

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.
- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from filming / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été filmées.
- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transarence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary materials
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata slips,
tissues, etc., have been refilmed to ensure the
best possible image / Les pages totalement ou
partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata,
une pelure, etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de
façon à obtenir la meilleure image possible.
- Opposing pages with varying colouration or
discolourations are filmed twice to ensure the best
possible image / Les pages s'opposant ayant des
colorations variables ou des décolorations sont
filmées deux fois afin d'obtenir la meilleure image
possible.

Sessional papers Nos. 33-34, 36, 40-41, 44, 53-54, 57-60, 62-63, 65-66, 68-79, 82-85, 87 not printed.

Part of Sessional papers No. 46 not printed.

1891

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

32-87

VOLUME VI.

THIRD SESSION OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.

SESSION 1870.



VOLUME III.

OTTAWA : Printed by I. B. TAYLOR, 29, 31, and 33, Rideau Street.

890795

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS,

VOL. III., SESSION 1870,

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY

	VOL.	NO.		VOL.	NO.
Agriculture	6	80	Indemnity Senators	6	72
American Fishing Vessels ...	6	81	Indians, Two Mountains	6	55
Annapolis and Liverpool Road	6	78	Inland Revenue.....	1	1
Appeal, Court of	6	77	Inland Revenue Department	5	30
Banks	3	6	Insurance Companies	6	32
Bank of Upper Canada	5	24	Intercolonial Railway	5	13
Baptisms, Marriages, and			Judges	6	67
Burials	4	9	Laws, Assimilation	6	45
Barracks	6	59	Marine and Fisheries	4	11
Begley, Mrs.	5	15	Mariners	5	29
British Columbia and Prince			Marriage Licenses.....	6	54
Edward Island	5	35	Merchant Shipping Act	6	42
Brunel, Alfred	6	75	Metapediac and Restigouche		
Canadian Acts	6	39	Road	6	78
Carrillon Rapids	5	21	Military Schools	6	58
Civil Service	6	64	Militia	4	8
Clergy Reserves	6	76	Montreal Bank	6	38
Cornwall Manufacturing Co.	6	71	Northumberland, Sheriff	6	79
Copyright	6	50	North-West Territory	5	12
Currency	6	40	Nova Scotia (Financial)	5	25
Custom House, Montreal	6	70	Nova Scotia (Confederation)	6	41
Defalcations	6	43	Oakville Harbor	6	61
Dominion Notes	5	16	Ontario and Quebec Accounts	6	53
Drill Sheds	6	60	Parliament Buildings	5	19
Dundas and Waterloo Road...	6	65	Penitentiaries	2	5
Estimates	6	52	Perjury	5	39
Excise Office, Montreal	6	69	Piers and Wharves	6	74
Executions	6	48	Pilots	6	44
Geological Survey	6	86	Post Office, Montreal	6	66
Gooderham and Worts	6	62	Postmaster General	2	3
Governor General	6	51	Post Office, Waterloo	6	63
Grain	5	27	Prince Edward Island	6	33
Grenville and Carrillon Canal	5	23	Printing	6	46
Harbor Police	6	47	Proclamations published	6	83
Harbors	6	49	Provincial Legislation	6	35
			Public Accounts	3	7

	VOL.	NO.		VOL.	NO.
Public Debt	6	36	Shipping	6	37
Public Service, Ottawa	6	85	Spencer Wood	5	19
Public Works	1	2	Statistics	2	4
Quebec Harbor	5	20	Statutes	5	28
Railways	4	10	St. John River	6	34
Receipts and Payments, Dominion	6	56	St. Lawrence and Gaspé Road	5	14
Richelieu River	6	82	Tobacco	6	84
Rideau Canal	5	22	Trade and Navigation Tables	1	1
Rideau Hall	5	19	Trinity Houses	5	29
Saugeen Peninsula	6	57	Unforeseen Expenses	5	26
Secretary of State	5	17	Vice-Admiralty Courts.....	5	18
Seigniorial Commutation	6	73	Welland Canal	6	68
Seizures	6	75	Whitworth, Township of	6	87

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

ARRANGED NUMERICALLY, AND IN VOLUMES.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 1.

- No. 1... TRADE AND NAVIGATION RETURNS :—For the year 1868-9.
- INLAND REVENUE :—Statements of spirits, malt liquors, tobacco, cigars, and snuff, petroleum, manufactures from materials in bond, and the revenue therefrom, and from bill stamps, for 1868-9.
- No. 2... PUBLIC WORKS :—Report of the Minister of Public Works, for the year 1868-9.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 2.

- No. 3... POSTMASTER GENERAL :—Report of the Postmaster General for 1868-9.
- No. 4... STATISTICS :—Miscellaneous Statistics of Canada for 1868, parts 1 and 2.
- No. 5... PENITENTIARIES :—Report of the Directors of Penitentiaries for Canada for 1868.
- Report of do., for 1869.

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 3.

- No. 6... **BANKS** :—Return of Shareholders in each Bank of the Dominion of Canada.
 ————Statement of the Post Office Savings Bank for 1868-9.

- No. 7... **PUBLIC ACCOUNTS** :—For the year 1868-9.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 4.

- No. 8... **MILITIA** :—Report on the state of the Militia, for 1869.
 ————Regulations and Orders for the Active Militia, the Military Schools,
 and the Reserve. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 9... **BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS** :—Return thereof, in various Counties
 and Districts in the Province of Quebec. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 10... **RAILWAYS** :—Northern Railway of Canada : statement of receipts and expendi-
 ture for 1869. [*Not Printed.*]
 ————St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Company : return for 1869.
 [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 11... **MARINE AND FISHERIES** :—Annual Report of the Department of, for 1868-9.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 5.

- No. 12... **NORTH-WEST TERRITORY** :—Papers relative to recent occurrences in the Terri-
 tory, referred to in the Speech from the Throne ; and Addenda, with
 ————Reports of the Delegates appointed to negotiate
 for the acquisition of the Territory.
 ————Statement of expenses connected with the mission
 of Hon. Joseph Howe to the Red River. [*Not printed.*]
 ————Copies of instructions to surveyors sent to the
 Territory, and of Orders in Council, Reports, and other documents con-
 nected therewith, with the number of men employed, and their salaries.
 ————Reports on the construction of roads from Thunder
 Bay to Fort Garry, particulars of work done, and cost thereof, and copies
 of Orders in Council, and instructions relating to the works.
 ————Return of persons appointed to office, or acting as
 agents for the Government, in connection with the Territory, and their
 salaries and allowances. [*Not printed.*]
 ————Report of Donald A. Smith, Esq., in relation to
 the affairs of the Territory.

- No. 12... NORTH-WEST TERRITORY :—Report of Very Rev. Vicar General Thibault, in relation thereto.
- Reports of engineers on Dawson's proposed line of water communication to Red River.
- No. 13... INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY :—Annual Report of the Commissioners; and addenda.
- Supplementary Return of expenses connected with the survey and management since 1st April, 1868. [*Not printed.*]
- Copies of Orders in Council and correspondence with the Imperial Government touching the Loan.
- Statement of charges connected with the office of the Railway Commissioners, including travelling expenses.
- Statement of Contracts thrown up and re-let, with the names of the sureties, and amount paid by them, and Supplementary Return.
- Return of persons employed on the survey in County of Northumberland, and their salaries. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 14... ST. LAWRENCE AND GASPÉ ROAD :—Copies of Reports, estimates, and other papers connected therewith. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 15... BEGLY, MRS. :—Papers relating to the claim of the late Mrs. Begly for dower on Ordnance lands in Ottawa. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 16... DOMINION NOTES :—Return of Notes in circulation and cash, &c., held to meet them, on 9th February, 1870,—average circulation from 1st July, 1869, to 31st January, 1870,—amounts held by Banks, and the Bank Note circulation for the same period.
- Return of Notes in circulation from 1st October, 1869, to 1st February, 1870,—and the gold and debentures held to meet the same.
- Return of specie and debentures that would have been held, under the system proposed by the Government, against the circulation during the same period.
- No. 17... SECRETARY OF STATE :—Annual Report of, for 1868–9.
- No. 18... VICE-ADMIRALTY COURTS :—Tabulated statement of actions entered in each, since the 1st July, 1867. The amount of costs taxed in each case. The amount of Judges, Registrars, and Marshal's fees taxed in each case. The nature of the actions, viz :—whether for Salvage, Collision, Wages, or how otherwise. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 19... PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS :—Statement of the expense incurred in keeping up Parliament and Departmental Buildings at Ottawa, from the 30th day of June, 1868, to the present date, including the salaries of the Superintendent, employees, and watchmen in charge of the same, specifying in detail the

- total amount expended in fitting up, making alterations, grading grounds, lighting, heating, ventilating, furnishing, and all other expenses incurred on the said Public Buildings, or in the maintenance thereof.
- No. 19... **PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS** :—Accounts rendered to the Government and placed before the Dominion Arbitrators, for work and materials on Parliament Buildings, with copies of the evidence taken before said Arbitrators, and their award; also the official statement of account from the Public Works Office, showing the several measurements and quantities of materials, with all Orders in Council, or other documents relating to the subject. [*Not printed.*]
- RIDEAU HALL, OTTAWA** :—Statement of expenses attending the repairs and maintenance of Rideau Hall and Spencerwood, since 30th June, 1868. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 20... **HARBOR OF QUEBEC** :—Report on the Harbor of Quebec, by T. Trudeau, Esq., Deputy of the Minister of Public Works, and Mr. Ross, together with the instructions given to those gentlemen in the course of last autumn, together with the Petitions and Memorials which led to the said Report.
- No. 21... **CARRILLON RAPIDS** :—Detailed account of all expenditures during the past five years, made by the Government on improvements, extending from the foot of Carrillon Rapids to the uppermost works constructed upon the Ottawa River and its Tributaries, upon which public money has been expended to facilitate the descent of Square Timber and Saw Logs, &c., &c.
- No. 22... **RIDEAU CANAL** :—Detailed account of all expenditure on the Rideau Canal, since the year 1864. Also statement of all new bridges and dams, which have been built since 1864, the Orders in Council relating thereto, the cost of each and to whom paid, and a statement of any appropriations which have been made for repairs or new works within the period named, and the manner in which they were expended. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 23... **GRENVILLE AND CARILLON CANAL** :—Detailed information respecting the expenditure upon and repairs of the Grenville and Carillon Canal, during the last three years; also a statement of the tonnage of the vessels which have passed up and down the said canal during those years; and also correspondence, petitions, and other papers relating to the dam proposed to be built upon the Ottawa River at Grenville, &c., &c. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 24... **BANK OF UPPER CANADA** :—Correspondence between the Government and the Trustees, Reports of the Trustees, and Statements of the liabilities, real estate, and other assets of the Bank, and expenses of the Trustees.
- No. 25... **NOVA SCOTIA** :—Correspondence with the Imperial or any Provincial Government relative to the new financial arrangements with Nova Scotia, and of any proceedings in the Legislature of Ontario condemnatory of the said arrangement.
- No. 26... **UNFORESEEN EXPENSES** :—Statement of expenditure on account thereof, from 1st July, 1869, to 28th February, 1870.
- No. 27... **GRAIN** :—Return of Grain imported from 1st April, 1867, to 1st April, 1869,

- No. 28... STATUTES:—Return of distribution thereof. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 29... MARINERS, SICK :—Annual Reports of Sick and Distressed Mariners' Fund, and of Shipwrecked and Distressed Seamen's Fund, for the year 1868-9.
TRINITY HOUSES, MONTREAL AND QUEBEC :—Accounts thereof.
- No. 30... INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :—List of persons who have passed examination for employment, and a Statement of meetings held by the Board. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 31... BRITISH COLUMBIA AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND :—Copies of Orders in Council, and correspondence, concerning the admission of those Provinces into the Union.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 6.

- No. 32... INSURANCE COMPANIES :—Statements made by Insurance Companies.
- No. 33... PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND :—Correspondence and petitions relative to the withdrawal of the subsidy for the steamer formerly plying between that Island Pictou and Port Hood, and the subsidizing of a steamer to ply between P. E. Island, Pictou, and Port Hawkesbury, N.S. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 34... ST. JOHN, RIVER :—Reports of Mr. Bent and Capt. Grant, in 1849, concerning the navigation of the St. John, and the Report and plans of Admiral Owen, and plan of Mr. Hathaway, in 1850, and other papers on the subject. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 35... PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION :—Correspondence with Imperial and Provincial Governments touching legislation of any of the Provinces, and a copy of instructions to the Governor General on the subject.
- No. 36... PUBLIC DEBT :—Statement of the Debt of the late Province of Canada, so far as settled, and of items still in dispute. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 37... SHIPPING :—Correspondence with the United States Government, &c., concerning the relative duties on American vessels trading at Canadian ports, compared with those imposed by the United States on Canadian vessels.
- No. 38... MONTREAL BANK :—Return of sums paid to the Bank by the Government, in 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, and of all transactions for exchange, interest, debentures, and Dominion stock sold, &c., and the average monthly balances at the credit of the Government.
- No. 39... CANADIAN ACTS :—Despatch stating that Her Majesty will not be advised to disallow certain Canadian Acts of last Session, but calling attention to section 3 of the Act (Chap. 23) respecting Perjury.
- No. 40... CURRENCY :—Correspondence with other Governments, and Reports of International Conventions, &c., touching the adoption of a uniform system of Currency; and correspondence with Boards of Trade, &c., concerning a uniform currency for Canada. [*Not printed.*]

- No. 41... **NOVA SCOTIA, CONFEDERATION**:—Correspondence with the Government of Nova Scotia, touching complaints in respect of confederation. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 42... **MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT OF 1869**:—Despatch from Colonial Office relative to the.
- No. 43... **DEFALCATIONS**:—Statement of recent defalcations in the Finance Departments, and copy of Regulations lately adopted for auditing the Public Accounts.
- No. 44... **PILOTS**:—Statement shewing the limits of the pilotage ground, tariff of pilots' fees, and the number of pilots at each port of the Dominion, and shewing in what cases pilotage is compulsory. [*Not printed.*]
- Petitions and Correspondence to and with the Government of the Dominion of Canada, and any Department thereof, on the subject of Compulsory Pilotage. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 45... **LAWS, ASSIMILATION OF**:—Statement of sums paid out of the appropriation of \$20,000 for expenses of the Commission for making provision for the uniformity of the Laws of the Provinces.
- No. 46... **PRINTING, PUBLIC**:—Copies of tenders and contracts for Departmental Printing, Printing the Statutes, Binding, and Stationery.
- Copies of Orders in Council authorizing printing or binding to be done without tender; and statement of the cost thereof. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 47... **HARBOR POLICE**:—Statement of receipts and expenditure on account of the harbor police, Montreal and Quebec, for the year 1868-9.
- No. 48... **EXECUTIONS**:—Rules and Regulations made by His Excellency in Council, under the Act 32, 33 Vic., c. 29, sec. 118, concerning the execution of criminals in any prison.
- No. 49... **HARBORS**:—Reports of survey, plans, &c., relating to the construction of harbors of refuge on Lakes Eric and Huron.
- No. 50... **COPYRIGHT**:—Correspondence which has taken place since the 30th of March, 1869, between the Imperial and Dominion Governments, as well as between the latter and any person or persons on the subject of Legalizing under certain conditions, the Reprint of British Copyright Works in the Dominion.
- No. 51... **GÖVERNOR GENERAL**:—Copy of His Excellency the Governor General's Commission, and the Royal Instructions which accompanied the same.
- No. 52... **ESTIMATES (PUBLIC SERVICE)**:—For the year ending 30th June, 1871.
- No. 53... **ONTARIO AND QUEBEC**:—Correspondence with the Governments of those Provinces relative to the settlement of accounts between them, and a statement of moneys paid on account of the arbitration. [*Not printed.*]

- No. 54... **MARRIAGE LICENCES** :—Copy of an Act passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick, in April, 1869, intituled: "An Act relating to Marriage Licences," and reserved for His Excellency the Governor General's pleasure;—Copies of any despatches from the Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, since 1st July, 1867, on the subject of Marriage Laws of those Provinces, and of the powers of the Lieutenant Governors to issue such Licences, together with the opinions of the law officers of the Crown in the Provinces on those subjects;—Copy of the commission or instruction from the Crown granting to His Excellency the Governor General the power to grant Licences for the solemnization of matrimony in this Dominion, and copies of any deputation granted to His Honor Colonel Francis P. Harding, late Lieutenant Governor, and to His Honor the Honorable Lemuel A. Wilmot, the present Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, authorizing them to issue Marriage Licences in these Provinces;—Form of the Licences for Solemnization of Marriages issued by His Excellency the Governor General, or his deputies appointed for that purpose in New Brunswick. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 55... **INDIANS** :—Correspondence in relation to the surrender of the Indian lands of the Iroquois Indians of Two Mountains, and the difficulties existing with those Indians; and a statement of the reserves available for them in other parts.
- No. 56... **RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS** :—Statement of receipts and payments of the Dominion of Canada, from all sources, from 1st July, 1869, to 28th February, 1870.
- No. 57... **SAUGEEN PENINSULA** :—Statement of lands sold therein, from 1856 to 1861, the quantity forfeited, amount paid thereon, amount re-sold, and the quantity of land remaining unsold. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 58... **MILITARY SCHOOLS** :—Lists of Cadets who have passed through the several military schools in each year, with the cost of the schools, and average cost of each Cadet. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 59... **BARRACKS** :—Statement of sums paid for barracks for the Imperial troops, from 1861 to 1869, inclusive. [*Not printed.*]
- Copies of all unsettled claims against the Government for such barracks for the like period, and the amount allowed in each case, and charged as militia expenditure. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 60... **DRILL SHEDS** :—Statement of the salaries and expenses of the Inspectors of Drill Sheds at Toronto and other places. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 61... **OAKVILLE HARBOR** :—Statement of the amount originally loaned by the late Province of U. Canada, for improvement of the harbor, and of subsequent loans, interest paid, principal and interest due, securities given, and copies of correspondence and Orders in Council on the subject.
- No. 62... **GOODERHAM & WORTS, MESSRS** :—Copies of Orders in Council, correspondence, &c., connected with the refund to them of certain excise duties, out of the vote for unforeseen expenses. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 63... **POSTMASTER, WATERLOO** :—Petitions and correspondence relative to the

