 6 00 <br> 1 50 |
| Ňu: bumte ..........................., | do | .... . ............................................ | 35 76 <br> 36 95 |  |
| New Duram ........................................... | d, | ............. .................................. | 36 95 <br> 23 95 | 1150 <br> 600 |
| New Chaspew.......................................... | du |  | 231 <br> 184 <br> 14 |  |
| New Itamburg.......................... | du | .... .. .. ....................................... | 134 <br> 34 <br> 85 <br> 84 | 6. 00 |
| New:ngon $\qquad$ <br> Now Inelamd $\qquad$ | 10 co |  | 34. 37 <br> 8 35 <br> 3 7 | 1.50 1 |
| Arwtut ...................................... | (\%) |  | 34.72 | 150 |
| New Liverpmi......................... | 4 | ..............................................\|| | 57.31 | 300 |
| Now Lownd ............................. | du |  | 1626 |  |
| New Blarkt............................. | Ho |  | 40028 |  |
| Nempirs...................... ... .... | 10 |  | 18, 31 |  |
| New habmond .........................: | ds |  | 44! 48 | 150 |
| Suwry ... .............................. | do |  | 26, 3 |  |
| Newra Erucks...........................' | do | (Lese 17 cents over-credied in Stationurv, Quarter eaded 30th June, 1863 !. | $26_{9} 96$ |  |
| Nowion Robinsou.......... ........... | do |  | 37 84 <br> 1  <br> 1  |  |
| Niugara ....................... ........ | it |  | 3.19 64 <br> 18  | 2400 |
| Nicolei ...................................... | do |  | 14821 | 750 |
| Nile ....................................... | do |  | 10122 | 150 |
| Sitestown. | (i.) |  |  |  |
| Ntssuri ................................. | du |  | 13124 |  |
| Nitiburg ................................ | 'i, |  | 1120 |  |
| Nobleton ................................ | dis |  | 3836 |  |
| Norban ...... .........................: | (1.) |  | 34, 40 |  |
| Eorlat ................................. | 4 |  | 10,88 |  |
| Eormadade ...................... ..... | do |  | 16.94 |  |
| Nembaten ........................... | \% |  | ${ }^{771} 548$ |  |
| North Arpus.......................... | 40 |  |  |  |
| Nor:h dugtista ......................... | do |  | 58.52 |  |
| North ibrista | do |  | 759 75 |  |
| North Douro | dio |  |  |  |
| North Eidos ........................... |  | (Closed 31st March, 1864. on the estab- <br> lis $h_{i n e n t}$ of "Bolsover") |  |  |

Report No. 3.-A Report in detail of all charges for Salaries and Commissions, shewing in each case the service or dury performed, \&cc, also, a Repurt in detail of the allowances granted to Postmasters for the purchase of Stationery; for the period from 1st October, I863), to 30th Junc, 1361.-Continued.


Reporir No. 3.-A Report in detail of all charges for Salaries and Commissions, shewing in each cuse the service or duy porformed, \&c., also, a Report in det:il of the allowanecs granted to Postmasters for the purchase of Stationery; for the period from 7et October, 186:, to 30th Junc, 1864. - Continued.


Repore No. 3.-A Report in detail of all charges for Salaries and Commissions, shewing in each case the service or duty performed, \&c., also, a Report in detail of the allowances granted to Postmasters for the purchase of Stationery; for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30th June, 1864.-Continued.


Report No. 3.-A Report in detail of all charges for Salarics and Commissions, showing in each case the service or dury performed, \&c., also, a Report in detail of the allowarces granted to Fostmasters for the purchase of Stationery ; for the period from lst Uctober, 1663 , in 30 th June, 186t.- Continucd.


Repore No. 3.-A Report in detail of all charges for Salayies and Commissions, shewing in each case the service or duty performed, \&c., also, a Report in detail of the allowances granted to Postmasters for the purchase of Stationery; for the period from 1st October, 1883, to 30th June, 1864.-Gontinued.


Report No. 3.-A Report in detail of all charges for Salarics and Commissions, shewing in each case the service or duty performed, \&c., also, a Report in detail of the allowances granted to Postmasters for the purchase of Stationery ; for the period from 1st October, 1863 , to 30th June, 1864.-Continued.


Report No. 3.-A Report in detail of all charges for Salaries and Commissions, shewing in cach ease the service or duty performed, de., also, a leport in detail of the allowances granted to Postmasters ior the parchase of Stationcry; for the period from 1st Octolor, 1863, to 30th June, 1864.-Continued.

| Name of Post Ofice. |  | Office. | Amount of Commission, zc. | Allowance for Stationery. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| St. George, Brant. | , | ..... | 8: 28 | ${ }_{6}{ }^{1} 00$ |
| St. Guorge de Windsor................ | (1) |  | 7 | 15 n |
| Ste. Gertrude ............................ | (d) | ..... | $\therefore 3$ | - 1, in |
| St. Gervais ............................. | du |  | 37 | Li: 31 |
| St. Giles. | dis | . | 29.30 | 3.00 |
| St. Grefuire | ail | . ........... .......... ...... | 380 | $1{ }_{1} 50$ |
| St. Guithanme d Uptun................ | do | $\qquad$ | 29.31 11.45 | 150 |
| Ste. Helene .......................... .. ${ }^{\text {Ste. }}$ | d |  | ${ }_{11}^{11} 484$ | 150 15 150 |
| Ste. Jolene de Hitgo St. IHens. | (i) | ...................... ... .... | 13.301 | 150 150 |
| St. Ifelens.. ........................................... | (iu |  | 25 9 9 61 | 1150 150 |
| Ste. Iténédine St. Ifenri.. | $\therefore$ |  | 9:89 | 1.50 4.50 |
| St. Itenri.. | in |  | 61.19 | 4.50 |
| St. Lermas. | do |  | 24 64 | 3, 00 |
| St. Initaire Station | ds | (Frntilst Apti, 186: ).............. | $165{ }^{\circ}$ | 20.00 |
| St. Milaire, Village | du |  | 15.4 |  |
| St. ITubert............ | (i) |  | 4: 310 | $!50$ |
| St. ITugues | dis) | ................................................ | 01711 | $\therefore 80$ |
| St. Ityacintue | (1) |  | $180,5: 1$ | i. M |
| St. Trénêe..... | du |  | 8 8: | 1:30 |
| St. Isilore, Dorchester. | dia |  | 14.34 |  |
| St. Isihore, Laprairie | dis |  | 17.111 |  |
| St. Ires ... | .io |  | 619 | 130 |
| St. Tacobs. | 4, |  | 48.30 | 1: 50 |
| St. Jacques. | dis |  | 3017 | 1. 50 |
| St. Jueques is Mineur | i6 |  | 1+35 | 150 |
| St. J:urier........ | do |  | 9.11 |  |
| St. Jean 3iptiste ..................... | co |  | 18.06 | 150 |
| St. Jean Chryshstôme (hatchughay, | (1). |  | 81.47 | 1.50 |
| St. Jean Chrysostöme, Levis .... | do: |  | $\begin{array}{lll}18 & 0! \\ 97 & 01\end{array}$ | 1.50 |
| St. Jean des Chailluns..... | 4 |  | 27 198\% | 150 |
| St. Jean rie Mrutha .................... | 10 |  | ${ }^{75} 51 \mid$ | 11.50 |
| St. Jeal doorleans .................... | do |  | 1516 | 150 |
| St. Jeart Port Soli...................... | dio |  | 4309 | 3.00 |
| St. Jórôme.............................. | 410 |  | 51.00 | 300 |
| St. Jouchim............................. | nn |  | 9 | 150 |
| St. Johns, E:ast.......................... | 为 |  | 587. 5: | 3000 |
| St. Joseph. | 4 |  | +10 68 | $: 100$ |
| St. Joseph du Luc.............. ....... | 40 |  | S 5! | 150 |
| St. Jude ................................. | ? 1 |  | 22.38 | $1{ }^{1} 50$ |
| Ste. Julie ... | い | . | $\begin{array}{lll}6 & 0.4\end{array}$ | 1.50 |
| Ste. Julie de Sumerset................. | 10 |  | 49.0i) | 150 |
| Ste. Julienne. | do |  | 12. 8 : | 150 |
| St. Justin ............................... | la |  | ? 54 | 1.0 |
| St. Lambert ............................ | de |  | $11^{1} 35$ | 150 |
| St. Lambert, Mentreal................ | ', |  | 13, s:ll | (1) 50 |
| 8t. Laurent forloms. | (1) |  | 9 \% ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 11.50 |
| St. Laurent, Montreal. | (1:) |  | 64.38 | 1:50 |
| St. Lazare... | (1.) |  | (c. $1: 1$ | 750 |
| St. Léon | in |  | 34.6 | 1.50 |
| St. Liboire | (1) |  | 218 | 1.50 |
| St. Ligurori. | i. |  | 1, 11 | 1. 50 |
| St. Liu .......................... ...... | a, |  | 189 | 1. 50 |
| St. Louis de fonzarac................ | (1) |  | $\because 807$ | 2 25 |
| Ste. Luutise ................. ....... ...... | 10 |  | $1: 34$ | $\therefore 150$ |
| St. Lue .................................: | 11 |  | 1142 | 1.50 |
| Ste. Luce. | da |  | 14,41 | 150 |
| St. Mare.. | (1) |  | 17.3 .5 | 150 |
| St. Marcul... | do |  | 14. 53 |  |
| Ste. Marguerite | do |  |  | 150 |

Report No. 3.-A Report in detail of all charges for Salarics and Commissions, shewing in each case the service or duty performed, \&c., also, a Report in detail of the allowances granted to Postmaste:s for the purchase of Stationery; for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30th June, 1864.-Continued.


## Report No. 3.-A Report in detail of all charges for Salaries and Commissions,

 shewing in each case the service or duty performed, \&c., also, a Report in detail of the allowances granted to Postmasters for the purchase of Stationery; for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30th June, 1864.-C'ontinued.

Report No. 3.-A Report in detail of all charges for Salaries and Commissions, shewing in each cuse the servec or haty performod, \&e., Aheo, a Report in detail of the allowances granted to lostmasters for the purchase of Siationery; for the period from 1st Uctolecr, 1863, to 30th Junc, 1564.-Continneei.


Report No. 3.-A Report in detail of all charges for Salaries and Commissions, shewing in each case the service or duty perforned, \&c., also, a Report in detail of the allowances granted to Postnasters for the purchase of Stationery: for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30th June, 1864.-Continued.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Nsue of Post Office. \& \& Oœice. \& \[
\left\{\begin{array}{c}
\text { Acourout } \\
\text { of Com- } \\
\text { mission } \\
\& c .
\end{array}\right.
\] \& AllowStation. ery. \\
\hline Starnesborn'. \& Postmaste \& \& \[
\begin{array}{ll}
\$ 1 \& \text { cts. } \\
18\} \& 57
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\$ 1 \text { cts. }
\] \\
\hline Stayuer.. ................................. \& do \& ..................................................................... \& 226. 96 \& \\
\hline Stella................................. \& do \& \& \& \(1{ }^{1} 50\) \\
\hline Stevensville. \& (i) \& \& 25.38 \& \(1{ }^{50}\) \\
\hline Stirling ................................ \& dio \& .............. \& 135 99 \& \({ }^{31} 100\) \\
\hline Stirtou ................................................. \& do \& \& 14.63
8.15 \& \\
\hline Stoneficld ............................... \& d \({ }^{\text {d }}\) \& \& \& 150 \\
\hline Stonelam .............................. \& (4) \& \& 5.14 \& 1.50 \\
\hline Stony Creek............................ \& \({ }^{\text {do }}\) \& \& 63.58 \& \({ }^{6} \mathrm{no}\) \\
\hline Stornoway ............................................. \& \({ }_{\text {do }}\) \& ................................................................................... \& \(\begin{array}{ll}20 \& 31 \\ 51 \& 76\end{array}\) \& \\
\hline Stouffvilie....................................... \& (i) \& \& 123 36 \& 600 \\
\hline Strab:nc ................................ \& d \& \& 23) 9.4 \& 1) 50 \\
\hline Strafordvil \& du \& \& S21 61 \& \\
\hline Stangford ..... .............. .............. \& do \& \&  \& \\
\hline Strathlurn \(\qquad\) \& do \& \& \(20 \mid 27\) \& \\
\hline Strathglass..................................... \& do \& \& 15. 60 \& \\
\hline Strathirov.. \& do \& \& 30132 \& \\
\hline Streetsille. \& do \& \& \begin{tabular}{r|r|}
137 \\
4 \& 42 \\
\\
42
\end{tabular} \& \\
\hline Stirton ........................... \& do \& \& \begin{tabular}{l|l|}
46 \\
28
\end{tabular} \& \\
\hline Sirukely ............................................ \& dio \& \& \({ }_{26}{ }^{26} 56\) \& \(1{ }^{1} 50\) \\
\hline Sultirat.................................. \& du \& .................... ........................ \& 18.41 \& \\
\hline Summerstown \& do \& . \& 2200 \& \\
\hline Summervilie........................... \& do \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Sunbury \(\qquad\) \\
Sunndale
\end{tabular} \& do \& 'From 1st March, 186.4)... \& \(\begin{array}{ll}4 \& 24 \\ 9 \& 05 .\end{array}\) \& \(1 / 67\)
\(1 / 50\)
1.50 \\
\hline Suther! mud's Corners \& do \& \& 24.01 \& \\
\hline Sutton.................................. \& do \& ........... \& \({ }^{28} 96\) \& 150 \\
\hline Sweaburg.............................. \& do \& \& 36. 42 \& 1) 50 \\
\hline Sweetsburgh.......................... \& do \& .............................in...... ..... \& S9.04 \& \(6{ }^{6} 00\) \\
\hline Switzervillc........................... \& do \& \& \(\begin{array}{r}3.98 \\ 14 \\ \hline 195\end{array}\) \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Sydenham Place. \\
Sylvan.
\end{tabular} \& do \& \& \begin{tabular}{l}
14 \\
31 \\
31 \\
\hline 186
\end{tabular} \& \\
\hline Tadousac .................................. \& do \& \& 1120 \& \\
\hline Talbotville Royal \& do \& \& 1882 \& 150 \\
\hline Tamworth \& do \& \& 83. 82 \& \\
\hline Tannery, West ........................ \& do \& \&  \& \\
\hline Tapleytown ............................ \& do \& \& \& \\
\hline Tatiock ............................................ \& do \& \& 4.93 \& 1.50 \\
\hline Tavistock ................................ \& do \& \& \& \\
\hline Tecumseth. \& do \& \& 42.25 \& 150 \\
\hline Teeswater ............................ \& \({ }_{\text {do }}\) \& \& 701
704
124
120 \& 1.50 \\
\hline Telfer \(\qquad\) \& \({ }_{\text {do }}\) \& .....................................................| \& \begin{tabular}{l}
12 \\
22 \\
\hline 20 \\
\hline 00
\end{tabular} \& 15
1.50

1 <br>
\hline  \& (i) \& (Erom Isi Juue, 1864).....................|l \& O) 26 \& <br>
\hline Terrebonne............................ \& do \& \& 94.37 \& <br>
\hline Tessierville ............................ \& do \& .............. ......... ............ .... \& \& <br>
\hline Teviotanie ........................................... \& ${ }_{10}$ \& \& 60. 98 \& 1) 50 <br>
\hline Thamesville............................ \& do \& \& 117.73 \& 150 <br>
\hline Thistletown .......................... \& do \& \& 34):92 \& <br>
\hline Thomashurg.......................................... \& do \& \& \& <br>
\hline thorndale...................................... \& do \& \& - 4124. \& <br>
\hline Thorne ................................ \& do \& ....................................... \& 20.15 \& 160 <br>
\hline 12 \& \& 89 \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Report No. 3.-A Report in detail of all charges for Salaries and Commissions, shewing in each casc the service or duty performed, dic., also a Report in detail of the allowances granted to Postmasters for the purchase of Stationery; for the period from 1st October, 18033, to 30th June, 186t.-Continued.


Report No. 3.-A Report in detail of all charges for Salaries and Commissions, shewing in cach case the service or duty performed, ike., also, a Report in detail of the allowances granted to Postmasters for the purchase of Stationery; for the period from 1st Uctober, 1863, to 30th June, 186t-Continued.


Repoxir No. 3.-A Report in detiail of all charges for Salaries and Commissions, shewing in each case the service or duty performed, \&c., also, a Report in detail of the allowances granted to Postmasters for the purchase of Stationcry; for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30th June, 1864.-Continued.


Report No. 3. . A Report in detail of all-charges for Salaries and Commissions, shewing in cach case the service or duty parformed, \&c., also, a Report in detail of the allowances granted to Postmasters for the purchase of Stationery; for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30 th June, 1864.-Continued.

| Name of Post Office. | Office. | Amount of Com- mission \&c. | Allowance for Stationery. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Y:arker .................................... | Pcstmaster ............................ ............... | \$ $21 . \mathrm{cts}$. | \$1 ${ }_{1}{ }^{\text {cts. }}$ |
| Yarmouth Centre........................ | do (From 1st December, 1863).............. \|l | 12, 16 | 117 |
| York. | do ................................................ | 79: 2 S | 300 |
| York Mills. | do - ...................... ......................... | 49.99 | 375 |
| York River | do ..................... .................... ... | 1125 | 1.50 |
| Ycrkville. | do ............................ .................. | 21968 | 3100 |
| Zetland.. | do .............................................. | S 08. | 150 |
| Zimmerman | do .- ........ ............................ ........ | 22.26 | $\therefore$ I 50 |
| Zurich | do .............................................. | 57150 | 150 |
|  | Total | 217213\| 46 | 5424 46 |

O. MOWAT,<br>Postmaster General.

H. A. Wicksteed,<br>Accountant.

## (C tn Report No. 3.)

A Report in detall of all charges for Commission on sale of Postage Stamps by
Venders in Cities, for the period between 1st October, 1868, and 30th June, 1864.


O. MOWAT; Postmaster General.

H. A. Wicksteed.<br>Accountant.

## (A in Repori No. 4.)

Account of Travelling Expenses incurved in the Service of the Post Ofife Department, Canada, for the period from 1st October, 18ti3, to 30 th Junc, 1864.


H. A. Wicksteed, Accountant.

## (B. In Rerort No. 4.)

Accouxt of Sums paid in discharge of Tradesmen's Bills, for articles supplicd for the Service of the Post Office Department, Canada, for the period from ist October, 1863, to 30th Junc, 1864.


Account of Sums paid in discharge of Tradesmen's Bills, for articles supplicd for the Scrvice of the Post (yffice Department, Canada, for the period from 1st October, 18033, to 30th June, 1864.-Contimued.


## (C. in Report No. 4.)

Accourr of sums pail for Rents and Taxes on account of the Post Office Departmoni in Canada, for the period from ist October, 1863, to 30th June. 1864.


H. A. Wicisteed, Accountant.

## 0. MOWAT,

Postmaster General.

## (D. in Report No. 4.)

Report in detail of the Expenditure of the Department for Stationery, Printing and Advertising, for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30th June, 1864.


## REPORT in detail of the Expenditure of the Department for Stationery, Printing aud Advertising, for the period from 1st Oct., 1863, to 30th June, 1864.-Continued.



Repora in letail of the Expenditure of the Departinent for Stationery, Printing and Advertising, for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30 th Junc 1864.Continued.


## Mepore in detail of the Expenditure of the Department for Stationery, Printing and Advertising, for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30ih June, 1864.Continued.



Report in detail of the Expenditure of the Department for Stationery, Printing and Advertising, for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30th June, 1864. - Continued.


Report in detail of the Expenditure of the Department for Stationery, Printing and Advertising, for the period from 1st Oct., 1863, to 30th June, 1864:-Cont'd.

O. MOWAT,

Postmaster General.

H. A. Wickstem,<br>Accountant.

## ( B in Report No. 4.)

ACCOUNT of sums paid for Fucl and Light for the use of the Post Offce Department in Canada, for the period from Ist October, 1863, to 30th June, 1864t.

| Nanc. | Particulars. | Amount. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 8 | cts. |
| Qachec Gas Company ...... | Gas for Post Office Dopartment. | 23 | 58 |
| Mi. Gaurrean ................ | Fucl-wood for do | 33 | 60 |
| E. Shaw \& Co. .. ............ | Candles for do | 4 | $2 i$ |
| Mi. Fagan ........... ....... | Sawing, \&e., fael wood for Post Qliice Department | 39 | 87 |
| G. Brown ...... .............. | Lantern for Kailway Mail Service, P. O. I.s Offec, Quebec | 1 | 00 |
| Williams \& Page ..... .... | Lamps, de., do do Montren | 4 | : |
| E. E. Shelton........ ........ | Candles, de., - d̀o do do | 18 | S. |
| I. Shannon .................. | Tuel-wood, lamps, oil, \&c., for P. O., Paris Station. | 73 | 23 |
| Familton Gas Company... | Gas for P. O., Inamilton. | 252 | 9 |
| E. Browne ................... | Coal and fuel-wood for P. O., Inamilton | 7180 | 19 |
| Kingston Gas Company ... | Gas for P. O., Fingston | 136 | ! 9 |
| do ... | do do | :3) | 171 |
| do - ... | Conlifor do | 07 | 83 |
| 1). Easen ..................... | Sawing fuel-moca for P. O., Kingston | 12 | (10) |
| J. P. Abhott................... | Fuel-rood, \&ic., for. do | 20. | 50 |
| J. MeGarrcy ....... ........ | do do do | 20 | 10 |
| London Gas Company...... | Gas for P. O., London.. | 195 | 61 |
| S. A. Moule | Candies, oil. Sc., for P. O., London | 12 | 9, |
| F. Sterens ... | Fuel-wod for do . .......................................... | 85 | $0{ }^{1}$ |
| D. Quinn | Sarring, \&c.. fuel-wood for P. O., London................................... | 16 | 2 |
| Montreal Gas Company | Gas for P. O., Montical.. | 43 | 71 |
| I. Malard...... | Mensurin fuel-woor for P. O., Montreal. | 2 | 0 |
| 12. Tarbutt................... | Saring, \&c. fucl-wod for do | 57 | 8 |
| E. Maitland, Tylee \& Co... | Caudles for do | S | !: |
| Quelsec Gas Company ...... | Gas for P, O.. Quebec. | 1.09 | $0 \cdot 8$ |
|  | Gas-fitturs for do | 4 | 411 |
| T. Whitchend. | Candes for do | 3 | 3 |
| Toronto Gas Company...... | Gas fo: D. O., Eoronto. | SS:3 | 511 |
| 0. Lugs........................ | Saming. Ee., fuel-wood for P. O., 'Soronto | 5 | 00 |
|  |  | 2750 | 87 |

o. MOWAT,<br>Postmaster General.

II. A. Wicisteed, Accountan/.

## (G in Report No. 4.)

Accoviry of sums paid for Miscellaneous Disbursements on account of the Post Office Department in Canada, for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30th Junc, 1864.


Account of sums paid for Miscellaneous Disbursements on account of the Post Office Department in Canada, for the period from 1st October, 1863, to 30th June, 1864.-Continued.


0. MOWAT, Postmaster General.

H. A. Wicesterd,

Accountant.

## REPOR'I No. 5.

Report of all Contracts made for the Transportation of the Mails in the Province of Canada, within the period ended 30th June, 1864-stating, in each case of Contract, its date and intended duration, the name of the Contractor, the Routes embraced in the Contract, with the length of each, the time of Arrival and Departure at the end of each Route, the mode of Transportation contracted for, and the Price stipulated to be paid by the Department.

## REPORT

Report of all Contracts made for the Transportation of the Mails in the in each case of Contract, its date and intended duration, the name of the time of Arrival and Departure at the end of each Route, the mode of Trans

LONDON


No. 5.
Province of Canada, within the period ended 30th June, 1864 stating Contractor, the Routes embraced in the Contract, with the length of each, the portation contracted for, and the Price stipulated to be paid by the Department.
DIVISION.


REport No. 5.-Report of New Contracts entered into in the London


Division during the period ended 30th June, 1864.-Continued.


REPORT No. 5.-Report of Nev Contracts entered into in the London


Division, during the period ended 30 th June, 1864 .- Concluded.


Report No. 5.-Report of New Contracts cntered into in the Toronto
TORONTO


Division during the period ended 30 th June, 1864.
DIVISION.


28 Victoria.
Sessional Papers (No. 3).
A. 1865

Report No. 5.- Report of Ner Contracts entered into in the Toronto


Division during the period ended 30 th June, 1864 , - Continued.


REPORT NO. 5.-Report of New Contracts entered in the Toronto


KINGSTON


Report No. 5. - Report of New Contracts entered into in the Kingston


Repont No. 5.-Report of Nev Contracts entered into in the Kingston


Division, during the period ended 30 th June, 1864.- Continued.


Report No. 5.-Report of New Contracts entered into in the Kingston


MONTREAL


Meront No. 5. - Report of New Contracts entered into in the Montreal

| Trom |  | Nanvo of Coniractor. |  | $\frac{\text { Derirture. }}{\text { Days. }}$ | Hours |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Daillobout ........ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Ste. Beatrix.......... | Henri Fortin......... | \| 011 | atur .. | 11 a.m...... s $\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{m} \ldots .$. |
| Iford |  |  |  | Wedues, Satar. |  |
| crille .......... | Waterloo............ | Jonn Lang.. ${ }^{\text {and.... }}$ | 42 | do do do | 915 amm. |
|  | Knowlon Landiag. | G. W. Fogs. | 23 | In conncetion with Stan | stead |
|  | Magoon's Point.... | J.G. Curistic.......: | 5 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Daily ..................... | nect'n with 1030 aim |
| Granby | Magog. | Alezander Finch .. | 10.6 |  |  |
|  | Roxton | D. Laga | 10 | Wednes, Satur do | $1 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. |
|  | Sarage's Mi | W. B. Vipond....... | 10 | Mon., Thurs | 730 am. |
|  | St: Pie. | L. 0 |  | Daily | $10.8 \mathrm{mm..}$. . |
|  |  |  | 30 |  | 11 amin |
| Henry villo .......... | Sweetsbur | Abrau Pickl | $1{ }_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{2}$ | do do do | ${ }_{7}^{2} \mathrm{pm.m}$. |
|  | Venice | James | 3. | Wednes., Satur.: do |  |
| Huntingville ....... |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | nnoxpille | J. R. Moy | 2i, | Daijy, i |  |
|  | Stotutilo ............... | L. C. R |  | Daily | $4 \mathrm{pm} . . .1$. |
| Lake Megantic |  |  |  |  | 530 |
|  | Railway St | Narcisse Breia | ${ }^{6}{ }^{3}$ | Duily, in connection with | gil trains |
|  | Stornoway | J. McDonald........ 15 | 15 | Mon., on err of mail from | 7 a.m...... |
| Laprairic |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lawrenctville....... | SS. Constau | M St. Hilairc.... 1 | $1{ }^{1}$ | Tues, Thurs, Saiur ... |  |
|  | North Stukeley..... | L. Messier | 4 | Mon, Wednoc,, Fri., in |  |
| Mattawa | Rapides desJorcims |  |  |  | 6 a.m...... |
| Montreal |  |  |  |  | n.m...... |
|  | Now Glasgow....... | M. Tindali............ 3 |  | ${ }_{\text {daily }}^{\text {du }}$ | 8 a: |
|  | wra C |  |  | do | 645 amm : |
|  |  | 1 | 12 | Diaily ...... |  |
| Mount Jobinson... | ece ............... R | Richelieu St |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 4 l m.a... |
| Nayiervillo.......... |  | Desmaray | $4^{1 / 2} 31$ | Tues, Thurs, Samer, ing | nnection |
| No:th IT |  | Tos. Plan | - | Dnily, arter arr. of train | ( ${ }^{330 \mathrm{p}}$. |
|  | terrillo |  | 5 | Wednes; Satur.......... do | 2 pmm . |
| Iocinteaux Auglis |  |  |  |  | 3 p.m.. |
|  | St. |  | 4 | r.or mail stoan |  |
| Pointe ain Trembics | st. | P. Martia............ |  | On aritaliof Montreal | mait.... |
|  |  |  | $0 \cdot 2$ | Tueses. Trit., So.t. 1 | 12 'no |
|  | viere des Prairies | Louis Roi.m........ | $6{ }^{6}$ | $1 \text { Pues, Thats. Satu }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \text { pro... } \\ & 5 \mathrm{pm} . . . \end{aligned}$ |
| Portand P. O..... |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | St. John, N:B...... E | Eatern Express Co. | , ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | do do Mr............. | 5 pinnc.. |

Division, during the period ended 30 th June, 1864.-Continued.


Rerort No. 5.- Report of New Contracts entered into in the Montreal


QUEBEC


28 Victoria.
Sessional Rupers (No. 3).
A. 1865

Division, during the period ended 30 th June, 1864. - Conctuded.


## DIVISION.

Daily, Sunday cxcepted. $1 \mathrm{pm....}$.
do


Report No. 5.- Report of New Contracts entercd into in the Quebec


Division, during the period ended 30 th June, 186t.-Continued.


Report No. .- Report of New Contracts cntered into in the Quebec


Division, during the pariod ended 30 th June, 1804 - Continued.


28 Victoria.

Report No. 5-Report of New Contracts entered into in the Quebec


Whicha White,
Secretary.

28 Victoria.
Sessional Papers (No. S).
A: 1865
Division, during the period ended 30th June, 1864. - Concluded.


REPORTI No． 6.
Repont if Arownenemale to Mail Contractors in Canada，beyond the sum originally stipulated in their respective Contracts， Repont An． whereby additional expense is or will be incurred beyond the origimal Contract price，on any Land on Water route，specify－ ing in ead case the Route to which the order relates，the name of the Contractor，the orginal service provilded by the Contrat，the origimal price，the date of the order for alditional service regured，and the ambitional allowace therefor．

莫 ro

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Inolnomb hy
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& : 014 \text { nas }
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$$

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\text { ineuidel }
\end{gathered}
$$

by Comeritet． Emi－wed kly strico．．．
fri－wcehty sur ite．．．． fri－w entiy ser，ine．．．．．
Serni－weky strice．．． Wrokiy servier $\ldots \ldots .$. Wrakiy servie＇．．．．．．．．．
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { Xibue if } \\
& \text { *intsacterr. }
\end{aligned}
$$ $\therefore$ H．wath．．．．．．

I．Mr．Neilly ．． Jia．Terry ．．．．．．．． Wi－fard Jackson

$$
\begin{array}{r}
290 \\
220 \\
120 \\
2120 \\
2120 \\
4200
\end{array}
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$$
7471
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59300
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12400
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per we
ravģis Norl



0. MOWAT,
Postmaster Gencral.
 REPORT of an fore
 Jume, 186it.

heates.



REPORT No. 8.
Liss of Post Offices established in Canada during the nine months ended 30th June, 1864.

| Name of post Onice. | Townahip or Parish. | Eloctoral County. | stmnster. | Date of <br> Establishment. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alpor | Monck |  |  |  |
| Avauley | Derby ...... ............ | Grey | Janos Weh |  |
|  | N. Eathopo............ | Perth | A. Dallas |  |
| Arialne .............. | Clinton ................. | Lincoln. |  | 663. |
| Aritrect. | Or |  |  |  |
| Ascot Corne |  | Town of Sherbro | C. hebrurv | 1 st . June. 156.4. |
| Ashtielh (re-open'd) | Ashfield. |  | A. Fra |  |
| A vonmure.... | Roxborough | Stormo | E. N . | . |
| Berne | Stimsterd .................. | Stunste <br> Ifuron. | T. T. Murner |  |
| Blank Heath. | Seneca | Hallimand | 1. Guodhrat |  |
| * Biaudford.. | 13andford | A rthaba=k | C. A. de Carufo | June. 1864. |
| $\dagger$ Bolsover. | Eldon... | Victoria | G. F. Marsh.. | 1st April, 156.t. |
| Bonasentures sub.of. re-opened) $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |
| Brentwoed | Sunnidale............... | Simeoe, X.R.... .. ..... | L. E . |  |
| Brickend | Harwich | Kent | Ann Warner.. |  |
| Brodhayen | Lozin | Perth. | C. Brolhayen |  |
| Oamlechie. | Plympton | Lambtun |  | 1st May, 1864. |
| Carlsruho | Carrick | Bruse | Tynatins Kur |  |
| Conroy (re-opened). | Gure of Downie........ | Perth | f. Rutlodye | 186 |
| Courthand | Midileton.... .......... | Norfolk | C. S. Larris | Ist June |
| Cowal .... | Southwold. | Elgin, | MrPrid | 1 1st, December |
| Desmond | Camden . | Addingto | J. W. Tecl | lit March. 186.t. |
| Drary .. |  |  | R. Drury | , |
| Duffierin |  |  | H. Martia. | 1st becomler. 1883. |
| Duntee Cen | Dunde | Hantingdun | W. Smallman | 1st Fehruary. 186. |
| Elder | Mons. | Simcoe, S.R | C. Conn....... | 19t June. Is.i. |
| Evangelino | Barfurd | Stunstead | C. Dupont | 1st Mny. 188.4. |
| Fernhill | Lubo | Middesex. | E. Owen.. | 1 st April. 1864. |
| Fisherville | Rainhan | Haldimand | J. MeComi | 1 st Decomber. 1S |
| $\pm$ Fwumtion H | Taronto | Peel ... | W. Kenner | 1st April, 1564. |
| Fulfort |  | Breme | L. Oreatt | ist Novemler, 7863. |
| (riford ... | South Cay | Luldimenn | B. M. Gif | 11 nt December, 1863. |
| Goldstune | Ped | Wellingten, N | Jobn Ma | 1st Murcli, 1884. |
| Green Ri | St. Ad | Témiscourta | (.) April |  |
| Greluar .. | N. Frederic | Lenux | W. J. Mellow | 1 st Murcb |
| Hartman | E. Gwillimb | York. N. R | David Terry | 1 st |
| Hill's.urcen |  | Huron | Hugh Luve. | 1st |
| H,we Island ......... | Pittsburg | Frontema | Ergum | Octmer, 1863. |
| IIole | Leim | Pיter | J. A. Wil | 1st April. 186.4. |
| Inderton | Lonilon | Middiesex. | Gearge Ord | 1st March, 18f.4. |
| rive du Pads | Isle du Pads | Berthior | Rev. V. Pling | 1 st April. 1864. |
| Kent Bridge | Camblen | Kerit. | Wm. Welb | 1:t Oetrher. 1863 |
| Kinlough . | Kinlus | Bruce. | Siman Corri | Nopember.186:3 |
| Kirby | Clarke | Durham, W. R | R. Gilhank. | M |
| Kirkfield | Nurth El |  | Slas smith | Ist February, |
| Lake Mersm | Whitton | Compton | P. MeDaml | 114t December, 18633. |
| Cartuer | Ifihher |  | rnha | Ist Xiremher, 1863. |
| Larroch | [Lalifax | Megrat | Po | Fehruary, 1s54. |
| Lungierai | Mnor | Lambto | D. Hins; | .1563. |
| Louisville (re-op'd) | Chuthum |  | R. C. Srret | 1863. |
| Manmiler ... ... | L'Assomption | Rim | F. Saucier. | 1:5t Mareh. 1864. |
| Magoun's Point.... | Stanstead | Stanstead | J. G. Cbristie. | 1st May, 1864. |

* On the estathishment of this office, the name of the office beretofore known as Blandford ras changed to "D.rtaine de Gearilly."
+1 )u the establishment of this office, the Post Offices at Eldon and Vorth Eldon were closed.
+ Name since chnnged to "Dixie."
On the establishment of this oflice, the name of the oftice herrtufore known as Macnider was changed to "Sandy Bay."


## Report No. 8.-Continued.

List of Post Offices established in Canada during the nine months ended 30th Junc. 1864.

*Formerly " Frederickshurs."

# William White, <br> Mecretary. 

O. MOW $A T$,<br>1 ostmaster General.

## REPORT No. 8.-Continued.

List of Post (Offices closed in Canada during the nine months ended 30th June, 1864.

| Name of Office. |  | Reason for Discontinuance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

* Sinco re-opened, lat Jamary, IEB6.
$\dagger$ sinee re-opened, Ist July, 1sif.
S Siace re-opened, lat october, isto.


## Wi.miam Wurte, Secretary.

O. MOWAT,<br>Postmaster General.

REPORTV No. S.-Continued.
Report of New Posc Routes established in Canad daring the nine months ended :Oth Jume, 1864.


## REPORT No. S.-Report of New Post Routes established, \&c.-Continued.

R
Rovte.

Whlifam White, Secretary.

O. MOWAT,<br>Postmaster General.

$\left(\cdot p a p m \boldsymbol{q}_{n}\right)-8{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ W?OdMU

\footnotetext{
REi nit of all Post Routes discontinued during the nine months ended 30 th June, 1864 , shewing, in the case of each Route


## nge in mail sorvice. do id Philipsburg. C. Catherino, and Ste. Catherine and st. Ray- lls service. vico. etmen Sorel and St. Robert. Oood (summer route). Postmaster General.






RECAPITULATION.

## REPORT No． 10.

Shewivg the Money Order Offices in operation for the nine months ending 30th June，1864 ；the County－whercin each Office is situated ；the Number and Amount of Orders issued and paid；the Amount of Commission arising there－ upon at each Office respectively，and the proportion allowed as Compensation to the Postmaster．

| Money Order Ofice． | County． | No．of Orders issued． | Amount of Trdersissued． | Total Com mission received． | No．of Orders pail． | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Orders paid. } \end{gathered}$ | Commission allowed to Postmgsters． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Acton Vale | grot | 2 | \＄ $\begin{array}{cc}\text { cts．} \\ 53 & 00\end{array}$ | \＄cts． | 1 | \＄cts．${ }_{5}$ | \＄${ }_{0}$ cts． |
| Adelaide．．． | Middlesex | 5 | 27538 | 175 | 2 | 2200 | 068 |
| Albion．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Peel ．．．．： | 43 | 259652 | 1420 | 13 | 67491 | 645 |
| Alexandria．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Glengarry | 1 | 1600 | 010 | 3 | 25000 | 004 |
| Almonte ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Lanark ．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 45 | 211355 | 1150 | 10 | 30960 | 527 |
| Awherstburg ．．．．．．．．．． | Essex ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1.51 | 791298 | 4305 | 20 | 126786 | 1977 |
| Angus ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Simece | 7 | 35550 | 190 | 4 | 93.01 | 0 E9 |
| Arkona | Lambton | 104 | 832306 | 4260 | 14 | 54313 | 2030 |
| Arnprior | Renfre | S | 15691 | 115 | 7 | 12 S 97 | 039 |
| Artemesia． | Grey | 16 | 329 18 | 210 | 15 | 74401 | 082 |
| Arthur． | Wellington．．．．．．．．． | 42 | 133968 | 801 | 11 | 29270 | 334 |
| Athlono | Simcie | 2 | 4375 | 040 |  |  | 011 |
| Aultsvill | Stormon | 29 | 131714 | 700 |  |  | 328 |
| Aurora | York ． | 74 | 248354 | 1440 | 23 | 85996 | 620 |
| Aylmer，C．E．．．．．．．．．．． | Ottawa | 14 | 52511 | 315 | 11 | 15168 | 671 |
| Aylmer，C．W．．．．．．．．． | Elgin． | 61 | 2323 04 | 1335 | 19 | S＇ll 43 | 579 |
| Ayr． | Waterloo | 97 | 35 SO 00 | 20 S0 | 37 | 115752 | S 94 |
| Barrie | Simcoe | 116 | 352855 | 2430 | 13： | 434362 | 957 |
| Eath | Adding | 199 | 11902 S3 | 6510 | 20 | 97390 | 2974 |
| Bayfeld | Iluron | 269 | 1048382 | 5900 | 17 | 48732 | 2620 |
| Beachvillo | Oxford | 26 | 57153 | 330 | 9 | 48346 | 141 |
| Beamsville | Lincoln | 47 | 151162 | 1020 | 12.3 | 112718 | 452 |
| Beauharnoi | Beauburnois | s | 40070 | 150 | 5 | 181.20 | 100 |
| Beaverten． | Ontario ．．．．．．．．．．． | 20 | 87270 | 4.90 | 22 | 1219 5S | 217 |
| Belt Ewart | Simecto | 10 | 21235 | 125 | 4 | 6950 | 053 |
| Bellevillo | Hastings | 221 | 516153 | 3265 | 148 | 5696 J1 | 1289 |
| Bentinct． | Grey | 271 | I3623 23 | 7455 | 90 | 485s 97 | 3404 |
| Berlin | Waterlo | 136 | 371641 | 2285 | 76 | 247351 | 927 |
| Berthier（en haut） | Berthier | 93 | 336250 | 1965 | 14 | 301 78 | 840 |
| Elyth．． | Huron | 50 | 297255 | 1565 | 10 | 49751 | 741 |
| Bubcay | Vietoria | 95 | 375420 | $2085{ }^{\circ}$ | 13 | 59293 | 945 |
| Bond Head． | Simeo | 18 | 99972 | 550 | 4 | 12237 | 249 |
| Bothwell | Kent | － | 25220 | 150 | 14 | 55912 | 063 |
| Bownanvill | Durbau | 92 | 242738 | 1445 | 55 | 174132 | 608 |
| Bradiord．． | Simcod | 58 | 201012 | 1220 | 22 | 51284 | 501 |
| Brampton ．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Foel | 82 | 394960 | 2185 | S0 | 334330 | 987 |
| Brantford | Brant | 210 | 492513 | 3105 | 221 | 761169 | 12.31 |
| Brighton．． | Northumberlaこd． | 12 | 66497 | 370 | 10 | 20135 | 180 |
| Brockville | Leeds | 57 | 1815 | 1040 | 209 | 11792 23 | 453 |
| Brooklin | Ontario | 24 | 72934 | 460 |  | 32900 | 121 |
| Burfurd． | Brant | 59 | 200568 | 1215 | 9 | 29638 | 500 |
| Carleton Placu．．． | Lanark | 51 | 210375 | 11.80 | 20 | 85007 | 540 |
| Cayuga ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Haldimand | 184 | 840866 | 4620 | 32 | 56929 | 2101 |
| Chambly． | Chambly．．．．．．．．．．． | S0 | 257626 | 1510 | 9 | 144 84 | $6 \times 3$ |
| Chatham，C．W．． | Kont ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 240 | 556687 | 3565 | 210 | 350941 | 1321 |
| Chippawa． | Welland ．．．．．．．．．．． | 142 | 473346 | 2755 | 99 | 475398 | 1183 |
| Clearvill | Kent ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 51 | 152307 | 915 | 3 | 13618 | 3.80 |
| Cliftoa | Welland | 72 | 228892 | 1430 | 4.4 | 135084 | 5.71 |
| Cliaton | Huron． | 194 | 673167 | 40.05 | 66 | 299036 | 16． 81 |
| Coaticook | Stinnstead | 5 | 7588 | 055 | 5 | 6389 | 0.18 |
| Cobourg | Sorthumberland．． | 152 | 512902 | 3100 | 123 | 468315 | 1282 |
| Colborne． | Nurthumberland．． | 106 | $2 \mathrm{S90} 53$ | 1780 | 17 | 45634 | 722 |
| Collingwu | Sinncoe | 170 | 747780 | 4120 | 43 | 183679 | 13.68 |
| Comber | ミッシャ |  |  |  | 1 | 8200 |  |
| Compton． | Cuı．．．．t ．．．．．．．．．．． | 26 | 1573 | $\bigcirc 5$ | 8 | 11.718 | 3.93 |
| Cookston．........ i．．．． | Simvoe ．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 87 | 864003 | 3030 | 5 | 18171 | 14.09 |
|  |  |  | 152 |  |  |  |  |

Riport No. 10.-Shewing the Money Order Offices in operation, for the nine months ending 30th June, 1864.-Continued.

| Money Order Office. | County. | No. of Orders issued | Amount of Ordersissued. | Total Commission received. | No. of Orders paid. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A mount } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Orders paid. } \end{aligned}$ | Commission allowed to Postmasters. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | \$ cts. | $\leqslant \mathrm{cts}$. |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Cooksrille ............. | Peel |  |  |  | 58 | S1 77 |  |
| Cornwall........ ...... | Stormont | 205 | 1215549 | 6462 | 58 | 222501 | 3038 |
| Comansville | Missisquo |  |  |  | 5 | 7575 |  |
| Craighurs | Simeoe | 34 | 235725 | 1250 | 3 | 6211 | 8 |
| Credit | Peel | 6 | 13016 | 95 | 2 | 1796 | 32 |
| Danvil | Richmon | 8 | 48015 | 270 | 18 | 32073 | 19 |
| Delhi. | Nurfolk | 30 | 32131 | 265 | 3 | 659.4 | 078 |
| Dereham | Oxford | 199 | 689600 | 3960 | 10 | 42t 98 | 1723 |
| Dickinson's Landing. | Stormon | 9 | 33353 | 150 | 6 | 6519 | 082 |
| Dingle.. | IIuron | 60 | 228077 | 1305 | 56 | 323073 | 5.68 |
| Drombo | 0xfurd | 58 | 209992 | 1260 | 7 | 23600 | 524 |
| Druinmondville,C.W. | Welland | 22 | 106474 | 600 | 25 | 90515 | 265 |
| Dundus................. | Wentworth | 84 | 228582 | 1410 | 124 | 506772 | 570 |
| Dunnvil | Haldimand. | 69 | 252182 | 1435 | 51 | 1004.10 | 6 29 |
| Elora | Wellington | 134 | 405624 | 2435 | 73 | 229853 | 1020 |
| Embro' | Oxford | S9 | 231724 | 1440 | 16 | 338.64 | 579 |
| Erin | Wellingto | 27 | 156788 | S 55 | 6 | 35899 | 391 |
| Etobicok | Eork | 12 | 40305 | 240 | 8 | 41730 | 100. |
| Excter. | Iluron | 96 | 515656 | 2820 | 26 | 130230 | 1288 |
| Fergus | Wellingto | 117 | 598388 | 3355 | 34 | 139017 | 1495 |
| Fingal | Elgin.... | 70 | \%357 55 | 1885 | 18 | 56591 | 858 |
| Forest | Lambion | 41 | 145222 | 865 | 1 | 5000 | 369 |
| Fort Erie | Welland | 76 | 151802 | 080 | 46 | 127901 | 378 |
| Gait. | Waterlo | 103 | 246157 | 1545 | 173 | 573487 | 613 |
| Gananoque | Leeds.. | 128 | 699315 | 3745 | 22 | 5 S 4.73 | 1748 |
| Georgetuwn | Halton | 170 | 722480 | 41.05 | 67 | 179891 | 1804 |
| Georgina | York ................ | 30 | 72949 | 470 | 7 | 31558 | 281 |
| Glentilan | Wellington......... | 105 | 215027 | 1435 | 5 | 34500 | 543 |
| Goderich. | Huron . | 258 | 2112294 | 6285 | 231 | . 786555 | 2779 |
| Grafton, | Northumberland. | 26 | 105557 | 600 | 7 | $30 \pm 36$ | 262 |
| Granby | Sbefford | 7 | 13600 | O. 9ab. | 4 | 11563 | 034 |
| Grenville | Argenteui | 10 | 59034 | 930 | 2 | 3800 | 147 |
| Grinsby | Lincoln | 39 | 1811: 18 | 1000 | 13 | 39969 | 451 |
| Guelph | Wellington | 262 | 747973 | 4630 | 256 | S868 04 | 1868. |
| Hamilton | Wentwort | 420 | 1032413 | 6640 | 1934 | 80675 SL |  |
| Harpurhey | Huron | 90 | 358759 | 2045 | 21 | 03018 | 896 |
| Harriston | Wellington | 34 | 174701 | 960 | , | 47270 | 435 |
| Hastiogs | Peterboro' | 13 | 71079 | 405 | 2 | 15000 | 176 |
| Eatley.. | Stanstead | 28 | 118951 | 645 |  |  | 2.95 |
| Hawkesbury | Prescuit | 32 | 581 \$9 | 385 | , | 12981 | 144 |
| Hespeler .. | Waterloo | 10 | 30672 | 150 | 3 | 3100 | 0.75 |
| Holland L | York | 7 | 32\% 50 | 170 | 6. | 12698 | 080 |
| Huntingdo | Iruntingdon | 24 | 67292 | 395 | 10 | 14205 | 166 |
| Indiana. | Huldimaud. | 38 | 1SSt 32 | 1040 | 8 | 73200 | 470 |
| ingersoll | Oxfurd | 121 | 319910 | 1835 | 118 | 473714 | 788 |
| Inverburo | Brace.. | 16 | 46152 | 275 | 13 | 33200 | 115 |
| Tnvermay | Brace | 23 | 75574 | 430 | 8 | 59117 | 188 |
| Iruquois | Dundas | 16 | 58045 | 350 | 12 | 424.0 | 144 |
| Jarvis... | Eaidimand | 41 | 164231 | 945 | 6 | 32545 | 409 |
| Joliette | Jolietto. | 18 | 108613 | - 60 | 8 | 47247 | 270 |
| Kamourask | Kamouraska | 91 | 476676 | 2600 |  | 700 | 11.91 |
| Keene | Peterboro' | 114 | 280005 | 1740 | 4 | 13350 | 698 |
| Kemptrille. | Greaville | 33 | 120614 | 735 | 19 | 59556 | 300 |
| Kinoardino | Bruce ............... | 85 | 352509 | 20.25 | 84 | $3943 \mathrm{S3}$ | 880 |
| Kingston | Frontenac. | 252 | 560779 | 3520 | 465 | 1853973 |  |
| Kingsville .............. | Essex .... | 20 | 620 S2 | 370 | 2 | 10472 | 154 |
| L'Assomption ........ | L'Assomption | 1 | 5000 | 030 | 2 | 6265 | 012 |
| L'Origual ............... | Prescott ........... | 93 | 425246 | 2400 | 7 | 13003 | 10.62 |
| Lachine | Jacqués Cartier.... | 3 | 11214 | 070 | 1. | 2500 | 027 |
| Lachute | Argenteail ......... | 11 | 27195 | 145 | 11: | 444.06 | 066 |
| Lacolle ........... ...... | St. Jobas ........... | 6 | 27.644 | 160 | 6 | 23598 | 068 |
| Lanark ................. | Lanar | 70 | 362159 | 1990 | 3 | 13336 | 904 |
| Laprairio .............. | Laprairie ........... | 7 | 82029 | 1.85 |  | 19580 | 080 |
| 20 |  |  | 158 |  |  |  |  |

Report No. 10.-Shewing the Money O:der Offices in operaticn for the nine months ending 30th June, 1864.-Continued.

| Money Order Office. | County. | No. of Orders issued. | Smount of Orders issued | Commiss'n received. | No. uf Orders raid. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Orilers paid. } \end{gathered}$ | Commission allowed to Pustuasters. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Iceds | Megantic | 47 | 2980 ${ }^{8} 0$ cts | Scis. | 12 | $\begin{array}{cc}5 & 148 \\ 376 & 27\end{array}$ | $\mathrm{S}_{5} \mathrm{cts}$ S2 |
| Lennoxril | Richmoud | 78 | 2003 05 | 1580 | 50 | 155023 | 499 |
| Lindsay | Victors | 128 | 210550 | 2480 | 69 | 22.7743 | 1025 |
| Listowel | Perth | S0 | 34:30: | 1810 | 22 | 1326 | 857 |
| Lloydtom | Tork | 21 | 92161 | 495 | 12 | 61932 | 229 |
| London, | Midilescx | 50 S | 1618043 | 9650 | 1218 | 376.422 |  |
| Longueuil | Clambly | F | 46.48 | 140 | 2 | 20000 | 066 |
| Loughboro | Frontenac | 16 | 2:\%6 68 | 165 |  |  | 058 |
| Lucan | Ifaron .... | 133 | 7044 95 | 3570 | 10 | 4.4245 | 1760 |
| Lyn | Leeds | 4 | 150125 | 935 | 34 | 175045 | 397 |
| Mindoc | Ifastings........... | 1.36 | cise 71 | 3635 | 4 | \% 51 | 1038 |
| Manilla. | Victoria .......... | 30 | 1:91:3 | 960 | 8. | 51495 | 446 |
| Markbam | York | 41 | 20285 | 1] 40 | 29 | 102468 | 507 |
| Melbourne | Richnond | 55 | 264329 | 1.870 | 22 | G0G 21 | 060 |
| Merrickvill | frenvil | 03 | 395707 | 21. 70 | 23 | 83304 | 950 |
| Millbank | Perth | 4 | 197 US | 1. 10 | 5 | 15.425 | 049 |
| Mill Brook | Durhim | 1.7 | 785817 | 4285 | 13 | 43938 | 1962 |
| Milton. C.W | Halton | 296 | 21210 :30 | 11150 | 51 | 1616 68 | 5.304 |
| Mitchell | Perth | 215 | 1201:3 53 | (6) 96 | 45 | 230617 | 3003 |
| Mono Mills | Simeue ............. | 2 | 4087 | 030 | 2 | 7406 |  |
| Montmagny | Montmagny........ | 12 | 5es 80 | 3110 | 5 | 7040 | 1. 31 |
| Muntreal | Hochelaga ......... | 7.12 | 18889 S\% | 11620 | 3944 | 180764 0 i |  |
| Moore | Lambton. | 31 | 1570 3s | 830 | 2 | 876 | 301 |
| Morpeth | Kent...... | 65 | 1965 ss | 1190 | 10 | 35091. | 411 |
| Marrisburgh | Dundas | 20 | 123001 | 730 | 19 | 50 c 2S | 317 |
| Mount Prydres | Midillesex | 66 | $3 \mathrm{ab}+0.9$ | 1940 | 9 | 46:? 3 | 5 si |
| 310unt Forest | Grey | 121 | 2700197 | 1710 | 61 | 2568 40 | 634 |
| Mount Vern | Brant | 19 | (5\%) 47 | 375 | 1 | 4200 | 1. 62 |
| Nairn | Midall | 114 | TIS2 69 | 3855 | 5 | 23585 | 1795 |
| Napanee. | Leunux | 45 | 136 it S | 7 SU | 23 | 593) 05 | 342 |
| Napterville | Napierville. | 4 | 103) 75 | 060 | 10 | 3-4) 4 t | $0 \cdot 25$ |
| Nassngiwera .......... | Inalton .. | 27 | 114045 | 735 | 8 | 38530 | 285 |
| Newboro' ............ | Ieeds | 49 | 1075 | 640 | 8 | 47129 | 2 is |
| Newbur | Addington | 100 | 475529 | 2680 | 8 | 19005 | 1193 |
| Newbury | Middlesex | 53 | 215177 | 1245 | 12 | 9.4 74 | $5: 7$ |
| Newcastle | Durhar | 67 | 1065413 | 1180 | 42 | 1.11143 | 400 |
| New Mambure | Haterlo | 11 | 183 17 | 110 | 13 | GS8 44 | 045 |
| Newmarket ..... | York | 135 | 5is\% is | 3210 | 37 | 40781 | 1445 |
| Niagara | Jinco't | 169 | 504857 | 3510 | 74 | 23.303. | 1499 |
| Nicoiet.. | Nixole: | 3.4 | 13615 10 | 670 | 7 | 42127 | 340 |
| North Por | Prince E | 3 | 6i7 12 | $(160$ | 1 | 400 | 017 |
| Norwich | Oxtiord | 130 | 592996 | 3.420 | 21 | 70402 | 14.51. |
| Norwood | Petcrboro | 11 | 37287 | 220 | 3 | 6600 | 003 |
| Oakland | Braut | 22 | 51503 | 510 |  | 13845 | 203 |
| Oakvillo | Halton | 130 | 350260 | 2255 | 49 | 123923 | 9.50 |
| Odessa | Addington | 21 | 038594 | 410 |  | 15000 | 158 |
| Oil Spring | Lamhton. | 82 | $4.230) 12$ | 2320 | 18 | 72470 | 10.57 |
| Omernee. | Vietoria .............. | 3 | 1170 | 0.55 | $\varepsilon$ | 12320 | 027 |
| Oransevilla | Weilington......... | 95 | 54933 | 2920 | 17 | 42622 | $3{ }^{3} 3$ |
| Orillia ................. | Simeoc | 4:31 | 2013039 | 11240 | 50 | 226403 | 50.32 |
| Orovo | Purham | 2 n | $12 \geqslant 83$ | 495 | \% | 15800 | 3.08 |
| Oshawa. | Ontario. | 64 | 317927 | 1790 | 81 | 37458 | 个94 |
| Ottawa | Carleton | 209 | 5 n \% 9 f | 8:90 | 141 | 4 4 085 | 1419 |
| Otrervill | Oxford | 10.4 | 6173 -19 | 3385 | 8 | $1: 3190$ | 1543 |
| Owen Sur | Ariy | 161 | 371376 | 2230 | 212 | Sstis 99 | $y \geq 7$ ? |
| Paisley | Bruce | S | 388984 | 2190 | 54. | 329008 | 97 |
| Pukionlia | Lanark | 42 | 1748 | 965 | 5 | 21010 | 438 |
| Palerino | Halton | 8 | 19630 | 125 | 13 | 57273 | 048 |
| Paris. | Brant | 99 | 2084 :31 | 1650 | 96 | 289732 | 670 |
| Penibroke. | Renfrew | 2 | S86 S3 | 5.10 | 16 | 67\% s? | 222 |
| Penetanguishene | Sitacoe | 19 | 118743 | 6. 15 | 29 | 101565 | 290 |
| Perth....... | Lanark | 61 | 218688 | 1230 | 1 | 2545.14 | 533 |
| Peterboro' | Peterboro' | 20 | 480 | 450 | 74 | 218100 | 1.20 |
| Philipsburg | Missisquoi.......... | 31 | 213200 | 1150 | ${ }_{18}^{4}$ | 1.53 .43 480 | ${ }^{5} 3.38$ |
| Pickering. | Ontario ............ | 22 | 880 154 | 505 | 16 | 48009 |  |

Report No. 10.-Shewing the Money Order Offices in operation for the nine months ending 30 th June, 1864.-Continued.

| Moncy Order'Ofice. |   <br> County. No. of <br> Orders <br> issued. | Amount of Orders issued | Total Commjes'n reccived. | No. of Orders paid. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Orders paid. } \end{gathered}$ | Commission ullowed to Postmasters. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Princo Edward... 132 | ${ }_{3260}{ }^{\text {cts. }}$ | S cts. | 73 | $\$$  <br> -2495 cts. <br> -20  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ \text { cts. } \\ & 815 \end{aligned}$ |
| ke | Missisquui.......... 11 | 74010 | 385 | 2 | 7900 | 184 |
| Portage du F | Pontiac............ 57 | 253039 | 1460 | 1 | 5000 | 632 |
| Port Lurwell. | Elgin ............... ${ }^{\text {- }} 22$ | 144.579 | 775 | 2 | 15000 | 3.61 |
| Port Colborne. | Welland ............ 25 | 69187 | 445 | 19 | 59924 | 172 |
| Port Dalhousie | Lincula............. 25 | 92.41 | 535 | 0 | 30929 | 230 |
| Purt Dover... | Nortolk............. 163 | 630538 | 3665 | . 19 | 49021 | 1575 |
| Pert Hope | Durbam ............: 103 | 295120 | 1755 | 97 | 306103 | 737 |
| Port Robinson | Welland ..... ...... 98 | 666728 | 3560 | 16 | 41322 | 1667 |
| Port Rowan........... | Norfolk............. 59 | 276804 | 1535 | 19 | 61602 | 692 |
| Port Stanley | Elgin................ 27 | 141403 | 755 | 11. | 17932 | 353 |
| Prescott ............. ... | Grenville........... 107 | 390267 | 2265 | 88 | 314342 | 975 |
| Preston ................. | Waterloo............ 21 | 76383 | 440 | 22 | 55934 | 190 |
| Prince Albert | Ontario ............. $]$ | 3949 | - 20 | 3 | 10200 | 010 |
| Quehec | Quebec ............. 503 | 1295179 | 7920 | 712 | 2665060 |  |
| Renfrem | Renfrew ........... 52 | 301335 | 1625 | 10 | 30856 | 741 |
| Ricbmond | York ................ 65 | 242962 | 1385 | 27 | 100945 | 607 |
| Rimnuski | Pimouski .. ........ 112 | $535541+$ | 2985 | 12 | 54413 | 13.38 |
| Rivière tu Lnup...... | Temiscouata ...... 5 | 21800 | 115 | 3 | 9460 | 054 |
| Si. André, C.E........ | Argenteuil ......... 14 | 32426 | 200 | 25 | 94039 | 080 |
| Ste. Anne la Pocatière. $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  | 32872 |  |
| St. Catharines, C. W..... | Lincoln............. 149 | 421592 | 5585 | 258 | 773356 | 1054 |
| St. Eustache........... | Two Mountains... J4 | 30623 | 180 | 1 | 550 | 076 |
| St. George. Brant..... | Brant .............. 21 | 50157 | 295 | 10 | 32159 | 124. |
| St. Inacinthe , ....... | St. ITracinthe..... 8 | 32401 | 130 | 40 | 67799 | 0 S0 |
| St. Jubne, C. E......... | St. Johns........... 49 | 139105 | 830 | 26 | 485.39 | 347 |
| St. Marys: Blanshard. | Perth .............. 129 | 543449 | 3115 | 76 | 316226 | 1357 |
| St. Rémi.. | Napierville........ 46 | 128421 | 765 |  |  | 320 |
| Ste. Scholastique ..... | Tro Mountains.. 7 | 41855 | 240 | 1 | 3.00 | 104 |
| Ste. Therc̀se do Blainville. $\qquad$ | Terreb |  |  | 3 | 4950 |  |
| St. Thomas | Eigin............... 32 | 177524 | 1090 | 58 | 135969 | 443 |
| St. Vincen | Grey................. 159 | 633453 | 3555 | 30 | 120740 | 15.92 |
| Sandwich | Esscx .............. 23 | 44 S 11 | 290 | 17 | 55675 | 111 |
| Sarnia. | Lambton ............ 174 | 4506.32 | 2905 | 193 | 6120 S8 | 1201 |
| Saugeen | Bruce ........ ...... 61 | 23:35 89 | 13 SI | 68 | 345690 | 583 |
| Scotland | Brant............... 33 | 199921. | 1070 |  |  | 489 |
| Seafor | Ifuron:.............. 71 | 286989 | 1350 | 11 | 41325 | 566 |
| Seneca. | Maldimand......... 185 | 946601 | 5200 | 23 | 87934 | 2367 |
| Shakspeare | Perth................ 73 | 20.4430 | I2 40 | 11 | 44250 | 510 |
| Shannon | Hastiags........... 12 | 38790 | 235 | 4 | 11819 | 096 |
| Sharon | York ................ 13 | 24986 | 135 | 5 | 18220 | 062 |
| Sherbrool | Richmond ......... 58 | 114961 | 765 | 55 | 192965 | 286 |
| Simcoe | Norfulk............. 196 | 484916 | 3155 | 98 | 312984 | 1212 |
| Smith's Fall | Lanark............. 343 | 272§6 S4 | 13970 | 13 | 43350 | 8821 |
| Smithville | Lincolv............. 17 | S93 13 | 485 | 14 | 97498 | 223 |
| Sorel. | Richelieu........... 74 | 2947.12 | 1710 | 19 | 42067 | 736 |
| South Quebec | Levis................\| 2 | 2051 | 015 | 2 | 825 | 004 |
| Sparta. | Elgin ..............) 16 | 74129 | 405 | 5 | 14537 | 185 |
| Stanstead. | Stanstcad.......... 52 | 172664 | 1080 | 15 | 30500 | 431 |
| Stayner. | Simcoe ............. 19 | 61327 | 355 | 7 | 31343 | 152 |
| Stirling.. | Hastings........... 36 | 151445 | 1040 | 12 | 2:864 | 453 |
| Stoney Creek.. | Wentworth......... 17 | 41464 | 265 | 5 | 34466 | 103 |
| Stouffrille ............... | York ................ 15 | 57408 | 305 | 4 | 22255 | 143 |
| Strabane................ | Wentworth......... 62 | 265957 | 1495 | 2 | 8908 | 665 |
| Stratford........... .... | Perth................ 212 | 772839 | 4545 | 141 | 381953 | 1931 |
| Strathroy .............. | Middlesex........... 54 | 171874 | 1010 | 38 | 114780 | 428 |
| Streetsville.. | Peel ............. .... 38 | 14.3618 | 835 | 20 | 76386 | 858 |
| Sylran .. | Middlesex........... 103 | 258366 | 1545 | 5 | 19517 | 6.45 |
| Terrebonne | Terrebonne......... 2 | 5200 | 030 | 1 | 882 | 013 |
| Thamesville | Kent ................ 71 | 150839 | 985 | 9 | 46364 | 385 |
| Thornhill | York ................ 17 | 84351 | 4.65 | 14 | 46690 | 210 |
| chorold .,.............. | Welland ........... , $^{72}$ | 270909 | 1565 | 94 | 132527 | 678 |
|  |  | 166098 | 1010 | 42 | 82140 | 414 |
|  |  | 155 |  |  |  |  |

Report No. 10.-Shewing the Money Order Offices in operation for the nine months onding 30th June, 1864.-Concluded.

| Monoy Order Office. | County. | No. ef Orlers issued. | Anount of Orders issued. | Total Commiss'n received. | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. of } \\ \text { Orders } \\ \text { paid. } \end{gathered}$ | Amount of Orders paid. | Commiseion allowed to Postmasters. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Toronto | York | 959 | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { \$ } & \text { cts. } \\ 297 S 3 & 55\end{array}$ | \$ ${ }_{\text {S }} 17685$. | 5001 | $\begin{array}{cc} S & \text { cts. } \\ 172463 & 04 \end{array}$ | \$ cts. |
| Trenton | Hasting | 35 | 169197 | 980 | 19 | 71564 | 422 |
| Tullnmore | Peel..... | 5 | 21622 | 130 | 2 | 2070 | 053 |
| -Uxhridgo | Onlari | 153 | 881290 | 4835 | $\bigcirc$ | 32644 | 2203 |
| Vankleek | Prescott | 11 | 82000 | 425 | 2 | 11000 | 205 |
| Vienna | Elgin.... | 119 | 475179 | 2700 | 23 | 126693 | 1186 |
| Vittoria | Norfolk.............. | 81 | 154589 | 1060 | 22 | 119713 | 385 |
| Walkerton. | Bruce | 87 | 334536 | 1935 | 54 | 204604 | 836 |
| Wallacehurs | Kent ..... .......... | 3 | 12878 | 090 | 2 | 5000 | 032 |
| Wardsville | Hidhlesex.......... | 76 | 2687817 | 1540 | 13 | 26975 | 071 |
| Warkworth | Northumborland..: | 24 | 156870 | ¢ 50 | 2 | $17{ }^{72}$ | 391 |
| Warwick, C. | Lamhton. | 20 | 72526 | 420 | 11 | 29702 | 180 |
| Waterdown | Wentwor | 17 | 231 60 | 150 | 13 | 210510 | 058 |
| Waterford | Norfolk | \% 9 | 342072 | 1890 | 21 | $1092: 33$ | 854 |
| Waterlon, C. E | Shefford | 10 | 20301 | 140 | 13 | 33134 | 051 |
| Waterlon, c. W | Waterioo | 31 | 97361 | 605 | 31 | 162654 | 243 |
| Welland ... | Wellana | 43 | 225539 | 1200 | 47 | 1 22.3874 | 562 |
| Wellesley .. | Waterloo. | 6 | 32748 | 200 | 2 | 4800 | 081 |
| Wellington Square... | Hation | 50 | 258573 | 1445 | 11 | 40777 | 646 |
| West Flamburu'....... | Wentwor |  | 46170 | 255 | 3 | 71.14 | 115 |
| Westnn ................. | Yoris | 35 | 151788 | 8 S0 | 23 | 88676 | 375 |
| Whitby ... | Ontario | 69 | 216375 | 1280 | 80 | 833293 | 540 |
| Widder Stati | Lambto | 22 | 29782 | 5 S0 | 7 | 18259 | 249 |
| Willinms.. | Middles | 23 | 1111.66 | 000 | 2 | 3925 | 277 |
| Windsor, C | Essex | 144 | 413049 | 2510 | 91 | 405957 | 1030 |
| Woodbritge ........... | York | 24 | 87252 | 510 | 21 | 57033 | 218 |
| Woodstuck | Oxiord | 161 | 480064 | 2945 | 85 | 062826 | 1199 |
| Wraxcter .............. | Iluron .............. | 159 | 677759 | 4010 | 80 | 532536 | 1684 |
| Wyoming .............. | Lambton | 22 | ES5 84 | 500 | 15 | 69579 | 220 |
| York ................... | Haldimand | 31 | 1471 70 | 805 | 15 | 43780 | 368 |
|  |  | 21533 | \$8304Ss 91 | \$4763 73 | 21493 | \$830323 18 | \$1844 56 |

O. MOWAT,<br>Postmaster General.

## P. LeSteur, <br> Superintendent.

## REPORT No. 11.

Sieming the Annual Cost of the Money Order System, specifying in detail the Disbursements for Salaries, Advertising, Printing, Stationery, and every other item of expenditure, for the nine months ended 30th June, 186-1.
(The Fiscal Year having been made to terminate on 30th June, instead of, as formerly, on 30th September, this Statement embraces the expenditure for nine months only).


> O. MOWAT,
> Postmaster General.

## P. LeSueva, Superintendent.

## REPORT No. 12.

Sheming the Names of the additional Money Order Offices opened, and of such Money Order Offices as may hare been closed within the nine months ending the 30 th June, 1864.


Report No. 12.-Shewing the names of the Money Order Cfices closed. None closed.

O. MOWAT, Postmaster General.

## P. LeSteve,

 Superintendent.
## REPORT No. 13.

Shewing the Losses, if any, sustained in conducting the System, and how incurred.

No losses have been sustained during the nine months onded the S0th June, 1864.
0. MOWAT,
Postmaster General.