- appointment of a Postmaster for Waterloo, (Shefford) in place of H. L. Robinson. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 64... CIVIL SERVICE:—Statement of the reorganization of the Public Departments, or classification of officers, under the 15th section of the Civil Service Act.
- Final Report of the Civil Service Commissioners.
- No. 65... DUNDAS AND WATERLOO ROAD:—Return shewing the state of account between Thos. Robertson and the Government, in regard to the receipts and expenditure on that road whilst under his charge, and the steps taken to effect a settlement. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 66... MONTREAL POST OFFICE:—Return of persons employed therein, with their salaries. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 67... JUDGES:—Correspondence respecting the appointment of Judges for Gaspé and Bonaventure, since 1st July, 1868; and correspondence and instructions to them concerning the holding of the Court at Amherst, Magdalen Islands.
- No. 68... WELLAND CANAL:—Correspondence and Reports of the engineer in charge since June, 1867, in relation to the Feeder, waste weir at Dunnville, supply of water to the mills, damages done at Dunnville and Port Maitland, &c. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 69... MONTREAL EXCISE OFFICE:—Return of persons employed therein, with their salaries. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 70... MONTREAL CUSTOM HOUSE:—Return of persons employed therein, with their salaries. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 71... CORNWALL MANUFACTURING Co.:—Copies of Orders in Council, correspondence, leases, and surrenders, touching the property now leased to the Company, with the rents payable in respect of the same, and of other water powers in Cornwall Canal. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 72... INDEMNITY SENATORS:—Statement, showing the sums paid to each Senator as Indemnity and Mileage for the last Session of the present Parliament. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 73... SEIGNIORIAL COMMUTATION:—Copies of Minutes in Council, Departmental Orders, and correspondence with the Treasurers of Quebec and Ontario, relative to the rate of interest allowed, since 4th May, 1859, on the capital of Seigniors, and the capital of compensation to the Townships of L. Canada, and also on the compensation of U. Canada in connexion therewith, called the U. C. Building Fund. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 74... PIERS AND WHARVES:—Return of moneys expended on public piers and wharves since 1st July, 1867. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 75... SEIZURES:—Statement of Seizures from 1st July, 1867, to 1st July, 1869, for violations of the Inland Revenue Laws, shewing the names of the officers seizing, and the reward given. [*Not printed.*]

- No. 75... SEIZURES:—Statement of moneys received by Alfred Brunel, and other officers of the Inland Revenue Department, on account of Seizures, since 1st January, 1866. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 76... CLERGY RESERVES:—Statement of amount accrued from sales of Clergy Reserves in Upper Canada under 18 Vic. c. 2, and amount annually paid (or now due) to each Municipality under authority of that Act. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 77... COURT OF APPEAL:—Report and Remarks of the Chief Justice of New Brunswick, and the Bar of that Province, on the subject of the proposed Bill to constitute a Court of Appeal, with all correspondence with any Judges or public functionaries, on the same subject. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 78... QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK ROADS:—Return showing the amounts appropriated and expended by the Dominion Government since the Union, upon the great lines of communication connecting the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick by the Metapedia and Restigouche Roads, and the Temiscouata and St. John route; also, Return showing the amount expended by the Dominion Government upon the Annapolis and Liverpool Road in Nova Scotia, since 1st July, 1867, &c., &c. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 79... SHERIFF OF NORTHUMBERLAND:—Particulars of the account rendered by, and paid to the Sheriff of Northumberland, of \$600, charged in the Public Accounts up to 39th June, 1869. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 80... AGRICULTURE:—Report of the Minister of Agriculture for 1869.
- No. 81... AMERICAN FISHING VESSELS:—Correspondence with the Imperial Government, and Orders in Council, relative to the admission or exclusion of American fishing vessels from the waters of the Dominion.
- No. 82... RICHELIEU RIVER:—Mr. Austin's Report on the obstructions to the navigation of that river between St. John and Iberville, called Eel Wiers. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 83... PROCLAMATIONS, &c.:—Detailed statement shewing the number of proclamations, notices, regulations, tenders, or other official papers, which have been published by Order of the Government, its officers or employees or commissioners in the course of last fiscal year.—1st. In the Canada Newspapers; 2nd. In Newspapers beyond the limits of Canada; also a statement of the amount paid or due for the above public advertisements. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 84... TOBACCO:—Statement of expenses incurred in each Province, in collecting the duty on Conadian leaf tobacco, travelling expenses of Collectors, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 85... PUBLIC SERVICE, OTTAWA:—Statement giving the names of all persons who have been employed, either temporarily, or otherwise, in connection with the Public Service at Ottawa, including the House of Commons and Senate, since the 1st January, 1868, up to the present time, giving the names of those employed in each department separately, the date of each

appointment, and the amount of salary or allowance to be paid to each, together with the nature of the business to be transacted by each person so appointed. [*Not printed.*]

No. 86... GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA:—Summary of operations since the last Report of Sir W. E. Logan.

No. 87... WHITWORTH, TOWNSHIP OF:—Amount paid annually by way of indemnity under the Consolidated Seigniorial Act, for the benefit of that part of the Township of Whitworth, included and comprised in the Parish of St. Antonin, in the County of Temiscouata, as civilly or canonically erected since that part of the said Township became entitled to such indemnity:—2nd. To whom such indemnity has been paid, and when:—3rd. How, and in what manner such indemnity has been expended, and by whom, and under what orders or authority—with accounts in detail showing what improvements have been made or proposed to be made, and in what places,—and distinguishing improvements made in whole or in part in that portion of the said Parish included in the said Township from those made in that portion thereof included in a Seignioriy. [*Not printed.*]

STATEMENT

MADE BY

INSURANCE COMPANIES,

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE

ACT 31 VICTORIA, CAP. 48, SEC. 14.

.....
PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.
.....



OTTAWA:

PRINTED BY L. B. TAYLOR, 29, 31 AND 33, RIDEAU STREET.

1870.

INDEX.

	PAGE.
Introduction	0
List of Insurance Companies Licensed to do Business in Canada	2
Ætna Insurance Company, Fire	4
Do do Life	4
Agricultural Mutual Association, Fire	5
Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company	6
British America Assurance Company—Fire and Inland Marine	7
Briton Medical and General Life Association	7
Canada Life Assurance Company	8
Commercial Union Assurance Company, Fire	8
Do do Life	9
Connecticut Mutual Insurance Company, Life	9
Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	10
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	10
Guardian Assurance Company, Fire	11
Hartford Fire Insurance Company	11
Home Insurance Company of New Haven, Connecticut, Fire	12
Imperial Assurance Company, Fire	13
Lancashire Insurance Company, Fire	13
Life Association of Scotland	13
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, Fire	14
Do do Life	15
London Assurance Company, Fire	15
London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	16
National Life Assurance Company, U. S.	16
New York Life Insurance Company	17
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, Fire	18
Do do Life	18
Northern Assurance Company of London and Aberdeen, Fire	18
Phoenix Fire Assurance Company of London	19
Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	19
Provincial Insurance Company of Canada, Fire	20
Do do Inland Marine	21
Quebec Fire Assurance Company	21
Queen Insurance Company, Fire	22
Do do Life	22
Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society	22

	PAGE
Royal Insurance Company, Fire.....	23
Do do Life.....	24
Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Company.....	24
Scottish Fire Assurance Company.....	24
Scottish Imperial Insurance Company, Fire.....	24
Scottish Provident Institution Mutual Life Assurance.....	25
Scottish Provincial Assurance Company, Fire.....	25
Do do Life.....	26
Standard Life Assurance Company.....	26
Star Life Assurance Society of England.....	26
Travelers' Insurance Company, Accident Department.....	27
Do do Life.....	28
Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, State of Maine.....	29
Western Assurance Company, Fire.....	30
Do do Inland Marine.....	30
Summary of the Fire Insurance Business in Canada.....	32
Summary of the Life and Accident Assurance Business in Canada.....	33
Summary of the Inland Marine Business in Canada.....	34*



AUDIT OFFICE, OTTAWA,

May 12th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose a Statement of the Returns made by Insurance Companies, under Statute, 31st Victoria, Cap. 48, Sec. 14.

As the Returns presented to Parliament on the 19th March were incomplete, I have thought it better, instead of a supplementary return of the Companies then in arrear, to make a complete and revised Statement.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN LANGTON,

Auditor.

The Honorable

Sir FRANCIS HINCKS, K.G.C.M., C.B., &c.

Minister of Finance.

STATEMENT

MADE BY

INSURANCE COMPANIES,

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ACT 31 VICT., CAP. 48, SEC. 14.

LIST of Insurance Companies Licensed to do Business in Canada under the Act
with the twenty

Name of the Company.	General Agent, Manager or Secretary.
The Aetna Insurance Company	Robert Wood, General Agent, Montreal
The Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut ..	S. Pedlar & Co. " "
The Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association of Canada, London, Ontario	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London ...
The Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company of Albany, N.Y. ...	H. C. Allen, General Agent, Brantford ...
The British America Assurance Company of Toronto	T. W. Birchall, Managing Director, Toronto
The Briton Medical and General Life Association, London, Eng.	.....
The Canada Life Assurance Company of Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton
The Commercial Union Assurance Company of London, England	Morland, Watson, & Co., Gen. Agents, Montreal
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	Robert Wood, General Agent, Montreal
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Secretary, Toronto
The Equitable Life Insurance Society of the United States, N.Y.	James Sinclair, General Agent, Toronto.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	T. R. Simms & Geo. Denholm, General Agents, Montreal
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	Robert Wood, General Agent, Montreal
The Home Insurance Company of New Haven, Connecticut	J. T. & W. Pennock, General Agents, Ottawa
The Imperial Insurance Company, London, England	Rintoul, Bros., General Agents, Montreal
The Lancashire Insurance Company	William Hobbs, General Agent, Montreal
The Life Association of Scotland	Peter Wardlaw, Chief Agent, Montreal.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Secretary, Montreal ...
The London Assurance Corporation	Romeo H. Stevens, Gen. Agent, Montr'l
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	Thomas Simpson " "
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	Livingston, Moore, & Co., Hamilton ...
The New York Life Insurance Company	Walter Burke, General Agent, Montreal
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Macdougall & Davidson, General Agents, Montreal
The Northern Assurance Company of London and Aberdeen	Taylor Bros., General Agents, Montreal
The Phoenix Fire Assurance Company of London, England	Gillespie, Moffatt, & Co., Gen. Agents, Montreal
The Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Hartford, Connecticut	A. B. Bethume, Gen. Agent, Montreal .
The Provincial Insurance Company of Canada	Arthur Harvey, Manager, Toronto
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	W. L. Fisher, Secretary, Quebec
The Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company	A. M. Forbes, General Agent, Montreal
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England .	James Grant, Manager, Montreal
The Royal Insurance Company	H. L. Routh, Chief Agent, Montreal ...
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	James Nelson, General Agent, Montreal
The Scottish Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	Oswald Bros. Gen. Agents, Montreal ...
The Scottish Imperial Insurance Company	H. J. Johnston, Gen. Agent, Montreal ...
The Scottish Provident Institution	Oswald Bros., General Agents, Montreal
The Scottish Provincial Assurance Company	A. Davidson Parker, Gn. Agents, Montreal
The Standard Assurance Company	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal ...
The Star Life Assurance Society of England	Joseph Gregory, General Agent, Toronto
The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	T. E. Foster, General Agent, Montreal ...
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine	B. R. Corwin, Gen. Agent, St. John, N.B.
The Western Assurance Company of Toronto	Bern. Haldan, Secretary, Toronto

respecting Insurance Companies (31 Vict., Cap. 48.) published in accordance third section thereof.

Amount of Deposit.	For whose security deposited.	Description of Insurance business for which licensed.
\$53,150, viz.: \$4,779, cash, and \$48,510, bank stocks...	Canadian policy holders	Fire and Inland Marine.
\$140,000, United States 5-20 bonds	Policy holders generally	Life.
\$25,000, cash		Fire.
\$60,000, United States 10-40 bonds	Policy holders generally	Life.
\$50,000 cash		Fire and Inland Marine.
\$100,343, cash	Canadian policy holders	Life.
\$50,000, cash		Life.
\$150,956, viz.: \$100,343 cash, and \$50,613 Canada 5's...	Canadian policy holders	Fire and Life.
\$140,000, United States 5-20 bonds	Policy holders generally	Life.
\$150,515, cash	Canadian policy holders	Life.
\$93,204, viz.: \$75,000, United States 5-20 bonds, and \$19,722, cash	Policy holders generally	Life.
\$100,343, cash	Canadian policy holders	Fire.
\$130,000, United States 5-20 bonds	" "	Fire.
\$77,500, United States bonds	" "	Fire and Inland Marine.
\$111,132, viz.: \$54,993, British 3 per cents., \$1,400, Canada 6 per cents., \$48,667, Canada 5 per cents. and \$6,072, cash	" "	Fire.
\$100,172, viz.: \$51,505, cash, \$48,667, Canada 5's	" "	Fire.
\$150,000, cash	" "	Life.
\$150,693, viz.: 50,000, cash, \$32,293, Canada 5's, and \$38,400, Canada 6's	" "	Fire and Life.
\$150,000, viz.: \$50,127, Canada 5's and \$99,873, cash	" "	Fire and Life.
\$65,231, cash	" "	Life.
\$55,893, cash	" "	Life.
\$95,000, United States 5-20 bonds	Policy holders generally	Life.
\$150,253, viz.: \$50,000, cash, and \$100,253, Canada 5 per cent. consols	Canadian policy holders	Fire and Life.
\$100,000, viz.: \$85,833, cash, \$12,167, Canada 5's, and \$2,000, Canada 6's	" "	Fire.
\$100,297, viz.: \$50,171 cash, and \$50,126, Canada 5's	" "	Fire.
\$130,000, United States 5-20 bonds	Policy holders generally	Life.
\$17,594, cash		Fire and Inland Marine.
\$100,000, cash		Fire.
\$151,100, viz.: \$100,000, cash, and \$51,100, Canada 5's	Canadian policy holders	Fire and Life.
\$54,636, cash	" "	Life.
\$150,515, viz.: \$96,982, cash, and \$53,533, Canada 5's	" "	Fire and Life.
\$151,397, cash	Policy holders generally	Life.
\$100,000, Canada 6's	Canadian policy holders	Fire.
\$55,676, cash	" "	Fire.
\$100,343, cash	" "	Life.
\$150,783, viz.: \$100,343, cash, and \$50,446, Canada 6's	" "	Fire and Life.
\$150,000, cash	" "	Life.
\$100,343, cash	" "	Life.
\$140,000, United States 5-20 bonds	" "	Life.
\$100,000, United States 6's of 1881	Policy holders generally	Life and Accident.
\$50,000, cash	" "	Life.
		Fire and Inland Marine.

JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

STATEMENT OF ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY.—FIRE,

TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1869.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	107,635	56
2. Number of policies new, including renewals issued during the year in Canada.....		4,308
3. Amount of the said policies.....	9,702,356	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....		Same.
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada.....		Same.
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year.....	82,299	14
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense.....	14,667	00
Amount of losses in Canada resisted.....		Same.
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year, and 60 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year.....	80,000	00
8. Amount of premiums unearned—viz, 40 per cent. of the year's receipts.....	43,054	00
9. Deposits in foreign securities.....		None.
10. Deposits in Canadian securities.....	53,151	41
12. Assets of the Company.....	5,549,504	97
13. Liabilities of the Company on current risks.....	256,068	89
15. Amount of capital stock.....	3,000,000	00
Amount paid thereon.....		All.
24. Amount of premiums received during the year in Canada.....	107,635	00
Less 25 per cent.	26,908	00
Less also the amount of losses paid.....	82,299	00
25. Balance to be deposited in conformity with the Act.....		None.
26. Interest do do do.....		Retained by Government.

ROBERT WOOD,
General Manager.

Montreal, 3rd March, 1870.

STATEMENT OF THE ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	\$212,611	45
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada.....		1244
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	2,562,210	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	4,818,419	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada.....		12
6. Amount of policies become claims during the year in Canada.....	37,100	00
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....	37,100	00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada.....		None.
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted.....		None.
10. Deposit in 5-20 U.S. Bonds.....	140,000	00
13. Assets of the Company.....	13,284,594	21
14. Liabilities, excluding Premium Reserve.....	541,245	74
15. Do. on Premium Reserve, N.Y. Standard.....	9,777,288	37
16. Rate per cent. 4½. The table of mortality, based on American experience.....		
17. Amount of capital stock of the Company.....	150,000	00
18. Amount paid thereon.....	102,864	00

19. Total premiums and Interest received by the Company during the year, in all countries		\$	cts.
20. Number of policies issued, do.....	11,337	6,129,096	62
21. Amount of policies issued, do		26,541,472	00
22. Number of policies become claims	347		
23. Amount of policies in all countries		107,927,553	00
24. Expenses of management, Agencies, &c.		664,804	28

W. M. H. ORR.
Attorney, &c,

Montreal, 14th March, 1870.

STATEMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA, LONDON, ONTARIO.—FIRE.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1869.

Total Premium Notes received during the year	\$49,136 75		
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	60,702 01	\$109,838	76
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals issued during the year in Canada	11,141		
3. Amount of said policies		8,870,728	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada		25,684,188	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada	156		
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year.....		42,317	08
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense		1,200	00
Amount of losses in Canada resisted (suspected fraud).....		350	00

EXPENDITURE.

Paid on losses incurred in previous years		1,572	13
Paid on losses incurred during the year.....		40,744	95
Salaries.....		9,809	06
Commission.....		7,379	70
Other payments.....		3,926	89
Total expenditure		\$63,432	73

INCOME.

Assessments on notes paid.....		\$13,236	23
Cash system, premiums received.....		47,465	78
Other receipts (interest).....		2,088	76
Total Income independent of Premium Notes		\$62,790	77

LIABILITIES.

Claims reported not adjusted.....		\$1,200	00
Amount required to insure all outstanding risks.....		65,000	00
All other claims against the Company (amounts unsettled).....		800	00
Acknowledged liabilities.....		\$67,000	00

ASSETS.

Deposits in hands of Receiver General.....	\$25,000 00	\$	cts.
Cash in bank and in hand	23,010 96		
			48,010 96
Premium Notes.....			147,399 29
Due on Assessments.....			15,166 45
Short dated notes.....			13,697 25
All other property.....			4,500 00
			<hr/>
Total Assets.....			\$228,773 95
			<hr/>

London, Ontario, 8th March, 1870.

D. C. MACDONALD,
Secretary.STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY, OF ALBANY, N. Y., U. S.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....		\$29,984 82
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	471	
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada.....		834,400 00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada, estimated at.....		1,400,000 00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada.....	4	
6. Amount of policies become claims by death during the year in Canada.....		5,000 00
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....		5,000 00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada.....		None.
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted.....		None.
10. Deposit in United States 10-40 bonds.....		60,000 00
11. Deposits in Canadian securities.....		None.
12. Government securities, owned, not deposited.....		200,000 00
Mortgages on Real Estate.....		2,800 00
Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada.....		3,723 00
13. Assets of the Company.....		597,794 18
14. Liabilities do. excluding Premium Reserve.....		121,587 78
15. Do. do. on Premium Reserve.....		457,441 00
16. Rate per cent. $4\frac{1}{2}$ Table of mortality on which this reserve is based, American experience.....		
17. Amount of Capital Stock of the Company.....		110,000 00
18. Amount paid thereon.....		110,000 00
19. Total premiums received by the Company during, the year in all countries.....		390,261 96
20. Number of policies issued by the Company during the year in all countries.....	2,123	
21. Amount of policies issued by the Company during the year in all countries.....		\$4,361,752 00
22. Number of policies become claims.....	21	
23. Amount of policies in all countries.....		58,500 00
24. Expenses of Management, Agencies, &c., &c.....		86,726 74
25. Amount of premiums received during the year in Canada.....		29,984 82
Less 25 per cent.....		7,496 20
Less—also amount of losses paid.....		5,000 00
26. Balance, to be deposited in conformity with the Statute.....		17,488 62

Brantford, 4th March, 1870.

H. C. ALLEN,
General Agent.

STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1869.

	FIRE.	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year.....		113,833	36
2. Number of policies new, including renewals issued during the year in Canada.....	2823		
3. Amount of the said policies.....		4,927,297	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....		9,752,151	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada.....	111		
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year.....		49,538	72
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense.....		6,819	47
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premium of the previous year, and 65 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year.....		116,398	35
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz:—35 per cent. of the year's receipts.....		39,841	67
(This proportion is in excess of the average of 35 years)			
10. Deposits in Canadian securities, viz,—Dominion Stock and interest...		59,750	00
11. Other Canadian Investments, viz.:			
Municipal Debentures with interest.....		55,705	19
Mortgages on Real Estate.....		116,596	40
Real Estate owned in Canada.....		12,953	98
Miscellaneous do. do.....		24,441	29
Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada.....		48,969	99
12. Assets of the Company.....		309,416	85
13. Liabilities of the Company, excluding liabilities on current risks....		41,297	91
15. Amount of capital stock.....		400,000	00
16. Amount paid thereon.....		200,000	00
21. All other claims against the Company.....		17,477	40

INLAND MARINE.

Amount of losses paid during the year.....	27,320	85
Losses adjusted and not due.....	12,001	04
Losses, the payment of which is resisted for fraud.....	5,000	00
Amount of premiums earned for the past year.....	60,778	13
Amounts of premiums unearned for the past year. This is the aggregate of premiums calculated on each risk for its unexpired term.....	13,503	52
Number of policies issued during the year.....	1950	
Amount of policies issued during the year.....	4,111,752	00
Amount at risk at date of Statement.....	484,689	00

Toronto, 16th February, 1870.

T. W. BIRCHALL,
Manager.BRITON MEDICAL AND GENERAL LIFE ASSOCIATION, LONDON,
ENGLAND.

No Statement Received.

STATEMENT OF THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
HAMILTON.—TO 30TH APRIL, 1869.

Assets of the Company.....	\$988,140 89
Liabilities of the Company.....	138,226 07
Amount of Capital Stock.....	1,000,000 00
Amount paid thereon.....	125,000 00
Of what the Assets consist, viz:	
Cash on hand, in Banks, and receipts on collection in hands of Agents, since paid.....	47,303 19
Mortgages on Real Estate.....	293,264 95
Real Estate.....	116,192 19
Municipal and other Debentures, or Dominion and other Stock, and accrued Interest.....	439,020 22
Loans on policies, Debentures, Stock and Bonds.....	33,100 80
Bills Receivable.....	1,643 68
Half-yearly and quarterly premiums secured on policies payable within nine months.....	44,196 38
Deferred half-payments on half-credit policies.....	30,512 89
Office Furniture.....	1,648 71
Other Assets.....	1,027 21
	\$1,007,910 22
Deduct, reserved on account of probable losses.....	19,718 53
	988,140 89
Total premiums received during the year.....	164,910 32
Number of policies issued during the year.....	831
Amount of policies issued during the year.....	1,156,855 00
Number of claims from death during the year.....	35
Amount of claims from death during the year.....	61,300 00
Expenses of management, agency, &c.....	34,657 76
Total Premiums received during the year in Canada.....	164,910 32
Number of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	831
Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	1,156,855 00
Amount at risk on total policies issued in Canada.....	5,476,358 86
Number of policies that have become claims in Canada during the year by death.....	35
Amount of policies that have become claims in Canada during the year by death.....	61,300 00

A. G. RAMSAY,
Manager.

HAMILTON, 22nd July, 1869.

STATEMENT OF THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.—TO 31st DECEMBER, 1869.

FIRE.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	\$81,890 52
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals, issued during the year in Canada.....	3,707
3. Amount of the said policies.....	8,025,190 67
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	7,160,785 67

5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada.....	70	\$	cts.
6. Amount of losses in Canada, paid during the year.....		38,223	81
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense.....		5,135	07
Amount of losses in Canada resisted, and the reason why: Non-liability, Fraud, Arson.....		15,853	93
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of last year, and 60 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year.....		77,561	34
8. Amount of premiums unearned—viz., 40 per cent. of the year's receipts.....		32,756	21
10. Deposits in Canadian Securities—2 Canada 5 per Cents.....		50,613	00

JAMES ROSE,
General Agent.

Montreal, 31st January, 1870.

STATEMENT OF THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY OF
LONDON, ENGLAND.—LIFE.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1869.

Total premiums received and receivable during the year in Canada		\$28,303	35
Number of policies issued during the year in Canada	135		
Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada		262,800	18
Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada		883,714	26
Number of policies that have become claims during the year in Canada ...	4		
Amount of policies that have become claims during the year in Canada ..		6,584	60
Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....		7,113	25
Amount of claims in suspense in Canada.....		None.	
Amount of claims in Canada resisted		None.	
Deposit, Dominion Stock.....		100,343	00

JAMES ROSE,
General Agent.

Montreal, 31st January, 1870.

STATEMENT OF THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—
LIFE.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada		\$95,332	49
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada	495		
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada		1,400,575	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada		2,770,880	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada	6		
6. Amount of policies become claims during the year in Canada		13,500	00
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada		8,000	00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada, not due		5,500	00
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted	None		
10. Deposit in Foreign Securities, U.S. Bonds		140,000	00
11. Deposits in Canadian Securities	None		

	\$	cts.
12. Government Securities owned, not deposited	2,867,000	00
Municipal Debentures	32,000	00
Mortgages on real estate	10,015,942	31
Cash in Bank	329,715	82
13. Assets of the company	27,566,479	26
14. Liabilities, excluding premium reserve	465,820	00
15. do on premium reserve	17,428,784	00
16. Rate per cent. and table of mortality on which this reserve is based 4½ per cent., New York legal standard.		
17. Amount of capital stock : Purely mutual.		
19. Total premiums received by the company, during the year in all countries	7,522,081	55
20. Number of policies issued by do, do	824	
21. Amount of policies do do, do	25,022,530	00
22. Number of policies become claims, do	525	
23. Amount of policies in all countries	177,356,621	00
24. Expenses of management, &c., &c.	1,225,270	80

ROBERT WOOD,
General Agent.

Montreal, 3rd March, 1870.

STATEMENT OF THE EDINBURGH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1869.

Total premiums received during the year in Canada	\$26,428	53.
Number of policies issued during the year in Canada	82	
Amount of do do do	154,881	77
Amount at risk on total policies in force in Canada	855,290	89
Number of policies that have become claims in Canada	3	
Amount of claims in Canada paid during the year	2,433	33
Amount of claims in Canada in suspense	None	
Claims in Canada, the payment of which is resisted	None	

DAVID HIGGINS,
Secretary.

Toronto, 15th May, 1869.

STATEMENT OF THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.—LIFE BUSINESS.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1869.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	\$27,278	00
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada	326	
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada	1,020,000	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	1,113,000	00
10. Deposit in U.S. 5-20 Bonds	75,000	00
12. Mortgages in real estate	5,716,707	35
Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada	16,659	19

	\$	cts.
13. Assets of the company	10,510,824	42
14. Liabilities do excluding premium reserve.....	395,000	00
15. do do on premium reserve.....	9,250,000	00
16. Rate per cent. 4. Reserve based on table of American experience.		
17. Amount of capital stock of the company.....	100,000	00
18. Amount paid thereon	100,000	00
19. Total premiums received by the company during the year in all countries	5,769,294	77
20. Number of policies issued by do, do.....	13,311	
21. Amount of policies issued by do, do.....	51,021,141	00
22. Number of policies become claims, do	260	
23. Amount of policies in all countries	134,221,981	00
24. Expenses of management, agencies, &c., &c.	987,414	46

J. W. ALEXANDER,
Secretary.

New York, 31st March, 1870.

STATEMENT OF THE GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON, ENGLAND.*—FIRE.

FOR THE 8 MONTHS ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1869.

Total premiums received during the year in Canada	\$3,156	21
Number and amount of policies issued in the year in Canada	159	993,760 00
Amount at risk in total policies in force in Canada		569,100 00
Number and amount of policies that have become claims in Canada during the year		Nil.
Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year.....		Nil.
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense and waiting further proof.....		Nil.
Losses in Canada, the payment of which is resisted, and for what cause..		Nil.
Amount of premiums earned for the past year in Canada.....	1,347	25
Amount of premiums unearned in Canada.....	1,808	96

GEORGE DENHOLM,
Agent.

Montreal, 27th January, 1870.

STATEMENT OF THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

To 31st Dec. 1869.

The amount of capital stock is	\$1,000,000	00
do do paid up is	1,000,000	00
Cash on hand and in Bank	161,616	16
Cash in hands of agents, and in course of transmission	142,688	83
Loans on bond and mortgage, 1st lien	537,749	79
Real estate, unencumbered	130,000	00

* This Company only commenced business in Canada in May, 1869, and this statement is, therefore, for 8 months only. The business is confined to the cities of Halifax and Montreal.

	\$	cts.
Rents and interest accrued	13,315	10
Stocks and Bonds	1,558,840	84
Losses adjusted and due.....None.		
Losses either unadjusted or adjusted and not due	134,241	85
Losses in suspense, awaiting further proof		None.
Premiums in Canada during the year.....	57,531	90
Losses do do	29,198	86
Unadjusted losses in Canada, awaiting maturity	9,325	70

GEO. L. CHASE, President.
J. D. BROWN, Secretary.

ROBERT WOOD,
General Agent.

Montreal, 23rd February, 1870.

STATEMENT OF THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW HAVEN,
CONNECTICUT, ON THE 31st DAY OF DECEMBER, 1869.—FIRE.

Amount of capital authorized by Charter	\$3,000,000	00
Amount of capital actually paid in cash.....	1,000,000	09
Total assets	1,786,365	49

ITEM OF STATEMENT REQUIRED BY FORM C.

Amount of premiums received during the year on risks effected in Canada, less 25 per cent. and the net amount of losses paid.....	\$77,796	16
Deposit in conformity with the Second Section of the said Act U.S. 5-20 Bonds	77,500	00
Amount of premiums earned during the past year	1,842,132	86
Amount of premiums unearned	1,220,716	34
Amount at risk on total policies in force in Canada	4,094,534	00
Losses in Canada paid during the year	60,691	14
Losses in Canada adjusted and not due	000	00
Losses in suspense and waiting further proof	2,383	50
Losses, the payment of which is resisted, and for what cause (Infraction and non-compliance with terms of policy)	7,615	77
All other claims against the company	000	00
Premiums earned in Canada during the year.....	67,457	22
Premiums unearned in Canada during the year.....	54,457	31

D. R. SATTERLEE,
President.

WM. S. GOODELL,
Secretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, }
NEW HAVEN COUNTY. } ss. City of New Haven, January 21st, A.D. 1870.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPERIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON,
ENGLAND.—FIRE.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1869.

	\$	cts.
Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	64,522	35
Number of policies issued and renewed.....	2991	
Amount of policies issued and renewed.....	7,622,301	00
Amount at risk in total policies in force.....	6,314,617	00
Number of policies on which losses have occurred.....	54	
Amount of losses paid.....	27,587	68
Amount of losses in suspense.....	64	00
Amount of losses resisted for fraud and misrepresentation.....	1,400	00
Amount of premiums earned during the year (being unearned premiums of last year, and 60 per cent of the premium receipts of this year)	65,048	66
Amount of premiums unearned (being 40 per cent of the year's receipts)	25,808	62

W. H. RINTOUL,
General Agent.

Montreal, 15th February, 1870.

STATEMENT OF THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—FIRE.

FOR THE PAST YEAR.

1. Total premiums received during the year.....	\$40,487	40
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals, issued during the year in Canada.....	2,090	
3. Amount of the said policies.....	4,273,264	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	3,912,389	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada.....	44	
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year.....	29,368	93
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense.....	3,537	61
Amount of losses in Canada resisted, fraud.....	3,000	00
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year and 60 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year.....	42,911	03
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz:—40 per cent. of the year's receipts.....	16,194	93
Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada.....	2,218	37

WILLIAM HOBBS,
Agent.

Montreal, 15th March, 1870.

STATEMENT OF THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 5th APRIL, 1869.

1. Total premiums received or receivable in Canada during the year ending 5th April, 1869, the date of the balance.....	\$127,048	43
--	-----------	----

NOTE.—These are the total full annual premiums, stipulated in the policies,
in force at the end of the last year, as mentioned under head 3 below.
Any cash bonuses or profits paid or allowed to the policy-holders
for the year have not been deducted.

2. Number and amount of policies issued or issuable in Canada during the year, 301 for	\$ cts. 592,702 01
3. Amount at risk in total policies, in force in Canada, at 5th April, 1869—that is, the sums assured by said policies—are	3,886,382 42
4. Number and amount of policies that have become claims in Canada during the year, 13 for	25,525 36
5. Amount of these and previous losses in Canada, paid during the year	31,608 69
6. Amount of claims in Canada, in suspense, at 5th April, 1869—that is, not proved or not yet payable (but all since paid)	5,596 66
7. Losses in Canada, the payment of which is resisted	None.

PETER WARDLAW,
Chief Agent, Montreal.

19th January, 1870.

STATEMENT OF THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.—FIRE AND LIFE.

Amount of Capital £2,000,000 Sterling.

CANADIAN FIRE BUSINESS.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	\$286,398 52
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals issued during the year in Canada	14,038
3. Amount of the said policies	26,744,988 00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	23,480,172 00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada	255
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year	183,579 65
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense	35,008 97
Amount of losses in Canada resisted, fraud	7,763 97
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year, and 60 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year	292,740 82
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz., 40 per cent. of the year's receipts	114,559 41
9. Deposit if in Foreign Securities	None.
10. Deposits in Canadian Securities, viz. :—	
1. Dominion Stock	\$50,000 00
2. Canada 5 per cent.	62,293 33
3. Canada 6 per cent.	38,400 00
	150,693 33
11. Other Canadian investments :—	
4. Government Securities owned not deposited	\$1,200 00
5. Municipal Debentures	30,000 00
6. Mortgages on Real Estate	25,373 00
7. Real Estate owned in Canada	43,304 23
8. Miscellaneous, do., Seigniorial Rights	39,087 07
Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada	24,663 07
Montreal Harbour Bonds	22,000 00
Montreal Waterworks Bonds	31,000 00
Montreal Fire Alarm Telegraph Bonds	12,000 00
Balance due by agents	7,540 53
	\$236,167 90
	\$386,861 23

CANADIAN LIFE BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	8,239	78
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada		58
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada	91,150	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	329,997	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada		1
6. Amount of policies become claims during the year in Canada	1,000	00
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada	1,000	00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada, annuity not due	250	00
9. Amount of claims resisted		None.

G. T. C. SMITH,
Secretary.

Montreal, 31st January, 1870.

STATEMENT OF THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY.—FIRE & LIFE.

FIRE BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR 1869.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	\$55,931	52
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals issued during the year in Canada	2,189	
3. Amount of the said policies	7,509,151	00
4. Amount at risks on all policies in force in Canada	6,142,508	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada	45	
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year	66,274	11
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense		None.
Amount of losses in Canada resisted		None.
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year, and 60 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year	54,479	47
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz. :—40 per cent. of the year's receipts	22,372	60
10. Deposits in Canadian Securities, viz. :—		
1. Dominion Stock	99,873	00
2. Canada 5 per cent	50,127	00

ADDITIONAL STATEMENT, GENERAL BUSINESS.

12. Assets of the Company	12,512,700	00
15. Amount of Capital Stock	4,482,750	00
16. Amount paid thereon	2,241,375	00

ROMEO H. STEPHENS,
Agent, London Assurance Corporation.