## P. LeSuetr, <br> Superintendent.

## REPORT NO． 14.

Suemrag the Number of Money Orders issued in Canada on the United Kingdom， during the nine months ending the 30 th June， 1864 ；the Value of such Orders in Provincial Currency，the Commissions received thercon，the Number of Money Orders paid in Canadia drawn by Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom，and the Commissions allowed to Postmasters in Canada，viz：主 of one per cent．on the total amount of Money Orders issued and paid．

| Money Order Offec． | County． | No．of Orders： issued． |  | Commiss＇n received． | No．of Orders paid． | $\begin{gathered} \text { dmount } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Orders paid. } \end{gathered}$ | Commission alluwed to Postmasters， |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Actoa Valc． | Sasnt |  | Stist： | $\begin{array}{cc}\$ 4 . t s . \\ 3 & 00\end{array}$ |  | S ets． | $\mathrm{s} \mathrm{cts} .$ |
| Adelaido．．． | Midul | 8 | 112 | 275 |  | 430 | 0.39 |
| Albion．．．． | Peel ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 31 | 81s 49 | 1925 |  |  | $20 \pm$ |
| Alex：Indria．．．．．．．．．． | Glengarry |  |  |  |  | 483 | 001 |
| Almonte ．．．．．．．．．．．． | Lanark ．．． | ： 3 | 1：3185：3 | 2950 | 2 | 3482 | 608 |
| Amherstburs | Lesex | 21 | 26137 | 750 | 1 | 2433 | 070 |
| Angus ．．．．．．．．． | Simeoe ．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 5 | 17611 | $\because 25$ | 2 | 5830 | 038 |
| Arkema | Lambton．．．．．．．．．． | 10 | 117 S4 | 325 |  |  | 029 |
| Aruprior | Rerifrew ．．．．． | 5 | 1124 | 250 |  | ． | 027 |
| Artemesia ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Grey ．．． | 3 | （i） 12 | 150 |  |  | 014 |
| Archur．． | Wellington ．．．．．．．．． | 13 | Ss 02 | $\bigcirc$ | 2 | 5353 | 034 |
| Athlune | Simeno．． | 5 | 1907 | 400 |  |  | 047 |
| Aultevill | 兂 |  |  |  | 1 | 933 | 002 |
| Aurora | Suk | 11 | 5165 | 300 | 3 | 5840 | 034 |
| Aylmer． C | Ontawa | 13 | 27.3 8． | 675 | 9 | 19.66 | 116 |
| Aylmer，C． | Elrin．． | 8 | 12： 93 | 350 | 3 | 3507 | 039 |
| 今yr． | Waterbo ．．．．．．．．．． | 18 ） | 366.161 | 925 | 5 | 9321 | 1.14 |
| Barrie | Simene ．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 37 | 58709 | 1575 | 12 | 27572 | 214 |
| Bath | Atilingtun．．．．．．．．． | 4 | 6943 | 225 |  |  | 017 |
| Baytield | ＇Harnu ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 18 | 25382 | 700 | 4 | 19076 | 1：10 |
| Beachville | Oxtori ．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 4 | $3+23$ | 100 | 1 | 4289 | 019 |
| Bearnsille | Lineol： | 7 | 16.58 | 4010 | 7 | 12185 | 069 |
| Beauharnois．．．．．．．．．．．． | Beauharnois．．．．．．．． | 1 | 3.42 | 075 |  |  | 008 |
| Seamertors． | Outario ．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 | 5.375 | 150 | 1 | 2433 | 018 |
| Bell Ewir | Simer | 3 | 9445 | $0{ }^{1} 5$ | 3 | 11192 | 034 |
| Beherille | Itasting：．．．．．．．．．．． | $1+4$ | 230482 | 6475 | 20 | 4306 | 700 |
| 3entincls． | Crey | 213 | 753 | 1645 | 27 | 67945 | 350 |
| Berlin．． | Witerlo | 17 | 419 （1：； | 1025 | 1 | 4866 | 118 |
| Berthicr（cn biut）．．．． | 3urthier ．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1 | 30 5\％ | 075 |  |  | 007 |
| Bryth．．．．．． | Hurun ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 | 195 | 050 | 1 | 2.438 | 011 |
| Bubeaygeun | Yictoria ．．．．．．．．．．． | 7 | 18：， 3 \％ | 425 | 13 | 40656 | 159 |
| Bond llead． | Simeoo ．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 18 | 86452 | 900 | 3 | 3041 | 0.97 |
| Bothwell ． | Kent ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 15 | 3113 | 725 | 5 | 6985 | 094 |
| Bowmanvill | Durbam ．．．．．．．．．．．＇ | 55 | 160．3 50 | 2575 | 10 | 25685 | 328. |
| Bramford．．． | Stincor．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 23 | 41557 | 1075 | 3 | 2235 | 109 |
| Bramp：on | Puel．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 57 | 1037：88 | 2625 | 5 | 9080 | 281 |
| Brantfort | Irant ．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 96 | 1659 18 | 4） 50 | 24 | 2SS 17 | 461. |
| Brighton． | Sirthumberlami．． | 2 | 2934 | 1075 | ！ | 973 | 0.09 |
| Brockrilic | Iceds ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 77 | 145050 | 3750 | 23 | 34414 | 448 |
| Srooklin | Ontario ．．．．．．．．．．．． | 18 | 4185 | 1025 | ．．．．． |  | $1 \cup 2$ |
| Burford | Brant． |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carleton P | Lanark ．．．．．．．．．．． | 5 | （1） 81 | 200 |  |  | 018 |
| Cayuga | Haldimand．．．．．．．．． | 8 | 9048 | 3110 | 1 | 4866 | $0: 33$ |
| Chambly | Ch：mbly．．．．．．．．．．．． | 25 | 39127 | 1175 | 4 | 64） 82 | 111 |
| Chatham，C．W．．．．．．．． | Kent．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 75 | 12：3111 | 3275 | 15 | 36： 78 | 397 |
| Cbippawa． | Welan | 8 | 14914 | 350 | 4 | 11142 | O 64 |
| Clearville | Kent．．． | 4 | 92 39 | 225 |  |  | 0.23 |
| Clifton | Welland ．．．．．．．．．．．． | 55 | $8: 74$ | 2275 | 7 | 15571 | 247 |
| cinton | Huron ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 47 | 77845 | 2125 | 12 | 21546 | 248 |
| Combiconk ．．．．．．．． | Stanstearl．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colours | Nurthumberlind． | 101 | 145845 | 4100 | 17 | 34307 | 449 |
| Colborne | Northumberland． | 10 | J16 2.4 | 375 |  |  | 028 |
| collic．grood | Sitncoe ．．．．．．．．．．．．．i | 41 | 60：1 18 | 1\％00 | 11 | 2S5 16 | 221 |
| omber | Essex |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Compton．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Compton．．．．．．．．．．． |  | is 11 | $\because 25$ |  |  | 02 L |
| Cokstowa ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．｜S | Simcos ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 22 | 37762 | 1000 | 1 | 973 | 098 |
|  |  |  | 159 |  |  |  |  |

Report No. 14. -Shewing the Number of Money Orders issued in Canada on the United Kingdom, for the rine months ending 30th June, 1864.-Continued.

| Nionay Order Offico. | County. | No. nf Orders issued. | Amount of Orders issued | Commiss'n reccived. | No. of Orders paid. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Anount } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Orders paic. } \end{gathered}$ | Cummission alluwed to Postmasters. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cooksville |  | $\pm$ | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { S } & \text { cts. } \\ 98 & 05\end{array}$ | $\$$ cts, <br> 2 2.5 | 1 | \$ 9 cts, | ${ }^{\$} \mathrm{cts}$. |
| Cornwall. |  | 22 | 35003 | 925 | 5 | $58: 39$ | 101 |
| Cowausville | Missisqu |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Craighurst. | Simeve. | 2 | 2 S 3 S | 075 | 1 | 2433 | 013 |
| Credit.. | cel |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Danville | ! Richmond | 5 | 11735 | 275 |  |  | 029 |
| Delhi .... | ' Morfolk . |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dereham | Oxfor! | 4 | 46.45 | 125 |  | 11666 | 040 |
| Dickinsun's Landing. | Sturnoont | 4 | 13201 | 300 | I | 1603 | 036 |
| Dingle.................. | IIuron ............. | 4 | 5689 | 1.75 | 5 | 1354 | 048 |
| Drumbo. | Osford ............. | 3 | 2445 | 075 | 1 | 487 | 006 |
| Drummondville, C.w: | Wellani | 12 | 15483 | $4 \%$ | 2 | 423.4 | 049 |
| Dundis | Wentwor | 53 | 92676 | 2550 | 17 | 45792 | 344 |
| Dunuville | H:ahim:ad | 32 | 00392 | 159 |  |  | 150 |
| Elura. | Welling: | 45 ! | 71029 | 1575 | 7 | 126 52 | 208 |
| Embru* | Ostart | 9 - | 23716 | 550 |  |  | 058 |
| Erin | Wellington | 8 | 146711 | 375 | ${ }^{6}$ | 17519 | 080 |
| Etuhicoki | Yur ... | 5 | 12143 | 375 |  |  | 029 |
| Exeter .................. | Huron ............. | 15 | 1667 | 550 |  | 51) 61 | 053 |
| Fergus.. ... .......... | Wellington......... | 24 | 52054 | 1250 | 10 | 17640 | 173 |
| Fingal .................. | Selyin .... | 111 | 301807 | $\because 00$ |  |  | 076 |
| Forest | Litmbton | : | $6: 157$ | 150 | 1 | 4866 | 027 |
| Fort Eri | Wellant | 13 | 2:37 20 | 575 | 3 | 35 9:3 | 066 |
| Galt... | Watert | 124 | 249\% 59 | 6400 | 15 | 32510 | 705 |
| Ganiongt | Leeds | 5 | SS 12 | 250 | 3 | 3593 | 031 |
| Gerretew | Halton | 32 | 59706 | 1525 | 2 | 3763 | 157 |
| Georrima .............. | Y゙ork .... |  |  |  | 10 | 2S3 23 | 069 |
| Glenalisu .............. | Wellingt | 11 | 31783 | T 00 |  |  | 078 |
| Goderich .............. | Iluran . | 83 | 16:7 89 | 1250 | 25 | 45030 | 661 |
| Gration | Ṅorthamberland. | 21 | 59670 | 1350 | 1 | 457 | 149 |
| Granhy | Sheftion | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 216 | 075 | 2 | 1460 | 008 |
| Grenvillo | Argenteuil ......... | 7 | 16895 | 400 |  |  | 041 |
| Grimsby ............... | Sincoin............. | 7 | 19559 | + 50 | 6 | S9 50 | 070 |
| Gnelph | Wellington ........ | 11.4 | 220.t 76 | 6380 | 45 | S8101 | 785 |
| Hamiltin | Wentworth .. ..... | 774 | 1167954 | 32375 | 136 | 234935 |  |
| Hirpurley | Huren | 30 | 6218 | 1550 | 3 | 1947 | 159 |
| Uarristin ... .............. | Wellingtas ........ | I | 733 | $00^{15}$ | 2 | 3893 | 011 |
| Mastinss............... | Peterbora'.......... | 5 | 116 | 350 |  | 9497 | 052 |
| Hatley ................. | Stansteal ...... ... | 3 | 78 is | 175 |  |  | 015 |
| Mawkehury .......... | iresent ............ | 1.1 | 220138 | 695 |  | 14307 | 059 |
| Irespeler .. ............. | Waterloo .......... | 13 | 11247 | 400 | 2 |  | 044 |
| Holland Landing....\| | Xork ................ | 3 | 6.357 | 150 | . |  | 015 |
| Iuntingrion ........... | Hunthrilon... .... | 23 | 37688 376161 | 1150 |  |  |  |
| Iudiau:i................ | Hatdiuand ....... | 0 | 23716 | 575 |  |  | $\bigcirc 58$ |
| Ingersoll. | Oxfurt | 62 | 145358 | 3550 | 17 | 25905 | 435 |
| Inverhuron | Bruce | 3 | 1509 | 075 |  |  |  |
| Invermity .............. | Bruce | 5 | Ss 50 | 225 |  |  | 021 |
| Iroquoix ........... ..... | Inundia | 6 | 14065 | 325 |  |  | 034 |
| Jurris .... | Hathima | \% | 16137 | 400 |  |  | 039 |
| Joliette | Tolietie |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| F:unouraska | Kambtraska |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kune .. | Leterboro'. | 7 | 5901 | 225 | 2 | 3649 | 022 |
| Kemptrille | Grenville | 1s: | 41728 | 475 | , | 4 S7 | 105 |
| hincardine............. | Bruce ... | 211 | 35470 | 950 | 12 | 22386 | 148 |
| Kingeton ........ ...... | Fruntenac | 342 | 435933 | 14000 | 110 | 171430 |  |
| Kingsrille | Esyex..... ......... | 3 | 11112 | 225 |  |  | 027 |
| Lissomption ........ | I'Assomption ....., |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LOrignal .............. | Prescutt ........... | 2 | 4590 | 1.00 |  |  | 012 |
| Lactine ....... ......... | Tateques Cartier... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lachute ................ | Argenteuil ......... | $\delta$ | S0 St | 275 |  |  |  |
| Latelle ................. | St. Johns ... | 4 | 19070 | 4010 | 2 |  |  |
| Lanarls. | Lanark | 12 | 27312 4 489 | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 75 \\ 0 & 25\end{array}$ | 1 | 487 487 | 069 0.02 |
| Laprairie .............. | Laprairio | 6 | 489 13942 | 025 375 | 6 | 487 24330 | 0.02 0.94 |
| Leeds. | Merantic .......... | 6 S | 13942 164589 | 375 4375 | ${ }_{11}^{6}$ | 24,330 16011 | 0.84 450 |
| Lennoxille ...........! | chmon | St | 1645 S9 | 4375 |  | 160 |  |

Report No. 14.-Shewing the Number of Money Orders issued in Canada on the United Kingdom, for the nine months cnding 30th June, 1864.-Continued.

| Money Order 0ffice. | County. $\quad$ N | No. of Orders issued. | Amount of Orders issued | Commiss'n received. | No. of Orders paid. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Oriers paid. } \end{gathered}$ | Commission allowed to Postmasters. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lindsay | Fictoria | 34 | $\begin{array}{ccc}5 & \mathrm{cts.} \\ 500 & 63 \\ 170\end{array}$ | 5 cts. <br> 14 50 | 17 | ${ }_{30 \mathrm{~S}} \mathrm{cts}$ 41 | $\begin{gathered} \$ \mathrm{cts} . \\ 2 \frac{17}{} . \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Listowell | Perth | 1.3 | 17039 | 550 |  |  | 041 |
| Lloydtown | York | 30 | 64119 | 1550 | 8 | 25938 | 224 |
| London ... | Middlesex | 451 | 652967 | 18375 | 139 | 300430 |  |
| Longucuil. | Chambly. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lougboro'. | Frontenac.. | 1 | 97 S | 025 | 1 | 487 | 003 |
| Lucan ..... | Huron .. | 7 | 19571 | 450 |  |  | 048 |
| Lyn. | Leeds |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Madoc | Hasting | 11 | 14442 | 425 | 11 | 26520 | 101 |
| Manilla. | Victoria | 13 | 23915 | 625 |  |  | 0.69 |
| Markham | York | 26 | 63546 | 1475 | 6 | 6946 | 175 |
| Melbourne | Richmon | 55 | 130574 | 3200 | 3 | 7298 | 344 |
| Merrickvillo | Grenvil | 2 | 3764 | 100 |  |  | 009 |
| Millbank | Perth. | 7 | 12714 | 350 |  |  | 031 |
| Mill Browk. | Durham | 12 | 27811 | 700 | 4 | 7452 | 088 |
| Milton, C. | Halton | 19 | 41520 | 1025 | 1 | 487 | 104 |
| Mitehell | Perth. | 38 | 61555 | 16.75 | 5 | 17030 | 195 |
| Mono Mills. | Simco | 3 | 5112 | 150 |  |  |  |
| Montmagny | Montmagn |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Montreal | Hochelaga | 2209 | 33116 79 | 92020 | 415 | 543305 |  |
| Moore. | Lambton | 2 | 21: 45 | $0 \% 5$ | 2 | 4868 | 018 |
| Morpeth. | Kent. | 12 | 31050 | T 25 | 3 | 5146 | 091 |
| Morrisburgh | Dundas | 8 | 13163 | 3.5 |  |  | 032 |
| Mount Brydges | Middlese | 6 | 5508 | 225 | 6 | 5656 | 027 |
| Mount Forest | Grey . | 21 | 39902 | 1000 | 8 | 170.32 | 142 |
| Mount Vernun | Brant. | 2 | 1539 | 075 |  |  | 003 |
| Nairn.. | Middlese | - 3 | 8313 | 200 | 1 | 973 | 022 |
| Napanee. | İcnnos | 15 | 19062 | 575 | 3 | 4380 | 058 |
| Napierville ............ | Napicrvillo |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nassagiweya | ITaltor | 10 | 11221 | 3.50 | 1 | 3674 | 037 |
| Newboro' | Leeds ... | 10 | 15872 | 450 |  |  | 040 |
| Newburg. | Addingto | 4 | 51.34 | 150 | 1 | 2443 | 019 |
| Newbury . | Middlese | $s$ | 14:30 | 350 | 1 | 1460 | 039 |
| Nerenstle....... | Durham | 12 | 22099 | 575 | 3 | 3771 | 064 |
| New Ilamburg | Waterloo | - | 3972 | 125 | , | 973 | 012 |
| Newnarket | York. | 27 | 57820 | 1500 | 23 | 570 S0 | 286 |
| Ningara | Lincol | 19 | 20295 | 825 | 19 | 34356 | 158 |
| Nicolct | Nicolet. | - 6 | 224 S0 | 525 |  |  | 056 |
| North Po | Prince |  |  | .......' | 1 | 09 | 001 |
| Norwich. | Oxford. | 2 |  | 075 | 1 | 5.00 | 005 |
| Norwod. | Peterbor | 6 | 10423 | 275 | 1 | 489 | 027 |
| Oakland. | Brant. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oakville | Malton | 23 | 34487 | 975 | 5 | 11036 | 113 |
| Odessa | Addingt | 1 | 489 | 025 | 6 | 156.94 | 040 |
| Oil Spring | Lambton | 4 | 3401 | 125 | 1 | 2876 | 017 |
| Omemee | Victoria | 3 | 4401 | 125 |  |  | 011 |
| Orangerille ........... | Weilingto | 10 | 20929 | 500 | 1 | 487 | 053 |
| Orillia .................. | Simcoe | 26 | 35349 | 1050 | 25 | 57600 | 232 |
| Orono | Durbam | 4 | 9536 | 225 | 1 | 813 | 025 |
| Oshava | Ontario | 40 | 77989 | 1575 | 7 | 12943 | 226 |
| Ottara | Carleton | 290 | 550674 | 14025 | S0 | 164051 | 1778 |
| Otterville | Oxford | S | 26552 | 625 |  |  | 086 |
| Oren Soun | Grey | 44 | 98427 | 2475 | 22 | 55421 | 391 |
| Paisley . | Bruce | 8 | 16592 | 450 | 4 | 10219 | 067 |
| Pakenham ............. | Lanark | 22 | 45040 | 1125 | 2 | 1460 | 115 |
| Palermo | Halton | 1 | 11.82 | 050 | 4 | 7169 | 020 |
| Paris. | Brant .............. | 38 | 64888 | 1700 | 7 | 170 | 203 |
| Pembroke. | Renfrew | 25 | 38705 | 1075 | 14 | 28468 | 166 |
| Penctangui | Simeoe | S | 15058 | 400 | 2 | 3893 | 046 |
| Perth | Lanark | 41 | 88911 | 2175 | 5 | 12909 | 256 |
| Peterburo' | Peterboro' | 110. | 180057 | 4025 | 36 | 76541 | 341 |
| Philipsburg | Missisqu | 3 | 3912 | 125 | 1 | 293 | 009 |
| Pickering | Ontario | 4 | 6846 | 175 | 11 | 32721 | 099 |
| Picton | Prince Edwa | 37 | 59297 | 1450 | 2 | 2872 | 155 |
| Pike River............. | Missisquoi .........] | 1. | 1956 | 050 |  |  | 005 |
| - 21 |  |  | 161 |  |  |  |  |

Repo:t No. 14.-Shewing the Number of Money Orders issued in Canada on the United Kingdon, for the nine months ended 30th June, 1864.-Continued.

| Money Order Office. | County. | No. of Orders issued. | Amnunt of Ordersissued | Commiss'n received. | No. of Orders pail. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Orders paid. } \end{gathered}$ | Commission allowed to Postmasters. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |  | \$ cts. | ets. |
| Portage du | Pontia | 24 | 1775 | 750 | 4 | 48.66 | 54 |
| Port Lurwell. | Elyin | 1 | 978 | 025 | 1 | 48. 66 | 014 |
| Pori Colburne | Welland | 13 | 15460 | 450 |  | 14598 | 0.75 |
| Purt Dalhou | neula | 4 | 3675 | 125 |  |  | 0.08 |
| Port Lover. | riolk | 11 | 9268 | 325 | 1 | 973 | 025 |
| Port Hopr | I) urimm | 87 | 175286 | 45.55 | 16 | 33712 | 5. 30 |
| Part Robituso | Welland | 9 | 31295 | 6.75 | 1 | 973 | 080 |
| Purt Rowan | Nortolk | 1 | 4499 | 100 | 3 | 10705 | 037 |
| Po:t Stunley | Elgin. | 10 | 14518 | 425 | 2 | 5207 | 049 |
| Prescutt | Grenvi | 62 | 110782 | 2050 | 7 | 9001 | 299 |
| Prestun. | W:arro | 12 | 24356 | 575 |  |  | 060 |
| Prince All | Omari | 4 | 10818 | 275 |  |  | 026 |
| Quebee . | Quebec | 943 | 1751022 | 45500 | 179 | 260598 |  |
| Reufrew | lentres | 29 | 55074 | 1475 | . 13 | 278.35 | 207 |
| Richanond | Sork | 13 | 18532 | 550 | , | 3407 | 0. 55 |
| Rimouski. | Rimouski. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rivière du loup | T emisentata |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. Andrews, C'. E.. | Argenteuil ... ..... | 5 | 1130.4 | \& 75 | 5 | 6814 | 045 |
| Ste. Anue la locatiere $\qquad$ | amouras |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. Catharines, C. W.. | Lineoln. | 100 | $175+33$ | 45.10 | 17 | 27286 | 506 |
| St. Eusinche.. | Two M |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. George. Bran | brant |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. Myacinthe.. | St. Hyacim | 2 | 391.2 | 100 |  |  | 010 |
| St. Juhns, C.E. | SI. Bums ........... | 28 | 34106 | 1075 |  | 10221 | 109 |
| St. Marys. Diansbarij | Purth... | 56 | 110476 | 2800 | 1 | 4866 | 289 |
| St. RCmi.... .. ....... | Sapiersi | 1 | 978 | 025 | 1 | 611 | 003 |
| Ste. Seholastigue .... | Two H |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ste.Tbérèse de Blainrille | Terrebanne |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. Thomas | Etrgin | 54 | 96045 | 2500 | 7 | 12190 | 270 |
| St. Vinceut | Grey | 27 | 565 \&8 | 1425 | 4 | 77 S5 | 160 |
| Sundwiuh | Essex | 9 | 13106 | 400 | 6 | 6569 | 049 |
| Surnia | Lambeto | 108 | 20520 S | 5275 | 19 | 501.30 | 642 |
| Sturgen | Bruce | 19 | 45594 | 1150 | 12 | 25790 | 177 |
| Scuthand .......... .... | Brant |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seaforth ................ | Huron | 20 | 43593 | 1055 | 1 | 4866 | 121 |
| Seneca... | Habiin | 33 | $49+42$ | 1425 | 5 | 12165 | 153 |
| Shakspeare | Perth.... ........ .. | 5 | 2291 | 200 |  |  | 023 |
| shanumvill | Mastinas........... | 7 | 90.01 | 275 |  |  | 022 |
| Sharon. | York ................ | j | 65.46 | 175 |  |  | 0.16 |
| Sherbronke ............ | Liehmond | 39 | S59 91. | 2150 | 50 | 5.1395 | 3.51 |
| Simene | Niortuk...... .... .. | 25 | 2636 | 800 | 8 | 115083 | 1.05 |
| Smith's l | Lanark .............. | 14 | 2:34 75 | 650 | 3 | 7299 | 0.76 |
| Smitur | Linerlu ., ...... ... | 2 | 1950 | 050 | 3 | - 10221 | 030 |
| Sorel. | Richelie | 7 | 9022 | $0 \cdot 50$ | 3 | 2320 | 029 |
| South Quebes ........ | Levis | 6 | 752 S | 225 |  |  | $0: 19$ |
| Sparta .......... ....... | Elgin................ | 10 | 2459.4 | 650 | 1 | 973 | 063 |
| Stanstend .............. | Stanstad . ........ | 13 | 53.3 - 7 | 1175 |  | ... | 1 '33 |
| Stayuer | Sitaco | 7 | 22983 | 500 |  |  | ${ }^{\circ} 57$ |
| Stirling... | Hhastinge .......... | 11 | 25448 | 600 |  |  | 063 |
| Stoney Creek.. | Weacwarth |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Studvilio | York ..... .......... | 7 | 17643 | 425 | 2 | 97.32 | 068 |
| Strahame | Wentworth......... | 3 | 6357 | 175 |  |  | 0.15 |
| Stratford | Perth. | 11.4 | 229750 | 5675 | 41 | 82658 | 781 |
| Straturoy | Middlese. | 22 | 33 s 12 | 1025 | 23 | 57242 | 227 |
| Streetsvil | Peel | 11 | 13206 | 5.25 | 1 | 146 | 048 |
| Sylvan ..... | Midatlesex ........ | 2 | 2686 | 075 |  |  | 007 |
| Terrebonac .. | Terrebonde ...... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thamesville. | Kient | 8 | 17115 | 425 |  |  | 0.42 |
| Thoruhill | York......... ....... | 17 | 27432 | 775 |  | 973 | 070 |
| Thoruld. | Welland........... | 32 | 62851 | 1525 | 5 | 8382 | 177 |
| Tree tivers.......... | St. Manrice ........ |  | 5501 | 150 | 6 | 29196 | 0:87 |
| Toronto. | York | 1669 | $\therefore 2600120$ | 71275 | 431 | .7573. 19 | . |
| Trenton.. | Hasting | 15 | 30560 | 800 | \% 4 | . 14588 | 1112 |

Report No. 14.-Shewing the number of Money Orders issued in Canada on the United Kingdom, for the nine months ending 30th June, 1864.-Concluded.

0. MOWAT,

Postmaster General.

P. LieSuevir,<br>Superintendent.

## MEPORT No. 15.

Shewing the number of Noney Orders issued in Calada un Nova Scotia during the nine months ending the 30th June, 186t; the Value of such Orders in Provincial Currency; the Commission received thereon; the number of Money Orders paid in Canada drawn by Money Order Offices in Nova Scotia; and the Commissious allowed to Postmasters in Canada, viz., $\ddagger$ of one per cent. on the total amount of Money Orders issued and paid.

| Money Order Otice. | County. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { No. of } \\ & \text { Orders } \\ & \text { issued. } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Amount of Orders issucu. | Commiss'n received. | No. of Orders paid. | Alnount of Orders paid. | Comm allow Postm | sion d to sters. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alexandria.. | Glengarry | 1 | \$ ${ }_{24}$ cts. 34 | $\bigcirc \begin{gathered}\text { cts. } \\ 0\end{gathered}$ |  | \$ cts. | \$ | ${ }_{0} \mathrm{cts}$ |
| Almonte. | Lanark .... |  |  |  | 2 | 7786 |  | 020 |
| Aylwer, C. E. ........ | Ottama |  |  |  | 2 | 1985 |  | 005 |
| Chambly | Chambly.. |  |  |  | 1 | 973 |  | 002 |
| Chatham, C. W. | Kent... |  |  |  | 2 | 6508 |  | 016 |
| Coburg ........ ..... | Sorthumheria | 1 | 674 | 025 |  |  |  | 001 |
| Cullingroud.. ......... | Simece ..... | ......... |  |  | 1 | 487 |  | 001 |
| Itamition .............. | Weniworth. | [ 3 | S9 2.4 | 1.25 | 1 | 1947 |  |  |
| Kincardine ........... | Prace ..... | 1 | 275 | 025 | 2 | 3894 |  | 005 |
| Kiugston............... | Frontenat.. |  |  |  | 2 | 3980 |  |  |
| Lonlou, C. II......... | Mid.hesex | ! 2 | 5424 | 075 | 5 | 8078 |  |  |
| Mitun, C. IV | Ilalton .... | 5 |  |  | 1 | 2433 |  | 006 |
| Montreal ...... ........ | Hochelaga | 5 | 1.1045 | 1751 | 38 | 135471 |  |  |
| Niagurir ................ | Linucola |  |  | - | 1 | 548 |  | 0.01 |
| Ottawa ................. | Carletor |  |  |  | 2 | 3310 |  | 008 |
| Quebec.................. | Quebec... |  | 5.11 | 125 | 17 | 50113 |  |  |
| St. Catherincs, C. W.. | Lincoln.. |  | 1222 | 050 | 1 | 3528 |  | 011 |
| St. Murys ....... ...... | Purth..... |  | 078 | 025 |  |  |  | 002 |
| Thoruld | Welland |  |  |  | 2 | 5353 |  | 013 |
| Toronto | York . | 4 | 3736 | 150. | 11 | 20273 |  |  |
| Welland .............. | Wellind. |  |  |  | 4 | 18199 |  | 045 |
| Woodstock............. | Oxtord | 1 | 45 | 025. | 1 | 4866 |  | 013 |
|  |  | 22 | 49185 | 850 | 96 | 279752 |  | 158 |

P. Lesuleur,

Superintendent.
O. MOWAT,

Postmaster Geniral.

## REPORT No. 16.

Sheming the number of Money Orders isened in Canada on Prince Edward Island, duriag the nine months ending the 30 th June, $18 i \mathrm{it}$; the Value of such Orders in Provincial Currency; the Commissious received theren ; the Number of Money Orders paid in Canada drawn by :Guey Order Offices in Prince Edward Island; and the Commissions alluwed to Postmasters in Cauada, viz., $\frac{1}{4}$ of one per cent. on the total amount of Moncy Orders issued and paid.


## General Analysis of Money Order transactions for the nine months ended 30th June, 1864.

| EXIENT OE THE NINE MONTHS TRANSACTIONS. | \$ cts. | \$ ote. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Canadian Orders issued payable in Canada ................... ........................ |  | 830,498. 91 |
| do do do the United Kingdom. |  | 196,160 27 |
| do do do Nora Scotia..... |  | 49185 |
| do do do Prince Edward Island |  | 40843 |
|  |  | ,\$1,027,547 46 |
| Commission received on Canudian Orders payable in Canada |  | 4,763 73 |
| do on Orders drawn in Canada und payable in the United <br> Kingdum |  | 5,218 70 |
| IFalf paid to Canada of the Commissions received in the United Kiogdom on Orlers issued there, payable in Canada. |  | 63244 |
| Differences in currency conversions on Orders issued on Uuited Kingdom, including Commiszions thereupon. |  | 73634 |
| * Lalf Commis ion on Orders issued in Canada and payable in Nuva Scotia and Priace Edward Istand. |  | 650 |
| Deducr |  | 11,357 71 |
| Commissions alluwed to Canadian Postmasters................................... ..... | 2,150 59 |  |
| Ualf pail to the Uuited Kingdom of the Commissions received on Canada on Orders issued here, payable in United Kingdom | 2,548 0 |  |
| - |  | 6,652 42 |

[^1]Comparative Extent of Money Order transactions, and of Revenue and Expenditure of Money Order Branch, for the years ended 30th September, 1862 and 1863, and the nine months ended 30th June, 1864.

|  | 1862. | 1863. | $\begin{gathered} 1864 . \\ (9 \text { monthe.) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ cts. | \$ ots. |  |
| Canadian Orders issued payable in Canada.............................. | 665,S18 65 | 778,150 88 | 830,488 91 |
| Orders issued in Canada upon the United Kingdom | 226,717 70 | 246,221 47 | 196,160 27 |
| Orders issued in United Kingdum upon Canada. ....................... | 50,582 98 | 58,890 70 | 49;814 57 |
| Orders issued in Canada cn Nova Suotia nul Prince Edward Ysiaud. |  | ................ | 89828 |
| Orders iseued in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Islund upon Canada $\qquad$ |  |  | 2,951 68 |
| Net Revenue to Camadı upon the Muney Order transactions ........ | 7,887 05 | 8,205 17 | 6,852 42 |
| Expenditure for maiutenance of the Money Order system........... | 13,674 63 | 10,720 87 | 7,582,40 |

From this statement it will be seen that while the year 1863 showed an increase in total amount of traasuctions equal to about 17 per cent. over 1S62, the 9 tnouths of 1564 give an incresse of 42 per cent: over the rate of transactions in 1563.- As, however, the charge on Canadian Money Orders was at a reduced rate in 1864, as compared with part of the year 1863, tho general increase in the businoss did not produce 3 proportionate increase in revenuc.
o. MOWAT, Postmaster General.

|  |  |  | 安 安宅安吾 <br>  <br>  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\circlearrowright$ | ：ариаг t！ posodond runa －ut dod yunumy |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\cong & 0 \\ =0 & \text { coser }\end{array}$ | 88885 <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | $\because$ | $\stackrel{\square}{-}$ | $\begin{gathered} \vdots \\ \vdots \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 20puat 30.0 N | －9 | － |  |  |
|  | ［0x0000 710 d ca hopuad do <br>  | 令会会 |  | ค่ ค่ สั $\text { 官: }=$ | $$ |
|  | －xomuar yo ara |  | $\because$－ $\underset{B}{\circ}$ |  |  |
|  | － | $\begin{gathered} \text { O } \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 号感 |  |  |  |  |
| E. | －120．5 jo Lin！ －devor 10j 0， | $\begin{gathered} \text { 俞 } \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 0 \text { B } \\ & 00 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\dot{\circ}$ | \％ | － |
| 为 |  |  |  |  |  |
| EH O O OH |  |  |  |  |  |

28 Victoria．

|  |  |  | No． 1 accepted． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8888 <br> 个哭号录 | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & \text { N } \end{aligned}$ | 888 880 $80 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & 888 \\ & 885 \\ & 5085 \end{aligned}$ | 88888 웅웅웅 |
|  |  | $\div$ |  |  |
| －am | $\cdots$ | $\square$ | － | －$\rightarrow$ ¢ |
| 合家安： |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 内人 } \\ & \text { N: } \\ & \text { 合: } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 字 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { © } \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\circ}{4} \mathrm{I} \\ & \stackrel{1}{6} \\ & \stackrel{0}{4} \end{aligned}$ | 荷 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { i } \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{1}{4} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| $\cdots$ | － | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ |
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## REPORT

Statement of Dead Letters, containing Money and other Articles of Value

|  | Amount of Money contained in Doad Letters received, and how disposed of. |  | Amount of Drafts, Chequos, Bills of Exchange, Certificates of Deposit and Bonds contained in Doad Letters reccived, and hew disposed of. |  | Ameunt Notes cont Letter and how | of Promissory tained in Dead rs received, disposed of. | 嵑 |
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| 247 | 2,713 00 $\ldots$....Total. |  | 12,595 62 |  | 2,465 54. | ....'TUutal. | 12 |

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| do | do | Money Orders........... | 12 | 14590 |
| do | do | Other Articles of Value | 75 |  |
|  |  | Total. | 414 | 14,720 06 |

## W. H. GRIFFIN, <br> Deputy Postmaster General.

No. 18.
Registered and sent out for delivery, during nine months ended 30 th 1864.


Postmaster General.

## REPORT

OF THE

## COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS

## OF CANADA,

FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING ON THE 30tH JUNE, 1864.

Printed by Order of the Kegislative Assembly.


QUEBEC:
PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE \& CO., ST. ERSULE STREET. 1865.

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## REPORT

OF TUE

## COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS

> OF CANADA,

FOR THE HALf-yEAR ENDiNG ON THE 30ta JUNE, 1864.

> To His Excellency The Right Honorable Charles Stanley, Viscount Monck, Earon Moncl: of Baliytrammon, in the County of Wexford, Governor General of British North America, dec., \&ec., \&ec.

## May it please Your Exceldency :

The alteration in the financial year, made by the Public Accounts Audit Act of last Session of the Legislature, $27-28$ Vic., Cap. 6 , renders it necessary that $I$ should submit to Your Excellency a half-yearly report of the proceeding, transactions and affairs of the Department of Crown Lands, to be laid before the Legislature, in conformity with the provisions of the Public Lands Act.

## -STATISTICAL DETAILS. <br> LOWER CANADA.

## CROWN LANDS.

During the half-year, 203,459 acres were sold, and 2,314 acres located as frue grants on the Colonizition Roads. The purchase money of the lands snld umounted to $8103, \mathbf{i} 15.15$, the collections to $860,004.18$.

There were $6,003,946 \frac{1}{3}$ acras disposable on the lst ot Janaary last, to which 156,134 acres were added by survegs during the halfyear, making a total of $6,160,080 \mathrm{z}$ acres, from which deducting the sales and free grants, 205,773 acres, a balance of $5,954,307$ acrer remaine for future diaposal.

## CLERGY LANDS.

The sales of the half-ycar amounted to 18,584 acres, for $89,711.05$. The gross amount received, for instalments, rent, \&c., was $\$ 13,459.63$, from which taking the amount paid as refunds and commission, $\$ 2,740.53$, there remains a net revenue of $\$ 10,719.10$ on account of the "Lower Canada Municipalities' Fund."

Deducting the number of acres sold, 18,584 , from the amount on hand at the commencement of the year, $311,304_{6}^{6}$ acres, leaves a balance of 292,810 acres disposable.

## JESUITS' ESTATES.

The gross collections on account of these Estates for the half-year cading 30th June, 1864, amount to the sum of $\$ 2,573.56$, of which $\$ 11,92902$-capitals of sales, \&c.-ure funded, on account of the "Lower Canada Superior Education Investment Fund," and $88,944.54$-revenue-belongs to the "Lower Canada Superior Education Iocome Fund," as directed per Act 19 Victoria, Chapter 54, (Consolidated Statutes of Lcwer Canada, Chapter 15).

The total expenses, comprising agents' salaries, commission and disbursements, including cost of Deeds for judicial proceedings, come to $\$ 1,936.74$, leaving the net reccipts at $\$ 18,936.82$.

The purchasers of the former Banal Mills of the Seigniory of Batiscan, who had bought these properties from the Government, in 1854 , at capital sums, remaining a constitut, representing the annual rents then derived from the Mills, having run into arrear, and being unable to meet their engagements, in corsequence of the depreciation in value of this description of property: uwing to the abolition of the droit de banalité, which bad induced the crection of coupeting Mills, it was thought to be equitable and judicions to make a compromise with the parties. A reduction was therefore offered, with the sauction of Comacil, conditional upun ile payment of the reduced purchase price by instalmeats Two have aceepted and carricd out this offer, and the third proposes to do so likewiso. It is true that the original purchases han been made without any droit de banalite, but in one of the sales, the Crown had bound itself not to allow the erection of any other mill within a certain distauce ; and as in all the cases it was ounsidered that the purchasers could not foresee the result of the operation of the Seigniorial Aet, it would have been, to say the least, very exacting on the part of the Goverament to have insisted on the origival price, and entailed the ruin of honest and industrious men, who had had the mistorcune to invest in property, the value of which had beea afterwards so sensibly diminished by legisjative enactment. By making the new purchase price payable by instalments, in lieu of allowing it to remain ic constitut, an advantage has been gained for the Estates, in so far as the capitals can be funded, and will produce a clear revenue without future expense or risk of further reduction or lise. The reduction allowed came to about a third of the origion price, but a litule more was granted in one of the cises, where the first price had been origiually much too high. This reduction is less than the achai depreciation in value of the properties; but, as part of the injury done to the Mills arose from some of the competing ones deriviug their support in whole or in part outside of the Seigniory of Batiscan, it was yot thought proper to extend the indulgenco beyond.

The debiors referred to in the Report of this Offioe for 1863, who had shown a dispo-
sition, in the early part of 1864 , to pay, in consequance of the action taken by the Department hare again relapsed into their former neglect and refusal to settle with the Crown, in consequence of which some accounts have been sent to the Crown Lav Oflice for Lower Canada for suit, and the Department will await the result of the proceedings to be adopted there, and which are required to serve as an example to bring the debters to a settlement. The total arrears are supposed to amount to about $\$ 160,000.00$.

For Receipts and Expenses, in detail, see Appendix No. 14.

## CROWN DOMAIN.

The sum of $\$ 3,567.07$ has been received from the Domain, in Lower Canada, during the half-year expired 30 th June, 186t, of which $\$ 1,5+8.75$ is Ledts et Ventes, \&c., from the Crnvives of Quebec and Taree Rivers, $\$ 83.75$ from the sale of lots in the Towoship of St. Maurice, and $\$ 1,934.57$, on beach and deep water lots in the Ports nf (quebeo and Montreal.

The expenses amount to $\$ 852.10$, and are composed of Agents' salaries, commission and disbursementa, inclusing cost of copies of deeds.

Of the receipts the sum of $\$ 757.52$, received by the Government in December, 1861, in the case of the Qaebec Building Society us. Jones, being capital aud arrears of rent of a decp-water lot, river St. Charles, Quebec, and belonging to the Quebec Harbor Commissioners, under the Act $2:$ Vietoria, chapter $32,(1858)$, was paid over to that body in Eebruary.

See Appendix No. 16 (a) for a detailed statement of the receipts, \&o.

## SEIGNIORY OF LAUZON.

The gross receipts from this Seigniory for the half-year ending :;0th June, ; 864, reack the sum of $\$ 0,110.12$.

The expenses, being proportion of Agents' salary and disbursem2nts, are $\$ 607.44$.
In the expenses is included the sum of $\$ 1=9.01$ for cost of purchase of a lot on which the Department had a claim, acquired by the Ageat at Sheriff's sale, to prevent the Government from incurring loss by the same being sold for less than its value, and not sufficient to pay the costs and Crown ducs. In such cases these lots are afterwards disposed of by the Department, and usually at a profit more than sufficient to cover all the debt and expenses.

The net revenue for above period stands at $\$ 4,502.6 \mathrm{~S}$.
For a statement of receipts and expenses, in detail, sec Appendix No. 15 (a).

## LATE SIR JOHN CALDWELL'S ESTATE.

The sum of $\$ 8,186.65$, being the amount in the hands of Mr. Felix Fortier, Curator to this Estate, referred to in the repart of this Department for 1863, was deposited in bank to the cridit of this Office by the Prothonotary of the Court of Queen's Bench, in February, 1864, out of which a sum was paid to Messrs. Casault, Langlois \& Angers, Advocates, for balance of costs, and the remainder transferred to Government account.

Mr. Fortier is continuing to regulate the business appertaining to this estate, and is enforcing a settlement on the part of the debtors thereto in the Seigniory of Lauzon, giving his attention at first more especially to cases where it is fared that prescription of the debta might be evoked, if any longer delay were allowed to elapse.

For amounts received and expended, see Appeadix No. 15 (b).

## GOLD MINES, CANADA EAST.

On the 22 nd April, 1864, the regulations adopted in Council on the 16ch of the same wonth, and copy of which will be found in Appoudis No. 24, were promulgated, and Mr. Judah, the Officer in charge of the Crown Domain Branch of the Department, was instructed to proceed to the Chaudiere Gold Mining Division, to report on the prospects for the coming senson's operations. For copies of the instructions he receiped and of his report, see Appendix No. 25.

These regulations wore suspoded in May, and Parliament being then in session, a Gold Mining Act was introduced into the Cegislative Council, and, having passed both branches of the Leegislature, becauc law on the S0th Juac. See $27-28$ Victoria, chapter 9 .

In the Bill, as subaitted to the Lagishtare, there was a clause providing that all unsold Crown Lands in the Gold Mining Divisigus to be ereeted under the Aet should be withheld from sale, except on proof that they were unfit for gold mining purposes; and providins, that iu case gold was afterwards discorered on such lands, the Commissioner of Crown lands should bave the right of restming the same, on re-imbursing the price paid and paying the value of the improvements. Parlianent having struck out this clause, and thas evinced its desire that the lands should bo sald, it has become necessary to re-open the sale of such as hal previously been temporarily stayed.

Proceedings under the Act, as well as the full season's operations and reports of the inspectors, will appear in next year's report of this Department. It may, however, be stated that in the Chaudiere Division, up to 30th June, operations were said to hare been carried un, prineipally on the river Gilbert, in the seigniory of Rigeud-Vaudreuil, with remancrative returns, fully equalling those of hast year, and that prospecting had been proceeded with elsewhere at several places, the whole giving a thir promise of favorable results.

In the St . Francis Division litele had been done, except in the way of prospecting.
The Inspector for the Chaudiere Division issued, under the regulations of April, only two licenses. The St. Erancis Iuspector did not grant any.

The expenses consist of Inspectors' salary, for amount of which, as well as receipts, see Appendix No. 16 (b).

## UPPER CANADA.

## CROWN LANDS.

There were $3,028,787 \pm$ acres of surveyed Crown lands disposible at the commencement of 1504 ; in addition thereto 175,805 acres were subdivided during the half-year, making at total of $3,200,5922$ acres, of which 79,455 acres were sold, and 9,833 acres located as free grants on the colouization roads, leariug a balance of $3,111,614$ acres on hand. The purchase money of the lands sold amounted to $\$ 84,113.94$, the receipts to \$120, $250 \%$.

## OLERGY LANDS

Thentyetwo thoasad two hutired and sixty-dye and aquarter aces were sold during

sold amounts to $\$ 37,123.35$, the gross receipts to $\$ 103,934.56$, from which deducting the refunds and commissions, $\$ 21,494.56$, a net balance of $\$ \$ 2,440.15$ remains for appropriation under the provisions of the Clergy Reserves Aet, Consolidated Statutes of Canada, chapter 25.

## GRAMMAR SCHOOL LANDS.

The quantity remaining on hand at the commencement of the year 1864 was 50,134 acres. Only $924 \downarrow$ acres were sold, for $\$ 1,610.50$, leaving $49,210 \downarrow$ acres on hand. Deducting from the gross amount of collections, $\$ 5,516.58$, the commissions and refuads, $81,103.38$, thero remains a net receipt of $\$ 4,413.50$.

COMMON SCHOOL LANDS.
During the half-year 3,640 acres of these lands wero sold, and $.25,765^{\circ}$ acres resumed for the non-fulfilment of the conditions of sale, and re-sold. The purchase money of both amounted to $\$ 49,094.75$. The gross receipts were $\$ 98,216.54$, the disbursements for commissions and refunds $\$ 20,401,74$, leaving a net income for the half-year of $\$ 7 \pi, 754.80$.

The total net amount realized from these lands up to the 30 th of Junc last is $\$ 1,08 s$, 250.73 .

## mineral Lands.

On the north shores of Lakes Eluron and Superior, 3,300 acres were sold under the regulations of the 3 rd of March, 186 t , at $\$ 1$ an acre, eash, and $\$ 1,100$ were received on account of previous sales.

For copy of the above-mentioned regulations, see Appendix No. 26.

## CANADA.

## ORDNANCE LANDS.

In the month of April, sales were made at Kingston, Penetanguishene, Lyon's Creek, and Chippera to the amount of $\$ 6,255$, of which onc instalment was paid. The receipts for the half-year were $\$ 14,43 \pm .43$; the disbursements for salaries, refands, surveys and contingencies were $\$ 6,240.94$, including $\$ 1,585.90$ for the last quarter of 1863. The receipts for the corresponding six months of 1863 amounted $\$ 4,890.80$, shewing an improvement this yenr of $\$ 7,776.65$ to the 30 th Junc, which has continued proportionably to the present time.

## WOODS AND FORESTS.

The amount of Revenue collected during the half-year ending 30th June, 1864, from Timber Dues and Ground Rents was \$35,354:76, and from Slide Dues \$2,849.52, making the total $\$ 38,204.28$, in addition to which the sum of $\$ 434.31$ was collected for other services, viz:-Clergy, School and Indian; and $\$ 8,183.71$, value of Settlers' Timber. Total; $\$ 46 ; 822.30$.

The charges of management for collecting Timber Dues, Ground Rents and Slide Dues are $\$ 13,512.26$. These charges do not include the salaries of the Woods and Forests

Branch at hend-quarters; nor the following sums: $\$ 1, \$ 38.93$ refunds, \&c., and $\$ 316.95$ transferred.

## INDIAN AFEAIRS.

Tho receipts for lands and timber for the half-year commencing lst January and ending 30 th June, 186 t , were $\$ 33,997.78$; interest and investments for the same period, $\$ 43,734,57$; annuities aud grants, $\$ 17,310.00$; making a total of $\$ 95,042.35$.

The payments, comprehending annuity and interest moncy, made to Indians, and including salaries, surveys, and incidental expenses, amounted, for the same period, to $\$ 63,006.35$. At the commencement of the year $1 \$ 64$ the total sum, as represented in the books of this Donartument, at the credit of the various Indian bands was $\$ 1,530,343.31$. at the termication of the half-year ending 30 th June, 1864, from payment of instalments on lands, from new sales, timber, dic., the amount, after defraying salaries and all other charges, was $\$ 1,502,530.19$-shewing an increase of $\$ 32,180.88$.

During the period referred to, no additional lands of consequence were brought into market.

## FISEIERIES.

The spring fishiug being carried on ehiefly at distant places, whence no returns could be had so early in the season as the 30 th of Junc, the summer fishing also being in many localities now at its height, and in some parts only just commenced, details under this head cannot be given in the present half-year.

Generally speaking, the commercial fishings are less productive than usual.
Curtain improvements in the fisheries' survice, begun under my predecessor, render it aheady more ehicient, and, at the same time, reduce its expensiveness.

Down to the present date, the expenditure for this balloyear has been, in Lower Canad: $\$ 15,56.55$, which sum includes $\$ 9,769.50$ paid as Fishing Bounties for 1803 , and $\$ 1,045.50$ in payment of accounts and chaims deferred since 1862 and 1863. In Upper Canada, a total sum of $\$ 410.90$ ras expended to 30 th June, $180 . t$, includiug payments to the amount of $\$ 177.50$ for aecounts belonging to the previous year. The apparent expenditure in the books of the Department at the close of this half-year exceeds the legislative approprition. This discrepancy is owing to various sums advanced carly in the season, as disbursemeats to Hishery Oversecrs residing at remote parts of the coast, and which are aecounted for, on the whole season's operations, to Blst Deecmber. Clains for fishing bounties in abeyance and others, not notified at the time of estimating for such expenditure, nake the sum actually paid $\$ 760.50$ in excess of amount voted. Bounties, however, being payble in put ont of rents on fishcries leasel, and there being at that time a larger sum eotlected, the authority of an Order in Council was deemod sufficient for the payment of such excess. Also in consequence of outfitting and provisioning the Government sehooner Sa Comaticmat! fe the whole season, advances require to be made to the crew before leaving, and fimels to lay current wages are advanced before the vossel sails. Henco consitemble sutas chtered hefore the close of the half-ycur in the office books as expendiure, apply in teet ant chielly to the period of the season after the 30th of June.

A comparison of the sums collected, as rents and fees, is correspondingly favorable. Although license dues and instalments on leases of fishery stations do not becomo due in
this half-year, collections were mado by the Department, to 30 th of Junc, of $\$ 4,157.05$ in Lower Canada, and $\$ 482.62$ in Upper Canada. These collections consist principally of advance payments on new licenses and leases, and arrears due on former issues.

The undersigned strongly recommends early legislation to simplify and amend the Fishery Laws. Tt is belicved that, with such statutory enactments as experience suggeste, a system can be devised and carricd out that would prove acceptable to the fishermen, while, at the same time, satisfactory, inexpensive and beneficial to the pablic.

## UPPER CANADA SURVEYS.

The surveys completed and audited during the half-year eading the 30 th of June, cousist of the subdivision of the townships of Mattawan and Wiley; the residues of the townships of Cardiff and Monmouth; Thorah Island in Lake Simeoe (Ludian Lands), and Navy Island in the Niagara River (Ordance Jands) ; also, the re-posting of some frec grant lots on the Opeongo Road.

The following surveys have been also completed in the field, but the surveyors' complete returns have not been received in the Department: Township of Monck, and the subdivision iato town and park-lots of the town-plot of Muskokaville, situated near the Great falls on the Muskoka River; towaship of Jones; residues of the townships of Wollaston and Dungannon; re-survey of the township of Burleigh; and the surveys of the Indian lands on the Great Manitoulin Ssland, consisting of the townships of Mowland, Bidwell, Sheguiandah and Assiginack.

Instructions were issucd during the halfyear for the re-surveys of the towaships of Harvey and Burleigh; for the subdivision of Navy Ishad, in the Niarara River (Ordanace Jands) ; and of Point aux Pins, at the loondeau, in the township of Harwich; for the survey of a base line for townships on the east coast of the Georgian bay, and of a road line from Araprior to the village of Springtown, de., on the Madawaska River; easterly boundary line of the tome-plot of Bronte, in Trafalgar (Indian); gore lot D, in the townshiy of Sophiasburg; and for the re-planting of posts on a portion of the Fastings Road free grant lots.

## LOWER CANADA SURVEYS.

Tho surveys performed under instructions from the Departwent, during the half-yearconsisting of the outlines of towaships-establishing the boundarics between seigniories and adjacent townships-verifications of formersurveys-the subdivision of the arable parts of townships into farm lots, and of explorations for tracing and making certain road-lines for colonization purposes-as exhibited in the official returns, are dispersed over ten counties of Lower Canada. The arca of 156,184 neres, laid out by actual measurement into furmlots, covers part of seven towaships, situate in the after-mentioned countios, as follows:

## ciricoutrimr.

The Township of Parent is situate on the north-western sloore of Lake St. John, between the Rivers Ashuapmouchuan and Mistassini. Thirty thousand one hundred and eighteen acres, comprising about half the area of the township, were laid outinto farn-lots of one hundred acres each, more or less; the larger proportion whercof is reported to be good and arable land, and well adapted for agricultural purposes, and specially fertile

Where it is irrigated by the River Ticonabe, a considerable tributary of the River Mistassimi. The opening of this towaship for disposal, in extension of the rapidly settling townships on the eastern and western borders of Lake St. John, cannot fail to induce a rapid colonization of the public lands in this section of the county.

The tract of land known as the Island of Alma, formod by the grende alfcharge of the River Saguenay on the north, and the petite décharye on south channel, and comprisod within the esternal iimits of the Townshin Declisle, situate in the same countr, has also been subdivided into farm-lots, containing in the aggregate nine thousand nine hundred aml twenty-seven acres of land. The superior quality of the soil and generally level surface of the laud in this island, joined to the large water-powers of both channels of the Saguenay, render it a desirable location, as well for actual settlement as for manufacturing purposes.

## l'Jslet.

The Township of deverrier and the residue of the adjacent Township Talon, both situate along the Province line, and containiug together $70,20 \div 2$ acres of land, were laid out into farm-lots for aetual settlement. These surveys nlmost complete the subdivision of all that section of country, lying between the seigniories and the Province line, within this and the Counties of Dorchester, Bellechasse and Montmagny towards the south-west, and the County of Kamouraska to the norti-cast, recommended in the annual report of the Cummissioner of Crown Lands for the gear 1856-57, as much required in the interest of colvuization.

Part of the back projected ranges of the Township of Ashford, adjoining the Elgin ruad, was subdivided into farm-lots to the extent of nine thousand sis hundred and sixty acres of land; a cousiderable porion of which area is well adapted for cultivation, especially the allurial tracts along the River Ouclle, on which river some extensive saw-mills are already erected within the newly-surveyded tract.

## JERTIIER.

The first three ranges of the Townships of Brassard and Provost, situate on the opposite banks of the River Matawan, a large stream rising in the County of Montcalm and flowing across the Counties of Jolicte, Berthier, Muskinonge and St. Maurice, and discharging into the River St. Maurice, about fifty miles above Three Rivers, 0 werc surveyed into one hundred acres lots, containing toyether about 24,000 acres of land.

These townships, in a direct distance slong the district line, lie about thirty miles back from the surveyed Tornships of Pcterborough and Brandon, and geographically form part of the Great Valicy or Easin of the St.Maurice ; and notwithstanding their remote situation, the generally favorable character of the soil and surface of the land for some considerable distance back from the bank of the river, as reported by surveyors and parties who have explored that section of the country, expressly for colonization purposes, will doubtless !nduce a rapid settlement of these and other townships which may hereafter be laid out in the same locality, especially when the road, now in conrse of construction by the Depart ment of Public Works, from the nearest settlenents in the Parish of St. Gahriel de Brandon, to the discharge of Lake Kiakamak into the Mataman, in the Township Provost, shall, as a summer commanication, be effectually carried out.

## ARGENTEUIL.

In this county the first five ranges in the Township ol Wolfe, containing nine thousand and seventy-one acres, were subdivided into farm-lots, with a view of thereby extending the field for settlement westward from the Township of Beresford, situate in the adjoining County of Terrebonne, in which the surveged lands are being rapidly disposed of and occupied.

## BELLEGHASSE.

The broken tract of land lying in rear of the ranges fronting on the Tache road, in the 'lownship of Ruckland, containing three thousand one hundred and fifty-six acres, was subdivided as an additional range of lots for actual sctlement, which completes the survey of the north-cast part of this township.

## TEMISCOUATA.

A liuc of road for colonization purposes was uraced and marked in the field, branching off from the St. Alexander Government road at the hend of Lake Pohenigamook, in the Township of Poheniganook, theuce traversing the projected Township of Estcourt to the fork of Blue river with the River St. Francis, a total distance of ten miles and a half. This line intersects, acar its southeru terminus, another line of road traced from the Grand Détour settlewent in the Parish of Notre Dame du Lac, in the Scigniory of the Lake Temiscouata, and thence crossing the projected Townslip of Cabano south of the River Cakemo to the outlet of Long lake, and then to its intersection with the Polenigamook road first mentioned, a total distance of nincteen miles, whereof five and a half miles $l_{\text {ic }}$ in the Seiguiory of Teniscouata, and the remainder in the vacant Crown lands. The land on the above line of road is reported generally favorable for the construction of a good road, presenting, with few exceptions, a tolerably level surface, whilst the general quality of the soil appears woll adapted for cultivation and settlement. It is, in consequence, contemplated to lay off ranges of lots along both lines respectively in the Townships of Estcourt and Cabano.

## cirarlevoix and chicoutimy.

- A line for a colonization road, called the Chemin des Marais, was traced and marked in the field from a point on the public road near the Ruisseau Menin, on tho left or easterly bank of the River Malbaic, in the Seigniory of Mount Murray and County of Charlevois, and thence following the valley of the brook to the rear line of the seigniory, thence in an casterly direction in the valley of the Ruisseau des Marais to the forty-eighth parallel of latitude or southern limit of the County of. Chicoutimi, in the eighteenth mile from tho seigniorial boundary of Mount Murray, thence north-westerly to its intersection, in the thirty-first mile, with the line of road traced from Anse St. Jean, on the Saguenay.

The general character of the country the above described road line traverses, although rugged and mountainous, nerertheless presents, here and there, tracts cr patches of good land for settlement-the general range whereof appears to have been carefully explored in locating the prescat line. Its chief advantage, however, lies in its offering a practicable communication between the settlements of J 'Anse St . Jean, as well as those of Grande Baie, by the St. Agnes Road, with the populous parishes in the Scigniory of Malbaic, on the St. Lawrence.

During the half-ycar a survey was mado for a continuation of the Mississippi Road froru the Addington to the Fastings Road, about forty miles, and an estimate of the cost thercof prepared; also, a survey and cstimate of the Monck Road line from Lake Couchiching to the Bobenygcon Road, about fifty miles.

The following works, which had been previously let by contract, were continued, viz.: The construction of ten miiles of the Pembroke and Mattawan Road, and twenty miles each of the Burleigh and Parry Sound Road, and a bridge over the river Petewawa.

Repairs performed by labourers; under the superintendence of active and skilful oversecrs, were commenced on the Addington, Frontenac, Hastings, Mississippi, and Muskoka Roads ; also, the opening of twelve miles of new line on the Hastings Road.

As none of these works were complete on the 30th of June last, the details of the operations and expenditure will be given in the report for the financial year ending on the 30 ch of June noxt.

## progiress of settlement on the upper canada colonizaTION ROADS.

Aubinaron Roan.-There were no new locations, and only three lots, which had been abandoned, were re-located.

On the Bobcaygeon, Frontenac and Hastrnas Roads, no lots were taken up.
On the Bunceran Road, the agent reported forty-thrce new locations.
On the Muskoks, two new locations and thirten re-locations.
On the Opeongo Road, five new locations and three re-locations.
On the Peterson Road, fifty netiv locations and twelve re-locations.
PROGRESS OF SETTLEAENT ON THE LOITER GANADA COLONIZATION ROADS.
There were no locations on the Elarn Road.
On the Etciremin Road, there were three locations;
On the Maimiovx Road, tro
On the Matapedia Road, four;
On the Tacme Road, one;
And ou the Temiscovata Road, sixteen locations.
The statistical details of the improvements and produce of the year 1863 were given in last year's report. There has been no inspection since.

As I assumed the charge of the Department only a fuw weeks before the close of the half-year, and had, during the greater part of that short period, to attend to the duties of legislation, I had but little opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of the Crown Lands affairs; and do not venture to offer any "gencral observations" with reference thereto.

Respectfully submitted.

A. CAMPBELL, Commissioner.

## APPENDIX

TO THE


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## APPENDIX Nóo. 1 (a).

List of Oprictes and Cleres in the Depertment of Crofn Lands, for the halfyear ending 30th June, 1864, arranged according to Branches.



## APPENDIX No. 1 (a).-Continued.

List of Officers and Clerks in the Department of Crorfn Lands, for the halfyear ending 30 th Junc, 1864, arranged according to Branches.

| Branches. | Names. | Designation. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Woods and Forests................................ | P. M. Partridge............. | Superintendent. |
|  | L. A. Tobitaille............. |  |
|  | C. B. Cowper........ ......... G. Yanfelson............ | Book-keeper,of Branch. Extri Clerk. |
|  | J. Nickinson...................... | Extra Clurk. |
|  | J. Murphy ................... | Extra Clierk. |
| Fishories ............................................ | W. F. Whitcher............. | Chinf Clerk in charge. |
|  |  |  |
| Registrar ............ .............................. $\{$ | J. Morpily.................... | Recristar. |
|  | R. Temple.................... | Extra Clerk. |
| Office Kecper... ................................... | John Bradshaw .............. |  |
| Messengers.. | Georre Fisher................ |  |
|  | P. Cahill...... ................................. |  |
|  | C. Dumontior..................... |  |

ANDREW RUSSELL, Assistant Comimissioner.

William Ford, Accountant and Cashier.<br>Department of Crown Lands,<br>Quebec, 30 th ${ }^{\text {W }}$ June, 1864.

## APPENDIX No. 2.

List of Crown Land Agents for Lower Canada, dates of their Appointments, and Commission allowed to each on Collections made during the half-year ended 30 th Junc, 1864.

## casthan sherion.

Names.

## IAPPENDIX No. 2.


List of Crown Land Agents ror Upper Canada, Dates of their Appointments, and Commission allowed to cach on Collections


|  | ｜coly |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 気 |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | Names of Agents and disistauts． |  |
|  |  |  |



## APPENDIK Ne: 6.

Statemext of the numher of Acres sold, amount of Sales, and amounts Collected in Upper and Lower Canada, for the half-year ending 3.Jth June, 186:


## APPENDIX Ño. 7.

Statement of the Reccipts by the Department of Cromn Lands, for the half-year ending 30 ch June, 1864 , which are considered as Revenue.

|  | S cts. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Crown Lands, Upper Canada............... .............. |  |
| Mines, Upper Cawer Canala ....... | 59,415 <br> 4,4810 <br> 00 |
| Gain on Compensution Lund S | 450 |
| Gain on New Butan and Magow Serip. | 3.503 So |
| Estate of late Sir John Caldw | 3.141 :35 |
| Seigniory of Lauzod | 4.5112 ¢ 8 |
| Crown Domain. | 1,957 45 |
|  |  |
| do Lower Camala.................... ...................................... | 4040 |
| Ottawa Slides. |  |
| St. Miatrice Slides. |  |
| Woods nud Forests. | 19,686 62 |
| Fistierics, पpper Canaja |  |
| Location Fees, Lower Catiadia | 900 |
| do : Upper Cinnali............... ...... .... ................................. ........... | 6000 |
| Pitent Fons, Lower Canald ................. ....................................................... | 25400 |
| Timber Commission. |  |
| Casual Fees, Lower Cimada | 300 |
| do Upper Cavadi. | 613.97 |
| Euron Land Cluims........................ .............. ......................i................. |  |
|  | S231,683 97 |

# ANDREW RUTSSELL, Assistant Commissioner. 

## Wilimam Ford, Accountant and Cashier.

Department of Crown Lands, Quebec, 30th June, 1864.

## APPENDIX No. 8.

Stateneyt of Disbursements of Crorn Lauds Depirtment, for the Ealf-year ending 30th Junc, 18St, on account of Expenses of Managemert.

| : $\quad$. . . | $\$ \mathrm{cts} .$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Willinm Farmell.. | 30000 |
| Bobraygeon Roar ........ ................................................................................ | 560 |
| Elgin anal Taei e Road.. .......................... ............ ................ ....................... | 72500 |
| Mitapedia Road............................................................. ............................... | 7200 |
| Hastings Road... | 20: 00 |
| Murkoka Roall. | S800 |
| Addington Read.. | Of 00 |
| Otawa and Opeongo Ruad | 12 S 00 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & I 1050 \\ & 18060 \end{aligned}$ |
| Crown Inspections, Luwtr Canala.................. .............................................................. |  |
| do Upler Canala ....... ............................................................... | S3: 70 |
| Commission Agents, Lower Camalat....................................... ... ......................... | 2 Etig 53 |
| \% do Upper Canada............................. .. ...... ............................ | 70:3 18 |
| Crown Advertising, Lewer Ciamian..................... ................................................. | 100259 |
| do Upper Canadi ............................. ........................................ | $299+$ S2 |
| Crown Surveys, Lower Canitia ............................................ ............ .... ....................... | $1732557$ |
| do Upper Gauala.................................................................................................................... | $127 \mathrm{~S} 256$ |
| Postage of Agencies, Lower Cimalia . |  |
| do Uuper Canada | 20058 |
| Fisheries, Lower Canada .......................................................................................... | 164230 |
| Epecial Serrices...... ...................................................... ...................... ....... | $12.16: 0$ |
| Departmental Coutingencies... | 230641 |
| Fishery Bounties ......................................... ... ............................................. | 976950 |
| Colorization Roads, Upper Canada ..................................................................... | 379582 |
| Gold Mines, Lower Canida ........... | 63500 |
| : $: \times$. | \$67712 36 |
| Dedecr-Commission, School and Clerry Scrvices | 4419219 |
|  | \$23520 17 |

# ANDREW RUSSELL, Assistant Commissioner. 

William Ford, Accountant and Cashier.

Department of Crown Lands, Quebec, 30th June, 1864.

## APPEADIX No. 9.

Staterex-Department of Crown Land-Collections for the half-year ending

|  | $\mathrm{S} \text { cts. }$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Crown Thands. Tpprr Corata | 12015503 |
| do ! いw, ctamat | 600104 18 |
| Clerger fands, liphr (anata | 10393.4 56 |
| do La wer Coubata | 1:3+4 63 |
| Grammar Simol i,nhts. | 551688 |
|  | 9821654 |
| Crows brman | 851707 |
| Scizniory of latiz:n | 511012 |
| Jewnte'tataro. | 20s73 56 |
| Gull Mines h: Wer Coblita | 11100 |
| Str lohn Caldwell E.tan of | S1s6 ${ }^{\text {bi }}$ |
| India: Lemuls | $32 \mathrm{Sl15} 92$ |
| Indian Timber | 33095 |
| Oriname Lars la | 1447103 |
|  |  |
| Ottaw: slitus.............. | 25:33 88 |
| Sr.al urice Stil. |  |
| Wrende atal Finicsts | 3533476 |
| Fisheries, Cump Conulu | 482.62 |
| do humex canata | 415705 |
|  | 1200 |
| do Lpere Cumita |  |
| Patent Fees, Trave: Cumata | 25400 |
| Tumber cinmaissom. | :193 |
| Casual Fues, Lumer Co | 300 |
| do dupere casanis | 622-22 |
| ITarun tanl damme. | 30000 |
| Mines, Epper Camada | 448000 |
| Guin on Scrip..... | 370 S 30 |

$\$ 54515903$

# ANDREW RUSSELL, <br> Assistant Commissioner. 

Winlian Fond, Accountant anil Caskier.

Departmiat of Chowr Linds, Quebec, 30th June, $186 \pm$.

## appendix No. 11.

Return of Receipts and Disbursements on account of Clergy Reserves, Lower Canada, for the half-year ending 30 th June, 1864.



## APPENDIX No. 12.



> RECAPITULATION.

| Anount. | PAYMENTS. |  | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1609193 cs | Principal, amount transferred to Government ................... ................ |  | \$54555 51 |
| 2 S 11471 | It:terest, do | do do .......... | 2313577 |
| 1250 | [riepection, ${ }^{\text {Extra } 25 \text { cte. per Acre, d }}$ | do do ........ . | 1000 |
| 1263 |  | do do .......... | 1012 |
| 10800 | icenses, Set tlers' Lands, do doAmount paid Corumission, Principal ................................................................. |  | 4340 1383273 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1383273 \\ 578374 \end{array}$ |
|  | do do In | Inppection..................................................................... | 250 |
|  | do do E |  | 253 |
|  | do do S | Extia 25 cts. per Acre ............................................... Settiers' Jicenses.......... | 2160 |
|  | Disbursements.................................................. ......................... |  | 81844 |
| 1\$98216 34 |  |  | \$98216 54 |



$\$ 11,929.02$ are on account of the "Lover Catnada Superior Edueation Investment Fund," and $\$ 3,944,51$ on account of the "Lower Canada Superior Education Income Fund," in azcordance to the Act 19 Vic: ch: 54 , (Con: Stat: of Lower Cauada, ch: 15 j . Part of the expenses is for copies of Deeds, which is received back by the Crown.

## Department of Crown Lands,

Jesüits' Estates and Cromn Domain Branch,
F. T.JUDAH,


| APPENDIX No. 15 (a).Statement of Receipts and Expenses in the Seigniory of Lauzon, for the six months ending 30th June, 1864. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross Receiprs. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Expenses. | Net Refende. |
| Sods et Ventes. | Cens et Rentes. | Capitals of Cens ẹt Rentes. | Sales of Mills and Lots and of Emplatements in Aubigay. | Commutation Moncy, Interest on Sales, Rents of Mills, Wharyes, itc. | Timber, Surrey, and cost of Deeds reimbursed. | Total. | $\$$ cts. 60744 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ \text { cts. } \\ & 4,502 \text { os } \end{aligned}$ |
| \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ ets. |  |  |
| 24946 | 1,317 62 | 38020 | 1,745 50 | 1,407 38 | 1006 | 5,110 12 |  |  |

0 The Espenses consizt of proportion of salary of Agent, who is also Superintendent of Beech and Decp-Water Lots, Lowor Canada, and disbursements of sume.
APPENDIX No. 15 (b).

F. I. Judait,
Clerk, Crown Domain, gic.
APPENDIX No. 16 (a).
Statement of Receipts and Expenses in the Crown Domain, for the six months ending 30th June, 1864.

|  |  |  |  |  | Qross | Recri |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 总 | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Ner} \\ \operatorname{Revingen}^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Locamit. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Lods' et } \\ \text { Vences. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Cens ct | Capital of Commuta Money | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Interest cn } \\ \text { Commuta } \\ \text { Consion } \\ \text { Constitus. } \end{array}$ | Law Cosis, Copis, of Deocs ans and Surve rointurs- ed. | Quint. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { St. Maurice } \\ \text { Township } \\ \text { Lands. } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |  |  |  | Patent <br> Fces. | Total. |  |  |
|  | \$ cts. |  | \$ cts. | \$ ctis. | S cts. |  | \$ ots. | 8 cts. | - cts. | 8 ets. | \% cts. | \$ cts. | 8 ots. | \$ ets. | \$ cts. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ............. | ............ | 8375 | 46000 |  |  |  |  | 83 585 520 50 |  | 8375 |
| Port of Qucbec...... |  |  |  |  |  |  | ............. | ${ }^{935} 27$ | 20421 | ........... | 10034 | 17.45 | 141467 | ${ }^{38} 5$ | 154707 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 356707 | 55210 | 274.97 |

(Sco Report.!
Of the Receipts, $\$ 757.52$, received in 1861 , wero paid over to the Quehec Inarbor Cothmissioners.
The Expenses include a sum for cost of deeds, which will hercaftor be collected in judicial cases.
ANDREW RUSSHLL
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 16 (b).
Statemenr shewing amounts received and expended on account of Gold Mines, Canada East, for the six months ended 30th June, 1864.


The Expenses consist of Inspectors' salaries only.

ANDREW RUSSELL, Assistant Commissioner.
Department of Crown Lands, Jesuits' Estates and Crown Domain Branch, Quebec, 30th June, 1864.
F. T. JUDAB,

Clerk, Crown Domain, fc.

## APPENDIX No. 17.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of Ordnance Lands, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1864.


# ANDREW RUSSELL, Assistant Commissioner. 

## William Ford,

 Accountant and Cashier.Departiment of Crofna Lands, Quebee, 30th June, 1864.

APPENDiX No. 18.


| $\stackrel{\circ}{4}$ | SURVEIOR. | SURVEYS. | Cost of Survey. | No. of acres Survered. | Outhines. Miles. | Colonization Roads. Miles. | ̇OUNTTY. | REMARKS. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Urgel Dorval ........ | Pownshits of Brassard ami Prov | \$ 1933 $6: 3$ | 21000 |  |  |  | Sitatie on the River Matawan. |
| 2 | Gealf. Eaviolette.... | Rownehip of liolfe, part of, 6 rateges | 72383 | 9071 |  |  | Argentenil | Arable part. |
|  | Erançois Téla....... | do Leverier, atd part of Talin..... | 357812 | 70202 |  |  | L'Islet.. .. | Sitate on the Province line. |
|  | C. F. Fommier....... | do Ashford, part of.......... ........ | 61731 | 9660 | 4 |  | du ........... | Rear part, adjoining ligin Road. |
|  | J. P. Vuarnicr....... | do Buektami, Range ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 34211 | 3154 |  |  | Mollechasso | Residue adjoining stanton. |
|  | P. A. 'tremhay...... | - do Paraut, part of.............. ...... | 151365 | 30118 |  |  | Chicoutimi | Situate on River Ashanpmonchonm. |
|  | E. A. Duberger. $\cdots$ | f to Delisk, L.sland el Almat.......... | $\frac{49035}{920510^{2}}$ | $\frac{9427}{}$ |  |  |  | Itatween Grande and Petite Décharge, Sagnenay. |
|  | Andrem Ross | Re-survey of the lots on tho Riyer Lai Fatmine, and re-posting part of the the sth and fith Kal.ges of Watford................... | $489 \quad 51$ |  |  |  | Dorehester |  |
| -10 | James MeArthur..... | Verification of tro havares in Denhohn........\| | 75751 | 620 S |  |  | Ottawa | Fronting on tioo River Gatineau. |
| 4010 | John Biguell $\begin{gathered}\text { do ........ } \\ \text { do }\end{gathered}$ | do the N. E. outline of Shenley.... Survey of the N.E, outine of Shenley S 194.39 | $41980^{1}$ 9720 |  |  |  | Beatce: do' |  |
|  | E. Casgrain ........... | Escurt, p the watlines, road line, and scaliny River Blue.............................. | 128390 |  | 191 |  | Tem scouat | [explorations. <br> 27 miles sealing and about 20 miles of |
|  | F. W. Blaiklock..... | Sine bet'n Seigniory of D'erthuis and C. Cands | 44747 |  |  |  | Porlncuf. | Balauce, viz., one-half, p'd by Seigniors. |
|  | F. A. Tétu ........... | Cabano road line . ....... ..................... | 926 72 |  | ... |  | Temiscouata . | From Grand Détour, Lake 'Temiscouata, to the River St. Francis. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | J. C. Demeulles...... Duncan Sinelair..... | Charlevois, or Des Marais road lino............ Inspection of timber limits in several 'ips. in the Counties of Ottawa and Pontiac.......... | 825 1587 156 |  |  | 37 | Chicoutimi...... | And 3t miles of lako survey. |
|  |  |  | \$16039 85 | 208696 | 23古 | 92 |  |  |

156, 134 acres subdivited anto farm luts, at
Branch, East,

## Josepii Bouciette,

UPPER CANADA.-Statement of Surveys Completed and Audited, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1864.


## APPENDIX No. 20 (a).

## Woods and Forests.

Statement of Revenue collected during half-year ending 30th June, $186 \pm$.


Note.-In addition to the above, the sum of $\$ 43431$ was collected for other services, viz.: Clerg:, School and Indian; and $\$ 8183.71$, value of settlers' Timber, applicable (less deduction for charges) in paymen; of Land. Total collected for the half-year, $\$ 46822.30$.

## ANDREW RUSSELL, <br> Assistant Commissioner.

> P. M. Partridge, Superiniendent of Woods and Forests.
> Department of Crown Lands, Woods and Forests, Quebec, 30 th June, 1864 .

P. M. Partridge,
Superintendent of Woods and Forests.
Department of Crown Lands, Woods and Forests,
Qucbec, 30 th June, 1864.
APPENDIX No. 20 (c).-Continued.


28 Victoria
Sessional Papers (No. 4).



OTI'AWA RIVER and its tributaries above Ottawa City, subdivided.


APPENDIX No. 20 (g).-Continued.


## ANDREW RUSSELL, <br> Assistant Commissioner.



APPENDIX No. $20(j)$.
WOODS AND FORESTS:
Statminet of Account of Deputy Supervioor of Cullers, Montreal, for half year ending 30th June, 1864.



## APPENDIX No. 21 (b).

## Statement of Office Wori for the half-year onding 30th Junc, 1864.

No. of Plans complied and copied ..... 627
do Instructions for Surveyors prepared ..... 34
do Pluns, Field-notes, D:aric., Reports, Accounts and Pay-Lists of Surveyors of Public Lands and hoads andited and examined ..... 472
do Phns and Field-notes, Reports of Primate Surveys examiacd, and areas calculated ..... 100
do Pinns, Fienthate and Reports of Sunicipal Survess examineil ..... 80
do Descri tines for the ariction of Par:shes, Townships and Villages in Lower Canada prepared ..... 20
do Statemen's for the Legislat:re and Blue-Book prepared ..... 48
io References fir Letters Patent prepsrel, and Fiats eatered ..... 2356
do Descrimints for Letters Patent prepared ..... 669
do Letters l'atent engrossed, examined, and enterea in the several books of record ..... 2179
lo Letters writen ..... 6429
to Fishing bomaty Claims exmmed and paid ..... 56
do Adjadications ..... 301
to Folio liges af Reports, Land Rolls, Letrers and Ass: Mnments entered ..... 17545
do Fol:o :ages of Field-noles, Reports, Letters, ete., copied ..... 1532
do Socation Tiektis isuned ..... 26
do. Ass gements cxamiaed and registered ..... 1024
do Cerentars insued ..... 500
do S:ecifications of Lots in Towns and Townships fur sale, preparcd: ..... 18
do Accounts examined and paid by Check or Certificate ..... 748
do Accomats Current preparel ..... 261
do Agents' betures examined and cutered ..... 1055
do fi-iurns of thads sold for Registrars and Secretary-Tre:surers ..... 53
(d) Tolio pares of these Returas ..... 705
10 l:pports ..... 360
do Niscellanemus Statements ..... 2516
do Jiages of Translatio: ..... 200
to Suesial hafes and ases disposed of arter inrestigntion of chams on the spot ..... 340
do fuses of Land Arrears examined, feciderl and certified ..... 40
the Eutries of letters Paren: in Doomaday, Legist $r$, Issue Book and Plans ..... 10127
do Anpropritition of baney received iy Letter, ete ..... 870
d. Funtres pusted in Sales lionks ..... 7540
to Monthy Stater ents of Jands paid in full for Woods and Forests' Branch ..... 12
do Free Grants and Inthan biats entered and indexed ..... 170
do Towns and Townshis entern in Doomsday and hegister ..... 10
do Perpusitions for stationery, atc ..... 217
do Lion and bevi e dommission Certifitates issurd ..... 26
d: Certificus, value of Setlers' Timber ..... 515
co Timber Adj:dizations ..... 18
to Pay-Yssts und Tiatc-sheets of Read Works cxamined and audited ..... 300
do ishery Jieens s issued and entered ..... 39
do Fistuery Leases issued ant enicred ..... 18

ANDREW RUSSELL,<br>Assistant Commissioner.

Depariment of Crown Lands, Quebec, 30th June, 1864.

APPENDIX No. 22.
Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of Fisheries, Upper and Lower Canada, for the hall-year ending 30th Junc, 1854,

UPPRR CANADA.


IOWEN OANADA.


# ANDREW RUSSELL, Assistant Commissioner. 

## Wrlimam Ford, Accountant and Cashier.

Department of Crown Lands, Quebec, 30th June, 1864.

APPENDIX No. 23.
Stateneyr of Payments made as Fishing Bounties for the year 1863, under Order in Council dated 18th February, 1864.


APPENDIX No. 24.

## GOLD MINING REGULATIONS

## Department of Crown Lands, Grown Domaiic Branch,

 Quebec, 22nd April, 1864.The following Gold Mining Rexulations have been approved of by His Exceleency the Governor General in Council, viz. :-

1. Gold Mining shall be held to mean auy mode of obtaining or collecting Gold from the natural deposits or rocks of the country.
2. No person shall be allowed to work any Gold mine without a license.
3. The rights of the Crown in respect to Gold shall be transferred by temporary liceuses.
4. No Royalty shall be exacted.
5. Gold mining licenses shall be issued to the proprietor of any land, such license to convey the right to work for the Gold on the lot; to be issued for lots of one hundred ucres, or arpents, or less, as defined by the existing surveys, and to remain in force for three months, subject to rencral, by new anplication and license (except in cases of change in ownership of land), on the sume terms and at the same rate; conditional on future orders of His Inscellency the Governor Gencral in Council, or Legishative enactments as respects Gold Mines.
6. Applicants for a tract in unsurveyed territory must furuish a phan of survey and description of the land required, by a Provincial Jand Surveyor; such tract not to comprise more than four hundred acres, and to be of the dimensions or proportion of for:y chains by one hundred chains, bounded by lines running due North and South, and East and West, or as near to these proportions as the configuration of the locility will admit. A separate license to ke taken for each 100 acres.
7. The number of persons authorized to be employed in minig for Gold shall be not less than five por license, including all employed, either directly or indirectly, on the work; and the licenses shall be issued on the payment of one dollar for each person so employed, subject to a further payment of one dollar for each additional person employed.
S. Monthly returns under oath must be made to the Inspector of Sines for the Division, of the persons cmployed, the amount of Gold eatracted per day, aud asy farther information which His Excellency the Governor General in Council may direct.
8. Any incrase in the number of persons to be employed under the license must be notified $t$ : the Inspector of Mines for the Division mithin ten days of such employment, accompanied by payment of the additional fee.
9. Iu cases where a lot borders on a stream, not included therein, the license will go to the middle thereof; where a stream crosses a lot, the same will be comprised in the license, subject in all cases to the public rights in avigable or floatible waters.
10. Partics holding licenses shall have the right of transfer, provided such transfer be notified in writing to the Inspector of Mines for the Division, and or payment of a fee of oue dollar. Such transfer ad payment shall be endorsed on the license.
11. Purchasers, or their assignees, of Crown Lands sold and only partially paid for will be ruquired to pay up in full before obtaining a license, and applicants for license on vacant Crown Lands will be required to purchase and pay up in full before receivigg a license.
12. Applications for license inust be made in writing to the Inspector of Mines for the Division, detailing title, proof of which must be furnished to such Inspector.
13. Error or misrepresentation by applicant as to his right to, or ornership of, the land, or failure to comply with all or any the present Regulations or future orders of His Excellency the Governor Geucral in Council, or Legislative enactnents having reference to Gold Mines, to which the licencee will be subject, shall cntail immediate forfeiture of the license.

These Regulations shall not apply to the Seigniory of Rigaud-Vaudreuil.
It has also pleased His Excellency the Governor General to appoint the two following
givtlemen to be Gold Mining Inspectors for the Divisions，on the South Shore of the St． Latrence，below mentioned，viz．：－Chartes Jerebure de Bellefectlefe，Esquire，for the Division to be called the Chaculicicc Division，to comprise the territory lying to the North－East of the line dividing the Countics of Nicolet，Arthabaska，Woife，and Compton， from the Counties of Lotbiniere，Megantic and Benuce（save the Townships of Spaulding， Ditchfield，Clinton and Wobura，to be attached to the St．Fraucis Dirisiou，hereinafter mentioned），whose office will be at St．François de la Boauce；－and Davier W．Mack， Esquire，for the Division to he called the St．Francis Division，to comprise the territory lying to the South－West of the same line，with the four Townships above mentioned； whose office will be at Etanetead until further orders，to whom all mining applications（as per printed form in their possession，aud which they will supply to intending applicants） are to be mad．

The unsold Crown Lands in the follorivg Towaships are for the present hercby set apart for sale for Gold mininst purposes，under the above Regulations，anat will be dis－ posed of to the first applicant，at trio dollars per acre，payable cash in one sum，without settlement duties，vi\％．：－

## CHAUDIERF DIVISION．

Jersey，Marlow，Risborough，Linière，Watford，Cranbourae，Frampton，S．W．parts of Buckiand and Standou and Auguentation aud Metgermette，in the agency of Andrew Ross，Esquire－office at Frampton．

Warc and Jangerin，in the agency of $\Gamma$ ．Roulenu，Esquire一office at Ste．Claire．
Daaquam and Mailloux；in the agency of S．V．Larae，Esquire一offiec atiSi．Cbarles， Riviere Boycr．

Beliechasse，Roux and N．U．part of Buckland，in the ageney of F．lawontagne， Esquir 一ofice at St．Gervais．

Thetford，Broughton，Leeds，Inverness，Ireland，Halifas，Somerset and Nelson，in the agency of Jobn Hume，Isquire－oftice at Leeds．

Yrice，Col：ainc，Adstock，Triug，Lambton，Forsyth，Aylmer，Gay＇iurst and Shenley， in the agency of louis Labrecque，Esquire－office at Lambton．

## ST．FRANGIS DIVISION．

Winslof，Whitten，Humpien，Dittoa，Wobura，Chesham，Marston，Clinton，Spauld－ iug aud Ditconfield，in the agency of William Farwell，Esquire－office at Robinson．

Stanstead，Barruston，Barfurd，Eereford and Gore，Auckland，Cliftou，Compton，Hat－ ley，Niagoz furmerty Hatley，Offord，Ascott，Eaton，Nemport，Wcstbury，Stoke，Broupton， Helbourne，Sbipton，Cleveland，Windsor，Dudswell and Wecdon，in the agency of John Felton，Esquire－ofite at Sherbrooke．

Potton，Sutton，Duaham，Stanbridyc，Faruham，Granby，Shefford，Stukely，Ely， Roston，Milton，Bollon，Brome and Magor formerly Bolton，in the agency of A．J．Kemp， Esquirc－office at Waterloo．

Acton，Durham，Kiagsey，Simpson，Wickham and part of Upton，in the agency of the Honorable TVilliam Sheppard－office at Wendover．

Wotton，Han，Souti Han，Wolfestown，Garthby and Stratford，in the agency of J． T．LeBel，Esquirc－office at Wotton．

Warwick，Chostcr，Tiugwick and Horton，in the agency of Aatoine Gagnon，Esquire－ office at St．Christophe d＇Arthabaska．

Arthabaska，Bulstrode and Stanfold，for which there is at present no agent；and ap－ plications to purchass in these townships must be made to this Department．

Apilications made for purchase of lots siace the sale in certain of the above townships was stiyed，to be talken according to priority of date，at the above price，provided the same be renewed to the respective Crown Liand Agents；on or before the 20 th day of May neat ； after said date，in cases of simultaneous applications，lots will be disposed of by the said Agents to the highest biduer over the urset price of two dollars per acre．Not more than 4000 acres will be sold to any one persou．All applications to be addressed to the Agents，
those for unsurveyed tracts to be accompanied with required plan of survey and descrip tion, connecting the land surveyed with some known point of a previous Government survey.

Andrew Russele, Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands.

> Depariment of Crown Lands, Crown Domain Branch,
> Quebec, $29 t h$ April, 1864.

His Excellevcy tiie Governor Generaf has been pleased to appoint James Kempt Grlman, of Stanstead, Esquirc, Gold Mining Inspegiur for the St. Francis Division, in the room and place of Daniel W. Mack, Esquire, resigned.

Mr. Gilman's office will, until further orders, be at Stanstead.

APPENDIX No. 25. Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 8th April, 1861.
Srr,-Preliminary to advertising the New Gold Mining Regula-
The regulations of lst ingt.areto be sub- tions, adopted by His Escellency the Governor General in Council on mitted for re-consid- the 1stinstant, it is desirable that you should, at once, again visit the cration, and 3 Ir. Ju- Mining. District and report to the Department the actual state of mat-
daih will delay risit dah will delay risit ters there now, and the preparations making for the coming season.

As the spring is now far advanced, and it is desirable to obtain your report at an early day, you will. for the present at leust, visit only the Cbaudiere Section, information respecting that loculity being that now most pressingly required.

It will be for you to ascertain and supply all information as to the work which has taken place since your last examivation, with that, if any, now in progress or reported to be in contemplation; in fact, all details which you can, by a hasty visit, procure.

You will leave at once, and endeavor to be back at the Department by the end of next week.

I rumain, \&c., \&c.,
Andrew Pussell,
Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands.

F. T. Judith, Esq.,<br>Clerk, Crown Domain, \&c.

## Department of Crown Lands, Quebec, 22d April, 1864.

Sir,-New Gold Mining Regulations having been adopted, by Order in Council of the 16th instant, in lieu of those embodicd in the Order of the 1st, you will now proceed to make the visit and report required by the instructions contained in the departmental letter of the Sth instant, and which were stayed in conscquence of the intention of making the alterations which have since takon place.

As a part of the duty to be performed by you, you will commuvicate the New Regulations to all interested parties whom you may meet in the localities you will visit:

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,
Andrew Russely,
F. T. Judah, Esq.,

Clerk, Crown Domain; \&c., \&c., \&c., \&c.,

Quebec.

Deparimutr of Crown Lands,<br>Jesuits' Estates and Crown Domain Braneh, Quebec, 30th $A$ pril, 1864.

Sin,-As required by the instructions contained in the letters of this Department of the 8 th and 22 nd instant, I have the honor to report-

That ou Saturday, the 23 rd, I lett for the Chaudière Guld Fields, but in consequence of the bad state of the roads between St. Henry and St. Isidore, could procced no further than St. Marie ( 30 milcs) on that day. On uy wrat there I met one or two parties of mincrs, of some halt dozen men cach, from Kamouraski aud Glengary, returning, on foot, from the minss, having, as they stated, arrived too soon aud intending to come back later in the season.