Montreal, 3rd February, 1870.

No return of Life Business has been made.

STATEMENT OF THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1869.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	16,858	19
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada	171	
3. Amount of said policies	253,400	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	591,665	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada		None.
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada	1,500	00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada		None.
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted		None.
11. Deposit in Canadian Stock	63,331	00
12. Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada	1,473	54
13. Assets of the Company	331,678	39
14. Liabilities do., excluding premium reserve	24,707	43
17. Amount of Capital Stock of the Company	500,000	00
18. Amount paid thereon	48,115	00
19. Total premiums received by the Company during the year in all countries	161,785	33
20. Number of policies issued by do do	571	
21. Amount of said policies	1,023,554	00
22. Number of policies become claims do	15	
23. Amount of policies in all countries	45,460	75
24. Expenses of management, agencies, &c.	32,309	94
25. Amount of premiums received during the year in Canada	16,858	19
Less 25 per cent	4,214	55
Less also the amount of losses paid	1,500	00
	5,714	55
26. Balance to be deposited in conformity with Sec. 6	11,143	64

THOMAS SIMPSON,
General Agent.

Montreal, 6th May, 1870.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, U. S.

1st JANUARY, 1870.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	1,013	77
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada, 112		
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada	214,200	00'
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	146,000	00
5. Deposited with the Receiver General of Canada, gold	50,000	00
6. Interest on same	2,185	67
7. Assets of the Company	1,466,505	25
8. Liabilities of the Company, excluding premium reserve	51,000	00
9. Liabilities of the Company on premium reserves	516,291	00
10. Rate per cent. and table of mortality on which reserve is based American table 6 per cent		
11. Amount of the Capital Stock of the Company	1,000,000	00
12. Amount paid thereon	1,000,000	00
13. Total premiums received during the year in all countries	539,530	70

14. Number of policies issued during the year in all countries	\$6,767 00
15. Amount of policies issued during the year in all countries	15,904,724 00
16. Number of policies become claims	18
17. Amount of policies become claims in all countries	40,602 80
18. Expenses of management, agencies, &c.	370,422 15
19. Amount of premiums received during the year in Canada	1,013 77
20. Less 25 per cent., less also amount of losses paid	760 33
22. Balance to be deposited in conformity with the Act	760 33
23. Interest do do	2,185 67
24. Actually deposited against the two preceding items	2,185 67

E. A. ROLLINS, Vice-President.

E. W. PEET, Secretary.

Philadelphia, 17th March, 1870.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1869.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	35,954 72
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada	221
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada	463,900 00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	641,000 00
10. Deposit in United States Bonds, 6's of 1881	85,000 00
13. Assets of the Company	13,327,924 63
14. Liabilities of the Company, excluding premium reserve	443,360 95
15. Liabilities of the Company on premium reserve	10,505,051 52
16. Rate per cent., $4\frac{1}{2}$ reserve based on American table of mortality	
19. Total premiums received by the Company during the year in all countries	5,104,640 99
20. Number of policies issued by the Company during the year in all countries,	10,717
21. Amount of policies issued by the Company during the year in all countries	34,461,155 60
22. Number of policies become claims	264
23. Amount of policies in all countries	88,491,905 00
24. Expenses of management, agencies, &c., &c.	1,008,026 81

ASSETS.

Real Estate held by the Company	1,545,537 17
Cash on hand and deposited to credit of the Company	839,090 61
Due from agents in course of transmission and office premiums	533,218 81
Bonds and Mortgages	4,570,400 00
United States Bonds (par value) \$2,254,500	2,543,280 00
Stocks of New York City Banks do 38,200	48,589 00
New York State Stocks do 1,491,700	1,510,370 00
Other State Stocks do 175,500	127,095 00
(Market value, \$4,229,334)	3,959,900
Loans on policies	916,859 35
Accrued interest, January 1st, 1870	65,327 77
Deferred premiums due subsequent to January 1st, 1870	628,156 92

 \$13,327,924 63

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

Wm. H. BEERS, Actuary.

WALTER BURKE, General Agent.

New York, 5th March, 1870.

32a—3

**STATEMENT OF THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE
COMPANY.—FIRE AND LIFE.**

To the 30th November, 1869.

FIRE.

1. Total premiums received during the year ending 30th November, 1869, in Canada	\$141,822 26
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals issued, during the year in Canada	6,682
3. Amount of the said policies	16,325,066 00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	14,279,705 00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada	90
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year	47,829 87
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense	2,664 00
Amount of losses resisted; reason, non-liability	6,800 00
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year, and 40 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year	137,628 00
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz. :—40 per cent. of the year's receipts	57,128 00
9. Deposit in Foreign Securities	None.
10. Deposits in Canadian Securities, viz. :—Dominion Stock	50,000 00
Canada 5 per cents	100,253 33
11. Other Canadian Investments	None.
Government Securities owned, not deposited.....	None.
Municipal Debentures	None.
Mortgages on Real Estate	16,000 00
Real Estate owned in Canada	62,000 00
Miscellaneous do do	None.
Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada	96,628 00

LIFE.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	32,976 00
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada	40
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada	91,973 33
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	1,046,812 33
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada	12
6. Amount of policies become claims during the year in Canada	51,216 32
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada	46,349 66
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada	4,866 66
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted	None.

MACDOUGALL AND DAVIDSON,

General Agents for Canada.

Montreal, 19th February, 1870.

**STATEMENT OF THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON
AND ABERDEEN.—FIRE.**

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	\$18,115 02
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals issued during the year in Canada	1,203

3. Amount of the said policies	\$3,560,895 00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	2,779,395 00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada	10
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year	6,609 90
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense	None.
Amount of losses in Canada resisted for arson and fraud	4,330 59
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year, and 60 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year	14,050 57
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz. :—40 per cent. of the year's receipts	7,246 00
10. Deposits in Canadian Securities, viz. :—	
Dominion Stock	\$85,833 00
Canada 5 per cents.	12,167 00
Canada 6 per cents.	2,000 00
	100,000 00
15. Amount of Capital Stock	10,000,000 00
17. Total premiums received by the Company in the year in all countries	1,450,000 00

JAS. W. TAYLOR,
General Agent.

Montreal, 9th February, 1870.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF
LONDON, IN CANADA.

TO THE 30TH NOVEMBER, 1869.

Total premiums received in Canada during the year	\$86,081 41
Number and amount of new policies issued during the year	926 3,567,741 00
Number and amount of renewals issued during the year	1,961 5,741,949 33
Amount at risk in total policies in force in Canada	9,309,690 33
Number and amount of policies that have become claims in Canada during the year	38 178,670 00
Amount of losses paid in Canada during the year	23,819 84
Amount of losses in suspense, and waiting further proof	" "
Losses in Canada, the payment of which is resisted, and for what cause: 1. Want of proof of interest	1,075 00
Amount of premiums earned for the past year in Canada	85,473 70
Amount of premiums unearned in Canada	34,432 57
Deposits for the special protection of Canada policy-holders; viz. :—Cash, \$50,171; Canada 5s., \$50,126	100,297 00

A. T. PATERSON,
Agent.

Montreal, 31st January, 1870.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1869.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	\$68,046 85
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada	578
3. Amount insured thereby	1,106,100 00

4. Amount at risk in Canada	\$1,522,000 00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada.....	6
6. Amount thereof.....	12,100 00
7. Paid during the year in Canada	6,100 00
8. Amount of claims in suspense at date of this statement not due, all due since paid	6,000 00
10. Deposit in United States registered bonds	130,000 00
13. Assets of the Company.....	5,081,973 50
14. Liabilities, excluding premium reserve	118,900 00
15. Liabilities, present value of sums assured	3,094,139 00
16. Rate per cent. on which said value is based, 4 per cent. Table of mortality, American Experience Table.	
19. Total income during the year	2,432,979 00
20. Total number of policies issued during the year.....	8623
21. Amount insured thereby	21,175,107 00
23. Number of policies become claims during the year	169

Date to which this statement is made up, 31st December, 1869.

A. R. BETHUNE,
General Agent.

Montreal, 11th April, 1870.

STATEMENT OF THE PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA—FIRE AND INLAND MARINE.

FIRE.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	\$99,913 82
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals issued during the year in Canada	8,875 00
3. Amount of said policies	7,503,590 13
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	6,606,440 13
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada	127
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year.....	81,431 67
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense.....	11,410 41
Amount of losses in Canada resisted, arson.....	1,500 00
Amount of losses in Canada resisted, fraud	2,000 00
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year, and 65 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year	89,685 65
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz: 35 per cent. of the year's receipts	34,969 83
10. Deposits in Canadian Securities, viz: Dominion Stock.....	16,666 67
11. Other Canadian Investments:	
Real estate owned in Canada.....	21,048 01
Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada, including Agents balances	26,437 08

GENERAL BUSINESS.

12. Assets of the Company.....	155,656 88
13. Liabilities of the Company, excluding liabilities on current risks, and liability to Shareholders.....	78,100 66
14. Amount of total policies in force, see above	
15. Amount of Capital Stock.....	470,760 00
16. Amount paid thereon	89,738 00

INLAND MARINE.

(For Assets, &c., see Fire Return.)

Amount of losses paid during the year.....		\$20,850 50
Amount of losses due and unpaid.....		None.
Losses adjusted and not due.....		None.
Losses in suspense, and waiting for other proof.....		7,161 20
Number of policies issued during the year.....	453	
Amount of policies issued during the year.....		1,147,539 00
Premiums received in Canada during the year.....		13,046 45
Premiums earned	do.	do.
Premiums unearned	do.	do.

This Company considers
no Marine Premium
earned until the
policy expires.

This statement does not include the Ocean Marine business of the Company.

ARTHUR HARVEY,
Manager.

Toronto, 12th March, 1870.

STATEMENT OF THE QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1869.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada		\$72,234 00
2. Number of policies new, including renewals issued during the year in Canada.....	3,360	
3. Amount of the said policies		7,148,220 00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada, see foregoing		
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada.....	27	
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year.....		28,990 00
Amount of losses in suspense.....		None.
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada.....		28,893 00
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz: 40 per cent. of the year's receipts		95,000 00
10. Deposit in Dominion Stock, 6 per cent		63,800 00
Canada Bank Shares.....	1,148	
11. Government Securities owned, not deposited.....		20,000 00
Municipal Debentures.....		90,200 00
Mortgages on Real Estate.....		3,000 00
Real Estate owned in Canada.....		40,000 00
Miscellaneous.....		404 00
Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada.....		12,004 00
12. Assets of the Company		324,508 00
13. Liabilities of the Company, see answer No. 8.		
14. Amount of total policies in force.....		7,148,220 00
15. Amount of Capital Stock.....		1,000,000 00
16. Amount paid thereon.....		675,000 00
17. Total premiums received by the Company in the year in all countries		72,234 00
18. Number of policies, new, or renewals issued by the Company in the year in all countries.....	3360	
19. Amount of said policies		7,148,220 00
20. Amount of the year's losses.....		28,990 00

Quebec, 12th April, 1870.

W. L. FISHER,
Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY'S BUSINESS IN
THE DOMINION OF CANADA.—FIRE AND LIFE.

To THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1869.

FIRE.

1. Total premiums received during the year.....	\$94,048 15
2. Number of policies new, including renewals, issued..... 2,551	
3. Amount of said policies.....	5,148,705 00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	12,650,396 00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred..... 84	
6. Amount of losses paid during the year.....	31,800 45
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense.....	2,489 15
Amount of losses in Canada resisted on account of fraud.....	2,400 00
7. Amount of premiums earned (40 per cent. of 1868, and 60 per cent. of 1869).....	98,779 00
8. Amount of premiums unearned, 40 per cent. of year's premiums.....	37,619 26
10. Deposits in Canadian Securities—viz:—	
Dominion Stock.....	100,000 00
Canada five per cents.....	51,100 00
Mortgages on Real Estate.....	24,290 59
11. Cash in Bank, and on hand: No return from Dominion Agencies.	

LIFE.—TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1869.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	\$12,050 51
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada..... 57	
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	62,086 67
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	395,853 43
5. Number of policies become claims during the year..... 4	
6. Amount of policies become claims during the year.....	5,800 00
7. Amount of claims paid during the year.....	5,800 00
8. Claims in suspense in Canada.....	None.
9. Claims resisted in Canada.....	None.
11. Deposits in Dominion Stock.....	100,000 00
Deposits in Canada five per cents.....	51,100 00
12. Mortgages on Real Estate.....	24,290 59
Cash in Bank and in hand. We have no returns from Dominion Agencies.	

A. M. FORBES,
General Agent.

Montreal, 31st January, 1870.

STATEMENT OF THE RELIANCE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

To THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1869.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	\$3,132 26
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada..... 95	
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	112,188 00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	134,000 00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada..... 1	
6. Amount of policies become claims during the year in Canada.....	2,433 33
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....	2,433 33
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada.....	None.
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted.....	None.
11. Deposits in Canadian Securities.....	53,044 87
Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada.....	1,315 80

13. Assets of the Company	1,279,671 00
14. Liabilities do., excluding premium reserve	1,201,718 00
15. Amount of premium reserve	836,150 00
16. Rate, 3½ per cent., based on "Equitable" table of mortality.	
19. Total premiums received by the Company during the year in all countries	311,542 00
20. Number of policies issued, do., do. 744	
21. Amount thereof	1,252,865 00
22. Amount of policies become claims	133,800 00
23. Amount of policies in all countries	9,139,328 00
24. Expenses of management, agencies, commissions, &c., &c.	65,393 00
25. Amount of Premiums received during the year in Canada	3,132 26
Less 25 per cent.	783 06
Less also the amount of losses paid	2,433 33

JAMES GRANT,
Resident Secretary.

Montreal, 28th March, 1870.

STATEMENT OF THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—FIRE AND LIFE.
TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1869.

LIFE.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	\$34,263 35
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada	21
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada	58,613 19
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	1,382,173 52
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada	3
6. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada	9,132 00
7. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada	None.
8. Amount of claims in Canada resisted	None.
9. Deposits in Canadian Securities :—	
Canada Bonds and Dominion Stock for Fire and Life Department..	151,385 38

FIRE.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	\$241,683 64
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals issued during the year in Canada	11,636
3. Amount of the said policies	30,330,965 00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	27,777,606 00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada	137
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year	124,328.57
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense, (\$22,122 74 since paid)	24,719 74
Amount of losses in Canada, resisted for want of just proof	2,650 00
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the premiums on expired policies, and 50 per cent of premiums on policies in force on the 31st December, 1869	125,315 60
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz : 50 per cent. of the premiums on policies in force 31st December, 1869	116,368 04
9. Deposited in Canada Securities for Life and Fire Departments, viz : Canada Bonds and Dominion Stock	151,385 38

H. L. ROUTH,
Chief Agent.

Montreal, 7th February, 1870.

STATEMENT OF THE SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	\$11,034 56
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada	4
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	18,006 68
4. Amount at risk on all policies in Canada	410,094 81
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada	None.
10. Deposits in Foreign Securities	None.
11. Deposits in Canadian Securities, Dominion Stock	50,000 00
12. Other Canadian Investments, viz:—	
Government Securities owned, not deposited	None.
Municipal Debentures	None.
Mortgages on Real Estate	3,650 00
Real Estate owned in Canada	None.
Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada.....	None.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS.

25. Amount of premiums received during the year in Canada	118 16
Less 25 per cent.....	29 54

15TH NOVEMBER TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1869.

26. Balance to be deposited in conformity with the Statute.....	88 62
---	-------

JAMES NELSON,

General Agent.

Montreal, 10th February, 1870.

SCOTTISH FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Not commenced business.

License issued 20th April.

STATEMENT OF THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE.

To THE 31st DECEMBER, 1869.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

1. Total premiums received in Canada from 7th September, 1869, being date of license to 31st December, 1869	\$4,878 15
2. Number of policies issued during said period	289
3. Amount of said policies	903,540 00
4. Amount at risk upon all policies in force in Canada	845,640 00
5. No Losses as yet	
6. Do	
7. Amount of premiums earned in Canada, being roughly estimated at 25 per cent. the Company only having been in operation a single quarter in Canada.....	1,219 53
8. Amount of premiums unearned, say 75 per cent	3,658 62
9. Deposit in Foreign Securities.....	None.
10. Deposit in Dominion Stock	50,468 74
11. Miscellaneous property owned in Canada.....	951 63
Cash in Bank, and in hand in Canada	2,695 66

ADDITIONAL STATEMENT, DEPOSIT BEING LESS THAN \$100,000.

Amount of premiums received in Canada, from 7th September to 31st December, 1869	4,878 15
Less 25 per cent	1,219 53
	\$3,658 62
Balance actually deposited.....	

H. J. JOHNSON,
Secretary.

Montreal, 1st February, 1870.

STATEMENT OF THE SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION MUTUAL
LIFE ASSURANCE.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

The Company's license was issued on 3rd September, 1869, about which date it re-commenced business in Canada, and the policies and premiums of the year are from that date to 31st December, 1869.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	\$6,863 49
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada, <i>i.e.</i> , from the date of license	20
3. Amount of policies do do	43,313 36
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	272,046 85
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada	3
6. Amount of policies become claims during the year in Canada	6,326 67
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada	4,380 00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada	1,946 67
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted	None.
11. Deposits in Canadian Securities	100,343 68
Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada to January, 1870	1,210 52

OSWALD BROS.,
Agents.

Montreal, 11th April, 1870.

STATEMENT OF THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.

FIRE BUSINESS.

(Limited to Montreal only.)

1. Total premiums received during the year in Montreal	\$9,489 93
2. Number of policies new, including renewals, issued during the year in Montreal.....	290
3. Amount of said policies.....	1,100,000 00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Montreal	1,800,000 00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Montreal	11
6. Amount of losses in Montreal paid during the year	5,668 17
Amount of losses in Montreal in suspense	None.
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Montreal.....	7,795 97
8. Amount of premiums unearned.....	3,795 97

LIFE BUSINESS.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	\$72,113 88
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada.....205	
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	335,000 00
4. Amount of risk on all policies in force in Canada	1,903,000 00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada	5
6. Amount of policies become claims during the year in Canada	13,988 33
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada	13,988 33
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada.....	None.
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted	None.
10. Deposits in Canadian Securities, viz:—	
Dominion Stock	100,343 68
Canada 5 per cents	38,446 66
Canada 6 per cents	12,000 00
11. Other Canadian Investments:—	
Municipal Debentures	28,000 00
Mortgages on Real Estate	54,418 75
12. Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada	23,764 22

The above is the return by the Company for financial year 1868-69.

A. DAVIDSON PARKER,
Secretary.

Montreal, 2nd April, 1870.

STATEMENT OF THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

To 15th NOVEMBER, 1869.

1. Total premiums received in Canada during the year ending 15th November, 1869, being the date as at which the Company's Books are annually balanced.....	\$124,512 03
2. Number of policies issued in Canada during the said year ....216	
3. Amount of policies issued in Canada during the said year	436,184 74
4. Amount at risk on total policies in force in Canada.....	4,227,449 20
5. Number of policies that have become claims during the year in Canada	23
6. Amount of policies that have become claims during the year in Canada (inclusive of bonuses)	48,426 90
7. Amount of claims paid during the year in Canada (inclusive of bonuses)	50,456 38
8. Amount of claims in Canada outstanding as at 15th November, 1869, but not due at that date (inclusive of bonuses).....	8,431 50
9. Claims in Canada the payment of which is resisted and for what cause	None.

WM. RAMSAY,
Manager.

Montreal, 8th February, 1870.

STATEMENT OF THE STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada and Nova Scotia	\$11,922 25
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada and Nova Scotia	76

3. Amount of said policies		\$115,096 67
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada		Not answered.
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada 4		
6. Amount of said policies		4,448 13
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada		6,813 33
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada		1,041 47
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted		None.
11. Deposit in Dominion Stock		100,343 68
12. Mortgages on Real Estate in Canada		60,655 70
17. Amount of Capital Stock of the Company		486,666 67
18. Amount paid thereon		24,333 33
19. Total premiums received by the Company in all countries		650,554 30
20. Number of policies do do 1,148		
21. Amount of said policies		2,036,989 80
22. Number of policies become claims	163	
24. Expenses of management, &c.		119,629 48

JOSEPH GREGORY,
Agent.

Toronto, 18th April, 1870.

STATEMENT OF THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.—LIFE AND ACCIDENT.

To THE 31st DECEMBER, 1869.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

Total premiums received in Canada during eighteen months ending 31st December, 1869		\$39,385 18
Number of policies issued		3,273 00
Amount of said policies		5,465,160 00
Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada		Unknown.
Number of policies become claims		do
Amount of policies		15,950 11
Amount paid on claims		15,302 48
Amount of claims in suspense		1,100 00
Amount of claims in Canada resisted		None.
Deposit in United States 5-20 bonds		140,000 00
Deposit in Canadian Securities		Nothing.
Mortgages on Real Estate in United States		27,000 00
Real Estate owned in Canada		None.
Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada		1,589 24

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Assets of the Company		837,778 13
Liabilities do excluding premium reserve		76,579 15
do do on premium reserve		134,840 69
Amount of capital stock of the Company		500,000 00
do paid thereon		500,000 00
Total premiums received by the Company during said period in all countries		729,279 19
Number of policies issued	38,833	
Amount do		111,721,761 00
Number of policies become claims		
Amount do do		201,500 00
Expenses of management, agencies, &c., &c.		429,451 33

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

Total premiums received in Canada during eighteen months ending 31st December, 1869	\$20,095 88
Number of policies issued in Canada do	451
Amount of said policies	794,550 00
Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	Unknown.
Number of policies become claims	9
Amount of said policies	10,140 00
Amount paid on claims	7,140 00
Amount of claims in suspense	None.
Amount in Canada resisted	None.
Deposit in Foreign Securities	(See Accident Department.)
Deposit in Canadian Securities	
Mortgage on Real Estate in United States	191,000 00
Real Estate owned in Canada	None.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

Cash on hand and in Bank	\$40,058 88
Premiums in hands of Agents and in course of collection	89,051 94
Deferred premiums	48,417 68
Amount loaned on Mortgages, Real Estate	191,000 00
Interest accrued and not due	5,250 43
United States Stocks and Bonds	139,450 00

LIABILITIES.

Claims adjusted and in process of adjustment	10,090 00
Commissions and expenses on unpaid premiums and deferred premiums ..	21,194 80
Liabilities on premium reserve	498,983 32
This reserve at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is based on American experience.	
Total premiums received during the said eighteen months in all countries	459,775 08
Number of policies issued by the Company during the said period . . . 3,508	
Amount of said policies	6,972,229 00
Number of said policies become claims	
Amount of do do	94,090 00
Expenses of management agencies, &c., &c.	92,910 50

LIFE AND ACCIDENT BUSINESS COMBINED FOR 18 MONTHS ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1869.

1. Total premiums received during the eighteen months ending 31st December, 1869	\$59,481 06
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada	3,724
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada	6,259,710 00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	Unknown.
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada . . . 479	
6. Amount of policies become claims during the year in Canada	26,090 11
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada	22,442 48
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada	1,100 00
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted	None.
10. Deposits in United States' 5-20 Bonds	140,000 00
11. Deposits in Canadian Securities, &c.	None.
12. Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada	1,589 24

13. Assets of the Company	\$1,351,007 06
14. Liabilities, excluding premium reserve	107,863 63
15. do on premium reserve	633,824 01
16. Rate per cent on which this reserve is based $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—American experience.	
17. Amount of capital stock of the Company	500,000 00
18. Amount paid thereon	500,000 00
19. Total premiums received by the Company, during the eighteen months in all countries	1,189,054 27
20. Number of policies issued, do	42,341
21. Amount of policies, do	118,693,990 00
22. Number of policies become claims, do (exclusive of indemnity claims) 91	
23. Amount of said policies	295,590 00
24. Expenses of management, agencies, &c.	522,361 83

T. E. FOSTER,
General Agent.

Montreal, 21st February, 1870.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE STATE OF MAINE.

To THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1869.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	\$67,395 75
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada	293
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada	673,950 00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	1,473,950 00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada	1
6. Amount of policies become claims during the year in Canada	1,000 00
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada	1,000 00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada	Nil.
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted	Nil.
10. Deposit in U. S. 1881s Registered	100,000 00
11. Deposits in Canadian Securities	Nil.
12. Mortgages on Real Estate	1,894,564 50
13. Assets of the Company	4,411,380 55
14. Liabilities do excluding premium reserve	62,400 00
15. do on premium reserve	3,740,704 28
16. Rate 4 per cent, Table of Mortality, Combined experience.	
19. Total premiums received by the Company during the year in all Countries	1,796,257 02
20. Number of policies issued do do	3,351
21. Amount of do do	8,056,720 00
22. Number of policies become claims	98
Amount of do	201,190 00
23. Amount of policies in all countries	30,048,235 00
24. Expenses of management, agencies, &c	98,067 36

HENRY CROCKER,
President.

Boston, 16th March, 1870.

**STATEMENT OF THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO.
FIRE AND INLAND MARINE.**

FIRE.

1. Total premiums received during the year		\$154,680 35
2. Number of policies new, including renewals issued during the year in Canada	9,289	
3. Amount of the said policies	12,640,769 00	
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	10,149,917 00	
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada	145	
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year	\$73,840 45	
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense	11,865 00	
Amount of losses in Canada resisted, one for arson ..	4,000 00	
		<u>89,705 45</u>
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year, and 60 per cent of the premiums receipts of the current year		61,872 14
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz. : 40 per cent of the years' receipts		50,000 00
10. Deposits in Canadian Securities, viz. : Dominion Stock		
11. Other Canadian Investments :		
Government Securities owned, not deposited	\$20,000 00	
Municipal Debentures	70,633 34	
Mortgages on Real Estate	24,631 17	
Real Estate owned in Canada	19,029 91	
Miscellaneous do	103,385 09	
Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada	23,787 63	
		<u>261,467 14</u>

ADDITIONAL STATEMENT.

12. Assets of the Company		311,467 14
13. Liabilities of the Company, including fire and marine, unadjusted claims, unpaid dividends and open accounts		24,389 00
14. Amount of total policies in force	10,149,917 00	
15. Amount of Capital Stock	400,000 00	
16. Amount paid thereon	96,154 69	
17. Total premiums received by the Company in the year in all countries	154,680 35	
18. Number of policies, new or renewals issued by the company in the year in all countries	9,289	
19. Amount of the above policies	12,640,769 00	
20. Amount of the years' losses, viz. :—		
Losses paid (all countries)	73,840 45	
Losses due and unpaid	None.	
Losses adjusted and not due	None.	
Losses in suspense awaiting further proof	11,865 00	
Losses resisted	4,000 00	
		<u>89,705 45</u>
21. All other claims against the Company		12,524 00
23. Amount of premiums unearned during the year, 40 per cent of years' receipts		61,872 14

INLAND MARINE.

Amount of losses paid during the year	\$23,171 58
Amount of losses due and unpaid	None.
Losses adjusted and not due	None.

Losses in suspense and waiting further proof	\$7,322 00
Losses the payment of which is resisted	None.
Amount of premiums earned for the past year, confined strictly to Inland Marine business	61,891 65
Amount of premiums unearned for the past year	1,627 30
Number of policies issued during the year	1,538
Amount of policies issued during the year	4,664,345 00
Amount at risk at date of statement	213,580 00
Losses in Canada paid during the year	33,171 58
Losses in Canada adjusted and not due	None.
Losses in Canada in suspense and waiting further proof	7,322 00
Losses in Canada the payment of which is resisted	None.
Premiums received during the year in Canada	61,891 65
Premiums earned in Canada during the year	60,264 35
Premiums unearned in Canada during the year	1,627 30
Amount of premiums received during the year on risks effected in Canada	61,891 65
Less 25 per cent	15,472 91
Less the net amount of losses paid	33,171 58
	48,644 49
Deposit in conformity with the Statute	50,000 00

BERN HALDEN,
Secretary.

Toronto, 2nd February, 1870.

SUMMARY of the Fire Insurance Business in Canada, 1869.

Name of Company.	Premiums of the Year.	No. of Policies (new).	Amount of Policies (new).	Amount at risk 31 Dec., 1869.	No. of losses during the Year.	Amount of losses paid.	Losses in suspense.	Losses resisted.
	£ cts.		£ cts.	£ cts.		£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.
Ætna.....	107,635 56	4,308	9,702,356 00	9,702,356 00	.....	82,289 14	14,667 00	14,667 00
Agricultural.....	109,838 76	11,141	8,870,728 00	25,684,188 00	156	42,317 08	1,200 00	350 00
British America.....	113,833 36	2,823	4,927,297 00	9,752,151 00	111	49,538 72	6,819 47	None.
Commercial Union.....	81,890 52	3,707	8,025,190 67	7,160,785 67	70	38,223 81	5,135 07	15,853 93
Guardian.....	3,156 21	159	993,760 00	569,100 00	None.	Nil	None.	None.
Hartford.....	57,531 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,198 86	9,325 70	None.
Home.....	77,796 16	.....	.....	4,094,534 00	.....	60,691 14	2,353 50	7,615 77
Imperial.....	64,522 35	2,991	7,622,301 00	6,314,617 00	54	27,587 68	64 00	1,400 00
Lancashire.....	40,487 40	2,090	4,273,264 00	3,912,389 00	44	29,368 93	3,537 61	3,000 00
Liverpool and London and Globe.....	286,398 52	14,038	26,744,988 00	23,480,172 00	255	183,579 65	35,008 97	7,763 97
London.....	55,931 52	2,180	7,509,151 00	6,142,508 00	45	66,274 11	None.	None.
North British.....	141,822 26	6,682	16,325,066 00	14,273,705 00	30	47,829 87	2,664 00	6,800 00
Northern.....	18,115 02	1,203	3,560,895 00	2,779,395 00	10	6,609 90	None.	4,330 59
Phoenix.....	86,061 41	2,887	9,309,690 33	6,606,440 13	38	23,819 84	1,075 00	1,075 00
Provincial.....	99,913 82	8,875	7,503,590 13	6,606,440 13	127	81,431 67	11,410 41	3,500 00
Quebec.....	72,234 00	3,360	7,148,220 00	7,148,220 00	27	28,900 00	None.	None.
Queen.....	94,048 15	2,551	5,148,705 00	12,650,386 00	84	31,800 45	2,489 15	2,400 00
Royal.....	241,683 64	11,636	30,330,965 00	27,777,606 00	137	124,328 57	24,719 74	2,650 00
Scottish Imperial.....	4,878 15	289	903,540 00	845,640 00	None.	Nil	None.	None.
Scottish Provincial.....	9,489 93	290	1,100,000 00	1,800,000 00	11	5,668 17	None.	None.
Western.....	154,680 35	9,289	12,640,769 00	10,149,917 00	145	73,840 45	11,865 00	4,000 00

SUMMARY of the Life and Accident Assurance Business in Canada, 1869.

Name of Company.	Premiums of the Year.		No. of Policies (new).	Amount of Policies (new).		Amount at risk 31 Dec., 1869.	No. of Policies become claims.	Amount of Policies become claims.		Claims paid in 1869.	Claims in suspense, 31 Dec., 1869.		Claims resisted.
	\$	cts.		\$	cts.			\$	cts.		\$	cts.		$	cts.
LIFE.													
Ætna	212,611	45	1,244	2,562,210	00	4,818,419	00	12	37,100	00	None.	None.	
Atlantic Mutual	23,984	82	471	834,400	00	1,400,000	00	4	5,000	00	None.	None.	
Briton Medical and General	No statement received.												
Canada	164,910	32	831	1,156,855	00	5,476,358	86	35	61,300	00	Not answered.	None.	
Commercial Union	28,303	35	135	262,800	18	863,714	26	4	6,584	00	8,000	00	5,500
Connecticut Mutual	56,332	49	495	1,400,575	00	2,770,880	00	6	13,500	00	8,000	00	None.
Edinburgh	26,428	53	82	154,881	77	855,290	89	3	2,433	33	2,433	33	None.
Equitable	27,278	60	325	1,020,000	00	1,113,000	00	Not answered.					
Life Association of Scotland	127,048	43	301	592,702	01	3,886,382	42	13	25,525	36	31,608	69	5,596
Liverpool and London and Globe	8,239	78	58	91,150	00	323,397	00	1	1,000	00	1,000	00	None.
London and Lancashire	16,858	19	171	253,400	00	591,665	00	None.	None.	None.	250	00	None.
National	1,013	77	112	214,200	00	146,000	00	18	Not answered.		1,500	00	None.
New York	35,954	72	221	463,900	00	641,000	00	12	Not answered.				None.
North British and Mercantile	32,975	00	40	91,973	33	1,046,812	33	6	51,216	32	45,349	66	4,866
Phoenix Mutual	68,046	85	578	1,106,100	00	1,522,000	00	4	12,100	00	6,100	00	6,000
Queen	12,050	51	57	62,086	67	395,853	43	4	5,800	00	3,800	00	None.
Reliance Mutual	3,132	26	95	112,188	00	134,000	00	1	2,433	33	2,433	33	None.
Royal	34,263	35	21	58,613	19	1,382,173	52	5	9,132	00	9,132	00	None.
Scottish Amicable	11,034	56	4	18,006	68	410,094	81	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
Scottish Provident	6,863	49	20	43,313	36	272,046	85	2	6,326	67	4,380	00	1,946
Scottish Provincial	72,113	88	205	335,000	00	1,903,000	00	5	13,988	33	13,988	33	None.
Standard	124,512	03	216	436,184	74	4,227,449	20	23	48,426	90	50,456	38	8,431
Star	11,922	35	76	115,096	67	Not answered.		4	4,448	13	6,813	33	1,041
Travelers	20,095	88	451	794,550	00	“Unknown.”		9	10,140	00	7,140	00	None.
Union Mutual	67,395	75	233	673,950	00	1,473,350	00	1	1,000	00	1,000	00	None.
ACCIDENT.													
Travellers	30,385	18	3,273	5,465,160	00	“Unknown.”		.....	15,950	11	15,302	48	1,100

SUMMARY of the Inland Marine Business in Canada, 1869.

Name of Company.	Premiums of the Year.	N ^o . of Policies (new).	Amount of Policies (new).	Amount at risk 31 Dec., 1869.	N ^o . of losses during the Year.	Amount of losses paid.	Losses in suspense.	Losses resisted.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Etna	No return received.							
British America .....	.....	1,950	4,111,752 00	484,689 00	.....	27,320 85	.....	5,000 00
Home	No return received.		1,147,539 00	.....	None.	20,860 50	7,161 20	
Provincial .....	.....	453	4,664,345 00	.....	.....	33,171 58	7,322 00	
Western .....	.....	1,538		213,580 00	.....			None.

No. 33.

R E T U R N

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 31st May, 1869; For Copies of all Correspondence and Petitions relative to the withdrawal of the subsidy from the Steamer formerly plying between Prince Edward Island, Pictou, and Port Hood, and the subsidizing of a Steamer between Prince Edward Island, Pictou, and Port Hawkesbury, Nova Scotia.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 24th February, 1870.

No. 34.

R E T U R N

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 13th May, 1869; For Report made by Captain Bent, Royal Engineers, and Mr. Grant, Civil Engineer, in November, 1849, concerning the Navigation of the River St. John, N.B.; as also, the Report and Plans of Admiral Owen, and the Sketch and Plan of C. L. Hatheway, submitted to the Legislature of New Brunswick in 1850, and all other Papers, Petitions and Reports connected with the Navigation of said River St. John.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 10th March, 1870.