I started from St. Narie early the next murning, intending, if possibis, to reach the extreme end of my journey that day, add to call at the rivers falliug into the Chaudiere, and wherever I could learu thatitan operations were going un, upon my return. 1 again met several parties returning home ; noue of these exprossed any positive dissatisfaction, some even stated that they had obtaiaed sufficient iudications to induce them to return hereafter. Cue party had been working on the chaudière above the falls, and had fourd some fine gold; another had worked on the River Gilbert, in the Sciguiory of Higaud-Vaudrenil, and had prospected un the Crown Lands in rear. Amoug the lust was a retarned Californian. The reason given by these people for coming back was, that there was still too much suow in the woods, in some places, and the waters too high for satisfactory exploring or mining operations. Passing by St. Joseph. I arrived at noon at St. François. I took occasion to call at Abraham P'ulun's, onc of the successful miners referred to in ruy report of last year, and learned that mither he nor his brother, nor hodriguc, had as yet uudertaken anything this year. II was told here that gold was found in the Plantes last fall about a league from its mouth. The uperations carricd on by Ur. Doughas in this river, iu a previous year, referred to in my aibue-mentioued report, took place much lower down than this. 1 also learned tbat indicalions had presented themselvés on tro small strcams (one called the "Bertrand ") above the Flantes, and opposite. St. Frangois Church, on both of which further search will shordy be made. Warly in the afternoou I passed Jorsey Point, at the confluence of the Chaudiere and Du Loup, and proceeded on to the River Metgermette, 77 miles from Quebee. Here 1 found a party engaged in exploring in the ricinity, but they complained that tha owners of the laud were asking exorbitant prices to allow theem to work. These miners, oue of whou was a pactical 1uan, who hatd worked in British Columbia, had specimens which they supjos'd to contain iron and silver. The Metgermette, a branch of the Du Loup, apparently the largese and tinest of all the tributaries of the Chiaudière, was explored wauy years ago by Mr. Cumiugham, Geologist, and more reccutly by a gentleman fiom Quebee, Mr. (dyover, both of whom, it appears, have found "color." The latter, I was toht, has bjoded mosi of the laud at the mouth of the Metgermette, and owns a lurge tract ou the oppusite side, in the tuwnship of Jersey. I could not learu that chere was any imeediate prospect of his instituting active operations. The land of the St. Lawronce Nliaing Company, referred to by me last year, adjoins that of Mr. Glover, on the Metgermette, above. No Americans had yet come in by the way of the boundary, but numbers are expected.

Leaving thic Metgermette the same cvening, 1 rehrued to Jersey Point and passed the night there: It secms tiat here the frontage of some and the whole of a number of other lots were aciquired from private partics by Dr. Reid aud Ar. Dessarats; of Quebec; at the falls on the chaudiere, in the Seigniory of Auvert Cuthion aud the township ol' Sersey; these, with certuiu other lands iu Watford on the Famine, have sivec passed into the hands of an American company, called the Ohaudière Gold Hlming Uompany, which hats been tormed with a capital of some $\$ 500,000$. It is intended to data and slaice the river at the falls. Dr. Reid, who is a shareholuer and acts as arent for this company; hiss been making preparations fur the coming spring, by sunding up stiris and provisions, tools, dec, to Sersey, and some dew men ure yuw ungaged blasting the rock. For the Jersey luts, prices anounting to about $\$ 1,040$ per ace frout were given. Lands in Shenley; on the Chaudière, have also been bought by Dr. Reid; and anotier company, the Stafford Gold Mi ning

Conpany, has been formed. Mr. Rankin and others have bonded lands, on the Da Loup Mr. Rankin's operations will be carried on by another company (the Konabee Gill Mia ing Conpany). Capital $\$ 500,000$, iu $\$ 1$ shares.

Ou Monday, the 25 th, Tleft Jersey. Point and arrived at the River Gilbert, in the Seiguiory of Rigsud-Vaudreuil, at 9 iu the morning. On my way I learned that indications of gold had been found in a small streum near the line dividing the parishes of St. George and St. François, and that a marty had purchased a piece of land there and intended working. On the Gillert [ found that some slight operations had already com. menced; three or four pits had been dug, but very little gold had yet been got out. The operations were going in the same desultory way as last year, and all on the half lot belonging to Rodriguc (the south half of 19 in De Léry concession), spoken of in my previous report. hodrigue it appears, who at first isked $\$ 800$ for the whole of bis lot, has since been laying it out in to claims for which he gets as much as five cents per square foot. Kumor has it that he has already sold for over $\$ 2,000$. One lot of 100 feet square ( 10,000 suporficial) was bought it fow days ago for $\$ 300$, half cash. and the balance on credit. In the sules he makes he does not part with the soil, but only whatever mining rights he may have for five years, without guarantee. There does not appear to have been forder or rule in the laying out and disposal of these lots, but he has reserved the use of the water frontage for the general vtility. so that those having claims in the rear may have whatever benefic can be derived frow such reserve. On one of the claims, which was being worked while I was there, and upon which three men had been engaged sioce three days; small gold to the value of about a couple of dollars merely had been got out, but the miners had only reached the pay dirt that day. The pit was filled with water, which they bailed out with buckets, instead of making use of a pump whicb they had constructed. The water of the river beigg now high, is advantagcous for the erection of water-wheels; by which the water and earth could be hoisted by means of a windlass. The stream was then about 15 feet across, and the water filling the pits canie from it and the melted snow which still saturates the carth. If proper and systematic means fo- hailing were adopted, the water would not impose any very formidable barricr to active of rations; but; without these means, and for exploring, it presents difficultics which retard the less experienced One or two shantics have been constructed on the river side, and hop is be ding within a few acres in the lower concession. Several lots, both above and oelow Rodrigue's, ha re been sold to Mr. Rankin, and those disposed of by Viellieux and Grondin, last year, to Mr. Reid, have already, it is said, passed into other haods, at a profit to the r alor. About 100 miners altogetter had been up the river this year. Some of these it was: who had parchased ina and built the shanties which I saw, having vow lé to procure tools, dic. The owners of the land iatend to refuse to allow the De Léry patentees or their assignees to work on their lands. At the foot and head of the route, leading from the main road to the Grilbert, a number of new houses have been eiected for shops. Some are even now open with supplies of provisions and tools. for the miners The rents got for these places are remarkably reasonable. I left the Gilbert at noon and proceeded to the village. It appars that the lease for 15 years, made last year by the De Lery Seigniors of their mining rights, under the Patent of Scptember, 1846, to Messrs. Hagans \& Co., did not couvey th the latter any right of transfer, and that an American company, repre scoted by a Mr. Corman of New York, having conditionally acquired the Hagans' right, is in treaty with Mr. De Léry for his consent to a transfer, with a continuance by De Leryon of the lease for another 15 years. It is reported that an arangement has been concluded, though not yet fully carried out, by which the company pay Mr. De Léry $\$ 124,000$ for his consent and furtber rights; including his miving pretensions over certain lands he owns on the Faminu, outside of the seigniory and not comprised in the above-mentioned patent.

Inest proceded to St. Joseph, Where I arived ir the ovening. Before reaching that place I called, ou my way through un lowerend of st Trangois, at Pierre Doulins' (one of the brothers Poulin), and was iriormed that gold had been found on the river called Riviere :du Moulin near there, also that there were iidications of copper nothe vicinity.

The next norning-Tuesday, the 26 th-T left St. Joseph, intending to return home by Framptou, Near the entrance to the parish of St. Marie, there is a mill stream upon whick indications of gol have bee discovered I I arrived at St. Marie about noon, and
proceeded on to Frampton, to the residence of Mr. Ross, the Crown Laids Agent. Mr. Ross was absent, but returnerd in the evening, wind from him I learned that, besides the Watford lands before referred to in the hands of the Chandière Gold Mining Company, a number of others had been disposed of on the Gilbert, in Cruobourne, to Dr. Reid and Mr. Desbarats, or persons in their interest and ochers. nominally for purposos of settlement, but virtually, I have no doubt, thr mining. Mr. Ross informed me that the settlement duties were being performed on these lots, and that about $\$ 5,000$ had already been expeuded there; also, that since the sale had been stopped in the eivo towoships of Cranbourne and Watford, abrut 5,000 acres had been applied for. Gold, in alluvial'; is said to have been found in Crambourne. Some of the quartz from the Jersey or Shenley, or Watford or Cranbourne lads, sold to Dr. Resid and party, was sent to Bostou last winter to be tested, with what result I could not learn.

On Weducsday, the 26 th, I luft Frampton and arrived back at the office the following day-Thursday, the 27 th-havine been absest six days and travelled about 176 miles.

In Frampton and the vicinity, and on the road towards Quebec, the country abounds in quartz, aud copper is suid to have been discovered. I heard of several sales of land for high prices.

T communicated the new regulatious to all interested partics that $T$ met with, leaviug also a copy at each of the hotels and public places on my way up and down. The owners of land, outside of the Scigninry of Rigaul-Vaudrouil, expressed themselves satisfied with the regulitions; but all the miners whom L saw and conversed with from other countries (and I met with many), disipprrove of offering for sale the remaining undisposed of Crown Lands, preferring the Australian and British Columbian systews, by which the individual miucrs would be licensed aud hive the right to work eycrywhere on the unsold Crown Lands, subject to the staking out and recording of chaims, the land not being sold except for settlement purposes. Some even spoke of calling a meeting to petition Goverament in the matter. Though I twok paius to explain to them how they couid obtain land and work under the present regulations, it may be questionable how far their views may not be correct. and I would rospectfully call your attention and that of the Government to the advisability of re-considering the regulatious in this particular; and if they are to be altered, early action would appear desirible, bufore too mich land is purchased by private individuals, when the remedy may have passel out of the hands of Government. Another objection which has been urged agsinst the presen regulations, iu so fur as they apply to the uasoid Crown Domain, is that a good deal of the land way fall into the hands of : trangers, who will acquire it merely and solcly for mining purposes, and afterwards abandon it to remaiu an obstacle to settlement. I do not think that there is much force in this objection; for the remedy for this would be foind in the power which is conferred on the nimuicipalities to sell for taxes. The main objection, if any, would certainly appear to be that the country may be overrun with miuers, who may nether bave the means nor the inclination to buy the lands, and fioding large tracts in the hateds of speculators and the remander available only by purchase, will endeaver to work at all hizards, thereby causing trouble aud possibly bloodslied. If the principle !aid down by the regalations was continued to be appied to private lands nuw held, and the Australian system put in force for the unsold Crowu Lands, such men would direct their attention exclusively to the latter, and leure the private lands to be worked by companies, or portionosi nut by the ownars, as the case might be. If a new systritu is adopted for the Crown Domain, by which the miner will not have to buy the land, the license fees ought to be increased for sucli places, to indemnify the Government for the loss on sale of lands, and I have no doubt the Crown would suffer to pecuniary disadvantage by the change. It is worthy of remark that the circuastinces of this cuncry are different from those of nearly all other gold-bearing countries, most of the lade beiog alrealy in privite lands, and that the regulatious as they are may, atter all; bef lound suitable; but the danger is that if they prove objectionable ia the way stated; after nearty all the Crown Jands hove been snld, the matter will thicn be beyond the reach of remedy:

All the way from St. Maric to the Metgernette, signs of activity, in preparing for the coming season, are apparent Hotels and shops have sprang up since last fall, and new houses have been built by some, while others are enlarging their premises, and more are preparing to build. Notwithstading the preparitions making, it is more than likely that
the acconimodation will not be to $00^{\circ}$ extcusive, if the rumor as to the immense number who will likely visit the region this season is at all well founded.

Great inconvenience will arise if the miners who may wish to purchase have to proceed to Frampton, St. François being-nearer and casier of aceess; it is, therefore, worthy of consideration whether, if any trouble should result from this cause, in the event of the present regulations not being ultered as respects unsold Crown Lands, it would not bebetter for the Crown sands' Agent, Mr. Ross, to remove to St. Trançois, at least for a time.

Another matter to which I would wish to refer is the postal accommodation. There is now a daily mail to St. Frangois only, and a tri-weekly one above there to Jorsey Point, and weekly beyoud that, up the Kcnnebec Road to Marlow. All along the roite the Postoffices are on the east side of the Chandiere and Du Loup, except at St. François, where the Office is on the opposite (the west) side of the river, while the Registry-Office and principal Hotels are on the cast side, on which is the main road used for all partics going to and returning from the mines. In my opiuion the rail should be made a daily one all the way up to the boundary line with the United States, and a Post-Office established at St. Frangois, on the east bank of the river, leaving the westerly one as a main or branch-offee, or abolishing it ultogether, as may be found advisable by the post-office authorities. This should be done, at all events, fur the summer months; otherwise great inconvenience will arise if the Inspector for the Chaudidre Division, who inust necessarily reside on the east side, has to eross and re-cross twice a day, for his letters and papers by the up and down mails. The same inconveaience will naturally result to the public in receiving or despatchiug letters from thence. A unoney-order branch ought also to be at once attached to the Post Offices of, at least, one or two of the most important places, say St. François and Jersey Point.

As intimated to me by the returning miners, and confirmed by my own observation on the frilbert, the season is not sufficiently advanced for anything like successful operatious or exploratious, except to the experiencerl, who have been accustomed to such Tabor; and it is to be deplored that so many have been obliged to return, as this only tends to create a want of confidence in the successful future of our gold fields, without giving them the benefit of a fair trial: The watcrs of the Chaudiere are now remarkably low for the season, owing to the small quantity of suow and rain which has fallen during the preceding winter. Yet they are sufficiently high to cause trouble, and the ground is still wet. There is also a little sow in sume places in the woods. The waters have not yet risen, nor will they until the warm weather has melted the remainder of the snow and the spring rains have fallen; then matters will becone, for a time, worse tian ever for the miners, and it is not likely that much can be done till the waters fall, which will probably be at the end of May or beginning of June. All will depend on the rains we are to have. It micht be well that publicity should be given to this fact, to prevent disappointment to those from our own country especially, who may wish to visit the locality, and could the more easily delay for a while.

Aboutt 300 or 400 have alrenly been up to the mines; and part of these-probably nearly one half or a third-have come back, most of them, however, to retura. Quite a number of those I met with came from the county fi Glengary, but I saw sowe from other parts of the provice and several Australian, Califoruitn, British Columbian, and Nova Scotian miners, nearly all of whom expressed their intention of staying.

No active operations having yot been undertakeu anywhere, it as impossible as yet to predict the probable result of the gold excitenent as it was last year but one thing, $D$ fear, will assist in rearding the cariy developmertiof our old fields, and that is tho facility with which miners, who maty not be at once suceessful, will be enabled to leave, sinate as the region is in the midstof a well-setted country with avery facility for travel, to most all other gold countries ortune-seckers once there could not always so easily leave, and tire result has ben miost hearty and caergetic searet for the hidden treasure. Here the case may be different; for, with but a tow shillings leftin his pocket, the uasuccessful miner may reach houe, pr, at least, the settled parts, where he, cin obtin other employ or as istance. Yet it is to be hoped that this disadvatage meyb, in sone measure, counteracted by the good which will be derived from the presence here of practical mioers, who have a cquired
experience elswhere, so may of whon are alrouly in the fiad, and by the employment of capital by some, if not all, of the companios whith have been formed, and which will supplement individual enterprisc.

The iuformation which I gloaned as to past works, present iadications, and fature intending operations ras obtained from hearsay; bat as I took much trouble to obtain confirmation everywhere I went, I have no doubt it will be found substuntially correct.

Here follows the route and table of distances to the mines:-


## APPENDIX No. 26.

## MINERAL LANDS. <br> Department of Crown Lands, Quebec, 3rd March, 1864.

Regulations for the sale of Mineral Lands, approved by His Exceleency rife Governor General in Council:

1. That the tracts sholl comprise not more th:in four hundred acres
2. That the dimensions of the tracts in unsuryeyed territory be forty chans in front by one huadred chains in depth, and bounded by lines running due North and South, and Eastand West, or as near to these dimessions as the enfiguration of the locality will aduit.
3. The applicant for a tract in masurveyed territory must furnish a plan and description thereof by a Provincial Land Surrayor.
4. The price shall be one dollar an acre, payoble on the sale.
5. That a tax or duty of one dollar per ton be charged on all ores extracted from the tract, payable on removal from the mine.

This condition applies to all Mining mands sold since the 1st day of April, 1362, and is in lien of the Royalty of two and a hail per crut. chargeable on the ores from these lands.
6. That in surveyed townships, lots prosenting indications of mincrals be sold on the above conditions, but at not less than oue dollar per ace in any towaship, and at the same price as the other lands in the township when it is more than one dollar per acre.
7. That not more than one tract of four huadred acres be sold to one pee son.
8. The above regulations do not apply to mines of Gold and Silver.
9. All previous regulations inconsistent with the above are cavicelled.

## William McDougall, Commissioner.

A All locations of Mineral Lands on the North Shores of Lakes Huron and Superior; and on the adjacent islands, which, on the 15th March, 1861, were liable to forfeciture for non-performance of conditions of sale and location, and which have remained liable to forfeiture to the present time, are forfeited.

The locatees, and their assignecs, provided the assignments ware made before the date hereof, are allowed to apply the payments they may have made on any location, over and above the deposit, or first instalment, towards the pu chase of the same; or any other location which shall be open for sale at the date of their application tre have the sanne so applied ; but such application shall be regarded as a new purchase, subject to existing regulations, and must be filed in the Department of Crown Lands on or before the first day of November, A.D. 1864.

## APPENDIX iNo. 27.

## REPORT OF THE DEPUTY SUPERTYTENDENT UF INDIAN AFFATRS.

> Ivdian Depaiment, Quebuc, 1toh January, 1865.

Str,-I have the honor now to submit a bricf roport cuncerniog the affairs of this Department; for the period (in order to harmonize with the altered Financial year), embraced between the lst January, and 3uth June, 1864.

The statistical information in tabular form, contained in the accompanyiag returns, has been compiled upon the same principle as was adopted in the preparation of those for the year 1863 .

It will be observed, with some satisfaction by many, in addition to those who profess to take a decp intercst in the Indian race, that the introducticn of civilization among them, so far from threatening their gradual extinction as a people, is producing results of an opposite description. This is assignable to various causes, one of the most perceptible of which, is the increased comforts, tending to a more general exemption from sickness and disease, which are secured to thein by their location upon farms, where, in substantial habitations, and with diet in suffient quantity, and usually of good quality, they escape frow the privations incident to their condition, when attempting to live mainly by the chase after the inroids of civilization had impaired the value of their huating-grounds.

Another reison assignable for an increase, instead of diminution in their numbers, is the provision made for medical attendance upon them, and thus avoiding the sacrifice of life consequent upon contagious and other discases, induced by the proximity of their abode to the white settlements.

It will be observed on reference to the tabular statement L, appended to this Report, that upon weighing the aggregate of decrease against that of increase, the latter greatly prepo iderates. I have no hesitation, however, in suying, that the apparctincrease which this comparison exhibits, is to be relied on to a liuited extent only Among the tribes and banus, where the census returs have for some time past been annually or semi-annual Iy, according as facilities for it exist, sstematically filled up and sent in, there is, with
one or two exeeptions, a marked impruvement in uumbers. And the doubt as to the reliability of the returns, relates to those bands where the difference betwecn those recently obtained and those on provious occasions is so extraordinaty, as to convey the impression that the former returns must have been very imperfect.

Another subject of very considerable interest is the education of the Indiau peuple. To this subject the Department is coutinually giving its attention. One of the new schools brought into existence during the past year is that established for the bencfit of the Micmacs, settled in the Township of Maria, to the southward of the Restigouche. The new

- school is under the supervision of Ralph Dimock, Esq., the superintendent of Public Schools in the adjacent settlements. Upon the Ristigouche, at Mission Point, is another school attended by the children of Mienac Indians, and likewise assisted from funds managed by this Department. It is believed to be very effriently conducted, under the supervision of the Kev. Mr. Saucier.

In Western Canda, among the Indian school; lately established, is a second school among the Mississaguas of the New Credit Settiement, aud another at Little Current on the Great Manitoulin Island conducted by Mr. Burkitt, aud supported by one of the Church Societies, unaided by Indian funds. Upon the Graud River, the New England Society which has done so much in the cause of education among the Six Nation Indians, has extended its Institution, established in the vicinity of Brantford.

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The reccipts from Land and Timber during the first.six morths of the year 186t, differ in no very considerable degree from the average of the finmer year. And there baving been no augmented demand for lauds, leads to the conclusion that the country has not yet catirely recovered from the effects of the extruordinary purchases made altogether in excess of the actual requi comeuts for settlement, in the years especially of $1856-57$ and '58. And the large amounts or' overdue instahonts, upon sales then made, come but slowly in, altho' circulars have been aldrissed to the defoulters. It may become imperitive to cancel such sales with respect to which the unpaid iastalments have been sometime ove:due, as the non reccipt; of the capital, the realization of which in prospects induced the Indians to surreadre their lands for sale, occasions them to complain that their interest muncy, divisible semi-annually, does not increase to the depree they were led to anticipate. The proportion of money arising from Timber, reccived during the first six months of the past year, was $\$ 1699 \$ 7$. Accordingly the paywents upon land-when separately computed, - were not so considerable, taking into account the amounts actually due as wight have been expected.

The expenditure uider the ordinary heads, difers in oo essential degree, from that for the year 1863.

In the statement of special payments, \&e., included in Schedule C, the item of Surveys is unusually large, owing to the cost of Surveys carried on upon the Great Manitoulin Island. But as shewn in statement marked H, the surveycd Indian lands unsold, now amount to 519,362 acres, being as compared with the statement for 1863, similarly marked an increase of 118253 acres. Another special payment is the 2nd moiety of $\$ 625$ towards the North Saugeen Peuinsula Road.

The condition of the account between the Government and the Indian Department is indicated in statements E. and F., shewing as taken Trom the books of this Department: 2
sum on the 30 th June, 1864 , of $\$ 1,562,324.40$ at interest, against the sum of $\$ 1,530,288.40$ on the 31st December, 1863.

Since the publication of the last Report, the Province has relicved the Imperial Government of the duty of supplying a lifuited number of aged and needy Indian men and women with the annual donation of a blanket for each such person. The blankets were purchased by this Department, and were issued as usual in the autumn so that in consequence of the present accounts being brought to the 30th Junc, 1864 only; no particulars thereof, will appear on this occasion.

The Home Government continues to pay the pensions to Messrs. Chesley, Anderson and cthers, amounting for the half-year to $£ 425$ 1s. 7 d . sterling, out of Imperial funds, and likewise to issue through the Commissaniat Department, a ration allowance commuted by a money payment, to certain Lower Canada Indians, amounting for the half-year to 30th June last to $\$ 106.82$. With the exception of the retention of these two obligations, it may be considered that the connection of the British Government with the Indians of Canada, has been relinquished. And that upon the Province has devolved the duty of promoting the well-being of those people, and advancing their condition, by cvery practical ble means.

The officers of the Department, and myself among the number, in Official visits to the Indian settlements, inculcate a greater attention to Agriculture. The occupation to which circumstanced as they are, (with sufficient Reserves including; especially in Western Canada, lands adapted to tilage, set apart for their benefit) they might with very great advantage, if resolved to be industrione, profitibly apply themselves. I find, however, that there a bad system prevails, permitted in times past to grow into existence, which must be uprooted before I can hope for the desired success. We have seen among the white population people too lazy to work their farms themselves, and when they did farm their lands themselves, cultivate them so unskillfully as often to lave but half-crops. The naturally indolont charaeter of too many men of Indian blood disposes them to accept offers to farm on shares, which fostering their disinclination for constant labor admits of their subsisting, although miserably, while leading a life of idleness. This engenders habits opposed to temperate and virtuous living, and conduces to that demoralization in a greater or less degree which the absence of occupation occisious to people of whatsoever race and blood they may be. To effect improvewient we must thon treak up the noxious system out of which so much evil grows. No true civilization can prevail apart from labor, either physical or mental, and with the former must some at least of the latter be combined, in order that with labor, skill may go hand in hand. And, as regards our present subject, that Agriculture may be practised as a science, it is important that the Indian people shall be educated for it, that it be encouraged in every possible way, and that the policy to be pursued be such as to dissuade the Indians from its neglect. The Act 13 th and 14th Victoria, chap. 74, by section 10 , prohibits any persons other than Indians or intermarried with Indians from settling upon, or occupying Indian lands. Under this law, the officers of the Department do remove intruders. And, with a view to terminate the enervating and pernicious practice of associating white settlers on the occupancy of their lands, and giving over the cultivation of the farms to them in shares, the law may effectually be invoked. Giving, however, beforehand, due nutice to those concerned, that the existing arrangenents must be terminated. At a first view, thir may be regarded as a harsh proceeding. But when it is considered that the system shuts out the younger members of an Indian family from useful employment, and enforces upon them idleness with its tendency to dissipation, the necessity for insisting upon the abolition of farming on shares, becomes obvious:

In some recent instances, the Department bas, when aiding the Indians In Lower Canada, supplied them with implements of husbandry, and with seed grain. And it is hoped that with each suceeding year progress is being made in improving the condition of the Indian people in nearly every section of the Province.

In concluding this Report it will be advisable to draw attention to the expectation, that the sales of Indian lands will, during the current year, very considerably improve. The construction of a road running northerly between the townships of Keppel and

Amabel, up the Saugeen Peninsula, has been aided from Indian funds to the extent of $\$ 1,250$, and its extension has been projected. This work will unquestionably afford improved access to the unsold lands; and-promote the settlement of those alroady disposed of. It is to be remarked that the early great sales in the Saugeen Peninsula were made subject to no conditions relative to occupation and improvement, and blocked up by the lands of non residents, as in consequence of those unconditional sales, the Townships comprising the Peninsula have been, and the demand being no longer on speculation", bat for settlements; recent sales could not be otherwise chan limited in amount. The Department, in justice to those why for the most part, of late desired to purchase fur actual settlement, has declined to allow any sales excepting upon that condition. And is is believed that this policy, is consistent with the true interests of the Indians, as well as of the Province, and will ensure ultimately a sale at a fair price of every lot susceptible of cultivation.

All which is respectfully submitted,
W. SPRAGGE,
D. S. I. A.
RETURN of Offcers and Employees of thè Indian Departmènt, for the half-year ending 30 th June, 1864.


SCHEDOLE of Salaries paid and allowances and payments made to Individuals of at the Outposts

the Indian Department, during the Half-year ending 30 th June, 1864 -for services and Stations.

B.- ScheDoLe of Salaries paid and allomances and payments made to Individuals


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\text { C. H. Waccot, }{ }_{\text {Acc., Indian Affairs. }}
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## Indian Department,

Quebec, 14th January, 1865
of the Indian Department, during the Half-year ending 30th June, 1864. - Contin'd.


WM. SPRAGGE,
D. S. I. A.
C.

|  | 㮣 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  | 官 |  <br>  |
|  | Character of Disbarsoments. |  |
|  |  |  |



C.-Statraent of Special Payments, Contingent and Incidental Expenditure by the Indian Department, \&c. - Contivard.

WM. SPRAGGE,
D. S. I. A.
D. S. I. A.

## D.

Statement of Sums paid out of the Lower Canada Indian Fund during the halfyear ending 30th June, 1864 .


## Indian Departiment, Quebec, 14th January, 1865.

C. W. Walcot, Acct., Ind. Aff.

WM. SPRAGGE, D. S. I.A.


F.


## H.

Statbicent shewing the quantity of Surveyed Surrendered Indian Lands xemaining unsold, with their computed average value.


WM. SPRAGGE,<br>D. S.I. A.

C. T. Walcot,

Acc. Indian Affairs.

Indian Department, Quebec, January 14, 1865.

## I.

Memorandom relative to Blankets furnished to Aged and Infirm Indians.

No issue can appear in this return, as the delivery of blankets to the Indians takes place during the autumn of each year. The expense of supplying them now devolves, by arrangement with the Imperial Government, upon the Provincial authorities. A sum of $\$ 1100$ was included in bill of supply for this ycar.

WM. SPRAGGE, D. S. 1. A.

C. T. Warcot, Acc., Indian Affairs. Quebec, 14th January, 1865.

Indian Department,

## J.

Statement of Indian Pensions and Retired Allowances paid by the Imperial Government, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1864.

| Name of officer or other person entitled to pension. | $\therefore \quad$ Rank, \&c. | Amount paid. Sterling. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Chesley, S. Y. | Retired Accountant and Superintendent........ . ............ | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { f } & \text { s. } \\ 195 & \text { d. } \\ 8\end{array}$ |
| Axderson, T. G............. ........... | Retired Superiutendent ............... ..... .................... | 110159 |
| O'Meara, Rev. F......................... | Retired Chaplain ........................ | 481211 |
| Elliott, Mrs. S........................... | Widow of Colonel Elliott.. | 3730 |
| Maccomber, G........................... | Late Interpreter .. | 150 |
| Necajua, Pierre. | Wounded Warrior. | 71010 |
| Assickinack, J. B ...................... | Late Injerpreter ... | 71010 |
|  |  | 425 1.7 |

Amounting to four handred and twenty-five poands, one shilling and seven pence, Sterling:
Wм. SPRAGGE, D. S. I. A.

C. T. Waicot, Acc., Indian Affairs.

## Indian Department, Quebec, 14th January, 1865.

## K.

Provision Return for the half-year ended 30th June, 1864 , fo: Indians of Lower Canada, in lieu of which a money commutation is received from the Imperial Government, through the Commissariat Department in Canada:


WM. SPRAGGE, D. S. I.A.
C. T. Walcot,

Acc. Indian Affairs.

Indian Department,
Quebec, 14th January, 1865.

## L.

Comparative Statement of the population of the different Indian Bands throughout Canada, between the ycars 1863 and $186 \pm$.

| Nams of Tribe or Band. | Population in 1863. | Population in 1864. | Increasc. | Decrease. | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1,352 | 1,510 | 158 |  |  |
|  | 1,662 | . 772 | 110 | ................ |  |
| Nipissings, Algonguins, and Iroquois of Lake of Two Mountaine |  | 730 |  |  |  |
| River Desert Indians............... ................. | 245 | ............ |  |  |  |
| Abenakis of St. Francis $\qquad$ do of Decancour. $\qquad$ | 387 51 | 52 | 1 |  |  |
| Hurons of Lorette..................................... | 300 | 31. | 17 |  |  |
| Amalacites of Viger. | 170 | 202 |  |  |  |
| Micmares of Restigouche........................... | 252 | 262 | 10 |  |  |
| Moutagnais of Point Blue and of Chicoutimi... | 200. |  |  |  |  |
| Montngnais of the Moisio.......................... | 55 | 75 | 20 |  |  |
| Indians at Grand Cascapediac...... ................ <br> do River Godbout............................. | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { nothnown } \\ \text { (in } 1855 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{rr} 75 \\ \ldots . . & 7 . . \\ (\text { in } 1861 \end{array}\right\|$ | ……......: |  |  |
| Nasknpas of Lower St. Law | - 2,510 | 2,560 | 360 |  | No census since 1561. |
| Cneidas of the Thames. | 530 | 529 | 71 |  |  |
| Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames.......... | 55 S | 59.1 | . 36 |  |  |
| Moravians of the Thames. | 240 | 255 | 6 |  |  |
| Wyandotts of Anderdon. | 67 | 71 | 4 |  |  |
| Chippewas of Pointe au Pelec..................... | 48 | 70 | 22 |  |  |
| Caippowas and Pottawatamies of Walpole Island $\qquad$ | 700 | 071 |  | 29 |  |
| Chippewas, Pottawatamics, and Ottaras of Sarnia. | 497 | 455 |  | 12 |  |
| Cbippewas of Suake Island............... ...... |  |  |  |  | Formerly known as |
| do Kuma ...... | 259 | 263 |  |  | Chippewas of Lakos Huron and Simcoe. |
| do Christian Istand................... | 175 | 183 |  |  | Huron and Simcoe. |
| Odahmahs and Yodawadamies of Cheistian Island. $\qquad$ | 96 | 91. |  | 15 |  |
| Mississaruas of Rico, Mud and Sougug Lakes.. | 302 | 2 S 4 |  | 18 |  |
| Mobarks of Bay of Quinté........................ | 626 | 631 |  | ........... |  |
| Mississaguas of Alnwick............................ | 225 | $2: 31$ | - ${ }^{\text {B }}$ |  |  |
| Ojibways of Sandy Island ... ................... | 157 | 162 | 5 |  |  |
| Chippewes of Saugeen............................. | 258 | 258 |  |  | Chippewas of Sau- |
| do Cape Croker......................... | 343 | 341 |  |  | geen and. Owen Sound. |
| Christian Island Band on Manitoulin Island... |  | 67 | 4 |  |  |
| Six Nation Indians................. ............... .. | 2,718 | 2,741 | 23 |  | Settled on the Grand |
| Mississaguas of the Credit............. ...... ..... | 191 | 198 | 7 |  | Riper. |
| Chippewas of Lake Superior......................... <br> do Lake Hurom. | 1,070 | 1,242 | 172 | ............... | o Census Roturn |
| Manitoulin Island Indians |  |  |  |  | since 1858. |

WM. SPRAGGE,
D. S.I. A.

Indian Department,
Quebec, 14th January, 1865.
Statement of the condition of the yarious Indian Schools throughout the Province.

M.-Statement of the the Condition of the various Indian Schools throught the Province.-Continued.


## Extract erom Correspondence relating to Schools among the Indians: their condition and prospects, eto.

Statement received from Superintendent Bartlett, with letter of 11 th Jan., 1865.

## Saugern.

There are two Indian Schools herc. One in the village kept by Henry S. Jones, an educated Indian, since the 1st of October last. His salery of 8200 a year is paid by the Wesleyan Society.

The average daily attendance has been 10 out of 27,11 of these children have been away with their parents huntirg.

13 boys, of whom 4 read 1st, 2nd, and 3rd books. 9 spell.
15 girls, of whom 4 read 1st; 2nd, and 3rd books. 10 spell.
$x^{\text {b boys and }} 4$ girls write and stady arithmetic. 1 geography and maps.
The second school is taught at French Bay, 5 miles from the lndian village school, where there is a large settlement of Indians living on their respective farm lots.

This school is taught by Mr. Jnhn Scott; a white man, who was appointed by the Wesleyan Socic y, but whose salary is paid from Indian Funds at the rate of $\$ 200$ a year. On the streugth of this sum being voted by the Indians, the above society duplicate that amount for the salary of Henry Jones, the teacher of the other school. The Society of Fricnds also contribute $\$ 25$ a year to this school.

I had a personal interview and conversation with Mr. Scott in regard to this school. He is well fitted for his daty, and takes great interest in the Indian children.

I must certainly say, from personal observation, as far as the Indian schools in this superintendency are conecrned, that the Wesleyan Society use great caution in the choice aud appointments of the Teachers for Indian schools-good moral character combined with proper qualifications, being specially regarded. The return for this school is number of puplls on roll: boys 21 , girls 18. Total 39.
Average weekly attendance, ....................................... 70" daily " - ...................................... 14
Total in 7 months, ..... 1986
Number spclling (cannot read) ..... 15
" in reading ..... 17
" arithmetic. ..... 13
" gengraphy ..... 7
". Writing ..... 13

The missionary at this station, the Revd. Mr. Cooley, states that their Society has a Sabbath School which has given great satisfaction the past year.

The following are its statistics:-
No. on the roll: 14 boys, 21 girls,.............................. . 35
Average attendance .................................................... 20
No. in Bible Cless ................................................. ... 12
Library, No. of Volumes............................................ 150
Sunday School Advocates (newspaper) taken . ................ 12
I regret to say from Mr. Cooley's Report that mortality in this band seems to be on the increase. He has buried 4 in 3 weeks.

Cape Croker.
The scinool at this station is taught by John Jacobs, an Indian, and brother of the late Revd. Peter Jacobs, Church of England Missionary at Manitoulin Island.

Mr. Jacobs salary is $\$ 200$ a year paid by the Church of England Missionary Society.
No. of children in attendance 20 to 30 .
Read and spell in lst book, 10 ; 2nd book, 10 ; 3rd book, 2.
Number that write, 10.
Most of them cipher in the four first ruies of arithmetio.

The Indians expressed to me their entire satisfaction with the progress the children had made under Mr. Jacobs, who says in a letter to me, most of the children began from the alphabet, and that for the 18 months he has taught them he has seen a great improvement.

After each lesson they read he explains the meaning to them in Indian, and asks them questions in both languages. They can now understand and speak a good many words in English.

## Cmmetran Island.

The teacher to the Indian School on this Island is a white woman-Miss Charlotte Adams, who is appointed by the Wesleyan Society. Her salary of 8100 a year is paid from Indian funds, and it is intended to add another $\$ 100$ by the Society.

Miss Adams has been a good denl amongst the Indians, and kncws a little of the language; she is well adapted and well qualified for a teacher, and a better selection for the Indian children could not hare been made.

No. of pupils on revister, boys, 29 ; girls, 29. Total, 58.
No. of pupils now in attendance, boys. 15 ; girls. 15. Total, 30.
Arcrage attendauce, boys, $7 \frac{1}{2}$, cirls, 6. Total, $13 \frac{1}{2}$.
Lowest average monthly attendance is $11 \%$.
Highest " $16 \neq$
Books used are National Scrics.
No. in Alphabet, 14.
No. in 1st book, 21 ; 2nd book, 36 ; 3rd book, 3.
Arithmetic is taught simultancously to the whole school on the black board with illustrations.

Georraphy, as above from the maps.
All the children write on their slates till they learn the forms of the letters.

## Skugoo Islaid.

There is no school here, nor has there been any for many years. The band is very small, there being not more than 8 or 10 children of an age to go to school.

## Mud Lake.

The school here is supported by the New England Society.
Teacher, James Schotield for the boys: Mrs. Schofield for the girls.

| Boys at school. | 14 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Girls | 11-25 |
| Average daily altoodance | 18 |
| Number who spell | 12 |
| " who read. | . 20 |
| " study arithmetic. | 12 |
| " geography. | 3 |
| writing | 16 |

A small farm is attached to this school upon which the boys are required to work an bour each day.

## Alnifick.

The only Report received from this school is for the quarter to 30th Sept. 1864; vis No. of boys, 26 : givls, 10 . Total. 45.
White children at the school, 6 .
The eeacher is a very competent young man, son of the Rev. Mr. Madden, the Weslegan Missionary at this station.

Mr. Thos. E. Madden's salary is $\$ 200$ a year paid by the above society. He holds a second class certificate as a Teacher.

Exinact from Superintentent Gilkison's lettcr acconipanying his Report on the Grañd River Indian S'chool:
The number of Schools among the Six Nations are cight, and the Mississaguas have two, or ten in all. The first seven schools are under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Nelles, who kindly furnished the information regarding them, and in his letter states : -"Four of the tcachers are Indians, who were educated at the Mohawk Institution (school No. 1), where the children are boarded, clothed, and educated, thus securing regular attendauce, and consequently the iuprovement of the children is very satisfactory.
"In addition to the ordinary branches of an English education, the boys are instructed in agriculture, and the girls in sewing, spinning. kuittingr, \&c.
"The other six are Day Scioools, at which the attendance of the children is very irregular, and on this acconnt their progress is slow and unsatisfactory."

The 8 th school is under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Germaine, Weslegan Missionary ; and the 9th School under the care of the Rev. Mr. Lawsok, of the same Mission. The 10 th is a new school, lately established, and has a Board of Trustees from the New Credit Band. Some children from the white settlers, in the Township of Waipole, atterd this school, paying the teacher 25 cents each, per week.

A substantial addition has been made to the Nohawk Iostitute, which now affords accommodation for one hundred children.

The New England Socicy is thus conferring immense bencfits upon the Indian people, who will, no doubt, appreciate them.

It may be observed that the capacity of Indian children for learring is quite as good as that of the whites.
(Signed)

J. T. Gitición, Superintendet: and Contmisorotier.

Indian Office,
Brantford, 17 th January, 1865

Extract from letler of W. Lizingston, Indian Commissioner, dated at Delaware, 2nd Jinuary, 1865.
"I find, by reliable information furnished by the Rev. Abraham. Sickles and William Doxtater, that the present population of the Oncida Band is, in round nuabers, six hundred, and they are gracually increasing. As Christians, they are divided into two deno-minations-Church of England and Methodists. The Rev. R. Flood had the Church people under his care for some years, Mr. Potts having been sent hither under the auspices of the Colonial Church and School Society, as schoolmaster and catechist. Mr. Potts eventually took orders, and was their Missionary till within a few months back, when he was incapacitated by an illuess which terminated in his death, about three weeks ago. William Doxtater, a good Indian, has acted, and still acts, as a sort of catechist; but, ho tells me, they have had no school since Mr. Potts was ordained, a circumstance-his people much regret, as the children of the professing members of the Chirch are numerous. The Methodists, on the other hand, have an efficient organization under the Rev. A. Sickles, and have also a teacher in their school named Francis G. H. Wilson, whose salary ( $\$ 160.00$ per annum) is paid by the Wesleyan Missionary Board Fund. The present attendance of children is neither large nor regular. In warmer weather, from 20 to 30 children attend. The branches taught are the common series of school books, with which, however, the school is rather inadequately furnished."

## Cornwall, <br> 12th December, 1864.

Sir,-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, requesting me to forward to the Indian Department a statistical statement of the achool at the village of St. Regis.

I have to inform you that the sohool at St. Regis ham been olosed for this year pant, as

Mr. McDonell, the late teacher, left and was to return soon, but has not done so, for the reason that his salary was kept back by the Board of Education for Lower Canada, to whom the school reports have been sent for the last few ycars, and not through me to the Indian Department, as formerly had been done.
(Signed)

I have, dic.,<br>S. Colquhoun, Indian Agent.

William Spragge, Esq.,
D. S. I. A., Quebec.

Mission of Restigoucee, 22nd December, 1861.

Sir, - I have the pleasure of answering your letter of the 3 rd instant, requesting me to furnish the department with a statistical statement as to the number of males and females attending the school at Restigouche, $\mathbb{C}$.

The number of children that have attended ths school this year is:-Males, 33 ; females, 31 ; total, 64.

English and French are the two languages taught in the school. The children are learning the reading, writing, and spelling, by heart, and learning, by heart some picces of their books, translating. table of multiplication, arithmetic, and geowraphical map.

The study of the globe would be a great benefit to the children. This study would give them a great knowledge of the different parts of the wo:ld, but until now, the school bad no means sufficient to get one. These are the several branches taught in the schoul at Restigouche. The name of the teacher is Joscph Dorais, a young man from the district of Montrcal.

His salary is $£ 50$ a year. He receives payment from three sources-from the Dcpartment of Education, from the Indian Departwent and from the people of his mission; but the Indians being so poor that I can raise but a few dollars from them:

This is the information which $I$ have the pleasure of transmitting to the department. (Signed) P. J. Savcier, Ped.

Secretary and Treasurer to School Commwsioners.
Wm. Spragge, Esq.,
D. S. I. A.

## GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

## COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS,

FOR THE

## HALF-YEARIENDING JUNE 30, 1864:

FURNISHED

In compliance with the provisions of the 28th chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, section 24.



QUEBEC:
PRNTED BY HUNTER. ROSE \& CO., ST. URSULE STRFET.

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## REPORT

OF TIIE

## COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS,

FOR THE FALF-YEAR ENDING 30mI JUNE, 1864.

## To His Excellency The Right Honorable Charles Stanley, Viscount Monck, Governor General of British North Anerica, $\mathcal{G}^{2} c$., Ěc., Éc.

## May it phease Your Miechlency:-

The annal reports hitherto lad hefon Lone Rxeellence, from this Departurent, hare embraced a full account of its transactions from the ist of hantary to the Slst of hecember of cach year.

The 6th chap. of the 2 ith and 28 th Vic. has, however. provided that in future, the financial year of the Public Accounts of the Province shall extend from the lst of July of one year, to the 30 th of Tune of the next yeat.

The present report, therefore, cmbraces only the short period which has elapsed sinee the close of the report of 1803, namely: from January to July, 3864 . The last Session having closed at the end of June, the works ol' 186t could not be commenced before the month of July. This report is therefore necessarily briet.

The details of the expenditure during this period, arranged under their proper hatats. in the usual tabular forms, aregiren in the Statements Nos. $1,2,2,4,5,6$ and 7 , appended to this report.

No. 1. Statement of the several works under the charge of this Department, which are in use and yield revenue ; shewing, under different heads, the expenditure on constrac: tion and the amount paid for land damages during the halfyear ending 30 th fune ls 64 ; the total cost of coustruction under this Nepartment to the lst July 1SG4, and the cost of repairs and management during the half-year ending 30 th June $1 \$ 6 t$.

No. 2. Statement of the Public Works under the eharge of this Depatment, not yet completed, and unproductive, but on which tolls are to be levied as soon as they are available; shewing the expenditure theroon during the half-year ending 30th June 1864,
on construction, and on repairs and management, and the total cependiture up to the 1st July 1864.

No. 3. Statement of the several Public Works and Buildings in charge of this Department, or in course of construction under it, yielding no direct revenue, but in use for the public scrvice, and authorized by legislative appropriations; shewing the amount expended thercon during the half-year ending 30 th June 186t, and the total outlay upon them up to the lst July 1804 ; also the amount expended for repairs and maintenance during the half-year ending 30 th June 1864.

No. 4. Statement of expenditure on certain miscellancous services under this Department, during the half-year ending 30th June 1864.

No. 5. Statement of the expenditure incurred under this Department for the repairs, mauagement and survey of the Ordnance Canals, for the half-year ending 30th June 1864.

No. 6. A detailed statement of the expenditure incurred in the repairs and maintenance of the Provincial Light-houses under the charge of this Department, for the halfyear cading 30th June 1864.

No. T. Abstract statement shewing the total amount expended under the Department of Public Works during the half-year ending 30 th June 1864 , as detailed in the foregoing statements numbered $1,2,3,4,5$ and 6 .

## CANALS.

The Proviacial Canals mere opened in the spring of 1804 at the following dates:
Welland Canal,.................................April 13
Williamsburgh Canals....................... " 25
Cornwall Canal.................. ............ " 27
Beauharnois Canal............................. " 24
Jachine Canal................................. " 29
Chambly Canal ............................... " 25
St. Ours Lock................................. " 7
Ste. Anne's Lock ............................. " 23
Carrillon and Grenville Canals.............May is
Rideau Capal .................................. ". 1

## WELLAND CANAL.

Up to the 30 th of Junc there had been no interruption in the narigation.
The annual repairs were completed in due time, and in a satisfactory manner.
The deepening of the summit reach, so as to bring it down to the level of Lake Erie, is progressing, and will, yrobably, be completed during the summer of 1865.

The piers at Port Colborne and Port Maitland were damaged by a storm on the lst ol ${ }^{-}$ Tanuary 1864.

## WILLIAMSBURG CANALS.

These canals were kept in good working order up to the 30 th of June, without auy accident or case of detention.

A Steam-dredge was cmployed for one month, cleansing a portion of the Rapide Plat section of the canal.

The north pier at the catrance of the Rapide Plat Canal, for a distance of one hundred and fifty feet in length has been completed.

The lining of the inner banks of the canals with stone is in progress : a work highly necessary for the protection of the banks.

The wharves at Farran's Point and the lower entrance of the Rapide Plat Canal have also been repaired.

## CORNWALS CANAL.

General repairs to slope walls, embankments and ditches.
The Superintendent reports, that the temporary manner in which the Lessees of waterpower from the canal have repaired the head-gates of their mills, last spring, has left them still in a leaky and unsafe state.

By an Order in Council, dated the 27 th February, 1864, authority was obtained for the payment of $\$ 1,000$ to the inhabitants of Sheik's Island, in full compensation for the damage they had sustained by the destruction of a bridge connecting that island with the main land at Moulinette, and which had been swept away in October 1850, by a rush of water, caused by a break in this Canal.

## BEAUHARNOIS CANAL.

The swing-bridge at Lock No. 14 was rebuilt in the spring, and the gates, bridges, and walls repaired where necessary.

On the 31st of May a break occurred in the south bank, at a culvert near St. Timothy Bridge, but was effectually"closed in the space of 32 hours.

## LACHINE CANAI.

Repairs of ordinary character.
Forwarders are still complaining of the impedimeat to the canal navigation, arising from the strong current which is created by the withdrawal of such a large body of water as is recquired by the manufactories situated on the banks of the canal, for the propulsion of their machinery.

Certain works having been lately commenced by the Montreal Harbor Commissioners near the the entrance of the Lachine Canal, at Montreal, some few remarks are required
:- =-
therom. The works alleden to consist of a line of crib-work, commencing at the lower ond wit the first lock, cxiendine bl0 fect on a line at right angles to the general direction of the canal, :ud then on a lime parallel to the camal, for a distance o. some 1800 fect.

The spae hetwen the eribwork and the hank of the canal is being flled with earth, dredged from the botom of the river immediately outside of the cribs.

This :tew what; together with the hasin formed by the dredging, appears to be designn in combetion with the phan of a large duck, which is to form a new on!rance to the Gamal. The whart however, is available wihout relerenee to the proposed dock.

The sheme is ou a lareo seabe, embracing berths for ocean shipping and lake craft, railway lefots. warehouser, and geucral whartage.

These ane work are of the greatest interest to the Department, not ouly because they ocenpy perisiby the ground where it had ben alreuly proposed to build now locks, on the emargement of the amal. hat because the question of a proper terminus to our inland mavigati:n is one of the highest improme to the commerce of the eountry.

It is but prosei to dinems here, whether the time has arrivel sither for the (bomment or for private companies to coter at one upon the construction of a grand torminus for unt man system; but it is necossary, absolutely, to recognize that the time has filly arrived for the peparation and atoption of such a well-matured design, and on sud a seak as the develepment of on comuerce has shewn to be iuperatively demanded.
 comiaks, whathy wathouss, fouring mils, and general wharfage should all be in comeniont communcation with each uther. 'lou the proprictors of vessels, facilities for Jombing and mbatiog, insurins celerity and dispateh, are even of greater importance than the neme reduction, or the entire removal of tolls.

The disulvatares tw the enmence of the cuantry from the want of some well-digested scheme ol this description are rery sertus. Railway companics are requesting, from the Gbvemmeni, permission to cross the canal or to occuny lands; private companies are appling fur situs for warchonses, elevitors and mills, or for permission to excavate busins; white the thinduilder is, year by ytar, domanding dry-docks. But, in the abeuce of some systemationd phat, many of these applications are refused, under the vague apprehension that such woms may interfere with future mbrgements, and structures are allowed to be erected, which may uitimaty become obstructions, to be remored only at a great expense

The desthe, therefore, of a terminus should combrace a revision of the whole plan of the Lachine Canal and the Montreal Marbor, with its convesions, and the greatest facility shoul he wine the milways to have access everywhere. It does not follow that the proposed watie shuth be executed at once, or that the Government should go into the building of harbors, or rilways, or warehouses, or mills; but the adoption of such a plan as has inem alinded to, would give a unity to the operations of the various commissions and eompanies, as well as to individual citizens, and would insure great economy in the whole conduct of our eommerce.

In order to avoid useless expenditure, the question arises whether it would not be expedient to cause the Montreal ITarbor Commissioners to submit to Vour Excellency their designs for any large works in the vicinity of the eanal, and to obtain Xour Excellency's approval before proccoding with their exccution.

## CAAMELY CANAL.

Two pairs of lock-gates were built during the winter, and the bridges and gites were generally repaired.

A new foot-bridge was attached to the upper gates of lock No. 1 at-St. John's, and a ferry-scow was placed between the main land and the upper end of St. Therèse Island.

The Superintendent remarks that the loci-walls and other structures are too light to resist the concussions caused by the large class of vessels now engaged on the route, and that this defect adds to the cost of maintenance.

## ST. OURS' LOOK AND DAM.

The claim of A. E. Kierzkowski for damages alleged to have been sustained by the water-power on his property, from the overflow at $S t$. Ours' Dan, was referred to the Proviucial Arbitrators in March.

No repairs have been necessary during the last half-ycar.

-     - 


## S'I. ANN'S LOCK

No repairs have been recquired here.

## CARILLON AND GRENVILLE CANALS.

Navigation was interrupted for a few hours, during high water, by the fiallure of the sluice-gates on the guard-lock at Grenville.

The breast-wall and mitre-sill at Jock No. 10 were rebuilt last April, and the walls of this and the other locks pointed and repaired. The luck-gates and sluice-frames were generally repaired, and a dredge was brought to the upper entrance of the Grenville Canal which commenced operatious on the 21st of Junc.

Commercial men continue to complain of the smallness of the dimensions of these canals.

## RIDEAU CANAI.

Up to the 30th of . Sune last, the principal repairs performed have been the sheeting of some of the lock-gates, the renewal of certain sluices and stop-logs, and the strengthening of some of the dams and culverts, the rebuilding of wing-walls of the locks and of certain bridges over the wastc-weirs.

Several accidents having taken place within the last few years on this canal, the details of which have been given in previous reports, it was deemed advisable to have its mechanical structures cxamined by a civil engineer.

On the 14th of July 1863, Mr. G. H. Perry was instructed to carry out this object, and his report was received on the 20 th of January last.

The Piver Ottawa, from Grenville to the mouth of the Rideau Canal, at Ottawa City, offers an easy and safe navigation for vessels drawing under six fect. It is, however, much to be regretted that these adrantages are scriously interfered with by large accumulations of the refuse of the numerous saw-mills on the main river and its tributarics.

Great quantitics of slabs and saw-dust have been thrown into the river, year after year, and most of them, becoming water-logred, sink to the bottow.

At several parts of the river extensive shoals have thus been formed, and if means are not adopted to abate the evil, it mayincrease to such an extent as to render its removal both difficult and expensivc.

Complants have been made to the Department of similar nuisances on other rivers.

## BURIINGTON BAY CANAL.

No accident has happened at this canal up to the 30 th June last.
A pew scow has been provided, and a few trifing repairs executed.

## NAVIGATION-NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

No accident had occurred on these works up to the 30th of June.
The repairs of the year had not been commenced at that date.

## LAKE ST. PETER AND RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, between montreal and quebec.

The deepening of the navigable channel through Lake St. I'eter, and other portions of the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec, under the direction of the Montreal Harbor Commissioners, is progressing.

The Fiarbor Commissioners report that during the balf-ycar ending on the 30 th June, 246,837 cubic yards of earth were removed, and that the expenditure during the same period, was :-

For repairs to dredges, \&c............................................... $\$ 12,04762$
Working expenses......................................................... 18,450 44
$\$ 30,49806$

## LAKE AND RIVER LIGHT-HOUSES, BUOYS, \&c.

ABOVE MONTREAL.
The various works connected with the lake and river lights above Montreal, which are under the immediate control of this Department, have been maintained in an efficient state during the past half-year.

The following is a list of the repairs, additions, improvements, dic.:-
Lake. St. Loulis. - The three light-ships repaired.
Ottewa River.-The light-ship repaired and new iron lantern furnished.
Pointe Claire.-The apron of the pier repaired.
Juck Straw Shoal.-The pier raised and strengthencd, and the beacon irenerred.
Snutke Jsland.-Light-house and kecper's dwelling repaired.
Nine-Mile Point.--Light-house repaired.
Range Light at Presqu'isle.-Additional stone put into the piers of range aud main light.

Scotch Bonnet.-Light-house and boat-slide repaired.
Gull Island.- Light-house repaired.
Port Dover.-Light-house repaired.
Point Peilec Recf.-Water-tank and boat-cranes fitted.

## NEW WORKS.

A new pier has been constructed at Coles' Shoal, and the light-house repaired. At Pelée Island light-house, a new pier has been made, and additional stone work placed in the old pier.

The lamps at the following places have been adapted to the use of coal oil, in addition to those previously reported :

| False Ducks, | Scotch Bornet, |
| :--- | :---: |
| Gull Island, | Mohawk Island, |
| Long Point, | Lake Erie, |
| Pelćc Island, | and Bois Blanc. |

The Superintendent reports that land should be obtained for the light-houses at the following places, viz:-Nine Mile Point; Scotch Bonnet; Peléc Island ; Christian Island ; Nicholson's Island, and the Fulse Duck's Island. The last-named island is Indian property, and the Superintendent recommends the purchase of the whole of it.

The following are the amounts expended on the various items named for the past six months:
$\qquad$
Supplics, .................................................................. 18600
Conl Oil........................................................................ 240 SS
Salary and travelling expenses of Superintendent................... 1,72200
hight-house kecpers' salaries.............................................. $9,44 \mathrm{4} 62$
Placing light-ships and buoys............................................ 2i5. 50
Advertising and printing ...............................................: 27925
Storage of materials........................................................ 17817
814,57127
$\qquad$

## LTGET-HOUSES BELOW QUEBEC.

The Trinity House at Quebec is about to establish beacons to enable navigators to aroid the N. W. reef of Biquet and the Alcide Rock.

A petition haring been addressed to this Department for the establishusent of lighthouses at "Mle au Reau" and "La Montée du Lace" the matter was referred to the Trinity House, who have reported in faror of the establishment of these two lights.

The work of making an addition to the light-house pier at Cranc Island, which was commenced in September of last year, had not been completed on the 30 th of June.

Arrangements are being made for the construction hy this Department, of a pier and light-house at loint St. Jaurent, Island of Orléans.

No further action than that previously reported has been taken in reference to the construction of light-houses at the Bird Rocks or Cape Ray, so frequently and urgently recommended by the Qucbee and Montreal Boards of Trade, and others interested in the navigation of the River St. Iawrence.

## TUG SERVICE, UPPER ST. LAWRENCE.

To secure an efficient tug service, from one canal to the other, ou that portion of the St. Lawrence which lies between Montreal and Kingston, a subsidy has of late years been granted by the Goverament.

The service of this year, up to the 30th of Junc, was performed in a satisfactory man. ner by Messrs. Calvin © Breck, on the conditions stated in last year's report, viz.:-A bonus of $\$ 12,000$ for the season of narigation of $180 t$, and a tariff of torrage, payable by the partics whose vessels are towed, ten per cent lower than the tariff of previous years.

The following statement shews the number of tomages and the amounts received from ship-owncis by Messrs. Calvin $₫ 心$ Jrock, from the opening of navigation this season, up to June the 30th :-


## RIVER WORKS.

## OTTAWA RIVER.

The slides and booms under the charge of the Department, on this river, were thoroughly repaired during the winter and spring; and navigation was opened at the usual period for the passage of timber.

The waters of the Ottawa were unusually high last spring.
At the Chenaus Station, some diffieulty has been experienced of late years in preventing saw-logs from being carried away under the bowns by the current. To remedy this evil, the position of some 3000 fect of this boom has been changed ; the necessary piers were built by the Lumbermen of Ottawa.

A Govcrnment land reserve at "Pooley's Bridge," Ottawa, mas fercedin.

## RIVER DU MOINE.

It having been ascertained that further improrements on the River du Moine were necessary, in odder to briug into more catended use the works already constructed on this river, it was resolved that the works should be undertaken; and in view of the economp likely to result from the collection and prepration, duriog the winter, of the timber and other materials necessary for the proposed woris, a contract was entered into for the supply of these materials, under the authoriy of an Order in Council passed on the 27 th February, 180t.

The cuntractor, Mr. James Goodwin, not only provided the material, as required by his contract, but, encouraged by those interested in the lumber trade, actually constructed the additionel work in anticipation of any authority or arpropriation for the purpose.

The cost of these improvements, including a balance due on a former contract for work on this river, was $\$ 8,165.72$.

## PETEWAWA RIVER.

It was submitted in last year's report, that if the Gorernment works on the Petewawa River were extended as far as Cedar Lake, it would be a great advantage both to the Government and to the Lumbermen. The cost of the proposed works was estimated at $\$ 13,847.89$.
fafter further enquiry, Your Excellency's authority was octained, ou the 27th Fcbruary 1964, to place this sum in the Estimates to be laid before Parliameat at its next session, but, in the meantinne, it was permitted that advantage should be taken of the winter months to obtain the materials nccessary for the proposed works.

A contract was, therefore, entcred into with Mr. David Moor, in March, for the supply of the necessary material, which was delivered in due time.

## COTILONGE RIVER.

In last year's report it was stated that the estimated cost of certain improvements on the Coulonge River, intended to facilitate the passage of timber, would be $\$ 15,000$.

## MADAWASKA RIVER.

On the 4th of June 1864, the water being very high at the time, the boom at the mouth of the Madawaska parted, and a number of the logs that had been enclosed therein were carried away into the main river.

The break was promptly repaired.
It has been suggested that some of the rorks (which are now old, having been erceted in 1815) should be renewed, and that additional boom accommodation with supporting pie.s, should be provided.

## GATINEAU RIVER.

The Government boom at the mouth of the Gatincau was designed more for a guideboom, than a retaining-boom, and was intended to conduct the logs to the entrance of a short artificial cabal which liads from the Gatincau to a natural pond of some serenty acies in area, and which communicates with the main rircr.

Early in the spring a large quantity of saw-logs and square timber, which had been left by the Lumbermen within range of high water, descended the river; and, as the ice bad not yet floated out if the pond, the logs accumulated outside agaiust the boom to such an extent, that, on the 2nd of May, the boom grave may.

It was iwnediately restured. A design was then prepared which contemplated the entire reconstruction of th p piers and booms at this station, and also the opening of a new canal from the Gatineau to the pond, which would have the effect of furcing a current through it, so as to float the ice away earlier in the spring, leaving the pond clear for the logs to lie in safety.

## ST. MAURICE RIVER.

There is littlc information of importance to notice in regard to these works.
The hooms were all laid out in rorking order on the 3rd of May last, and the operations of the season have been performed with much success, and with less than the ordinary amount of cascalties.

The works, horever, are getting old, and the sums rcquired for annual repairs must necessarily be expected to increase.

## SAGUENAY RIVER.

These slides have not required any repairs during the present half-year.
Fifty thousand saw-logs were passed through them in June.":

## ROADS AND BRIDGES.

On the 30 th of June 1864, the works on most of the roads had not commenced.

HAMILTON AND PORT DOVER ROAD.
The repairs made between the lst of January and the 30 th Junc last, werc slight.

TORONTO ROADS.
The repairs on these roads consist principally in renewing the surface material. The out:ay frow the 1st of January to the 30 th of June mas $\$ 9,773.45$. For details, see $\Delta$ ppendix $G$.

WINDSOR AND SCUGOG ROAD.
Sce "Port Whitby Harbor, and Windsor and Scugog Road," page 16.

METAPEDIA ROAD.
Very little had been done on this road up to the 30th June.

## matane and cap chatte road.

The Engineer in charge here reports that the construction of this road is progressing.

## GASPE AND ST. LAWRENCE ROAD.

Progressing. $\qquad$

## LINDSAY BRIDGE.

On the 30th June 1864, the construction of this bridge was progressing.
$\qquad$
batiscan bridge.
An Order in Council, passed on the 11th March 1864, authorized the leasing of this bridge at a nominal rate.

## UNION SUSPENSION BRIDGE, AT OTTAWA.

Some slight repairs.

## PROVINCIAL VESSELS.

The department has chare of fou steam vessels, viz. -The Nepoleon, Fictoria, Larly Head, and the Advamer.

These ressel: are maiutamed by the Goreroment for the performance of the following services:-

To convey the mail from (juebec to the Lower Provines.
To convey supplies to the light-hnuses and provision depots in the Gelf of St . Lawrence.

To place the buogs on the River st hatrele in their proper position, to maintain them there duriog the season of matarion, and to take thon up agan at its close.

To carry the pilots and their apprentices on their annal iuspection of the chanocls of the river.

To relicue vessels in distress, and ti) tow vessels, for hire, when called upon by the trade.

These steamers were put into gool repair in the spring. Their duties trere performed, up to the 30 th June last, without accident.

For details, see Appendix I.

## "IA CANADIENNE."

The schooncr $L^{\prime \prime}$ Canadienne was wpared last winter, and strengithencd in hor holl, by the addition of iron-kuees. Iler farsaud igeging were also owcrhaled, und she was made ready for service at the opening of uavigation.

## HARBORS AND PIERS.

No repairs of importance have beco male to the harborsand piers from the beginning of the year to the 30 th of June.

## PORT WHITBY HARBOR, AND WINDSOR AND SCUGUG ROAD.

The Port Whitby Harbor and the Windsur and Seugrog Roadwere, on the 15th of Octuber, 1850, under authority of the Acts 12 Vic., cup. 5 . and 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 14, sold to the Port Whitjy and Lakes Scagos, Simeoe and II uron Kuad Company for $£ 20$, 100, payable by instalmente, as set forth in an Order in Council of the Brd July, 1852 .

The sai. Company haviug made def:uh ,u che payment, and haviug petitioned, in 185:, for a remission of the interest then due, an Order in Guucil wes passed on the 10th September 1358, authorizing a remissi, of three years interest. on condition of completing certain now works at the Harbor, which repairs or works the said Company do not appear to have made.

A Writ of Extent was issued at the instance of the Law Officers of the Crown in

December 1862, and the moneys then in the hands of the secretary, and deposited in a Bank to the credit of the Company, were, with other assets of the Company, seized for the benefit of the Crown, and a Receiver appointed to collect the tolls and other profits of the works. Authority was also granted by Order in Council of the 19th May 1863, for an :mmediate resumption of the works by the Crown.

On the 21st March, 1864, this harbor and road were declared, by proclamation of His Excclicncy, to be no longer under the control and management of the Department of Public Works.

On the same day, viz. : the 21st March 1864, an Order in Council was passed grauting to the Port Whitby Harbor Company the piers, break-waters, approaches and other works, together with the tolls derived therefrom. The grant was made on condition that the Company should pay to the Government the sum of $\$ 35,150$, and that any lands covered with water, lying between the easterly pier and the shore, should be reserved by the Government.

By another Order in Council of the same date, viz.: 21st March 1864, the Windsor and Scugng Road, with the tolls thereon, was granted to the Whitby and Scugog Gravel Road Company for $\$ 10,000$, on condition of keeping the same at all times in thorough repair.

A water lot, adjoining Whitby Harbor, situate between the easterly pier and the shore, was granted to Chester Draper, by deed dated 18th-March 1854, for $\$ 1000$.

## OFFICIAL ARBITRATORS.

On the 19th March last the Arbitrators came to a decision in the case of Augustin Trépanier, contractur for the erection of a court-house and jail at Beauce, allowing him no damages or costs.

On the 3)th of June there were still five claims pending before the Arbitrators.
The details of these claims will be found in the Appendia $H$.

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Very little expense has been incurred, during the six months ending the 30th of June, upon the public buildings in charge of the Department.

The following is a list of those upon which small amounts have been expended, either for repairs or otherwise, viz :-

Hamilton Custom House.
Montreal Jail.
" Post Office.

London Post Office.
Montreal Normal School.
" House, Jacques Cartier Square.

Quebec Court House.
" Gates for old Chateau'Garden.
Montmagny Court House.
Spencer Wood Ilouse.
Kingston Custom Ilouse.

Quebec Old Custom House.
Aylmer Court House. Arthabaska Court House.
Parliament Buildings, Quebec.
Seven Islands Custom House.

At the Marine Mospital, Quebec, ine inside wood-work has becn painted, and an addition made to the hcating apparatus.

## QUEBEC DRILL.SHED.

On the 15th December 1863, a contract was entered into for the erection of a wooden building in $S t$. Lewis Ward, 220 fect long by 81 feet broad, to be used as a drill-shed.

The building was not completed on the E0th of June last.

## COURT HOUSES AND JAILS.

There are still some morks necessary for the completion of the several District Court Houscs and Jails, const-ucted by the Department, at the following chef lieux, viz:

Ste. Scholastique, Industry, Sorcl, Malbaie, Rimouski, Montmagny, Beauce, Arthabaska, Nelsonville, St. Myacinthe, St. Johns, Beauharnois, Chicoutimi.

These require jail-yards, enelosed either with a stone-wall or a strong, wooden fence, wood-sheds, outside water-closets, porches, store-pans, \&c.

Mallaic Jail. No appropriation having been made for this jail during the last session, the works referred to in last year's report, as having been commenced, were countermanded.

Kamourcaska Jail. The reconstructioa of this building is progressing, and will be completed in the autumn of 1864.

Quelec Neio Jail. Fsom January to April 1864, the contractors suspended operations. From April up to the 30th of June, the works were progressing at such a rate as to ensure their completion by the autumn, and everything was being done in'a substantial and workmaniike manner.

That portion of the central wing which is to contain the dining-room and infirmaries has not jet been commenced; but as the jail contains other rooms which can be temporarily devoted to these purposes, the occupation of the prison need not be delayed on that account.

There are still some works necessary to the completion of this jail, viz :
To introduce gas and water into the building, from the road.
To put up double windows.
To build out-door water-closets, with cess-pools.
To puint the stone-work with cement, and to change the form of the gutters.
A jail-yard, with a stone wall, is also necessary.
Montreal Juil. The continued complaints of the rant of proper jail accommodation hore, lead to the conclusion that the present jail is quite inadequate to the increasing popu. lation of the district.

Sherbrooke Jail. Plans will shortly be prepared for this building.
Court House and Jail at Sault Ste. Marie.-An architect will be sent to this place, in the spring, for the purpose of gaining the information necessary for the preparation of a plan.

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS, OTTAWA.

From the date of the last report to the 30 th of June of this year, the works in connection with these buildings were carried on with great diligence.

After a very full discussion as to whether the legislative halls should be lighted with ordinary gas chandeliers, or by means of gas-jets placed in the attics over the hallsthe light descending through glass panels in the ceiling, it was decided to adoptathe ordin, ary suspended gas chandeliers.

The chief reasons which led to this decision were, first, the greater cost of original construction if the attic light was adopted; and secondly, the much greater quantity of gas required to give the same amount of light.

The question of supplying the gas to these buildings, has also been before the Department.

The relative merits of coal and petroleum gas have been discussed, and from a report called for by the Department from Professor Hunt, of Montreal, it appears that coal gas should be adopted.

The total amount expended in connection with these buildings, up to the 30th June 1864, was $\$ 1,513,412.36$.

A property known as the Rideau Hall Domain, and lying in the immediate vicinity of Ottawa, has been leased by the Department, at the rate of $\$ 4,000$ a year, for the purpose of converting it into a temporary residence for Your Excellency.

The lot leased contains some 70 acres of land, with a house, pleasure-grounds and several outbuildings.

## INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The survey of this proposed line of Railway was authorized in 1863, and on the 22nd of August of that year Mr. Sanford Floming was appointed Engineer in charge. On the 11th of March, 1864, he was instructed by the Provincial Secretary of the late government to examine the various practicable rontes for a railway between Canada and the Lower Provinces. He was also requested to report on the comporative merits of each of the lines, and the probable cost of their construction.

On the 30 th of June the Survey was being proceeded with.
All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. C. CHAPAIS;<br>Commissioner of Pubizc Works.

## Department of Publio Worzs, Quebec.

## APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

## COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30 th JUNE, 1864.

## APPENDLA

## No. 1.

Statement of the sercral Works, under the charge of this Department, which are in use and yieid rerenue; shewing; under different heads, the expenditure ou construction and the amount paid for land damares during the balf-year ending 30 th Junc, 1864, the total cost of construction under this Department to the 1st.July, 1864 , and the cost of repairs and management during the half-year'ending 80th June, 1864.

| works. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Anount paid } \\ \text { for damayes } \\ \text { during the balfr } \\ \text { yenr ending } \\ \text { sith June, } 1864 \end{gathered}$ | Total expendi. ture on construction to 1 s July, 186. | Cost of repairs and manarement for halfyar ending 30th June, 186.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Welland Canal., | $\begin{array}{cc} 8 & \text { ets. } \\ 16648 & 00 \end{array}$ | \$ cts. | ${ }_{4} \mathrm{~s} 31 \mathrm{~S}_{\text {S }} \mathrm{c}$ cis. | $\begin{array}{cc} \leqslant & \text { cts. } \\ 22639 & 51 \end{array}$ |
| St. Latrence Canalx, riz: |  |  |  |  |
| Lachive .................. ................ | 149605 |  | 211839868 | 920638 |
| Buauharnois |  | 46296 | 15975667 | 571090 |
| Curnwall .......................................... |  |  | 4675070 | 456.4 60 |
| Williamsburig ............................ ........ |  |  | $10857: 989$ | $32: 153$ |
| Junction |  |  | 23079611 |  |
| New Lowk Gat |  |  | 3983022 |  |
| Genoral expeaditure ........................... | -143 32 |  | 7498352 | 6540 |
| Chanbly Canal |  |  | 6977451 | 730824 |
| St. Wurs juck |  |  | 12313765 | $6{ }^{69} 99$ |
| St. Ann's Luck |  |  | 11.459649 | 10017 |
| Bur uriton Bay Canal |  |  | 29104449 | 5.4786 |
| Stidex, Dams, de. |  |  |  |  |
| Ottawn .......... | 22.5252 |  | 70143403 | SS13 3S |
| St. Maturice...... | 266200 |  | 26054245 | 3530 SO |
| Trubt. seurus dim |  |  | 235034 | 10000 |
| S:suenay .......... |  |  | 4447041 | 27562 |
| Eurt Stiuley Itarmur |  |  | 230531 ss |  |
| Union Sespenion Lridge recountructio |  |  | 526660 | 380 39 |
| If fi...................... .... | 23016 89 | 46296 | 12.245.1583 46 | 674636 |
|  |  |  | J. BAIN Bo | \& ook-leceper. |

No. 2.
Statement of Public Works, under the charge of this Departucnt, incomplete and, as yet, unproductive. but on whicn tolls are to be levied as soon as they are avalable; shewing the expenditure theresu during the hallfyear cudiag 30th Junc. 186t, on constructiou, the total expenditure on constraction up to lit July, 186t, and the cont of repairs and managetuent during the hall-year endings 30th June, 1804:

| works. | Expeaditure on construction for hati-year cuding 30th June. 1864. | Tut: 1 expendituro on construction tu 1st July, 186s. | Cost of repairs and manageaucnt for ballf year ending 30th June. 1564 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | s cts. | $\$$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Scagor Inland Naviga | 165253 |  | 19750 |
| Total............ .............................. | 165253 | S58968 12 | 19750 |
| Department of Public Works, July, 1864. |  | J. BATN | NE, ook-kceper. |

## No. 3.

Statemenz of the several Public Works and Buildings in course of construction ander the charge of this Department, yiclding no direct revenue, but in use for the public service aud authorized by legislative appropriations; shewing the amount expended thereon during the half-year eading 30th June, 186t, and the total outlay upon them up to the lst July, 1864; also the amount expended in repairs and maintenance for the same period.

| WORKS. | Total outlay up to 1st Jan., 1864. | Expenditure for half-year ending 30th June. 156.t. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total outlay } \\ & \text { up to } \\ & \text { 1st July, 1864. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | S cts. | $\$$ ers. |  |
| Government IIouse ....................... do |  |  | 27481505 |
| Custom House.............................. dis |  |  | 510418 |
| Post Office .............................. ... du |  |  | 28066 07 |
| Ohservatery ................................ do |  |  | 1385465 |
| Female L: n atic Asylum................. do |  |  | 996683 |
| Osgoode Fiall .............................. do |  |  | 15930 |
| Gun Sheds................................ do |  |  | 367923 |
| Burracks, repairs .................. ...... do |  |  | 65769 |
| Ratway Inspectors Oftice ............... do do . |  |  | 525.6 |
| Muchanics' Institute, completing building nio |  |  | 1600000 |
| Custom Elouse $\qquad$ Hamilton | 465 S 661 | 44021 | 47027 S2 |
| Pint Offico ... .............................. do |  |  | 5262542 |
| Gun Sheds.. . .......................... do |  |  | 556687 |
| Post Office ... ........................... London | 3981251 | 12800 | 3994051 |
| Custom Houso ...........................Kingston |  |  | 45010 - + |
| Pust Office ..... ... ..................... do |  |  | 3964712 |
| Lunatic Asylum and Grabl .............. dc |  |  | 429392 |
| Cuart Mouse and taol .................. Alyoma |  |  | 76979 |
| Public Buildings ........................ Ottawa.. | 1354431 41 | 158930.95 | 151.341236 |
| Court Huase ............................... Montreal | 30743842 | 65015 | 30s0s3 57 , |
| d) extraordinary repairs ..... do |  |  | $263783^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Custom IIouse. repairs.................... do |  |  | $1.25763^{\text { }}$ |
| Ganh, repairs.............. ............... do | $2067-45$ | 10135 | $2168{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{SO}$ |
| Pist 0tice................................. do |  |  | $303797{ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Normal School............................ do | 910449 | 20000 | 9304-497 |
| Armoury ................. ................. do |  |  | $85688{ }^{\circ}$ |
| Marine Hospitnl............. .............Quebec | 9713600 | 158799 | 98723'99' |
| Custom Heuse .................. ........ do |  |  | 26800S 50 |
| Gun Sherls........................ ........ . do |  |  | $454542{ }^{\text {x }}$ |
| C.urt Hotse ............................... do | 139169 | 1008 | 1401 77 ${ }^{\text {ci }}$ |
| Eust Offee, Farliamentary Buildings.. do tio (i) additions thereto... do |  |  | 59891183 1623.58 |
| Speneur Wood, repuirs ............. ..... do |  |  | 429935 |
| : do reconstruction.......... do |  |  | 2801571 |
| Governor Geueral's residence, in con-) sequence of fire at Spencer Wood in 1.861. $\qquad$ |  |  | 9991 '67 |
| Observatory, repairs...................... . do |  |  | 3187 |
| Normat Sehonl........................... do |  |  | 718106 |
| Grol, repairs............................. do |  |  | 884,25 |
| New Grol.................... ............ do | 8656793 | 694355 | 9351148 |
| New Drill Shed ......................... do |  | 3610 56 | 361086 |
| Ganhs and Court Houses, C. E.................. |  |  | 3544114 |
| Ginls aut Court Houses, C. E., 20 Vie., ch. 44 Court ILouses and Gawls. C. E., repairs, viz. : | 43892424 | 56851 | 43949075 |
| St. Johns |  |  | 15800 |
| Aylmer. | 52865 | 70000 | - 122365 |
| Sberbrooke . Thre Rivers |  |  | $3614 \% 0$ |
| $\cdots$ Threw Rivers |  |  | 409862 |
| Kamouraska | 1261920 | 207174 | 14690.94 |
| Peres... |  |  | 34385 |
| Now Carlisle | ........... ....... |  | $\square 11312$ |
| Carried ceer |  | 175981 $39^{\circ}$ |  |

## No. 3-Statement of Public Works, \&c.-Continued.

| W0RKS. | Total outlay up to 1st Jan., IS64. | Expenditure for half-year ending 30th June, 1 S64. | Total outlay up to 1st July, 1 S64. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| *. Brought over | \$ cts. | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { Sits. } & \text { cts. } \\ 175991 & 39 \end{array}$ | S cts. |
| *: Montmagny |  | 42305 | 42305 |
| Arthabaska.. |  | 4600 | 4600 |
| Dépat at Anticosti |  |  | 47 82 |
| Governor General's residence, St. Lewis Street |  |  | 4885582 |
| Rents, repairs and maintenance of Public Buildings............. | 40094338 | 1358794 | 41453132 |
| Light Houres. |  |  |  |
| Light Houses below Quebee ........ |  |  | 396503.55 |
| Light House apparatus. Quebec ........ ........................... |  |  | $5+60216$ |
| Light Houses (new) below Quebec . .............. ................ | 4845322. | 37271 | 4882593 |
| Pointe Pelée Light House. ................................... ..... | $6 S 96877$ | 191.53 | 6916030 |
| Snake Islund Light House |  |  | 10430 04 |
| Bay of Quinte Light House |  |  | 10816 |
| Light Houses, Lake Huron. |  |  | 14761475 |
| Light Ifouse apparatus, Like Huron |  |  | 749.4916 |
| Floating Lights above Lachine |  |  | 2639703 |
| Gaspe Bay and Marbor Buoys. | 499 S2 | 14622 | 6.4604 |
| Inlaud Lake and River Lights. | \$313 57 | 581.78 | SS95 65 |
| Father Point Light House |  |  | 145361 |
| Ottawa River Napigation. | :... |  | 364254 |
| Roads. |  |  |  |
| Canada and New Brunswick, by the Temiscouata.. | 19301276 | 6000 | 19307276 |
| Metapedia, South ....... .... ......................................... |  |  | 2950544 |
| do North |  |  | 1635259 |
| Eastern Canada and New Brunswick, by the Metapedia | 6350557 | 2007 S0 | 6551337 |
| Mal Baie and Grande Baie.. |  |  | 1195673 |
| Matane and Cap Chats.. | 2335248 | 86S 98 | 2425146 |
| Fscoumains |  |  | 456950 |
| Marmora. |  |  | 400000 |
| G.irrison Road, Toronto |  |  | 160000 |
| Gaspé Road.. |  |  | 1.629568 |
| Côteau and Province Line Road |  |  | 148201 |
| Cotteau and Cornwall Road. |  |  | S2S4 00 |
| Cornwall Road.. |  |  | 51022 |
| Caughnawaga Road. | 76751 | 1170 | 77921 |
| Hamilton and Port Dover Road | 16000 | 780 01 | 1675001 |
| York Roads |  | 977346 | 977346 |
| Batiscan Bridge, repairs........... |  |  | 64200 |
| Harbors and Piers. |  |  |  |
| Port Bruce .. |  |  | 626747 |
| Lake Huron |  |  | 9744852 |
| L'Orignal .... |  |  | 200000 |
| Pier at St. Anicet. |  |  | 200797 |
| Landing Piers |  |  | 76897102 |
| Repnirs to Piers | 2101354 | 60556 | 2161910 |
| Pier at Port aux Quilles |  |  | 10345 |
| Drelging Narrows, and new bridme, Lake Simeoe |  |  | 1013530 |
| Drelging at Picton and Presqu'Isle.. |  |  | 905004 |
| Dredming operations....................... ...................... ..... | 603070 | $106973^{4}$ | 710043 |
| Dredging Veasels. Steam Pumps. \&c. |  |  | 321839 |
| Drelging at St. Clair Flats |  |  | 1998445 |
| Richelieu Rapids improrements (Ste. Anne de la Pérade)... |  |  | 1.3713:96 |
| North River and Petite Nation Bridge improvewents .......... | 425411 | 290 | 425701 |
| River Thames Narigation i:mpruvements.......................... |  |  | 352142 |
| Deepenins Lake St. Peter. | 1818939 | 1205111 | 30240 50 |
| Pier at Chantry Island ... |  |  | 44250 |
| Tota | .................. | 21857187 | ... |

Department of Public Works, July, 1864.

J. BAINE,<br>Book-keeper.

No. 4 .
Statement of Expenditure on certain Miscellencous Services under this Department, during the hall-year coding 30 th June, 1864 .


## No. 5.

Statement of the expenditure incurred uader this Department for the repairs, management. and survey. of the Ordnance Canals, for th: half-year ending 30th June, 1864.


Department of Public Works, July, 1864.

No. 6.
A D.taled Statement of the expenditure incurred in repairs and maintenance of Provincial Light Houses, for the half-year ending 30th Junc, IS6.t, unter this Department.


No. 6.-A Detailed Statement of the expenditurc incurred in repairs and maintenance of Provincial Light Houscs, \&c.-Continued.

| Name of Light. | - Nume of Eeeper. | Amount of Salary Paid. | Supplies Repairs. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Brought forward...... | ${ }_{9072}^{\$}{ }_{2}^{\text {cts. }}$ | ${ }_{2386}{ }^{8} \mathrm{cts}$ - | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 11459 \\ \hline 16 \end{gathered}$ |
| Pointe Claire, No. 1. | Arsène Glode ... Moïse Leclere | 12500 | 6 S 33 | 19333 |
| Green Shoal....... | D. Thomas... | 12500 | 1400 | 120) 200 |
|  |  | S944S 62 | 25902 S | 1204790 |
| Management, salary and travelling expenses of Superintendent, advertising; \&e $\qquad$ <br> Placing buoys and light ships $\qquad$ <br> Supplies on hand in store $\qquad$ <br> Total..................... $\qquad$ |  |  |  | 204357 |
|  |  |  |  | 27550 |
|  |  |  |  | $20+00$ |
|  |  |  |  | \$1457127 |

J. BAINE, Book-k epcr.

## Department of Public Works, July, 1864.

No. 7.
Statement shewing the total anount expended under the Departnent of Public Wooks, during the half-year ending 30th June, 186:t, as detailed in the foregoing Statements numbered $1,2,3,4,5$ and 6 .

| STATEMENT | Repairs and Management. | Construction. | Miscellancous. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | $\$ \mathrm{cts}$. | $s$ cts. | \$ ets. |  |
| No. 1. | 6746366 | 23669 S5 |  | 9113351 |
| 2..... ... ....................................... | 19750 | 16525.3 |  | 185003 |
| 3............................................. | 2748541 | 10105646 |  | 21857157 |
|  |  |  | 50S62 94 | 5086294 |
| 5.................... .......... ................ | 1705504 | . | 254933 | 1960442 |
|  | 1457127 |  |  | 14571 27 |
| Totals | 126772 SS | 216408 S4 | 5341232 | 39659404 |

J. BAINE,

Book-keeper.

WELLAND CANAL.


## WELLAND CANAL.

SCIEDULE, No. 6.-Statement sheming the amount of Fines and Damages levied, the Amount Paid to the 30th June, 1864, and the Balance remaining due on the 30 th June, 1864.

(Signed)
(Signed)
Welland Canal Office,
St. Catharines, 1tth December, 1864.

S. D. WOODRUFF,<br>Superintendent.

THOMAS ADAMS, Paymaster.

## APPENDIX C.

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER.

## Lachine Canal Office,

 Muntreal, ?nd Dec., 1864.Sir,-The period for closing the fiscal year haring been changed, by Act of Parliament, from the :"1st of Decomber to the 30th day of Ju ie in each ye.r. I hive prepared and beg to submit the following Report on the works under my charese, tron the first day of Januiry to the 3ith day of June 1861, as called fur by your letter No. 51967, dated 3rd November 1864.

## BEAUHARNOIS CANAL.

This canal forms a navigable channel past the Coteau, Cedars and Cascade Rapids between Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Louis. and is $11 \pm$ miles in length, with nine locks 200 feet long by 45 feet in width, with 9 feet depth of water on the sills. The canal is from 60 to 80 feet in width on bottom, and from 100 to 120 at surface water. At each lock there is a r'gulating-weir built of stone misonry for mosing and regulating the fluw of water, which aff rds a large a nount of water-power availisle for milling and cranufacturing purposes. There are also nine swing bridges, two ferries, twenty permanent bridges over the regulating wrirs and races at the locks. one by. wash, ten culverts, two dams, h.lf a mile of dyke on Grand Isle, $4^{88}$ ailes of dyke through. Hungry liay, a pier and bre kwater at Gross-point, a house for the local Superintendent. one for the Collector and Paymaster, ten for the lock and bridge-masters, and eight-en for their assistants. There is also a head-race and regulating-weir at each en of the lower dam, built fur milling and wanufacturing purposes. In addition to the above there are about 350 arpents of ditches, all of which hare been effectively maintained, and special care taken to keep the culverts and ditches open for the free discharge of surface-water during the spring freshets.

There is a large Paper-manufactury and a Grist and flouring-mill at the east end of the lower dam, and a saw and Grist-mill and Furniture-manutactory at the west, and propelled by water supplied through the head-races.

The Swing-bridge at Lock No. 14 was rebuilt during the month of March, and timber purchased for rebuilding the superstructure of the pier-head at; the upper entrance of the canal. The bridges at Lock No 7. and at St. Timothy must be thoroughly overhauled duing the winter, when temporary bridges are formed by the ice. Locks Nos: $9,10,11$, 12 and 13 were well pointed when the water was drawn out for repairs in April. Locks Nos.6, 7, 8 and 14 should be pointed before opening the canal next spring. Portions of the vertical :nd slope-walls above and below the lorks were rebuilt, and such repairs made to the luck-gates; bridges, \&c., as appeared necessary. The by-wash at St. Timothy was also thoroughly examined and reraired; and the bank in race above weir at Lock No. 10, which gave way in January, rebuilt.

The water was"let into the canal on the 21st, and, fully opened for the passage of vessels on the 24th day of April. The only interruption to the trade, previous to the cluse of the fiscal gear, ocruired on the 31st day of May, caused by a break in the south bank at a culvert a short distunge abope. St. Timothy. Bridge, when navigation was interrupted: for about 32 hours.

The sparé Lock-gates on hand with those asked for in last year's report (nown nader contract), it is thought, will be sufficient to replace any that may require renewal or bo broken by accident.

The necessity for increased accommodation for mooring vessels at the lower entrance of the canal, referred to in former reports, still exists. The south pier should bee extended.: for that purpobe without further loss of time.

A building for the safe keeping of tools, matcrials, supplies, \&c., and for a work-shop for repairs, is much needed.

T'he probable amount required for ordinary repairs from the first day of January to the 30 th June 1865 , is estimated at $\$ 4,360$.

The amount expended during the sime period in 1864 , amounted to" $\$ 3,075$.

## LACHINE CANAL.

This canal is $S_{\frac{1}{3}}$ miles in length, and forms a navigable channel past the Lachine Rapids, connecting Lake St. Louis with the head of cocan navigation at Montreal. There are five locks -00 fect long by 45 f'eet in width, with 9 feet water on the sills of the three upper, and 16 feet on the silis of the two lower or Montreal Cocks, which connect the principal basins with the harbour. There are four weirs and races for regulating the flow of water at the locks, viz.: two at Lachine, one at Côte St. Paul and one at St . Gabriel. There are also four waste-weirs, five swing-bridges, sixteen stationary bridges over the weirs and races and portions of the old canal, three culverts, four lock-houses; an office for the (ollecting, Superiatending and Eagincering Departments, a long range of dockwalls and wharves at Montroal, with Flour sheds covering an area of 49,960 square fect. On the channel side of the timber basin at Lachine there are 3039 lincal feet of boom with 19 retaining and guide-piers, and $4 \$ 70$ lineal feet of pier, with a stone superstructure which forms a wing-dam on the south side of the channel at the Lachine entrance.

The wood-work of the swing-bridges at Côte St. Paul and Brewster's road were renewed last Fecruary and March, and such repairs made to other structures as could be advantageously performed during winter. The water was shut off on the 9 th day of April for the usual spring repairs, which were completed on the $\mathcal{E S t h}$, aud the canal opened for the passage of vessels on the morning of the 29 th, after which the full draft of water was uninterruptedly maintained.

The regulating-weir at St. Gabricl Lock is formed by the lower wing-walls of the old lock, which are very defective : they have not been considered safe for years. Should these walls give way, which they may do at any moment, the carrying trade of the entire country must necessarily suffer great inconrenience. The trade of the St Lawrence and Ottawa routes depends upon the stability of the structures on this canal. A new regulating-weir at this lock has thercfore becone indispensable. Plans and spesifications were prepared for letting the work in 1860.

There is a great want of basin and wharfage accommodation on the canal at Montreal. The completion of the St. Gabriel and wood basins, and construction of others on the south side of the canal, is connection with Basin No. 2, may be considered of vital importance to the commercial interests of the country.

Parties in the wood, timber and lumber trade suffer much inconvenience in onnsequence of the linited space at the wharves and basins set "part for their accommodation. This branch of the trade is year.y increasing, and forms onc of the most important branches of our commerce, and really deserves special attention.

The manutactories established within the last ferw years at the locks on the line of this canal, contribute largely to the industry and trade of the country; at the same time, the a arigation of the canal has been rendered difficult hy the draft of water required for propelling the machinery connected with then-so much so that great complaints are made by the forwarding interesus. It is, therefore, evidently for the interest of all parties, that the canal should be improved in such a manner as nut to interfere, if possible, with either interest, and at the same time improve both; which it is thought can be done by giving a greater sectional area to the prism of the caual. withont increasing the supply of water. This, to a certain extent, can be accomplished by removing the inside bank-slopes, or rather by changing them from two to noc, to half to one. and walling them from canal bottom instend of from four to five feet beliow surface-water, as at present. This would increase the sectional area, and consequently reduce the current; vesse's would pass free without grounding on the slopes, and the Berwe-bank made available for discharging wood
and lumber for transhipment, \&c., without interfering with the passage of vessels or flow of water.

Some idea of the manufacturing interest connected with this canal may be forined by the following statement, commencing-

At Côte St. Paul Lock, where there are two Flouring-mills capable of grinding 460 barrels of flour per day, with stores and elevators having storage capacity for 105,000 bushels of grain and 6000 barrels of flour. Also one Axe-faciory, one Shovel-factory, one Scythe-factory, one Nail-factory, an Auger-factory, one Door and Sleigh-bell factory, one large Saw-mill, and one Cooperage with Saw-mill attached. These establishments are situated on the south side of the canal, below the lock, where there is only about six feet depth of water-that being a portion of the old canal that it was not considered necessary to improve when the canal was enlarged; but the time has come when it should be deepened to correspond with the enlarged canal, and suitable wharfage accommodation provided for these manufacturers.

At St. Gabriel Lock there are two Flouring-mills and stones capable of grindicig 310 barrels of flour per day, with storage capacity for 114,000 bushels of grain and 5500 barrels of flour. There are also three Saw-mills, one dry-dock, two Foundries and finishingshops, one Cotton-factory, one Machinc-shop, Bolt and nut-factory, one Nail-factory, one Rubber-factory, one Woollen factory, one Agricultural implement and two Furniture-fictories, one Saw-factory, one Axe-factory, one Cordage-factory and Plaster-mill, one Tannery and glove-factory, and two Door and sash-factories.

At Basin No. 2 there are three Flouring-mills capable of grinding 1250 barrels of flour per day, and four elevators with storage capacity for $5.10,000$ bushels of grain aud 34,000 barrels of flour; besides a grain-dryiug establishment and elevator with storage capacity for 60,000 bushels of grain. There is also one dry-dock, two graving-docks, three nail and spike-factories, two rolling-mills, one saw-mill, one oil, drug and plaster-mill, and one machine-shop.

Houses should be provided for the accommodation of persons employed in working the locks and bridges; they are obliged to be in constant attendance day and night, and experience much hardship for the want of proper lodgings in the immediate vicinity of their work.

A suitable building should be erected for the storage and safe-keeping of public property, which amually collects here for the service of the canals and light-houses.

The facilities for managing timber in the basin at Jachine, as well as its c:pacity, would be greatly increased by dividing it with cross-booms into five compartments. This arrangement would reduce the cost of placing the timber in the basin, and accommodate a large quantity by keeping it more compact. It would also be less liable to break up and get scattered throughout the entire basin. These booms are estimated to cost $\$ 30.55$.

The gallows-frame, with other portions of the wood work and suspension-cables at Côte St. Paul, Wellington Street and Montreal bridges, have been broken by vessuls. and only temporaily fixed. They must all be permanently repaired during the winter.

It will be necessary to shut off tae water in April for building the new bridge at St. Gabriel Lock and for the necessary Spring repairs, which will consist mainly in grouting and pointing the lock and dock-walls, cleaning deposits collected in the bottoms of the locks and canals, refitting and repairing lock-gates, repairing the slope-walls, retainingwalls, wharves, bumping-posts, \&c.

The supply of spare lock-gates, including those asked for in last year's report (now under contract), it is thought, will be sufficient to meet ordinary demands.

The following amounts were collected previous to the 30th day of June, besides regular tolls and rents, viz. :-
For Fines and Damages by order of the Superintendent. S ..... 8100For dues on firewood at Lachine.................... \$ 4899
'، on timber in basin at Lachine ..... 291.90
$340 \quad 89$
", on graving-dock at Montreal. ..... 10350
For vessels wiatering in canal ..... 51225
For storage in flour-sheds................................... 645.58
Dues on vesecls euteriug canal from lower ports, and on
frewood....................................................... 1,01862

There was $\$ 4975.57$ expendid for repairs between the 1st January and 30th June 1864. The probalile amuant required for the sume period in ls65 is estimated at 85,357.50.

## CHAYBLY CANAL.

This canal is twelve miles in langth, and forms a navigable channel past the rapids in the Richelicu River, between the Chambly Basin and St. John's; it has nine locks 122 feet lung by $2: 3 \frac{2}{2}$ fect in width, with seven feet of water on the sills, but owing to the large anount of deposit annually hronght into the canal from the surface, ditchas and creeks, the uavigation is practically reduced to from six to six and a half feet. A large anount of this deposit was remored bafore opening the caral, but the he vy rains of May and June alwavs bring in large quatities. espocially at Vood's irrek. where it must be rewoved by temporary dre iges during the season of navigation. The bottom of the canal is yenerally too darrow for the class of vesels triding on this route. Purtions of the inside baukal pes should thereore be removed, and the canal deepened to aecommo ate this class of versels. The most economical and expelitious mode of accomplishing it wou'd be by dredging, bat th diedges in use on the other canals are ton wide to pass the locks no this canal; it would therefore be necessary to reduce ihe width of one of them ibut twir feet bu fore it could be made available fur this work. The beucfit to be derived trom the change would w li repay the extra cost.

Duing the winter two pairs of new lock grates were bu:lt, the wood work of bridges 7, 8 and 9 renewd, and the gates, bridges, sluice-frames and gates generally repaired by the men employed on the permanent staff.

A large amount of work was dune bafore opening the canal in the spring. which consisted principally in rebuilding a portion of the recess and breast-walls at Luck No. 7 and the east abutnent ar Jiridere No. 6 , printing lock-walls an 1 bri ge abut.neu:s, rebuilding and repairing the slope wal's cleaning out the canal, etc.. etc.

The canal was open-d for the passage of vessels 0 : ihe -5th day of April, and suco:ssfully maintained. without any seriou interruption, until the close of the year.

A new fout-bridge, finar feet in width. was attached to the upper gates of Lock. No. 1 at St. Juho's, to form a safe crossing for partie guiner to the river for water.

A new ferry-scur has aloo been placed between the main land and upper ond of Ste. Thérèse Inland for the accommolation of the iohabitants on the i-1nd.

Fifty-six toise of stone wure used in strengthening and prutecting the banks weakened by the hrary and continuous rains of llay and June.

The luck-walls, bridec-abuments, and other structur's on this canal are light, an 1 ant calculited to resist the concussion eused by cowing in enntact wit', the large class of vessels now rading on this ronte. This defect adds largely to the cost of mainemance.

The luck and bridue-tenders will he employed durius the winter in reparing and rebuilding such of the lunk-gates. bridges, ete., ete., as way be found necessary.

Preparations should be made for repairing the upper end of the wharf at St. John's, as e:rly in the season as practicabie.

The cost of ordinary repairs and mantenance from January to Ju'y, 1865, will be about the same as in frumer jears, and is estimated at $\$ 4,500$.

## ST. CURS' LOCK AND DAM.

These warks are sitnated on the Riser Richelieu, aboat onc and a half mile above the Village of St. Ours. They raise the water fonr feet and improve the uavigation of the river to the Chambly Bakin, a distance of about 30 miles.

The ice in the river broke up early and passed off with ut duing any material injury to these works. The first versel passed throurh the lock on the seveuth day of April, When the navigation was fully opened fur the season.

These works are now in good order. and under ordioary circumstances, the expenditure for repairs previous to the 30 th of June nest of 11 be very sinall, say $\$ 150$. P eparations shuald, however, be made for the delirery of stoue for strengtheniug the dam during acuson of low water.

## ST. ANN'S LOCK AND DAM.

These works are situated in the St. Ann's Rapids, at the foot of lake of Two Mountains, and consist principally of a lock 190 feet in length by 55 feet in width, a wiug-dam and guide-piers above, with guide and protcction-piers betow the lock.

The ice passed out of the river about the 20 th of April, without doing waterial damage to any of the structures, and navigation was opened ou the $\because 3 \mathrm{rd}$.

The water in the Ottawa River was unusually high durivg the month of May, creating a strong current and eddy at the font of the luck; but the delays and difficuities of approaching and leaving the lock, so muib complaiued of in formor years, were avoided by vessels taking the chanuel outside of the bug pier which was opened in 1861.

The probable amount required for repairs to 3ULh Juns, 1865 , is estimated at $\$ 125$.

## CARILLON AND GRENVILLE CANALS.

These canals pass the rapids in the Ottawa River, between Greuville and Carillon, a distance of about $12 \frac{1}{2}$ wiles. They consist of threa sections, viz.:-The Carillon Canal; which is 2.09 miles in length, with three locks and a feeder from the Nurth River ${ }_{5}^{\frac{3}{4}}$ of a mile in length :

The Chute aux Blondeaux is 0.16 miles in length, with one lock. and the Grenville Canal 5.78 miles in length, with seven locks. These canals are generally in bud condition for transacting the large business now done through them. The prism between locks 9 and 11 is tuo narroiv fir the class of boats in use. These large vissels fill up the eutire cut and stop the flow of water, causing serious delays to veeseln below them. The bauks aud locks are also two low fur the preseut draught of water, and it is out an uncommon vecurrence to see then both overfluwed. Some plan shuald, therefore, be devised for incruasing the capacity of these canals, especially the narrow portion of the Greaville section This can be done by enlarging the sectional area of the prisu, aud raising the banks and locks, so as to increase the depth of water, which could be made a vailable in the spriug and fill; but at season of low water the increased depth could not be ubtained at the guard-lock. Greater width of canal must, therefore, be given to make the improvement available at all seasons.

The cut at the Chute aux Blondcaux is through solid rock, portions of which, it appears, were never excavated to the proper depth. At extreme luw water, there is only about 4 feet at these points; but the down freight passes outside of the cut, $\%$ that the obstruction only iutorferes with uprard-bound vesels, which are geuerally light.

The piacipal difficalty in the Carillon Canal cunsists io keeping up the supply of water in the dry season. 'lhis, to a great extent, could be remedied by eularging the teeder to about double its presect capacity.

There is also a great waste of water by leakage through the walls of Locks Nos. 2 and 3. An effort was made to stop the leakage at Lock No. 2 before openiug the canal last spring, by grouting and poiatiog the walls, and pudlling in rear ; but the resalt was not altogether satisfactory. The defects appear to be at the cuunterforts; where the wall is broken. Rebuilding the walls is, therefore, the only sure remedy; but it is thought that by filling in concrete at the angles, the leakage nou!d be checked, if not eutirely stopped. It will, however, be necessary to rebuild a portion of the upper recess-wall, ou the east side of Lock No. 3. The principal defect is in the culvert, which canuot be remedied except by rebuilding.

The breast-wall and mitre-sill at Lock No. 10 were rebuilt last April, and the walls of this and the other locks pointed and grouted. The lock-gates and sluice-frames were generally overhauled and repaired, and the bottom of the canals cleared. Special attention was given to the narrow portion of the Grenville Canal. The banks and slope-walls were also repaired, and the canal opened for the passage of ressels on the 2nd day of May. The navigation was afterwards interrupted for a few hours, at season of extreme high water, caused by the failure of the sluice-gates in the guard-lock at Gronville. Any other detention was caused by overloaded boats grounding in the canal.

The work of decpening the upper entrance of the Grenville Canal, by dredging, was commenced on the 21st day of June.

The lock-gates delivered in the fall of 1863 were not brought into use, but held in rescrve to replace any that might give way or be accidentally broken; but the old gates are so much decayed, that it will be necessary to iusert them nest spring, together with those for Locks Nos. 2 and 3, asked for in last ycar's report. 4 full set of new gates must also be built for the guard-lock at Greaville. Portions of the breast-wall and mitre-sill; at Lock No. 10, must be rebuilt before opening the canal next spring.

The importance of maintaining these canals in an efficient state is yearly becoming more apparent. There was $\$ 3, \$ 63.55$ expended in ordinary repairs, between the 1st January and the 30th day of June 1864. The repairs for the same period in 1865 are estimated to cost $\$ 3,930$.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) Joun G. Stppell, Superintending Engineer.

## BEAUHARNOIS CANAL.

Statement of the Estimated Cost of Ordinary Repairs from 1st January to 30th June 1865.


## LACHINE CANAL.

## Statemens of the Estimated Cost of Ordinary Repairs from 1st January to 30th June 1865.



## CHAMBLY CANAL.

Statement of the Estimated Cost of Ordinary Repairs from 1st January to ©0th June 1865.


## ST. OURS LOCK AND DAM.

Statement of the Estimated Cost of Ordinary Repairs from 1st January to 30th June 1865.

| Structures. | ITEMS. |  | Prices. | Amounts. | Totals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lock ........................... | General repairs $\qquad$ <br> Fitting lip gates. $\qquad$ | suy | \$ cts. | $\begin{array}{ll}\$ & \text { cts. } \\ 50 & 00 \\ 50 & 00\end{array}$ | \$ cts. |
| Piers.......................... | Cutting ice.................................. | say | .......... | ......... | $\begin{array}{r}10000 \\ 50 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| $\therefore$ - | Total............................ |  |  | ............. $\mid$ | \$150-00 |

ST. ANN'S LOCK AND DAM.
Statement of the Estimated Cost of Ordinary Repairs from 1st Jamary to 30th Junc 1865.


## CARILLON AND GRENVILLE CANALS.

Statement of the Estimated Costof Ordinary Repairs from 1st January to 30th June 186.


STEAM DREDGE.
Statement of Estimated Cost of Repairs from 1st January to 30th June 1865.


## APPENDIX $\mathbf{D}$.

REPORI OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE RIDEAG CANAL.
Otrawa., 3rd December; 1864.
Sir,-I have the hovor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 3rd November, (No. 51,970 ), requesting me to prepare and submit a report of the works under my charge, during the period embraced betreen the 1st January and 30th June 1864.

There is nothing of importance to report during this period. The most pressing of the repairs were performed in due time, and che canal was opened for navigation at the Kingston end on the 28th of April, and throughout on the 1st of May.

The water in the Ottawa River, at the foot of the combined-locks, was unusually high this season. A statement of the highest and lowest water, as measured on the lower sill and registcred, is appended. The spring floods in the Rideau River passed without doing material damage to the canal.

I beg respectfully to draw your attention again to the trouble experienced at the entrance to the canal at Ottawa, on account of the saw-dust, slabs, edgings and other refuse that is thrown or allowed to fall into the Ottawa River from the saw-mills at the Chaudièrc. An extra man has been required to assist the lock laborers in clearing away the rubbish from the gates,-and barges and other vessels have frequently to be warped, through the accumulation floating on the surface of the water, and detention to steamers has often occurred; wut the most serious damage is, that the navigable channel is fast filling. up.

Additional wharfage accommodation will soon be called for by the fire-wood people and others, as the land adjoining the basin, set apart for landing fire-wood and shipping lumber, has lately been leased to private individuals. The basin will have to be deepened, and whai ves made. There is no other alternative that $I$ am aware of to accommodate the increasing trafic.

The by-wash from the canal at Ottara traverses a portion of Lower Town through streets and building lots; it has become a nuisance in the more thickly populated portions of the city, and the inhabitants are desirous of liaving it covered over, so that the streets cán be properly formed.

The canal is now in a tolerable state of repair, nearly all the waste-weirs have been rebuilt lately, and furnished with new crabs and improved machinery, and conveniences
for hoisting the stop-logs. A pair of gates at Merrickville, and also at Upper Brewers will have to be rebuilt. It will not be safe to trust the present ones another season; they are too much decaycd for patching.

Nothing has been expended on the canal for some time past. except what has been absolutely necessary to maintain navigation. Its appearance would le much improved by a little paint and repairs to the fences, outbuildings, and general trimming up. It would take about $\$ 2,000$ for this purpose.

I statement of the repairs made to the canal during the past winter will be found appeuded; also, a statement of the tot:l cost oi management and repairs from 1st January to : 3 (th er er of this year.

Bridges hare been peritioned for over the canal at different places; they are not required for the service of the canal, but are rather a obstruction to the free navigation thercof. They are solely necessary for the accommodation of the public, and it is somewhat difficult to decide where they would do the most good, or to satisfy so many chamants for brilges.

The lockages at Kingston Mills, in Mayand June 1864, were 1.242 against 987 durthe same perioni of last year. The tolls collected during the same period of 1864 are $81,5 \overline{1}$ a a ainst $\$ 1,820$ during the same period of last year.

The lockages at 0ittama were 352 is May and June 1864, against 411 during the same neriod of last year. The tolls received during the same period of $186 \pm$ are $\$ 221.07$, against 8810.50 during the same period of last year.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sigucd) Jimes D. Slater, Superintendent, R.C.
F. Brain, Escq.

Fecreary, Deparincat of Public Works, Queboc.

## Mideas Canal.

Sratenexy shewiog the highes and lowestater in the Ottawa biver at the Jintrance Lock, as measured on the Lower Sill by the Lock Master, and regristered in this Office, since the yoar 184t.


## APPENDIX E.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE OITAWA WORKS.
Otrawa Works. Ottawa, 7 th December, 1864.
Sir,-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circulars No. $\mathrm{S}_{52303}^{51931}$, of the 3rd and 29 th ultimo, requesting me to prepare aud transmit to the Department a report on the works under my charge, during the period embraced between the 1st of January and 30 th day of June 1864.

Haring been authorised by the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works, in communication No. 48625, dated 27 th January 1864, to proceed with certain repairs enumerated and cstimated by me in my annual report on the Ottawa Works for 18o3, I have to state that repairs wore executed at:

Boom at mouth of Du Moine River.
Joachim Slide, Ottawa River.
Two dams on north branch of Petcwawa River.
Dams on south do do
Calume: Slide, Ottawa River.
Mountain do do
Cheneaux Boom, do
Burnstown Boom, Madawaska River.
Arnprior Slide, . . du
Piers at head of Chats Rapids, Ottawa River.
Chats Slide, : do
Ottawa and Eull Slides, do
Roadway of Union Suspension Bridge.
Gatincau Booms and Carillon Dams, Ottawa River.
These repairs were completed in due time, ard at all the stations the rorks were ready for the passage of timber on the opening of navigation.

Last spriug the waters of the Ottawa River, and certain of its tributaries, rose to an almost unprecedented height; and as large quantities of timber went adrift on the Madawasia and Gatincad Iivers, considerable damage was done, through breakages, to the works on these streams.

Early on Monday moraing, the 2nd of May last, the Government boom near the mouth of the Gatincau River, which for some time previously had been subjected to a great strain from the accumulation of a vast number of saw-logs and pieces of square timber; gave way; but the damage was repaired as speedily as possible. I reported this occurrence to the Department on the 4 th of May.

From a similar cause. the retaining-boom at the mouth of the Madawaska river broke on the monning of the 4th of june. The interruption to the running of timber was of short duration, however, as, through the crertions of the Acting Deputy Slide Master, his assistants and the raftswen, the boom was temporarily rapaired the same day. Further up the Madawaska; the works were a good deal shattered, as already reported to the Department.

In a future report, I will advert to the steps to be taken with the view of guarding against such accidenss in future.

The works at other stations on the Ottawa and its tributaries were but little damaged by the spring floods.

## NEW WORES.

On the 14th day of January last I was instructed by the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works to fence in the Government Reserve at the west end of Pooley's Bridge, in this city; after the snow left the ground', I caused the Reserve to be surveyed, and the fence was erected immediately thereafter.

Having been authorized by communications Nos. 18992 and 48993, dated 3rd March last, to procure materials for the Petewawa and Du Moine improvements, I arranged with MI. David Moor, of this city, for the timber, and as much of the iron spikes and rock-bolts as would be necessary for the foundation of the proposed dams, \&c., on the north branch of the Petewarra River, betneen Cedar Lake and Thomson's Rapids.

The contract was signed on the 23 rd of March, and Mr. Moor at once set about preparing the materials.

The improrements at Long Rapids, on the Upper Du Moine, were undertaken by Mr. James Goodwin, at the request of certain lumber merchants connected with that river, and the dams were completed by the opening of navigation, and in successful operatiou last running scason.

I have the honor to be, sir,<br>Your most obedient servant,<br>(Signcd) Horace Merrill,<br>Supt. of Ottalua Works.

## APPENDAX $\mathbf{F}$.

REPORT O: THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE S'T. MAURICE WORKS.

Surerlntendent's Office, St. Maurice Works, Three Rivers, Nov. 24th, 1864.

Sir,-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, informing me that the period of closing the fiscal yoar has been changed, and is aom fixed for the Suth June; and also requiring me to submit to the Department a report on ti:e state of the works during the period between the 1.st January and the 30th of June 1864.

There is little information of importanee, within the time mentioned, that has not already been communicated. All the works have been operated the past year with much success, and with somewhat less than the usual casualties.

The works are now getting old, and, as a natural consequence, the amounts of moncy that will be required for repairs from year to year will increase.

On the 2nd of August last I submitted to the Department an estimate of the repairs required for the fall of 1864 and the winter and spring of 1865 , amounting to $\$ 4,913.04$. This estimate being approved, and the expenditure authorised, repairs were immediatcly commenced, and such portions of the work as could be most advantageously done during. the fall are now complete. When the remainder are finished, the works will be in escellent order.

The cost of maintenance from the lst of January to the 30 th of Juic 1864 , is about the same as for the corresponding period of last year, although wages this season have been somewhat higher.

Expenditure from lit January to
do
30 th June
do
1864............ \$4,361.26
As it appears to be necessary to obtain the sanction of the Provincial Parliament before any monies can be expended upon the works, and as it will be quite impossible before the freshets are over, next spring, for me to say what amount will be required for repairs, or to make any detailed estimate whatever, I would beg to suggest to the Department the neccssity of asking for a sum of money, for such probable repairs, of not less than $\$ \$, 000$.

I have noticed several times, in my annual reports, the necessity that exists for improving some of the principal tributaries of the River St. Maurice. I am now still more strongly of the opiniou that were such tributaries as the Matawa and Vermillion improved upon the same principle that the Madawaska, Pctawara, Dumoine, Coulonge and other tributaries of the River Ottara hare been improved, that the result would be profitable, alike to the Government, to the Iumberman, and to the country generally.

All of which being respentfully submitted,
I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) Henry R. Symmes,

F. Braün, Esq.,<br>Secretary, Dept. Public Works, Quebec.

## APPENDIX $\quad$ r

REPORT OE G. F. BAILLARGÚ, C. E., ON PUBLIC ROADS, HARBORS, PIERS AND BRIDGES.

Department of Public Works,<br>Quebec, 27 th December, 1864.

## F. Braun, Esq., Secretary of Public Works, Quebec.

Sir,-I have the honor to report as follows, respecting the progress, condition, and outlay on the various roads under the management of the Department of Public Works:-

This report is up to the 30th of last June, such being the limit for the last fiscal year which my instructions refer to.

During the first half of the present year, little progress has been made with the various roads under consideration, for the reason that the end of Junc is generally the time when such works are commenced in the country parishes. Most of the contractors belong to the class of agriculturists, whose custom it is to complete their farming operations in the spring of the year, before attending te any other work.

A breadth of at least 66 feet should be required for all Government roads, especially across Crown lands, and the Agents of Colonization should be instructed to prevent settlers from encroaching with their fences on such road reserve.

Encroachments have been made, from year to year, on several of the roads. The fence posts are driven into the road-bed, or close to the ditches. In some cases the fences, on either side of the roadray, are only from 15 to 20 fect apart; in most cases they are seldom more than 30 or 36 fect apart, instead of 66 . The ditches are obstructed in summer, snow accumulates in winter, and the public are put to the greatest inconvenience by those who enjoy the greatest benefit from the roads.

A clearing of at least 100 feet around bridges, and from 30 to 50 feet along sidewharfing, should be required wherever a road passes through the forest; otberwise they will be constantly exposed to damage or destruction by fire. The Colonization Agents should compel the settlers to use all due precautions when setting fire to their clearings, in such cases. Owing to the danger from fire, the construction of side-wharfing should be aroided as much as possible.

Whencrer a road, or any portion of the same, is constructed in an unsettled part of the country, it should be sown immediately with grass-seed. The quantity per superficial
 mised tocrether. This is the only means of preventing the road-bed from being obstructed and eventually destroyed by a sccond growth of timber, as is generaily the case on most of the roads below. On good soil, three years suffice for the second growth to attain a height of from 4 to 6 feet, and a diameter of from 1 to 2 inches.

After the completion of any road, some means should be adopted for its future maintenance. The portions within the bounds of a municipality should be left to its charge, as alroady provided for by law. Those across the free grant settlements should be left to the charge of the settlers, under the supervision of the Agent of Colonization, as also provided by law, but not enforced; otherwise, the item of repairs will become a permanent charge on the funds of the Province, and the best constructed roads will become impassable in the course of a few years.

In the granting of timber licenses, a reserve should be made of all the timber required for Government works. A reserve of the right of taking timber, gravel, or other materials requisite for such works should also be made in all land grants, together with a reserve of 66 fect breadrh of land for the right of way. Some of these provisions may cxist already on paper, but they are seldom enforced for want of proper authonity.

The smallocss of legislative grants made each year for the construction 0 :" several of the roads is such, that only a fer miles can be finished ycarly. This adds greatly, not only to the cost of superintendence, but also to the cost of construction. It costs little more to superintend 10 , or even 20 miles, than what it docs to superintend 3 or 6 miles. On roacs of considerable length, which can only be used when opencd throughout; if one portion is completed several years before the remainder, it grows over with brush and has to bc made a second time. This applies particularly to the Malbaie and Grande Baie Road,

## ROADS BELOW QUEBEC, ON NORTH SHORE OF ST. LATVRENCE.

malbaite and grande baite road.
Total length from main road on the St. Lawrence to Baie of Ha! Ifia : Church Saguenay, 76 miles, 10 즈 of which, at the Malbaie terminus, made by inhabitants.

Work done or in progress by Government, under Paschal Bouchard, Local Superin-tendent:-
$S$ miles-near Grande Baie or Baie of Ha ! Ha ! IS feet wide, finished as a summer road.
15. " opened as a summer road 12 fect wide, including the clearing at the Passe de MIonts and at the River St. Jean, not yet completed, although passable.
42 ". opened only as a winter road, eight feet wide, require to be completed as a summer road.
Total 65』 " which are being made by the Department.
Work commenced in 1856 and continued in 1859, 1860-1-'2.
No work done from 1862 to 30 th June, 1864.
ROAD OF THE MARSHES, OR CARTIER ROAD.
This is a branch road, about 25 miles in length, from the intersection of the Grande Bure and
Anse St. Jean Roads, to the settlements on the opposite or north-east side of the Mat-
baic River.
In a formor report I recommended the opening of this road as a winter route, it being several miles shorter and much more advantagcous than the road just described, so far ats grades are concerned.

Although no expenditure was incurred for this work up to the 80 th of last June, measures were taken to proceed with it subsequently, under the local superintendence of MIr. Lapointe.

CALLIERES ROAD.
From Rivicre Noire to St. Catherine, at the mouth of the River Saguenay. -Total length about 19 miles.

Wor\% commenced in 1855.

> Finished ...................... ................................................................................................................................. Uniles.

This is a continuation of the main North Shore Road, from the Seigniory of Mount Murray, thence across the Tomnships of Culiières and Saguenay to the mouth of the Saguenay, opposite to Tadousac.
$\Delta$ ccording to the report of J. McLaren, the local superintendent, it is completed to within 2 2 miles of the Baic des Rochers, and the lards along the finished portions of the road are being settled rapidly.

No expenditure has been incurred this yoar, up to the 30 th June.
ESCOUMAINS ROAT.
Au'extension of main North Shore, from Tadousac, at the mouth of the Saguenay, to the village of the River Escoumains.

Woris commenced in 1856.

> F. Tetv, Local Supcrintendent sinee $185 \%$.
> Wor\% Done.

Practicable as a winter road, from Tadousac to Little Bergeronnes.
Distance not measured. Superintendent supposes it țo bc........ 12 miles.
And as a summer road, from Little Bergeronnes to Escoumains.
Per Superintendent
16 "
Total length-say:.............................. 28 "
Nothing expended from list January to 30 th June, 1864.
Previous expenditure, $\$ 4,560.50$.
The construction of the bridge, which it was proposed to construct across the Great Bergcronnes River, in the summer of 1864 , has been postponed until the summer of 1865.

ROADS BELOW QUEBEC, ON SOUTH SHORE OF ST. LAWRENCE.


No work done from 15th October, 1862, to 30th June, 186 .
This intercolonial thoroughfare, where new settlements and trafic are increasiug, is in a very bad condition: between Lake Temiscouata and the St. j, jawrence, where the traffic is the greatest and the settlements the most numerous, the road-bed, wherever chay soil occurs, is so cut up, and some of the culverts are so much damaged, that traveiling has become absolutely dangerous on the route, especially at night.

Its present condition, however, is no matter of surprise, considering that the road has not been kept in repair from year to year.

The best-constructed road, under the same circumstances, would stand in the same urgent need of repairs.

The total distance from Qucbec to Halifas by this route, according to official reports, is 710 miles.

Metapedrac (or Eastern Canada and New Brunswick) Road.
From Ste. Flavic on the St. Lawrence, to James Sillars' on the Fistigouche Road, which connects at Cross-Point with the Baie des Chaleurs Road and that of New Brunswich.

The ferry between Cross-Point and Caupbellton, across the Ristigrouche, connects the Canada and New Brunswick roads.

Total length, 96.73 , Fronch- 98.40 Euglish miles; road breadth gencrailly 22 fect, except alongside cuts, where it is reduced to 16 fect or less.

Work commenced in July, 185 , on south cnd, and in May, 1859, on north end, under Jean Lefebvre and J. B. Lamontagne, Local Superintendents. Joseph Rosa, successor to the former Superintendents since July, 1862.

French miles.
54.55

Length of road finished
6.75
" partly finished and passable
" to be put under contract in summer of 1864, and to be completed in fall of 1865
35.43

Total, as above
96.73

Last March, Mr. Miosa was instructed by the Department to explore the country along the northern and southern divisions of the routc, in order to ascertain whether or not the remaining 35.43 miles to be constructed could be locited on the Crowa Lands beyond the Seigniory of Metapediac.

It appears from his report that no favorable land could be found beyond those limits : he was, therefore, instructed to locate it on the best ground to be found on either side of the preseat Kempt Rond, which was done accordingly; a portion of the line I traced in 1858 was shifted from dry to wet ground, in order to shorten the distance. The new roant on the central division will be far superior, as to grade, than the old road.

Subscquently, in May, he was authorized to alter a portion of the road that had been abandoned by contractors on the southern division; this, also, was attended to.

Scarccly more than three-foarths of a mile of road have been completed during the period reported on.

On the northern division, the work done hitherto has wood well, but needs some repairs and improvements.

On the southern division, where the road has been constiacted across deep ravines, on the slope or at the base of the mountains, and, in many places, on very rocky ground,
various repairs and improvements are wanting; these consist chiefly in side-railing, widening, ditching. The bridges and side-wharfing, destroyed by fires last May and June, must be repaired with as little delay as possible. These fires were the result of absolute recklessness on the part of two or three persons, as previously reported.

The Mctapediac Road is now settled for a distance of more than thirteen miles at each end. The intermediate settlements are from six to nine miles apart.

Its completion will, for the first time, supply an excellent carriage road to the inhabitants of the Baie des Choleurs, which has been settled more than eighty years, without any proper outlct to the St. Lawrence. Its great importance as a military road is self-evident.

In order, however, hat it may be available to the public at the time when it is most required, it is absolutely necessary that the mails should be carried over it, in winter, with horses.

A good road, at all seasons of the year, would ensure a speedy settlement of the entire routc.

## METAPEDIAC AND KEMPT ROAD.

No. 1.-Generar. Statement shewing the length of Road made, in progress of construction and to be coutructed, together with the expenditure incurred and to be incurred on each Division, and the probable cost of completion of the works," of the widening, \&c., of the portions made as a Colonization Road, of the survey and plans and of the repairs of the Metapediac Road since the fires of 1864-and also the amount paid for repairs on the Kcmpt Road.


## MATANE AND CAP DE CHATTE ROAD.

## A portion of the main South Shore Road, from lot 9, Township of St. Denis, to chapel near

 Cap de Chatte River, 285 miles"below Quebec.Total length, 36 miles $6 \frac{3}{4}$ perches-French measurc.
This road was commenced in 1857, and"opened to the public in 1860 , at which time it had not been properly completed.

Although it was improved subsequently, many improvements are still required.:
These, according to the estimate furnished after my examination of the. works last summer, will amount to nearly $\$ 5,000$.

If this sum is judiciously expended, the road will be quite practicable, and more serviceable to the public than hitherto.

The only outlay on this work, from the 1st of January to the 30 th June of the present year, was $\$ 869.00$.

This sum, which is to be deducted from the amount estimated above, was chiefly towards the construction of a bridge about 50 feet in height across the ravinc formed by the Ruisseau i Sem.

This bridge, which has been constructed in a very creditable manner, was not completed at the time of my inspection.

By means of this structure and that which I authorized to be constructed across the Ruisscau de la Wapper, four of the steepest hills on the road will bo avoided.

The repairs on the above road are under the local and judicious management of Mr. Rosa.

The total outlay on construction and repairs fup to the 1st July, 186t, amounts to $\$ 24,251.46$.

## aaspe and st. Lawrence road.

The road under the above name is that which connects Gase Basin with Grande Grève, Griffin's Cove and Fox River.

Work commenced in 1859.
The following sections of it were completed in 1862, at a cost of about $\$ 17,700.00$, inclusive of repairs.
From Watering Brook to Grande Grève, on north side of Gaspe Bay.. .............miles 10
" GaspéBay to Griffin's Cove, on the South Shore of the St. Lawreace.............. 7
" Griffin's Cove to Great Fox River, up the St. Lawrence............................... 6
Total.
23.00

The only outlay incurred from Ist January to 30 th June this year, was for the contruction of two breakwaters at the Watering Brook Bridge, and for sundry road repairs, amounting altogether to the sum of $\$ 250.000^{\circ} \mathrm{Mr}$. Antoine Painchaud, the Local Superintendent, was authorized to expend this amount for the purpose stated, last February.

The total outlay up to the 1st July this year amounts to $\$ 16,295.68$.

## SOUTH SHORE.

## GULF ROAD.

A continuation of the main South Shore Road from Cap de Chatte to Cap Rosier, connecting at Griffin's Cove with the new Government road leading from the St. Lawrence to the Bay of Gaspe.

Total length of road from Cap de Chatte to Cap Rosier, 143 miles, of which I locat
115 from Ste Anne des Monts to Great Fox River, in 1861.
The portions constructed, and to be constructed, are as follows, viz:
Cap de Chatte to lower cud of Ste. Anne des Monts, or to Township Tourelle - made by inhabitants, excepting two bridges required on the Chatte and Ste. Anne Rivers ..... $13.20^{\circ}$
Site. Anne des Monts to Great Magdalen River, termed the Westeru Division, which has been placed under the local superintendence of Mr. Charles Roy, the Agent of Colonization in that quarter, to be constructed ..... 64.22
Great Magdalen River down to Great Fox Miver, termed the Lastern Division,
which has been placed uader the local superintendence of Mr. Antoine Painchaw, P. L. S., to be constructed. ..... 50.78
Grat Fos Rirer to Grifin's Core,-finished under the name of Gaspé and St. Lawrence Road. ..... 6.00
Grifin's Cove to Cap Rosicr-opened as a winter road. To be completed. ..... 9.00
Total length of road ..... 143.20

of which $10 \frac{1}{4}$ miles remain to be constructed.

Although nothing was done on the above unfinished portions up to the 30 th of last June, steps were taken shortly afterwards to proceed with the work, from Ste. Anne des Monts downwards and from Fox Eiver upwards.

I: is highly desirable that this and the Cap Rosier section, which I have described fully in my reports of 1860 and 1862 , should be constructed as specdily as possibl.

The estimates shewing the cost of construction have been already furnshed with the reports referred to.

## CAUGHNAWAGA ROADS.

Aeross the Indian Reserve, betwech Caughnawaga, St. Martin anc Cluteauguay.
According to the report of Mr. J. G. Sippell, C. E., No. 69869, on 9th of last Junc, the following suus were still required for the repairs of the above, to be distributed in the following manuer:


## ST. ZOTIQUE ROAD.

## Between Cotcau Landilg and Province Line, on north shore of Lake St: Francis.

Amongst the various roads I have examined from Port Dover down to Gaspé, there is not one in a worse condition than this.

It forms a portion of the main road between Montreal and Cornwall, upon which the traffic is greater than on many other sections of the same thoroughfare.

At one time it was an excellent road, but it has been destroyed by the waters of Lake St. Francis since the construction of the Beauharnois Dams.

The quantity of water in the side ditches is so great that they are used for driving saw-logs, and can be navigated with canoes part-of the way.

The repairs, commenced in 1859 and continued in 1860, are far from being completed.
The condition of the repaired portion is such that you can scarcely travel over it, the cross-ties of the side-logging, and the fascines on the bed of the roadway are not even covered with earth; the small quantity of earth that was put on has been either worn or washed away during the last four years.

The longer the repairs are delayed on this road, the more they will eost hereafter.
I cannot recommend their speedy completion too strongly:
It is as needless as it would be unlair to expect the municipalities to do this work at their own cost, as they derive little, if any, revenue from the lands laying waste on both sides of the road, owing to inundation; besides this, the traffic from the western part of the Province is as great, if not greater, than in the eastern section.

The outlay already incurred for the repairs in question is thus:-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { In 1859.......................................... \$893 } 24 \\
& \text { " 1860......... ................ ..... ......... } 5 \$ 877 \\
& \text { Total expenditure } \\
& \$ 1,48201
\end{aligned}
$$

The amount still required for completion, according to estimate No. 68,955, furnished by Mr. J. G. Sippell, C.E., is $\$ 4,0 \geqslant 0$.

He states that the Municipal Council of Soulanges has asked for a sum of $\$ 2,000$ to assist them in repairing the road.

The repairs, however, cannot be done for that sum, nor could the local council supply the balance requisite to complete them in a permanent manner.

## ROADS-CANADA WEST.

TORONTO OR YORK ROADS.
Total length, 732 miles-Completed in 1847 and 1848 .
The roads known under the above title are as follows, viz:-
Length-Miles.
Lake Shore Road, from Toronto westward to River Humber.................. 4
West York or Dundas Road, from Toronto westward to Springfield.......... 19
East York or Kingston Road, from Toronto eastward to Rouge Hill.......... 17
Youge Road, from Toronto northward to Holland's Landing................... $33 \frac{1}{2}$
Total........ ................................................ $73 \frac{1}{2}$
I made a careful examination of these roads last February and March. I afterwards furnished you with a report on the condition of each section, together with an estimate of the cost of the repairs required, and other matters, the whole in detail.

The outlay from the 1st'January to 30th'June, 1864; was as follows, viz. :-
Dundas Road. .
$\$ 2,40477$

Kingston Road
2,089:42
General account
143.37

Total................................................ $\$ 9,773$ 46
All the outlay on the Lake Shore Road consisted in the preparation and delivery of broken stone which are available for the repairs.

## HAMILTON $\triangle N D$ PORT DOVER ROAD.

Prom Lake Ontario to Lake Erie-Length, 3 T miles.
This road, with the exception of the Mountain Section, near Hamilton, was completed
and in use in 1844 ; the Mountain Section was made available for public use in the spring of 1846. On the 15th October, 1850, it was sold to Rykman \& Co., for $\$ 30,800$. It was afterwards assumed by the Government in June, 1863, since which time it has remained under the management of the Department.

At the time of my last inspection little work had been done byyond the repairs of the 24 miles between Hamilton and Hagarsville.

The amount expended from 1st.Tanuary to 30th Junc, 1861, was \$780.
All of which is respectfully submitted by
Your very obedient servant,
(Signed) G. P. Baillatrge.

## HARBOURS AND PIERS BELOW QUEBEC.

## LANDING PIERS.

On North Shore:-At Eboulements, Malbaie.
On South Shore:-At Berthier, L'Islet, Rivière Ouelle, Rinouski, Rivière du Loup.
From the date of my last report in October, 1863, up to the 30th June this year, no repairs were done on either of the above piers.

The position and nature of these works are such that any damage done to them by ice or otherwise should be repaired immediately afterwards.

Every year more or less damage is done, to repair which would cost but a small sum if attended to immediately, and a much greater sum if the repairs are delayed, cven for a fow months or less.

Hitherto it has been customary to lay the iron straps flat upon the outside sheeting, on the most exposed portions of the crib-work, at the outer end and upon the corners; these straps are placed from six to twelve inches apart; the exposed portion of the sheeting between the straps is eaten away in a short time by the ice, which afterwards tears the straps off, however well they may have been bolted.

Mr. Gauvreau now proposes, whenever new sheeting is required, to use rock-elm, six inches wide, and to place the iron straps vertically and edgewise between each joint of the sheeting.

By the new mode proposed, it is expected that when the elm sheeting is partly worn down between the vertical bars, the edges of these will cut any ice that may come in contact, and prevent any further damage.

## GROSSE ISLE PIER.-(Completed in 1848.)

There has been no outlay on this work during the six months reported on.

## HARBOURS AND PIERS ABOVE QUEBEC.

Port Dover, Lake Erie.
Chantry Island " Port of Southampton.
Rondeau Harbour, "
Port Stanley, "
Nothing has been expended for repairs orimprovements at either of the above-named works.
Whitby Harbour-Lake Windsor.

This harbour and its appurtenances were ordered to be delivered to the Port Whitby Harbour Company.

There has been no outlay on the works of this harbour from 1st January to 30 th June, 1864, by the Department.

## LINDSAY BRIDGE.

## Across the River Scugog, at the foot of the Government Timber Slide, in the Town of Lindsay.

This is a new bridge that has been built in lieu of the old one across the former lock, now converted into a slide, the old bridge having been destroyed by fire.

The new structurc, which consists of framed wood-work resting on two cut-stone piers and two abutments of the same material, is very substantial.

It was ready for public use on the 16 th of last December, although not then fully completed.

I examined this work last February and June, at which time the removal of the coffer-dams, the repointing of the masonry, and the last coat of painting on the woodwork had not been finished.

Owing to some misunderstanding on the part of the contractor, the bridge was closed to the public from the 16 th of December until the 6th of last February, when it was finally opened to the public.
The expenditure during the balf-year ending 30th of last June amounts to....... $\$ 165250$
Previous expenditure................................................................ .......... 260050
Total outlay up to 1.st July, 1864 ............................................. $\$ 425300$
have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed)
G. F. BAILLAIRat.
Statement shewing the result of the proceedings before the Provincial Arbitrators, from 1st January to 30 th June, 1864.
 F. H. ENNIS, $\begin{aligned} & \text { Secretary, Provincial Aroitrators. }\end{aligned}$

## APPENDIX

Statement of siectal services perforned by tele Provincial Steamers, fbom the opening of navigation to the ©̈th june, 1864.

Lady Hearl.-In May and June the steamer Lady. Head made three tr:ps to Pictou, Nova Scotia, with the mail, passengers and freight, calling at the intermediate ports. Started on the fourth trip of the season on the 28 th June.

Queen Victoria.-On the 17th May, the steaner Queen. Victoria left on the 2nd trip of the season, replaciag the steamer Lady Heall which was detained over her time in the Gulf of St. Lawrence by ice; and during the month of June, was employed in towing.

Napoleon III.-The 21st of June, the steamer Nupoleon III. left for Belle Isle, in the service of the Trinity House of Quebec, to supply all the light-houses and provision depots in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and also with several passengers and freight for the salmon fisheries of Mingan and other places on the North Shore.

Advance:-On the 21 st April the steamer Advance, in the service of the Trinity House of Quebec, left to place buoys, and light-house in the traverse. and was for the most part engaged until 3uth Junc in supplying the light-houses, replacing buoys lost, or out of position, in the River St. Lawrence, the balance of time being employed in towing.
[Signed] i. Buteat,
J. U. Gregory,

Manager. Boolc-leeeper.
Office of Provinclal Steamers, Quebec, 7th December, 1864.
APPENDIX I.-Continued.
Provinge of Canada, for Provincial Steamers, in account current with Department of Public Works.



## REPORT

OF THE

# MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE 

OF THE

## PROVINCE OF CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR 1864.




QUEBEC
PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE \& CO, ST, URSULE STREET.
1865 .

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# ANNUAL REPORT 

OF THE

## MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE,

$$
\text { FOR THE YEAR } 1864 .
$$

## To His Excellency The Right Honorable Charles Stanley, Viscount Monce, Governor General of British North America, \&c., \&c., dec.

## May it Please Your Exceliency:-

Very soon after I was placed, by Your Exsellency's command, at the kead of the Department of Agriculture, I became convinced of the absolute necessity of a total reorganization of its internal eeonomy, and of the impossibility of effecting that object without some aldition to its personnel.

Added to the individual experience acquired, within a short time of my acceptance of office, I had the benefit of the longer experience of my predecessors.

## I.-GENERAL REMARKS.

The Honorable Mr. Evanturel commences his Annual Report for the year 1862 by the following remarhs, strong in terms but really mild in fact, on the state of efficiency in which he found the Bureau:-
"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 begin to doubt the necessity. or the importance of keeping it up, ander the special management of a Member of the Executive Government * * * * * * The Department of Agriculture and Statistics is, nevertheless, one of the most important of the Public Departments, 80 , 80.

The successor of Mr Evanturel and my inmediate predecessor, The Hinorable Mr.

Letellier, reforring to the same want of internal arrangement, which still continued to exist in spite of all the zealous efforts of Mr. Evanturel and in spite of his own, expressed himself, in his Report for the year 1863, in the following terms :-
" The state of the Department was not, when I assumed the charge of it, satisfactory, although my predecessor in office had effected changes in its organization to its decided improvement. The surest remedy for the defects still existing in its management, would be the appointment of a permanent Deputy-head, perfectly well qualified in respect of the acquirements more particularly connected with the objects of the Department.
I am convinced that the faulty organization which has been so prejudicial to the efficiency of the scrvice, is to be mainly attributed to the absence of a functionary of this kind, and that the adoption of my suggestion would be a certain and permanent remedy for that evil."

In the latter point, as stated by my predecossor, I at once saw rason to concur; for, it is self-cvident that the political head of a Department cannot enter into the minutiae of its management, nor oversce its working otherwise than in a very general way, not at all sufficient to remedy the evils which may exist, nor even to measure the extent of such evils. I am satisficd that none of the political heads of this Department ever realized an adequate idea of the extent of the disorganization which existed, because the other duties of a Minister of the Crown do not admit of the necessary detailed supervision. Under this conviction I sought the services of Mr. J. C. Taché, Chairman of the Board of Prison Inspectors, whose long acquaintance with every part of the country, and tried administrative capacity were well known. With much reluctance Mr. Taché, who had been, I believe, invited to the same position by some of my predecessors, consented to quit an office of equal honor and importance, with which his name was identified, and to accept new responsibilities, which, from the state of the Department, were necessarily of the most irksome and onerous kind.

Mr. Tache being at the time of his change of office, engaged in a special mission connected with his late functions as Chairman of the Board of Inspectors, was unible to enter on his new duties before the 26th of September. His first step was, after a short prelimary examination of the offices, to make an inventory of the property of the Department, and at the same time a preliminary arrangement of the archives, books, phamphlets, \&c.: \&c., belonging to the office.

Discipline was firmly restored, and regular attendance during office hours enforced. Abuses which had grown up insensibly, especially with regard to tranking of letters and telegraphic despatches, and in connection with the consumption of articles of stationery, were immediately checked.

The want of direction and permanent presence of authority was such that offieialletters were received and answered under the names and 'sole responsibility of several of the clerks; in one word the authority being so dispersed and underrated, was in fact nowhere.

The labor of rescuing all the records from a state of promiscuousness; and from the constant danger of destraction they were in, was eommenced in conjuaction with the inventory.

All the documents havenow gone through preliminary classifioation, andareaces-
sible for a final arrangement and indexing. The schedules of the two Censuses are permanently classified, well arrunged and properly lodged.

The process of arranging the Records is still going on with the available strength of the whole force of the Department. It is probable that to complete these arrangements and to make theindexes, of all the documents and registers books, from the date of the creation of the Bureau of Agriculture ( 1852 ), will require at least six months more of unremitting labor.

A new system of keeping and distributing the articles of stationery amongst the;diffe-: rent employes. of the Department was; adopted in September, and has worked since most; admirably.

The small library of the Department has also been re-arranged, and every effort is made to collect a series of the departmental reports which are necessary for the statistical operations intended to be performed, every year, by this office.

It can now be said that the Department is remodelled, and it can be asserted that within another year very little will remain of the confusion described by my predecessors and which $I$ found still existing as described.

At the same time that the work of reorganization is going on, the new deputy-head is devoting his studies to the various subjects relating to the different sections of this Department, and such of his memoranda on thesc subjects, as are likely to be of general interest in an administrative and historical point of view, ought, in my opinion, to be annexed to the Annual Reports of the Department.

I feel it my duty to acknowledge the alacrity and good grace, with which the offcers and employes of the Department have devoted themselves to the work of reform and improvement. Cheerful obedience to just orders, renders the duty of the superior comparatively easy and pleasant; and for myself there can be no more agreable part of my duty than to administer substantial justice to every degree of ability and to recompense zeal and good conduct by occasional leave of absence, whenever the exigencies of the public service permit me to do so.

A serious difficulty presented itself in the danger which existed, in allowing the dis. order of the old state of things to become entangled with the new administration. To surmount such a difficulty, and to prevent such a danger, it was resolved to sever with the past, at a fixed date, namely the first of January, 1865. Accordingly new register books of a uniform size have been prepared, with new indexes of the same size; everything was made ready before the end of the year, so as to enable us to inaugirate the new reffime, with the year 1865. By taking this course another object would be attained, that is to give time to re-arrange at leisure and with proper care, the old ducuments and books. and to prepare the inderes of the same, without interfering at all, with the ordinary current dutics of the office.

The business of the Department of Agriculture stood, the more in need of a detailed and inexorable system, since it embraces six different branches, all very important in them. selves, namely: Argricalture, Arts and Manufactures, Colonization, Immigration, Patents and Copy-rights, and Statistics. Those different subjects are regulated by a number of statutes, amongst which, the principal are the laws respecting Agriculture and Arts, embodied in chapter 32 of Consolidated Statutes of Canada; the several laws, embodied in chapter 33 of
same Statutes, on Statistics in general and especially the taking of the Census; the Acts, collected in chapter 40 of the same Consolidated Statutes on Immigration and Quarantine; the 24th Victoria, chapter 21, on Trade Marks and Copy-rights; the 25 th Victoria, Chapter 7, by which the Bureau of Agriculture is finally constituted a separate Department: Several of these different statutes have a number of amondments and there is, besides, other laws which have a direct rclation to the duties imposed upon the Bureau of Agricultare, specially as regards the Statistics of the Province. It is apparent that some of the attributions committed by law to this Department have reference to subjects not only adminstrative, but also in a greater or less degree scientific in their character, necessitating the presence of at least a few men of thorough education, and more than ordinary aptitudes, among its permanent staff.

## II.-AGRICULTURE.

It is to be regretted that the relations between the Department, and the two Boards of Agriculture for Upper and Lower Canada, if they ever were intimate, have ceased to be so. The correspondence between my office and those important bodies are reduced to mere occasional, strictly official letters, in relation with election of officers or the issuing of warrants for money. Many things could be, and must ultimately be done by the combined efforts of the Department, of the Boards and of the Societies: the ends to be attained, the means of attaining them, have been, and will continue to be, the subject of constant consideration till the plan is sufficiently matured to be safely carried into practice.

The labor of re-organization and want of time have prevented, so far, the maturing of a scheme to render effective as well as agreable the action of the Bureau on agricultural matters. It was thought much better not to attempt anything prematurely before the internal reorganization of the Department was futther advanced towards completion. Before, however, referring to such other topics as are to enter into the present Report, I cannot refrain from expressing my sincere regret, that a well-meant, and I still think, a judicious suggestion which I took the liberty to offer the Upper Canada Association a their last Annual Exhibition meeting has failed of effect. And I will add the hope that it may be possible to unite the leading Agricultulists of that section on some satisfactory change in the law, especially in relation to the election of their Provincial Board.

Relations of a friendly nature have been opened by this Department with the Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington. Documents of great importance are now regular$l_{y}$ forwarded from the Department of Agriculture of the United States to this. I only hope to soon see the times at which it will be possible for us to really reciprocate with them.

Agricultural School of Ste. Anne. With the small sum granted out of the Agricultural Instruction fund, and the judicious donation of the Board of Agriculture of Lower Canada of a half bourse for as many pupils as there are districts in that section of the Province, the public-spirited proprietors and directors of the Agricultural school of Ste. Anne have been able to carry on their young institution with increased effic: ey:

It is proper to observe that such special schools oannot support themselves; it public
help is necessary for common schools with a great number of children and one or two teachers, how much more necessary must it be for a school of a limited number of pupils confined to one class, (but one most important class), and requiring the attendance of several professors. It is true that a Model Farm attached to a school must be a paying farm, and it is so at Ste. Anne's; but a moment of reflection will show that no farm of ordinary size, however productive, can defray the extraordinary cost of a staff of directors and teachers, besides providing for the establishment and maintenance of lioraries, museums, workshops, and other necessaries of a complete school of that description.

The staff of the Agricultural school of Ste. Anne for the theoretical and experimental instruction consists of six professors, of which three are constantly resident with the pupils, and three others only while giving their lectures. Instruction in the field is directed by an European farmer as "master of practice," and the operations of the workshop by a skillful tradesman.

The school has been frequented, during the year 1864, by twenty-five pupils. There can be no doubt that this young institution is doing great good and, I am glad to know, is regarded by the Board of Agriculture of Lower Canada with paternal interest It is worthy of notice, while speaking of Agricultural education, to say that both in Upper and Lower Canada professors of Agriculture are attached to several Universities, Colleges. and Schools, and that the disposition to spread the knowledge of a science of such para mount importance is happily on the increase.

Fiax Coltivation.-This important branch of agricultural industry has made great progress during the last few years, and especially during the year 1864. This progress is due mainly to two causes: lst, the American war, by which the cotton supply has been so much lessened, and the price of cottons consequently increased; 2nd, the disposition manifested by the wheat-growers to depend less on that single, and not always certain crop.

The flax cultivated in Lower Canada being usual!y manufactured at home by the farmer's family, it is not so easy to get an idea of the extent and importance at which that industry has arrived, in the absence of regular means of collecting information; but there is no doubt that many additional thousands of acres have been sown with flax; during the year 1864, as compared with 1863.

In Upper Canada, Mr.J. A. Donaldson, who has taken a warm interest in the matter, estimates the number of acres sown with flax in the western part of the Province, during the last year, at 10,000 . He also mentions the existence of forty scutching mills, and two linen manufactories, now in operation.

This industry, therefore, which had been one of the principal staples of agriculture in Lower Canada, under the French, and during the earlier part of the English rule, seems likely to resume its former relative importance in the agriculture of both sections.

Tae Vine Culivatron-A Special Committee of the Legislative Assembly, pre. sided over by Mr, Huot, M.P.P, reported favorably, last Sessio, on the opportunity of encouragement being given to the attempts made to introduce into the Province this 1 m . portant branch of industry.

Negotiations were pending between the "Royal Canadian Vine-growers" Company" and myself, and the memorial hereunto annexed, had been prepared by the deputy-head of the Department when, probably discontented with the delays occasioned by the Confederation Conferences, which occupied all the summer and autumn months, the Secretary of the Company gave me notice of their withdrawal from their propositions, intimating that any further negotiations with them must be comnenced with entirely fresh propositions.

A vineyard established at Clair House, on Mr. Parker's property near Cooksville, in Upper Canada, by the Company above referred to, under the skilled professional direction: of Mr. de Courtenay, is doing, I am informed, remarkably wéll; and several plantations of vine, made by Mr. de Courtenay in the neighbourhood of Quebec, have been producing viniferous grapes from whioh very good wine has been made. There is every reason to. believe that most parts of both Upper and Lower Canada are within what is called "t the wine-bearing region."

Tobacco arowing-The culture of Tobaceo has, pecially in Lower Canada, taken a comparatively important position, during the last year; the new impulse, as in the cultivation of flax, has been given by the effect of the American war on the production and exchange of that article of gencral consumption.

The quickness shown by our rural population, in resorting at once to new industries When necessity, the mother of industry, teaches, is certainly a strong proof of the active intelligence of that class.

## III.-ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

The same remarks I have made in relation to the Boards of Agriculture might be literally repeated as to the Boards of Arts and Manufactures of Lower and Upper Canada. The correspondence and relations exchanged between those useful public bodies and this Department have been heretofore very few in number and very meagre in substance.

Since the beginning of the reorganization of the Bureau of Agriculture there has been a littic more intimacy established, and the two Boards have been made participants of informations received, such as, for instance, documents received from the Tmperial Govern, ment on the new trade open to colonies, by the want, now scantily supplied, of large quantities of resin and turpentine; two articles, the price of which has risen to an enormous figure, compared to what it was before the American war.

Once on this subject, it is as well to say that some manufactures of resin and tarpentine have taken place both in Upper and Lower Canada, not, however, to a very great extent yet; but really superb, specimens of both can be seen in the Bureau, some deposited by Mr. Richard, of Princeville, in Lower Canada, the others forwarded by the Upper Canada Board of Arts and Manufactures from the manufactory of Mr. Irish, of Brighton.

Whether, with our forest resources, we ought not, during the present trade crisis make a bid for a considerable share in the supply of these profitable commodities, is for vur extensiru a.i.cers and others connected with the lumber trade trosay.

Documents from the Secretary of the Committee of the forthcoming Dublin Universa] Exhibition have also been communicated to the Boards of Arts and Manufactares, as swell as to the Boards of Agriculture. Copies of those documents have also been distributed to the leading papers, in order to give to the Dublin Exhibition in the interim all the benefits of a wide-spread and authorized publicity. The Canadian press generally have spoken favorrably of that patriotic Irish enterprise; and it is intended that some inexpensive but characteristic representation of Canadian productions will be found at that Exhibition.

On examining into the powers and duties of this Department it was found that the requirements of the 25 th clause of the Act 24th Victoria, chapter 21 , had never been complied with : the clause reading thas: "Copies of all registered trade marks, and copies of the index of the titles of the designs, and copies of the expired copyrights shall be for wan ded .......... to the Board of Arts and Manufacturesfor Upper and Lower Canada respectively, \&c., \&c.

Consequently, copies of the index of designs were sent at once to both Boards of Arts and Manufactures, and steps were taken to procure copies of trade-marks which had never been provided for. Atter much labour a complete collection was forwarded to each Board on the 17th December last.

The early date after the end of the year at which the Parliament has been called has rendered it difficult to prepare in time to study them, the different documents which constitute the Appendix of the Annual ${ }^{3}$ Report. However, I may state that the efficiency of the Board of Arts and Manufactures of Upper Canada progrêsses favorably. This is not, unfortunately, the case with the Lower Canada Board, as may be seen by their report in the Appendix.

The Lower Canada Board of Arts and Manufactures is not yet freed, from the paralyzing embarrassiment in which it was plunged by the building of the Montreal Crystal Palace at the time of the Prince of Wales's visit; notwithstandiag that the $\$ 20,000$ voted for an exhibition at that time was employed on the building, a heary mortgage amounting $\mathrm{t}^{0}$, I believe, some $\$ 11,000$ still remains:

On this subject my predecessor in his report for 1863 made the following statement. in the eonclusion of which I fully concur:" "The Report of the Lower Canada Board of Arts and Manufactures merely sets forth anew the financial difficulties by which all its efforts are paralyzed, and which it oanot overcome without the intervention of the Government."

## IV-COLONIZATION OF LOWER CANADA.

The Branch of this Department which relates to the Colonization of Lower Cañada and to the expenditure of moneys granted for the making of Colonization Roads the that section of the Province, has been, during the year 1864 , assignied under Order in Council to the control and supervision of the Honorable Mr. Chapais, Commissioner of Publio Worls in accordance with the provision of the 25 the victoria. Ghapter 7 th.

The Annual Peport on Cólonization, drawn by Mr Chapais, will be found at bloe fift
page of the Appendix, immediately before the detailed statement on the same important subject of the acting Inspector of the Agencies, Mr. de La Bruere.

## V.-TMMIGRATION.

As compared with 1863, there has been a slight decrease in the number of immigrant arrivals. The numbers were in $1864,19,149$, against, in $1863,19,419$ : the decrease 270 . It may be observed that at the same time, the arrivals at New York, for 1864, exceeded those of any previous year since 1854.

The report of Dr. Von Iffland, the Medical Superintendent at Grosse Isle (included in the Appendix to the Annual Report of Inspectors of Prisons, Asylums, and Hospitals), is very satisfactory as to the health of the year's immigration, as is also the report of the Chief Emigration Agent, hereunto annexed.

Until the whole subject of European Agencies, for giving information and direction to immigrants, could be definitely settled by Government, (in accordance with repeated recommendations of Committees of both Houses) I declined to recommend any appointment except in a particular case. A gentleman whom the department was satisfied had a large and influential connection in the Agricultural Counties of England, and who had been a resident of Canada, received a moderate gratuity for giving a series of lectures, throughout those Counties. The expenditure was inconsiderable, and will be, I am confident, amply repaid.

The expenditure of the Immigration Branch of this Department amounted to the sum of $\$ 42,664.48$ for last twelve months, comprising the broken period of the first six months of the calendar year 1861, and the first six months of the fiscal year 1861-5, according to the Audit Act of last session.

In the month of October, an arrangement took place between the Department of the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Agriculture, by which the Chief Emigrant Agent, directly responsible to this Department, is made, under the control of the Bureau, the sole accountant for expenditure connected with immigration, instead of paying a part through the instrumentality of the Chief Agent, and a part by means of special warrants. By this arrangement the supervision is rendered more direct, the payments more prompt, and the adjustment of accounts less subject to embarrassment. But the principal advantage contemplated by this method of doing business was to avoid the difficulties, the loss of time and conflict of statements previously experienced, whenever it was uecessary to ascertain the state of the immigration fund, at a given moment.

One of my first acts on assuming charge of this Department, in April last, was to open an informal correspondence with the Hon. the Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New York, with a view to obtaining free access to their Castle Garden Depôt, for a duly authorized Agent from this Province. The Commissioners having, however, in the month of June, finally declined to allow the admission of such an Agent, an effort Was made to secure the desired result through the instrumentality of Your Excellency, and His Excellency Lord Lyons, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Washington. The sole duty of such an Agent would have been to direct such immigrants as had made up their minds to settle in Canada; owing to the state of affairs in the neighbouring Republio, we,
were informed the application, to our very great disappointment, could not be complied with:

The Inland Agents were also directed, about the same time the correspone euce with the New-York Commissioners was opened (Apriil, '64); to make a careful examination of their several Districts, as to the prospects of employment for persons whose labor was likely to be most in demand, and the rate of wages; and it is gratifying to know that the steps thus taken, led to the ready employment and settlement of large numbers of the new arrivals during the spring, last past.

The number of immigrants who came via the United States to Canada either en route for the West, or with the intention to settle in this Province, was estimated last yoar by the several local Agents at 16,842; of which number only 1,169 came by steamers to Portland:

The number of ixamigrants from all sources, who settled within the Province, is estimated at 24,779 by the local Agents; but there is grave doabt of the correctness of that supposition,-it is a mere supposition. By the analysis of the elements of the calculation taken in conjunction with other data, $I$ am rather inclined to think that tho figure is greatly exaggerated.

The Chiof Emigrant Igent, Mr. Buchanan, was instructed at the latter end of October, to make a tour of inspection through the several inland Emigration Agencies. He reported, in the month of November, very favorably of the different offices connected with this Department, and made a number of remarks and suggestious which will be of service hereafter for the:iuterual cconomy of this branch of the Department.

It is now my painful duty to allude to a sad calimity counected with the immigration of 1864 ; the first (and a most lamentable) case of the kind that ever happencd iu Canada.

On the 2Sth of June last, an immigrant traiu of the Grand Trunk Railwaystarted from Point Levis laden with 467 immigrants, almost all of them on their way for the Western parts of the United States. Kost of thom were Germans, with some Bohemians, Poles and Scandinavians.

The train, composed of one second class car and six box freight cars, appears to have proceeded without accident, although with much discomfort, owing to the description of cars used, and to the want of sufficient space for so large a number of human beings of all ages and both sexes, as far as the entrance of the long and high bridge over thic river:Richelieu at Bélceil.

At the time the train entercd the bridge, on the St Hilaire or south side of the river, in the carly part of the morning of the 29th of June, the drawbridge at the Beloeil or northern bank of the river was wide open to allow barges navigating the Richelieu to pass through: By a sad coincidence, and according to the presentment of the Grand Jury of the District of Montreal, made at the ensuing Assizes in October, owing to a total disregard of the law, and of the regulations of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, the train, with the freight of men, women and children proceeded on its way, in spite of the signals given from the Belceil Station, nda few minutes afterwards was engulfed in the profound abyss under the so intersccted track, It is impossible to deseribe the awfal scene which followed that terrible accident under the shadow of the darkness of night: The alarm was given to the people of the inmediate vicinity, and in a very short time the Whole popudation of the neighbourhood was on the spot, and at once, directed by the
clergy and the medical men, and the Company's employes, were at work endeavouring to extricate the survivors of the castastrophe from the débris of the train, the broken barges, the heaped-up bargage, and the mingled remains of their relatives, friends and associates.

In a very few hours a train reached the spot from Montreal with the chief officers of the Company, several clergymen, doctors, and other charitable persons, bringing with them such necessarics as were likely to be most needed by the unfortunate sufferers.

On hearing of the awful calamity, the Department at once instructed, by telegraph, its Agentin Montreal, Mr. Daley, to do all in his power towards the relief of the unfortunate victims, and another offecr of the Department, M. Stafford, was despatched on the same duty, from the Quebec Office.

The melancholy work of rescuing the living and collecting the bodies of the dead, commenced by the Belocil and St. Hilaire villagers, with a good will deserving the highest praise, was continued with unremitting willingness and vigor.

Trains specially prepared for the purpose were sent from time to time from Montrcal for the uninjured and wounded passengers, the latter being conveyed to the Hotel Dicu and Generai. Hospitals, and the others to places provided for them, by the Grand Trunk Company.

Unwilling to omit the mention of any one engaged in this most benevolent work, I beg here to make this gencral acknowledgment of the charitable zeal, and the invaluable services rondered by the people of the neighbourhood, by the several National Societies of Montreal, especially the German Society; by the Sisters of the Hotel-Dieu, and of the Providence, by the Staff of the Railway Company and of the General Hospital, and by the Medical men who hurried to the spot, as also by those of both Hospitals, where the wounded were convcyed on reaching Montreal.

By this terrible occurrence, 90 persons lost their lives: 83 immigrants, the conductor and fireman of the train, were killed on the spot, and five died from their wounds shortly after the accident. According to the determination at first taken, the Government appointed a commission to preside over the adjustment of claims for compensation necessarily to follow; learing to the judicial authorities who, at once were put in possession of the facts, to adjudicate upon the cases of those who could be implicated in the guilt or negligence by which such an occurrence became possible.

Mr. Daley, the Government Immigrant Agent residing at Montreal was associated with Mr. Henry Meyer, one of the oldest German residents of Montreal, as Commissioners, and Mr. Jorgensen, the interpreter of the Chief Emigration Office at Quebec, was detached as Secretary to the Commission.

Although these unfortunate persons were almost without exception bound beyond the limits of Canada, nothing was, on that account, left undone to protect them while in transitu: Mr. Daley, our own officer, was made Chairman of the Commission, and discharged his duty very efficiently. The Commission sat, from time to time, from the 9 th of July to the 30th of August, having had twenty-eight meetings, at which sufferers and friends, members of Charitable and National Societies, representatives of the public press and of the Grand Trunk Company were present.

It is not necessary to enter here into details which do not properly belong to a Report of this kind; it is enough to say that all the claims pat forth by the immigrants were
openly discussed and liberally settled by the Railway ICompany. The losses incurred on account of personal or property damages, of delays, Sc., were compensated to the satis faction of the Commissioners and of the immigrants themselves, and their natural friends. That there had been a culpable neglect on the part of those in charge of the immigrant train, can hardly be questioned; but that thie Company acted justy in all cases of settle ment, and in many instances generously, ought not, in common fairness, be omitted from this statement.

The members delegated by the various National Societies who had taken such a lively interest in the surviving sufferers, at a meeting held on the 30 th of August, expressed in a series of resolutions their satisfaction at what had been done in the premises by the gen tlemen acting for the Railway Company, throughout the inquiry and settlement of claims.

From all the facts which have reached the Department, either officially, or through public notoricty, it may be fairly concluded that everything that could be done to allay the distress and indemnify the unfortunate sufferers of a most deplorable accident, has been done without demur and without litigation. At the same time we had the satisfaction of knowing that by these means, just and proper in thensclves, we were effectually protecting the repatation of our inland routes, and consequently, the interests of this Province.

Some other departmental and reformatory measures taken by the Department as to the immigration service, being yet incomplete, are reserved for mention at a future period.

## VI.-PATENTS AND COPYRIGHTS.

Although a considerable degree of attention has been devoted to Patents, Copyrights and Trade Marks, it is not intended to discuss in the present report the changes required in our laws on these important subjects. It is very easy to discorer that the laws are not what they ought to be, but it is a little more difficult to arrive at a definite and practical conclusion on the mollus curandi of the evils complained of.

There is besides nothing so detrimental to the interests of the people at large, and so disorganizing to the public service, as fluctuations in such laws. Moreover, the whole question of Reciprocity, now open between us and our next neighbours, with whom we have hitherto had such large commercial transactions, must naturally embrace these subjects I must, therefore, however strong my own convictions may be on these points, rospectfully refrain from recommending legislative changes, on any of them, at this moment.