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

R E T U R N

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 23rd February, 1870; For Copies of all Orders in Council and of all Correspondence between the Imperial and Canadian Governments, and between the Governments of Canada and any of the Provinces, touching any Legislation of any of the Provinces, including any instructions to His Excellency the Governor General on the subject of Provincial Legislation.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 11th March, 1870.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA, 1st March, 1870.

Address, 23rd February, 1870. SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, herewith, copies of correspondence on the subject of Provincial Legislation to be communicated to the House of Commons, in answer to the accompanying address.

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

F. TURVILLE,
Governor's Secretary.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for Canada,
&c., &c., &c.

LIST OF PAPERS ON THE SUBJECT OF PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION.

Sir John Young to Earl Granville.

No. 22. March 11th, 1869.

No. 23. do do

Earl Granville to Sir John Young.

No. 85. May 8th, 1869.

No. 86. do do

Sir John Young to Earl Granville.

No. 141. December 2nd, 1869.

No. 145. December 8th, 1869.

Earl Granville to Sir John Young.

No. 13. January 15th, 1870.

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

(Copy.—No. 22.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, 11th March, 1869.

20th February, 1869—80L. MY LORD,—I have the honour to enclose a Report from the Minister of Justice upon the Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, in the last Session, and to request that your Lordship will, in accordance with the suggestion of the Privy Council of the Dominion of Canada, take the questions arising in reference to them into your consideration, and cause the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown to be obtained.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN YOUNG.

The Right Honorable

The Earl Granville, K.G., &c., &c., &c.

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

(Copy.—No. 23.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, Canada, 11th March, 1869.

MY LORD,—I beg leave to draw your attention to the following remarks which a reference to my despatch, No. 22, of this date, will show have already derived colour from actual occurrences, and which point to the probability of misapprehension and future difficulty if a remedy be not speedily devised and applied for the prevention of uncertainty and probable conflict between rival authorities.

Previous to the Union of the Provinces, the Governor of each Province either assented to, or withheld Her Majesty's assent to, or reserved for Her Majesty's assent, such Bills passed by the Legislature as he thought proper, and he was specially enjoined by the Royal Instructions to reserve certain classes of Bills therein specified. The same practice is continued by the Union Act with respect to Legislation of the Parliament of Canada.

The Act provides that the Lieutenant Governor of each Province may reserve Bills for the consideration of the Governor General, but there is no provision by which the latter is to take Her Majesty's pleasure on such legislation. The Royal Instructions are also silent on this point. In the absence of instructions, I presume that I should exercise the power of assent to, or reservation of, Bills under the advice of the Privy Council of this Dominion.

Now, although the power of the Provincial Legislatures are considerably more limited than those possessed by the same Legislatures before the Union, yet they have jurisdiction in many cases to which the Royal Instructions would seem to apply: I mean that a Provincial Legislature may pass a Bill under the present Constitution which, if it were passed by the Parliament of the Dominion, would have to be reserved under my instructions.

If the 7th paragraph of the Instructions be examined, it will be seen that it is quite competent for a Local Legislature to pass Bills coming within the 2nd, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th clauses therein mentioned. Again, doubts have already arisen as to the respective jurisdictions of the Local and General Legislatures.

The Local Legislatures are naturally inclined to legislate on the same subjects of public interest, and to the same extent as they did before the Union; and, in case of doubt, to give themselves the benefit of the doubt, and construe their powers in the larger sense.

I am informed, however, that on the whole, the Local Legislation has been satisfactory, and I think there will be little difficulty in managing any questions that may arise if some principle of action be laid down by Her Majesty's Government, and steadily adhered to.

At present, *novitate regni*, of the Dominion, and while it has no associations, political or historical, no buttresses of prestige and tradition, a difficulty is likely to be more felt, and more serious than probably it will be in after times.

As yet, the tendency of public men must naturally be to look as heretofore, rather to sectional than to general interests. By degrees, no doubt, this provincialism will wear away; but, in the meantime, and under the circumstances, questions of moment having already arisen; it would, I submit, be desirable, in a public point of view, as well as satisfactory to myself, to have some specific instructions in my capacity, as an Imperial officer, as to my course.

1st. When an Act of a Provincial Legislature relates to any of the classes of subjects mentioned in the 7th paragraph of the Royal Instructions.

2nd. When it is, in my opinion, unconstitutional, or in excess of the power of the local body.

I would beg leave to suggest that until the legislation of several years of the general and local bodies has practically settled their respective jurisdictions, it would be well for me to transmit annually to the Colonial office, the Sessional volumes of Statutes passed by each of them, with a Report from the Minister of Justice, and such remarks as may occur to myself to be deserving your attention.

It is worthy of consideration whether it would not be expedient to establish a tribunal with powers analogous to those of the Supreme Court of the United States, for the decision of all questions of constitutional law and conflict of jurisdiction.

The British North America Act (sec. 101), empowers the Parliament of Canada to establish a General Court of Appeal; but I am advised that Imperial Legislation will be required to enable the Dominion Parliament to establish a Court with original jurisdiction over such subjects.

The organization of a Court of Appeal is, I am told, likely to engage the attention of the Parliament here at the coming Session, and that then the whole subject of the best means of determining these respective jurisdictions, and of settling constitutional questions generally, will probably be discussed in all its bearings. I propose, in such case, to address you again on the subject.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) JOHN YOUNG.

The Right Honorable

Earl Granville, K.G., &c., &c., &c.

Earl Granville to Sir John Young.

(CANADA.—No. 85.)

DOWNING STREET, 8th May, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 23, of the 11th ultimo, asking for instructions as to the course which you should pursue with regard to any act of the Provincial Legislatures, which might relate to any of the classes of subjects mentioned in the seventh paragraph of the royal instructions, or which might, in your opinion, be unconstitutional, or in excess of the power of the local body.

The prohibitions in the seventh paragraph of Royal Instructions, with one qualification, rest on grounds of Imperial policy, and therefore the Governor General of the Dominion is not at liberty, even on the advice of his Ministers, to sanction or assent to any Provincial law in violation of them. He would indeed be bound to instruct the Lieutenant Governor of the Province not to give such assent.

The qualification to which I have above referred is this, that while the Governor General is not at liberty to sanction the passing of a law making any donation or gratuity to himself, it would be for his Ministers to consider whether they should advise him to consent to a donation by the Province to the Lieutenant Governor, and he would be at liberty to follow that advice.

With regard to the second point. If the Governor General were advised by his

Ministry to disallow any Provincial Act as illegal or unconstitutional, it would, in general, be his duty to follow that advice, whether or not he concurred in their opinion. If he were advised by his Ministry to sanction any Act which appeared to him illegal, it would be his duty to withhold his sanction and refer the question to the Secretary of State for instructions.

The same course might be taken if the Act recommended for his sanction by his Ministers appeared gravely unconstitutional; but it is impossible to relieve the Governor General from the duty of judging with respect to each particular case whether the objection to an Act, not of doubtful legality, is sufficiently grave as under all circumstances to warrant a refusal to act at once on the advice tendered to him.

With regard to your remark, that is worthy of consideration, whether it would not be expedient to establish a tribunal for the decision of all questions of constitutional law and conflict of jurisdiction, I see no reason for the establishment of such a tribunal. Any question of this kind could be entertained and decided by the local Courts, subject to an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and it does not appear in what respect this mode of determination is likely to be inadequate or unsatisfactory.

I have, &c.,

GRANVILLE.

Governor General,

The Right Honorable Sir John Young, Bart, G.C.B.

(Copy.—Canada.—No. 86.)

DOWNING STREET, 8th May, 1868.

“An Act to define the privileges, immunities, and powers of the Legislative Assembly, and to give summary protection to persons employed in the publication of Sessional Papers.”

“An Act to amend Chap. 15 of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, intituled, ‘An Act respecting County Courts.’”

To L. O., 27th April, 1869.
L. O.

SIR,—In compliance with the request contained in your despatch, No. 22, of the 11th March last, I caused a reference to be made to the Law Officers of the Crown respecting the validity of certain Acts mentioned in the margin, lately passed by the Legislature of Ontario, and of a clause contained in the Supply Bill for 1869, passed by the same Legislature, relating to the increase of the salaries of Judges of the Supreme Courts of the Province.

I transmit to you, for your information, and for that of your Privy Council, the enclosed copies of the reply which has been received from the Law Officers, and of the letter from this Office, in which their opinion was requested.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

GRANVILLE.

Governor the Right Honorable

Sir John Young, Bart., &c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

DOWNING STREET, 27th April, 1869.

SIR,—I am directed, by Earl Granville, to transmit to you copies of a despatch from the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, No. 22, of the 11th March, 1869, and of a Report from the Minister of Justice enclosed therein, upon certain Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, and to request that you will, jointly with the Solicitor General and Attorney General, favor his Lordship with your opinion whether it was competent for that Legislature to pass these Acts or any of them.

Copies of the Commission and Instructions to Sir J. Young are annexed.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

FREDERIC ROGERS.

To the Attorney General and
Solicitor General.

(Copy.)

TEMPLE, 4th May, 1870.

MY LORD,—We are honored with your Lordship's commands, signified in Sir Frederic Rogers' letter of the 27th April, 1869, stating that he was directed by your Lordship to transmit to us copies of a despatch from the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, No. 22, of the 11th March, 1869, and of a Report from the Minister of Justice enclosed therein upon certain Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, and to request that we would favor your Lordship with our opinion whether it was competent for that Legislature to pass the Acts, or any of them.

Sir Frederic Rogers was pleased to add that copies of the Commission and Instructions to Sir J. Young were annexed.

In obedience to your Lordship's commands, we have the honour to report—

That we have considered the three several Acts to which your Lordship has been pleased to direct our attention; and we are of opinion, that it was not competent for the Legislature of the Province of Ontario to pass such Acts or either of them.

We consider them inconsistent with the provisions of Sections 92 and 96, of the British North America Act.

We have, &c.,

(Signed,)

R. P. COLLIER,
J. D. COLERIDGE.

The Right Honorable

The Earl Granville, K.G., &c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

OTTAWA, June 8th, 1868.

The undersigned begs to submit, for the consideration of Your Excellency, that it is expedient to settle the course to be pursued with respect to the Acts passed by the Provincial Legislatures.

The same powers of disallowance as have always belonged to the Imperial Government, with respect to the Acts passed by Colonial Legislatures, have been conferred by the Union Act on the Government of Canada. Of late years, Her Majesty's Government has not, as a general rule, interfered with the legislation of Colonies having representative institutions and responsible government, except in the cases specially mentioned in the instructions to the Governors, or in matters of Imperial and not merely local interest.

Under the present Constitution of Canada, the General Government will be called upon to consider the propriety of allowance or disallowance of Provincial Acts much more frequently than Her Majesty's Government has been with respect to Colonial enactments.

In deciding whether any Act of a Provincial Legislature should be disallowed or sanctioned, the Government must not only consider whether it affects the interest of the whole Dominion or not, but also whether it be unconstitutional; whether it exceeds the jurisdiction conferred on Local Legislatures, and, in cases where the jurisdiction is concurrent whether it clashes with the legislation of the General Parliament.

As it is of importance that the course of local legislation should be interfered with as little as possible, and the power of disallowance exercised with great caution, and only in cases where the law and general interests of the Dominion imperatively demand it, the undersigned recommends that the following course be pursued;

That on the receipt by Your Excellency, of the Acts passed in any Province, they be referred to the Minister of Justice for report, and that he, with all convenient speed, do report as to those Acts which he considers free from objection of any kind, and if such report be approved of by your Excellency in Council, that such approval be forthwith communicated to the Provincial Government.

That he make a separate Report, or separate Reports, on those Acts which he may consider—

1. As being altogether illegal or unconstitutional.
2. As illegal or unconstitutional in part.
3. In cases of concurrent jurisdiction as clashing with the legislation of the General Parliament.
4. As affecting the interests of the Dominion generally. And that in such report or reports he gives his reasons for his opinions.

That where a measure is considered only partially defective, or where objectionable as being prejudicial to the general interests of the Dominion, or as clashing with its legislation, communication should be had with the Provincial Government with respect to such measure; and that in such case, the Act should not be disallowed, if the general interests permit such a course, until the Local Government has an opportunity of considering and discussing the objections taken, and the Local Legislature has also an opportunity of remedying the defects found to exist.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 9th June, 1868.

The Committee have had under consideration the annexed Memorandum from the Honorable the Minister of Justice and Attorney General, on the subject of the powers of disallowance of the Acts of Local Legislatures, possessed by the General Government of the Dominion, and submitting his views and recommendations, respecting the course which should be pursued on all occasions when the Acts of the Local Legislatures shall be transmitted to the Governor General; and they respectfully advise that the same be approved and adopted.

Certified.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk to the Privy Council.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces.

(Circular.)

To Their Excellencies the Lieut. Governors of Toronto, Quebec, Halifax, and Fredericton.

O. S. S. P., 17th June, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor, by command of the Governor General, to transmit to your Excellency herewith, for the information of the Government of the Province of _____, a Copy of an Order in Council, and of the Memorandum of the Honorable the Minister of Justice therein referred to, on the subject of the powers of disallowance of the Acts of the Local Legislature, possessed by the Government of the Dominion.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,)

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

TORONTO, 22nd June, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, enclosing a copy of a Report made by the Honorable the Minister of Justice to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, with respect to the proposed method of disallowing Acts passed by the Provincial Parliament.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

THOS. C. PATTESON,

Assistant Secretary.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State, Ottawa.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, 22nd June, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 17th instant, transmitting, for the information of the Government of the Province of New Brunswick, a copy of an Order in Council, and of the Memorandum of the Honorable the Minister of Justice therein referred to, on the subject of the powers of disallowance of the Acts of the Local Legislature, possessed by the Government of the Dominion.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. HARDING.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces, Ottawa.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, June 23rd, 1868.

No. 560. SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch
Date, 17th June, of the number and date noted in the margin.
1868.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN H. FRANCKLYN,

Administrator of the Government.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces, Ottawa.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 4th July, 1868.

On a memorandum, dated 1st July, 1868, from the Honorable the Minister of Justice and Attorney General, having reference to the following Acts, passed by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, at its late Session, and reporting thereon as follows:—

31 Vic., Cap. 6. That the second section of Cap. 6, is objectionable, inasmuch as it declares that a wilfully false statement made before the Commissioner authorized to be appointed under the Act, is a misdemeanor, punishable in the same manner as wilful and corrupt perjury.

That this is Legislation respecting the Criminal Law, which appertains solely to the Parliament of the Dominion, and he recommends that the attention of the Government of Ontario be called to this clause, suggesting that it should be repealed next Session, and no action taken upon it meanwhile.

31 Vic., Cap. 19. That the 40th section of this Act is, in his opinion, liable to the same objection, and the same course is recommended.

31 Vic., Cap. 20. That the 82nd and 83rd sections of this Act, are objectionable for the same reason.

31 Vic., Cap. 29. That the 50th section of this Act, is objectionable for the same reason.

31 Vic., Cap. 30. That the 12th section of this Act, provides a qualification at all Parliamentary Elections.

That this clause of it is meant to include the Elections to the Parliament of Canada, is beyond the power of the Local Legislature.

That the 41st section of the Union Act, provides that all the Laws of the several Provinces, relating to Parliamentary Elections, in force at the time of the Union, shall remain in force until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides.

That if the clause in question is intended merely to apply to Elections for the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, it is inaccurate in expression.

That to avoid confusion, the Union Act confines the name of *Parliament* to the General Legislature; the Provincial Legislative bodies are styled uniformly as *Legislatures*.

He recommends that the attention of the Government of Ontario be called to this section, and suggests that the same should be amended, so as to limit it expressly to elections for the Legislature of Ontario.

The Committee concur in the Report of the Minister of Justice, and submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Province, &c., &c., &c.

O. S. S. P., 10th July, 1868.

SIR,—With reference to the order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, of the 9th June last, on the subject of the power of disallowance of the Acts of Local Legislatures, possessed by the Government of the Dominion, of which order, written and printed copies have been duly communicated to you, I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, for the consideration of the Government of the Province of Ontario, a certified copy of an order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, relating to certain Acts of the Legislature of that Province, passed during its first Session, which appear to be objectionable, and to require amendment or explanation.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

E. A. MEREDITH.

His Excellency

The Lieut.-Governor, Toronto.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 5th November, 1868.

On a Report, dated 2nd November, 1868, from the Honorable the Minister of Justice, stating that with reference to his Report of the 1st July last, he now further reports as to the following Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, at its last Session, viz:—

31 Vic., Cap. 17.—That the 1st section of Cap. 17, which continues the Bankruptcy Act, passed by the late Province of Canada, being 7th Vic., Cap 10, and the 3rd section, which extends the period limited by the 4th clause of the 29th and 30th Vic., Cap. 14, for the continuation of the operation of certain Savings Banks, are objectionable, as they profess to deal with the subjects of Bankruptcy and Savings Banks, which, by the British North America Act, are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada.

31 Vic., Cap. 38, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Clifton Suspension Bridge Company."

That this Act is objectionable, inasmuch as it incorporates a Company for the purpose of the construction of a bridge beyond the limit of the Province of Ontario.

It is especially desirable that this Act should be repealed, inasmuch as its promoters having ascertained the invalidity of the Act in question, procured another Act of incorporation from the Parliament of Canada, at its last Session, being 31 Vic., Cap. 37. The same parties have, therefore, two Acts of Incorporation, and might set up pretensions to build two bridges under them.

31 Vic., Cap. 64, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Board of Trade of the Town of Guelph."

That it may be doubted whether this Act, is not altogether *ultra vires*, as it incorporates a Company for the purpose of promoting and extending the trade and commerce of the Province, and as legislation relating to the regulation of trade and commerce is expressly committed to the Parliament of the Dominion by the Union Act.

The undersigned, however, would have recommended that the Act should be left to its operation were it not for the 22nd and 23rd clauses, the first of which is an express provision affecting the regulation of Trade and Commerce; and the second, concerns the Criminal Law, both of which subjects are evidently beyond the powers of the Local Legislature.