Another very obvious reason would restrain me from suggesting amendments to the Patent and Copyrights laws during the present Session, it is the physical inpossibility of the Depar ment being so placed as to carry out any large change such as may arise from admitting foreigners to the privilege of acquiring in Canada patent rights for their inventions: This principle ( 1 take it for granted) cannot be omitted from any new Ganadian lav on patents, without subjecting the country to disagreeable reflections and damagingretaliations. The impossibility arises from the transitiory stage through which the Departnent is just now passing, and from the total want of space and accom modation for the reception of models of ingentions, owing mainly to the prospect of a early removal to Ottawa, asithe
permauent seat of Government. At present our models are kept partly at Toronto, under the guardianship of the Board of Arts and Manufactures of Upper Canada, and partly at Quebec, in two small and uusuitable rooms, and nothing short of the zeal and continued attention of our able curator, could save them from destruction. It has cven been found necessary to pack a number of them in boxes for want of place and the necessity of saving them, whence they are kept out of being consulted for administrative purposes; and out of view of the uumerous persons, especially mechanics, who resort to those rooms for information.

The following tabular statement shows the variations in increase and decrease of the operations of this branch of the Depaytment, for the last ten years.

|  | 1855. | 1856. | 1557. | 155s. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 18n2.: | 1863. | 1564. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Applictens for Patents | 90 | 120 | 126 | 116 | 112 | 170 | 160 | 150 | 207 | 170 |
| Pazents grantel....... | 02 | 30S | 115 | 95 | 112 | 162 | 1.12 | 160 | 156 | 145 |
| frimsfers registered. | :2 | 52 | 45 | 35. | 26 | 47 | 50 | 22 | Ts | it |
| Drawings registerod... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  | 4 | 1 |
| Trale Marks registerd |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17 | 1 | 7 |
| Fees Received.........s | 19 L S0 | 237050 | $2 \pm 0676$ | 210500 | 247975 | 204417 | 3012 70 | 365090 | 375975 | 326705 |
| , |  |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

An examination of the above table shows, that, although there may be an occasional difference against one special year as compared with the gears immediately anterior, stili the importance of the operations of the Patent Office is steadily adrancing when consideect by periods.

If it was possible to arrange matters so as to cause no unneccssary delays in the proceedings connected with the granting of Patents, there is no doubt that it would lave a good effect on the public and especially on the numerous class who take a decided interest in the progress of Arts and Manufactures. No one cin conceive the anxiety of inventors and the cagcraess of their friends to sce the Patent through, to make use of the common expression; their miads find no rest till it is through ; and in the interval between the day of their application and the one on which the parchment is in their hands, their inquirios are incessant as to the result of thicir application. Sometimes also it is of great importance to them that no delay should take place; a firorable season lost is often a serious injury to the discover of some useful invention.

There is a principle already existing in our Patent law (howerer defective in other respects) which ought in my opinion, to be preserved, whatever future amendments may be made: it is that by which the Patentee is made the oniy judge, and alone rosponsible for the merit or novelty of his invention, leaving to the ordinary tribunals to decide bet ween parties about the validity of the Patent, as fir as the exclusive rights to the use of the thing are concorned:

It is quite proper for oficers conocted with, the Patent Offee to adrise applicants, Whenever they have grounds to suspect the worthlessness of pretended thentions, or the
errors of real inventors whose misfortune it is really to invent (as sometimes occurs) things which have been long before in operation in the world; but between this benevolent duty and a binding decision upon the merits or demerits of alleged inventions there is a wide differeuce. The establishment of such a tribunal as a commission of Examiners of Toventions is surrounded with difficulties and dangers of every kind. Besides, it is not always a service to an enthusiastic inventor to save him from the trifiling expense of getting a Patent, for no decision of Examiners will wean him from his idea. On the contrary, be will rather suspect them of having some interest in the rejection than suspect himself of haring been deluded by his own fancies. In his case nothing short of a Patent and a fair trial, under the fullest possible legal protection, can cure him of his expectations.

As far as the public interest is concerned, the free granting of Patents can never inflict any iujury, because a recourse in law on the part of the Patentee would not fail, before a proper tribunal, to clucidate the facts much better than could possibly be done, before $a$ board of examiners, where, in nine cases out of ten, all the proccedings would partake of a superficial exparte character.

Several projects for the amendment of our Patont Laws, some of them marked by great ability, have been subwitted to this Department, and will be made use of when the proper time has arrived to frame a more perfect law, on this interesting subject.

Every attention is now given in the Department to forwarding the dispatch of business gencrally, and specially of Patent business; however, when, from any reason, it is impossible to issue a Patent as quiclly as the inventor would wish it, the Department is not always to blame. Sometimes delays are incurred by the parties addressing their letters to the Minister personally, even marking them private; instead of addressing them simply to The Buread of Agriculture. Delays of that sort have occurred during my absence from Quchec, cither on official or other business.

It will be remarked, that the detcrmination of publishing in volumes the specifications and drawiugs of Patents laving been arrived at in 1857 , only one volume, containias 258 descriptions of patented articles has been completed down to the end of the year 1864. Sicee October last, every possible cffort has been made to obtain from the printer the scoond volume, in progress since 1859, and there is: now some prospect of having tbe long-delayed volume shortly ready for distribution.

By cxamining the accommodations asked for and appropriated to the Burenu of Agricultare, within the new Departmental Buildings at Ottawa, it was found that there was not more than a third of the space required for office accommodation, leaving besides no space whatever for a proper Patent Office. The omission was so fatal for the future of the Department, espocially taking it in conjunction with a necessarily future enlar sement of our Patent Laws, that steps were lately taken to remedy the evil as far as it could be done.

After a consultation with the Department of Public Works, an arrangement was come to by which, in naking use of the large spaces under the roof of the new Departmental buildings, arvery large rooni can be procured, which will serve as a Patent Office for sonc years to come. At the same time additional office rooms have been obtaiced in other parts of the building conected witt the portion appropriated for the Bureau of $A$ gricul. tare, and two roons designed for the department of the Honorable Receiver Generla
having been kindly surrendered to this Department, there will now be tolerable accommodation at Ottawa for us, though nothing to spare.

## VII.-STATISTICS.

The subject of Statisties is one of the most vital importauce in both an administrative and scientific point of view, but it is one very delicate to deal with. . The materials for Statistical information are difficult to collect, difficult to arrange, and in the handling they require more than ordinary industry and judgment.

Our Canadian statisties, such as they are, have not yot becu thoroughly sifted; for hitherto the staff and the circumstances of the Department could not have permitted it. But the researches recently made have been quite sufficient to establish the very painful fact, that the printed reports of the tivo last Consuses are not to be relied upon.

To what extent the errors can now be traced and corrected remains for us to ascertain.
Tke Board of Registration and Statistics, created by law in 1847, has not, apparently, been called together more than a dozen times during the whole period between the date of its creation and the end of the year 1864. No regular minutes of even these few meetings have been kept, in fact such cotries as are found in the Registers of the Office, are so few, so informal and so meagre, as to be perfectly valueless.

Besides the Census reports there is, in this office, no statistical information to speak of, except suck as is to be found in the remaining copies of the Blue Book, and in some detached papers:

I do not venture to speak of remedies after so short a space of time spent in reviering the state of the Department farther than to say, that the subject is on the tapis, is seriously taken in hand and that, at the close of the year 1864, much interest was mani$f_{\text {ested by the other members of the Board of Registration and Statistics, in a project suk. }}$ mitted by us, for its immediate re-organization.

The statistical library of the Department, as may be imagined, partook of the general state of disorder. Letters have been written to the Honorable Provincial Secretaries of the Sister Colonics asking to be furnished with the statistical publications of those Colonies. Steps will have to be taken also to establish communications between the similar branches of the publie service in different countries ; though for us this task just now is not the most agreable on account of the want of materials of exchange.

The Blue Book for the year 1863, having been retarned for addition and correction, by Your Exeellency's command, it was found absolutcly necessary to make it almost anew; this arrear of labor, although procecded in with all possible dispateh could not be fiaished before the end of the year. Defects of many kinds will unavoidably still be found in this second edition of the Bluc Book of 1 1863 , esecuted after time and in the midst of the multiferous occupations of re-organizing every thing in the Department, but I hope Your Excellency will not take it as a criterion to judge of what is intended for future.

I conccive, should it be agreed to by the Imperial authorities, that the Blae Book could be rendered a muib more sightly and valuable documont than it has ever been, and made to answer the purpose of 4 nual miscellancons statistics, as well as of a full administrative expose of the state of the public service. In this case, the Blue Book, in-
stead of being copiod with the hand ought to be printed, to much better answer both the wants of the Colonial Office, and the exigencies of the second clause of Chapter 33 of the "Consolidated Statutes of Canada;" which prescribes that a general report on Statistics is to be laid annually before the Legislature, by this Department.

In the suggested shape and form, and the selection of matter alluded to, this Book would be really a most interesting document and a source of historical information for the future. It would answer in advance, many queries every year made in Parliament, and convey valuable information oftentimes sought for and needed in the investigation of many important parts of the public affairs.

## CONCLUSION.

In making the foregoing Report to Your Excellency, as to the state of the Department entrusted to my charge, I hope I will not be supposed to reflect in any respect upon any of my predecessors in this office. Originally created without well-defined powers, business of every sort accumulating from year to year, the frequent changes in the "political heads" of the Department, thich gave it almost as many Ministers as years of existence, and tho long interval betreen the death of the last Secretary, Mr. William Hutton, in 1861, and the appointment of the present Deputy-hcad in August last; theso are causes fully sufficient to account for the state of facts which it has been my duty to report to Tour Excellency. I beg farther to add, that nothing can be more remoto from my intention than to refect on the Officer, (Mr. Campbell) who, as Acting Secretary but wholly deprived of the adequate official powers, was obliged to carry on from day to day, the business of the Department during nearly four years.

Respectfully submitted.
Thos. D'Arcy McGee, Minister of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics.
Quebec; January, 1865.

## ADDENDUM TO THE REPORT.

## A MEMORIAT TO THE HON. MINISTER OE AGRICULTURE ON THE VINE QUESTION.

Pursuant to your instruction, I have given to the study of the vine question all the time that was left to me during last week by the very arduous labor of the re-organization and total romodelling of this department.

The vine question, as far as the Government action is concerned, seems to me to resume itself into the following queries:-

1st. Is there a prima facie evidence that the vine can be grown in Canada?
2nd. Is there, at this moment, preliminary proofs of the possibility of manufacturing good winc out of the grapes of this country?

3rd. In case of success, will the cultivation of the vine be of very great advantage to the people of Canada?

4th. What are the means by which the Government can give a substantial eucouragement for the creation of such a staple of industry, should the three above quieries be resolved in the affirmative?

I answer to those four questions as follows :-

1. There is a 1 rima facie cridence of the possibility of cultivating the rine in Canada ;-Firstly, in the fact that Canada is situated in Latitules corresponding with those of the best vine growing countries, and possesses a climate mostly similar to that of Allitudes sought for by viuc-growers of some parts of Europe, and in the fact that the meteorologieal character of the climate of Canada, and especially of Lower Canada, seems to present the desideratum pointed out in the works of authors, who are held as high authorities on the matter;-Secondly, in the fact that the vine is indigenous to mostly all parts of the country, consequently posscssing the powers of reproducing itself by coning to perfect maturity in its wild statc.
2. There is at this moment a beginning of experinental proof of the practicability of getting good winc from the vine both in Upper and in Joower Canada :- Firstly, in the recorded fact that pure wine has been made out of the wild grape of Canada for sacred parposes, by the first missionaries in the time of the primary occupation of the country by Europeans;-Secondiy, in the facts ascertained by a Committee of the last Session of the Legislative Assembly, showing that the wild vine of Canada, after a ferf years of cultiration, has yielded comparatively fine crops of grapes, from which good vin ordinaire. has been mauufactured; it having moreorer become of public notoriety that vines have been for some years past, and are now thriving in open air under Mr. de Courtenay's care in the neighborhood of Quebee and Toronto.
3. There could be no doubt that the saccess of vine-growing in Canadr would be of great publie advantage, both in a moral, intellectnal and material point of view; for it is
a fact, historically ascertained through ages, that in countries where the wine is a common article of food, drunkenness is less frequent and less detrimental in its character than in countries where beer or ardent spirits (even when they are pure) are used for that stimulation which is likely to be sought for by all populations, in spite of all efforts to the contrary.

The cheering and brightening of the human intellect by the moderate use of wine, in the daily consumption of nutritive elements, is a fact that does not require any exemplification.

In a material point of view it would certainly be of an immense advantage to Canada, if it was a vine-growing country; it would be so by adding one article to the stock of comestibles, and one which can be a substitute in a great measure to others tar more expensive and less wholesome; it would be so also by adding a very profitable crop to our fields, and by freeing Canada from the costly importation of a scanty approvisioning of wines from Europe.
4. Such being the state of the case, I am of opinion that, by complying in some way or other with the recommendation of the Committee of the Legislative Assembly, presided over by Mr. Huot, that is "to give such encouragement as would be an inducement to practical men to develop that ioportant branch of industry," the Government would act the part of a good tutor to the public interest. There are many ways by which individuals or companies may be favored, with the encouragement above referred to, besides fixed subsidies : for example, primes on the production of good wines for specified qualities, quantities, and definite periods, exemptions from taxes and duties, the granting of profitable privileges deriving from the use and exploitations of some part of the public domain, or a combination of the above-mentioned boons, or others the more suitable to the public good; and acceptable to the parties engaged in the growing of the vine.

Of course those advantages should be at the explicitly expressed condition that, not only the parties so beneficed should be bound to cultivate, to a reasonable extent, the vine in both Upper and Lower Canada, but that they should also te bound to diffuse the secrets of their industry, and to keep nurseries of vine plants to be sold to every comer at fair prices; in one word, to be the medium through which the Government intends to spread the knowledge of the vine cultivation, and of the manufacture of wines therefrom:
J. C. TAOHf,

Deputy to the Minister of Agriculture.

## Quebee, 8th October, 1864.

# APPENDIX TO THE REPORT <br> OF THE 

## Allimister of Axticultuxe and statistics,

FOR THE YEAR 1864.

## APPENDIX TO THE REPORT

OF TEE

# Minister of $\mathfrak{A g r i c u f f u r e}$ and Statistics. 

## REPORT

OF THE

# HONORABLE MR. CHAPAIS, 

(temporarily charard with tan superintendence of colonialion in lower carada)

AND ALSO THE

## REPORT OF THE INSPEGTOR OF AGENCIES.

## To His Excellency the Riglit Honorable Charees Stanley, Viscount Monck, Governor General of British North America, etc., ctc., etc.

## May ir Please Your Excellency:-

The colonization of our waste lands, or rather the opening of Colonization Roads in Lower Canada, having been placed under my control at the time of the formation of the present Administration, I have been obliged to diride my time between the duties imposed upon me by the control of the Department of Public Works, and those hardly less important of the new office entrusted by Xour Excellency to my management.

Convinced by the experience of the past, that the progress of our Colonization Roads has constantly been retarded by the fact that the worls are not, generally speaking, carried on during the most suitable scason, I took measures this year to secure the commenceacent of the works at the carliest possible period. It is therefore with great satisfaction that I am enabled to state, that, upon an examination of the reports laid before me, I find that the sums expended during the last season have produced highly satisfactory resalta.

Whilst, however, recommending an early commencement of the works, $I$ deemed it necessary to take precautions that the duty of sowing the spring crops should not be interfered with. I am of opinion that the last week in the month of June is the most fa. vorable, for, in the locality in whioh roads are in the course of construction, the settlers who
have the first right to employment, are gencrally engaged in clearing and sowing their lands up to that time. To compel them, so to speak, to abandon their farm work, to engage in other pursuits at a time so precious to the farmer and the settler, would be to ebstruct the work which the opening of Colonization Roads is specially intended to encourage.

Before going further, permit me to remark that I do not propose to write a report on colonization: To dilate on a topic of such vital importance, I should require an amount of leisure time which my many and too varied duties do not permit me to enjoy.

What I propose to do is, to endeavor to condense in the following paragraphs a few observations on the points which appear to mo to be worthy of attention.

Having had to deal with colonization in Lower Canada, the observations I purpose moking will apply to that province only.

I do not wish to be understood as desirous of dopreciating our wild lands, still less of discouraging scttlers, or of driving immigrants from our shores, far from that; but I desire to place the question of colonization in its true light, and to examine it from a strictly practical point of viefi.

In the times in which we live, everything is reduced to theory, and very often, almost. always indeed; there is a rast gulf between the theory and the practical reality.

Financial theories have resulted in stupendous ruin, agricultural theories have been productive of wide spread delusion, and theories respecting colonization have entailed, even amongst ourselves, the most cruel disappointments. Now no result can be more prejudicial than this, for disappointment often leads to discouragement, and with the settler courage and perseverance are the most essential qualities.

I shall now proceed to the examination of the followiag points :-
Is there still in Lower Canada any large extent of land suitable for colonization?
Docs colonization make but little progress, and if so, what is the reason?
What means ought to be taken for the encouragement of colonization?
No one doubts that there still is in Lower Canadia a vast extent of land suitable for colonization. It is sufficient to read the different reports of Commissioners of Crown Lands and Ministers of $\Delta$ griculture, and those also of Inspectors of Agencies, Colonization Agents, and Survejors who have laid out portions of these lands to be fully convinced of this.

In fact from Gaspe to the limits of the Eastern Townships on the South Shore of the St. Lawrence there exists an extent of good land, the exact area of which has not been ascertaived, but which is known to exceed $2,500,000$ acres.

Beginning at the Metapediac Road in rear of the Parish of St. Flavie in the County of Rimouski, and extending as far as Lake Pohenegamook, in the County of Kamouraska, the whole length of the proposed line of the Tache Road passes for upwards of a hundred miles through une of the most beautiful regions it is possible to imagine. Explorations, made during the past autumn by order of this Department, have further confirmed the former reports of the existence of vast extents of excellent lands in the Countics of Temiscouata and Kamouraska extending from the Tache Road to the Province Line.

The colonization now progressing in rear of the Countics L'Islet, Montmagny, Beliechasse, Beauce and Dorchester, abundantly demonstrates that there is no deficiency in the matter of lands. The increase of the population in the Eastorn Townships, notwithstanding
the innumerable hardships to which the first settlers were subjected, is still another proof that there is abundance of land.

Again, to the north of the St. Lawrence, the fine valleys of the Saguenay, the St. Maurice, the Matawin, the L'Assomption and the Ottarra, prescnt an immense field for colonization.

Every one knows that the vast territory of Gaspesia, which of itself wuld form a province, hardly contains inhabitants enough to occupy the coast line, although it contains a large extent of land suitable for cultivation.

Undoubtedly then we possess lands, and in many places rery excellent lands; why then, in spite of this fact, does not our colonization make more rapid progress, for it must be admitted that our progress in this respect is very slow. I already hear the answer: "It is the fault of the Gocernment.". I am not prepared to admit the justice of this assertion.

Allow me, in passing, to remark how dangerous it is for a population to expect everything from its Government, who of course cannot do everything, and who cannot in any way undertake the functions of associations and individuals.

If it be the case that in many places the absence of means of communication has in past times fatally paralyzed the progress of colonization, it is not the less true that in many places the population has not seconded the efforts of the Government, that many roads have been opened, and a large extent of country surveyed, without any tangible resulte, by reason of the apathy of the agricultural classes.

But whilst admitting that the failure to take the initiative on the part of the Government has had some effect,-an important effect in respect of the unhappy fact that ourcolonization is not progressing, that our young men continue to emigrate, and that the increase of the population is not what it might be,-it is clear that we must look elscwerc for the reison and explanation of such a lamentable state of things.

In my opinion, the evil is attributable to many and various causes, of which the fellowing seem to be the principal:-

One of these causes is inherent in the national character of the most numcrous race in Lower Canada, I mean the French Canadian. The youth of Canada have always sought to undertake long journcys, to participate in hazardous enterprises, to lead a wandering lifc-as hunters or lumberers, or on the great prairies of the West.

Who cannot call to mind the voyageurs des pays den-haut, and remember that these bands of gay and intrepid adventurers were recruited almost entirely from the French Canadian youth? This inclination of our ancestors still exists as strongly among their children, and contributes in no small degree to draw away from agricultural pursuits numbers of our young men, who, strong and robust, might do important service in opening up the country. How many handreds of these are this day to be found at the mincs of California and Australia, engaged in the parsuit of treasures, often n vain, and which, when they do find, they expend in useless, often indeed in criminal extravagances? How many of them pass their winters in the shanties, in the bosom of the forests, or their summers at the fisheries on the north shore of the St. Larrence, or on the coast of Labrador and Gaspusia? Has not this same passion for excitement the effect of seducing too great a number of our young nen into the ranks of the armies of the American Republic?

This is by no means of recent date. For years past it has raised obstacles to the progress of agriculture in Lower Canada, and has banished from their native land a vast number of our fellow-countrymen. It serves to explain why representatives of the French Canadian race, by no means numerous, comparatively speaking, are to be found in every part of the vast continent of North America.

I spaak here more particularly of my fellow-countrymen, the French Canadians, the descendants of the first settlers in the country; of those who, in establishing themselves; assumed with becoming pride the designation of les habitants. I speak of them especially, because it is they, for the most part, who fail in their duty, and who need a friendly voice. to reproach them with tenderness and to lead them to have recourse to the remedy.

Besides this hereditary taste for a life of adventure, it seems to me, and I regret to have to say it, that the present geacration are the victims of another evil, which, unless it cau be cffectively combatted, will be productive of effects yet more disastrous, and will detach the youth of our farming population yct more and more from the pursuits of their fathers. They are rapidly losing the taste for that patriarchal simplicity of manners which rendered useless to them those costly superfuities, which the refinement of what is called modern civilization has succeeded in introducing even into our most humble homes. These norelties create desires before unknown, these desires become in a short time necessitics which have to be satisfied at any price, and the happy and contented condition in which they were born and brought up, offering no longer the means and opportunities of satisfying such imperious caprices, they renounce the noble condition of their fathers, they gladly abdicate their position of independence, to assume the livery of servitude, disguised under every name, colour and title.

Thus it is that the hideous sore of poverty is being rapidly introduced into a country in which, as yet, only owners of the soil ought to be found.

This second evil is perhaps more dangerous than the first.
If it appears a strange thing that in a work of this nature, I should introduce the above observations, I shall find perhaps an excuse in the earnest desire I feel to draw the attention of all serious men to an evil which is assuming alarming proportions, and for which it is of importance to provide a prompt and sufficient remedy. The class of readers for whom reports on colonization, cmigration, agriculture, de., are prepared, is exactly that amongst which are sure to be found men who are competent to organize the movement which must be made to bear against the unhappy tendencies to which I have drawn attention.

But in addition to the inclination of our young men for travel, and the dislike for their present condition, which is gradually growing in the agricultural classes, there is another very scrious evil which impedes colonization, which paralyzes the efforts even of the most enterprising, and fosters doubts in the best constituted means; and this is, the difficulties which, at the present day, surround the clearing and the settlement of our lands,-in fact, colonization!

If this statement excites surprise, perhaps hereaftermy opinion may gain ground.
First of all it must be admitted that the clearing of land in Lower Canada has almays been surrounded with the greatest difficulties-has required most arduous labor; and that the poor settler has to undergo the greatest privations before he enjoys the fruits of his toil.
${ }_{0}$ Not to mention the severity of our climate and the length of our winters, the numberless accidents which too frequently happen, destructive of the hopes of the farmer, so costly in the preparation, the fires which consume his seed, the frosts which destroy his ripening corn-the droughts, too, are well known to all. Our predecessors were not, indeed, more happily situated in this respect than we are; but they had one advantage not possessed by our colonists, namely : the virgin forest of primitive times, which the manufacturing spirit of our days leaves to the operations of the first cultivator, despoiled of the timber which constituted much of its value, for purposes of commerce as well as ordinary service, the lands having been most improvidently and mercilessly delivered up to the unsparing axe of the speculator. The settler of our times hardly finds wood enough on his land to serve for the erection of his farru buildings. Morcover, the lands easy of access are taken up, and the man who secks a settlement must now plange far into the forests of the back country.

It is evident, therefore, that the chances of the settler are much less, and his hopes of success less animating now than were those ot his predecessors in former days.

This plain statement of facts ought not, however, to discourage any. Colonization is arduous, but not iampossible ; and nothing contributes more to the overcoming of difficalties than the efforts which we make to clear away imaginary obstacles and evils. But in what way is this to ke done?

Are we to be contented with lamenting over the loss of the fair promise of our youth duily self exiled, or with the composition of articles for the newspapers or pamphletsbooks, even-and novels, intended to recal our people to a taste for an art to which they are born, and which will very cortainly depart from them, if some suitable weans be not adopted to ward off such a calamity? Are we-always complaining, and never acting, to blame the Government for a wisfortune of which they are not the cause, in order that we may be entiticd afterwards to require from them a remedy which they cannot of themselves originate?

No, truly; such a proceeding would be neither just nor wise ; it would, moreover, be criminal. The Government are fully avare that they have heary responsibilities in this behaif, and will not shrink from mecting then as far as they may be fairly establistied. But every citizen is likewise bound, in some degree, to a duty which he cannot repudiate. An immense amount of responsibility will, no doubt, rest in the estimation of future generations, on all, who in view of the formidable crisis now esisting in Lower Canada; shall cither not have understood, or have failed to fulfil, their obligations.

In such circumstances, then, the duty of all concerned is clearly apparent.
The Gorernment are powerless, by any means within thoir reach; to meet the exigencies of an exceptional and difficult emergency. The country, justly alarmed, is startled by the daily increasing tide of emigration, which carries away, in the persons of our youth, no inconsiderable portion of the physical power of the population.

It is admitted that the work of colonization cannot be perfectly accomplished by the individual efforts of settlers, or the initiatory eacouragement afforded by men in powersomethirg wore would appear to be necessary. This something is the active co-operation of all these powers, - of the common will and the common energies, - the organization of all erders in the country, and an immense Colonization Society.

That which would be vainly attempted by individuals, becomes practicable by an association. That which is initiated by the Government, may well be completed by a whole community.

The scheme is well digested; it has even been tested by experience; the result has been complete success. Who will be the first to initiate the great undertaking?

Answer.-Those, beyond a doubt, to whom Canada isalready indebted for its brightest glory, its most reliable strength. Their names are known to all.

Mr. Boucher de la Bruère, the worthy Inspector of Agencies, affords us, in the following excellent report, all desirable information relative to the operations of the Department of Culonization during the past season. The perusal of this valuable document will be satisfactory to the most anxious friend of the cause.

The whole respectfully submitted,
(Signed)
J. C. GHAPAIS.

## REPORI OF INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES.

## Office of the Inspector of Agencies.

To the Hon. J. C. Chapais,
Commissioner of Public Works,
Quebec.
Sir,-TThe Colonization of Lower Canada being now placed under your control, I have the honor to report to you the state of the works, carried on under ny direction, on the Colonizaticn roads during the year 1864.

I am happy to inform you that the balance of the appropriation made by the Legislature, in the autumn of 1863 , which on account of the lateness of the seasou when it was made could not be applied, and the sum of $\$ 50,000$ allowed last spring, have enabled me to open, during the present year, $117 \frac{1}{2}$ miles of road. Of this distance, 47 miles 13 arpents, besides 106 miles $25 \frac{1}{2}$ arpents previously opened, have been completed, forming a total length of 150 miles $10 \frac{1}{2}$ arpents completed in 1564.

Bridges have been constructed, the aggregate roadway of which amounts to 7,921 fect, and 5 milca $18 \frac{1}{2}$ arpents of corduroy or timber laid on brush.

In addition to these works, 82 miles 26 arpents of old road have been repaired or improved.

The amount expended on all these works is $\$ 53,679.23$.
If, notwithstanding all this, we consider the many pressing cases of need from one end of the land to the other, the claims unceasingly urged by the settlers for the opening of new roads, and the emigration of our fellow-countrymen, which, since the commencement of the American war, has assumed the most alarming proportions, we shall find that the grant for the last few jears has altogether fallen short of our necessity, although no doubt it has effected great good.

It is useless to remark that the opening of roads through the forests, is the only measure capable of inducing the redundant population of the old parishes to scatter themselves over the new lands and open a wide field to the operations of agriculture. Secing, as we do see, and have seen, Canadians boldly making their way to considerable distances into the woods to commence a clearing, attracted by the fineness of the soil and a particular instinct which leads them to prefer the privations of a settler's life to the delusive promises of the foreigner, we are bound to endeavor to induce the Government to open new channels of communication, in order to abate the distress which naturally pertains to
the life of the pioneer, thus lightening to him the heary burthen of daily toil, by faciltating the carriage of lis produce and affording him the hope of speedily attaining a decent competency. It has been again and again repeated, agriculture is the basis of our prosperity; and that being the case, and the farming class being the most numerous and important in the community, it is of urgent necessity and the highest justice that it should be favored by all possible and lawful means.

The commercial class, though far less numerous, has, in many instances, been favored, oven to the detriment of the colonization of our waste lands. I do not by any means assert that this favoritism has produced no great results for the country; on the contrary, all have bencfited largely by the grants made for the improvement of our communications ky water and by railway; but, commerce cannot but gain by the encouragement afforded to agriculture, and the two interests, far from being mutually antagonistic, form but one; hence, in order to multiply commercial transactions, it is important that agriculture should receive its full share of the favors of Government, that our great forests should be pierced by roads, so that our population instead of fying to foreign countries, may become attached to the soil and redouble our strength.

Notwithstanding that the grants for the opening of colonization roads have been insufficient to meet the wants of the settlers, they have, nevertheless, donc an immensity of good; and all the superintendents of works, without exception, are loud in proclaiming the advantages resulting from them. The highly useful book published by Mr. S. Drapeau, on the development of colonization in Lower Canada, during the past ten years, is the best corroboration of these facts, and at the same time, a convincing plea in behalf of the great work itself.

If we consider for a moment the movement of the population in Lower Canada, we shall find, in localities where, eight years ago, not a single acre of land had been cleared, large numbers of settlers living in comfort and plenty, around the church of a new parish. And what has produced this sudden and unlooked-for transformation, if it be not the opening of the colonization roads? The amounts thus annually granted by the Legislature, by increasing the population and affording new cutlets for trade, produce a considerable return to the public chest, at the same time that they benefit the children of the scil.

However, it Fould be an error to suppose that the Government can push on alone the work of colonization in the best possible manner. To this end, something more is needed than the opening of new roads and the publication of information as to the best lands in our townships ; individual efforts are required. I consider it highly desirable that each parish should form an association to assist the poor settler in making his first clearing and putting in his first crop; the parish committees to be subordinate to a general conmittee, located at the chaf-lien of the county, so as to impart additional strength and unity to the movement.

We have seen the magnificent results produced by associations, particularly in Quebec and the adjoining counties. In Montreal, the clergy have also put themselves at the head of the movement; and we may surely trust that these patriotic efforts will find an ccho in Canadian hearts.

The results of these excellent associations are not, perhaps, apparent at once, but three or four years after their formation, one is astonished to see that with means so feeble, in appearance, so much benefit has been rendered to that, unfortunately, to neglected class, our hardy settlers. The pecuniary sacrifices undertaken in the cause mistibe continued with perseverance, and that perseverance, combined with patriotism, will retain a great number of young men in the country ${ }_{x}$ and greatly help to increase the rital strength of the nation.

In order to pusk forward the colonization movement it is much to be desired that each parish pricst should himself take the initiative; for his inflaence can effect more than the combined efforts of the persons, howcrer influential, of each locality. Small colon is have progressed rapidly where they had priests at their head; as, for instance, on the Saguenay, in Temiscouata, in Hereford and Auckland, and now in the valley of the Matawin.

It is important, also, that the settlers should proceed in groups of families, and not singly. The labour of the man who buries himself in the woods is sufficiently rough, and
his prirations are sufficiently great, without haring, in addition, to support a weary longing for his father's house, and for the church of his uative village. Let the societies select a good tract of land, let them send forward fifteen or twenty families towards a given point, and these familics will help one another, unite together, take checrfully to the work of clearing the lad ; friends will soon joiu them, and in a few years a uew parish will spring up in the heart of the forest. Localitics faromble for colonization are to be found everywhere, and by locating the road, in the tracts most suitable for settlement, we may hope to see the Jand mapily clearen.

I shall take the liberty of callitg yar ateman more particulany to the adantages resulting for colonization from the opening ol the dache rotd. On the different sections of this road, the lots ure being taken up in grat numbers, for this is the natural fehl for the surplus population of the parishes on the south shore of the St. Latrence. For instance, on the Rimouski sectio:, all the lots on that part of the ruad which has been opened, were taken ap before this year; ant, in 1861 , the number of acres of hand eleared exceeds, by 251 , the ranaber for 1803 . In Begon, the population has amost doubled itself in three years. In Viger, the inereate of the population is about one-fifth each year, and the progress mate on the lands in the viemity of the roads opened by Govermaent in this locality, is highly satislactury.

The lands wurrouding dake Pohengmosk, Jeat Jete, the Biver St. Francis and Blue Lake, afford at sol of superior quality, and the eminently patriotic energy of the Rer. U. G. Talbot contributes not a linle to the aldramennent of colonization in this fine section of country. It would be of great mbantage it the road betwen Ste. Soplace and St. Ferdenami, in the Cumty of legantic, were extended as far as hake St. Francis, thus affording the seitlers of a porion of the Cuanty of Beauce direct communication with the Grand Trunk ralmay. This roud, by erossiug the townships of Jambton, Adstoek, Coleraine aud Ireland, would give a embderable imperst to the coloniation of the fertile and, as yet, but thinly settled lands of these luaditien; as stated by Mh. Joseph Vigncau, in his report, it would be a line leadiar at right anglus from the Grand Truak railway to the Province line. The eomptaion of this inportant highway ought to be rapidly presice forward, in view of the inmonse mineral woith of ou Eastern Lownships, where fresh discoveries daily increase the valae of our vast tacts of han. Let us, therefore, do everything to cuable the children of the suf to bike possession ow these rehes, before forem companits coma in to grasp them, ro wer detriment.

 Aston, in rear of Nicupt. Within the space of eigheen months they hayo cleared tro hudred and fity ater of land, ant erected a pacious home in a charming locality. There is every reath to hope, in view of the coeray and devotedness of these zealous friends of colouzation, that the farm will serve as a model for the farmers of that part ot the country. Here is a powerfle werm of colunization which will, hereafer, produce abundaut fruits.

A road which it is inpotant to eomplete at once is the laquatioville road, which crosses a portion ut the Townshas bit Barlord and Mereford. The land in these towaships is of excellent quality, am, within the past fre years, all the lots on the line of road have been purchased. This completion of the pod ta the more inportant ion an agricultural and commercial phat of ricw, from the fact, that all the settlers of the eastern part of Tfereford and the sethera in Auckland, are now obliged to go to the United States to sell their produce and prowe the nocesary provinions for the support of their families; whens the Papetterife Liad will betheir most direct rente to Coticook, on the line of the Granid Truak hanay, whew they will fint an ouslet for their produce and a good market to parehese whaser they new. Noreover the settors would have the very legitimate satisfactinn of carying on thet dealizs withen their own eountry. Only cight miles of road remain to be haishod.

The townhips Thave just mentioned, as woll as Ditton, Marston, Chesham, Clinton, and Wohnon, wher ereat advantages for colonization. These townships and the shores of that noble shent of water, Laks Micgantic, are the natural field tor the surplus population of the Countiss of St. Hyacinthe, Bagot, Rouville and Tberville.

The attempt at colonization made by the Rev. Messrs. Dagenais; Champeaux and Durocher, in these places, has been perfectly successful. Five years ago there were hardly any settlers to be found in the east part of Barford, in Eereford and in Auckland,now three hundred fanilies, nose of them Canadian, are located there. Three-fourths of these families must twarel forty miles by a bad road in order to reach Coaticook, the nearest and most advantagoous place of business for them; with the Pacjuctteville road Ginishad, these setters would hare but twenty miles to travel, from the Gore of Fereford, to reach Coaticook.

Notwithstanding these disadvantages, a large number of persons, who left Belceil, St. Michel, A rchange and St. Constant in poverty, are now residing in these settlewents in comfort. I way cite one example from among a large number: "Tn the Gove of Hereford, on lot 19, varge AB," wries the Rev. Mr J. B. Champeaus, "resides Theophile Paguette, Who leit the Parish of Beloil in January, 1863, in the followiug cireunstances: he was a goung man of sober and laborious habits and in the cojoyment of rood health, who had succeded, by economy and perseverance; in collectiner a small capital of 8500 , aud was desirous of sottling. Ire was recommended to bend his steps towards the tuwnships, but, staring the prejudices which many Canadians feel towards a now country, he replied - what litile money $Y$ have, $T$ have earned by hard labor, and I will not yo and sacrifice it in the woods, far away from the abodes of man.' He married and boneht a farm; he sold it and bought another, borrowed some money, and two or three years subsequently, after takingevery trouble which a man can take, he sold his second farn and paid his debts. All that remined to him was one horse, one cow, four sheep and the means of waking a payment of 325 on his land which had been bought for him by another person, in the hope that at a later period, he would be induced to go and settle upou this lot of land, which was to save him from falling into utter indigence. So indeed the young man, finding his coudition altered for the worse, suid to himself, 'I will go and hide my shame in the forest,' and then, with his wife, droppinte a few tears of regret on leaving his uative place, he took with courage the road to the Eastern Townships. He reached the neighborhoou of his lot, took lodging with a neighbor for the winter, and began the elearing of the land necessary for the erection of a good house, a barn, stables, de. Now this young settler has nearly 10 arpents of land under cultiration, a fine harvest, a horse, three cows, several sheep and other cattle. He has three children, and appears to rejoice in the thought that it will be in his power to establish them near himself."

The novement, which is daily increasing among the populuas settements of the north shwe of the St. Latwrence, should also be directed towards the great Lake L'Assomption. The colonization societies of the district of Montreal, through thicir more frequent rolations with the inhabitant of that part of the country, will no doubt hasten to form there the nucleus of a settlememt. It is iroportant that the sceds of colonization shond be thus sown in various places, in order that its ramifications may ata later period extend in all directions. The Reverend Messrs. Brassard and I'revost deserve great praise for the efforts and sacrifees which thoy have made with the view of promotiug the cleariag of the land in the Matawin yalley.

I have also to call your attention to the importance of complating the Kinogami road. Tbe valley of Lake St. John is, without any doube, sne of the finest in Lower Cauada, as regards its extent, the fertulity of its soil, the quality of its timber, and the mildness of it clitmate. The population is increasing, notwithstanding the great difficulty of communication ; but it would have doubled had this road been sooner completed. The valley could support a population of 100,000 souls, and bofore many years have passed, the Saguenay will be ove of the granaries of Lower Canada.

In view of the womentous events which are being developed around us in the shape of important alterations in our political constitution, it is the duty of every individual, as also of the Gevemment, so promote the cultivation of our wild lands, to attract a larcre and bealthy immigration, and to implant in those parts which are most favorable to agriculture and trade, such as those which I have just pointed out, seeds of colonization, which will, in fatuec days, give us an importsnt position, and permit us to assume, in both an agricultural and a national sebse, as elevated position in the political and social scale of the American contizent.

Under these circumstances, the friends of colonization are in hopes that a large sum will be voted by the Legislature, at its apprnaching session, for the opening of new roads during the year 1865, in order to supply the immonse requirements of the country and the zeal of the scttlers.

By sa•isfying these legitimate hopes, the Goveroment will be deserving of the gratitude of all.

For this purpose I recommend the voting of a sum of $\$ 200,000$.
In the observations which I submit to you upon the work executed on the various Colonzation Roads. I have adbered to the order adopted in my reports of former years.

Annexed to this report will be found a statement shewing the sums granted for each road, the amounts paid to the several supcrintendents of works, and the disposable balances.

I have the honor to be, sir,<br>Your obedicnt servant,<br>BOUCHER DE LA BRUERE,<br>Acting Inspector of Agencior.

Statement of sums granted and paid for work done on Colonization Roads in Lower Canada, from the 1st July to the 21st December, 1864.

| cou | Nastus of Rasde, Bridges, de. $\quad \begin{gathered}\text { Yames of } \\ \end{gathered}$ | Previons Balatices, | Amos $\cdot$, arame | Totals. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amounts } \\ & \text { paid. } \end{aligned}$ | Disprisuble |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chicoutimi | Kiuggatui Road, 1.t section .................... J. B. Gaudin.... | Sicts | \% ${ }_{2}^{\text {cts. }}$ | ${ }_{3161}^{\text {s cise }} 5$ |  | \$tstots. |
|  |  |  | 1116998 60000 085 | 14169 <br> 600 <br> 606 |  |  |
|  |  | - | 150000 | 180000 | 150000 |  |
|  |  | 42234 | 100 no | 100 42200 420 30 | 10000 38853 |  |
| Charlevoix ................... | St. Urrmin Road, Charlevoix section........... O. Gauthier |  |  |  |  | 3351 |
|  | Settrington and Desates Roal.................. C . Caynon. |  | (tin) on | 60000 | 60000 |  |
|  | Pieel des Monts Lake Road....................i. ${ }^{\text {J. A A Burm }}$ |  | $\bigcirc 0060$ | 30000 | 30000 |  |
| Montmoren Quebe..... | Cauchor hasti............................ ©. Ribesume |  |  |  |  | 20000 |
| $\stackrel{\sim}{*}_{\text {Portiouf }}$ | ....... ........... |  | 10000 | 10000 |  | 10000 |
|  | St. Raymond and Valcartier Roulli...... ..... Mr. Dery. |  | 50000 | 50000 | 50000 |  |
|  |  |  | 600 00 | 300 600 600 | 30000 600 |  |
|  | Ste. Anne Brilge.................................................. | $100 \% 0$ |  | 40000 |  | 40000 |
|  | St. Titc Road ................................. J. Trudel |  |  | 70000 | 70000 |  |
| 8t. Meariee | Grandes Piles Road . .a.................. I. Arpent. |  | ${ }_{300} 1500$ | 30000 | 30000 |  |
|  | Buad from St. Narcisse to St. Mauriec..........\|Frs. Truêel, |  | 26050 | 29050 | 26050 |  |
|  | Batiscnn Bridgo........ ....................... A. S. Lacourcière |  | ${ }^{266667}$ | 26667 | 26067 |  |
|  | Road from St. Stanishas to St. Prosper...... ${ }^{\text {B. }}$. Roy. |  | 20000 | ${ }^{200} 00$ | 200.00 |  |
| 8t. Marriec.................. | Bridge over the Great River Yamachictie...... ${ }^{\text {a }}$. Gelinas |  | 2.4000 | 24000 | 2 SO 00 |  |
|  | Maghinn Boad ................................... C. Magnan |  | 51745 | 51745 | 51745 |  |
| Maskinongt................ | Mastiguche Bridgo.............................. R. Barette. |  | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 |  |
|  | St. Dmaco Road ............................... Dp Maigret |  | St00 00 | 50060 | 50000 |  |
|  | Miviero aux ELCorees Riaal .................... IF. X. A. Riva |  | ${ }^{500} 50$ | 60000 | 16000 |  |
| Berthier and Jolietto........................... | Bran lon Roal......................................... J.J. Pru |  | 2000 |  | 2100 | 179 |
|  | Matawin do .................................. L. Rrassari |  | 200000 |  |  |  |
| Mors : im. |  |  | 40025 | 10025 | 40025 |  |
|  | Kilknny Ruad................................ L Dufresne |  | 100000 | 100000 | 100000 |  |
|  |  | ................ | ${ }_{13.4} 25$ | - 13425 | 134 25 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |







## COUNTY OF CHICOUTIMI.

KINOGAMI ROAD.
first section
Superintendent:--I: B. Gadorn.

| Balance of the grant of 1862 | 27848 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Amount grated in 1864..... | 288302 |
|  | \$3161 50 |
| Amonne prid. | 207750 |
| Bahate remainio | 848400 |

This section of road has, this year, been completed over an extent of four miles and 67 chains, all of which is adapted for sumuer vehicles, except that some large stones are left which will have to be blasted.

Thirty-four bridges have been built, having an aggregate lengch of 220 feet. Fxclusive of bridges, the work has ecist $\$ 180$ a mile.

The soil along the part of the rond which has been made this year, is of medium quality. Notwithetanding this disadratage, the land is taken and several settlers have got in pretty good crops. About twenty arpents from the rom there is a tract of excellent land where a hundred settlers might establish themselves.

The following is what Mr. Gatudin states in his report:-" The grentest adrantage which this read will afford to colonizatiou will be the commanicatio: which it will aftord with Hebertville and the fine valley of Lake St. Jolin. This road constitutes the sole means of communication at the disposal of all the settlers beyond Jake Kinogami. Hebertville is already one of the largest parishes in the county; some settlers residing there are very comfortably off. One, who has resided there for ten yens, harvested this ycar $\$ 00$ bushels of grain, 4,000 bundles of hay, and 750 bushels of potatuen. Ho has property worth $\$ 6,000$. Others why setcled there two gears ago have harvested more than sufficient for thoir maintenmes. Thise settlers came here in great poverty and burthened with large families."

The valley of Lake st. dohn one of the finest and most extensive in Lower Canada, is remarkable for its fertile suil. its sylendid timber and th mildness of its clinate. It could contain a population of one handred thousand souls.

It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that the Guvernment should cause the Kinogami road to be completed at the garliest possible period. so as to provide settlers with the means of going and establishing themselves there.

This scetion of the road is very difficult to make, is conscquence of the low, rocky land which is met with, and the great quantity of bridging which bas to be uade.

Mr. Gandin says, that a sum of $\$ 6000$ will be requised to complete this section.

## SECOND SEOTION.

Superintendent:-J. F. Langlais.

Nearly three miles of this sectivn of the rond have leen completed this year, and seveotecn chains have been slashed.

An extent of eighten miles of this section is uow completw: Fourteen bridges. having an aggregate length of ? 10 fer, ave been built at a cust $\$$ stu,

Colonization has adranced, of hate years, principaily in the Tow slifis of Mery, Caton, and Metabetchouan, the popalation of which has increased two thirds.

All the lots along the road have been taken for several years; but as it was impossible to reach them for want of a road, it was not until last spring that the settlers could begin their clearing, and considerable slashes have since been made.

Mr. Langhis says that a sum of from $\$ S 0$ ) to $\$ 900$ will be required to complete this section of the road.

## THIRD RECTYON. Superinteadent:-Omarles Drapeav.

| Amount granted........................................................................................................................... 60000 |
| :---: |
|  |  |

This section of the Kinogani road extends from the Metabetchouan River to the Ouiatchouan River, a distance of $10 \frac{1}{3}$ miles.

Five and a half miles of the road have been opened to a width of 10 or 12 feet. Atthough only good as a winter road, yet in cane of necossity it can be travelled by the settlers in cirts. It hats cost $\$ 100$ a mile, exclusive of lodidees.

The total iength of bridges and bidgiug is 350 teat. These works have enst $\$ 50$.
Although along the first four miles of the road math bate rock is tound, still the soil is excellent, and adapted for the production of all kiuds of grain. On the remaning six and a half miles, as far as the Ouiatchoun River, there is no waste of land ; soil presenting greater advantages to settlers, cannut be asked for.

There are magnificent water-powers at each end of this section of the road, on the Metabetchouan and Ouiatchouan Rivers. On the third mile of the road, on the border of Jake St. John, there is also an excellent limestone quarry.

Only 25 inhabitants have settled on their lands aloug this section of the road ; all the lots, however, have heen taken, and the setters are only awation the opening of the road to take ap their revidenco poo thom. hats spriag. they sowed and cleared 300 arpents of hand. A portion of 1 s. sewings was destroyed by fire, and some senlers were compelled to sow a sembd, amd some even a third timo; but the crops proluced by what escaped were very lia.

The iamm o $i n$ the value of real property has heen 750 per cent. in the last fem years, and the pronatim has agmented in about a like propurtion.

A sum of $\$ 500$ will he aceeseny to open the roan throughent its whole extent, and the amount nevessary to complete it will be $\$ 4000$.

FOURTH SECTION.
Superintendent:-P. Girand.
Amonot granted.
$\$ 1500010$
Amount expended.
180000
The fourth section of the Kinotami road besins it the Roberval front road, and is to end at the Ashounwoutshouna River.

Abont six miles of it were opened in 1800 as a wither rod. Of this extent, five miles, less two arpents, have been completed this year. The rowd has been complately turapiked and drained. In the fifth mile 10 arpents of the road are traversed by a chain of boulders, and this itepediment was with diffentry surmounted and the roal made practicable. The Superintendeat beiug unprovided with blasting implements, had to remove normous boulders by sheer strength, and to sink others underground, and likewise to draw most of the earth required to cover the stones.

The average cost of the completed riad has been 5394 a mile.
Two bridges, measuring torether it feet in length, have been bailt at a cost of $\$ 90$.
There have also been made 25 water-courses, well brilged and boxed, across the road; some of these ditches are cuntinued for a great distance intio the woods.

In his report, Wh. Girard furaishes the following information:-"Tn the first four miles she soil consists principally of yellow sandy loun lying upo a abbsol of clay, an excellent soil, if we may juige from the bemty of the erops of differont kinds of grain which border upon the first 20 urpents of the rond. The road crosses the Indian Reserve, which has a frontage of three milles and is six miles in depth, and of which a part includes a por-
tion of the fine Ashoumoutshouan valley. Aere trees of all kinds grow to a great height; amoner then we may specify clm, black and white birch, cedar, de., all woods which demonstrate that the soil is of the finest quality. At this place the soil consists of pure unmised clay.
"At the end of the third mile there is a magnifient water-power, the same which sets in motion Sir. Thomas Gemaces saw and grist mill.
$\because$ The road over the fourth soction crossing the magnificent Township of Ashouamourshoun nad hemeule, will at a later period afford greater advantages for colonization and the clearios of the lam. Besides that these townships, comprising excellent and level hand, contain lithe or no wasto latd, there are in the ueighborhood, on the shores of Lakest. Jolm, immons? mealows left uncorered all summer by the sinkiag of the waters of the lake. Notrithstanding the hundreds of heads of cattle which feed on these rich pastures, thonsanis of humdes of hay might be got from them. Nany of the Roberval seitlers. is spite of the dismane and the diffieulty of tramsport. go thither to lay in their supply of hay."

And ha: why is it that, with such line prospects. with such great advantages for setters wishing toerablish themsebes well, these magniticeut townships are still almost untouched, wo that we mly soe here and there a few small clearings made by young set:lers from Beanpri:

Soveral years ago these townships were had out and reserved for the so-called Beauport Society, under the direction of the Reverend Mr. Tremblay, and up to the present time, there have beed lound but tels young settlers in the County of Moutaoreacy, who have had comage enomg to come and oeupy their lots.

The greatest ause of dismay to the setelers who are desirous of coming to establish themsches on the shors of iake St. John, is the immense difficulty of getting there, and the great cest of water tmaport in summer, which means they are obliged to adopt for want of a land road.

The shore of hake s. Dohn have now been inhabited for nine years, and the setters are still contending with the same diffoulties as during the first years. let the Governmontmake roms betwen he lake. the Aulaets and the other Saguenay parishes, and build bridges over the rivers, and in : few yours the aspect of Lake St. John will be changed.

# RIVIERE AU SABLE BRIDGE. <br> Contractor.-1I. Dufoul. 

| Batance of 1803. | \$423 34 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Amount mrated in 1864. | 30000 |  |
| Amount raid.. |  | $\begin{array}{rl} 5724 & 34 . \\ 685 & 83 . \end{array}$ |
| Balanee remsining |  | \$33 51. |

This bridye is situated over the Riviere au Sable on the Kinogami road. It is divided iote two parts by an ishad ahnt an arpent in width. It is 386 feet in length, is feet wide and is feet in heigh. The lridgo was eompletely finished last spring.

Of the amont gmated, slou was sent to Mr. Martin to open the road on the ishand betwern the wo bridges an as to privide aganst eceidents by fire. This part of the road was made Ly Mr. Duteru fir the sum of Seo.

Despite then promatms, the westem portion of the bridre, 119 feet in length, has bem destroyed by fire. Dr. Marth wrote to ne as follows on the 12th July last: "I have winform you that one of the bridges, happily the less important of the twe, was burned on the 27 th June, contailing a lws of at least $\$ \geq 00$. The great droughts which we have experienced, have proved injurious to many settlers on the Saguenay."

SYDENHAM ROAD.<br>Superintendent:-Joserh Fortin.



This sum was expended in making repairs which hat been rendered indispensable by fire. Mr. Fortin thinks that a sum of $\$ 1300$ will be required to complete the road and to box in eight arpents of ditch on each side, and to cover the same with earth. 'The ditches, dug out the black soil, are eight feet in depth.

## COUNTY OF CHARLEVOIX.

## ROAD FROM ST. URBAIN TO GRANDE BAIE. <br> charlevorx seotron.

Superintendent:-O. Gautrier.
Amount granted............................................................ $\$ 110180$
Amount paid. 110680
The greater part of the twenty-nine miles of this road, which are situated in the County of Charlevoix, was in such bad eondition that it was almost impossible to travel over it in wheeled vehicles. Three miles of this road were completed this year, and cost $\$ 275$ a mile, exclusive of bridges.

Five bridges, having a total length of slecper of 164 feet, cost $\$ 104$, and 502 feet of crossway, covered with sand and gravel, cost $\$ 96$.

Mr. Gauthier writes as follows:-"The road in question is the only outlet which the settlers on the Upper Saguenay, amounting to about eleven thousand souls, hare at their disposal. And, as there are, no more Townships to be colonized in the County of Charleroix, it follows that the excess' of population is compelled to emigrate towards the Upper Saguenay, and therefore this road affords great advantages to colouization and trade."

About $\$ 5,000$ would be recquired to complete the road throughout its whole extent, rithout taking into account the bridge over the Malbaie River.

## PIED-DES-MONTS LAKE ROAD.

Superintendent:-J. A. Bureau.
Amount granted............................................................ S $\$ 30000$
Amount paid ..... ....... ........................................ .......... 300.00
This rond begine at the St. Cirbain Road. half' a mile from the houses, and is to end at Pied-des-Monts, a distance of about $7 \frac{1}{2}$ miles. Of this, 34 miles have been merely opened as far as the first range of Pied-des-Monts Lake; all of it is, however, practicable for summer vehicles. Exclusive of bridges and brushwork, it has cost about $\$ 220$.

Seven bridges, measaring 133 feet in length, hive been built, besides which 20 arpents of brushwork have been laid. These latter works cost $\$ 80$.

Mr. Bureau sends me the following information, respecting the localities adjacont to the road :-
"All the land crossed by the road is well adapted for cultivation. White birch, fir, pine and spruce are fourd upon it.
"The road, when finished, will lead to a magnificent tract of land, sufficient to-form a fine parish, which is situated at Pied-des-Monts. Behind the mountains, which are easily crossed, there are some fine forests in which pine, is abundant.
"Grood water-powers exist at the outlets of Long Lake and Pied-des-Monts Lake. On the former, a saw-mill has already been crected.
"Fifty lota have this year been taken hy the irihabitants of St. Agney, and an extent of 150 arpents has been cleared.
"The climate is cxellent ; barley, rye and poase riper perfoctly; the thy has not jet appeared at Pied-hes-Monts.
"Abaut four miles of man still ramin to be oponed, and the whole has yet to be completed"

It is calculated that in sim of 31,000 would brenecessary to oomplete it.

# SETYBTNOTMS ANOB DE SALES ROAD. <br> Superintenden:--Clovis Garmon. 



This rad bexins at the se surin Conewion, in bue sugniory of Pboulements, and
 fifteen miles and some arports in lensh, and is completcly finished.

Two miles and trelve arpons worm condoted during last summer. The approximative

 six perches and ?2 feet of emsswy and brushwork heve been laid, und the whole cotered with earth. Bverywhere the rom panes tha sull is of sood qualieg and adapted for cultivation. cuen to a great distance irm the rend.

There is a wod waterperer on the gutle or Swathake and limestouc is found at several points along the roab.

" Colovization has ma oweat proves in the Jownships through which the ruad passes, and all the land in sumington amd he sales is occupied, abd much of it in an adranced state of cultivalion. bveral hams cen have bean taken to the north-west of the Rivière de Grouffre, although the comtry there is uasurveyed.
"Much land was cleared this year but c cantot state the numbur of arpents. All the grain somn yielded well aud was not injured by the frost."

## COUNTY OF MONTMORENCY.

caudhon road.
Superiutendent:--Omahees RaEacme.

> Amount granted. $\$ 100000$
> Amount paid................................................................... 80000
> Balance remaining
> $\$ 20000$

Tris road is now opened to an extent of fire miles, which is not entirely completed ; it may, however, be travelled in summer vehieles The cost has been $\$ 110$ a mile.

The approaehes to the gratt bridge over the Rivor St. Anme have been completed; one is 40 and the other 60 fiet in length. The bridge is row passable, but the flowing has not all been liad.

Three bridges have bees built; whey mature onether 165 feet in length.
Tbe soil, along the first mile of the roall is wery fortile; the timber is large aud consists in great part of hack birch. The socom mite runs through a botton lyiug botween two mountains. The soil is black carf. On the other thre milas the soil is of superior quality, aud the timber fond consints of bard maplo and ash.

Wirhin these foe miles there are two water-powers, and a sawimill is io be buitt durivg the present winter.

Since the road was commencta enhazation has made great progross at the Riviere des Roches to the south-west of River St. Anve. The St. Juseph settlers have taken land alang the line of road, as traced, aud have begun to open it.

## COUNTY OF QUEBEC.

STONEHAM ROAD<br>Superiatendent:-Joseiz Urbain Bedaks.



Two miles of this road bave been completed; it can be travelled throughout its whole length, but with difficulty.

A bridge, 80 fect long, has been built, and a certain amount of brushwork laid.
The rud passes, for the most part, orer a poor and stony soil, but leads to woll-timbered lands, where cunsiderable clearings have been made.

The grain here has in no way suffered from the frost or the tly.
A sum of $\$ 400$ rouid be necessary to cumplete the road. It is verbalized.

## ROCHE-PLATE ROAD.

Superintendent:-Garles Rhealme.
Balance of grant of 1862 , semaining in the hands of the Superintendent
$\$ 62: 5$
Five arpents of road were opened in the autumen of 1863 , to avoid an almost insurmountable rock which lay across it. This balance was applied, last sumpae, to completing the piece of road in question.

## COUNTY OF PORTNEUF.

## VALCARTIER AND ST. RAYMOND ROAD. Superintendent:-Mrerex Dery. <br> $$
\text { Amount paid.......................... ........................................ } 50000
$$

One nile of this road, which had been opened in 1863, has been completed, and two miles more have been operea. A bridge, 69 fect long has been built.

The soil in the vicinity of the road is good and covered with mixed wood. The road will prove very advantageous to the settlers in Grosford. It would require $\$ 800$ to complete it.

## montauban road.

 Superintendent:-F. Bélangrr.| Amount granted | \$300 00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Amount paid. | 30000 |

This road begins six miles from the River St. Anne, in the parish of St. Casimir, and is to end at the Batiscom liver, thuserossing the Township of Montauban through ita entire depth. Its leagth will be 10 miles.

The works of last season consist of the opening and completion of $\frac{13}{2}$ miles of rosd, practicable for wheeleci vebicles, the building of a bridge 25 feet in length, and the laying of 980 feet of crossway. The road cost $\$ 158.27$ a nile exclusive of the bridge.

Mr. Belanger writes to me that the land through which the road pases is excellent and heavily timbered with hardwood, anis that the same characteristies prevall ower the land adjacent, which forms on each side of the road a remarkably level and fine valley.

Besides that the road provides easy access to the magnificent land of this per looation,
it will afford another very great advantaye to colonization in allowing the settlers to go and establish themselves on the banks of the Batiscan hiver, where the land is excellent.

Te prove that colonization is making great progrcas here, it will sumice to say that the resident population already require the erection of a chapel, and fio that purpose the lot unon which the works were cormmenced last summer, has been sclected as the site of the new church. The iots along the road are ali taken, and considerable clearings have already been made.

It is calculated that a sum of $\$ 35{ }^{\circ}$ would be required to open the road as far as the Batiscan River.

COLBERT ROAD.<br>Superintendent.-Menry Dery.

Aniount granted.
.860000
Amonnt paid 60000
Of this road, 120 arpents bave been opencd this year from lot No. 2 in the double range to the north of Lake Simon; the cost per mile has been about $\$ 100$ exclusive of bridges.

A rather considerable bridge has been built at the outlet of the lake, aud about 7 d arpents of road have been laid with brushrouk and crossway.

The land is generally good along the road and is woodod with merchantable timber. Further up the land is cacellent.

The lots are taken in part aud a cortain amount of clearing has been mate. Eight families are residing on their land. The rond is to be continued as far as the Batiscan River.

## COUNTY OF CHAMPLAIN.

## BATISCAN BRIDGL.

Amount granted.
$\$ 40000$
Amount paid.
40000

A part of the bridge built over the Batiscan River, in the parish of St. Stanislas, having been carried array by the ice in the spring of 1863 , a sum of $\$ 400$ was granted to the local 1 moicipal Council to assist in repairing the damare.

The work was given out by contract, on the 2nd July last, to Ephren and Joseph Proteau, for the sum of 8800 , of which 8400 are to be pud by the municipal authorities of St. Stanislas.

The part of the bridge which nas been rebuilt is 288 feet in length, divided into three arches of 96 feet span. The arches rest on two piers 12 fect wide, 20 feet loug and 22 feet high. Four ice-fenders, 30 feet long by 12 feet wide have also been built to protect the piers. Another pier which had been moved from its original position and had assumed a crooked and irregular shape, has also been rebuilt.

The whole of these works have been filled to the top with stone. They are now completed in accordance with the plans and specifications, and have been reccived by experts.

> ST. STANLSLAS AND ST. PROSPER YOAD Superintendmir-B. Ror.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A inount granted ............................... ..... ..... ..................... } \$ 200000 \\
& \text { Anount paid............................................................ } 200 \\
& \text { An }
\end{aligned}
$$

This roall begins at the main road situated on the sonth-east bank of the Batiscan River and is continued as far as the St. Prosper Road. "Twenty urpents of it have been opened and 18 arpente completed. On this portion of road two bridges have been built.

It will prove advantageous to the colonization of the land in the interior, by providing easy communication for the inhabitants on the banks of the river, who are desirous of establishing their children on this land.

Mr. Roy oalculates that a sum of $\$ 350$ will be required to open the roud.

ST. NAROISSE ROAD.<br>Superintender' - Fesaņoris Taudil.

$\qquad$
The point at which this road begins is at the extrenity of the Seigniory of Champlain, five and three quarter leagues from the river, along the main line between the seigniories of Champlain and Batiscan and the Jownship of Hadnor; the road is to be continued along that line, but entirely within the Seigniory of Batiscan, as far as the liver St. Maurice. It will be about ten miles in length.

Fourteen arpents of road have been opened and completed; iwonty-three arpents oif ditching have been made, besides a large main diteh two arperts long, to carry off the water from the road. This ditch falls into another, cight arpents long, which it was found necessary to enlarge and partially box in. Besides these works, two arpents of roac̀ have been merely opeued. The cost of the completed road, exclusive of bridges, has been $\$ 364$ a mile. Fonr iitile bridges have been built

In his report, Mr. 'Trudel states that the nature of the soil traversed by the road varies in different places The road begins at a point lyitr south of a large burned tract, extending from east to wost from La Cortue River ncarly to tha St. Maurice River, thus crossing the Township of Radnor and the Seigniory of sap de la Magdeleine. Where the road crosses it, it is forty arpents wide. The stratum of vegolable carth on this burned tract ranges from ouc to four feet in depth. This soil rests on a bed of fine sand four inches thick, which has a foundation of soft clay.

In this burned tract we weet with hillocks of light earth of from three to five feet high, some of which are well-wooded with red pine; they seem to have been placed there almost on purpose to have buildings erected upon them; and it is very important that the land should be divided so as to include one of these hillocks in each lot. The road in its course passes near the fine Lake La Tortuc, in Radnor, a locality which without doubt is destincd to become a fine place and a great centre of population. The lake, a league in length, presents a magnificent view, and though inaccessible in wheeled vehicles, is visited by many persons annually for fishing purposes, fish being abuadant in its waters.

The land around the lake is raised only seven or eight fect; on the south side a belt of wood, from 8 to 12 arpents wide, separates the lake from the great burned tract. From the north shore of the lake to the River St. Maurice, most of the land is timbered with fine hard wood.

There are two water-powers on the two leagues of road visited by Mr. Trudel; one on La Tortue River and the other on the Gros Ruisseau. He also noticed atrong indications of iron ore in the burned tract.

This road will afford great advantages to colnnization and the trade of the St. Maurice. It will be the shortest route for the conveyance of goods to the lumbering establishments and will be useful to the inhabitants of the new parish of St. Hlore.

As the land is not yet surveyed, no lot has yet been taken upon it; it should be surveyed at the carliest possible poriod. Mr. Trudel has a list of 54 persons who are desirous of taking land there.

It is calculated that a sum of $\$ 3.150$ would be necessary to complete the road as far as the St . Maurice. The local municipal nathorities have undertaken to maintain the road until the lands along its course are occupied.

## FOURTH RANGE OF ST. TTTF ROAD.

Superintendent.-Dominique Gaprenmer.
Amount granted ..... $\$ 15000$
Amount paid. ..... 15000

This road begins at lot No. 25 in the Fourth Range and ends at the road lending to the church. It is 45 arpents long. It is opened throughout its whole extent. Nine arpents bave been complated to the necossary width. The rest has beon completed to a width oi twelve feet only.

Inclading the statute labor of the parties interested, as woll as the labor given gratuitously by the settlers, the road has cost $\$ 212$.

It was found necessary to lay four arpents of the romi witi brush : this work cost \$10.
The stil in the vicinity of the road is excollent and abaped for erery description of cultivation.

The road will promute colonization and the lumber trade. Its being opened enables travellers to avoid asteep mountain and six hatge hills. A saw-mill has been built at ita extremity. A sum of $\$ 150$ will be required to complete the roud to its eutire width. It is verbalizel.

ST. TITE ROAI. Superintendent-Jos. Truder.

Amount granted. ..... 870000
Amount paid. ..... 70000

This road, which begins at the bank of the Enries River, near the St. Tite church, is now open as far as Grandes Piles on the St. Haurice, wheetit onds.

The extent opened this year is 99 arpents. 13 of whioh are completed, lesides seven opencd in 186\%. The 86 arpents remaining to be complited hare been pissed over by summer vehicles carrying heavy loads, but this portion is only open to one-half the proper wilth. The cost of the completed potion or the road was at the rate of $\$ 320$ a mile-

Thrue considerable bills had to be cut down and provided with sile-guards, and pieces of timber hare been placed along the hills to prorent land-slides. Six bridges, having an aggregate length of 186 feet have been built, and 23 arpents of crossway hare been laid.

Iam iutormed by Mr. Trudel that in the mountains adjacent to the south brench of the Mackinack Miver, specimens of iron ore, sad by skilled persons to be very rich, have been found; no exploration has, however, been made to ascortain whether the ore is plentilul enough to make the working of the mines remurative.

Condiderable water-porers are also found on that river.
It is estimated that a sum of $\$ 800$ would be necessary to complete the $S$ t. Tite Road.

GRANDES PILES ROAD.

## Superintendent:-Lours Arcand.

Amount granted......................................................................................................................................... 00000
Amount paid....... 00
This sum is to be applied to the preparation of the wood necessary to lay the remaining purt of ther rad, to be made over the great bare swamp, with crossway and brushwork.

Mr. Areand wrote to iaform me that he began work on the 14th November, and that (in the 1 th Decombor, he had 3,540 logs cut and carried, ready to receive the earch. These pisces of timber are is feet long, and sufficiently large to make a firm road.
six ant a half miles of the road arenow fit for travel.
$\therefore$ remarkable : anower exists at the starting poive of the mat, and mon it are orectu the Formont furges and a saw and grist mill. The water passes tbrough a lime-
stone channel more than a mile long, ranging in height from 15 to 30 feet, and ending at the falls of Grandes Piles on the River St. Maurice on which mills might be eeected, almost without expense.

Iron is found at differcnt places along the road and in its vicinity, in sufficient quantity to supply the forges for many years to come.

Mr. Arcand estimates that the portion of the road remaining to be made will cost about $\$ 600$ a mile.

## COUNTY OF ST. MAURICE.

## YAMACHICHE BRIDGE.

Superintendent:-Charles Gelinas.
Amount granted........................................................................................................................................ 24000
Amount paid.......... 00
The building of this bridge over the Yamachiche River, in the Township of Caxton, on the Hunterstown and St. Etienne Road, was given out by contract on the Sth August last to J. B. Philibert of the Parish of St. Barnabé, for the sum of $\$ 220$.

Its length is 90 feet and it has been completed in the most solid manner, in accordance with the plans and specifications, and has been received by ceperts.

The cost of the bridge, including the payments made in the winter of 1863 for the preparation of the necessary timber, has been $\$ 325$.

## MAGNAN ROAD.

 Superintendent-Cyrille Magnan.Amount granted .$\$ 51745$
Amount paid...................................................................... 51745

Twenty-three arpents of road have been opened and thoroughly completed this year, and a certain extent of road opened in previous ycars, has been repaired. The cost of these works has been at the rate of $\$ 308$ a mile.

A bridge 36 feet in length, with abutments at each end, 96 feet long, has been built.
Mr. Magnan informs me by letter that a copper mine exists in the 4th range of Shawinigan.

Colonization has, of late years, made great progress in Caxton and Shawinigan. Every day new settlers go and establish themselves on the wild lands, and in a short time, convert them into fine farms. $\Delta$ settler in the new Parish of St. Flore recently told Mr. Magnan that he had only occupied his land for eighteen months, and that, nevertheless, he this year got in 200 bushels of grain and as many of potatocs; this settler was formerly a day-laborer. Farms which were sold two or three years ago for $\$ 50$, are now selling at from \$600 to $\$ 1200$.

A church has been built this year in Shawinigan; it has cost $\$ 8,000$. A chapel is also being built at St. Flore, which will cost $\$ 2,400$.

The road is verbalized.

## COUNTIES OF ST. MAURICE AND MASKINONGE.

> ROAD FROM ST: LEON SPRINGS TO CAXTON.
> Superintendent-Georges Ceanee.
> Balance of grant of 1862
> $\$ 5000$
> Amount granted in 1864....................................................... 20000

The portion completed this year is that which crosses the St. Joseph concession, being 20 arpents long.

Forty-three arpents of the road are now practicable. Two bridges, covered with earth, have also been built.

Mr. Chaine thinks that a sum of $\$ 800$ would be necessary to complete the road, which is verbalized.

# COUNTY OF MASKINONGE. 

## MASTIGOCIIE BRIDGE.

Superintendent-Remi Barrette.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Amount granted.................................................................................................................................................. } 00 \\
& \text { Amount paid.......... } 00
\end{aligned}
$$

This bridge, built in 1562 over the Mastigoche River on the Mandeville Road, is 139 fect long and is feet above the water's cdge. It was not entirely completed, and a "sum of 840 ras considered necessary to finish it; lut the bridge laving suffered much from the great number of logs which had accumulated against the piers, the amount allowed has keen devoted to solidifying them, in order to prevent the destruction of the bridge. A further grant of $\$ 40$ will be necessary to finish the bridge, which is of great use to the settler: in Peterborough.

ST. DIDACE ROAD.
Supcrintondent-D. Mataret.

Amount granted in 1S64........................................................................ 500.00
$\$ 70000$
Amount paid..................................................................\$700 00
The works on this road, which had been suspended since 1862, were resumed this year at the Hope ficf and concluded 20 arpents from the south shore of Pinc Lake, lying in the rear of the second range of the Township of Petcrborough.

Four miles and 18 arpents of road, opened in 1862 in the Hope fief, have been completed this year. Besides this, two miles and thirteen arpents have been opened in Peterborough ; the latter portion has been made fit for travel as for as a saw-mill situated in rear of the first concession:

This part of the road is very stony, and blasting had to be resorted to in many places. The cost of the road finished is from $\$ 100$ to $\$ 120$ per mile.

The length of bridging is 110 fect. A bridge which will be finished so soon as the lumber necessary for covering it shall have been sawn at the mill above mentioned, has benu constructed over the Crooked Lake River; it measures 100 feet in length'by 18 in width. This bridge when finished, will cost about $\$ 100$.

The land along the road, particularly in Petcrborough, is in great part covered with finc hardwood and groves of maple, where sugar-making can be carricd on on a large scale. The soil is in general good, and of superior quality in the vicinity of Lake Bonucterre.

The population has increased rapidly in the vicinity of the road, during the last troo years, and a fine church was to have been finished on the 25 th December.

In order tis afford encouragement to the settlers and to increase their zeal, the superintendent selected his workmen from amongst the occupants of lavas on the line of road, and from amongst those desirous of settling uponethem.

Mr. Maigret wrote me as follows, in September last: "Thanks to the freshness of the soil of our mountains, watered by the many streans flowing in every direction towards the finc lakes, which are very numcrous in this district, the harvest promises to be very abun-
dant despite the great dryness of the season. Rye, buckwheat, barley and oats, look well. The hay crop is good, and the tobacco crop promises a good yield."

It would be adrisable to continue this road to the rear of the township; this would involve an expenditure of $\$ 1200$.

The road is verbalized as far as Lake Bonncterre.

| RIVE <br> Superi |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Balance of grant of 1862 .............................................. $\$ 15000$ |  |
| Amount granted in 1864 |  |
|  | \$810 00 |
| Amount paid | . $\$ 81000$ |

This road, which is situated to the south-west of the River Duloup, commences at the Bout clu Monde concession, in the Fief Dumonticr, Parish of St. Paulin, and extends to the Crown lands at the west end of Hunterstown.

A length of 30 arpents, already open as a winter road, has been finished to a width of 18 feet; moreover, 64 arpents ( 34 with timber already felled, and 30 with the timber standing), hare been opened and finished to a width of 18 feet; and 85 arpents (18 with the timber already felled and 67 with the timber standing) have been opened and finished to onc-half the width; making in 16 miles and 11 arpents. It a suitable throughout for whecled rehicles.

Twenty bridges have been constructed, one of them measuring 266 fect of roadway and another 100 feet. The united length of the bridges is 643 feet. There has also been made 410 fect of brushwork. Blasting had to be resorted to in several places a ad cuttings had to be made for a length of nine arpents. This road is of great advantage to settlers, since it affords almost the only outlet for the surplus population of the adjoining parisics desirous of establishing new settlements.

Mr. Rivard writes, that the land alng the line of road is pretty level and sandy, but: of good quality. An adjoining tract of land of some cxtent may be reached by this road ; the soil of this tract is excellent and the timber in great parc hardwood.

There arc several water-powers, onc of which turns a saw-mill.
The cstimate for the completion of this road throughout its whole length, is $\$ 1,000$ to $\$ 1,200$; but the road being quite passable, except in some few places where repairs would be neccssary, Mr. Rivard is of opinion that it would be much better to extend it, in order to bring more land within the reach of scttlers, who are ansiously awaiting the further opening of the road.

Within the last five years, all the lots situated upon the line of road have been taken up, and cloarings made on nearly all of them. More than fifty houses have been built.
"About $2 \overline{5}$ lots,", says Mr. Rivarã, "have been taken up, this year ; a larger number would have been taken, had they belonged to the Government, but so far, the road passes through land belonging to the company called the Hunterstown Company, which imposes vexatious restrictions on the settlers, and sells its lands at higher prices than the Government."

There is as yet no church in Hunterstown ; the township forms part of the Parish of St. Paulin.

Grain of all kinds has been sown on the new lands, and no frosts have occurred. The road is in great part verbalized.

## COUNTY OF BERTHIER.

ST. CATHERINE ROAD.
Superintendent-Jeremie Laporte.

Onc half mile of this road remained unfinished in 1863; Mr. Laporte has finished it this year.

The work consisted in removing stones, and making an embankment to replace ancther situated on the front line of the 9th range of Brandon, on the south side of the River Mattambail.
"Several settlers," says Mr. Laporte, "who are daily obliged to pass over this hill, having in advance offered me a cortain number of days of joint labor, on condition that I would superintend the making of the cmbankment, I decided to accept their offer; and in order to make the most of the moneys placed at my disposal, I employed the days of joint labor not merely in working at the hill, but also at the road itself, particularly whenever the operation of removing the stoncs appeared to exceed the strength of the paid workmen."

Mr. Saporte informs me that beyond the terminus of the road, as far as the thirteenth range of Brandon, the land is good and nearly all the lots occupied, the work of clearing bing wore or less advanced in proportion to the facilitios for commanication. Further back, to the north-cast of Jolictte, there is a tract of table-land which extends from the thirtecnth range of Brandon to the Township of Provost, on the River Mantawa. This plateau lies between the Rivers Maskinonge, L'Assomption and Mantawa. The fine lands it contains would be specdily settled if they were surveyed and a road made to reach them.

## COUNTIES OF BERTHIER AND JOLIETTE.

MATAWIN ROAD.<br>Supcrintendent-T. L. Brassard.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Amount granted ................................................................. } \$ 2,000 \\
& \text { Amount paid ........................... ........................ ................ 2,000 }
\end{aligned}
$$

Work was commenced on this road last summer, in the second range of Joliette, on lot No. 15 ; the road is open as far as Lake Marchette, but not finished.

The length of road finished is $11 \frac{1}{2}$ miles, including $2 \frac{1}{4}$ miles previously opened by Mr . Crepeau. It is fit for wheeled vehicles throughout the whole of that distance, and the remainder, about 24 miles, is only fit for winter travel.
"The Matawin Road," says Mr. Brassard, "passes through good land; the timber, hardwood and mixed. The soil is composed of sand, yellow carth and clay. The road leads to the immense plateau of the Matavin River. Here the soil is highly fertile and of the best quality; I make this statement as the result of my personal observations over a space of 36 miles, from enst to west. Moreover, the climate is very salubrious. Hunters who have traversed the whole tract of country, state that parishes of several ranges each, may be formed within it, more particularly on the north-west slope of the Laurentides."

There are numerous water-powers on this road, and traces of iron ore are found between the River Au Milieu and the River Claire, about 11 miles from the Matawin mills.

The settlers are now discussing the propriety of requesting the ecclesiastical authoritics to select the site for a church, at the Seren Falls of Black River, for the use of the Joliette settlers.

Two church sites have been selected, one near Mr. Brassard's mills, on the Matawin, and the other at the outlet of Long Lake.

Several lots of land have been taken up on this road.
Barley, buckwheat and oats, though sown late, have given a good yield, and have escaped without injury from frost or insects; some loss has, however, been occasioned by fire.

Mr. Brassard estimates that $\$ 10 ; 000$ would be required to finish the road throughout its whole length. This is not an ordinary road, but a trunk line of colonization.

## COUNTY OF JOLIETTE.

## RIVER L'ASSOMPTION ROAD.

## Superintendent-T. S. Provost.

Amount granted ..... $\$ 40025$
Amount paid ..... 40025

The work on this road, commenced in 1862, was resumed this year, and the length of road finished is four miles and eight arpents. In view of the advantages prosented by the ground, which was perfectly level, free from stones and well drained, the average cost per mile of the road has been but $\$ 100$, including five bridges measuring in all 320 feet and 100 feet of crossway over a wet, gravelly spot.

In the vicinity of the road, the soil is a light carth, composed of a sandy layer tinted a deep red, by the oxide of iron; the proportion of the latter is, however, quite too small to be injurious to vegetation. This layer is covered with vegetable mould. These soils When mixed produce abundant crops, as shewn by those raised on the lands already cleared. This road, when carried out to its full extent, will reach the great table lands of Lake L'Assomption.

Mr. Provost writes me, that nothing can be more encouraging for settlers than the aspect of this locality. The soil, after a careful examination, is found to be of supcrior quality. This tract offers a rich field for the surplus population of the old parishes, to which the opening of the road will afford easy access, and Mr. Provost gives the prcference to this spot as the best adapted for the formation of a nucleus of settlement which will afterwards extend itself on all sides.
"The locality I refer to," says Mr. Provost, "namely the great Lake L'Assomption, with its wide valley, its vast table-lands and its long line of hills stretching as far as the eye can reach, lies about midway between St. Alphonse and Matawin. The road can be extended to it at a small cost, either by following the bank of the River, or carrying it through the centre of the Township of Cartier. With some few exceptions the whole of the tract is well adapted for settlement."

There are two good mill sites, one on the river, a little below the lake, at the Little Falls of Bellerue; the other on the great water-course descends from the table lands in the rear and falls into the lake at the north-east end.

The population has almost doubled within the past two years; and there is not a single lot which is not taken up or occupied in the whole township. At the end of the road, in Cartier, 16 lots have been taken up, and a considerable amount of clearing donc.

Mr. Provost has this year finished the chapel for which he had selected a lot in 1862.
A mill has also been built.
The cereals which have given the largest yield in this locality, are barley, oats, and buckwheat. They escaped all injury from frost or insects.

It is estimated that from $\$ 1000$ to $\$ 1200$ would be required complete this great road.

## COUNTY OF MONTCALM.

## 1. KILKENNY ROAD.-2. ST. JULIENNE ROAD. <br> Superintendent-Lours Dufresne.

| Amount granted for 1st road. | . $\$ 1,00000$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| " " 2nd ". | 50000 |
|  | \$1,500 00 |
| Amount paid. | 1,500 00 |

The Kilkenny road extends from the 6th range of that township, upwards, to the Township of Wexford, where it is to be extended. It has been improved and rendered fit for wheeled vehicles, on the 6 th, 7 th, 8 th, 9 th, 10th, and 11th ranges, for the sum of $\$ 100$ per-mile.

Six bridges, measuring in all 250 fect of roadway, have been constructed, and 250 fect of crossway made. These works cost $\$ 300$.

A site fur a church has been selected, in the 11th range of the township.
A sum $\$ 2,500$ would be required to complete this roud.
The St. Julienne road, 192 miles in length, was already open throughout its whole length, and finished to a length of $3 \frac{1}{2}$ miles. Of the remaining 16 miles, $4 \frac{1}{2}$ were finished during the past summer. Bridges, measuring in all 85 feet of rondway and 10 arpents of crossway and brush-filling were made.

Colonization is making great progress along this road. Lots which were not worth $\$ 100$ last ycar, sell now for $\$ 600$.
$\Lambda$ sum of $\$ 500$ would be required to finish this road.

## COUNTY OF TERREBONNE.

## NORTH RIVER BRIDGE.

Superintendent:-C. B. Lafleur.

Amount granted ..... $\$ 38495$
Amount paid ..... $38 \pm 25$

The building of this bridge, which is situated on the Norsh liver, between luts No. 20 of the 10 th and 11 th ranges of the 'Jownship of Morin, Parish of St. Adele, was given out by contract, on the Cth April, 186t, to Odile Birolcau Lafleur, for the sum of $\$ 375$.

The bridge measures 80 feet in length and 18 in width. It is supported by two piers 20 fect in length by 15 in height from the bottom of the river.

I receired, on the 26th July last, the report of two experts declaring that the bridge was finished, and constructed with all the solidity, strength and finish to be expected from the work of a Master-builder, in accordance with the plans and specifications, approved by the Department.

> abercrombie, morin and wexford road.
> Superintendent:-1P. A. Labrie.
> . $\$ 51433$
> Amount paid................................................................................................................... 33

Amouat granted
Jhis sum has been expended in finishing the road, as indicated in my report relative to work done in 1862.

Mr. Labrie wrote me as follows, on the 20th October ult. :-"The road is at last opened to colonization; it is, at the moment I write, finished in accordance with my instructions, with the exception of some work to be done on the bridge over the North River, between Abercrombic and Morin, and some blasting in Abcrcrombic."

I regret to inform you that Mr. Labric has fallen ill, in consequence of the fatigue he underwent while superintending, in person, the work under his control, during the heavy rains of last autumn.

## COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS.

## VALLEYFIELD ROAD.

## Supcrintendent :-Andrew Keys.


Amount paid.................................................................... $300^{\prime} 00$
This road begins at North River, at the end of the St. Remi concession, and ends at

Valleyfield in Gore; it is about five miles long. All this extent is practicable for summer vehicles, but it is not finished; the sum above mentioned has been applied to completing a mile and a half of road. A like extent remains to be improved to complete the road as far as the Lakefield Road.

## ST. COLUMBAN ROAD. <br> Superintendent:-JoIrn Kennedy.

Amount grantcd.................................................................. $\$ 30000$
Amount paid............................................................................. 30000
The work consists of the opening of onc mile of road, onc half of which only has been finished, and the building of two bridges, of the united length of 76 feet. In addition, 128 fect of crossway has been laid.

The road is now passable for whecled rehicles for a distance of $5 \frac{1}{4}$ miles; the remainder, as far as the boundary stone between St. Colomban and the augmentation to M ille Isle, is only fit for a minter road.

There are four water-porers and a lime-stone quarry in the vicinity of the road.
This road will be of advautage to the townships of Morin, Howard and Wentworth, situated in the rear and where colonization is making much progress.

It would require $\$ 600$ to complete this road throughout its whole length. It is rerbalized.

## COUNTY OF VAUDREUIL.

RIGAUD BRIDGE.<br>Contractor:-Jaccues Normand.


This bridge, built across the River A la Graisse, in the Parish of Rigaud, was contracted for at the price of $\$ 2,600$, of which $\$ 2,000$ is defrayed by the local municipal authoritics. Its length is 130 fect, and its width 18 . It is completely finished.

It was received on the $21 s t$ April, 1864, by experts, who reported that after a careful examination of all the roork, and having compared it with the plans and specifications, they found cverything in perfect keeping with the contract, and declared themselves perfeetly satisfied.

## COUNTY OF ARGENTEUIL.

## ARGENTEUIL ROAD. <br> ARGENTEUTL SECTION. Supcrintendent:-W. Smite.

Amount granted. ..... $\$ 10000$
Amount paid. ..... 10000

This road commences at Lachute, in the Seigniory of Argenteuil, and terminates in the Township of Howard.

The amount granted has been expended in improving fire miles of the road, so that it is now passable for wheeled vehicles, for a distance of 15 miles. There still remains a portion, fire miles in length, to finish, which is passable only as a winter road.

Therc are numerous water-powers in the surrounding townships; limestone is found in abundance; plumbago has also becn discovered in the third range of Gore.

All kinds of grain are cultivated with success, and flax has been grown this year, in: large quantity. The road is verbalized.
ARGENTEUIL ROAD.
MORIN SECTION.
Superintendent-GEORGE HAMILTON.
Anountgranted....................................................................................... 10000
Amount paid............ 00

This sum has been expended in improving the road which extends to the division line between the Townships of Wentworth and Morin: Several hills have been cut down, the large stones removed, and the road graded. It has also been raised and crosswayed over a length of 210 feat.


Mr. Matthe has sent in no report.

## CHATHAM AND WENTWORTH ROAD.

1st Chatham Section.
Superintendent-James Clari.
Anount granted.
$\$ 7500$

Amcunt paid
7500
This scetion commences at the front of the 6th range of Chatham, and terminates at the rear line of the 9 th range.

The sum granted has been expended in improving the road, and in building a bridge 65 fect in length.

No part of the road is finished, but it is passable throughout its whole lengch, for balf the width, for summer vehicles.

The soil in the 6th and 7 th ranges is generally speaking clay, with mixed timber ; on the Sth and 9 th ranges the soil is sandy and mixed with yellow earth, and the timber chiefly maple, birch and beech.

There are three good water-powers uear the road, upon one of which a saw-mill has been crected. There is a bed of limestone a little to the end of the road.

This road is verbalized.
2nd Chatinam Section.
Road on the 9 th and 10th Ranges.
Superintendent-Henry Drxon.

Mr. Dison has improved this road from the front of lot No. 27, through the 10th range of Chatham, to the rear of lot No. 28, a distance of 32 arpents. He has also repaired two bridges and made two arpents of crossway.

The soil where this road passes is generally speaking good. There are two waterpowers, and limestone is visible on the surface in many places.

This road is verbalized. A sum of $\$ 30$ would be required to complete it.

## 3rd Wentworth Section. Superintendent-Hugh Morrow.

Amount granted .................................................. . .......... $\$ 12500$
Amount paid........................... ....................................... 1250 ,

This road is a continuation of the preceding section. It has been improved from lot No. 22 in the 3rd concession of Wentworth, to the rear of lot 23 , in the 8th range of the said township. The want of bridges and crossways, in certain places, renders this road impassable for wheeled vehicles.

The soil in this locality is generally light and gravelly. The timber is chiefly softwood.

Mr. Morrow thinks it would take $\$ 300$ to finish this road. It is verbalized.

## GRENVILLE AND ARUNDEL ROAD.

## 1st Grenville Section. Superintendent-Angus Cameron.

$\qquad$
Amount paid................................................. ................... 10000

Work was commenced on this section of the road, on the line between Nos. 6 and 7 of the 4th range of Grenville.

The work consists of the opening of ditches, on both sides of the road, for a leugth of about half a mile. The road has also been straightened in several places, and repaired for the length of a mile.

This road is open as far back as the 10 th range, where it divides into two branches, one to the left, in the direction of the old settlements of Harrington; the other to the right, communicates with the new settlements of Harrington, Wentworth, Montcalm, Arundel and DeSalaberry, and thence leads towards the farm of Hamilton Brothers, on the upper Red River.

It is about 65 miles in length.
It would be neceasary to construct a bridge across Devil's River, which crosses the first range of Salaberry, in order to afford a passage to numerous settlers who are locating themselves to the north of the River.

The road is passable for wheeled vehicles for a distance of about 30 miles, from the the Village of Grenville to Lake Corbeau.

The soil along the road is strong clay in some places and sand in others; it is covered with a good layer of vegetable mould. The timber is chicfly hardwood, and there are numerous water-powers. A large quantity of potash is made.

Mr , Cameron writes me that colonization is making progress in these townships, and that a certain number of Canadians, returned from the United States, have settled there within the last few years.

No churches have as yet been built in this remote locality, but several school-houses have been erected, which are used for public worship. The value of real property has increased one hundred per cent. within the past five years. All kinds of grain are cultivated.

The estimate for the completion of the unfinished part of the road, is $\$ 150$ per mile.
This road is verbalized as far as the rear of Harrington.

## 2nd harrington section. Superintendent:-Aiexander Campbell.

Amount granted ..... $\$ 10000$
Amount paid
Amount paid ..... 10000 ..... 10000
This sum has been expended in improving the road where it passes through a swamp,
for a distance of $3 \ddagger$ arpents The road has been widened throughout its whole length, and ditches three feet in width have been made. There still remains 400 feet of this swamp to be improved, and a bridge, 100 fect in length, to be built, at a cost of about $\$ 100$.

On the completion of thesz works, it will be easy for the settlers to keep the road in order.

Mr. Campboll states that since the Government commenced work upon this road the population has increased from 600 to 700 , and that the value of real property has doubled within the last five years.

EAS' OUTLET ROAD.
Superintendent:-Robert Ford.
Amount granted.................................................................. $\$ 15000$
Amount paid..................................................................... 15000
No report from Mr. Ford.

## COUNTIES OF ARGENTEUIL AND OTTAWA.

 GRENVILLE AND AMHERST ROAD.Supcrintendent:-Joun McCallum.
This road commences in the augmentation to Grenville, at the front line of lot No. 5, in the 7 th range, and is now open for distance of three miles along the front of the Township of Fonsonby, in the County of Ottawa. It is to extend ten miles further back, into the Towaship of Amherst.

The road is passable for a discance of four or five miles for wheeled vehicles, and eight or nine miles of it have been simply opened.

The soil here is light and the timber of various kinds. A considerable number of settlers have taken lands in these remote parts since the opening of the road.

Mr. McCallum is of opinion that $\$ 550$ is necessary to complete the part alrcady opened.

## COUNTY OF PONTIAC.

## BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER COULONGE.

## Contractor :-Alexander Proudfoot.


The work of constructing this bridge over the River Coulonge, in Mansfiell, was awarded, on 12th February, 1863 , to A. Proudfoot, and was to cost $\$ 3,256$. A further sum of $\$ 0.98 .79$ was expeuded in the purchase of materials and for extra work, to secure the foundation of the bridge, so that its whole cost was $\$ 3,954.79$. Of this sum $\$ 2,778.75$ had been paid in 1863 . The length is 537 fcet, and it is now completed.

Mr. H. Merrill, who was instructed to visit the works, reports that the bridge is built according to specification.

## BRIDGE OVER BLACK RIVER.

Contractor:-John Landon.
Amount granted................................................................ $\$ 42300$
Amount paid ... ................................................................ 42300

This bridge is situated in Waltham. The work Was given out, to be done by the job, on 18th March, 1863 , for $\$ 923$. The sum of $\$ 500$ was paid on account in 1863 .

The length of the bridge is 200 feet. It is completed. Mr. Merrill, who also risited this work, reports favorably of its exccution.

## COUNTY OF GASPÉ.

PERCY ROAD.
Superintendent-Geo. LeBouthileter.


This road is open to the length of $6 \frac{1}{2}$ miles. The work of the current year consisted in the opening of two miles, 48 chains in length, by 16 feet in breadth. None of it is quite finished, but it is made sufficiently lerel in its citire length to serve for summer vehicles in dry weather.

This is what Mr. LeBouthillior writes concorning it: "It is to be regretted, that firm settlements do not increase fuster in number and extent, as all the lots in the secoud range as well as in the back ranges, are, nearly without exception, of superior quality, both in respect to the nature of the soil which is very productive, and for the timber, which is of large growth.
"The road will become, at no distant period, of great utility to the people on the seuboard, who may be compelled, by the growth of the population and the failure of their fishing pursuits (which can never yield to all who engage in them the comfort and independence of a countryilife), who may be compelled, I say, to quit the element in which they now delight, and to occupy these lands which ask only for strong arms and energetic purpose, to yield abundant crops, not for the sustenance of the laborer only, but-also for the supply of the fishermen and crews of large ressels; with such farm produce as they must have."

Notwithstanding the small progress, there are ten or more lots settled on, upon the road opened this autumn, and some clearing made on each lot.

A church has been built this year in the neighboring Township of La Malbaye, and the value of real estate has nearly doubled there within the last five years.

The kinds of grain raised, taken in the order of their abundence, are-oats, barley, wheat; and no frost happencd to injure the crops.

The road is verbalized to a distance of three miles.

## BGIS-BRULE ROAD.

## Superintendent-JoHN FAUVEL.

Amount of grant $\$ 300.00$
Amount paid 300. 00

Of this amount, Mr. Fauvel was authorized to take $\$ 180$ to pay the cost of certain bridges built, several years since, on the Chien-Blanc Road. The balance will be applied to the payment of the cost of a mile of road which has been given out by the job, in two sections of half a mile each. Mr. Fauvel informed me, by letter on 3 lst October, that the work was going on favorably, and that he hoped that that part of the road would be nearly finished this autamn, if the season continued to be fine.

## 1. ROAD TO L'ANSE A LOUISE--2. YORK ROAD.

Superintendent-A. Painciaud.

Amount granted for both roads........................................... $\$ 140000$
Amount paid ...................... ........................................ 140000
Mr. Painchaud informed me, by letter on the 27 th October last, that the constant rains at the beginning of the month had greatly retarded the work on these roads. "The weather," he writes, "is now more favorable and the work on the York Road can proceed faster.'
"On the l'Anse il Louise Road the contractors werc to complete their undertakings on the 15th October on pain of forfeiting the amount stipulated in their contracts but, the constant rains of the two last weeks readered it impossible to finish their jobs for which reason $I$ have thought it right to allow them two weeks more, after, which I shall enfurce the conditions of the contract."

As I have not yet received the final Report of Mr. Painclioud, I can say nothing of the amount of work done on the two roads.

> AMHERST ROAD.-MAGDALEN ISIANDS.
> Superintendent-Hilaire Nadeau.
> $\$ 39900$
> Amount paid .......................... ............ .......................... 250 . 00
> Balance remaining............................................................... $\$ 14900$

Amount of grant.

Mr. Nadeau wrote to me on the 21 st November last, that when about to organize his working party, he was notified by a member of the Munioipal Council not to commence before the road was legally set out which official act had not at that date been done. Mr. Nadeau having informed me that he could not commence the work before the month of September, as he would not be able to procure men at an carlier period on account of the fishing season, I wrote to that gentleman to desire him to remit back the funds advanced to him

## COUNTY OF RIMOUSKI.

## TACHE ROAD.

> SEction of rimotshi. Superintendent:-J. B. Lepage.
Amount granted .....  $\$ 1,13075$
$A$ mount paid ..... 1,130 75

This section of the Tache Road has its point of departure in the 10 th mile of the Matapediac Road, in rear of the Parish of St. Flavie, at the extremity of the Seigniory of Lepage and Thivierge. That part which lies within the Scigniory, beginning from the Matapediac Road and entering the lands belonging to the Crown, is about 36 chains in length, when it meets the River Métis; it next enters the Towaship of Fleuriau, between lots 56 and 57 in the 4 th range, and gocs in a direction nearly S.S.W., as far as lot No. 33 , at the extremity of the 4th range in the same township, after which it takes a direction generally W.S.W., to the point where the work was suspended this year.

That part of the road which lies between the Matapediac and lot No. 42 in the 4th range in Fleuriau had been opened and completed in 1862 and 1863.; The works were resumed this year at that point

For the purpose of further opening the road, so as to facilitate access to the lands
already taken up, Mr. Lepage made a mere opening through the dryer parts and finished the road over the soft ground.

The road has been opened a distance of 5 miles, 6 chains and 61 links. Of this distance 35 chains, 9 links has been completed, but 3 miles, 60 chains and 11 links is passable for wheeled carriages, and 1 mile, $17 \frac{1}{2}$ chains for winter carriages only.

Three bridges have been built, measuring together 213 feet in length, the cost of them $\$ 35$; two others have been given to be done by the job for $\$ 84$, and to be finished in the course of the winter; a third is shortly to be given out to be done in the same manner. A distance of 29 chains and 53 links has been laid with brush-the cost, including ditches and drains, being $\$ 177.25$.

Mr. Lepage says in his report "I can only repeat what I have said relative to the timber and the lands through which the road passes, in my former reports. Throughout, save some rare exceptions, in a very extensive country, the soil is of superior quality, covered with a growth of every kind of timber, but more usually of maple, applicable to the establishment of numerous sugar-works. On the whole line up to Kamouraska the land is equally good. We find pine and tamarack in sufficient quantity for the wants of the settlers.
"The whole tract of country is watered by a considerable number of streams and finc rivers. In some places we find lakes which generally abound with fish.
"My opinion, and that of all who have any concern for the public interest, is, that great advantages will result to the cause of colonization from the opening of the Tache hoad. This is founded on the results obtained from the opening of the small portion of it already made.
"The progress of colonization in the Township of Fleuriau, which is the first occurring on the line of this road, is most satisfactory. Great activity prevails among the settlers. A considerable amount of labor has been expended in nearly all the ranges, but the want of means of communication between the ranges, save where they are intersected by the road itself, has prevented the settlers from sowing their clearings. I am, nevertheless, happy in being able to state that the settlement has grown very perceptibly during the present year in that part where the road is opened. This will appear by the following statement:-


All the lots situated on the road opened were taken up before the present year. They are 57 in number- 17 of which, forming the settlements of 23 inhabitants who rcside on them with their families, and 27 on which clearings have been made, and, for the most part, are under crop. The 13 remaining lots are hitherto only taken, but it is intended to makc extensive slashes on them in the course of the winter.

As an inducement to the Government to have this important line continued next summer, I should add that up to the present time, on the line traced out in continuation of that which has been opened, 22 lots have' been taken, on which 47 arpents of slash have been made and prepared for crop in the spring.

A chapel has been built at the junction of the Tache and Metapediac Roads. On lot No. 18 in the fourth Range in Fleuriau, just where the works were suspended this year, on which five arpents have been cleared,' a site has been selected for a church.

Near the road there are two fine water-powers on the River Rouge. Limestone is met with in different places.

Barley, wheat and oats are raised in great quantities along the road.
A large appropriation ought to be made to continue the works on the road, next summer, in order that the progress of colonization may not be arrested.

I ought to draw your attention to the repairs required to be done on the Fleuriau Road;
which is six miles in length, aud leads into the Tache Road. It is in so bad a state that it can be travelled by none but winter vehicles. The expense of the repairs will be about $\$ 250$. Another consideration calls for these repairs, namely, that there are two saw-mills of great consequence to the settlers, situnted near the middle of its length.

Mr. Lepage considers that a sum of $\$ 700$ would be required to complete that part of the road which has been opened in the present year, in addition to which $\$ 1000$ is considered to be necessary to open and complete that part which is to continue the line from the point where the work was suspended to the township line between Fleuriau and Neigette, about threc miles in length, and to make the necessary bridges.

## ROAD TO ST. DENIS-EAS'T.

Supcrintendent:-Fravcis Torcot.
Amount granted.................................................................................................................. 15000
This road, which is situated in the Township of St. Denis-East, commences at the River and leads by a right line to the back country.

It has been opened to a distance of 37 arpents by a width of 15 feet only, for the purpose of sooner reaching the cleared lands, and affording an outlet to the settlers resident on them. In this distance there is a cedar-swamp 16 arpents across, five arpents of which required to be bridged; in another place there is also four arpents of soft ground, also requiring to be bridged, and the superintendent has caused 200 picces of timber to be prepared for the work. Oue side only of the road has been ditched, in order that it may be widened hercafter.

The land is of excellent quality, although there are some stony patches upon it.
About 28 arpents ought to be opened forthwith, in order to afford an outlet to the settlers in the rear.

## ROAD TO ST. DENIS-WEST.

Superintendent:-J. Forses.

The sum of $\$ 42$ was cxpended to open a road through the Scigniory of Matane, in order to afford an outlet to the settlers in the Township of St. Denis in which the road lies. The balance has been expended in the making of 15 arpents of road, except about 75 fect of causeway still to be made, and a few rock's which must be blasted. The road is passable nevertheless for whecl carriages.

It is now open to the 4 th range of the township, a distance of 62 arpents, of which 47 had been completed in 1862.

The lands along the road are of good quality and almost all occupicd. The chief timber is maple, tamarack and birch.

RIVER BLANCHE ROAD.
Supcrintendent:--J. Elie Génereux.

With this money, Mr. Génereux has finished the ten arpents which remained incomplete in 1863. This part of the road passes through a cedar-swamp which required ditches to be made three feet in depth on both sides of the roadway. One arpent of causeway
was also made. He afterwards made 14 arpents of road over hardwood land, with ditches on both sides. Some blasting was necessary on a hill.

The road is now completed to a distance of 44 arpents. Of this distance 30 arpents are over a cedar-swamp and 14 over dry ground.

## RIVER TARTIGOU ROAD.

Superintendent:-Vicion Gosselin.
Amount granted
$\$ 20000$
Amount paid ... ............................................................... 20000.
This road, according to the plan, commences at the River St. Lawrence, in the Township of Matane, and is to extend nine miles from the starting point.

It has been opened for a distance of 35 arpents, and is practicable for summer vehicles, but not entirely completed.

Seven arpents had to be causewayed and laid with brush, and a bridge has been built'; the last-mentioned works costing $\$ 60$.

Colonization has made great progress in this locality. A fourth part of the lots on the road have been taken. The lands in the cnvirons are of good fertile quality and generally covered with hardwonu. Several quarries of limestone and a good water-power are met with on the road.

## SANDX BAY ROAD

## Superintendent:-Zephirin Lanotette.



With this sum Mr. Lanouette has finished 14 arpents in the 4 th range, at a place where three large hills meet, requiring a great deal of work.

The road may now be used for wheel-carriages, with light loads as far as the 5th range. It is open as a winter road as far as the Sth range. In that part which has been completed, it was necessary to lay $1 \frac{1}{2}$ arpent with brush.

This road, which commences at the river, passes over a rich soil, abounding with nearly all kinds of timber. It is to terminate at the Matapediac Road in the 13th range of the Township of Macnider.

If the Intercolonial Railway is made, according to the Robinson survey, this will be the most direct road to it, for all the population from Macnider to St. Annc des Monts, a distance from the river to the projected line of Railway of not more than $10 \frac{1}{2}$ miles. There are several water-powers on the road.

The population is increasing rapidly in Macnider, and the site of a church has been selected in the Sth range. It is important that this road should be opened as soon as possible. The settlers have made great clearings in the 7 th range, but been obliged to suspend their labors for want of an outlet to carry their produce to market. $\$ 200$ per mile would be required to finish the part opened, and $\$ 300$ per mile to open and finish the remainder.

The road is verbalized as far as the 5 th range.

> NEIGETTE ROAD. Superintendent:-J. R. LAVoIE.
Amount granted. ..... \$200:00
Amount paid ..... 177.32
Balance remaining ..... \$ 2268

This road has its point of departure in the 4th range, and has been opened as far as the 1st range in the Township of Neigette. It is to be carried on to the rear line of the township.

The distance previously finished was three miles. This year's grant has been applied to the improvement of the road, and the repair of the crossways previously made.

Although the soil along the road is stony, it is in many places of excellent quality.
The opening of the road has been beneficial to the progress of colonization, having favored the settlement of the 1st and 2nd ranges of Neigette in which the road is good. The settlers are beginning to penetrate to the back ranges.

Mr. Lavoie writes to me that the population has been more than trebled within the last five years, and that, in the same space of time, the value of real estate has more than doubled.

One hundred dollars would be sufficient to complete the road.

## MACPES ROAD. Superintendent.-Ed. Pouliot.



With this grant the road has been repaired and part of it completed to a distance of 25 arpents, $7 \frac{1}{2}$ perches. It has been graded on 10 arpents, 8 perches, covered with earth on 3 arpents, and a causeway made $5 \frac{1}{2}$ arpents in length. Ten arpents, seven perches has been ditched; two arpents covered with sand and gravel. A detour of three arpents, six perches was made to avoid two considerable hills. Besides this, a further distance of 13 arpents has been opened, allowing even summer vehicles to pass, so that the length of road now opened in Macpes is about 14 arpents.

The land along the whole road, and generally throughout the township, is good, although somewhat stony in the 1st and 2nd ranges, after which it is level as far as the Tache Road.

The Macpès Road, when continued, will traverse magnificent tracts of maple, kirch, spruce and cedar, and will open a fine district for settlement.

Mr. Pouliot strongly recommends that the road should be continued and completed at as early a period as possible, for the benefit of the surrounding district, and as likely to be hereafter the principal branch of the Tache Road in the County of Rimouski.

There are several water-powers in the neighborhood of the road. A saw-mill has been erected, and two more are in progress of erection. There is talk also of building a gristmill in the spring. Limestone is found in several places, but none has hitherto been quarried.

Mr. Pouliot informs us that colonization is making great progress in the Townskip of Macpes. The whole of the 1st range is settled, as also a large portion of the 2nd and even some lots of the Brd rauge. Many settlers are arraiting the opening of the road to take lands in all the ranges as far as the Tache Road and even farther. The population of the township has doubled within five years, and no doubt, if the road is speedily made, it will have increased four-fold in five or six years more.

A lot has boen sclected in the 2nd range for the site of a church, and the locality named St. Blondinc.

The settlers, who are mostly very poor. had each received last spring several bushels of seed grain, from the Colonization Society of the County of Rimouski, which, being sown, looked extremely well, but the bad weather in autumn had done great injury to the crop.

DUQUESNE ROAD.
Superintendent:-F. X. Duroor.


This sum was applied to the completion of 77 arpents of road, between the 4th range in the Seigniory of Bic and the Township of Duquesne. It is now in a state to be used by Wheel carriages throughout its whole length.

Two bridges have been built, one 30 feet long, the other 55 feet, costing together $\$ 60$.
The ground over which the road passes is very suitable for cultivation, as is that of nearly the whole Township of Duquesne.

One hundred arpents have been cleared slong the road, and 30 lots taken in Duquesne, but few of the settlers are resident hitherto.

The road might be carried on several leagues further, over a rich soil, by the Little Rimouski and the Fond d'Orme, where it would meet the Tache Road.

It is partly verbslized, and soon will be so in its entire length.

> CHENIER AND BEDARD ROAD. Superintendent :-Jos. B. HUDON. Amount granted................................................................................................................................ 000

The greater part of this sum, $\$ 140$, was expended in the building of a bridge 400 feet long. The balance was applied to the complction of 2 arpents; 1 perch of road and 1 arpent, 1 perch of causeway. Moreover 2 arpente, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ perches hare been under-brushed.

The sum of $\$ 200$ is required for the completion of the remaining part of the road.

## COUNTY OF TÉMISCOUATA. <br> BEGON ROAD.

Superintendent:-Thomas C. Pelletier.
Amount granted
Amount paid...... ............................................................... $600 \cdot 00$
This road commences in the rear of the Seigniory of Trois-Pistoles and intersects the Township of Bégon. It is now completed as far as four miles and a few arpents south of the River Bouabouscache ; the line traced goes twelve miles further. If continued as far as Lake Témiscouata, it would afford the shortest and readiest means of communication between the St. Lawrence and Madawaska.

Last summer 60 arpents was complcted ; 3 arpents were merely opened.
The cost of the finished part, exclusive of the bridges, was about $\$ 200$ per mile.
A bridge, 75 feet in length, was built and cost $\$ 60$. Three pieces of causeway were also made, 10 arpents in length, and costing about $\$ 76$.

Mr. Pelletier writes as follows:-
"This road passes over a soil of the richest quality, bearing a growth of cedar, pine, spruce, birch, and maple, of large size and very lofty. The neighboring lands are the finest in the Township of Begon, the wood being maple of large growth, and affording immense quantities of sugar.
"Colonization has advanced rapidly in Begon: In 1857, when the road was first opened, there was only a few arpents of clearing and three or four houses; when the census was taken in 1861 , the population amounted to 206 souls. I think it is now nearly double that number.
"The number of lots taken this year may be 40 or 50 ; that of arpents cleared about 75 . The settlers are all natives of the Parishes of Trois-Pistoles, Isle-Verte, St. Eloi, and Cacouna.
"There has has been a chapel in Begon for a year past, under the designation of St. Jean de Dieu.
"The value of real estate has increased four-fold in the to noship of late jeara.
"The grain harvested in largest guantities are rye, wheat, barley, oats, and peas. The drought of June and July did the first injury to the crops, which further suffered to a great extent from three severc-frosts at the beginning of September."

It is considered that the furtiner sum of $\$ 1,200$ is required to complete the road.

## ST. ELOI ROAD.

Superintendeut:-Cgarles Tefriauly.
Amount granted .$\$ 40000$
Amount paid out 400 00
The work in the presert ycur commenced at the old line traced for the Tache Road, and continued in the Township of Denonville. It has been opened to a distance of 20 arpents, of which 18 arpents is finished. A bridge has been built 60 feet in length, and two smaller onees, besides two arpents of brushwork.

This portion of the road passes through excellent land covered with maple, birch, sedar, and sprucc.

Mr . Thériault has traversed a distauce of five miles beyond the road, and everywhere finas the same soil and the same timber.

Colonization has made great progress in this locality, and during the last five years the population has iucreased by threc-fuurths. Twenty or thirty lots have been taken up on the soad in the course of last summer, by Canadians returned from the United States, and more than 100 arpents have been cleared; ten or more families have settled in Hocquart, three miles from the end of the opencd road.

## DENONVILLE ROAD.

Supcrintendent:-Celestin Cote.
Amount granted............................................................................................................................................ 000
Amount paid........
The report on the work performed on this road has not yet come to hand.
Mr. L. A. Bertrand writes on tho 14th instant:-"Mr. Côté has not replied to your circular on account of illuess. He is getting better and hopes to be able to do so in a few days."

## VIGER ROAD.

Superintendent:-Louis A. Lapointe.
Amount granted
$\$ 50000$
Amount paid
50000
This road is now opened as far as the middle of the 4th concession of the Township of Demers, through which the route of the Tache Road passes.

Forty-three and a half arpents have been opened this year, of which 12 have been completed ; eight hare been freed from stumps and graded. Brushwork and drainage are alone required to complete them; the rest is opened as a winter road.

Besides those works, the suin of $\$ 268$ has been applied to improving the road on the 5th, 6th, 7 th, and 8th ringes of Viger. A bridge of 66 feet has been constructed, and 141 feet of crossway.

The road passes for the most part through a good soil, suitable for cultivation. The land is specially good from the Sth range of Viger, as far as the 2nd range of Demers. Mr. Lapointe says, that along the whole route considerable clearings h:ite been made. A settler in the 1st range of Demers has this year harvested 3,000 sheaves of fine and good grain. More than 200 arpents of new land will be under crop next spring.

Young settlers are flocking in numbers in the direction of these fine lands, and propose to make slashes during the winter.

The 4th range of Demers also contains fine lands extending for several miles in depth, and along the Tache Road. Mr. Lapointe says, that if this road is opencd next summer, a fine parish will be established within four years. More than 20 settlers have taken up. lands lately; and have completed more than 100 arpents ot slashing in hopes that the road will be opened.

The sum of $\$ 600$ is required to complete the road as far as the Tache Road, and $\$ 300$ more will be required to repair the old road.

The road is verbalized as far as the 5th range of Viger, and will be so next spring as far as the 9 th range.

## ST. MODESTE ROAD.

 Superintendent:-A. Mrvilue.Amount granted $\$ 10000$
Amount paid. 10000

With this sum Mr. Miville has constructed two bridges and three crossways, measuring altogether 560 feet in length. He has also made 170 feet of ditch.

At the western extremity of the road, on the 8 th and 9 th ranges, the settlers have sown 45 arpents, which had been cleared the year before. These 45 arpents have given 150 sheaves to the arpent, two-thirds being barley. The crops of wheat and oats were superb. On the same land also 80 bushels of potatoes were raised.
"All this grain," zays Mr. Miville, "has in no way suffered from frost, and nothing could be more beautiful than this magnificent field of grain in the heart of the forest ; it is needless to add that this grain was peculiarly long and strong to produce so many sheaves to the arpent, and that the settlers had great difficalty in carrying their grain in the concessions in which the road is not completed."

This road should be continued across the 9 th, 10th, 11 th and 12 th ranges of Whitworth, where the land is of superior quality.

A sum of from $\$ 300$ to $\$ 400$ would be vecessary to complete the three miles of road already opened to reach the 9th range.

## DETOUR DU LAC ROAD.

> Superintendent:-CXRILLE Duse.

Amount granted in 1862
$\$ 40000$
Amount paid in 1864.
40000
This road begins at the chapel a Detour du Lac, situated on the Temisconata Road, and is to extend to Blue River-about 20 miles.

Three miles of it are open, two of which are completed for summer travel; the last portion, however, is not completely finished.

This road passes through very fertile soil, covered partly witb maple groves, and also through some low land, wooded with every variety of timber. It will be of great advantage to the colonization of the fine Townships of Cabano, Estcourt, and Botsford. Agreat number of lots were taken up in 1862 in the two townships last mentioned, but have since been abandoned owing to the want of communication. The Townships of Pakington and Robinson, situated to the south-east of Cabavo, also contain excellent lands. Thereare water-powers on the River Cabano, which runs out of Long Lake, crosses the township of the same name, and after a course of 22 miles discharges into Lake Témiscouata. There is also a fine mill site on the Desert Stream which runs into the River Cabano.t. $\mathrm{L}, \mathrm{L}$

Colonization has made great progress in this neighborhood. At Detour du Lac the population has more than doubled during the last five years. About fifty lots on the road
have been take up, several of which are being cleared and will be under crop next spring. A site for a church has been selected by the ecclesiastical authorities.

Mr. Dube says that $\$ 12,000$ will be required to complete this road.
Mr. F. A. Tétu, charged with the survey of the Township of Cabano, has kindly sent me the following information :-
"Thesubdivision into lots along the Detour du Lac Road was completed about the end of the month of August 1864. At the present time-15th November- 62 lots have been taken up, 25 acres have been by the same settlers cleared and are ready for sowing in the spring, and about 10 arpents more have been cleared by other settlers, and since then other clearings have doubtless been made, so that not less than 60 acres will be under crop in this locality next spring."

Besides the portion of the road made by the Government, a mile and eight arpents of span road has been made by Mr. F. A. Tétu near the lots he holds. Making use of the roads to the sugaries, about a mile of road of the same kind is required to reach the first clearings.

On the Témiscouata Road, at the north angle of the same township, about ten lots have been taken up of which three or four are occupied.

## BLUE RIVER ROAD.

This new road was traced in October last by Mr. G. Talbot.
It begins in the Témiscouata Road on lot No. 35 of range C., occupied by Mr. Paschal LeBel, and is to end at mouth of the Blue River wh:ch falls into Beau Lake, a distance of from 15 to 18 miles.

There are no large hills along the line; the only heights met with hare long and easy ascents. A single bridge, from 30 to 40 feet long, will be required over a branch of the Blue River.

Mr. Talbot has been very fortunate in the selection of the line. The land is everywhere well adapted to the making of a road. Of the whole extent only six or eight arpents will require to be laid with brush, and it is worthy of remark that the exploration was made after the heavy rains of last autumn.

Eight miles from the Témiscouata Road, the surveyor closely followed an old lumbering road which ends at the mouth of the Blue River. This latter road, when a little repaired, will be very serviccable to the settlers, and but little money will be necessary to complete it.
"The land," says Mr. Talbot, "through which the line of road passes, is of excellent quality. On the low land the timber is mixed. and the high land is timbered with hardwood. There are fine sugar bushes along nearly the whole road. From the Témiscouata Road to the head of Beau Lac, the limit of my survey, the soil is so fine, so fertile and so rich that all the lots (with the exception of three or four) will be eagerly competed for the moment they are laid out; this is my opinion, as well as that of all who have seen this magnificent land.
"I examined everything with a careful eye, and considered all points more critically than was absolutely necessary, in order that I might not at a subsequent period bave to reproach myself with having given enticing and incorrect information."

In a report on a survey made by Mr. T'albot in 1862, he makes the following statements respecting this fine country: "I passed four days in visiting the lands lying between the lakes in the vicinity of the St. Francis River and the Blue River. The latter I examined to a distance of ten miles from its mouth; and I can state, with all the sincerity to which you are entitled from me, that there cannot be more advantageous lands in the whole of Lower Canada. The most common woods are elm, ash and poplar. At a pretty considerable distance in the interior the wood is mixed and the various species indicate an excellent soil. The land rises as it approaches the shores of the lakes and is covered with sugaring establishments. Powerful water-courses are everywhere found; one of the most remarkable of these is the Blue River which is situated about seven or eight miles from the Lake Témiscouata Road. The tract seemed to me large enough to form eight or ten parishes, and we observed no stones in the parts which we visited."

## COUNTY OF KAMOURASKA.

POHENEGAMOUK ROAD.

Balance of 1862 ..... $\$ 15000$
Amount granted in 1864 ..... 45000
$\$ 60000$
Amount paid ..... 20000
Balance remaining. ..... $\$ 400 \quad 00$

A sum of $\$ 100$ was applied to repairing a part of tho road ; and with the other $\$ 100 \mathrm{Mr}$. Michaud has, within an extent of five lengues, repaired two bridges which had been burned. New slecpers and flooring were laid. Each bridge is sixty feet long. He has also had two bridges, ten feet long, built over streams; and several other small bridges repaired. He has also, in various places, laid seventeen arpents of bridging to cover precipices, and cut away all the trees which had failen across the road and obstructed it.

Of this road there are still eighteen miles to be completed; the works will entail an expenditure of $\$ 250$ a mile.

Mr. Michaud strongly recommends the completion of the road.
The $\$ 400$ remaining of the amount granted has becn allotted to the municipal authorities of St. Alexandre, to assist the settlers in constructing a bridge of considcrable size over the River DuLoup, which crosses the Pohénégamouk Road.

The building of the bridge was given out by contract on the 29 th of October, 1864, to François Soucy, carponter, of the Parish of St. Helene, for the sum of \$886. The contractor is to build the bridgepiacoording to plans and specifications approved by the Department, and is to deliver it at the end of September, 1865.

## WOODERIDGE ROAD.

> Superintendent:-ऽ. B. Dronne.

Amount paid.............................................................. $\$ 40000$
This road, about seventeen miles in length, begins at the first range of Woodbridge and is to end at the Taché Road, nine miles of it crossing Woodbridge, and eight miles a part of Painchaud. Of this exteat $14 \frac{1}{4}$ miles are open; $5 \frac{1}{4}$ of theni are completed, and the remainder is opened as a winter road, but may be travelled in part by wheeled vehicles.

Last summer's work consisted of the completion of one-third of a mile or road, and the opening of eight miles and twenty arpents to one-half the proper width; all the wood has been removed and the surface made as level as possible, so that it is practicable for summer vehicles, but not without difficulty, in consequence of the quarrics which are met with. The last four and a half miles opened are io Painchaud.

Eight bridges have been built, having a total length of three hundred feet: these have cost $\$ 100 ; 289$ feet of cedar swamp have also beea covered with crossivay.

In Woodbridge the whole of the soil is not adapted for cultivation; however, nearly all the lots in the first six ranges are conceded. The wood was nearly all destroyed by'fire last July; there is still, however, enough building timber to supply all reguirements for some years to come:

In Painchaud the land is good. On the second and thirl ranges Mr. Dionne observed soil well adapted for meadows. The had adjacent to the Tacke Road is of excellent quality, with but few stones, and timbered partly with hard maple and birch The land beyond the Tache Road is of superior quality. The Township of Chabot, situated to the
east of the Township of Paincharad, also contains very rich land. These places are famons for their enormous maple grores, which will yield large quantities of sugar, so soon as the means of communication are complete.

Mr. Dionne calculates that a sum of $\$ 3,500$, would be necessary to complete the road throughout its whole extent. Four miles of it are verbalized.

## CHAPAIS ROAD. <br> Superintendent:-Jos. Dronne.

> Amount granted............................................................................................................................................... 124938 Amount paid....... 38

This road is now open as far as the Tache Road. The work of last summer consisted of the opening of six miles and four arpents of road. This extent, although not completed, may be traveiled in wheeled vehicles. The work cost $\$ 200$ a mile.

Three bridges, each 50 feet in length, have bees built, bosides seven others from seven to eight feet long; the whole cost $\$ 40$.

On this part of the Chapais Road, about one third of the land is good; the remainder is either very stony or very swampy. On approaching the Tache Road, however, the land is found to be cxcellent and covered with mixed wood. There are two water-powers on this part of the road.

Mr. Dionne estimates that sum of from $\$ 900$ to $\$ 1,000$ would be necessary to complete the road.

## TACHE ROAD.

## kamouraska beotion.

 Superintendent:-Jos. Dionne.Amount granted
. $\$ 50317$
Amount paid 50317
With this sum Mr. Dionne has repaired the part of the road from St. Roch to the Mont Carmel Road. The road has been turnpiked, a large hill has been levelled, and many large stones have been blasted and broken.

The land along the road is excellent and covered with mixed wood.

## COUNTY OF L'ISLET.

TACEE ROAD.<br>xislet section.<br>Saperintendent of Works :-S. Draptat.

Amount granted..................................................................... $\$ 29000$
Amonat paid. ........ .................................................................... 29000
Certain repairs and improvements having become necessary on this part of the Tache Road, an extent of 18 miles including the Tornships of Lafoutaine and Garnean, Mr . Drapeau was instructed to rive the work out by the job, and entered into a contract with Mr. Oharles Carriere, who undervook to mow, tho grass, root up the bushes, and remove all impediments whatsocver from the Tache Road, and to sow the same with timothy over the extent above r:entioned for the sum of $\$ 15$ a mile.

As no extra payment was to be claimed by the contractor for unforeseen obstacles which might be met with, a sum of $\$ 20$ was allowed bim to cut and remove all the trees Which had fallen across the road, let the quan tity be what it might.

Mr. Drapeau writes that the mork has been executed in a proper manner, as has also been the sowing of the road with timothy.

## ARAGO ROAD. Superintendent:-Thomas Breen.

Amount granted

$\$ 70090$

Amount paid
70000

The Arago Road begins on lot No. 18, at the division line between the Seigniory and the Township of Lessard, and is to end at the Tache Road in Arago, a distance of 13 miles and 16 chains. Three miles of it are now open, and of this extent, two miles, nineteon arpents and eights perches are completed.

Twenty-one arpents of road were completed last year. Six bridges, measuring 30 feet in all, have been built. A seventh bridge, 32 feet long, built in former years, had been broken down by the snow, and it was found necessary to rebuild it and add nine feet of flooring.

The following information is given by Mr. Breen, in his report respecting the land crossed by the road :-"From the beginning of the road to the Znd range of the Fief Lessard the soil is good although a little stony, and continues so over nearly the whole width of the Township of Lessard, up to about the 2nd mile. Hence, to the 7 th mile there is very little good land adapted for settlement along the road. From the latter point to the Tache Road the soil is good and continues to improve in a southerly direction.
"Although but little of the Arago Road is as yet open, it has, nevertheless, already contributed to the settlement of several lots in the lst and 2nd ranges of the Township of Lessard, and were it not for the high price of the land near the road- $\$ 1$ an acre-nearly thirty of them would be settled upon. Twenty-seven of these lots belong to one individual. *. * * $\quad$ * The mere laying out of the line of the Arago Road, by providing a straight line of communication with the Township of Arago, has contributed much to the utilization of the numerous maple groves which are found in that township and the vicinity. The line is used as a means of communication by more than 80 persons, who make sugar in those townships, and whenever the road is open as far as the lst range of Arago, the immediate settlement of a part of the land may be relied on."

There are several water-powers on the Bras d'Apic, the course of which the road follows for several miles.

Mr. Breen considers that an amount of from $\$ 6,000$ to $\$ 7,000$ rould be required to complete the road.

Besides the Arago Road, Mr. Breen also expended a sum of $\$ 153.25$ in repairing and improving the Lessard Road from its junction with the Arago Road towards St. Cyrille-a distance of 28 arpents and cight perches. Considering the nature of the soil and the small sum placed at Mr. Breen's disposal, the road has been put into very passable condition, miry as it was before. A further sum of $\$ 60$ or $\$ 80$ would be necessary to make the 13 arpents, remaining to be improved, passable.

## ANSE À GILES ROAD.

|  | Superintendent:-W. Bosss. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Amount granted. | .. 870000 |
| Amount paid. | 70000 |

The only report received from Mr. Bosse bears date the 14th November; in it he states that he had cleared 15 arpents and 8 perches of road; I cannot; therefore, state the nature and extent of the works executed during last summer, with the sum placed at Mr. Bossés disposal.
BEAUBIEN ROAD.
Superintendent:-Edocird Cote.
Amount granted................. ................................................. $\$ 70000$
Amount paid..................................................................... 70000

This sum was applied to the completion of three miles and nine arpents of road already opened, which work cost $\$ 102$ a mile. The road is now complete as far as the tenth concession and open as far as the Tache Road.

Threc little bridges have been built, and 180 feet of crossway and eight arpents of brushwork have been laid.

Colonization is making progress in these parts, and already about one hundred families are established in the Townships of Montminy and Ashburton.

Besides the above-mentioned works, F.X. Letourncau contracted to build a bridge over the South River. It is 88 feet long, including the abutments, and cost $\$ 300$. It is now completed.

## SIROIS ROAD.

Superintendent:-Anrorne Tacbor.
$\qquad$
Amount paid.................................................................... 20000

This sum has been applied to completing half a mile of road, and to repairing one and a half arpent of crossway and a bridge 98 teet in length, injured by firc.
F. X. Letourneau contracted for the building of a bridge over the Morigeau River for the sum of 8320 . Including the abutments, it is 74 foct long, and it is quite completed. Mr. 'lalbot estimates that a sum of $\$ 1,200$ would be necessary to complete the road.

## COUNTY OF BELLECHASSE.

## MAIJLOUX ROAD. <br> Superintendent:-Erie Audet.

| Bulance of grant of 1863. | \$ $855^{\text {a }} 00$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Amount granted in 1864 | 1,230 00 |
|  | \$1,315 00 |
| Amount paid.. | 1,315 00 |

Three miles and eleren arpents of road were completed last summer; from the end of this piece to the River St. John, a distance of about 18 miles, it is opened as a winter road only. The completed road cost 5253 a mile, exclusive of bridges. Thirty-two little bridges, having a total length of 130 feet, have been built; they cost $\$ 98$. Eight hundred and thirty-eight fect of crossway and brushwork have been laid at a cost of $\$ 65$.
Theme materials necessary for the construction of a bridge over the Black River were prepared during last winter, and the balance of $\$ 85$, duc the contractor, was paid him. The bridge will be 168 feet in length, and it is estimated that its construction will eatail an outlay of Si00.

The land along the road and further in the rear is of good quality, and timbered for the most part with hardmood. Good water-powers are mot with, and iron pyrites have been ohsorved in rarious places.

Mr. Audet says that colonization is making rapid progress, especially in the Townships of Ducklavi, Mailluax and Roux as far as the 6 th range, uron which about twenty settlers are living with their fanilies. There are some cron in Bollechasse, more than $4 \frac{1}{5}$ miles beyai ! the complewin suad: The value of real prupercy has increased in the ame proportion as the population, that is to say, 20 per cent. per annum.

The harvest has been good, and the frost, which appared on the $15 t h$ September, only affected the grain which had been sown late,

The road should be opened next summer as far as the Black River in the Township of Bellechasse, where the land is of the first quality. This work, according to Mr. Audet, would cost about $\$ 3,000$.

## COUNTY OF LEVIS.

\author{
ST. LAMBERT ROAD. Superintendent:-Augustin Dumas. <br> 

Fifteen arpents of swamp had been laid with crossway in 1862 ; that extent has, this year, been covered with earth and completed. Three arpeuts tnore of crossway have also been laid, besides one arpent over unmized soil. This piece completes the crossing of the swamp. Ditc: es have been dug on both sides of the road; these are twenty-three arpents long, three feet wide and four feet deep. Part of these ditches have been made to carry off the waters of the swamp. The road is now practicable for summer vehicles.

Thirty arpents of the road remain to be completed before raching the St. Bernard road ; this portion can be travelled in winter vehieles only.

About $\$ 500$ would be required to complete this piece of road. It is verbalized.

## COUNTY OF DORCHESTER.

LANGEVIN ROAD.<br>Superintendent:-Joseph Fourniet.

Amount granted................ ............................................... 8350.00
A:aount paid........................ ........................................... 35000
The whole of this road has been open for two years past, and ung be travelled in summer vebicles, but it is not completed.

A bridge has been built over the Flower River; it is 90 feet in length and cosi $\$ 100$. Some other small bridges and 19 arpents of crossway were constructed for the sum of $\$ 100$.

All the land along the road is adapted for agriculture; the wood is mixed.
Within two years, about twenty families have established themselves on these lands, and a much larger number have begun to make clearings.

In the Township of Langerin the Trappists have built a churwh $1 \geqslant 0$ feet long by 50 feet wide; the site for another church has also been selected in the sume township by the ecclesiastical authorities, and the timber for the erection of the edifice has jeen brought to the spot

It is estimated that a sum of $\$ 2,400$ would be required to complete this road.

> CRANBOURNE AND LANGEVIN ROAD.
> Superintendent:-P. CASSIDY.

Amount granted ............................................................. $\$ 30000$
Amount paid ............................. ..................... ............... 30000
This sum has been applied to the opening of a route of communication between Cranbourne and the Langerin road. The works were bezun on Lot No. 31, on the division line between tho 7 th and 8th rangen of Cranbourne, and continued in an easterly direction
as far as the Langevin Road, that is to say, the division line between Cranbourne and Ware, where the road ends.

Three and a quarter miles of it are practicable for summer vehicles; the remainder, $6 \frac{1}{2}$ miles, can be used only as a winter road.

A bridge sixty feet in length has been built, at a cost of $\$ 65.65$.
Most of the land along the ruad is of the best quality.
We meet with a great many water-powers, one in particular, promising great advantages, a few arpents below the bridge built by Mr. Cassidy. Traces of iron ore are found at the outlet of Lake Etchemin.

As a sign of the progress of colonization in this neighborhood, I quote the following passage from Mr. Cassidy's report, hated 30th September, 1864 :-
"I yesterday visited the Etchemin Road, in Cranbourne, and found clearings on twenty-four lots, on vearly every one of which there was a house and a resident family. On the Langevin Road, which I visited on the same day, fifteen lots in Cranbourne, and twelve lots in Ware, have been taken up. The settlers scemed to be prosperous. They have made large clearinus, and built good houses, and their crops have been very fine. I was told that in the interior of the Tomuship of Ware, there are already thirty families, either presently lucated, or about to locate themselves shortly. I heard, moreover, that ten or twelve families have settled near the Convent of the Trappists. The increase of the population must be laid at three hundred and fifty souls at least. On the colonization roads in Cranbourne aild the neighborhood, there are not less than one thousand two hundred arpents of cleared land."

Mr. Cassidy considers that $\$ 700$ is necessary to complete the road, including a bridge which would cost $\$ 75$. The road is verbalized.

## ERAMPTON AND STANDON ROAD.

Superintendent:-JORN Dirion.
Amount granted............................................................................................................................ 00
Amount paid ..........

Mr. Dillon commenced the work near lot No. 14. in the 9 th range of Frampton, and has improved the road over a distance of four miles.

The land over which it passes is wct and stony, and covered with mized timber. The soil of the adjacent lauds is good. Traces of copper are found on nearly all the lots, and some gold has also becu found.

Mr. Dillon iuforms me that colonization has made rapid progress within these last two or three years in the Townships of Standon and Ware, and that the population has increased 25 per cent. This road is verbalized.

## 1.at. LITTLE BUCKLAND ROAD--Z̆̃d. STANDON ROAD.

Superintendent:-L. Rousseau.

With the sum of $\$ 100$ that part of the first of these roads which intersccts the 3 rd range in l3uckland, and was opened for winter travel only in 1860, has been completed ; but there is still a great deal of blasting to be done, particularly where it crosses the 3rd ragge. Mr. Ruasseau is of opiniou that with $\$ 200$ the road might be thoroughly completed as far as the th range of Juckland.

The other $\$ 100$ mas applied to the repairs of the cross-road branching from the main line into the interior of Standon. It was in a dangerous state, and required work to make it fit for travel, greater than the settlers could afford to bestow on it. With the sum granted Mr. Rousseau has succeeded in rendering it practicable for all kinds of rehicles and loads. This by-road, which is nearly twenty-three arpents in length, is ditched on
both sides throughout. A large number of large boulders have been removed; others have been blasted; and a bridge, 22 feet in length, has been built over a stream which crosses the road.

Mr. Rousseau writes to inform me that colonization is making progress in the neighborhood. Population is increasing rapidly in Standon, on Lake Etchemin, and in Ware. Upwards of forty families are now resident in the latter township; two years ago there were no more than three. In the Township of Langevin some clearing has been made on a considerable number of lots. Mr. Rousseau is of opinion that if the Government continues to open new roads, and finishes those which have been commenced, the township will in a short time be fully settled.

1ET. ROAD FROM ST. EDOUARD TO ST. JOSEPH.-2ny. LONG POINTS ROAD.
Superintendent:-JoHn Derf.

Amount granted.......................................................................................................................................... 00
Amount paid....... 00
This sum was laid out in the improvement of about four miles of these roads and the opening of 25 arpents on the Grand Line Road.

The soil of the land traversed by the roads is gcod, and bears, in most parts, a heavy growth of maple.

There is a limestone quarry in the neighborhood, as also several good sites for mills.
Mr. Duff writes that he has reason to believe in the existence of gold or copper ore opposite to lot No. 16 in the first range, on the Grand Line Road, as also on lot No. 14 in the same range.

The sum of $\$ 500$ is necessary to complete the Grand Line Road up to the road leading to St. Joseph.

> ST. MARGUERITE GRAND LINE ROAD.
> Superintendent:-Et. Halce.
> Amount granted......... ...................... ............................... $\$ 25000$
> Amount paid....................................................... ............. 250.00

The work on this road was resumed this ycar in the St. Alexander concession. It might be continued to the Kennebec Road. It is now open, as a winter road, as far as the road which leads to the church in St. Jcseph. The distance finished in the present year is 90 arpents. This road which is $17 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$ miles in length is completed to the distance of 3 miles and 21 arpents. The remainder is on!s a winter road.

Mr. Halle reports as follows: "This road gives access to the township of Cranbourne on the south-west, and might also lead to Metgermette. There are in the neigborhood some excellent lands which cannot be settled for want of roads. Moreover their existence is hardly known to the public.".

The sum of $\$ 900$ is required to finish that part of the road which extends to the by road leading to St. Joseph's Charch.

The road is partly verbalized.

## IBERVILLE ROAD.

Suporintendent:-Pierre Mercier.


This road has its point of departure at the Trait-Quarre between the concession of Iberville and that called St. Aimee in the Parish of St. Bernard and is to terminate at the $\mathcal{R}^{\text {iver Chaudiere to which place it is open. }}$

Last summer 29 arpents, 7 perches were finished, and 43 arpents and 3 perches opened only. 'The whole distatice, including that which is only opened, is passable for summer carriages. The cost of that part which is finished was $\$ 300$ per mile exclusive of bridges. Of these twelve have been buitt; ageregate length about 42 feet, costing $\$ 40$. Five and a half arponts of the roal were crosswayed or laid with brush, and cost $\$ 50$. The soil, in the ncighborhood of the roul, is of clay, strong and good, timbered with mixed wood. Mr. Mercier says that the sum of $\$ 600$ would be required to complete the road. It is verbalized.

## COUNTY OF BEAUCE.

## GAYHURST ROAD.

Suparintendent:-Romarn Daclatre:


The work of the last summer consists in the completion of 33 arpents of road, and the covering of four atpents with gravel which had been laid with brush in 1862. The road is ten miles in length. It is finished to the distance of three miles; the remaining seven miles can be used by minter vehicles unly. The cost of the road as finished is $\$ 300$ per milc. Six small briiges, each ten fict long, have been built. The road follows the course of a small river, and passes crenerally over a soil which is covered with soft wood of good quality. A short distance from it the bardwood land which generally prevails in Gayhurst, commences. Many mill-sites are found on the little river before mentioned.

A considerable number of lots have been taken up in the year, and some persons have settled on land threc miles begond the present terminus of the road made.

The sum of $\$ 2,300$ is required to complete the road.

## ROAD FROM JERSEY TO LAKE MEGANTIC.

## Superintendent-F. Catellier.

Amount, granted........ ........................ ................................ $\$ 300.00$
Amount paid ..................................................................... 30000
This road commences $4 \frac{1}{2}$ miles from the township line of Jersey, and is opened and the most part finished as far as Trout Piver, It mile distant from the Township of Marlow. It will end at Lake Megantic.

A distance of four miles has been completed, and a further distance of two miles has becn merely opened. It may be used throughout for wheel-carriages.

Two swall bridges have been built. Mr Oateliier informs me that the land over which the road passes is gencrally good-that of the first range inferior to that on the second and third, and more difficult to work. In Marlow the road passes over good land. The neighborhood of Lake tegantic is magnificent.

It is a proof that the read is very farcrable to colonization that all the lots are taken throughout its entire length, and even beyond its terminus.

There are not. less than forty or filty lots occupied in Jersey. Some of the settlers are Canadians who have returned from the United States. They are not all resident on their lands. but all cultivate them and clear several arpents eyery year.

A great many rater-powers are found alonir the roade as far as it is opened. Several fine ones are met with on 'Trout River, which is a cousiderable stream, and celebrated for the gold found in it. Traces of gold ore have been found in vearly all the little streams which fall into the Chaudière River.

Mr. Catellier rrites to me, under date of November last: "Although the sums granted for the road have not hitherto beea of considerable amount, they have been productive of great benefit to the settlers who have had occasion to make frequent journeys
with produce to our mills. Another advantage is, that the people of the neighboring families are thereby enabled to settle their children so near to themselves that they can afford them assistance in the cloariag and sowing of their land without detriment to their own affairs.

It is therefore desirable that the road should be continued, and that larger grants should be made in future for the cncouragement of colonization and of the miners who are beginning to bend their steps in this direction, attracted by a degree of success which gives bright hopes for the ensuing year.

## LIAKE ST. FRANCIS ROAD.

## Superintendent:-L. Labrecque.

Amount granted.................................................................................................................. 60000
Amcunt paid........... 00
This road begins at lot No. 17 of the 3rd ravge of Lambton, crosses Coleraine, and is to terminate in the 11 th range of Ireiand, on lot No. 2.

A distance of $5 \frac{1}{7}$ miles has been opened as a winter road in the present year, from the point of departure to the River Blats.

The soil along the road is strong and well adapted for farming. In the first part of the road the timber is mixed, but in Ireland hardwood, particularly maple, predominates.

There are several good water powers along the road. Traces of copper have been found, particularly in the 9 th ravge of Ireland.

Mr. Labrecque says that the road will cost $\$ 500$ per milo.

## ADSTOCK ROAD.

Superintendent:-J. F. Berobe.


The point of departure of this road is on the Lambton Road in the Township of Forsyth, and it is to be carvied to the northern angle of Adstock, to be extended afterwards to the railway, crossing Broughton or Thetford and Leeds.

In 1862 this road was opened as a winter road to the distance of two and a half miles by the expenditure of $\$ 100$. Of this distance, 1t mile was finished last suinmer with the amount granted.

In the road completed there is ncither bridge nor crossway, but an embankment, 50 fect long, eost $\$ 25$

If the road is carried on so as to meet the Glenloyd Road, it will pass through immense forests of almost entirely hardwond and ver a soil well suited for farming. It is the shortest, and most likely to be beneficial to all this part of the Eastern Townships.
"The Township of Forsyth," says Mr. J3érubé, "io which I reside, and where the road commences has a papulation of akout eleven hundred souls, and is completely organized ; having magistrates, a commissioner's court, a post office, and several schools. Agriculture is making great progress awangst us. The Township of Shenley, which is next to us, and which coutaind, five yeurs a. ifteen families at the utmost, has now more tban a hundred, and has become a municipility; moreover, the site of a church will be marked out in the course of the winter.
"This rapid progress is dae to the-opening of the Shenley Road, which was commenced in 1859 , and opened to a distance of uine and a half miles. Mr. Blouin, who superinteaded the: work on this road, had, at the instance of the Inspector of Agencies, left it incouplete in order to be euabled to opeu it to a greater distance with the saine money, and the rapidity with which the lands on both sides of it were taken up and occupied, shews the wisdom of the proceeding.
"The Township of Tring had, at the time of the last consus, a population of more than 2000 souls, aud since that time it has considerably increased. It contains two churches aud is divided into two municipalities. Jambton and Aylmer, each forming a municipality, have each a church, and leave nothing to be desired in respect of progress. Finally, Adstock, although it has not had hitherto the advantage of a roarl opened, is inhabited by twenty-five familics, who began to come in four years ago, aud I presume that not less than 150 arpents have been cleared within the present year in that township."

The principal kinds of grain raised in this district are barley and oats, which have scarcely suffered any injury.

According to the observations of judicious and experienceri persons, there is no doubt that this part of the Eastern Townships possesses mineral wealth which will contribute to its prosperity in proportion to the sacrifices which the Government may make to open the lands to cultivation.

The completion of the road will probably cost $\$ 4000$. It is verbalized to the distance of four and a half miles.

FRANCE BOUCHER BY-ROAD.
Superintendent:-C.J. O. BELand.
Amount granted ............................................................ $\$ 30000$
Amount paid................................................................... 10000
Balance remaining........................................................... $\$ 200$. 00
Mr. Beland has not sem in a report.

## COUNTY OF LOTBINIERE.

## ROAD FROM METHOT'S MILLS TO HARVEY GILLL.

Superintendent-Jean Enour.

Last summer, work was done on this road to the extent of $4 \frac{1}{2}$ wiles. so as to make it tolerably passable for wheel carriages, but it is not completed.

Three bridges were built, measuring in the whole 33 feet, and seren arpents were laid with brush or crosswayed. The road leads to the famous copper mines in Jeeds.

Nine lots were taken on the road during the summer, being the last; all th: rest had been previously taken. More than 100 arpents were cleared this year along the road, and grain of all kinds harvested in great abundance.

Mr. Enouf is of opinion that $\$ 1000$ will be required to finish it.

## COUNTY OF MEGANTIC.

ST. SOPHIE AND ST. FERDINAND ROAD.<br>Supcrintendent-Jos. Vigneau.



The road has been opened and completed to the length of 40 arpents:
Nine bridges were built and $2 \frac{1}{2}$ arpents brush laid and covered with 10 inches of good earth. The road is finished as far as St. Ferdinand.

This road ought to be continued through Ireland, Coleraine and Adstock to join he Lake St. Francis Road, which was commenced last year in Lambton: It would become of the greatest importance to the settlers in oue part of the County of Beauce, by giving them direct communication with the Grand Trunk Puilway, and affording the inhabitants of the old parishes an easy means of access to the fertile lands of the before mentioned townships, which may be termed a virgin forest.

Mr. Vigneau remarks in his report that these lands are mostly unsettled and of wellknown fertility, awaiting only the hand of the husbandman, to furnish their tribute to the traffic of the country; which, at no distant period, must be very considerable.

This part of Lower Canada is capable of containing a population of from , 25,000 to 30,000 souls, as there are several townships with scarcely a siugle inhabitant.

The opening of the road will tend greatly to fucilitate the communication of the settlers in South Elalifax and Ireland with the Railway, and the working of the copper mines in the Township of Malifax.

The water-powers in the neighborhood are numorous and may be readily made available.

Mr. Vigneau writes to me that the popalation of the Township of Halifax has increased by 1200 or 1400 persons within the last five years, and the value of real estate one hundred per cent.

The sum of $\$ 6000$ is considered necessary to open the road to Lambton.

## GLENLOYD ROAD.

Superintendent:-Isalo Thompson.

Amount paid in 1864........................................................ 1,20000
The work of opening this road had been suspended since 1859 , on account of some conflicting interests connctred with its location. The claims of the several parties concerned, having been since taken into consideration, after a visit to the place, and a report of the representatives of these parties haring been made, the line of the road was changed in several places, and the work was resumed in the present year. By adopting these changes in the plan we have been able to avail ourselves of the roads already opened by the settlers themselves.

The point of departure of this road is on the Lambton Road, in the Township of Tring, and its terminus the Grand Trunk Railway, in Nelson, a distance of 41 miles.

The part now open, and fit to be travelled on by summer carriages, reaches from the 14th range of Leeds to the railway, a distance of 22 miles; the remainder reaching to Tring, about 19 miles, is open as a winter road only:

The length of the road finished, last summer, is 4 miles and 13 chains, of which $9 \frac{1}{2}$ miles were entirely new; the rest had been opened as a winter road. The work was done on that part which passes over the 14 th, 15 th, and 16 th ranges of Nelson, avd the 6 th and 7 th ranges of Leeds, being betwecn the Craig asd Gosford Roads. The work cost $\$ 180$ per mile, exclusive of the bridges. Six bridges were built, masuring in all 262 feet of roadway, exclusive of the abutments. Two of them are of considerable size; one in particular, is 120 feet long. The work is well and substantially done. The cost of them was $\$ 427$.

There has beer, moreover, crossway made 882 feet in length, and 600 feet have been laid with brush. These were covered with earth.

The road passes over land of the first quality, timbered mostly with hardwood.
When completed through Thetford and Tring, it will tend greatly to encourage the colonization of those two townships, in which there are still a large number of lots belong. ing to the Crown.

Mr. Thompson informs me that there are several escellent water-powers near the road, as also traces of copper ore. They are now rorking a mine in Nelson, with every appearanco of success. Indications of other minerals have likewise been discovered, in the neighborhood of the road.

A considerable number of lots have be:n taken up within the last two years in Thetford. Colonization has made great progress in Broughton The site of a church was recently selected on the line of road, in Nelson, near the railway station. Mr. Thompson thinks that the sum of $\$ 5,000$ would be necessury to complete the 19 miles of the $r$ ad now merely opened.

All that part of the road which is finished has been verbalized.

## ROAD FROM HARVEY HILL TO METHOT'S MILLS.

MEGANTIO SECTION.


Mr. Robert Gullen, Mayor of Leeds, gave out to William Hume, on the 27 th August last, that part of the roud which passes through the 8 th, 7 th and 6 th ranges of Leeds, on contract, to be made by him for the sum of $\$ 785$.

The work was to be finished on the 31st October, and received on the report of experts. I have not yet received the final report of Mr. Gullen.

## COUNTY OF NICOLET.

> 1st. ST. WENCESLAS SWAMP ROAD.-2ND. ST. LEONARD ROAD.
> Superintendent:-Jean Yigneau.
> Amount granted for the 1st Road..... ..................................... $\$ 55000$
> Amount granted for the 2nd Road........................................... 15000
> $\$ 700.10$
> Amount paid.......................................... ....................... 70000

The road which crosses the St. Wenceslas Swaup is part of the Gran Line Road to Aston. It reaches a part of the 5th and Sth ranges in Aston. Work was done on it throughout its entire length. It has been draiacd by a cutting more than three miles long. It was next covered with brusb and sumd; a snall portion of it was also crosswayed. Although the funds fell short of the amount necessary to cuver it with saud throughout, the road is nevertheless a fine one and perfectly sood at all seasons of the year.. It is twenty-five arpents in length.

This road affords easy access to all the new settlements in the Eastern Townships. It is also the main channel of communication between J'hree Rivers and Arthabaska.

The Si. Leonard Road exterds from the Church of St. Wenceslas to that of St. Leonard, between the 7th and 8th rauges of Aston.

It bas been improved in several places, and is now passable in all its leugth. The hills, however, should be cut down. The sum of $\$ 200$ is necessary to complete all the improvements. The lands intersected by these roads, as woll as those of the adjacent districts, are for the wost part of excellent quality.

Mr. Vigacau says of the progress of colonization in these parts: "Within four years the population of St Wenceslas has incrased four-fold ; roads have been opened, lands cleared, setulers established, and the great land owners are disappearing to make way for the real settler.
"One thing rarticularly has contributed to encourage colonization : the establishment, namely, of a farm at St. Wenceslas by the Reverend Gratiemen of the Seminary of Quebec. Within the period of eighteen months, we have scen, as if the work of enchantment, the clearing of 320 arpeuts, a fine and spacious house in a charming locality, and buiddngs which astunish every traveller. Fotwithstandigg the tavages of the drought, of fires, $n$ then of a sories of wet weather, a large quantity of grain was purvted. We are .5 hope that the good work will not stop half way, and that some fine morning the
inhabitants of the Eastcrn Townships will wake up to the perception and appreciation of a fine model farm, nay, even of a fine and beautiful school of agriculture."

This we may term practical colonization : with little noise and great progress.
The roads are verbalized.

## lst. ROAD OF TFE 12tir RANGE OF MADDINGTON.-2nd. ROAD OF THE 14 tir RANGE OF MADDINGTON.

Superintendent:-P. de Villers.

Amonnt granted..................................................................... $\$ 400$
Amount paid ...................................................................... . 400
The former of these roads is a continuation of the front concession road of St. Louis, in the Parish of St. Gertrude, and is to cxtend to the tenth range of the same town-ship-a distance of six 'miles.

It has been opened to an extent of 75 arpents for summer vehicles; the work costing $\$ 200$.

The advantageous result of this road will be the settlement of six rauges in Maddington, the front roads of which connect with it. Since it was commenced, a large number of persons have taken steps to procure lots adjacent to it.

The road of the 14 th range has its point of departure in the front line road of the 13 th range, and is to be continued to the Township of Blandford, a distance of four miles. A distance of ncarly forty-five arpents of this roud has been finished, and has cost $\$ 200$.

Mr. de Villers says in his report: "This road, when finished throughout, will promote the settlement of the 15 th, 16 th and 17 th ranges of Maddington, which belong to the Crown, and are in gencral suitable for cultivation. Some of the lots in the 15th and 16th ranges have been already taken, and several persons are preparing to take steps to obtain the lots which have not been hitherto applied for.
"The road crosses the River Gentilly, which offers several water-powers likely to beavailable as the sites of grist-mills, now much needed in the township. Two saw-mills, have been already built.
"The roads which the Government has caused to be made in Maddington, have contributed much to the growth of the population, and have trebled the value of real estate. An inestimable advantage which we owe to them, is the diminution of the emigration to the United States. Some young men who went last winter to the State of Missouri to seek their fortune, were robbed of their clothes and money by the Confederates, who invaded the state. It is to be hoped that this sharp remedy will have the effect of sending such back to Canada, and preventing their friends from leaving home."

As there are swamps and rivers in the part of the line still unmade, Mr. de Villers is unable to specify the amount necessary to complete it.

Both roads are verbalized.

## HORTON ROAD.

Superintendent:-Camxie Verboncaur.


This road is a continuation of the Aston Grand Line Road in Horton.
The part on which work was carried on, in the present year, extends from the post on the 14th range of Aston, to the road which runs along the River Nicolet, in the 2nd range of Horton, a distance of 48 arpents. The road has not been completed, but it may be used for summer rehicles, with some difficulty in certain places.

Two bridges, forming a united length of 55 feet, have been built.
This road passes crer a tract of excellent land, well watered, and covered with mixed timber. It opens a communication with that part of Horton which lies to the south of Riyer Du Loup, a branch of the River Nicolet.

Mr. Verboncour informs me that it contains excellent lands, in great part the property of Government, and that three or four hundred families might casily and advantageously be located there. This will certainly be accomplished so soon as the road can be extended to meet the road from Warwick. This will also enable three or four hundred families to locate themselves in Warwick.

There are three excellent water-powers on the River Nicolet, and several more on small streams.

When the Grand Line road is finished, it will afford direct communication between Three Rivers and Lake Megantic, passing through all the Eastern Townships.
"For several years back," says Mr. Verboncœur, "colonization has progressed on the lands along the roads opened, but it has advanced more slowly in our neighborhood, owing to the want of roads, or the badness of those that were available. However, during the past two years, the progress has been more rapid, more particularly in places adjoining older settlements.
"A chapel was commenced (in Horton) a few years ago, but for want of means it has not been finished. This is a case in which the colonization secieties might give proof of their usefulness. 'The parish has been civilly and canonically erected under the name of Ste. Eulalic."

> ROAD FROM ST. GERTUDE TO GENTILLY.
> Superintendent:-P. De Villers.
> $\$ 40000$

Amount granted in 1862.
This road commences at the front line of the concession of St. Antoine, in the Parish of St. Gertrude, and ends on the 5th range of Gentilly. It has been finished throughout its whole length-38 arpents.

Two bridges, measuring 85 feet of roadnay, have been built for the sum of $\$ 128$.
Mr. De Villers informs me that this road will be of great advantage to the Counties of Lotbiniere and Nicolet, inasmuch as it forms a communication with the Townships of Maddington and Aston, and offers the most direct route to the depot of Three Rivers and Arthabaska Railway, for a portion of the inhabitants of those counties. Moreover this road completes a great highway extending from Quebec to Montreal, for the new parishes south of the River St. Lawrence.

# COUNTIES OF ARTHABASKA AND DRUMMOND. 

## CRAIG ROAD.

Superintendent:-L. Labrècie-Viger.
Amount granted.
$\$ 20000$

Amount paid.................................................................. 20000
This sum has becn expended in improving and finishing a mile of the old read.in Chester, and in building several small bridges.
$\Delta$ sum of from $\$ 1600$ to $\$ 2000$ would be required to complete all that portion of the road which passes through Chester.

CHENIER AND TINGWICK ROAD.

> Superintendent:-J. O. Beaubien.

Amount grantcd in 1863......................... ....................... 830000
Amount paid in 186t........ .............. ................................. 30000

This road commences at the Craig Road, passes between lots Nos 18 and 19; is open and finished as far as the 8th range and is to terminate in the Township of Wotton. For a distance of 24 miles, it is fit for summer vehicles, and the remaining three miles are available as a winter road only.

The length of road finished this year is one mile and a half; no opening work has been done. The cost so far has been $\$ 200$ per mile. The work done consisted in levelling, removing stones, making ditches, lowering hills, and widening the road in several places.

The lands surrounding the road are excellent, the soil being rich, and the timber consisting of maple, beech, birch and butternut.

There is a water-power on the road, and copper has, it is stated, been disoovered on the 4th and 9th ranges of Tingwick, near the road:
"Colonization," says Mr. Beaubien, "has made great.progress in this township within the past few years notwithstanding the want of roads. A large number of settlers from the old parishes have located themselves here. Three years ago at the furthest, there were but two or three families on the 10th and 11th ranges of this township; the number now exceeds 40. This spring a great many acres of land were cleared and sowed, and the yield would have been very great had not the fall turned out so wet."

There still remain five miles to be opened before the road reaches Wotton, and the estimate for the completion is $\$ 1500$.

This road is verbalized.

## BULSTRODE AND VICTORIAVILLE ROAD.

## Superintendent:-F. X: Beaudet.

$\qquad$
Two miles of this road have been improved, including a certain amount of crossway and brush-work, and several small bridges have been built. There still remains one mile and a half of brush-work and earth filling to be done.

Mr. Beaudet thinks it would take the sum of $\$ 1000$ to finish this road.

## ST. GERMAIN ROAD.

Superintendent:-A. Veuilleux.
Amount granted............................................................. $\$ 20000$
Amount paid................................................................... 20000
This road commences on the first range of Grantham, at the Yamaska Road, and is open as far as the 5th range; it is to terminate at the River St. Francis-a distance of six miles.

Work has been done on 32 arpents, which have been rendered fit for wheeled vehicles, but 20 arpents only have been completely finisked. Several small bridges have also been made.

This road will greatly promote colonization, by afording access to a tract of 12,000 acres or highly fertile land:

From thirty to forty tamilies locate themselves each year in the Township of Grantham. Most of these settlers come from the United States, in order to resume possession of their lands; which they had been obliged to abandon from being unable to pay for them.

A church is now being built in this township.
A sum of $\$ 800$ would be necessare to complete this road throughont its whole length It is verbalized.


This road commences at the Drummondville Road and terminates at the Bassin Jands, or the first range of the Tomaship of Upton; it is open as far as the south-west line of lot No. 9 , in the 5 th concession of the township.

It has been opencd for a length of 50 arpents by the landowners, whose front line it forms.

The sum of $\$ 200$ has been cxpended ir preparing the timber necessary for crosswaying a portion of the road: The extent of crossway to be made is 24 arpents.

This road leads to an unsettled tract which will be taken up so soon as the road is finished.

A site for the erection of a church mas selected last jear by the ecclesiastical authorities, in the vicinity of the ruad.

Mr. Lupien thinks that $\Omega$ further sum of $\$ 800$ would be required to crossway the swamp throughout its whole length. The road is verbalized.

# COUNTIES OF WOLFE AND RICHMOND. <br> WOTTON AND WOLFESTOWN ROAD. 

first section.<br>Superintendent:-J. P. LeBer.


The work done on this road, this year, was commenced at the division line between Wotton and Ham and eatended to the middle of lot No. 10, between the 5 th and 6 th ranges of Ham, forming a leagth of roadway of 112 acres. This portion has been opened as a winter road. The trees and other obstacles have been removed to the width of 24 fect, so as to render the road quite passable. There still remain 15 arpents of roadway to be made in order to reach the part opened in 1862 by Mr. Dcmers, the road will then be opened throughout its whole length from the Wotton Maia Road to the Pacaud Road, in Haw. .

Mr. LeBel informs me, that sales of land having been suspended by the Government during a great part of the year, in consequence of the lav relating to gold mines, there have, thercfore, been no uew sales this year on the line of road.

Indications of copper and antimony have been found in Wotton, North Ham, and South IJam, and real property has, in consequence, largely increased in value during the past two yoars.

## ROAD FROM WOTTON TO WOLFESTOWN.

SECOND SECTION.
Superintendent:-A. O. Peursson.
Amount granted..................................................................................................................................... $00^{\circ}$
Amount paid...........
Amount paid....................................................................... $30000^{\circ}$
This road commences at the Church of St. Julien de. Wolfestown, and is to terminate at the Pacaud Road in Hau. It has been opened and finished, this year, as far as the 4th range-a distance of one mile.

Three smallbridges hare been buitt, and 61 arpents of roadway laid with brushwood.
This road will pass through excellent lands, covered with every variety of fine timber. It shortens by fifteen miles the distance to be travelled in order to reach St. Christophe, Where the settlers dispose of their produco.
"At a distance of two miles from the road," says Mr. Pélisson, "gold and copper have been found. The copper mine is exceedingly rich, and will soon be worked.
"Five years ago the Parish of St. Julien was part of the primeval forest; within that period 520 families have settled in this township."

This road is verbalized.

## ROAD FROM S'I. CAMILLE TO DUDSWELL.

Superintendent:-J. Z. C. Mrquelon.


This road commences at the angle of the Wotton road, in the Parish of St. Camille, between lots Nos. 18 and 19 of the 11th range, crosses the 11 th, 10 th and 9 th ranges of Wotton, extends into the township of Dudswell, on lot No. 17 of the 11th, 10th, 9th and 8th ranges, and on lot No. 16 of the 7 th range, terminating at the Gosford road, on the 6 th range, one mile and a half from the village of Marbleton. Its length will ;be about seven miles.

The road has been opened this year for a length of 56 arpents, of which $25 \frac{1}{2}$ arpents have becn finished; the remainder is passable for winter vehicles only.

The finished portion has cost at the rate of $\$ 300$ per mile.
To the north-east of the road there is a tract of six thousand acres of land fit for cultivation.

To the south-west the forest extends to the river St. Francis; a distance of about 18 miles. More than one-half of this tract is good hardwood land.

It would be necessary to open a road from the line between St. Camille and the Township of Stoke, crossing the latter township to Sherbrooke Such a road as this would greatly promote colonization, since it would cross the great forest I have just mentioned, which would then be rapidly settled. It would also shorten by elcren miles the distance to Sherbrooke, the chef-licu of the district.

There is a water-power of some importance on the 9 th range of Dudswell, and there are several linestone quarries near the township line. Indications of copper ore are also found in this locality.

Since 1860 , the increase in the value of real property in Wotton, has been 25 per cent.
Mr. Niquelon estimates that a sum of $\$ 2,300$ would be required to complete the road.