31 Vic., Cap. 5.—That the 6th clause of Cap. 5 is objectionable, inasmuch as it declares certain counterfeiting or imitation of stamps, or stamped paper, for the purposes of that Act, to be perjury, which is legislation respecting the Criminal Law.

He, the Minister of Justice, recommends, that the attention of the Local Government be called to the above, in order that the several clauses may be repealed during the coming meeting of the Legislature of Ontario. The Committee concur in the Report of the Minister of Justice, and submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE

Clerk Privy Council.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

November 2nd, 1868.

With reference to his Report of the 1st July last, the undersigned has the honor further to report as to the following Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, at its last Session, viz. :—

31 Vic., Cap. 17.—That the first section of Cap. 17, which continues the Bankruptcy Act passed by the late Province of Canada, being 7th Vic., Cap. 10; and the 3rd section, which extends the period limited by the 4th clause of the 29th and 30th Vic., Cap. 14th, for the continuation of the operation of certain Savings Banks, are objectionable, as they profess to deal with the subject of Bankruptcy and Savings Banks, which, by the British North America Act, are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada.

31 Vic., Cap. 38, intituled, "*An Act to incorporate the Clifton Suspension Bridge Company.*"

That this Act is objectionable, inasmuch as it incorporates a Company for the purpose of the construction of a Bridge beyond the limits of the Province of Ontario. It is especially desirable that this Act should be repealed, inasmuch as its promoters having ascertained the invalidity of the Act in question, procured another Act of incorporation from the Parliament of Canada at its last Session, being 31st Vic., Cap. 37. The same parties have, therefore, two Acts of Incorporation, and might set up pretensions to build two bridges under them.

31 Vic., Cap. 64, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Board of Trade of the Town of Guelph."

That it may be doubted whether this Act is not altogether *ultra vires*, as it incorporates a company for the purpose of promoting and extending the Trade and Commerce of the Province, and as legislation relating to the regulation of Trade and Commerce is expressly committed to the Parliament of the Dominion by the Union Act.

The undersigned, however, would have recommended that the Act should be left to its operation, were it not for the 22nd and 23rd clauses, the first of which is an express provision affecting the regulations of Trade and Commerce; and the second concerns the Criminal Law, both of which subjects are evidently beyond the powers of the Local Legislature.

31 Vic., Cap. 5.—That the 6th clause of Cap. 5 is objectionable, inasmuch as it declares certain counterfeiting or imitation of stamps or stamped paper for the purposes of that Act to be Perjury, which is legislation respecting the Criminal Law.

The undersigned recommends that the attention of the Local Government be called to the above, in order that the several clauses may be repealed during the coming meeting of the Legislature of Ontario.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

9th November, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Government of the Province of Ontario, a certified copy of an Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, relative to certain Acts therein mentioned, passed by the Legislature of that Province during its last Session, which appear to be objectionable in whole or in part, and to require repeal or amendment.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed,)

E. A. MEREDITH.

The Honorable

The Provincial Secretary, Toronto.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 11th November, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters of the 9th instant, enclosing respectively certified copies of orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, respecting certain Acts therein mentioned, passed during the last Session of the Legislature of this Province, which have been left to their operation, and also relative to those which appear to be objectionable in whole or in part, and to require repeal or amendment.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

THOS. C. PATTESON,

Assistant Secretary.

To the Honorable

The Secretary of State, Ottawa.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 17th July, 1869.

On the annexed Report from the Honorable the Minister of Justice, dated 14th July, 1869, with reference to three certain Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, at its second Session (32 Victoria), which he states are objectionable, viz. :—

Chapter 3, intituled, "An Act to define the privileges, immunities, and powers of the Legislative Assembly, and to give summary protection to persons employed in the publication of Sessional Papers."

Chapter 22, intituled, "An Act to amend Chapter 15 of the Consolidated Statutes

"of Upper Canada, intituled 'An Act respecting County Courts.'"

Chapter 1.—The Supply Bill, in as far as it affects the salary of the Judges of the Superior Courts.

The Committee concur in the recommendation contained in said annexed Report, and respectfully advise that the same be approved and carried out.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OTTAWA, 14th July, 1869.

With reference to the following Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, at its second Session (32 Victoria), the undersigned has the honor to report, as follows:—

That Chapter 3, intituled, "An Act to define the privileges, immunities, and powers of the Legislative Assembly, and to give summary protection to persons employed in the publication of Sessional Papers," is objectionable.

By the 18th clause of the "British North America Act, 1867," it is enacted that the privileges, immunities, and powers to be held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Senate, and by the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada, shall be such as shall be from time to time defined by Act of the Parliament of Canada, but so that the same shall never exceed those held, enjoyed, and exercised at the passing of such Act by the House of Commons of the United Kingdom.

It is to be assumed that the power to pass an Act defining those privileges, was conferred upon the Parliament of Canada, on the ground that without such a provision the Parliament of Canada could not have passed any such Act.

It is clear from the current of judicial decision in England that neither of the branches of a Colonial Legislature have any inherent right to the privileges of the Imperial Parliament.

Perhaps, however, under the legislative powers given to the Parliament of the Dominion by the 91st Section of the Union Act, to make laws "for the peace, order, and good government of Canada," it might have passed an Act without any enabling power from the paramount authority establishing and defining the privileges of its two Chambers.

However this may be with respect to the General Parliament, it is to be observed that there is no clause in the Union Act similar to the 18th, giving to the Provincial Legislatures power to define or establish their privileges, and that no *general* powers of legislation for the good government of the Provinces, are given to their Legislatures. Their powers are strictly limited to those conferred by the 92nd, 93rd, 94th, and 95th clauses of the Union Act.

By the Act in question, it will be seen that the Legislature of Ontario has declared that the Legislative Assembly and its members shall enjoy the same privileges as those exercised by the House of Commons of Canada.

It would seem, therefore, that this Act is an excess of the power of the Provincial Legislature.

If it has any power to legislate on the matter at all, it seems to follow that while the General Parliament can, under the 18th clause, confer no greater privileges than those enjoyed by the Imperial House of Commons, the Provincial Legislature being bound by no such limitation, might, if it were so disposed, confer upon itself and its members privileges in excess of those belonging to the House of Commons of England.

That the second section of Chapter 22, intituled, "An Act to amend Chapter 15 of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, intituled, 'An Act respecting County Courts,'" is also objectionable.

That section provides that the Judges of those Courts are to hold office during

pleasure, and shall be subject to removal by the Lieutenant Governor for inability, incapacity, or misbehaviour, established to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

By the 96th clause of the Union Act, the Governor General is to appoint County Court Judges; and by the 100th clause, the salaries, allowances, and pensions of those Judges are to be fixed and provided by the Parliament of Canada.

The inconveniences that may arise from the appointing power being in the Governor General, and the power of removal also in him, at his pleasure, while there at the same time exists an independent power of removal in the Lieutenant Governor, are obvious.

The Provincial Legislature evidently considered itself empowered to pass such an Act, by the 14th sub-section of the 92nd clause of the Union Act, by which the Provincial Legislatures have power to make laws in relation to the Administration of Justice in the Province, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of Provincial Courts.

That the 6th section of Chapter I, being the Supply Bill for 1869, is also objectionable, as by the 96th and 100th clauses of the Union Act, it is provided that the Governor General shall appoint the Judges of the Superior Courts, and the Parliament of Canada shall fix and provide their salaries, allowances and pensions; it would seem that the Judges of those Courts cannot properly, and without a breach of its provisions, receive emolument of any kind, from any but the power which appoints and pays them the legal salaries attached to their judicial positions. On these three Acts, the undersigned, on the 20th February last, made a Report to Your Excellency, which you were pleased to transmit to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the purpose of being referred to the Law Officers of the Crown in England; and the Attorney and Solicitor General have given their opinion, that it was not competent for the Legislature of Ontario to pass those Acts, or either of them.

The undersigned recommends that the attention of the Government of Ontario be called to the two first mentioned Acts, and the 6th clause of the last Act, suggesting that they should be repealed next Session, and no action taken upon them meanwhile.

He recommends also that a copy of Lord Granville's despatch on the subject, and of the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, be transmitted, with any Order in Council, that may be adopted on this Report, to the Government of Ontario.

(Signed,) JOHN A. MACDONALD.

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

(Copy.)

DOWNING STREET, 8th May, 1869.

"An Act to define the privileges, immunities, and powers of the Legislative Assembly, and to give summary protection to persons employed in the publication of Sessional Papers."

"An Act to amend Chapter 15, of the Con. Statutes of Upper Canada, intituled, 'An Act respecting County Courts.'"

SIR,—In compliance with the request contained in your Despatch, No. 22, of the 11th March last, I caused a reference to be made to the Law Officers of the Crown, respecting the validity of certain Acts mentioned in the margin, lately passed by the Legislature of Ontario, and of a clause contained in the Supply Bill for 1869, passed by the same Legislature, relating to the increase of the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Courts of the Province.

I transmit to you, for your information, and for that of your Privy Council, the enclosed Copies of the Reply which has been received from the Law Officers, and of the letter from this Office, in which their opinion was requested.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

GRANVILLE.

Governor the Right Honorable
Sir John Young, Bart., G.C.B., &c., &c.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office, to the Law Officers of the Crown.

(Copy.)

DOWNING STREET, 27th April, 1869.

SIR,—I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you copies of a Despatch from the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, No. 22, of the 11th March, 1869, and of a Report from the Minister of Justice, enclosed therein, upon certain Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, and to request that you will, jointly with the Solicitor General and Attorney General, favor His Lordship with your opinion, whether it was competent for that Legislature to pass these Acts, or any of them.

Copies of the commission and instructions to Sir J. Young, are annexed.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

FREDERIC ROGERS.

To the Attorney General and Solicitor General.

The Law Officers of the Crown to the Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

(Copy.)

TEMPLE, 4th May, 1869.

MY LORD,—We are honoured with your Lordship's commands, signified in Sir Frederic Rogers' letter of the 27th April, 1869, stating that he was directed by your Lordship, to transmit to us copies of a Despatch from the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, No. 22, of the 11th March, 1869, and of a Report from the Minister of Justice, enclosed therein, upon certain Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, and to request that we would favour your Lordship with our opinion, whether it was competent for that Legislature to pass the Acts, or any of them.

Sir Frederic Rogers was pleased to add, that copies of the commission with instructions to Sir J. Young, were annexed.

In obedience to your Lordship's commands, we have the honor to report—

That we have considered the three several Acts to which your Lordship has been pleased to direct our attention, and we are of opinion that it was not competent for the Legislature of the Province of Ontario to pass such Acts, or either of them. We consider them inconsistent with the provisions of Sections 92 and 96 of the British North America Act.

We have, &c.,

(Signed,)

R. P. COLLIER,

J. D. COLERIDGE.

The Right Honorable

The Earl of Granville, K.G., &c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

O.S.S.P., 24th July, 1869.

SIR,—I am directed to transmit to you herewith, for the information of your Government, a copy of an Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, together with a copy of the Report of the Honorable the Minister of Justice therein referred to, and of a Despatch and its enclosures from the Right Honorable the Colonial Secretary, on the subject of three Acts of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, passed during the late Session (32 Victoria).

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

E. A. MEREDITH.

The Hon. W. P. HOWLAND, C.B.,

Lieut.-Governor, Toronto.

(Copy.)

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 27th September, 1869.

SIR,—I am commanded by the Lieutenant Governor to transmit to you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, a Copy of a Minute passed by the Executive Council of Ontario, having reference to three Acts of the Ontario Legislature passed at its last Session, and pronounced objectionable in a Report of a Committee of the Privy Council, made on the 17th July last, founded upon a Report of the Minister of Justice, bearing date the 14th of the same month, copies of which documents, as also of a despatch and enclosures from the Colonial Office, were communicated to the Lieutenant Governor by letter from the Under Secretary of State for the Provinces.

A copy of the Report of the Attorney General of Ontario, upon which action has been taken by the Executive Council, is also transmitted herewith.

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

(Signed,) THOS. C. PATTESON,
Assistant Secretary.

Copy of Minute of Council approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, 21st September, 1869.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed Report of the Honorable the Attorney General on the subject of three several Acts of the Legislature of Ontario, passed during its last Session, as follows:—

32 Vic., Chapter 3, intituled, "An Act to define the privileges, immunities, and powers of the Legislative Assembly, and to give summary protection to persons employed in the publication of Sessional Papers."

Chapter 22, intituled, "An Act to amend Chapter 15 of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, intituled, 'An Act respecting Courts.'"

Chapter 1. The Supply Bill, in as far as it affects the Salary of the Judges of the Superior Courts, which Acts have been objected to by the Honorable Privy Council at Ottawa, in their Report dated 17th July, 1869, adopting the Report of the Honorable the Minister of Justice on the same subject, dated the 14th July, 1869.

The Committee concur in the Report of the Honorable the Attorney General, and in the reasons therein given for the constitutionality of the said Acts, and advise that the same be approved of.

Certified.

(Signed,) JAMES ROSS,
C.E.C.

Executive Council Chamber, Toronto,
25th September, 1869.

The undersigned, to whom His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor referred the letter of the Under Secretary of State, at Ottawa, dated the 24th day of July last, transmitting therewith certain Reports and Communications as per margin, and all bearing

on specific objections to three several Acts passed during the last Session of the Ontario Legislature, has the honor to submit the following observations for His Excellency's consideration:—

1. Report of the Honorable the Minister of Justice, dated 14th July, 1869, with Copy of Minute of Privy Council approving thereof, and dated 17th July, 1869.

With respect to Chapter 3, intituled, "An Act to define

2. A copy of Despatch of 8th May, 1869 from the Col. Minister to His Excellency the Governor General.

3. Copy of Letter from Under Secretary of State to Law Officers of the Crown, dated 27th April, 1869, and letter from Law Officers of the Crown, dated 4th May, 1869, with their opinion, addressed to the Right Honorable the Earl of Granville, Colonial Minister.

"the privileges, immunities, and powers of the Legislative Assembly, and to give summary protection to persons employed in Publication of Sessional Papers," it is said the powers of the Legislature of Ontario are strictly limited to those conferred by the 92nd, 93rd, 94th, and 95th clauses of the Union Act, that there is no general power conferred on the respective Local Legislatures to enact laws for the good government of the Provinces, as there has been to the General or Dominion Legislature; and that the express provision contained in the 18th Section of the Union Act, granting to the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, and to the Members thereof respectively, "shall be such as are from time to time defined by the Act of the Parliament of Canada, but so that the same shall never exceed those, at the passing of this Act, held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Commons House of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and by the Members thereof," shews that without such a provision the Parliament of Canada could not have passed such an Act. On these grounds it has been concluded that the Ontario Statute under consideration is in excess of the powers of the Ontario Legislation.

To justify this conclusion, it is said that if the Local Legislature can pass such a law, because it is not transmitted, it may pass a law exceeding the limitation which has been placed on the Dominion Parliament by the 18th Section of the Union Act.

It may not be quite easy to define precisely what power the Local Legislature may or may not lawfully exercise on the very numerous subjects which are within its jurisdiction.

It cannot be denied that the Legislature must possess the power, if not by mere regulation, by Statute, at any rate, to provide for the orderly course of its proceedings; for freedom from arrest of its members whilst attending their duties, and for a reasonable time before and after each Session; for freedom of speech, not only against the Crown, but against private persons; for the right to publish and distribute generally such matters as may be deemed conducive to the public interest, without the risk of suit for publishing what might be otherwise deemed to be defamatory; and for the punishment of all persons guilty of contempt in the face of the House, or before its committees.

For without such protection the Legislature would be unable to maintain its dignity, and would be more feeble than a Justice of the Peace, who has a right to punish for contempt committed at his petty sessions.

And it would be singular that a Legislative Body, which can confer such privileges upon any Court or municipal body, should not be able to grant them to itself.

The undersigned believes also that the Ontario Legislature could have gone beyond the privileges just named, and could have declared that members of the Legislature should be proceeded against in civil suits by a particular kind of process, and that all suits against them should be tried in a particular Court, or that no civil suit at all should be commenced or prosecuted against them during the Session of the House, or for a certain time before or after the Session.

The undersigned is also of opinion that witnesses summoned to attend before the House or a Committee, should be liable to be proceeded against by the House for contempt in disobeying the process, or in declining to give evidence or otherwise; and that all matters pertaining to election of Members should be tried and determined by the House.

The only privileges which the House of Commons in England, possesses which may not be considered as applicable here, are when it acts as the Grand Inquest of the Nation to enquire into grave offences, and where it accuses for the purpose of a trial for the offence found, and when it adjudicates upon and punishes contempts out of the House.

Yet the undersigned believes there is nothing to prevent the Legislature of Ontario from granting the power of inquisition to itself by Statute.

It may, undoubtedly, withdraw the power from grand jurors by abolishing the grand

jury system, or by transferring the powers now exercised by grand jurors to any other power, body, or person.

And that the Legislature may also grant to itself the power to try for and to punish contempts not committed before the House. It is familiar to every one acquainted with the practice of the Superior Courts to what extent contempts to the process and officers of such courts are punished, though not committed in the precincts of the courts. There is no decision, the undersigned believes, at all touching the jurisdiction of the Legislature to pass a statute for such purposes, though there are decisions that a Legislative Body has as such no inherent right to assume such power. Powers analogous to those which are exercisable by the British House of Commons, because the latter body has acquired theirs by long usage and custom only, and powers so acquired, are not assumable by other bodies possessing general Legislative authority in other places.

The Dominion Act contains nothing against the Legislation in question.

It does not declare that the Legislature of Ontario shall have authority over those matters which are mentioned in the Act, but that it may exclusively make laws relating to those subjects therein enumerated.

And it seems difficult to maintain that a Legislature which may amend the constitution of the Province, and may legislate on property and civil rights, and generally on all matters of a mere local or private nature, may not by Statute provide that the like power which the House of Commons of the Dominion and the members thereof possesses, may be possessed also by the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, and the representatives of the people assembled therein, and elected thereto by the same constituents who send members to the Commons.