## GARTHBY AND WEEDON ROAD.

## Superintendent:-J. E. Côre.

$\qquad$
Amount paid..................................................................... $200^{\circ} 00$
This road, about"four miles in length, passes through a tract of extremely stony land, difficult to open. The grants of the past few years having been insufficient to make a durable road, the sum allowed for this year bas been expended in improving it throughout its whole length; nevertheless a sum of $\$ 400$ would be required to complete the improvements.

This road is of great importance as a means of communication between the Townships of Stratford and Uarthby, and the Town of Sherbrooke.

## WEEDON AND HAM ROAD.

## Superintendent:-H. A. WATIER.

Amount granted
.840000
Amount paid
40000

Work was commenced on this road, this ycar, at the Church of Weedon, and carried on in the direction of Ham. A length of sixteen chains has been simply opened, and one mile of road finished and made fit for summer vehicles; the remainder of the road, six and a half miles, can be used merely as a minter road. But as the latter portion is still encumbered with all the roots and mounds, the parties interested ask that the next grant may be expended in removing roots and other obstacles, in levelling the road, and in kuilding the few bridges that ars required, which will not only enable winter vehicles to pass with the greatest facility, but wheeled vehicles also without any great difficulty, during the fine weather in summer:

The cost per mile of the finished road is $\$ 375$.
Mr. Watier informs me that the crop has been a very good one, generally speaking, this year, and in fact superior to any crop within the past ten years. The grain escaped all injury from frost or insects, but the crops were injured in several places, by the continued rains of the last season.

## WINDSOR AND WOTTON ROAD.

## Superintendent:-C. E. Furtele.

> Amount granted........................................................................................................................................................... 00 Amount paid.........

This sum has been expended in improving that part of the road which extends from the railway station to the rear line of Windsor. The road is now passable for wheeled vehicles throughout, with the exception of sume spots which still need repairs.

This road opens a direct communication between the Grand Trunk Railway and Wotton, passing through Windsor from front to rear. It will greatly promote the settlement of this township, which contains excellent land.

There are good water-powers along the road. Copper has been discovered ou lot No. 15 of the 7 th range of Windsor ; indivations of gold have also been observed in the vicinity.

Mr. Wurtelc informs me that in the Municipality of St. George de Windsor, which comprises six concessions in the back part of the township, eight years ago there were not more than a dozen scttlers, and that they now number over 300.

A chapel has becn built in the 2nd range of St. George de Windsor, and last year the site of a new church was selected on the road.

A further sum of $\$ 300$ would be necessary for the improvement of the road between the 12 th and 13 th ranges, and between the 6 th and 7 th ranges of Windsor; the road would then be good throughout its whole length- 15 miles.

This road is verbalized.

MELBOURNE ROAD.
Superintendent:-George Williamson.
Amount granted........................................................................................................................................ 00000
Amount paid........
This road commences at the line between lots Nos. 15 and 20 , in the 5 th range of Melbourne and extends in a south-easterly direction to the Township of Brompton. A length of 24 arpents has been finished this year, so that the extent of roadway nory passable for summer vchicles is one mile and a half; the remainder, about three miles, is open as a winter road.

The lands in the first part of the road are poor, but in the vicinity of the division line between Melbourne and Brompton, they are excellent, and if the road were to extend through Brompton, it would afford access to a large tract of land of the best quality.

There are a several excellent water-powers in the vicinity of the road; and a slate quarry, situated about one mile and a half from the commencement of the road, is about to be opened and worked.

A new church is being built in the vicinity of the road.
Mr. Williamson is of opinion that a sum of $\$ 1000$ would be required to complete tho road to the Brompton line.

It is verbalized.

## COUNTY OF COMPTON.

## ST. FRANÇOIS ROAD. <br> Superintendent-Edouard Bélanger.

Amount granted
820000

Amount paid................................................................... 20000
This road, which has been finished for some years, is not as yet verbalized. It had fallen into bad repair in several places, and the sum granted has been expended in making repairs in the north part of Winslow. It is greatly to be desired that the municipal authorities should provide for the maintenance of the road.

The progress of colonization has been considerable in this locality. Trwo hundred families, at the least, have located themselves in Winslow within the past five years; forty lots have been taken up this year, and four hundred acres of land cleared. ' $\Delta$ church has been built this year on the road.

## MARSTON ROAD.

Superintendent:-Collin Noble.

> Amount granted .................................................................................................................. 500000 Amount paid ............... 00

This road commences at the Megantic Road, crosses Marston, Clinton and Woburn, from north to south; and is to extend to the Province line-a distance of twenty-one miles.

Work was commenced at the north branch of the River Victoria, and fuur miles of road have been completed. Auother mile of the road is also being completed.

There will be two bridges to build, on the two principal branches of the River Victoria, at an estimated cost of $\$ 150$.

The soil along the road is good and adapted for cultivation, and there are good waterpowers on the north branch of the River Victoria.

Colonization is progressing in Marston and the adjacent townships, the lands are taken up as the road is opened, and the population has doubled within the past five years.

Mr. Noble thinks that the road yet to be made will cost $\$ 400$ a mile.
It is verbalized.

## SALMON RIVER BRIDGE.

## Superiatendent-Wilitain Farwele:

Amount granted
$\$ 20000$
Amount paid.................................................................. 20000
This sum has been granted to assist the settlers in building this bridge, which will be 180 feet long and 20 feet wide. The timber used is of the best quality and consists of pine and tamarack.

At the date of Mr . Farwells last report (November 27 ) the Fork was advancing in a satisfactory manner.

## HAMPDEN AND DITTON ROAD.

## Superintendent:-C. A. Bairex.

Amount granted
$\$ 70000$
Amount paid
700.00

This road has been opened by Mr. Bailey as far as the 5th range in Ditton.
It has likewise been opened by the settlers from the township line of Newport to Salmon River on the line between the 4 th and 5 th ranges.

A distance of two miles has been completed; three-quarters of a mile is in a very advanced state. Of the two miles completed, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ mile was opencd in 1862. The whole distance may be used by summer vchicles.

The soil, along the road, is good and covcred with mised timber, and well adapted for farming. There are a considerable number of water-powers in Hampden and Ditton.

Mr. Bailey says in his report-" I am happy to inform you that colonization has made sreat progress in this part of the country within the past five years. In that period, school-houses, churches, and villages have risen in places which werc, bofore that time, untouched forest. Nearly all the lots on the road have been taken either by Canadians or by citizens of the United States, and some attempts at clearing are visible wherever we go.
" Grain of all kinds has beeu raised, uninjured by either frost or insects."

> BUREAUVILLE ROAD.

## Superintendent:-Jos. Dubois.

| Balance of 1862....... ............................................... $\$ 130000$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Paid in 1864 to Thos. Dagenais................................. 706 Paid to Jos. Dubois.............................................. 42500 |  |
|  |  |
|  | 43206 |
| Balance remaining | 6794 |

This road, 6 t miles in length, was opened throughout in 1862 and completed to the distance of 2 miles 20 arpents only. The only report which I have received from Mr . Dubois is dated 15th November. At that time 26 arpents of road had been finished, in width 18 feet, with ditches on both sides.

Moreover, a length of 100 feet had been crosswayed. Mr. Dubois' final report has not yet been received.

## PAQUETTEVILLE ROAD.

## Superintendent:-L. S. Borvin.

Balance of the grant of 1862.................................................. $\$ 53781$
Amount paid ....................................................................... 53781
This road, 16 miles in length, is now completed to the distance of eight miles; of which $1 \frac{1}{3}$ has been finished in the present year, the remainderbeing no more than a wiater road. Three bridges, each about 30 feet long, were built last winter.

The Townships of Barford and Hereford, intersected by this road, contain lands of the first quality, covered with fine hardwood.

Mr. Boivin says: "When finished, this road will be of immense advantage to the cause of colonization. Within five years nearly all the lots have been purchased and inhabited, but if the road is not speedily finished, we shall find that a great number of the colonists will abandon their lands aftor having sacrificed their time and the little money they possessed, for want of a road, to convey their produce to market. At present the settlers in the Eastern part of Hercford and those of Auckland are obliged to go into the United States to scll their produce and bringback provisions and other necessaries for their families.

[^2]
## COUNTY OF SHEFFORD.

## ROAD TO NORTH ELY. Superintendent:-James MoDonald. 820000 20000

Amount granted
Amount paid
Mr. McDonald commenced work on this road at its junction with that which is termed the 5th Range Road, and made it passable as far as its junction with the Deane Road in the 2nd range, a distance of $3 \frac{1}{2}$ miles. It is practicable for wheeled carriages throughout, but it is not completed.

This road passes over very good lands, beaxing hardwood.
The progress of colonization has been retarded in Ely by the bad state of the roads. Nevertheless, for two years past, the aid afforded by the Guverament to the settlers has been attended with the happiest effect.

With the aid which the settlers are ready to contribute, Mr. McDonald thinks that the sum of $\$ 400$ to $\$ 500$ will suffice to complete the road.

## COUNTY OF BROME.

SUTTON VALLEY ROAD. Superintendent:-Henry Borighr.

Amount eranted $\$ 60000$
Amount paid
60000
This road commences at Sutton Flats and terminates at Brome Corner. It is open throughout its entire length. It has been finished this year to the distance of $3 \frac{1}{3}$ miles. The soil over which it passes is excellent, with a growth of hardwood and spruce.

The road establishes a communication between the Province line and the Village of Watcrlou. Adjacent to it is a good water-power, and traces of iron and copper.

The site of a new church has been selected in Abercorn.
A further sum of 8600 would benecessary to complete this road, which is rerbalined.

> ADAMSVIELE ROAD Superintendent:-GROBGE ADAME.
Amount granted ..... $\$ 20000$
A mount paid ..... 20000
This road begingat $\Delta$ danoville, and rans in a north-peatorly direqtion am far an the
division line between Grarby and Farnbam; it then follows the road opened along that line for a distance of 140 perches, and is then igain directed towards the north-west as far as the Depôt of the Stanstead, Sheflord and Chambly Railway at St. George, at which point it terminates.

It has been merely opened as a winter road over an extent of two miles, from the division line above mentioned to the St. George Depôt.

The soil along the road is generally good and well timbered.
The road when completed, will be the main route of communication betweon the eastern part of Durham and Farnham, and the most direct approach to the Railway. There is also much wild land in the vicinity of the road which will be settled upon whon the road is finished.

A number of lots have beon taken along the line of road, several by Canadians who have returned from the United States.

A sum of $\$ 2000$ would be required to complete the road, which is verbalized.

## COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS.

> PORTAGE ROAD.
> Superintendent:-Cyricie Iefebvres.
> Amount granted............................................................... $\$ 5000$
> Amount paid................................................................ 5000

With this sum the rooks begun in 1806 have been coutinued, and two miles of road have been opened. It is now open throughout its whole extent-three miles-but one mile only has been completed.

|  | NEW IRELAND ROAD. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Superintendent :--A. Lermb-Iarlante. |
| Armount granted | ... $\$ 30000$ |
| Amount prid. | .. 20000 |
| Mr. Laplante has | sent in no report. |

BOUCHER DE LA BRUERE, Acting Inspector of Agencies.

## $\boldsymbol{R E P O R T}$

# IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA, 

FOR THE YEAR 1864.

REPORT OF MR. BUCHANAN, CHIEF EMIGRATION AGENT.

> Governarent Emioration Ofrice, Quebec, 2nd January, 1865.

Srr,-I have the honor to submit to you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, my Report on the Immigration to Canada for the year 1884; to which the ordinary tahle and returns are appended.

Table No. 1, in the appendix, furnishes a synopsis of the season's imnigration, and shows the number of arrivals at this port from the opening to the close of navigation, to have boen 19,147 , or 1,210 cabin and 17,937 steerage passengers, a decrease of 272 in comparison with the immigration of 186:3. Their sezes may be thus given:-

|  | Cebin. | Steerage. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Male adulis. | 734 | 7,836 | 8,570 |
| liemale adults. | 319 | 5,166 | 5,485 |
| Children, male | 77 | 2,062 | 2,139 |
| do female | 59 | 1,902 | 1,961 |
| Infants. | 21 | 971 | -992 |

The following is a comparative statement of the arrivals from each country in 1863 and 1864:

|  |  |  | 1864. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| From whence. | Cabin. | Steerage. | Cabin. | Steerage. | Increas9 in 1864 | Decrease. |
| United Kingdom... | .1,305 | 13,920 | 1,154 | 10,540 |  | 3,531 |
| Germany ....... .... | 1 | 3,057 | 4 | 2,113 |  | 944 |
| Norway and Sweden | 1 | 1,112 | 52 | 5,162 | 4,101 |  |
| Other Countries..... |  | 23. |  | 122. | -89 |  |
|  | 1,307 | $\begin{aligned} & 18,112 \\ & 1,307 \end{aligned}$ | 1,210 | $\begin{array}{r} 17,937 \\ 1,210 \end{array}$ | 4,200 | 4,472 |

Which exhibitg a falling of of $3, \partial 3 L$ in the immigration from the United Kingdom, and an increase of 3,259 in that from foreign ports.

The number of vessels engaged in the conveyance of this immigration was 132 , having a tonnage capacity of 115,702 tons, 88 of these were of the ordiuary clase of gailing ships, and the remaining 44 were steamers.

The steamers made average passages of 19 , days from London, 12 days from Iverpool, 14 from Londonderry, 19 from Glasgow, and one steamer from Stockhoho (having
put into Falnouth for repairs) was 30 days on the voyage. The sailing vessels averaged $40 \frac{7}{2}$ days from ports in the United Kingdom, and $47 \frac{1}{3}$ days from the Continent of Europe. In separating the cabin from the steerage passengers, the following results appear :

|  |  | Number of <br> vossels. | Cabin <br> passengers. | Steerage <br> passengers. | Total. |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

So that out of the whole number from the United Kingdom, viz: 11,694, -10,732 passengers were carried by steamers.

Of the $5 \%$ sailing ships from Great. Britain and Ireland, but five came within the regulations of the "Imperial Passenger Act," riz: two from England, and three from Ireland, bringing 588 passengers; the remaining 47 vessels, with 374 souls, were what is termed "short ships," and exernpt from legal supervision.

The number of sailing ships from continental ports was 36, carrying altogether 7,453 passengers: 10 came from Germany, 19 from Norway, three from Sweden, one from Belgium, one from France, one from Italy and one from Portugal,

Distinguishing the nationalities of the inmigrants of the two seasons, they will appear thus:

|  | 1863. | 1864. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| English | 4,830 | 3,143 |
| Irish.. | 5,508 | 5,084 |
| Scotch | 3,949 | 2,320 |
| Germans and Prussians. | 3,047 | 2,262 |
| Norwegiaus, Swedes and Dane | 1,416 | 5,525 |
| Other Countries (including Colonists). | - 669 | 813 |
|  | 19,419 | 19,147 |

The origins of those brought out from various nations by the different steamers and sailing vessels, I have placed in the following tabular form :

|  | English: | Irish. | Scotch. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Germans } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Prussiang. } \end{gathered}$ | Norwegians, Swodes and Danes. | Other Countries. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ocean Mail Steamers. | 2,673 | 3,854 | 164 | 163 | 230 | 593 | 7,67\% |
| Glasgow and other Steamers. | 216 | 765 | 1,934 | 13 | 483 | 87 | 3,498 |
| Sailing Ships, England....... | 217 | 138 |  | 20 | ...... | 1 | 376 |
| do Ireland........ | 37. | 327 | 213 |  | ...... |  | 577 |
| do Scotland. |  | ...... | 9 |  |  |  | 9 |
| do Germany ...... | .... | ...... |  | 2,066 | 48 | 3 | 2,117 |
| do Norway \& Sweden | :..... | ...... |  | , | 4,764 | 7 | 4,771 |
| do Other Countries | .... |  |  |  |  | 122 | 122 |
|  | 3,143 | 5,084 | 2,320 | 2,262 | 5,525 | 813 | 19,147 |

I am pleased to be able to remark that the immigration of 1864 has been of an unusually healthy character. Among the immigrants from the United Kingdom bat eight deaths occurred at sea, and two in Quarantine; and among the passengers from Foreign Ports, there were 67 deaths at sea, and seven in Quarantine. It will be observed that the mortality at sea, among the foreign immigrants, has not averaged more than 0.63 per cent., a percentage much less than that of any former year This markedimprovement is, in a great measure, attributable to the gradual adoption by foreign shipownerg; of better arrangements for securing the health and comfort, of their passongers.

Table No 2 in the Appendix, presents a comparison of the passengers from each port and country, during the seasons of 1863 and 1864 , and shows that the emigration from England was confined almost exclusively to the Ports of Liverpool, London and Plymouth. In Ireland, is proceeded chief chiefly from Londonderry, and in Scotland from tho Port of Glasgow.

The Germau emigration was, as usual, restricted to the Ports of Bremen, and Hamburg ; whilst the Norwegian and Swedish emigration spread over a broader surface, and came from 13 differcnt places.

Table No. 3, furnishes a return of the trades and callings of the Steerage Male adults whether of British or foreign origin. The total number of males landed at this port was 7,836 , and their occupations may be thus generalized :


I now proceed to give a condensed statement of the number of persons aided in their emigration to this country, by private individuals, charitable societies, and public institutions, together with particulars of the amounts remitted to me, for their use, upoulanding.

By whom assisted.
From England. Irolund. Scotland.


This shows, that, contrary to all expectations, a very small pauper emigration has taken place from England, during the year; but nine persons were assisted by private means, twonty-six by various unions, and twenty-nine boys came from nine different reformatories.

Amongst the number from Ireland were 102 (chiefly females) sent out by the Ballymahon, Cavan, Mullingar, Ballynacarrett, Edenderry and Limerick Unions, nine by reformatories, and three by private individuals. The union girls appearedi to be of a better cliss than usual, and were at once satisfactorily disposed of

From Scolind, 103 fanilies numbering 557 souls, were emigrated by the Glasgow Handloom Weavers' Emigration Society, 128 , by private individuals; 65 by the stFebrides Emirration Committee ;' 57 , by the Paisley Weavers' Emigration Eundand six by the Glasgow Reformatory: These people were nearly all despatched to the Scotch settlements in the upper sction of the Province, and dispersed throughout the Counties of Haron, Bruce, Elgin, Kincardine, etc., etc., where but little dificulty was found in obtaining em ployment for them. Satisfactory accounts of their progress, have from time to time, reached me; and Thad lately, when on anofficial tour of inspection throughout the Provice; an opportunity of visitiog the districts Where they are settled, and saw manye evidences of their success

Iable No. $t$ contains particulars of the numberofimmigrants arived at the Port of Quebec since the year 1829 , up to the present time, forming s grand total of $1,013,410$ souls, or a yearly average of a little over 28,150 ta

I now beg to sabmit; a condensed statement of the transactions of the several inland agencies, for the past season, compiled from the Reports of the following Agents: Mr. Daley at Montreal, Mr. Wills at Ottawa, Mr. Macpherson at Kingston, Mr. Donaldson at Toronto, and Mr. Rac at Hamilton, and which will be found in the appendix.

The results at the Montreal Agency may be thus summed up: No. of emigrants arrived at Montreal via the St. Lawrence: 6,574, viz. 242 English, S08 Irish, 653 Scotch, 1,900 Germans, 2,792 Norwegians, and 179 from other countries. No. viâ the States: 842, or 142 English, 352 Irish, 228 Scotch, 28 Germans, 11 Norwegians, 36 American citizens, and 184 from other countries; total $7 ; 416,2,499$ of whom remained in Canada and 4,917 proceeded to the Statcs. No. of persons who applied for and received assistance from the Agent: 959 , cqual to $727 \frac{1}{3}$ adults. of this number 282 were male adults, 387 female adults, 317 children, and 73 infants. Mr. Daley says that the emigrants of the season, as fur as regarded their condition and gencral appearance, compared favorably with those of any former year. H.e estimates the amount of capital brought into his district to have been between $£ 14,000$ and $£ 16,000$, and was successful in finding omployment for 462 applicants. The demand for labor, of all deseriptions, is stated to have been both large and continuous, throughout the year, and the supply proved altogether inadequate to the requirements of the community. The rapidly increasing growth of the city of Montreal in population, commerce, and manufacture, renders it one of the best fields in the Province, for the artizan and skilled mechavic.
The Report of Mr. Wills, the Ottawa Agent, contains the following particulars: No. of arrivals at his Agency during the season, $\mathbf{i}, 295$, composed of 577 male adults, 287 feniale adults, and 431 children. Of these, 173 were natives of 3 ngland, 258 of Ireland, 176 of Scotiand, 412 of Germany, 65 of Sweden and Denmark, and 211 of American cities. They were thus disposed off: 413 remained in the City of Ottawa, 254 went to the County of Carleton, 104 to the County of Oitawa, 226 to the County of Renfrerr, 87 to the County of Russell, 26 to the County of Pontiac, 46 to the County of Lanark, 26 to the County of Grenville, 53 to Canada West, and 60 to the United States' Of this, number 428 received assistance from the Agent at an average cost of $\$ 1.29$ per adult.

Besides the European immigrants, Mr. Wills estimates that at least 2,500 of the working classes must have come into the City from other parts of Canada, and the States; and it is satisfactory to find, that he experienoed no difficulty in finding employment for them all.
Mr. Wills views with regret the decline, gradually taking place, of immigration to the German settlements on tho Ottawa. He feels much interest in the progress of these settlements, and attempts to explain the cause of their apparent failure: He maintains that the subject is one of great importance to the Province, and well worthy of official investigation.
The Agent alludes to the many instances, which have come to his knowledge, of obstacles thrown in the way of emigrants landing at New York, but bound for Canada, by the American authorities, and he considers that many valuable immigrants are yearly lost to the Province through the want of some official Agent of the Canadian Government there, $t \mathrm{whom}$ they could apply, in case of need, for advice or protection.

The demand for all classes of labor, cspecially for female servants, has been large and oontinuous throughout the scason, and Mr. Wills is of opinion, that the labor prospects of the ensuing season, are likely to be more than ordinarily favorable while his section of the country, offers strong inducements to capitalists generally.

Mr. Macpherson, the Agent at Kingston, reports the number of European immigrants arrived at his Agency during the season as considerably less than thiat of 1863-being but 448 against 1,040 , while the arrivals from the States were 3,693 or an excess of 500 over those of last year.

The cash capital brought into his district, by European imnigrants, is estimated to have been about $\$ 13,040$ and according to the Custom House returns (from entries made at different ports) the value of the effects of Anerican citizens reached the sum of $\$ 90 ; 304$.

The number of persons to whom the Agent afforded temporary relief, in tratsport and food, was 234 , equal to 187 adults, at an average cost of 92 cents perhead.

The Glasgow Handloom Weavers, and a few of the Skye inmigrante, who arrivedat his Agenoy, were all satisfactorily disposed of, and from late accounts, they appear to bo doing well.

Mr. Macpherson allud os at some length to the steady progress of manufacture and the successful employment of capital in most of the tornships included in the district under his charge. The details he has collected are sufficiently interesting and I have no doubt, from the careful manner in which Mr. Macpherson generally prepares his statements, that full dependence may be placed upon their accuracy. He again draws my attention to the bad condition of a certain portion of the Frontenac Road, and suggests improvements it would be desirable to take under consideration. He visited the settlements on the Free Grant Roads, very recently, and speaks favorably of the advanced state in which he found them.

As regud labor prospects for the forthcoming season, he believes he will be able to find employment in his section of the Province foi at least 1,000 male laborers, and 500 femaleservants During the past season the demand for both these classes of emigrant far exceeded the supply.

The Toronto Agent, Mr. Donaldson, states that 7,363 immigrants reached his Agency during the year; 6,996 came riâ the St. Lamrence, and 367 having landed at New York arrived by way of Suspension Bridge.

Of these people, 4,456 remaincd in the Province and 2,907 went to the Western States.

The seasons immigration is described as having been of a very satisfactory character in point of health and general appearance, numbers came out to join friends and relations already settled in various parts of the country, and employment was easily procured for all in search of it.

The amount of capital brought into his district is estimated by the Agent at between $\$ 30,000$ or $\$ 40,000$, though from the reluctance generally evinced by immigrants to answer questions addressed to them upon the subject, it is difficuit to arrive at any precise conclusion.

Mr. Donaldson alludes to the interest taken by acriculturalists in Canada West in the cultivation of flax and tobacco, and cites important instances of their progress in manufacture. He is afraid that owing to the high rates of wages at present obtainable in the States, the failure of the wheat crop in most of the front townships of bis district, and other causes, the labor prospects for the cosuing season will not be of the most encouraging naturc.

The following particulars are gathered from the Peport of Mr. Rae, the Hamilton Agent:-

Number of arrivals at his Agency via the St. Lawrence, 1,325 , viz : 374 English, 184 Irish, 639 Scotch, 125 Germans, and 3 Danes. Number via tho States, 21,502 , composed of 2,194 English, 3,105 Irish, 233 Scotch, 7,375 Germans, 8, 475 American citizens, 84 French, 12 Danes, and 24 Welsh.

The total number of immigrants therefore arrived at Hamilton during the season was $22,827,12,591$ of whom are ascertained to have stayed in Canada, and 10,236 to haye proceeded to the States. The namber of residents in the Province who passed through to the States is reckoncd to have been about $5,567-4,610$ haring gone to Buffilo, 260 to. the Mines of Lake Superior and 661 to Kansas and St. Paul,

The number of indigent emigrants who received relief from the Agent was 463 ; yz: 25 English, 66 Irish, 301 Scotch and 71 Germans, being equal to 304 adults, at an arerage cost of a little over $\$ 1,14$ per adult.

As the result of personal enquiry Mr. Rae estimates the capital brought into Canada. by the immigrants of the season at $\$ 102,600$ although this sum, from the difficulty of eliciting correct information on the point, must fall far short of the capital actually introduced.

It appears that the Paisley and Glasgow weavers sent to his Agency were all satisfactorily disposed of; and from what the Agent says, are likely to make tolerable settlers: He speaks of the Limerick Union Girls as Laviog been or a better class than usually received from institutions of a similar character, ad he has upon the whole found situations for 150 persons of both sexes in the course of the year.

The demand for skilled farm laborers, mechanics and female servants still continues large, but the prolongation of the war in the States, and the consequent influx of poople avoiding thedraft, Tho work for almont nominal vages, soriously mpair the chancen of
the legitimate European immigrantiand must necessarily affect the labor prospects of the coming season.

Mr. Rae's Report is drawn up with much care, and is moreover accompanicd by several useful returns; amongst others, one containing a description of all the manufactories in operation in his district, to which I would beg to call your attention.

With respect to the Foreign Immigration of 1864 , according to the Report of Mr. Jorgensen, Foreign Interpreter to the Department, there were 5,525 Norwegian and Swedish emigrants landed at Quebec this year against 1,416 in 1863. The head money collected at the Custom House upon them, amounted to $\$ 5,233$, and the sum spent by Government in free transport, is computed at $\$ 4,343.90$. In alluding to this large expenditure, Mr. Jorgensen regrets that so fers of those who receired assistance at our hands, stayed in the Province. He remarks, that nearly the whole of the immigration from Norway and Sweden, comes direct to Quebec, and with trifling exception, almost invariably finds its way to the Western States. This is in a great measure owing to the non-existence, in any part of Canada, of a Norwegian settlement, and to the absence of inducements at all comparable with those held out to the Norwegians elsewhere. During the past season (and the same thing has occured for many years) numbers of Norwegians expressed a desire to settle amongst us, and were alone deterred from doing so by the uncertainty of obtaining employment.

Mr. Jorgensen suggests a system for securing and utilizing Norwegian immigration, similar in many respects to the one I have always advocated, and which I am still sanguine of sceing carricd into practice.

As regards the immigration from Germany and Belgium, the numbers given are 2,379 against 3,047 in 1863 . The amount of head money paid into the public clicst was $\$ 2,501$, and 286 adults received assistance from the Department to reach the German settlements in Western Canada and on the Ottawa, at a cost of $\$ 980.75$, or an average of $\$ 3.77$ each.

Out of the Germans this year, 567 emigrated with the express iutention of remaining in Canada, some of them were going to join friends already settled in various localities and others stated their intention of purchasing improved farms.

A very small proportion of the emigration from Germany comes by the St. Lamrence route, and Mr. Jorsensen is of opinion that more than 40,000 Germans must have gone direct to the States, this year.

The forcign immigration of 1864 has, upon the whole, been of a very favorable character. Comparatively ferw deaths occurred at sea, and but for the melancholy accident at, Belocil Bridgre on the 29th of June, and the wreck of the Norwegian brig "Harmonie" off the Island of Anticosti, I should have had no casualties to record.

The following approximate estimate of the arrivals and distribution of inmigrants within the Province, during the past year, is drawn up from the best sourecs of information I have had at command, and in referring to it, it must be borne in mind, that the increased facilities now afforded for internal transportation throughout the Province, render it more and more difficult to arrive at: an accurate estimation of the numbers which reach the Province through the inland agencies, or of their ultimate destination. Auy attempt to ascertain the final place of settlement of the immigration of the year, is always attcuded with difficulty, and a precise result cannot be produced by any extent of enquiry.

Landed at Quebec in 1864 (steerage passengers) arrired by route of United States

17,937
By Suspension Bridge, as per return of Hamilton Agent, 21,502, of whom remained in Canada...................... 11,266
By steamer from Oswego and Cape St. Vincent to Kingston, as per return of Kingston Agent............................ 3,774
By Lake Champlain to Montreal, as per return of Ihontreal Agent.

633

Of the arrivals at Quebec, the number that proceeded to the States is estimated at about ..... 10,000
Remaining in Canada ..... 24,779
Of these there seem to have settled :-
In Western Canada about ..... 19,000
" the Ottawa district " ..... 1,300
"Eastern Canada ..... 2,000
" Lower Provinces " ..... 50
Unaccounted for ..... 2,42924,779

From the above statement, it will be scen that of the number of immigrants landed at this port, 7,937 remained as settlers in the Province, and 16,842 reached Canada via the United States.

The amount of emigrant tax collected during the year, was $\$ 18,295$, viz : $\$ 18,222$ at Quebec and $\$ 13$ at Montreal.

In submitting my usual statement of annual expenditure, I may remark, that in accordance with arrangements made by Official Letter of 18th October last, all payments connected with this branch of the service now pass through my hands, and I am therefore enabled, as sole Accountant of the Einigration Fund, to place before you a full digest of of the expenditure out of the " Government Grant for emigration purposes," for the year 1864 viz:-
Foreign Agencies ..... 874105
Quarantine establishment ..... 5,119 09
Inspecting Physician at Quebec ..... 2,430 00
Agency charges, rents, printing, \&oc ..... 8,312 38
Emigration, in direct relief. ..... 1.3,722 34
Salary to Agent and staffs ..... 12,339 62
$\$ 42,66448$
FOREIGN AGENCIES.
Amount disbursed by the Crown Lands Department for adver- tising in England ..... \$ 49105
Amount disbursed by the Bureau of Agriculture ..... $250 \cdot 00$
$\$ 74105$
QUARANTINE ESTABLISHMENT.
Pay list, Zineluding wintcring party ..... $\$ 3,72300$
Hospital supplies ..... 27704
Cartage ..... 12900
Steamboat service ..... 418 C0
Supplies, stationery, \&c. ..... 9036
Sundries ..... 3623
Repairs to buildings in 1853 ..... $\$ 4,673: 33$ ..... 44546
Total \$5,119 09
INBPECTING PHYSIGIAN.
Salary ..... $\$ 1,60000$
Boat, \&c ..... 83000
rrovinctal agencres.
The expenditure incurred at the Provincial Agencies for the year ending 31st Dec., 1864, has been as follows :-

## Montreal.

Transport ..... \$1,571 65
Provisions and medical aid ..... 14201
Agency charges ..... $463 \quad 52$
\$ 2,182 18
Kingston.
Transport ..... \$ 12401
Provisions and medical aid ..... 4811
Agency charges ..... 25758
42973
Ottawa.
Transport ..... \$ 32149
Provisions and medical aid ..... 25062
Agency charges ..... 40447
97658
IIamilton.
Transport ..... $\$ 27322$
Provisions and medical aid ..... 7347
Agency charges ..... 17859
625.28
Toronto.
Transport ..... $\$ 93148$
Provisions and medical aid ..... 12322
Agency charges ..... 92749
1,932 69
Qucbec.
Transport and provisions ..... \$9,863 03
Agency charges ..... 1,0゙6 42 ..... 18000Repairs to Old Custom House
General expenditure (printiog, etc.) ..... 4,008 81Retiring allowauce to Dír. Hawke of Toronto....... 80000800.00
15,938:26
Total expenditure nt Provincial Agencies 822,034 72
Salarics to Agents and staffs \$12,339 62
NUMBER RELIEVED AT IRE QUEBEC AGENCT.
The number of persons assisted with transport at the Quebec Agency was 3,001 souls, equal to $2,2,02$ adults, viz:
Male Adults ..... 841
Female do. ..... 853
Children: ..... 1,027
Infapts ..... 280
ORIGINS.
Of this number there were:
English ..... 136
Irish ..... 591
Scotch ..... 791
Germans ..... 366
Norwegians, Danes and Swedes ..... 1,086
Other nations ..... 11
3, 101 souls.
DESTINATIONS.
They were forwarded to- ..... Adults
Eastern Townships ..... $60 \frac{1}{2}$
Montreal ..... $371 \frac{1}{2}$
Ottawa ..... $321 \frac{1}{3}$
Kingston and East of Toronto ..... $14 \div$
Toronto ..... 207
Places West of Toronto. ..... 967
Eastern States. ..... $9 \frac{1}{2}$
Western States ..... 103
Lower Provinces ..... 93
Great Britain ..... 6
2,202

At an average cost of $\$ 4.48$ each adult.
The following comparative statement of expenditure incurred in the direct relief of indigent immigrants, at the several Agencies, during the vears 1863 and 1864 , shows a decrease on the whole of $84,818.58$.


## GENERAL REMARKS

Although the arrivals of the season were not in point of number equal to those of 1863, still, it must be admitted, that the years immigration has afforded us a valuable addition to our wealth and population. The capital estimated by the Tnand A gents to have been introduced into the Country, alone, umounted to $\$ 255 ; 000$, and may instances of parties having purchased valuable properties, were reported to me The same causee, however which detracted from our immigration in 863 , exis ed and have operated aganst us in 1864, even more largely than I anticipated; ande the observations which I had then the honor of addressing to you, upon the efforts made by the Ginted States to secure immigration, may be renewed with equal force apon the present occaision:

The success which in 1863 had been ascertained to attend the work of digging and washing the allurion and drift of many of the hanches of the Chaudiere River, in the Eastern part of the Province, tor the gold conained in them, led to thesanticipation that in the following spring a very large number of cuiver vould engage themselves in this
business; and indeed there was, early in the season, a very large influx of gold seekers into the district that had been previously worked, as well as throughout a further large extent of country offering encouraging indications of the precious metals. Before the time at which work in the valleys and beds of streams was practicable, gold had been found in appreciable quantity throughout all thic tract adjoining on the north-east boundary of the Province, extending from Lake Memphrauagog, on the north-west, nearly to the St. Lawrence, on the north east.

All the more accessible portion of this tract had been already granted to settlers by the Crown, and a further cunsiderable extent was sold on the discoveries of gold being made, to applicants having monopoly in view. The regulations under which the Government proposed to convey to the miner a right of property in the precious metais were neither oncrous nor inconvenient. But they fully protect the occupant of the land and the right of entry for the purpose of mining remains to be oftained by the miner only, under arrangement with the proprietor. The views of the latter class in regard to the value of the advantage allowed them and the damage to their land involved in the operation of examining and mining it for gold, seemed to the miners generally unreasonable, and with the exception of a comparatively small number, who under various cireumstaves commanded access to tracts known tu contain valuable deposits, the experienced miners, and those even who had expended much time and labor in prospecting, left the neighborhood.

The number estimated as having visited the Chaudiere district is not less than 2,500, although the number engaged in working, at any one period of the season, could not have exceeded 300 mcn .

It is not easy to ascertain the correct result of the operations carried through, since so many motives are found to influence the miners to conceal under some circumstances their success, under others, their failure. But the general conclusion is that most of the work applied with intelligence has been very well remunerated, although from the rate of wages paid to hired laborers at the diggings, not having exceeded the average of a dollar per diem; it can scarcely be inferred that very large returns were in any case realized.

The gold miner is of the class of skilled laborers, nor, without luck that is of rare occurrence, can incxperienced persons or suich as have been unaccustomed to very hard work, hope for success in their attempts. The prospects connected with gold mining in Canada are therefore of less interest to the ordinary class of emigrants than to many in Eurupe who, with Californian or Australian experience, may contemplate a re-engagement in their former occupation.

Many wealthy corporations have been formed with the object of working the gold deposits as well as for other mining operations, and it is to be hoped that the judicious application of thcir capital to the construction of such large works as are necessary to enable the individual miner properly to apply his work, will result in re-introducing a large population who, reasonably encouraged, must prove a source of great wealth to the country.

In making allusion to the results of the past season's immigration which may, in a gencral sense, be accepted as satisfactory, I would beg to rewark that employment was rcadily found at fair wages for all who reached our shores. It will be gathered from the Reports of the Inland Agents, and the applications at this Ageucy confirm the fact, that the demand for labor of every description, but more particularlo for the skilled farm laborer and the female domestic servant, has been much in excess of the supply. In the carlier part of the ycar, in obedience to your instructions, the Agents visited the several districts committed to their charge, with a view of ascertaining by personal enquiry the number and description of farm laborers, female servants, and mechanics, likely to be required during the season of 1864 ; and the following statement of the wants of the Province is compiled from the reports made by them on their return.

> 6,161 Farm Laborers,
> 2,892 Female Servants,
> 1,115 Boys over 13 years of age,
> 831 Mechanios of various sorts.

But although we have not been able fully to mect this demand, it-is, at any rate, gratifying to me to be eaabled to state that when on a recent tour of official inspection throughout the Province, I took occasion to visit the Scotch, German, and other settlements, in various parts of the Western section of the Province, I beheld evergwhere signs of material progress and prosperity, and no instance of distress having occurred among any of the immigrants of 1864 was brought under my notice.

The establishment of a Norwegian settlement within the Province has appeared to me, for several years past, much to be desired. An opportunity having lately presented itself of briuging the subject under the consideration of the Canada Land and Emigration Company, by whom it has been favorably cotertained; preliminary steps are now about being taken, which may perhaps enable me, during the ensuing seasou, to offer the Norwegian immigrant strong inducements to make a home in Canada.

The prospects of the approaching suasnu are not, owing to the disturbed state of affairs : on this continent, of the encouraging nature I could desire Uaada, besides, remains totally unrepresented in the United Kingdom and abroad. The excrtions of other colonies to obtain a portion of Great Britain's redundant population, pursued as they are With renarkable activity, together with the exaggerated inducements hold out by Agents from the States, who abound in every part of the Kingdom, leave us but a slender chance of attraction. I have so often, in former Reports, alluded to this aubject that it might be considered superfluous were I to do so again. I can only say, however, that if the Province is-desirous of securing a sound, healthy, logal immigration, the sooner an effort is is made to attain that end the better.

The whole of which is respectfully submitted:
I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. C. Buchanan

Chief Agent.
Return of the number of Emigrants embarked for Canada, with the number of Births and Deaths during the voyage and in Quarantine, the total number landed at Quebec and Montreal, distinguishing Males from Females and Adults from Children, with the number of Souls from each Country; also the number of Vessels arrived, their tonnage and average length of passage, during the Soason of 1864



## TABLE No. 2.

Abstraci statement of the number of Emigrants landed in the Province, distinguishing the Countries and Ports from whence they sailed, during the seasons of 1863 and 1864.


## RECAPITULATION.



A. C. BUCHANAN,<br>Chief Agent.

Government Immieration Office,
Cut 4 en, 31 st December, 1864.

## TABLE No. 3.

Retarn of the Trades and Callings of the Male Immigrants of 1864.


Return of the Trades and Callings of the Male Immigrants of 1864. -Continued.

A. C. BUGEANAN,

Government Immigration Offioe,
Quebee, 31st December; 1864.
TABLE N. 4.
Comparative Statament of the number of Gmigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec since the year 1829 to 1864 inclusive.

Grand total onoun......................................1,013,410.

## REPORT OF MR. A. JORGENSEN, ON FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

Government Tmmiaration Office, Quebec, 14th December, 1864.

## A. C. Btohanan, Esq., <br> Chief Agent, Quebec.

Sir,-I have the honor to transmit herewith returns of the Foreign Immigration for the past season, shewing the arrival at this port of:

5,207 Norwegians and Swedes, in 23 vessels, from direct ports. 318 do by steamships and sailing vessels from indirect ports.

5,525 this year against 1,416 in 1863.

2,183 Germans, Belgians, \&c., in 11 vessels, from direct ports.<br>196 do. by steamships and sailing vessels, from indirect ports.

2,379 this year against 30,47 in 1863
$789 \frac{1}{2}$ Adults Norwegians, \&c., were assisted with free passages to the
Interior, at a cost of...................................$~$
$286,343.90$
$\frac{286}{875 \frac{1}{2}}$ adults.

The Headmoney collected amounted to:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { By Vessels from Norway and Sweden ................................ ........ \$5,233 } \\
& \text { By Vessels from Germany, \&e..................................................... 2,301 } \\
& \text { Total .......................................................... \$7,534 }
\end{aligned}
$$

As to the class and general appearance of the immigrants of this ssason, $I$ consider them about equal to those of previous ycars. The predominating class was of course farmers, with limited means, whose destinations were chiefly the Western States:

The vessels which brought the immigrants were in no instance overcrowded, and no complaints were made.

The state of health of the passengers durivg the voyages seems to have been very good; comparatively few deaths occurred, and then, mostly among the smaller children.

A system was adopted this year, requiring poor immigrants who wished to obtain free passages to their destinations, in the Western States, where their friends resided, to leave their luggage as security for the repayment of the assistance given, amounting to $\$ 544.50$, for 18 families; but $I$ regret to say that, of the Norwegians, not one pledge has as yet been redeemed, and of the Germans, only one amounting to $\$ 35$. This systeni has been in operation at New York for some time; and has there worked very successfully, but I fear that the value of luggage belonging to the poor Norwegians arriving here, is so small that they care very little about redeeming it:

The amount of assistance granted to the Norwegians and Swedes is Tery large, but although the system is both expensive to the Government; and detrimental to the settlement of the country, still it cannot be averted, unless work can immediately be procured for the poor on their arrival. The expense of lodging and feeding these people for an indefinite period would be far greater than to pay for their transport through the country.

The recklessness with which persons without means emigrate from the continent of Europe is mainly caused by the knowledge that this Department renders assistañe to them in case of need, and $I$ an aware that shipmasters have assured these people that if they can only procure the necossary passage-money across the Atlantic, then they, need not fear being left unassisted at Quebec.

Unless a decided step is taken to prevent or lessen this evil, $I$ have no doubt that it will occur again in future. Twould advise that the law bo amended, so as to mak the
owners and masters of vessels liable for any outlay the Department may have on account of the poor portion of their passengers, and that circulars to this effect be forwarded to all persons on the Contineat interested in the Emigration Forwarding Business.

If the persons assisted would settle in Canada, this expenditure would be very judi cious, but I have reason to believe that, although it would appear from the Returns as if a considerable number had remained here, the greatest portion of the Norwegians, who received free passages to places within the Province, have ere this found their way to the Western States. Some of the immigrants who were landed at Grosse Tsle, remained there sick a very long time, and it was found on their arrival that they were destitute of means, and not being in a position yet to earn their livelihood; they were furnished with free passages direct to their destinations in the West.

The expenditure incurred on account of the Germans was much less. 1 found on inspecting the ships, that 567 had immigrated with the intention of sétling in Canada, some of whom were going to friends, and others stated their intention of purchasing pro perty. Of the 286 persons who received assistance, at an average cost of $\$ 377$ each, the greatest portion were sent to the German settlements, on the Ottawa and in Western Canada, for employment. Very few persons, either with or without means, emigrate from Norway and Sweden without having the fixed destination of the Weistern States before them. The inducements held out to them by families and friends there, have in ino way been counteracted by any advaptages held out by Canada, either in the shape of certainty of immediate work on their arrival, nor is there a nucleus settlement, where the strangers might find people speaking their own language and where they are assured and pro. tected by the presence of some countryman of standing and influence. Uáless something in this way is done either by the Government or by private companies, it is perfectly useless to endeavor to retain here the Norwegian and Swedish immigrants; and on the other hand, I think that such efforts would be crowned with success, as I have met with a very large number of immigrants from Norway and Sweden this year, who have expressed their: wish to remain in Canada, but who have been deterred from doing so on account of the uncertainty of procuring work and the non-existence of any settlement where they could remain together.

Nearly the whole of the emigration from Norway and Sweden comes to Quebeo, but only a very small portion indeed of the emigration from Germany takes advantage of the splendid route via the St. Lawrence. More than 40,000 people must have emigrated from Germany to the States this year. Even if we could not induce any more to remain in the Province than we do at present, still something ought to be done to obtain a larger proportion this way.

With regard to the particular features of this year's immigration, 1 may mention the fatal accident at the Belceil Bridge, on the Grand Trunk Raitway, on the morning of the 29 th June, when the train, with some 467 passengers by the Neclcar, from Hamburg, Was precipitated into the Richeliee River, causing the loss of 88 lives, and by which all the other passengers were more or less bruised and contused. This accident might have caused the loss of confidence in the St Lawrence Route with the German immigrants, had not the authorities of the Rail way compensated the sufferers in the liberal manner they did, and had not the Government taken steps to protect the interests of these poor immigrants, who have since, through the German press in Upper Canada, expressed their gratitude.

By your own instructions I placed my services at the disposal of the Montreal Agent, Mr. Daley, who was appointed by the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture to watch the proceedings, and by whom he was directed to send his Report to the Bureau. 1 remained at: Montreal nearly six weeks.

Another accident, but of a far less serious nature, happened to the Norwegian bark Harmonie, with 173 Swedish passengers from Gothenburg, which went ashore at Anticosti, 10 miles from the South West Point Lighthouse, The vessel was got off, but the Captain deemed it prudent to leave his passengers on the island instead of risking them on board his leaky vessel, on the arrival of which, 1 proceeded on board the steamer Queen Victoria to render assistance to the immigrants and to bring them to Quebec. The accident to the vessel had happened on the 3lst July, and it was only on the 15 th August that the passengers woretaken on board the steamer.

We arrived off the island on the 14th (having left Quebec on the day previous), but the weather being too bad and the sea running too high, it was found impossible to attempt the embarkation, and we anchored for the night in the Gamache Bay; some 30 miles from where the inmigrants were supposed to be.

On our arrival there, the next morning, I went ashore to make enquiries of the passengers as to their condition and to superinted their embarkation. After some little delay, owing to the roughness of the sea, this was concluded by 11 o'clock in the evening, when the steamer immediately proceeded to Quebec.

I found that, with regard to the accident and their subsequent landing on the island, the passengers had no complaints whatever to make, on the contrary, they expsessed their gratitude to the Master of the Harmonie, who, as it was not their wish to proceed in the leaky vessel, had furnished them with sails and spars to make tents, and all the provisions he could spare, as well as with his largest boat, with which they had made two successful trips to the lighthouse, where they had obtained some additions to their stock of provisions. Except from the myriads of flies, whose sting drew the blood from their faces and hands and caused great swellings, they had suffered no inconvenience or hardship.

The expense of the expedition of the steamer was entirely defrayed by the owners of the Harmonie.

The last occurrence of any moment was the arrival from Stockholm of the steamship Ernest Merck, with 447 passengers. The largest portion of these were bound for the Lake Superior Mines, in accordance with a contract entered into at Stockholm and which seemed fair and reasonable enough. I have-since learned that, notwithstanding the endeavors of their employers, nearly the whole of the immigrants enlisted in the Federal service, receiving large bounties.

Another portion of the passengers by this vessel were bound to Portland under contracts with a certain "Foreign Emigration Association of Maine." As however the nature and terms of these contracts seemed te be at variance with every idea of justice, and as it was fully believed that these emigrants had been brought across the Atlantic for the purpose of being compelled to enter the Federal service, they were advised that the contracts were null and void in this country, and that nobody could compel them to proceed to Portland against their own wishes.

The Master of the Ernest Merck, having a contract with certain parties to convey and land these passengers at Portland, was anxious to fulfi his obligations and would have forbidden them to land here, had not the Consul for Norway and Sweden informed him that he could not retain the passengers against their will.' Upon enquiring on board, it was found that 65 young men, all artisans and mechanics, were willing to remain in Canada, and after their being landed at Point Levy, I proceeded with them to Montreal, Where 45 of them obtained employment at their various trades, and the remainder were sent to Kingston and Ottawa, where they were sure of finding employment.

Seventy more of the emigrants by this vessel landed here and proceeded westward.

> I have the honor to be, sir,
> Your obedient servant,
> A. JoraErsen.

# REPORT OF MR JH. DALEY EMIGRATION AGENT AT MONTREAL. 

Montreat Emigbation Agency,<br>December 31 st, 1864

A. C. BucaANAN Esq,<br>H.M. Chief Emigration Agent, Quebec.

Sri,-I have the honor to lay before you the following facts relative to the immigration of the past year at the Port of Montreal, together with such observations and suggestions:as have occurred to me as likely to be useful to the immigrant himself as well as to those whose duty it is to advise and assist him on his first great journey across the Atlantic, or subsequently on his often long and expensive inland transportation to his ultimate destination in this Province.

## Indigent Immigrants and Demand for Labor.

The number of this class who applied to me for assistance during the past year. was 959 souls, equal to $727 \frac{1}{2}$ adults against 1,212 souls, equal to 913 z aduts the preceding year, being a decrease of 253 souls, equal to 186 adults for 1864. Of this number, 282 were male adults, 287 female adults, 317 children and 73 infants; total, 959: in all, $737 \frac{1}{2}$, adults, of these, 328, were Scotech, 216 Irish, 179 English, 236 Germans, Danes, Scandinavians, \&c., total, 959 . These people were, forwarded to different points in Canada, where many had friends who had preceded them some time before, and would, no doubt, be of great assistance to them on their arrival at their destinations. The number of applications for domestio servants, both male and female, greatly exceeds last year, and I regret to say, that I was unable to supply anything like the demand that was sought for. The number of immigrants provided with places from the Agency during the present year was 462 males and females, against 704 for the corresponding period of 1863; being a decrease of 242 . The farm-laborer was as usualin great demand, as well as female house-servants:- Gardeners, in the spring of the year, were much asked for, stone-catters also; in fact, mechanics of alll descriptions readily found emploment during the last season in this City, and at remunerative pricesin This is not much to be wondered at, when we find that not less than 1;019 houses have been build during the year 1864, 900 of which rent for sums ranging from $\$ 300$ to $\$ 600$ per annum This information I have obtained from mostauthentic:sources. I amalso credibly informed that these houses are no sooner finished than they are occupied.

Montreal, from geographical, commercial and central position, and also its, resources for manufactories, which it obtains from the great water-power, extending from the Ganal Basin to Lachine, a distance of nine miles-a water-power ssecond to none upon this continent, and which io available for every manufacturing purpose, and where there are already no less than 39 extensive mills and manufactories in constant operation; will always absorb large mumbers of skilled mechanics and laborers, \&c. Montreal also possesses many boot, shoe, india-rubber, tobacoo and iother factories, in its vicinity not lese thian ten extensive breweries and distilleries, all of which require a great number of hands, and thus it is that the well disposed immigrant, who evinces any desire to make his ways in this country cannot fail to do so and I must say that I know of no city or district Canade where the newlyarrived emigrant is likely to get on better thatin Montrealion itsts environs.

As far as I am enabled to learn, the amount of capital brought into the country by emigrants duribg the past-year amounts to from $£ 14 ; 000$ to $£ 16 ; 000$ sterling I Ihaye elicited this information from parties consulting me asito the purchasel of cleared and wid lañds:

## 1 hrough Passage Tickets from Europe.

The number of emigrants ticketed in Europe to Canada and the United States direct, from January 1 st to Decomber 31 st, 1864 , was 19,031 , of these, $9 ; 870$ were for the States, and 9,161 remained in Canad of $9,161,882$ came vita Portland by the steamere, wad 6333 by Ronse's Point These etatistice I have received from the different Railioad and Steamsinip Companies.

It is deeply to be regretted that such a large number of immigrants should pass through this country to the States, but this arises from the fact of Federal Agents being engaged in Europe for the sole purpose of inducing able-bodied young men to come out to America by holding out great temptations to themi in the way of high wages, when the plain truth is that they are actually bought, shipped and sold as so much cattle to the various recruiting officers who swarm every city and village in the Northern States: These Agents find their way also to the continent of Europe. One vessel, the Ernest Mercle; which-landed at Quebec with a large number of Swedes and other Scandinavians, all healthy young men, who were destined for the States, having been induced to sign a certain document by which they were to received $\$ 150$, or thereabouts, of lawful money of the United States, per annum, for their services. Fortunately for them the secret was let out at Quebec, and the consequcuce was that few if any of them went to the States. The most of these immigrants were mechanics, and intelligent young men; 84 of them were sent to me, and I am happy to inform you that with the able assistance of Mr. Christopherson, a fellow-country man of these newly-arrived inmigrants, we managed to place not less than 52 in their various arocations, -the balance I forwarded to Ottawa and Kingston. Such an extraorelinary call on this Office necessarily involved some unlooked for outlay for the support of thesc vietins of dishonest-greed-insignificant, however, in comparison to the christian object and general good achieved. Those who remained here are doing well, and no doubt, will become valuable citizens hereafter, and make themselves at home in a very short time. Thus you see if it had not been for those who discovered the secret in Quebec, these young men would have been now either in the Northern Army or working at $\$ 150$ por annum, in green-backs, whereas they are now receiviag from $\$ 1$ to $\$ 1.50$ per diem-a vast difference between Canadian and American currency.

## Health and Condition of the Immigrants.

With regard to health and appearance, I must say that the immigrants of 1864 compare favorably with those who preceded them during the three previous years. They had no sickness or contagious disease amongst them, and I must say that I never saw a more: wholesome class of immigrants land in this country before, particularly the Scoteh Operatives, from the steamship Onited Kingdom, who disembarked here on the 1 th July, looking the very picture of health. Those people, I am told, are getting on well; and I am sure will prove themselves useful members of society wherever they have taken ap their abode.

The number of immigrants who paid head-money at this port, was 13. The number of immigrants admitted to the General Hospital was 157-this large number was owing to the casualties arising from the Beloeil accident.

Those who landed at this port direct from the Atluntic, viä the St. Lawrence, were 6,574 ; via the United States, 842 . Of these, 2,499 remained in Canada, and 4,917 proceeded to the United States.

On the 13th April last; I received a letter of instructions from the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture and Emigratiou to adopt the most efficient means of obtaining anthentic information respecting the prospects for labor of the several classes, and if necessary ts visit in person the several locations in my district which were nearer to me than any other agency, and where I had reason to believe that employment could be had for any number of skilled or unskilled laborers, domestic servants, \&c.

In accordance with these instructions, I proceeded to visit the different counties in my district, when kaving conferred with the various local authorities and such other influential inhabitants as I deemed competent to give me information, I had the honor to submit my report theroon to the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture and Emigration, dated May 2nd.

## Beloeil Disaster.

It will be needless for me here to enter upon the details of this melancholy disaster, having already had the honor of submitting two special reports on this subject to the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture and Emigration; the first, in my capacity of

Emigration Agent, dated July 23rd, 1864, and the second as Chairman of a Committee appointed to investigate the claims of the sufferors by that accident, dated October 10 th.

## Union Girls.

Witli regard to this class of immigrants, $I$ am sorry to say that there has been no diminution of number nor any equivalent improvement in fituess for domestic employment, and I can only reiterate, as in past years, that for these there is no opening whatsoever in Canada, and I would further respectfully suggest to the Governmrnt the desirability of their urging these facts upon the attention of the Poor Law authorities at home, with a view to their making other arrangements for the benefit of this unfortunate class, who, from want of previous education, are as incapable of obtaining employment here as they were in the mother country, and consequently either fall victims to the temptation of vice or else become a burden upon our already over-taxed charitable institutions.

> Clerles, \&cc.

This class of immigrant, in spite of persistent warning, still reaches the shores of this country in increased numbers, and in addition to regularly trained clerks, we find also many young men of good cducation who having failed at home, from want of either capital or application, come to this country in the expectation of obtaining heary salaries for equivalent light duties. For all these classes there is no chance of employment as the vacancies formed in the various commercial establishments of this country are amply filled by our own youth who, for the sake of training and introduction, are glad to give their services for the first year gratis, and even subsequently for small progressive salaries. It is therefore obvious that persons coming from Europe without capital are virtually excluded from this species of employment, and for one who may by chance fortunately succeed, the remainder too frequently breal down under the alurements of drink or have to adopt the rudest forms of labor for which they are physically incapable.

## Concluding Remarles.

Owing to the unhappy state of affairs which are now disorganizing society in the neighboring Republic, we have had a considerable influx, especially in this city, of American citizens, the number of whom it is impossible to accurately estimate. Many of these persons have permanently taken up their abode here, and are engaged in trade and other occupations; and should the war now raging contioue for any lengthened period, they will probably remain here and their nambers be augmented during the casuing season.

Of the 462 immigrants that were provided with places from this 1 gency, 104 females were assisted in their efforts by charitable exertions of the Grey Nuns, in charge of the St. Patrick's Home. I am also indebted to Mrs. Fulford and the ladies of the Charch Home, who enabled me to obtain situations for a number of domestic servants for whom there is a constant and increased demand. I would also beg to tender my thanks to the different charitable and national societies of this city, as well as to Messrs. Brydges, Milloy and Lamère, for their generous aid in forvarding that class of immigrant, who, although not strictly paupers, were at the same time unable to pay the whole amount of their transport.

The whole of which is most respectfully submitted.
I have the honor to be, sir, Your obedient servant, Joserf H. Dalex.

RETURN OF THE MONTREAL EMIGRANT AGENCX, FOR THE YEAR 1864.

1. State the number and the nationalities of the Immigrants that reached you, the route they came by, and their probable destination.

| $\underline{\square}$ | Via | Viâ <br> States. | Total. | Remained in Canada. | Went to the States. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| English. | 242 | 182 | 424 | 424 |  |
| Irish .......................................... | 808 | 352 | - 1160 | - 765 | 395 |
| Scotch...................................... | 653 | 228 | - 881 | - 837 | - 44 |
| Gormans. | 1900 | 28 | 1928 | - 212 | - 1716 |
| Norwegians ............................... | 2792 | 11. | 2803 | 41 | 2762 |
| Amorican Citizens ........................ | 17.... | 36 | 36 | 36 | - |
| Other Countries ......... .................. | 179 | 5 | 184 | 184 | - |
| Previously reported............ | 6574 | 842 | 7416 | 2499 | 4917: |

2. What was their general condition? How many applied to you for relief? How many were assisted, and in what manner did you dispose of them?

Of this number, $727 \frac{1}{2}$ received assistance on being forwarded to their several destinations, at an average cost of $\$ 2.15$ per adult.
3. Give the details of the expenditure at your Agency during the year 1864.

| Transport. | \$1,560 54 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Provisions | 14312 |
| Medical aid |  |
| Printing, Stationery, and Office Rent. | 22867 |
| Incidental Expenses.. | 24985 |
| Salaries | 1,500 00 |
| Total. | \$3,682 18 |

4. State as near as you are able what capital has been introduced into your District by immigrauts, and how many have purchased land or settled, and in what localities; also, add any remarks or suggestions which you may deem desirable.

Say, for the year, $£ 14,000$ to $£ 16,000$ sterling.

Statement of Retail Pricesof the ordinary articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes; also, the average Wages paid to Laborers, Mechanics, \&c., for the year 1864:


## REPORT OF MR. W. J. WILLS, EMIGRATION AGENT, AT OTTAWA:,

Government Immionation Ofitce,<br>Ottaira, 1st Jannary, 1865.

## A. C. Buchanan, Esq., <br> Government Chief Immigration Ageut, Quebec.

Sir,-I have the honor to subinit for your information the Annual Report of the immigration to this Agency, during 1864.

| Natives of England. | M. | W. | c . | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | so | 30 | 63 | 173 |
| do Ireland.. | 118 | 68 | 73 | 258 |
| do Scotland. | 56 | 32 | 88 | 176 |
| do Germany | 113. | 119 | 160 | 412 |
| do Denmark and Sweden. | 38 | 12 | 15 | 65 |
| American Citizens ............. ... | 152 | 26 | 33 | 211 |
|  | 577. | 287 | 481 | 1,295 |

Who were disposed of in the following order, viz:-City of Ottawa, 413 ; Counties of Carleton, 254; Uttawa, 10t; Reafrew, $22^{2} 6$; Russell, 87; Pontiac, 26; Lanarl, 46; Grenville, 26 ; Cavada West, 53 ; left for the United States, 60.

Assistance, in the slape of passage orders and temporary relicf, was granted to the uader-mentioued indigent immigrants, equal to 342 adults, at a cost of $\$ 1.29$ per adult.

|  |  | M. | W. | C. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Natives of | of Eugland. | 25 | 5 | 14 | 44 |
| do | Treland | 34 | 15 | 19 | 68 |
| do | Scotland | 17 | 13 | 38 | 67 |
| do | Germany | 6 | 63 | 100 | 224 |
| do | Denmark and Sweden | 20 | 1 | 0 | 21. |
| American | Citizens | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
|  |  | 162 | 95 | 171 | 428 |

The annual expenditure may be estimated thus:

Salaries

\$ 96500

Office rent, stationery, printing, postage, fuel, dec................. 258 S0
Transport by land and water ......................................... $3: 1149$
Temporary relief, bread, prorisions, ،cc. ............................. 11817
Medical attendance, hospitals, \&c..................................... 13245
Travelling expenses, telegraphs, \&c........................................... 18067
Wm. O'Mard, 1859 ................................... 1500
\$1,041 58
The great body of European immigrants of this season, reached here via Quebec ; some few in the spring and in the latter part of the fall were conveyed by way of Portland and New York.

| European. Immigrants. | Total arrivals. | Salaries. | Ofico expenses. | Trassport. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Medical } \\ \text { attendance } \\ \text { \&e. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Relicf. | Travciling oxpenses, dc. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1863 . . . . . . . . . . \\ & 1884 . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1710 1084 | $\$$ ctg <br> 1185 00 <br> 885 00 | $\$ 0$ 267 268 258 200 | $\begin{array}{cc}\$ & \mathrm{cts} \\ 748 \\ 321 & 96 \\ 321 & 49\end{array}$ | 5 cts. <br> Ji0  <br> 102 52 <br> $1: 2$  | S cts. <br> 119 <br> 118 <br> 17 | $\begin{array}{cc}\$ & \text { ets. } \\ 70 & 06 \\ 130 & 67\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ \mathrm{ctg} \\ 247953 \\ 192658 \end{array}$ |

The foregoing statemont of immigrant arrivals during 1861 , shows a decrease of 626 souls, as compared with the preceding year; notwithstanding this, the population of this section of Canada has been very sensibly increased during the past year, by the arrival of a large number of persons from various sections of Upper and Lower Canada and the United States of America. From the best sources of information at my command, $L$ estimate that at least 2,500 souls have become residents of this city within that period, chiefly composed of carpenters, masons, stonecutters, quarrymen and conmon laborers, who were induced hither to supply the demand that existed for their respective services.

It is most satisfactory to be enabled to add that during the entire season, every applicant of the above classes was certain to find immediate employmont, and yet, strange to say, frequently the demand continued greatly in excess of the supply. This proves the accuracy of the prediction in my last Annual Report; when a recommendation was forcibly made to advise such class of immigrants to this locality.

The total German arrivals to this section of Cauada, in 1864, exhibits a considerable decrease, as compared with former sensons. It is of course difficult to account satisfactorily for such a sudden change in the flow of the German element to the Upper Ottara. It was considered when the nucleus of settlement was once formed, that it would steadily increase, as has been so successfully demonstrated in the Western Country. It may be owing to causes beyond the control of the legitimate immigrant that sucli limited numbers reached this part of the country during the past season. The deranged state of their own country, may have affected the intention of those who otherwise would have cmigrated: If such should be the case, the future will supply the desired explanation, otherwise it may be necessary to enquire if the fault rests at our own door, whether the locality whither the pioneers have proceeded, is the situation best adapted to the purposes to which it was intended, and likewise whether truthful information is attainable as respects the advantages derivable by settlement thereon, might very advantageously form the subject of enquiry by yourself or some other authorized functioutry of the Government:

From observations during the past seasou it was apparent to me that many of the Germans had been led to believe, prior to their diparture, that free grants of land were still available in the County of Renfrew, and were greatly chagrined and disappointed, when informed that all the good or available lots of that class were settled upon.

It was evident that a very limited number of such canses would have a most detrimental effect, and when proclaimed to their friends, the inevitable conclusion is that confidence would be forfeited, and in a short timo:immigration to this country would entirely cease.

A moderate number possessed considerable means, and atmy instance, they purchased partly improved farms in the Township of Gloucester; as well as unimproved Crown Lands in the County of Renfrew, others acted in a similar manner, in the vicinity of Pembroke. The remainder joined their friends previously settled in the County of Pontiac. That portion who wcre mechanies readily found employment at their respective trades in the city, at a fair rate of wages.

Having always viewed as a great desideratum the fostering of the German element in Canada, it would be a cause of regretif its continuance is to be checked in the future, and on this account the sabject is now adverted to by me.

Thirty-two boys from the Reformatary Schools, reached this Agency during the past year. Every aid and assistance was afforded them to obtain employment, and it is satisfactory to be cnabled to say that in every case, suitable situations were provided for each applicant. I am sorry to add that the confidence reposed in some of the boys, was sadly betrayed four were convicted for dishonesty, having stolen from their employers valuables and other property, and haring been tried at the last Recorder's Court, held, in the city; ou the 19th December, were each sentenced to sis months" imprisonment, in the county gaol. Seven others committed robbery and made their escape to the United States. It is to be hoped that those who are imprisoned, on their return to society, may become better disposed to act faitlifully and honestly.

Twenty-one handloom wcarers and their families, in all 99 souls, were forwarded to this Agency-siz of whom were provided with situations at their own trade; the rominder, With the exception of one family, who remained in the city, were sent to the rural parts, where their services were secured as farm laborers. Under the circumstances; better could
not be done for them as the demand for handloom weavers is very circumscribed in this section of the Province.

The past season has not been an exception to former ones, with reference to the advent of clerks in quest of employment. Sixteen of this class of persons sought my assistance, and with the greatest possible difficulty, situations for 13 were obtained. As repeatedly previously stated in my Annual Reports, no inducements are to be held out to this kind of strangers. Although generally respectable and very frequently fortified with recommendations as to character, \&e., no task is so difficult as to provide for them in any suitable manner.

During the season, occasion required the services of our hospitals for 16 immigrants, and it was most remarkable that the greater part of those had reached our shores by sailing vessels via New York. In addition to this fact, they, as well as those who had also reached that point, had been sadly misdirected to reach this country. Invariably, they had been directed by very circuitous routcs, causing large additional costs and much loss of time. It is not too much to conjecture that many destined for Canada failed to reach its shores. This evil is evidently on the increase, and from my past experience, I am satisfied that the immigrant landing in the United States' ports will never be eared for until'an Agent is specially appointed to take care of his interests. In my opinion, many settlers are annually lost to Canada from the want of such precautionary step. Action upon your part to secure that boon would be beneficial alike to the immigrant as well as to Canada, and in the interests of both, I now respectfully beg to urge the matter to your early and serious consideration.

Although the immigration proper of the past season has been in the aggregate small, as compared with former years, yet it was of a satisfactory nature. The class of persons were as a general thing, an improvement on their predecessors, and their disposition was easily and readily effected.

The demand for every species of labor was uninterruptedly in demand continuously during the season, and everyone who desired it need not have remained a moinent idle after reaching this place. In the rural parts, labor was anziously sought; and having made arrangements during my trip in the spring, to be informed of the wants of each locality visited, I had no difficulty in advising that class of persons seeking employment where it was obtainable. It is true that some little dissatisfaction was caused by not having a sufficient supply to meet the requirements of all, notwithstanding in taking care to forwad a partial supply to each locality, this difficulty was thus overcome. It is of all importance that the true state of the country's wants should be known, and in no way can it be better or more satisfactorily obtained than by a personal visit. Such a system is fraught with much good, and its continuance hereatter will bear beneficial fruits, particularly if the tide of immigration is likely to increase in the fature to this locality.

Respecting the future prospects of empluyment for imported labor, I am satisied that the coming year will offer increased inducements to mechanics in this city. During the year just ended, a very large number of private and public buildings (independent of parliament erections, \&c.) have been constructed within our limits, at an outlay exceeding $\$ 250,000$. This sum, from accurate estimate, will be greatly exceeded during 1865, to meet the requirements of the large excess of population by the removal of the seat of Goverament. From those facts, mechanics may fell assurance of obtaining employment in the future, and as the city will annually require large additional structures for dwellings and places of business for the accommodation of an increasing permanent population, workmen will find it advantageous to take up their abode in our midst.

The rural portion of the adjoining countics, will also participate in the advantage ${ }_{f}^{8}$ incident to the increase of the population of this city by the remoral of the seat of Government, and as largely increased demand will then exist for all the productions of the soil, it is not too much to assume that additional assistance will be required by the agriculturist to keep pace with the extended field of operations by an increased home market for the consumption of their productions. With this prospect, in the future, it may be reasonably expected that a large amount of labor will be annually absorbed in the country parts. Herctofore a very fair demand has always existed for the newly-arrived immigrant, and hereafter, the extended development of this country will greatly extend
the requirements in this respect. Consequently, with every confidence, this class of of persons can be induced to this section of the Province.

Female servants will also be required both for city and country service, and if a number of properly-qualified female servants could be sent to this locality, their services would be readily secured, at a remunerative rate of wages.

With reference to capitalists and persons possessing means and desirous of obtaining land for agricultural purposes, the remarks contained in my previous Report will apply with increase force at the present time. This section of the country ought to be viewed with favor by this class of intending settlers, and many of those who have been hitherto seeking a home in the American territory, ought to consider the superior advantages. possessed in a country where peace and quiet prevails, in preference to setting in a disturbed and distracted country. To this class of intending settlers, the Ottawa region offers peculiar and most advantageous inducements, and it is to be hoped that hereafter, they may avail themselves thereof to the fullest extent.

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

Agent.

## RETURN OF THE OTTAWA IMMIGRATION AGENCY, FOR THE MONTES OF OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1864.

1. State the number and nationalities of the immigrants that reached you, the route they came by, and their probable destination.

2. What description of labor is most required in your district, and how many persons. of either sex could you probably find employment for?

The following are the total numbers of applications for mechanics, serrants, \&c. during 1864:

Agricultural laborers, ploughmen, cce.

1,181
Common laborers, for city work ..... 270
Gardeners ..... 4
Female servants, cooks, laundrymaids, dairymaids, \&e ..... 79
Carpenters ..... 57
Stonecutters ..... 105
Store masons, bricklayers: ..... 164
Carvers of stone ..... 5
Blacksmiths ..... 7
Boys ..... 62
3. Give the details of the expenditure at your Agency, during the year 1864:
Transport ..... \$ 32149
Provisions ..... 11817
Medical aid ..... 13245
Printing, Stationery, Office rent, \&c. ..... 258 80
Incidental expenses, travelling, O'Mard, for 1859 ..... 14567
Total ..... $\$ 97658$
4. State as near as you are able what capital has been introduced into your district by immigrants, and how many have purchased land or scttled, and in what localities; also, add any remarks or suggestions which you may deem desirable.

The above queries are referred to in the annexed Annual Report:
It is impossible for me to statc, with any degree of certainty; the amount of capital introduced by immigrants during the past season, but I would suppose it to be at least $\$ 50,000$.


Sir,-For your information, I would wish to explain that a much larger numbor of both European and American immigrants reached this Agency than my Annual Report will show. Many were forwarded by the Quebec and Montreal Agencies to the Counties of Prescott, Glengarry. Stormont, Dundas, Leeds and Grenville. There were also many who arrived via New York and Portland to the above-mentioned counties; that was quite out of my power to have any knowledge of.

Having omitted to include the abovo remarks in my Report, I now beg to bring them under your notice.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. J. WILIS,

Agent.
A. O. Bochanan, Esq.,

## Government Chief Immigration Agent, Quebee.

Government lmmioration Office, Ottawa, 18th January, 1864.

## A. C. Buchanan, Esa., <br> Government Chief Immigration Agent, Quebec.

Dear Sm,-In obedience with instructions containel in your circular of the 10 th December last, respecting the different manufactures carried on in the Ottawa County, their propelling power, their extent and capacity, the probable number of hands employed, \&c., I addressed letters to the various parties interested in the following counties, viz:Prescott, Russell, Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Grenville, Leeds, Lanark, Penfrew, Carleton; Pontiac and Ottarva, with the view of obtaining the desircd information.

I now beg to submit the result contuined in the repies reccired, as far as they have reached me.


OARRIAGE FACTORIES.-CITY OF OTTAWA.
George Humpriea.... Employs 14 men:
Wm. Stockdale ....... 26 "r motive power, steam:

## SAW MILLS.

| Name of proprietors. | Locality. | Counties. | Number of men: employed throughout the year. | Capacity, board measure. | Motive <br> Power. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Thompson \& | am ...... | Ottawa | 350 | Feot. $18,000,000$ | Water. |
| A. \& F. Mirick | Merrickville ..... | Grenville...... | 10 | 750,000 |  |
| J. Rimer.. | Portage du Fort. | Pontiac........ | 150 | 6,000,000 | - |
| J. Aurnond. | City of Ottawa.... | Carleton .... | 96 | 3,750,000 | Steam. |
| J. MoLaren | Templeton ........ | Ottawa ....... | 21 | 1,000,000 | Water. |
| Perkins, Cook | do ....... | do ........ | 25 | 1,200,000 |  |
| Hamilton \& Bro. | Hawkesbury ...... | Prescott ...... | 700 | 35,000,000 | ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Levi Young \& Co....................... | City of Ottawa.... | Carleton ...... | 90 | 4,000,000 |  |
| A. H. Baldwin........... , ............. | do ..... | do ...... | 100 | 5,000.000 | " |
| J. K. Bonth ............................. | do | do | 180 | 8,000,000 | " |
| Harris \& Bronson................ ...... | do | do | 350 | 16,000,000 | " |
| R. Mason | do | do | 37 | 1,750,000 | " |
| Perlay \& Patteo | do | do | 225 | 10,000,000 | " |
| Taylor \& Wilkinson.................. | do ..... | do | 96 | 4,000,000 | " |
| J. A. Currier \& Co... | do, ..... | do ...... | 380 | 16,000,000 | " |
| Cameron \& Edwards................. | Thurso ............ | Ottawa | 135 | 7,000,000 | " |
| Andraw Loamey ... | Hull................. | do | 90 | 3,500,000 | Steam. |
| J. McLaren d Co | Buckingham ...... | do : ..... | $350^{\circ}$ | -18,200,000 | Water. |
| James IIubbell.. | IInbbell's Frals... | Carleton ...... |  | 200,000 | " |
| T. F. Depensior | Burritt's Rapids.. | do ...... |  | 200,000 | ' |
| W. King | Bristol | Pontiac........ | 10 | 400,000 | " |
| A. Turner................ .............. | do .............. | dn ...... |  | 200,000 | " |
| M. Marston............................. | do ............. | do ...... | 5 | 200,000 | " |
| D. F. Grover........................... | Templeton ........ | Otta wa ........ | 16 | 750,000 | " |
| Tbos. Lyon.................... ........ | Richmond ......... | Carleton ...... | 16. | 750,000 | " |
| J. MeDermott | Osgoode ........... | do | 5 | 200,000 | : |
| N. Sparks... | Nepean ........... | do | 37 | 1,750,000 | ' |
|  |  |  | 3609 | 163.800,000 |  |

FLOUR MELLS.

| Name of proprietors. | Locality. | County. | Capacity. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { po Soldüo } \\ \text { raua jo } \quad \text { дaqtann } \end{gathered}$ | Motive porer. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { No. of barrole } \\ \text { of fiour } \\ \text { ground } \\ \text { per annum. } \end{array}\right.$ | Namber of bushole of whert. |  |  |
| Bam. Iuntington................. | Allumette Islanc.. | Pontiuc. | 3,000 | 15,000 | 3 | Water. |
| Wm. Glester........... ......... | Martintown ...... | Qlengarry ... | 7,000 |  |  |  |
| James Hubbell .................. | Habbell's Falle... | Carleton ...... | 6,000 | 30,000 35000 | 3 4 | " |
| A. \& F. Merrick <br> Do | Merrickville....... do | Grenville ...... do | 7,000 | 35,000 40,100 | 4 | " |
| Estate of Usbome | Portage du Fort.. | Pontiue. | 15,000 | 75,000 | 5 | " |
| Henry McCormick................ | Nepean | Carleton ..... | 31,000 | 158,000 | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | " |
| Mrs. I. Mckag. ............... . | New Edinbargho.. | do $\cdots$.... | 60,000 | 300000 | 7 | " |
| Thomas McKay .................. | Ottawa city....... | do li... | 60.000 | 300,000 | 7 | "، |
| Wm. King. | Bristol. | Pontiac....... | 3,000 | 15;000 | $\begin{array}{r}2 \\ 5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | " |
|  | Renfrew............. | Ronfrew...... | 27,000 7,000 | 135,00 35,000 | 3 | ، |
| J. McCrea. |  | do .... | 7,000 | 35,000 | 3 | ‘ |
| J. MoDermott | Osgoode ........... | Carleton ... | 1,500 | 7,500 | 2 |  |
| Tbos. Lyon.... | Richmond | do | 6.500 | 32,000 | 4 | Water steam. |
| Taylor a Wilkinson | Otiana City....... |  | 30,000 | 150,000 |  | Water. |
| Wm. Morrison .................... | do . ..... | do ...... | 7,000 | 35,000 | 4 |  |
| Hamilton \& Bro.................. | Hawkesbury ...... | Prescott ..... | 7,000 | 35,000 50,000 | 3 <br> 4 | " |
| W. Wright ........................ | Hall................ | Ottam2 .... | 10,000 | 60,000 | 4 |  |
|  |  |  | 303,000 | 1,515,000 | 79 |  |

PLANING MILLS AND SASH FACTORLES.


## CARDING AND FULIJNG MILLS.



I may mention that I wrote 196 letters to persons in the Ottara Agency, who are engaged in various kinds of manufactures. The above is the resalt of replies so far received. It is very unsatisfactory for me to say that this Report does not contan more than the onc-third of the manufactures carried on in the Ottawa country. For instante. the extensive saw mills of Messrs. Gilmour \& Co, on the Gattineau, and the Pontiac indls, owned by the late J. Egan, are not included in the above statement, Lhave done all in my power to obtain the desired information, and if $I$ have failed, the fault is not with me

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedienterervant
WE J. NILLS;
Agent.

REPORT OF MR. MACPHERSON, IMMIGPATION AGENT AT KINGSTON.

Gorernment Immigration Offioe, Kingston, 31st December, 1864.

A. C. Bucmanan, Esq., Chief Immigration Agent, Quebec.

Sir,-I have now the honor to submit, for your information, my Anual Report and statements, shewing the number of immigrants that landed within my Agency during the year, what countries they came from, and by what routes; also, statemert shewing the rumber of destitute immigrants that were assisted by me in transport, provisions and lodgings, and the amount paid by me in such service.

I have further to submit a statement, shewing in detail the total expenditure at this Agency during the year-all of which statements you will find in the appendix.

I regret to state that there has been a great decrease in the number of European immigrants thit arrived at my Agency this year, in comparison to the number that arrived last jear; the arrivals being more than one-half less this year than last. This may bo accounted for by the great number of immigrants that were induced to go to the United States, by the apparent high wages there, but the number of scttlers who came in from the United States to this country, as computed from entries made in the Custom Houses (by average) between Morrisburgh, in the east, and Port Hope, to the west, inclusive, aspear to have slightly increasnd: the number in 1863, being 3,196, whereas in 1864, the number was 3,693 , being an increase of nearly 500 .

There were only 448 European immigrants settled in my A gency this year; last year, the number was 1,040 ; however, adding those who arrived from European countrics this year to those who came from the States, it will be found that the total number will only fall 95 short of last yeur's arrivals.

The number of immigrants who received assistance from me this year, was 234 (men, women and children), equal to 187 adults, at an average cost of 92 cents for each adult, being 19 ceuts more for each adult than the cost last year. This is accounted for by my beinct obliged to send a great many of them to the country lying back of Port Hope, which entailed a greater expense in transport, than if they had Leen distributed nearer Kingston, as they were last year.

The cash capital brought in shews a corresponding decrease with the arrivals there being only as far us I can learn $\$ 13,040$, introduced this year by Europeau immigrants, whercas, last year, the cash capital brought in, as reported to me; amounted to $\$ 38,000$. I have consequently fower purchasers of farms to report this year; in fact, I amonly aware of some threc or four of this jear's immigrants who purchased farms, and they are as follows, viz: Au Irishman bought a farm a few miles from Kingston, for which he paid $\$ 3,000$, and is well satisfied with bis purchase and the country; a German, with $\$ 1,500$, cash in hand (and as much more to be serit to him as soon as scttled), took up wild land, in the Township of Clarendou, is doing well, and is well satisfied with his prospects; an Englishman, worth $\$ 600$, engaged at first with a gentleman to take charge of his farm, afterwards rented a farm for himself; another Englishman bought a farm in Prince Edward County, for which he was to pay $\$ 2,000$; and an Englishman bought a farm in Portland, for which he paid $\$ 800$. These are the only immigrants of this year that $I$ am aware of who purchased farms; others, however, I am aware, deposited their money in one of our banks, at interest, with a view hereafter of purchasing farms, in the meantine, engaging themseives with farmers for the purpose of acquiring a better knowledge of the soil in this comutry and how to work it to the best advantage.

With reference to the arrival of settlers from the States and the value of their effects; I beg to refer jou to copies and extracts from letters roceived by me from the various Collectors of Customs on the frontier between Morrisburgh and Port Hope, also to statement in appendix. I would particularly draw your attention to the extracts from the letter pritten by A. W. Suker, Esq, Collector of Customs at Prescott, by which you will nee that he is of opinion that each entry made by aettlers from the States at the Custom

Houses would represent five ind viduals; but $I$, to be within bonds, have only made tho average three individuals to each entry Had I oarried out Mr Stukcr's views, the number of actual settlers from the States who arrived in my Agency this year would appear to be 6,155 instead of 3,693 as I have placed them; but, for the future, to arrive at the canct number of settlers who come into the country from the States, Mr. Stuker suggests "that the Immigration Department should apply to the Collectors of Customs to ascertain, when receiving entries, the number of immigrants coming in; thus, making a valuable addition to the Statistics without trouble or expense." I leave the matter to you to bring before the Customs Department if you think proper.

With reference to the description of labor mostrequired in this section of the country and the number of persons of cither sex that I could probably find employment for, 1 have to say that a great deal will depend upon the prospects of the crops nest season. Should the prospects turn out good, I think I would have no diffoulty during the season to obtain employnicnt for at least $1,000 \mathrm{men}_{\text {( }}$ (in any case 500 ) within the limits of my Agency, provided they had been accustoned to farm work in the old country, and there would be no trouble whatever in providing situations for 500 servant girls if they can milk and do gencral work about a farm-house, but it would be necessary that they should arrive here not later than the end of July or first of August, but in May if possible.

The demand for mechanics is not so great, but a few iron founders, or moulders, ship carpenters, and machinists, or finishers, and a few thorough joiners and blacksmiths, who understand horse-shoeing, could almost at all times, readily obtain employment in this section of the country, but at this season of the year, it is impossible to say what the demand will be next year, for as I said before, a great deal will depend upon the appearances in the spring and the prosperity of the farming community. Should they not succeed well, we may look for a depression in all branches of trade and manufacturing, and consequently less demand for mechanics and laborers.

I may here state that all who called upon me during the past season, seeking employment, were at once provided with work; but at the same time, I must enter my protest against charitable institutions or committecs in Scotland, sending out to this country paupers or destitute people, to arrive so late os some of them did this season, particularly when they are so ill provided with clothing and bedding. As the time is so short between their arrival and the setting in of winter, it gives them no time to eara sufficient money to provide themselves and their families with the clothes that are necessary for this climate in winter. Consequently they become a burden to the community in Which they settle, and thereby prevent that interest being taken or encouragement given to immigration that ctherwise would be taken, and given, were these poor immigrants forwarded so as to arrive here early enough in the spring to enable them to cara sutficient to provide in some measure for their winter wants. Fortunately those destitute immigrants who arrived here from Glasgow in September, were all pruvided with good situations, and by assistance given them through the St. Andrew's Society and some benevolent individuals, they are all; up to this time, doing well; and those that arrived earlier in the season from Glusgow are, as far as I can learn, well satisfied with their prosperity. It was only yesterday that the wife of one of the Glasgow operatives called upon me to say that her husband was doing well in the Township of Pittsburg, a form miles from this city, Where, through the kindness of Mr. Hay, he had been enabled to provide a loom shortly after his arrival, since which time he has had more work offered to him in the shape of weaving than he could possibly do; and she said that could such weavers as understand warping and wearing flannels, sattinetts, and such other cloths as are worn in this country, be provided with a loom on their arrival at their destination, in any part of the country, they would have no difficulty whatever in earning for themselves and families a good living, and if sober and industrious, they might rave money, and an of the same opinion. Could it be possible in some way to provide funds suffici nt to furnish each waver with a loom, there is not a settled township in Canada but woud give employment to two or more weavers, but even in this case, it is very necessary that they should, arrive early in the spring, at all evente not later than June or Joly, as the sheepare shorn in June, soon alter which timo weavers are required to the country parts:

The Skye people, up to last aecounts, were doing well with Mossrg, Rathburn $\& S 0$,
at Mill Point, and I have not receired any complaints from the Glasgow peoplo who came out this year; bat on the contrary, so far, all are contented and doing well.

The young Swedes that were sent here from Montreal were all furnished with employment the day after their arrival, ant so far as I have learnod, have succeeded as well as could be expected from persons that could nut speak a word of tho English language when they arrived. Those employed in the machine shops tiere are giving their employers grod satisfaction.

In the early part of this moutin I risited the settlement on the Frontenac Road, and although I could not have chosen a worse season of the year for bad roads (we having just previously had a heavg fall of rain) I must say I found the road in a much better condition than $I$ expected to have found it-. the Council of Portland having very much improved the road in their township, and Mr. Watson and Mr. Playfair, on the part of the Government, have done a great deal to improve the Frontenac Road running through Olden and Clarendon, but there are still remaining one or two places which require improvemens and if possible the avoidance of some hills. The first place I will mention is about the head of Long Lake, in the rear of Hinchinbrook and front of Olden; at this place, there are several very bad hills and the road is otherwise rough. In fact, the Gorcroment would require to expend a considerable amount of money on the road, from the commenement of it in Hiuchinbrook to the centre of Olden, to make it passable with heavy loads. I would therefore urge you to use your influence with the proper department to hare a vurvey made to sec if it is possible in some way to aroid the hills abuut the head of tong Lake, aud it so to have the improvements made at once, or as early in the spring as is practicable; if the improvements were made, the road would be very passable until you reach the Township of Miller. In this township there are several bad hills, which weald he well to aroid it possible, and one in particular about lot 16, in the 4 hh concession of Miller, which it is supposed could be aroided by making a new road south of the present line. If this is practicable and the improvement made, it would prove a great ennenience to the settlers, as at present it is almust impussible to gre up or down this hill with au empty wagon, to say unthing of a load of grain or potash:

It is aso viry desirable that the Frontenac Road should be continued as laid out, betmen the Macmaskin River and the Mississipi Road, in the Tumaship of Miller, as the hest iand in the old line of road lies to the gorth of the Mississipi Road, in the first tive concesions dibiller and Matamatchan. I therefore trust that you will do all you can to get the Goverment to complete this road to the Madawaska River, next spring; by so doing, you will canse to bo opened up for settleacont upwards of 50 free grant lots of as yont land as there is to be found in Canada. besides thousands of acres in the Townships of Itiller, Abinger and Matawatchan, which can Le bought at 70 cents an acre cash or $\$ 1$ on time; and withont fear of contradicticn, I say that is good land will be found in this tract of ciuntry as cen be found in Canada, cither in the settled or unsettled parts of the Province, ant as proved by setilers now living there. It will produce the best quality of all kinds of grain, and that in great aboudance, as also root crops, the soil bing varied, in some paris rich toam, in othere saudy, while in others it is saudy with clay bottom. The country is wenerally rolling, but in many places level land to the extent of one or two hundred acres is to be found of the very best soil, timberel with large growth of hardwool. The country is also mell matered with lakes and ereeks which abound with the choiect kind of 6ish.

With regard to the settlers, If fousd them all without an exception conteded and happy, although the drought duiag the past summer has been very trying on some of them. Hany of them, in Olden specially, uet having more than half the arerage yield of crops, and many of them in Olden and Charendon, lost nearly the whole of their crops by firc caused from running fires in the woods, the season being so dry; it was inpossible of stay its progress until it had oonsuncd the grain growing upon the fieles. Yet even these setters tre in no way desponding, but look formard with cheerfal hopes to the noxt scaion, and although I visited every house on the road, there was only one fumily which appeared really in want (having suffered very severoly from tho fire) aud even they uppeared to bo in gotd tines of making up for their loss next year; and with reference to the general health of the people, it could not be better, as I did not see or hear of a single case of sickness on the whole line of road!

This road has principally been settled by natives of this country and Trish Protestants who have lived some years in Canada, prior to setting on the road; very few havitg settled as immigrants; however, I might mention a fas who settled on the road the first year they arrived in the country; among them are three or four families from Estand who settled in Towuship of Olden; these appear to be doing well, some of them having upwards of thirty aeres under cultivation with good horses and barns, and their baru yards well filled with cattle. These families came to Canada in 1860, and are now entitled to 100 acres of land, free, and for which they will reccive patents as soon as they can be made ont.

One man who came out four years ago, was enabled, from the produce of his farm, to send this year to England for his wife and son, who came out and joined him this summer, they are now coutented and prosperous, he also is now entitled to his patent for one huudred acres of land, free.

In the Township of Clarendon are some 12 or 15 Germuu fanilies, all woll contented and say they are doing well, and will urge their friends to come out from Gormany and join them, they being more contented since the Government broke up tho arrangenent with Mr. Telgmun, he having fuiled to fulfil his agreement; they also appear to be more satisfied since the road has been improved by the Government, being in hopes that the improvements will be continued next sumber in the front of Olden, and in the rear of Hinchinbrook; the majority of them prefier buying the land direct from the Crown, and s:y that they now being allowed to do so they will feel more confident in resommending their friends to join them ; and as the land is very good in this and adjoining townships originally set aside for a Germ:u settlement, on account of its fertility, it in in hopes that a food number of Gervans will come out and settle in this tract, and it is my opinion that you could not direct them on their arsival to any place in Canada, where they could find better wild land.

I might also mention a Scotch family who arrived in this county in June, 7862 , and sctled in Clarendon on free-grant lots, the fatily consisting of the father, two sons ated a daughter, -they have now a comfortable house $30 \times 20$, stables and baras, aul about 15 acres under crup this year, and in two years more, if all goes well with them, they will bave cleared sufficient to entitle then to free patents for three hundred acres of as good land as any person could wish to have-these people had no experiesee whatever in clearing land when they arrived in Clarendon, but still by preseverance and industry they have succeeded better than a great many of our native Canadians.

On the Frontenac Road there are now erected on the frec-grant lot apwards of 100 comfortable houses, and there are about 500 inhabitants ; the improvemeats consist of aboat 1500 acres under crop, 60 ready for crop, and 171 aeres chopped ready for logging ; many more lots would have been taken ap and improved before this, were it not that the lands in Clarendon aud Miller had been reserved by the Government since 1865 until September last to admit of Mr. Telgman forming a German settlement, the vacant lots being now open for settlement by persons from any country, will no deabt som ie settled upon.

You must bair in mind that the above-mentioned inprovements do not inolude the settlers on any but frec-grant ints; if $I$ were to include the inuprovements on all the lands of the townships through which the Frontenac lload passos, you might say that there would he upwards of 300 houses, 1500 inhabitants, and five thousand acres of laud clearech.

Early in November Iuddressed eirculars to the Clerks or Reeves of all the Manicipalities within ny agency, requestiag them to forward to me by the 10th December, a statement of all manufactories carried on in thoir respective Municipalities, amounts of capital cacaged, and number of hands cmployed; also requesting them to intorm me at the sime time the number of farms for sale or to rent, and the price asked for then, and any other information that they might think would be usefil to the Department, but I regret to say that only about one in every ten have replied to my circular; it is very tuach to be regretted that the Councils of the rarious Hunicipalities do not take a greater interest in immitration, for anless they can bo indixced to take an interest in it, and co-operate with the Government in proneting and encouraging immigration, and furnish all useful information in their power to the Immigration lepartment, we canuot oxpect the immigration from Juropean cotintries to flow into this country, as it should or other-
wise Would, if each council would become as it were an Immigration Agenoy to promote and cocourage immigraetion within its own borders. Some of the Reeves and Clerks have however kindly responded to my circular, and I have now to gire gou the information obti ined frow them.

The Reeve of the Township of Cramahe, in the County of Northumberiand, informs we that in that township there are in operation seren flouring and grist-mills; one steam saw-mill; sisteen saw-mills. by watcr-power, and four shingle-mills. The saw-mills are all of the swall kind, none running more than three sars. Unimproved farms are held at frow $\$ 8$ to $\$ 12$ per acre; improved lands, at from $\$ 12$ per acre upwards; in some cases $\$ 40$ an acre. A large number of farms are rented yearly at from $\$ 100$ to $\$ 250$ per annum.

The Reeve of the front of Leeds and Lansdown, in the County of Leeds, writes me that there are no cotiton or woolen factorics, scutching mills, machine shops, nor fouvdries in his municipality, and only three sav-mills and ono grist-mill in operation, all small, and require but fer hands; there might be about 50 or 60 farms for sale, and perhaps as many to rent. The soil is generally good, clay and loan ; the price of land wili range from $\$ 6$ to $\$ 30$ per acre.

The Council of the Village of Newburgh, in the County of Addington furnish me with the following information in reference to manufactories in that municipality. They have in operation one machine shop, one foundry, two saw-mills, two grist-mills, two carding and fulling mills, two axe factories, twe potash manufactories, two chair and cabinet shops, four blacksmith shops and one tannery. The average hands employed in each of the above are six; almost all of them are married men. 'lhey have a first rate water privilege, the stream dividing the village, and a good fall on each. There is just finished a large factory for manufacturing tweeds, blankets, and which will, it is thought, give employment to at least 30 operatives.
G. S. Daintry, Esq., Mayor of Cobourg, writes to me that in the Corporation of Cobourg they have only one manufactory of any consequence besides two grist-mills and a sarv-mill. There are two foundries doing a small business, two breweries and a large distillery. The particulars of the latter are as follows:

Capital in buidding, $\$ 80,000$; capital to carry on business, $\$ 100,000$; quantity of grain manufactured, 150,00 bushels annually, and consumes 3,600 cords of wood per annum ; 35 hands are cmployed, and 500 head of cattle fed, also 1,500 hogs per aunum.

In the wollen factory there are five sets of running machinery, employing 100 hands the year round. Cash capital employed apart from cost of building and machinery, is about $\$ 50,000$.

Cobourg is surrounded by a fine agricultural country, and the furmers employ a large number of laborers, dependent on imaigration for their supply. Mr. Daintry also says that they are in great hopes of being able to get their railroad to Peterboro' in operation neat season, in which case employment will be afforded to a considerable number of immigrants.

Mr. David Campbell, Clerk of the Municipality of Ramsay, in the County of Eanark, replies to my circular as follows:

The Township of Ramsay contains several villages, the most important is the thriving Village of Almonte. situated on the baukis of the Mississipi River, through which also passes the Brockville and Ottawa Railroud, having a station located there. The manufactures are Rosamnd's Woolen Mills, comploying 60 hands, capabie of turning out annually goods to the amount of $\$ 100,000$; invested capital, $\$ 50,000$. Tannery owned by Rosamond, employing five hands besides water porver, capable of turning out goods annually to the anount of $\$ 16.000$; capital, 8,000. Almonte Woolen Mills, orrued by J. MeLntosh, employ 40 hands, capabie of gielding goods annually to the amount of 860,100 ; capital invested, 30,000 . Saw-mill owned by Mr. A. Lang, doing considerable basiness; capital, $\$ 4,000$. Thrce gristmills, employing several hands with an aggregate capital of $\$ 20,000$; chicfly custom work. Two sbingle factories, besides a sash fuctory, also window blind factory and chair and cabinet factory; capital invested, $82,000$.

About four miles further up the river is the Village of Appleton, with a woolen factory, owned by. R. Tisky, cmploying sirteen hands, carable of yielding annually goods to the amount of $\$ 40,000$; capital invested, $\$ 20,000$. Grist-mill, owned by J. Tisky,
capital. $\$ \$, 000$. Tannery, owned by J. \& P. Crane, capable of yielding.goods annually to the atount of $\$ 3,000$; capitil, $\$ 4,000$. Snedden's Rapids, about four miles down stream, below Almonte, Saw-mills, owned by A. Marshall. employs several hands, yielding annually $\$ L 4,000$ worth of lumber; capital invested, $\$ 7,000$. Grist-mill, owned by $R$. Henderson; capital, 84,000 .

Village of Clayton, situated upon Indian Creek-Grist-mill, owned by D. Drummond; capital, $\$ 6,000$. Saw-mill, also, with an invested capital of $\$ 4,000$; besides a shingle factory and a carding-mill.

Onc mile down creck below Clayton-a saw-mill, owned by James Smith; capital \%2,000.

Woodside Mills, also on the Indian Oreek, owned by Messrs. Baird ; capital, $\$ 8,000$.
Ramsoy Lead Mines, incorporated, empl y about 40 hauds; invested capital, $\$ 20,000$.
The Keeve of Pakenham, in the County of Lanark, informs me that in that township they have one woolen factory in course of erection; five saw-mills capable of cutting 16,000,000. feet of lumber, employing 40 men annually; one grist-mill, capable of grinding 150,000 bushels annmally.

A few good farms lor sale at from $\$ 4$ to $\$ 20$ per acre.
The Reere of Dalhousie, County of Lanark, writes me that the township is very rough and rocky, not well adapted for ayricultural purposes except for pasturage, and does not consider it advisable to send many immigrauts there. However, a few going there annually could find employment amongst the farmers of the township. They have one grist-mill with three run of stones; five suall saw mills; one fulling and carding-mill, which are all employed for local demands. Farms may be bought at from $\$ 1$ to $\$ 12$ per acre. No farms to rent. The soil is generally good, lut very stony. The chief exports are fat cattle. butter and pork; and oats and hay for the lumber trade.

Reeve of Leeds and Lansdown, rear, writes to say that in his municipality they bave no cotton or woolen factories, scutching mills. machine shops or foundries; but at Seeley's Bay, there is a steam saw-mill and wagov maker's ship; and a grist-mill, saw-mill, cardingmill and fulling-mill, at Furay's Falls, emploging uinc men; and several wayon-makers' and blackumiths' shors throughout the municipality. The Reeve also remarks that there is an excellent water privilege at Lindhurst; should it fall into the hands of an enterprising person, it would soon spring up to a flourishing village.

The Reeve of the Council of Elizabechtown, in the Courty of leeds, informs me that in the village of Cynn th:y have two tanueries, oue grist-mill, one $s$ w-mill, one woolen fac ory, one scutching-mill, one broom factory, one foundry, one sash factory, employing about 50 hands. In Maitland, they have one distillery, one grist-mill with sucam sawmill attuched. The grist-mill consumes 750 bushels of grain per day. One tanvery, oue scutching-mill and one loundry, in all requiriug 40 hands: In addition to the above, there are three grist-mills and six saw-mills throughout the tomaship; the Reeve, however, says that all the establishments are well supplied with bands, at ull times, so that the council could hold out no inducements to inmigrants at present.

The Tornship Clerk of Adolphustown writes to say that they have no manufactories of any kind in that township, but that there is no better laud for agricultural purposes in Canada than there is in that 10 wnship. With reference to farms for sale or to reat, he says there are for sale probably about six. and the same vumber to reat; prices range from $\$ 35$ to $\$ 40$ per acre; the rent of land will averaye about $\$ 1.40$ per acre.

The Reeve of tie Township of Bixles sends the following information:
The Townshmp of Bixley is situatea about the ceatre of the County of Victoria, its front being about 18 miles from the town of Lindsay to the terminus of the Port Hope and Lindsay Railroad; and bounded on the cust by the waters of Gull Kiver and Balsam Lake.

The township is comparatively unsettled, possessing only one saw mill and no mana: factures of any otber description. The saw-mill is capable of cutting 20,000 feet of lumber per day, and gives empluyment to 40 histids. There are several thonsand aceres of nuiniproved lands for sale, a large portion of which is of god quality, the soil varying, its general character, however, is of a dark rich loam, occasionally sady loam, rith some sections of heavy clay. Other portions may be said to be of comparatively little value at present stone and rock being fond in great abundance. The prices vary according to the
quality and situations of the land, the better qualities varying from $\$ 3$ to 55 per acre, say one-fourth fiom, and the balance on retonable terms, generally to suit the purchaser.

The Government hold very little if any land in this municipality. Intending purchasers of unimpreved firms canmot do better, with moderate means, in any part of Canada than in this tomnship. It is conrenienty situated; well watered with lakes, rivers and streans, and is romarkibly healthy. The land is well adapted to the growth of wheat, and other cereals, and proluces abundantly; prtatoes and tarnips are grown with very great success. Live stock secu to thrive hare remarkably well, espucially horned cattle and sheep.

There is a splendid opening for 40 or 50 families in this township, possessing a little means to start with. A numi er of immimrants, both male and female, would find coustant employment and liberal wares in Bix!ny. The settlers are principally Protestants, English, Irish, Scotoh, and Ganatians. The township is now being well opencd up with roads, \&c. There are rehools. churches and pot offices throughout the township. The best ronte to the township in the summer is by railrod th hindsay, steamboat to Fenelou Falls, and sail Eoat or wargon to the Vilhare af Cobnemrek."

The Reeve of the Towuship nf Smish, in the County of Victoria, informs me that in the Municipality of Smith and Harrey ther have nine saw-mills, cutting $20,000,000$ feet of lumber, which gives emplyment to 200 men ; capital employed, $\$ 200,000$; two shinglemills, munufacturiary $1,000,000$ shinghs, cmployines 8 men; capital employed, $\$ 1,000$; three grist and flouring mills, amphoying 12 men; capital cmployed, 850.000 . The above statement is made from what has been manufactured during the present year bur the mills are capable of perfoming more work and to give employment to more men. A number of farms arc for sate in Harvey, and a road is boing surveyed which. when completed, will open up mose of the best land in the township. The soil is hight doan upon limestone-rrice. from $\$ 1$ to Stan acra.

Township Clerk of Baktard. in the County of Secds, in reply to my circular, says that in that tornship there are ciehts,an mills, employing about two bonds each, with a capital of about 8500 cach : four privt-inills, cmploying two hands each; capital about $\$ 1,000$ ench; one carding-mill, two hands, apinal about $\$ \geqslant 50$; two shingle machines, four hands cach, capital abour $\$ 400$ each ; and one foundry about four havds, employed capital about $\$ 1.50 \mathrm{o}$. No farms for ale unless at a high rate, and but few to rent.

John S:cvenson, Esq, Warden of the Conaty of Lemnx and Addington, and Recre of Napatiee, in reply to my circular says, that the Village of Napance contains over 2,000 iuhabitants. There is in it one fouring mill, coe woolen factory, two fombdries, two machine shops, two saw-uills, three cahinet facturis, one taunery and a number of other manufacturing establishments of smaller kinds. Fe is unable to give the amount of capital employed or the mmber of aperatives engared in the various branches. There are a number of farms in the vicinity of Napanee, both for sale and to rent; the value of good farms with fiit farm buildiags is from $\$ 30$ to $\$ 30$ per acre, and there are plenty for sale at thuse prices.

The price of rented lands per year on ordinary farms is from $\$ 1.51$ to $\$ 2$ per acre for arable land.

The lands in Lenoox and Addington being of rood quality, the climate good and healthy, with easy and cheap access to maket. cither by rail or water communiertion or macadnaized roads, renders that section of country particularly invitiog to immigrants wishing a cowfortable home in this country, as with a moderate amonnt of means they can become freeholders of improved farms in the wost delightfill and healthy part of the woild. The country being long aud well settled, there is :ilwase work anong resident farmers for the newly arrived immigrant, whout means, at fair wages, until he is able to become a proprietor himself. Some of our most prosprous farmers have begran in this way and sacceeded well. The country bordering ou the Bay of Quinté only needs inspection to be fally appreciated by any party requiriug a gond and plensant location.

Mr. Stevenson says io conclusion, that it will give him pleasure at all times to forward my views with his personal exertions in obtaining favorable locations for such immigrants as may be sent to this sectico of the country.

Upon inquiring I find that the folloring manafactaring establishments are in sucectful operations in the tity of Kingston and vicinity:

The Canada Engine and Machinery Works, capital, $\$ 50,000$, constantly employs 150 men; say 50 finishers or machinists, 30 bhacksmiths and helpers, 20 moulders or iron founders and helpers, 50 boiler makers and bahorers. Average wages paid amounts to about $\$ 1.35$ for each man per day. The value of engines and machitery manufactured yearly amounts to about $\$ 120,000$.

Eitigston Foundry and Machine Works employ about 50 men; turn out machinery, such as steam engines, boilers, and mill gearing, to the valae of about $\$ 50,000$ yearly.

There are one or two other small foundries ior the manufacture of stoves and ploughs.
Kingston Rolling and Axle Factory employs about 40 men; this establishment is capable of rolliug five tons of iron u-day, pudding and serap furnaces; they also manufacture about one ton of carriage and wagon axles a-day; capital employed 850,000 .

Kingston Marine Hailway and Ship yard employ from 50 to 80 men on an average in Ship building and repairing vessels; say 40 shiptarpenters, 2 blacksmiths, 10 labourers, and 20 or 12 house-carpenters, and about 12 caulkers, capital employed in payment of men and material about $\$ 5!, 000$ a year.

Portamonth Sinpyard, where they build sen-quing vessels principally; employ 250 men ; say 180 shipearpenters, 20 blacksmiths, and the remainder are employed as laborers and sawyers, capable of constructing six or seven ships a yeary equal to about 8,000 tons; 880,000 to $\$ 90,000$ yearly expended in payment of men.

Portsmouth liandery employ 16 men, manufactures from $\$ 50,000$ to $\$ 60,000$ worth of sole leather a year. Cajital about $\$ 50,000$.

Morton or Kingston Brewery and Distillery employs about 50 men. Capital $\$ 100,000$, emploged yearly; manufacture into spirity about 100,000 bushels of grain, duriay the course of the year. Buillings cost about $\$ 151,000$.

There are several other sasiller breweries in operation, but only emplay five or six men auch

The above mentioned are the principal manufactures in and about Kingston, there are however, a number of blacksmiths and carriage-makers' shops, tinsmiths, \&ec, too numerous to mention separately in a report of this kind

In conclasion, $l^{\prime}$ beg to hand you copies of letters received by me from the varinus colletors of customs within the limits of my agency in reference to the number of edtics made at their respective offices by setters from the Staren duriag the past year, and the value of effects brought in by such immigrants, also their opiaion as to the class of settlers and the umount of cash capital introduced by them, and stating any cases where the settlers were known to them to have purchased property in this country or commenced busiuess of any kiud.

## Custom House, Pruscott, 30th November, 1864.

Dear Sir,-In reply to yours of the 28 th instant. I beg to inform you that the number of settlers' cntries made at this port from 30th November, 1863, to 30th November. 186t, is 273, and the value of property entered as settlers' offects is $\$ 16,272$. As only one entry is made for a whole family. these figures do not by any means shew the number of immigrants, though [am in lined to thimk if you were to multiply the nambor of entries by 5 , the result would approximite the inmigration as represented by entries; it must be borne in mind that parties are dnily irriving from the States, who intend to make Ganada their home, who bring nothing with them. and, consequently do not go through the Custom House.

As to the cash capital which partics may have brought with them, I have no means of knowing anything positively, though I have heard of severai farnis being purchased by Americans, and also know that some of them have commenced busincse of other kinds. I should think that the amont of capital introduced by this class of persons is nottarge: the great difference in the value of current money in the two countries would prevent this.

The immigration to Canadi in this neighborhood is. I am sorry to sny gederally of a cluss of people who annot be considered a valuable acquisition, being composed largely of bounty-jumpers, skedadilers, deserters and others who have not come here through choioe, but by the "fortunes of war.".

If the Emigration Department would apply to the Commissioner of Customs; Collectors of Customs might be instructed to ascertain, when receiving eutries, the number of emigrants coming in thus, makiug a valuable uddition to the statistics without trouble or expense.
(Signed,)
A. W. STUKER,

Collector.

The Collector of Customs at Picton says, that he is not aware of any settlors from the States having brought auy amount of cash capital, nor of purchasing sny property in the vicinity of Picton.

The Collector of Customs at Morrisburin remarks that he has no means of ascertaining the amount of money in the possession of the sittlers from the States, they were generally of the poorer clas who seemed to be avoiding the Ameriean draft, with the exception of the firm of H. B. Beaddington \& Co., who have erected a Flax Mill in this viciuity whose capital cannot be less than $\$ 20,000$

The Collector of Customs at Brockville says. with reference to the value of effents of settlers as entered in his office $t$ :is giar, that it is only an approximation to the real value, which consists in houschold goods and furming implements, horses, \&e., he has do knowledge of any cash canital being brought into the Jrovince .t his porc.

The Collector at the Port of Brighton canuit say with any certainty that any cash capital has been brought in by settlers from the States, but from the appearance of the settlers and the style of their baygage, he would imagine that moncy was scarce among them. Three of them, however, had commenced busiuess as haraess makers, and the rest seemed to have settled down as choppers, laborers, and loafers.

The collector at Gananoque says that some of the settlers may have brought capital with them, but in his opinion, the amount would be very small. They were al of the laboring classes and consequently poor, and have established themselves in and about the limits of Gananoque. two or three would appear to be a little wealthier than the rest from the value of their effects.

The Collector at Port Hope rema:ks that little or no cash capital has been brought in by the settlers at his port, that they were mostly a poor class of people, getting their living as best they may.
J. M. Merryman, Esquire, Collector at the Port of Cramabe, says that he has no reason to believe that any one of the settlers possessed any cash capital, as all appeared to be in very ordinary circumstances, and not one to his knowledge has purchased any property.

The Collector at Belleville says that with one exception [that of a man said to be worth 830,000 ] parties coming to that port from the States have, as far as known, been in poor circumstances.

The Collector at the Port of Trenton says that-all settlers' entrics made at his office this year were made [with the exception of one] by persons who formerly resided in Canada, be did not make auy enquiries as to the cash capital brought in, cunsequently could not give any idea of the amount, if any.

The Collector of Conourg says he cannot give any information asked for by me except the number of entries made and the value of settlers' effects.

Collector of Customs at Port Colborne says that of the iorty-nine settlers who made entries at his office, none were known to possess cash capital, being for the most part of the poorer classes, among then, however, was one shoemaker, one tailor, and one gunsmith now onrrying on their business in Colborne; the others are in no kind of business, being simply laborers, and settled in the vicinity.

Anthony Dixon, Esif., Collector of Customs at Port Darlington informs me that he is not aware that any of the settlers brought in cash capital worth mentioning, one of them, however, to his knowledge bought fifty acres of land, and sold his farm in the State of New York; two have rented farms; one has emburked in the manufacture of tar; there are about a dozen mechanics who obtaived work in a large cabinet factory at Darlington the remaindor were principally fozin laborers and are now worling with farmers the the neigbborhood.

You will see by the foregoing information obtained from the collectors of customs, that with very few exceptions the settlers who came in from the states; were of the poorer olass, and that comparatively spoaking very few of them were known to have purchased land or commenced business in this country of any kiod, except as labourers, some however, appear to have introduced capital, and have embarked in manufacturing and other kinds of business.

Trasting thrt the foregoing report and statements annexed will prove satisfactory to you, and that increased efforts will be made in Europe to direct emigration to this country, and that we may receive a fair portion of next year's immigration in Central Canada.

I have the honor to be, sir,

> Your obedient servant, JAMES MACPHERSON, Agent.

Return shewing the number of entries made by settlers from the United States at the various Custom Houses between Morrisburgh and Darlington inclusive, between 30th Nosember 1863 and 30th November 1864, with the value of effects broughtit iu with the setulers.

| NAME OR PORT. | No. of entriea mado. | Averago number of persons. | Total number of persons arrived at each port, por averago. | Valuo of effocte ast raported. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Morrisburgh | 67 | 8 | 171 | S cta 6855 |
| Presoott .................................. | 273 | 8 | 819 | 1027200 |
| Brockvillo ...... .... | 117 | 3 | 851 | $\because 1114200$ |
| Ganenoque .............................. | 73 | 3 | 219 | $69+400$ |
| Picton ............ | 17 | 3 | 61 | 1872 00. |
| Bolloville........................ ........\| | 04 | 3 | 192 | 1711.00 |
| Treaton..... ............................ | 13. | 3 | 39 | 833 00 |
| Cramabe.................................. | 23 | 3 | 69 | $\because 143500$ |
| Brighton............................. ..... | 21 | 8 | 63 | $\bigcirc 922.00$ |
| Colborne... | 49 | 3 | 147 | 338000 |
| Cobuarg..... | 58 | 3 | 174 | 255000 |
| Port Hopo............................... | 102 | 3 | 306 | 8732.00 |
| Darlington .. | 22 | 8 | 68 | 171800 |
| Kingaton ........... .......... .......... | 342 | 3 | 1025 | 2430800 |
|  | 1231 | $\times 3=$ | 3693 | $-9030400$ |

Government Immigration Office, Kingston, 31st December, 1864.

Statement shewing the number of destitute immigrants who arrived at Kingston during on their account in


Number of immigrantre from England assisted $\qquad$
 Cost of transport.............................................................................................. 49 IL 12179
do lodgings and provisions ............ do lodgings and provisions ................................................... 48 11
the season of 1864; from what country they came; by what route; and expense incurred transport and provisions.


## ATION.



Equal to an arorage cost of 911 cts. for each adult.

## RETURN OF THE KINGSTON AGENCY FOR THE YEAR, 1864.

1. State the number and nationalities of the immigrants that reached yon, the route they camo by, an: their probable destination.

2. What was their general condition? How many applied to you for relief? How many were assisted, and in what manner did you dispose of them?

The gencral appearance and health ol the immigrants this year was good; but a large proportion of the Europena cmigrants, who landed here, were destitu:e of noney; really ore-half requiring assistance-there being no less than $23 t$ souls' who applied to me for relief, and were assisted in transportation, lodgings and provisions to the amount of \$170.90, which would be equal to about $9^{2}$ cents, on an average, for each adult assisted.
3. What description of labor is most required in your District? and how many persons of either sex ciald you probably find emplnyment for?

Farm servants, both male and female, are wore required than any ether. provided they arrive carly in the spring, or about harvest time. Emplognent could now be obtained for 500 , or 1,000 men and 300 or 400 servant girls, if the former understood farm work and the latter understood how to milk and do the general work about a fur:n house.

A íew iroa founders (or moulders). ship carpenters, maehinists (or finishers) and good joiners could almost almays be furnished with conployment within the limits of my agency.
4. Give the details of the expenditure at your agency during the year 1864:

I'ransport ................................... ..... ....... ..................... \$124 04
Provisions.............................. ......................................... 4811
Printing, Stationery and Offico Rent ..................................... 6406
Incidental Expenses, includiug messenger, travelling expenses, postage, fire.wood, \&c., \&c.

19352

Agent's salary . ............................... 840000
Total amount of expenditure in 1864............ ........................ 812.273
5. State as near as you are able what capital has been introduced into your district by immigravts, and how many have purchased land or settled, and in what localities; also, add any remarks or suggestions which you may deem desirable.

For answers to this query see second page of my snnual report.

Statement of the ordinary articles of food and raiment re quired by the working clases and the average wages paid to laborers, mechanics, \&c., during the year- 1864.


REPORT OF MR. J. A. DONALDSON, IMMIGRATION AGENT, TORONTO.

Government Immigration Office, Toronto, 10th January, 1865.

A. C. Buchanan, Esq.,<br>Chief Emigration Agent,<br>Quebec.

Sris,-I have now the honor to lay before you the annual report for this agency, for the year 164. The few months I have had the honor of filling the office will, I trust, be sufficient apology for its not being so full as I should like-the season for the arrival of immigrants being far adranced when Tentercd on my duties.

According to returns made to this office, 7.363 immigrants arrived at Toronto Agency during the year just closed. Of this number 6,996 landed at Quebec, and reached Toronto by rail and steamboat. The remaining 367 landed at New York, and arrived in Canada via the Suspension Bridge. The expenditure, on account of im.nigrants during the year, as par abstract accompunying this report, amounts to the sum of $\$ 4,508$. The immigration of the last season, though not large, has been of a very satisfactory character, as a large proportion of those who reached Torimto remained in the Provioce, viz.: 4,45' to 2,907 that went to the Western Sintes. Their general health was exceedingly good; only one death occurred at Toronto, occusioned by illness on the royage.

A large number came ouc for the purpose of joining friends already settled in Canada. Those who had no particular destination were forwarded to places where they found ready employment; and as no complaints have been made, I have every reason to believe they found work.

The demand for common laborers during the summer months has been fully equal to the supply. There beiner no public works at present going on in the Province and farmers require little as istance du:ing the winter, consequently the demand is limited.

The great demand for wen in the Northern States and high rate of wages, no doubt, has caused numbers of the eminrants from the United Kingdom to go there; and it is to be regretted that many of our young Camadians have left Canada under the same delusion, while at the same time we have uumbers of dmericans coming to this country; they can only be looked on as transient visitors, not permanent settlers.

From the most reliable info:mation I have been able to collect, from $\$ 30,000$ to $\$ 40,000$ has been brought into this district this year; but, no doubt, a much larger sum has found its way into Canada through this agency, but from the reluctance garerally evinced by immigrants to state the actual a uount of capital they possess, it is difficult to get any reliable information from them.

The present unsatisfactory way in which the Passport System is being carried on has a most injurious cffect, and has already been the means of throwing a large number of emplyyes out of employment in conncction with our railways. The complaints from the failure in the wheat crop, especialy in most of the front townships, bordering on the lakes, has become quite almuing, and gocs far to decrease the demand for laborers in Western Canada. However, it is gratifying to be able to state that in many districts the farmers are turning their attention more to fueding cattle and raising other crops, such as fax, hemp and tolacer.

Yuu are aware, Sir, T hare been tiking some little interest in promoting the culture of flax in Western Canada fur sume yeare back, and from a recent visit in company with yourself to several ot the mills and manufactorics lately put in operation, I trust you will see the advantages to be gained by fostering in every possible way this new and important brauch of Cauarlian industry. We bave alrcady some forty scutching mills at work in various parts of the Province; two extensive linen manufactories; three oil mills, for converting the seed into linsced oil and oil cake for feeding cattle. Men of capital and enterprise are now beginning to give this subject a large share of their attention. The Messrs Gooderham \& Worts who erected one of those oil milis lately in Toronto, are also goirg to establish a large linen manufactory at the Village of Streetsville, and intend puting in the ground some twelvo hundred aces of flax, next spring. The impori..tion of a quantity of New Riga Seedsinto this country, would be an immense benefit, and many
farmers that I have talked with on the suhject would be willing to pay back the first cost in case the Goveroment would import a quantity for sowing next year.

While it is difficult to find employment in almost any other branch of agriculture for the laboring classes, we hear constant enquiries for flax scutchers and partics who understand its manufacture. It will be quite safe, when immigration commences next spring, to offer any inducement to this class of laborers, as it is fully expected there will not be less than fifty thousand acres grown in Canada next ye:r. This will necessarily cause a large number of mills to be put into operation, and will open a field for a large increase of immigration.

There is also a great increase in the growth and manufacture of tobacen; there are no less than eight extensive marufactories in this city, giving employment to a large number of hands.

Another new manafactory has lately been erected near the city limits, for the manufacture of spirits of turpentine, which is done from pine stumps, and at present high prices of this article, it has proved most remunerative ta the party who has embarked in this new and novel undertaking.

With such additional inducements, I hope we will see a large increase in our numbers next year.

> I have the honor to be, sir,
> Your obedient servant,
> Jorn A. Donaldson, Government Immigration Agent.

Return of the number of men, women and children provided with free passage, during the year 1864, at the Toronto Agency:

| Countries. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Total. | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| England | 62 | 42 | 63 | 167 | Those parties were |
| Ireland | 77 | 72. | 47 | 196 | assisted with food |
| Scotland. | 88 | 89 | 135 | 312 | and temporary |
| Germany........ | 25 | 18 | 31 | 74 | shelter. |
| Norway ......... | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |
|  | 253 | 221 | 27.6 | 750 |  |

In addition to the above seven hundred and fifty; 1,429 also received food and temporary shelter, as shewn by the Quarterly Return, but no classification has been kept of suck parties.

JOHN A. NONALDSON, Government Immigration Agent.

Toronto, 27 th January, 1865.

## RETURN OF THE TORONTO LMMGRATION AGENCY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, $186 \pm$.

1. State the number and nationalities of the immigrants that reached you, the route they came by, and their probable destination.

|  | St. Lawrence. | Viâ States. | Total. | Remained in | Went to the States. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| English | 1554 | 211 | 1765 | 1724 | 41 |
| Irish ......................................... | 1624 | 205 | 1829 | 1489 | 340 |
| Scotch...................................... | 1226 | 49 | 1275 | 1249 | 26 |
| Germans.................................... | 1826 | 3 | 1529 | 356 | 1443 |
| Norwegians ............................... | 998 | .... | 938 | .... | 998 |
| American Citizens ........................... |  | 10 | 10 | 10 |  |
| Other Countries ......... ... | 150 |  | 150 |  | 150 |
| Previously reported............ | 7378 | 478 | 7850 | 4358 | 2998 |

2. What was their general éndition? How many applied to you for relief? How many were assisted, and in what manner did you dispose of them?

General condition guod. 2,179 were assisted aud provided with relief, out of winch 750 were forwarded by rail or steatuer to the nearest point of their destination.
3. What description of labor is most required in your district? and how many persons of either sex could you probably find employment for?

Farm laborers, mechanics, and especially parties who understand scutching and preparing flax for market.

Difficult to say the exact number that could fiad ready employment.
4. Give the details of the expenditure at your agency during the year 1864:

Transport
$\$ 95148$
Provisions . .................................................................. 131 22
Medical aid ............................ . . ................................. 2.00
Printing, statiouery, and office rent.................................. 46694
Incidental expenses....................................................... 45. 4565

$$
\text { Total ................................................ . } \$ 1,982.69
$$

5. State as near as you are able what capital has been introduced into your district by immigrants, and how tuany have purchased land or settled, and in what localities; also add any remarks or suggestions which you may deem desiruble.

Soveral parties arrived at this Agency with considerable amount of capital. It is difficult to state the esact amount. Particulars have alrcady been given in each monthly return.

Toronto, 17 th January, 1865.

J. A. DONALDSON, Government Immigration Agent.

Statement of the ordinary articles of food and raiment required by the working classes, and the average wages paid to laborers, mechanics, \&2., during the year 1864.


Governament Immgration Office.
Hamilton, 11th Jauuary, 1865.
Sir.-I hare the honor to lay before youmy annual report. It comprises all the information that has come under my imucdiate observation for the past year, accompanied with statenents containing full particulars of the transactious at this agency for the past year. The continuation of the war in the United States, with little prospeets of its coming to a termination, has still a very injurious influence upon labor, and interferes much with new arrivals; owing to the numbur of refugees who are pouring into Canada from all quarters to evado the drafts and who work in many instances for merely their board.

During the season about 5567 persous have passed this agency from different parts of the province to the States, 4640 to Buffalo, 265 to Lake Superior for the mines, and 661 to Kansas ad St. Paul; the late passport system will have a salutary effect in checking this migratioo.

The destitute who have received government assistance, embrace 25 English, 66 Irish, 301 Scotch and 71 Germans, inall 16 . sonls, equal to 30 tadults ; an excess of 212 souls or 117 adnles over the previous year. The expenses of transport add provisions, \&c., amount to $\$ 346.69$, costing a trifle over $\$ 1.14$ per adult, or nearly 75 cents fur each soul; the most strict írugality and care nàs been observed in dispensing relief, only to those who were absolutely devoid of means of their own. Many during the season apnlicd for assistance who had no claim on Government, and numerous ochers attempted imposition but were frustrated in their endcavors.

The immigration for the past year, has been very healthy; and as is isvariably the case of a mixed character; I have to record the death of two Scotch children, one on arrival at the station here, and the other at the Hospital, both appareatly from ship fever.

The majority of the Glasgow and Paisley operatives, who rachei here this summer, were a very sober intelligent class, but I am sor:y to say, that a small portion were quite the everse; they however all got employment in the different sections of the country to which they were sent, having letters to partics who I felt confideat would use every exertion to get them work. I understand many have lately been employed in Wright \& Son's Cotton, and Crossland \& Brown's woollen mills, Dindas and several other manafactories, being all in fuil operation; they will when accustomed to the ways of the country, make tolerable grood settlers.

The families sent to Brantford and Caledonia were shortly after their arrival seized with typhoid fever, they experienced great kindness from the inhabitauts and all afflicted with the malady recovered.

There still exis's a great demand for farm servants, who are thoroughly conversant with agricultural pursuits; fer of that class came here this season; mechanies of almost any description will always be able to find employment provided they are competent workmen. Female servalts who have practical knowledge of the duties of housebuld work, can easily find grood service either in the ciry or country.

I am bappy to report favorably about the (Limerick Union) girls per steamer Damascus, who arrived here 18 in number, they were healthy and readily obtained service, many had beea brought up to domestic work and others were comparativelv ignorant.

Owing to the gencral depression both in comnerce and agriculture throughout the country; I am inclined to think the prospects in the spring for new arrivals will not be quite so encouraging as last year; I bowever trust my progacstication will not turn out correct.

During the year I succeeded in procuring places for about 150 persons here and approximate country.

The amount of money brought in by parties, as far as ascertained, is $\$ 102,600$; several from the old country expect more when they get settled, and many of those from the States are waiting for more as soon as cash can be realized on property left behind them; it is my firm belief that a much larger sum has passed through without being able to ascertain the desired information.

The statement relating to manufactures is not so complete as I should have wished,
being disappointed in many not sending forward the written form enclosed to them to be filled up.

The enclosed printed form, I hope, is made out in the manner you wished.
All of which is respectfully submitted.
I have the honor to remain, sir, your obt. servant,

R. H. RAE,<br>Agent.

To A. C. Buchanan, Esq.,
Chief Emigration Agent, Quebec.

## RETURN OF THE HAMILTON AGENCY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1864.

1. State the number and nationalities of the immigrants that reached you, the route they came by, and their probable destination.

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Via } \\ \text { St. Lawrence } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Via } \\ \text { States. } \end{gathered}$ | Total. | Remained in Canada. | Went to the Statcs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| English | 374 | 2194 | 2568 | 1271 | 1297 |
| Irish .... | 154 | 3105 | 3259 | 1082 | 2207 |
| Scotch ... | 639 | 233 | 872 | 829 | $43^{-}$ |
| Germans... | 125 | 7375 | T500 | 899 | 6601 |
| American Citizens .............. |  | 8475 | $8 \pm 75$ | - 8475 |  |
| Other Countrics, French............... | ...... | S4 | 84 | - 8 | 76 |
| . do Danes... | 3. |  | 15 | - 3 | 12 |
| do Welsh. |  | 24 | 24 | 24 |  |
| Total | 1325 | 21502 | 22847 | 12591 | 10236 |
| Previously reported last year, 1863.... | 1859 | 18933 | 20792 | 699 | 14093 |

2. What was their yeneral condition? How many applied to ;ou for relief? How many ware assisted, and in what manner did you dispose of them?

Generally very good, tro children died with a kind of typhus or slow fever, one on arrival at the station here and the other in Hospital. Twenty-one applied for assistance, who had no claim on government and were consequently refused; 463 were assisted with transport and provisions during the year ending. Destination, 63, Hamilton; 4, Thorold; 7, Guelph; 20, Toronto; 1, Stratford ; 54, Galt; 12, Port Colborne; 22, Hespeler; 13, Dunnvilie; 10, Drumbo; 35, Caledonia; 22, Brantford ; 3, London; 11, Goderich; 12, Chatham; 11, Nlamboro West; 1, Seaforth; 12, Bothwell; 4, Wellington Square; 4, Watford; 5, Raths; 4, St. Catherine; 60, Preston; 1, Belle River; 18, Clinton; 6, Sarnia; 10, Woodstock; 2, Dundas; 20, Paris ; 7, Newbury; 6, Montreal; 1, Cowansville ; 1, Blallsville ; and 1, Port Dover-Composed of the following nationalities, viz.: 25 English, 66 Irish, 301 Scotch and 71 Germans.
3. What description of labor is most required in your District? and how many persons of either sex could you probably find employment for $?$

Experienced farm laborers, carpenters and female servants accustomed to household Fork, common laborers could generally find employment if they were sober and industrious.
4. Give the details of the expenditure at your Agency during the year 1864.
Transport
$\$ 27322$
Provisions
73.47
Printing, Stationcry, and Office Rent............... .................... 831
Incidental Expenses...................................................... 17028
Total.................... ...................... $\$ 52528$

Transport account:
Great Western Railmay
$\$ 20633$
Buffalo and lake IIuron Railway 5564
Sreamer "Champion" through line.......... 600
Stage Compary................... .............. 525
Provisions, account D. Campbell.. ...................... 7347
Printivg and Stationery........ ...... ..................... 831
Incidental expenses:
Sundries ............................................. ........ 5286
Wm. Clivers, for services in 1863............. \$53. 50
R. H. Rae, travelling expenses, April, 1864. 57.50
do do Dec., dy ... $7 \quad 42$

- $\$ 11742$
- $\$ 17028$
\$525 28

5. Etate as near as jou are alle what capital has been introduced into your District by Immigrants, and huw many have purchased land or settled, and io what localities; also, add any remarks or sugrestions which you way decm desirable.

YEAR ENDINC.

N. B.-Many from the United States are expocting much more, when cash for property left behiad can be realized.

Statement of the ordinary articles of food and raiment required by the working classes, and the average wages paid to laborers, mechanics, \&c., during the jear $186^{\circ} 4$.

| List of retail prices of ordinary articles of food and raiment required by the working classes. | Return of the arerage wages paid to laborers, mechanics, \&c., for the year 1864. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Per Diem. | Per inonth, with board. |
| Provisione. S ets. |  | S. |
| Bacon (par lb.)..................... 010 | Bookbinders and Printers......... 150 |  |
| Bread, best white, 4lb, loaf:... 010 | Blacksmiths ......................... 100 to 150 |  |
| do brown .............. 009 | Bakers | 1200 to 1400 |
| Butter, salt (per lb.)............. 020 to 025 | Butcher | 800 to 1000 |
| Beef 6uts to 7cts per lb. ; muiton | Brickmakers......................... $087 \frac{1}{2}$ to 100 |  |
| 7ets to 8cts ; veal, 6cts; pork 05 to 006 | Bricklayers or Masons............. 100 to 150 |  |
| Beer (per quart) ................ 04 to 005 | Brewers. | 1600 |
| Candles (per lb.)................. 0 10 $12 \frac{1}{2}$ | Carpenters .... ..................... 175 |  |
| Cheese ............................... 010 to 0 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Cabinet-makers ...... .............. 125 |  |
| Coffee (per lb.).................... 00 0 25 | Coopers ...... ....... ................. 1 I 00 to 150 |  |
| Egus (per dozen) ................ 020 to 025 | Coachmen ond Grooms | 1200 to 1400 |
| Flour (per barrel), 1st quality... 500 to 550 | Curriers .............................. 150 |  |
| Do do 2nd quality... 400 to 475 | Engino drivers, per trip... ........ 200 |  |
| Fish, dry or green Cod (per cwt) <br> lst quality....................... 400 to 450 | Farm laborers (skilled)............. <br> Do <br> (common).. ....... | $\begin{array}{r} 1200 \text { to } 1400 \\ 800 \text { to } 1000 \end{array}$ |
| Firewood (per cord) (according | Furriers........................... ... 1.25 to 150 |  |
| to roads) .......................... 350 to 525 | Gardeucrs ........................... 100 |  |
| Ham (per lb.)........ ..... ........ 0 121 | Millwrights .......................... 125 |  |
| Herrings (per barrel)............ 400 to 450 | Millers ............................... 1100 to 150 |  |
| Mustard (ber lb.)................. . 025 | Machiniats or Finishers............ 1150 to 175 |  |
| Milk (per quart) .................. 005 | Painters, housc ............... ...... 1100 to 125 |  |
| Oatmenl (per cwt.)............... 2 -75 to 3 00 | Painters, carriage.................... 1225 to 175 |  |
| Pepper (per lb.).................... 0 . 0 | Plasterers.............................! 10100 |  |
| Potatoes (per busbel) ............ 250 to $287 \frac{1}{2}$ | Plumbers ..... ....................... 1150 to 175 |  |
| Rice (per lb.)................... ... 005 | shoemakers ........................\|l 25 to 175 | Majority paid |
| Suap, yellow (perlb.)..... ..... 006 |  | per piece.'. |
| Sugar, brown (per lib.)............ 010 to 011 | Sawyers.............................. 150 |  |
| Ealt (per busbel).................. 050 | Shipwrights ......................... l 25 to 150 |  |
| Tea, black (per lb.).............. 0.50 to 0 n0 | Stonecutters ........................ 125 to 150 |  |
| Tobacco (per lb.)................. 035 to 050 |  |  |
| Clothing. | Tanners . .............................: 100 |  |
|  | Tailors ............................... 100 to 150 | Number worls |
| Blankets (a pair)..................... $\$ 200$ to 1000 Rugs (eacb) ....................... 20 to 300 |  | by the piece. |
| Flannel (per yard) .................. 0 0 40 to 060 |  |  |
| Cotton Shirting (per yard)....... 020 to 0.25 | Whitesmiths................................. 1120 1 00 to 125 |  |
| Sheeting, ........................... $0.37 \frac{1}{2}$ to 050 |  |  |
| Canadian Cloth (per yard) ...... 060 to 070 | Femalcs. |  |
| Shoes, Men's. ...................... 125 to 175 |  |  |
| Do Women's.................. 150 to 175 | Cooks | 600 to 700 |
| Boots, Men's........................ 250 to 350 | Dairy maids............. ............. | 400 to 500 |
| Do Women's.................. 150 to 175 | Dressmakers and Milliners........\|0 50 to 075 |  |
| Ind. Rub. Overshoes, Men's...... 100 | Household Servants...... ..........i................. | 400 to 600 |
| Do do Women's. 175 | Laundry Maids...................... $\cdot$............ .... | 500 to 600 |

Statement of manufactures carried on in Hamilton


MENT No. 2.
and vicinity as far as I have received accounts, 1864


STATEMENT No. 2-Statement of manufactures carried on in Hamilton

and vicinity as far as I have received accounts, 1864-Continued.


STATEMENT No. 2-Statement of manufactures carried on in Hamilton

and ricinity, as far as I have received accounts, 1864 .- (Continued.)


## STATEMENT No. 3,

Showing the Number and Class of Indigent Immigrants (for settlement in Canada) who received Government assistance in Transport: and Provisions, at Hamilton Ageney, for the year ending 31st December, $186 \pm$.

| COUNTRY. | Mon. | Women. | Children. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| knglish.................................... ........................... | 10 | 5 | 10. |  |
| Irish........................................................................................................ | 23 | 30 | 13. | 68 |
| Scotch ....................................................................................... | 55 | 64 | 182 | 301 |
| Gormans .......................................... ................... | 36 | 13 | 22 | 71 |
| Total... | $12 \pm$ | 112 | 227 | 463 |

Memorandum of those who were merely supplied with Bread and Provisions, and included in the above Statement.

| COUNTRY. | Mon. | Wromen. | Cbildren. | Total. | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Evglish ........................................... | 2 | 1 : | 3 | 6 |  |
| Irish..... ........................................... | 3 | 16 | 3 | 25 |  |
| Scotch ........................................... | 7 | 14 | 35 | 56 | $\cdots$ |
| German's.......................................... | 17 | 2 | 4 | 23 | - |
| Sotal ................... | 29 | 33 | 45 | 107 | Equal to 77 adults. |

STATEMENT No. 4,
Exerbitrang the Expenditure at Hanilton Agency, for the year cnding 81 st December, 1864.


## REPORT

# BOARDS OH ARTS AND MANUFACTURES 

OF UPPER AND LOWER CANADA,

FOR 1864.

BOARD OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES FOR UPPER CANADA.
Toronto, Jancary, 1865.
The Sub-Committee beg to submit to the Board the Eighth Annual Report-being an abstract of proceedings during their period of office, and of the present position and future prospects of the Board.

During the year, the following Mechanics' Institutes have been represented on the Board :: Cobourg Institute, by two delegates ; Dundas, by its president; Hamiltop, by its president and seven delegates; London, by its president and two delegates; Toronto, by its president and eight delegates; Whitby, by its president and one delecrate. The Toronto Board of Trace has also bcen represented by one delegate; and the Toronto University College by the Rev. W. Hincks, F.I.S., Professor of Natural History, and George Buckland, Esq., Professor of Agriculture.

Your Committee cannot but express their regret that so few of the Institutions intended to be bencfited by the operations of the Board, should see it to be their duty to take part in its managemeut. They fear, however, that no great improvement can be looked for in this respect, until the legislative-grants to these Institutions are resumed, either on the former basis, or on that of the proposed amended Act, providing for the payment of such grants through the instrumentality of this: Board, in the same maner and on sinilar conditions as the payments of the Agricultural grants are made through the Board of Agriculture; or until such an increased annual grant is secured to this Board as shall make it more especially to the interest of the several Institutions to connect themselves with it

For some four vears successively has this Board, in conjunction with the Board for Lower Canada, sought for important amondments to that portion of the statute under which they are incorporated: These amendments have been concurred in by the respective governments and legislatures to which they have been subinitted; but owing to theirbeing connected with and forming a part of the same Act constituting the Board of Agriculture and Agricultural Associations and Societies, in regard to which important differences of opinion haveso far existed, have failed to obtain the amendments sought for.

## Patent Laws.

[^3]from the liberal provisions of the United States laws, under which patent rights are granted to subjects of foreign reciprocating countrics on the same conditions as to its own subjects. The only conditions upon which a Canadian citizen can now obtain the benefit of the Uaited States market for his invention, is by paying the sum of $\$ 560$ for such right, under the American law as it existed prior to March, 1861.

The Elon. L. Letellier, late Minister of Agriculture, in concluding some lengthy remarks upon this subject in his report for the year 1863, says-

I deem it unnecessary to dwell any further upon the necessity of following, in the matter of patents for inventions, the example of liberality and of reciprocity afforded us in this respect by older countrics, more advanced than ourselves in the development of the various branches of manufacturing industry, a course the adoption of which, it would seem, they have never had reason to regret.

Should these liberal views prevail with our present Legislature, and the Confederation of the Provinces be also carried out, our inventors will then be in a position to secure as a market for their inventions nearly the whole of the continent of North America.

## The Joumal.

The most serious drain upon the funds of the Board for the past four years has been on account of the Journal, upon which the average anvual loss has been nearly $\$ 700$. While your Committee look upon this as a Jarger sum than would have been required for the purpose, had the Journal been properly patronized, and much larger than the funds of the Board could afford, in justice to its many other important objects; yet, io view of its advantages as a medium for dissominatiog the best practical information amongst the industrial classes, they canot for a moment think of recomandiag its discontinuance.

During the past year, the Sccretary has undertaten the whole duty of editiog and superintending its publication, without any additional remuneration, by which means the loss was much lass on the last than on former years; and by means of other changes already introduced, while the efficiency of the Journal will be fully sustained, it is anticipated the loss on its pablication for 1865 will be reduced to a minimum amount.

Your Committee desire to record their appreciation of the successful labors of the Secretary, Mr. W. Edwards, in connection with the Journal ; and sincerely hope that their successors in offee, in securing his services for the ensuing gear, may be able to afford some substantial acknowledgment of his labors.

## Free Library of Reference.

Oping to other demands on the funds of the Board, but comparatively few additions have been made to the Library during the year. The total number of volumes on the shelves at last report was 1171 ; added during the year, 102 ; total number now in Library, 1,273; comprising, British, American, and Canadian Specifications aud Plates of Patents, 584 vols.; Statutes, Journals and other Parliamentary Publications, 167 vols. ; Transactions of Societies, 33 vols.; and of the latest Cyclopædias and Standard Works on Architccture, Decoration, Designing, Engineering and Mechanics, Manufactures and Trades, and General Science, 489 vols. Ot these your Committee acknowledge donations from the United States Patent Office of 6 vols. (in duplicate); from the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, I vol:; from the Snithsonian Institution, 1 rol.; from the Board of Agriculture for Upper Canada, 3 vols. , and from the heads of departments of the Government of this Province, the regular transmission to the Rooms of the Statutes, Journals, Sessional Papers, Blue Books, and other Parliamentary documents:

The Library has been regularly kept open to the public from $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. till $4 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. each day; and on Tuesday and Friday evenings from 7 till 10 a'clock, to afford to persons engaged in industrial pursuits the opportunity of consulting the works it contains.

## Annual Examinations:

The examination of members of Mechanics Institutes in certain studies named in the published programme, and awarding to them certificates according to individual merit, as
established by the Board in 1862, was comparatively successful during the past year. There were sisteen candidates out of the seventeen whose papers were returned to the Board, that obtained certificates; the number awarded being, of the 1st Class; six; of 2nd, Class, eleven; and of 3rd Class, nineteen; full particulars of which were published on page 197 of the Journal for the past year. Your Committee consider this result sufficiently encouraging to induce the Board to persevere, trusting that the time may soon arrive when these examinations shall be as popular as they are calculated to be beneficial in the education of the adult working classes.

## School of Arts.

A special Committee was recently appointed to report on the practicability of establish ${ }^{-}$ ing a School of Design in connection with the Board, the report of which Committee appeared in the עccember No. of the Journal, recommending that, instead of a Schosl of Design merely, it would be more desirable to organize one combining Chemistry and Natural Philosophy with Drawing and Designing; the Special Committee was therefore re-eppointed, with instructions to prepare a plan and estimate of cost of such a School of Arts; and at the last meeting of your Committee their report of the following scheme and estimates was presented, and is now submitted and recommended for consideration and adoption by the $\begin{aligned} & \text { Board } \\ & \text { :- }\end{aligned}$

1st. That the School be in three divisions, each distinct from the others, and to be commenced either separately or together as the circumstances may permit,

The first division to be for the study of Natural Philosophy and Chearistry.
The second division for Drawing, Designing and Modelling.
The third division for Practical Mathematics.
2nd. The course of study to ve pursued in the first division should embrace those subjects contained in clauses S . 13,15 and 16 of the programme of annual examinations. of the Board for the prisent year, namely :"Prisiciples of Mechanies," "Mractical Mechanics," "Chemistry and Experimental Pbilosophy," and "Gcology and Mineralogy"

The teacher of this division should be a gentleman" engaged by the Board at'an annual salary. His duty should be, lst, to give practical instruction in the elasses during their sessions, ou four nights per week; and in cach week to give one popular lecture on science. 2nd. For one month p:eceding the fatl session, and for one mooth atter the spring session, to trarel as a lecturer to those Mechanics" Institutes affiliated with the Board. 3rd. To edit a Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy department of the Journal. With a viow to supplementing the salury paid by the B ard he be allowed to practise as an analyst on his orn account, when not engaged in his duties in connection with the Board.

3rd: The fall session to commence on the fist Monday in October, im mediately after the teacher shall have finished his first month of lecturing, and to continue until the Friday precedicg Christmas-Day.' The spriug session to commerce on the second Honday in January; and continue until the last Triday in May; after which the teacher should travel and lecture during the month of June During the months of July and August there should be full vacation for the teacher, excepting his duties in connection with the Journalt,

4th: During the sessions, two evenings in each week should be occupied th the study of Natural Philosophy, and two evenings in Chemistry; and on one evening in each week a popular lecture on some praetical scientific subject should be delivered, the admission to which should be free to the public, with a vien not only to impart instruction as widely as possible, but to induce individuals to join the school.

5 th . The second division should include instruction in Elementary and Geonetrical Drawing, as well as the higher brancles of Art; particular attention being given to the drewing and modelling of organic forms, with a view to the artain ment of such ar acourate knowledge of their structure as shall enable the student to apply them with power and trath to every branch of decorative art or manufacturingrindustry. Enstruction by means of lectures to be given on the fuddamental principles of decorative and constructive design.

The Board to provide suitable casts and appliances, to which more attention should be given than to drawins from copy.

To puppily entering if the Geometrical Drawiog department, it should be requisite that they have previously passed through a course of instructioninin practical Geometry

6th. The third division should include instruction in classes $6,7,11$ and 14 of the programme of examination, namely, "Algebra," "Geometry," "Trigonometry," " Mensuration," and "Conic Sections."

7th. The second and third divisions should be under the charge of a separate teacher, or tcachers, from the 1st division; and should each meet for instruction on two evenings per week during the fall and spring sessions of the school, on which erenings only would the services of the teachers in these divisions be required.

Sth. Pupils, before entering in cither the first or third division, should be required to pass a preliminary examination, in rudimentary studics. At the clese of the spring session in each year, pupils should be ellgible to stand for examination and certificates at the annual "Final Examination" of the Board.

9th. The first division would require a Laboratory fitted with apparatus for the illustration of chemistry. The gallery of the Model Roow might be made suitable for the purpose. The Model Room, with occasional use of the Library, would afford ample accommodetion for gencral instruction in this division, and for the cxercises of the second and third divisions.

10th. The expense of fitting up and furnishing apparatus, is estimated at $\$ 600$. The annual expense as follows:-

| Teacher of first division-Sa | \$800.00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| ". second and third | 40000 |
| Annual expense of apparatus and chemicals | 30000 |
| Fuel, light, \&c., \&c...... | 20000 |
| Contingencies. | 30000 |

Total.......................................................... \$2,000 00

11th. That the school be opened frce to all, of both sexes, who may be able to furnish evidence of worthiness to participate in its benefits, and who continue to matifest diligence and punctual attendance, and obedience to the rules $;$ for although many of those who might enter its classes would be able to pay for the instruction reccived, others would not be able to do so; and to charge some, while others were adnitted free, would be making invidious and unpleasant distinctions in the school.

Your Committee are satisfied that the school as here suggested, could be efficicntly established and carried on for the foregoing sum of two thousand dollars per annum ; and that for the first year the sum of $\$ 600$, might be appropriated therefrom, for the necessary apparatus and fitting up ; so that by increasing the Annual Legislative grant from $\$ 2,000$ to $\$ 1,000$ per annum, the school could be added to the other operations of the Board, and the whole carried on with efficiency and success.

Your Committee deem it highly desirable, and conductive to the interests of the commuity, that every facility should be afforded the industrial classes, to make themselves more intimately acquainted with the physical, artistic, and mathematical principles they are daily calling into actinn-thereby enabling them to economize raw material, shorten the processes of production, and produce more elegance of design and accuracy of workmanship, in whatever they execute. Artizans so instructed, both as to the science and practice of their respective arts, would be more likely to estoblish manufactures amongst us, employing the idle youth of our citics and towns, and adding to the wealth of the country.

Your Committee cannot but remark, that while liberal public provision is made for the education of persons intending to follow the various learned professions, they cannot see that it is less important that the working classes should be provided for.

That these were the views of the Legislature in passing the Act establishing this Board, there can be no doubt, as in one of its clauses - Cons. Stat. of Can chapter 32, clause 31) to authorize the Board" to found schools and colleges for mechanics, and to employ competent person to deliver lectures on subjects connected with mechavical arts and sciences, or with manufactures;" and also to establish "schools of design on the most improved plan, and furnished and supplied in the most cowplete and appropriaie manner that the funds at their disposal may admit of, but so far, meanshave not been provided for carrying out these objects.

Your Committee recommend that the Board submit the foregoing scheme and estimates to the Provincial Government, and pray for such an increase to the annual grant, as shall caable the Board to carry them into effect.

## Arts änd Manufactures Exhibitions.

Believing that little interest' is manifested by the leading manufactarers of the Provinces, in many important departments of industry, in securing proper representations of their products at the Annual Exhibitions of Agricultaral Associations, your Committee recently appointed a special Committee to
"Consider and report as to any improvement that may be considered in the system of awarding prizcs iu the Arts and Manufacturers department of the exhibition; and also as to the reception and classification of goods, and admission of the publio during the time the judges are engaged in the important duty of making their awards."

The Special Conmittee report-
"That in considering the matter submitted to them, they found it beset with many difficulties-some incident to a country-young in manufactures, and others arising from long use of a system defective in so far as it has failed to secure satisfactory results.

It appears that the system of awarding 1st, 2nd, and 3rd prizes, creates in the minds of many really good workmen, a fear that their producions may be placed as second rate in comparisco with others that differ from them only in points involving questions of taste in the minds of the judges, and not one of superiority of workmanship. These fears would to a certain estent be obviated; if prizes were awarded for absolute, rather than Comparative merit; for if an article should then be considered excellent by the jadges; another article of the same description being so little inferior as to almostimply a doubt of its inferiority, would be pronounced excellent also, and it would be a matter of taste with the public as to which they would patronize:

The leading object of Manufacturers in bringing their productions: for exhibition, is to push their business : the money prizes, even if obtained, are generally so insignificant that in most cases they will not cover the expense connected with the exposition of the article; and when one produces an article which is really excellent, and gains noreward, simply because there may be one or two articles of the same kind alittle more excellent, it is truly discouraging to the producer.

Your Committee would therefore recommend that it be submitted to the consideration of the Council of the Association, that, instead of offering lst and: 2 nd prizes for best and second-best of any specific article, Manufacturers be invited to send whatever they may produce of interest or worth, and that medals or diplomas attesting:absolute merit might be awarded, with such money additions as the funds will allow- such money allowances to be made with reference to the labor and expense incurred in bringing the articles forward.. This would place all exhibitors in the position of those whonow make Extra Entries," and which are considered inferior to the regular entries; but which are really those that bring out the genius as well as the skill of the producer. It is not so much to produce by means of extraordinary labor and good materials a first-rate specimen of a specified article, as it is to originate the article itself; and to bring forth the idea and the workmanship, which is the case with many of the extra entries.

With reference to the reception and classification of goods, there are points which your Committee would desire to see pressed upon the attention of the Council of the Asso ciation. No matter what limit may be fixed for the reception of goods entered for prizes, some persons will always be late. We are persuaded that a time cught to be fixed sufficiently early to allow the work of the judges to be performed before the ex hibition commences, so that those who are late may exhibit their articles, but lose the chance of obtaining prizes. Persons of regular habits will be in time when a role is given for their guidance, and procrastinators will al ways be late, however you may make sacrifices for their accommodation. Your Committee therefore recommiend that a stringent rule should be adopted upon this subject.

Your Committee are strongly persuaded, from their individual experience; that it is: impossible for Judges toform a correct judgment on the articles presented, unless, they have the place to themselves, so as to have free access to the objects and undisturbed op
portunity for consideration; and would therefore recommend that the public be not admitted to the main Exhibition Building during the time the judges are performing their responsible and arduous duties."

## Trade Marks and Tittes of Designs.

Your Committee are pleased to be able to report that the Assistant Minister of Agriculture, J. C. Taché, Esq., is manifesting great interest in the operations of the Board, and: has caused to be forwarded for registry and public inspection, in accordance with the Statute 24 Vic., cap. 21, sce. 25, copies of all "Trade Marks" and "Titles of Desigas" registered, and "Patents for Inventions" issued, by the Eureau of Agriculture; and has also given his assurance, with the approbation of the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture, that lists of subsequent issues shall be regularly forwarded to the Board for reference, and for publication in the Journal.

## Finances.

The Secretary-Treasurer's detailed statcment, herewith submitted, shows total receipts for the year, including cash balance of $\$ 84750$ from last year, of $\$ 3,17019$; expenditure, $\$ 2,33850$; balance in hand, $\$ 831$ 69; assets due on Journal, after deducting for cost of collecting and probable losses, $\$ 250$; shewing a total balance in favor of the Board of $\$ 1,082$ 69. Total balance Dec. 1863, including assets on Journal, $\$ 1,16750$.

The annual Legislative grant to the Board of $\$ 2 ; 000$ has heretofore been for the 15 months ending on the 3 Ist of December in each year ; bat during the last session of Parliament the Government financial year was changed so as to terminate on the 30th of June instead of the 31st of Dccember, as heretofore; so that the present balance in hand, with such subscriptions as may be received on account of the Journal, will be the only available funds for the six months ending 30th June next.

All which is respectfully submitted.

John Beatiy, M. D., President.

## BOARD OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES FOR UPPER CANADA.

Treasurer's Analyzed Balance Sheet, December 31st, 1864.


WM. EDWARDS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

# BOARD OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES FOR LOWER CANADA. 

Montreal, 12th January, 1865.
The Hon. Tros. D. McGee,
Minister of Agriculture, \&c., \&ec:, Quebec.
Sir,-I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of the Annual Report and 'Treasurer's Statement of the Board of Arts and Manufacturers for Lower Canada, for the year 186t, and to subscribe myself,

Sir, your most obedient servant,
A. MURRAY, Secretary.

BOARD OF ARTS AND MANOFACTURES, LOWER CANADA.
Montreax, 3rd January, 1865.
Tho Sub-Committee of the Board of Arts and Manufactures for Lower Canada have the honor to report-

That during the past year no success has attended the repeated efforts made by your Sub-Committee to obtain from the Government some relicf from the difficultios that paralyze all useful action on the part of the Board.

It was stated in the last quarterly report that distinct promises of at least partial assistance had been given, but that the absence, in the the Lower Provinces and elsewhere, of several Members of the Ministry, had prevented any decided action being taken.

Your Committee regret to have to report that even since the re-assembling of the Ministry, and up to the present time, nothing has been done towards carrying out these pledges, notwithstanding that the matter has been urged on them at every opportunity.

The Board has undoubtedly a just claim for the use of the Exhibition building, which has been employed since September, 1861 , for military purposes, and there is reason to hope that the settlement of this claim will not be much lowger delayed.

It is almost unnecessary to repeat what has been so often reported to this Board, that the Sub-Committee, in view of the serious involvements, outlay and responsibility attaching to the Board, from its unfortunate connection with the Exhibition building, have not felt justified in incurring any but the most unavoidable expenses; and when complaints are made of the inactivity of the Board, as regards its intended functions, it should be borne in mind that the annual intercst alove for which it becomes responsible is $\$ 2,090$-that the expense of maintaining the building in repair, payng taxes, insurance, \&e., amounts to about $\$ 600$ yearly, that rent and attendance has to be provided, the Patent reports bound as they arrive, and that the whole annual grant is $\$ 2,000$, and even this pittance curtailed one third last year by a change in the Government financial year, which was altered from 31st December to the 30th June.

As one consequence of the suit at law which was raised by the contractor for the building to foreclose the mortgage for $\$ 11,000$, given for the balance due bim, the interest thereon remained unpaid; but ;our Committce have to report that a scttlement of accounts between the contractor and the Board was recently arrived at, the accumulated intercst up the 23rd July last, has beer jaid -amounting to $\$ 2,695$, -cach party settling its own cost, and the principal debt of $\$ 11,000$ only now remaining, with interest payable halfyearly from the date above named.

The specifications and plans from the Eng'ish Patent Office, remaining unbound since 1860, and, as keeping them in that state was attended with inconvevience and risk of loss, the Sub-Committee decided on having the:口 bound uniform with the rest of the work. Forty volumes of specifications and sixty of plates, bave been accordingly placed on the shelves, and there are yet a number in the binder's hands.

The adrantages attainable by an industrial community in having free access to this great and valuable publication, can hardly be over-estimated, and it is a matter of surprise and regret to the former that comparatively so small a number embrace the opportunity thus afforded.

A few new works have also been added to the library worthy of notice, among which wre the masterpieces of the Industrial Exhibition of 1862, in three magnificently illustrated volumes; the exhibited Machincry of the same Exhibition; three volumes of the proceedings of the British Association for 1861-'62 and '63, and two volumes of the trausactions of the British Association for the promotion of Social Science for 1862-63.

With a view to excreise the strictest possible economy in management, the Sub-Committec made an arrangement during the past year, by which the dutics of Assistant-Secretary are filled, the Exhibition building superintended, and constant attendance secured at the Board-room at a nominal cost ; it will be noticed, however, that the acconmodation afforded by the room now occupicd is scarcely adequate, and in accordance with a resolution passed at the last quarterly mecting, a committec was appointed to confer with the Officers of the Mechanics' Institute, with a view of effecting some arrangements for increased accommodation on terms that might be mutually advantagcous. No action has yet been taken in the matter, and it is desirable to come to some understanding on the subject before the 1st of May next.

The usual petitions for amendments to the Aet incorporating the board and the Patent laws, werc forwarded to Parliament last session, but nothing has been done in the matter.

The Government Bill to amend the Patent laws, appears to have been lost sight of altogether, and Canadian legislation on the subject is still such as to be worthy of the Dark Ages.

In accordance with the requirements of the Act 24 Vict., Cap. 21 , a register of Trade-marks and Designs, secured under the Act has been opened, and copies of all Trademarks and titles of designs up to the 19th inst., have been received from the Department of Agriculture, and entered therein, where they are open to the inspection of the Public.

As reported last year, the only Mechanies' Institute affliated with the Board is that of Montreal, indced the withdrawal of the small Government grant some yeurs ago, and subscquent failure to provide the promised aid in lieu thercof, through the ministration of the Board, has proved fatal to nearly all the Institutes in lower Canada.

The usual classes in connection with the Montreal Institute, were suspended last year, in consequence of extensive alterations in the building, but they have been again organized this winter with great promise of success.

Architectural and Mechanical drawing, and the English rudiments are the branches taught, and the pupils number close on 100. Your Sub-Committie recommend to their successors an early examination of these classes with a view to affording the usual grant in aid from the Board.

The Treasurer's Statement, which is now submitted, shows a balauce of \$1486.47 at the credit of the Board.

All which is neverthcless respectfully submitted.
A. MURRAY,

Secretary. (Corporate Scal.)

| 1864. | To Balance from last year. <br> Dr. |  | CR. <br> By Paid inunicipal taxes on Exhibition Building, for the years | \$ cts |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January Ist. <br> July 9 $\qquad$ November 30 |  | 197843 |  |  |
|  | To Balance from last year. <br> "Government grants for 1864. $\qquad$ $\qquad$ | 200000 | $1863 \text { and } 1864$ | 28000 |
| $\text { November } 30$ | "Balance transferred from Interest Account.......................... <br> "Ronts for ncensional use of building, St Catherino Stret | 175000 | " Paid wator rent on Exhibition Building, for 1864 | 4750 |
|  |  | 13300 | "Insurance on do do ............... | 24300 |
|  |  |  | " Paid repairs of roof and sundry small chargos connected with the building. |  |
|  | $\cdots$ |  | "Paid one year's rent of Board Room in the Mechanics' Hall. | 20000 |
|  |  |  | "\% Paid Assistant-Secretary ard attendanco. | 12500 |
|  | To Balanoe in hands of Treazurer |  | " Paid travolling expenses on business of tho Board, in 1863... | 6150 |
|  |  |  | to Contractor.............. .................. .................... | 269500 |
|  |  |  | Balance on | 148647 |
|  |  | 586143 |  | 586143 |
| 65. |  |  |  |  |
| nuary 2 |  | 148647 |  |  |

A. MURRAY,

Secretary.
(Signed,)

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { Certified, a correct extract from the Treasurer's books. } \\
& \text { E. \& } 0 . \text { E., }
\end{aligned}
$$

Montrial, 12th Janaary, 1865.


[^0]:    H. A. Wichsteed, Accountant.

[^1]:    * The accounts between Canada and Nova Scotia und Prince Edward Island were not adjusted in timu to enable the Department to, ascertain the proportion of the Commission on Money Orders issued in those Provinces due to Canada.

[^2]:    "Five years ago, it was hard to find a few settlers here and there, in the eastern part of Barford, in all Hereford and Auckland. There was only one small colony of Americans in the Gore of Hereford. We now number upwards of 300 families who are tor the most part Camadians.
    "Three-fourths of these families have to travel over 40 miles of a wretched road to reach Coaticook, which is the nearest central place for the transaction of their business. The Pâquetteville road will shorten that distance by one-half.
    "Last year, a pretty chapel was erected in Coaticook, another in the Gore of Hereford, Where there has been a resident curt since last November.
    "Goverament lands which were sold, five years ago at three shillings per acre, could not now be purchased for less than two or three dollars per acre.
    "The cost of that part of the road which remains to be finished will be about $\$ 500$ per mile."

    The part which is finished is verbalized.

[^3]:    Your Committee have to regret that no amendments have as yet been made to the Provincial Patent Laws Owing to their prohibitory character as regards subjects of other countries, our inventors are still prevented from participating in the beneftsfarising