The argument that the Legislature of Ontario may grant to the Assembly greater powers in the matters alluded to, because not restricted from doing so, than the House of Commons of Canada possesses, because it is restricted from assuming or exercising greater privileges than those which the British House of Commons enjoyed, is not, in the opinion of the undersigned, an answer to the exercise of those powers which are not more extensive than the House of Commons does possess.

It does not follow that the Legislature of Ontario has the power to exercise greater authority than the House of Commons of Canada can exercise.

The limitation placed by the Union Act upon the greater body must, no doubt, be held by just construction of the Statute to operate by limitation upon the subordinate Legislatures as well.

The conclusion to which the undersigned has arrived, with respect to the constitutionality of the Ontario Act, 32 Vic. cap. 3, is, that it is not liable to the exceptions which have been taken to it, and that sufficient consideration has not, in his humble opinion, been given to the important distinction between powers claimed by the authority of a Statute, and powers claimed as inherently belonging to a Legislative body.

Chapter 22, 32 Victoria, is intituled, "An Act to amend chapter fifteen of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, intituled, 'An Act respecting County Courts.'" It is said the first section of this Act is inconsistent.

The sentence is, "The Judges of the several County Courts, holding office when this Act takes effect, as well as the Judges hereafter to be appointed, shall hold their offices during pleasure, and shall be subject to be removed by the Lieutenant Governor for inability, incapacity, or misbehaviour, established to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, anything in the Interpretation Act or any other Act to the contrary notwithstanding. "The inconsistency is stated to be, that the section provides that the Judges are to hold their offices during pleasure; that is, the pleasure of the Governor General, and yet they are to be subject to be removed by the Lieutenant Governor for inability, &c., &c.

If this be the objection taken to the Act, it is not necessarily open to exception. It may be that the Governor General should remove at pleasure, without cause assigned; and that the Lieutenant Governor should not have that power, but the power to remove only for inability, &c., &c.

But to avoid any difficulty on that point, the clause may be modified, so as to preserve to the Lieutenant Governor in Council the right of removal for inability, &c., which is the principal purpose of the enactment.

By the Union Act, the Governor General has the appointment of the Superior Court, District and County Court Judges in the respective Provinces.

In Ontario, the Superior Court Judges, consisting of the Court of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Chancery, are to hold their offices during good behaviour, but are removable by the Governor General on an Address of the Senate and House of Commons. The tenure of the County Court Judges, or their mode of removal, is not mentioned in the Act.

The Legislature of Ontario has express power to Legislate respecting the establishment and tenure of Provincial Offices, and the appointment and payment of Provincial Officers. The appointment and payment of County Court Judges are expressly reserved to the Governor General; but as it is only their appointment and payment that have been so vested in him, there seems no valid reason why the other power of the section should not be exercised by the Provincial Legislature relating to the tenure of the offices of such Judges, particularly as it is the Ontario Legislature alone which can establish these Courts, and the offices to which the Judges are to be afterwards appointed.

The undersigned is by no means satisfied that the enactment of last Session, declaring the County Court Judges shall hold their office during the pleasure of the Governor General, is beyond the authority of the Legislature of Ontario.

The appointment to, and the tenure of office are so entirely distinct one from the other, that the provision in the Union Act that the Governor General shall appoint the officer, and the provision of the Ontario Legislature that the officer shall hold his office only during the pleasure of the Governor General, may well stand together without repugnancy, and even without inconvenience.

But if it is thought there is any apparent clashing of rights, the clause may be modified as before suggested.

The undersigned does not understand that any objection has been made to the power of removal for cause, which has been conferred on the Lieutenant Governor.

It may, however, be as well to note what has occurred to the undersigned on this point. By the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, Chap. 15, the Judges of the County Courts were appointed by the Governor, and were to hold their offices during good behaviour, but they were subject to be removed by the Governor for inability or misbehaviour, established to the satisfaction of the Court of Impeachment. The Legislature of Ontario has, as it unquestionably had the right to do, abolished the last named Court, and in effect transferred the power of enquiry to the Lieutenant Governor in Council by the enactment under consideration. This enactment undoubtedly goes further than authorizing an enquiry to be made into the Judge's conduct, as it declares that the Lieutenant Governor may, on being satisfied in Council of the truth of the charge, remove the Judge from his office, which was a power before the late Union to be exercised by the Governor.

The question then is, had the Legislature of Ontario the authority to confer the power of removal on the Lieutenant Governor, as well as the power to investigate complaints against County Court Judges; or, by the late Union Act, is the power of removing these Judges to be exercised by the Governor General or by the Lieutenant Governor?

The 12th Section of the Union Act provides, that "all powers, authorities, and functions which, under any Act of the Legislature of Canada, are, at the Union, vested in or exercisable by the respective Governors or Lieutenant Governors of those Provinces, by those Governors or Lieutenant Governors individually, shall, as far as the same continue in existence, and capable of being exercised after the Union, in relation to the Government of Canada, be vested in and exercisable by the Governor General individually, as the case requires, subject, nevertheless, to be abolished or altered by the Parliament of Canada.

The like enactment is contained in the 65th Section of the Act applicable to the Province of Ontario, conferring all powers on the Lieutenant Governor, which were, at the Union, vested in or exercisable by the Governor of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, as far as the same are capable of being exercised after the Union, in "*relation to the Government of Ontario*," shall be vested in and exercisable by the Lieutenant Governor.

The question is—is the removal of the County Court Judges for cause, a matter in relation to the Government of Canada, or a matter in relation to the Government of Ontario?

The Governor General appoints the Judges, and the Dominion pays them, by the express provisions of the Union Act.

The general rule is that the power which appoints, may also remove.

There are reasons why it may be urged that the Governor General should alone remove, and why the tenure of such offices should, therefore, be considered to be a matter relating to the Government of Canada.

On the other hand, the Legislature of Ontario has alone jurisdiction over "the administration of justice in Ontario, including the constitution, maintenance, and organization of Provincial Courts, both of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction.

The Legislature of Ontario maintains the County Courts, and can alter their constitution, or abolish them; and the Lieutenant Governor has authority, for what the undersigned has before said, to hold inquisition of all complaints against these Judges for the purpose of enabling it to be determined whether they should be removed or not. Independently, therefore, of the arguments before submitted relating to the tenure of these officers being vested in the Legislature of Ontario, which would conclude the question, there is strong reason for believing that the tenure of these Judges, and their removal for cause, should be held to be a matter relating to the General Government of Ontario, and not a matter relating to the General Government of the Dominion.

In taking a review of the particular question, the undersigned is of opinion there is not the inconsistency in the Section of the Statute, which it has been stated appears there, for the Governor General to remove without cause, is not opposed to the power of removal by the Lieutenant Governor for cause.

If it be supposed or insisted upon that the inconsistency suggested is so manifest as to require amendment, the section can be altered to meet the difficulty raised.

The Legislature of Ontario has power to regulate the tenure of office of the County Court Judges, because the tenure is a matter which has been especially delegated to it by the Union Act.

And the Lieutenant Governor may remove for cause, because the removal is, by the Union Act, a matter relating to the Government of Ontario, and not to the General Government.

The Lieutenant Governor, under Section 65 of the Union Act, would have had the power, and not the Governor General, upon an adverse finding of the Court of Impeachment, if that Court had still been in existence, the powers of that Court having been, in effect, transferred to the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The Lieutenant Governor may now, by virtue of Section 65, remove the County Court Judges.

The undersigned, on consideration of the whole question, suggests that the section of the Act of last Session objected to should be amended, by enacting that the said Judges shall hold their offices during good behaviour, but shall be subject to be removed by the Lieutenant Governor for inability, incapacity, or misbehaviour, established to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Chap. 1, 32nd Vict.—With respect to Section 6 of this Act, which relates to the increase of salary made to the Judges of the Superior Courts, and which is in the following words: "And whereas, under the altered circumstances of the country, and the increased expense of living, it has been found that the Judges of the Superior Courts are inadequately paid, be it therefore enacted that there shall be paid for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and for every year thereafter, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province, annually, to the President or Chief Justice of the

Court of Error and Appeal, and to each of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in this Province, the sum of one thousand dollars."

That it has been objected, the Judges of these Courts cannot properly, and without a breach of the provisions of the Union Act, receive emoluments of any kind from any but the power which appoints and pays them the legal salary attached to their judicial positions.

The meaning of this objection no doubt is, that the only power which can legally pay these Judges in Ontario is the Dominion Government.

As a matter of policy, apart from the legal consideration of the question, it may be conceded that the Judges should be paid only by the General Government for the performance of those duties which necessarily attach and belong to them as Judges of the Courts to which the Governor General nominates them.

If, however, the Local Legislature establish a new Court, and appoint the Judges of the Superior Courts to discharge the duties of it, there is no objection that occurs to the undersigned against the Legislature allowing to the Judges a special compensation for the extra duties cast upon them.

The Judges are prohibited from taking fees of any kind unless from the Crown. But when the Local Legislature awards the payment, it is on a footing of a grant from the Crown, as well as when payment is made by the General Government.

Now, the Government of Canada has no power over the Ontario Court of Error and Appeal, or over the Judges of that Court.

There is nothing, therefore, in the opinion of the undersigned, to prevent the Ontario Legislature granting to the Judges of that Court such compensation as they may think proper for the services which they specially render as Judges thereof.

An additional allowance, the undersigned has been informed, was spoken of by the late Government of Canada as proper to be made to the Judges as Judges in Appeal, and those extra and very onerous, but unrequited services were in the consideration of those who took part in the addition in question, and influenced them in their action, though such fact was not embodied in the Statute itself.

The undersigned, therefore, suggests that it would be advisable to amend the Sixth Section of the Act objected to, by making the addition of one thousand dollars to the yearly salary of the Judges as compensation, specially, for their services as Judges of the Ontario Courts of Error and Appeal.

(Signed,)

J. S. MACDONALD.

1st September, 1869.

O. S. S. P., 29th September, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Assistant Secretary Patteson's letter, of the 27th instant, covering a Copy of a Minute of the Executive Council of the Province of Ontario, together with a Copy of a Report of the Honorable the Attorney General of that Province, upon which the Minute is founded, in reference to three Acts of the Ontario Legislature, passed at its last Session, and pronounced objectionable by the Government of the Dominion, as communicated to the Lieutenant Governor in my letter of the 24th July last.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

E. A. MERRIDITH.

The Honorable
The Provincial Secretary, Toronto.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 23rd October, 1869.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed memorandum, dated 22nd October, 1869, from the Honorable the Minister of Justice, having reference to certain correspondence between the General Government and the Government of Ontario; and a Minute in Council of the latter Government respecting the three Acts of the Legislature of Ontario, passed last Session, viz. :—32 Vic., Cap. 3; 32 Vic., Cap. 22, and 32 Vic., Cap. 1, to which objections were taken by the Minister of Justice in his Report, dated 14th July last; and they humbly advise that the suggestions contained in the said annexed memorandum be approved, and that a Copy of it, and of the present Minute, be transmitted to the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario as therein recommended.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OTTAWA, 22nd October, 1869.

The undersigned has had before him the Minute of Council of the Government of Ontario, bearing date the 21st September, 1869. This Minute embodies and concurs in the Report of the Honorable the Attorney General of Ontario, on the correspondence between the General and Provincial Governments on three Acts of the Legislature of Ontario, passed last Session, viz. :—32nd Vic., Cap. 3; 32nd Vic., Cap. 22; 32nd Vic. Cap. 1.

The Report of the Attorney General, which is a very able state paper, discusses at length the objections taken by the undersigned to those Acts, in his report to Your Excellency of the 14th July last, and makes certain suggestions with respect to future Legislation on the subjects of the three measures.

These suggestions are worthy of all consideration, should the Legislature of Ontario pass measures founded upon them. It will answer, however, no good purpose to enter into their consideration at present.

Your Excellency, on receiving the Report of the undersigned, thought it expedient to submit the three Acts in question to Her Majesty's Government, for the purpose of obtaining the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, and receiving specific instructions with respect to them.

The Attorney and Solicitor General of England having reported that, in their opinion, it was not competent for the Legislature of Ontario to pass those Acts, or any of them, and such Report having been transmitted by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for your guidance and action, no other course is left to Your Excellency than to disallow the measures, unless they are repealed by the Legislature of Ontario at its approaching Session.

The undersigned would therefore recommend that a despatch be sent to the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario to that effect, stating at the same time that should the Legislature of Ontario, after repealing those Acts or any of them, pass other measures on the same subjects, Your Excellency will cause them to be taken into immediate consideration, with an anxious desire to meet the views of the Legislature.

It will, of course, be necessary that these Acts, if repealed, should be repealed unconditionally, and any substituted Legislation embodied in separate Bills.

The undersigned further recommends that a Copy of the Minute of Council founded on this Report be transmitted to the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, and that he be requested to inform Your Excellency of the course proposed to be adopted by his advisers with regard to the three Acts.

All which is respectfully submitted,

(Signed,)

JOHN A. MACDONALD,

(Copy.)

O. S. S. P., 26th October, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, for the consideration of the Government of the Province of Ontario, a Copy of an Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, under date the 23rd inst., together with a copy of the memorandum of the Honorable the Minister of Justice, referred to in the Order of Council, on the subject of certain correspondence between the General Government and the Government of Ontario, respecting three Acts of the Legislature of Ontario, passed last Session, viz :— 32 Vic. Cap. 1, 32 Vic. Cap. 3, 32 Vic. Cap. 22.

I am, at the same time, to intimate to you that for the reasons set forth in the accompanying memorandum, no other course is left to His Excellency than to disallow the Acts cited in the Order in Council, unless they are repealed by the Legislature of Ontario at its approaching Session.

May I request you to give me timely notice, for His Excellency's information, of the course proposed to be adopted by your advisers with regard to the three Acts under consideration.

(Signed,)

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN.

The Honorable Wm. P. Howland, C.B.,
Lieut.-Governor, Toronto, Ontario.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 26th November, 1869.

On a memorandum dated 24th November, 1869, from the Honorable the Minister of Justice, stating with reference to his Reports of the 14th July and 22nd October last, relating among other things to the Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario at its last Session, being 32nd Victoria, Chapter 3, intituled :—

“An Act to define the privileges, immunities and powers of the Legislative Assembly, and to give summary protection to persons employed in the publication of Sessional Papers;” and, with reference also to the correspondence with the Government of Ontario on the subject, that in his opinion it was not competent for the Legislature of the Province of Ontario to pass such Act, and he, therefore, recommends that the same should not receive the confirmation of Your Excellency.

The Committee accordingly recommend that the Act referred to be not confirmed.
Certified.

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces, &c., &c., &c.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, 26th day of November, 1869.

PRESENT :

His Excellency the Governor General.

The Honorable John A. Macdonald,	Honorable Mr. Howe,
„ Mr. Tilley,	Sir Francis Hincks.
„ Mr. Mitchell,	

IN COUNCIL :

Whereas, the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario, with the Legislative Assembly of that Province, did, on the 19th day of December, 1868, pass an Act which has been transmitted, intituled, as follows, viz :—“An Act to define the privileges, immunities, and powers of the Legislative Assembly, and to give summary protection to persons employed in the publication of Sessional Papers.”

And whereas, the said Act has been laid before the Governor General in Council, together with a Report from the Minister of Justice, setting forth that he is of opinion that it was not competent for the Legislature of the Province of Ontario to pass such Act, and therefore recommending that the said Act should not receive the confirmation of the Governor General.

His Excellency the Governor General has, thereupon, this day been pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to declare his disallowance of the said Act, and the same is hereby disallowed accordingly.

Whereof, the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk, Privy Council.

I, John Young, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, do hereby certify, that the Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, on the 19th day of December, 1868, intituled, "An Act to define the privileges, immunities, and powers of the Legislative Assembly, and to give summary protection to persons employed in the publication of Sessional Papers," was received by me on the 26th day of January, 1869.

Given under my Hand and Seal, this 26th day of November, 1869.

(Signed,)

JOHN YOUNG.

O. S. S. P., 2nd December, 1869.

SIR,—Referring to Mr. Langevin's letter of the 26th October last, I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, for the information of your Government, a Copy of a Minute of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, disallowing an Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, during its recent Session, intituled, "An Act to define the privileges, immunities, and powers of the Legislative Assembly, and to give summary protection to persons employed in the publication of Sessional Papers."

The certificate of His Excellency, of the date of the receipt by him of the Act in question, is also transmitted.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOSEPH HOWE.

The Honorable Wm. P. Howland, C.B.,
Lieutenant-Governor, Toronto.

(Copy.)

O. S. S. P., 21st January, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit, herewith, for the information of your Government, an Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, disallowing an Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, at its second Session, 32 Vic., Cap. 1, intituled, "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying the expenses of Civil Government, for the year 1869; for making good certain sums expended for the Public Service, in 1868, and for other purposes."

A Copy of the Report of the Minister of Justice, referred to in the Orders, together with His Excellency's Certificate of the date of receipt by him of the Act in question, is annexed to the Order in Council.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOSEPH HOWE.

The Honorable Wm. P. Howland, C.B.,
Lieutenant-Governor, Toronto.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OTTAWA, January 19th, 1870.

With reference to the Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, at its second Session, 32nd Vict., cap. 1, intituled, "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying the expenses of Civil Government for the year 1869, for making good certain sums expended for the Public Service in 1868, and for other purposes," the undersigned has the honor to report, as follows:—

That on the 14th July last, he reported, that in his opinion "the 6th Section of the said Act is objectionable." Such 6th Section is as follows:—

"And whereas, under the altered circumstances of the country, and the increased expense of living, it has been found that the Judges of the Superior Courts are inadequately paid: be it therefore enacted, that there shall be paid, for the year One thousand eight hundred and sixty nine, and for every year thereafter, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province, annually, to the President or Chief Justice of the Court of Error and Appeal, and to each of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in this Province, the sum of One thousand dollars."

He further reported, that "as by the 96th and 100th sections of the Union Act, it is provided, that the Governor General shall appoint the Judges of the Superior Courts, and the Parliament of Canada shall fix and provide their salaries, allowances and pensions, it would seem that the Judges of those Courts cannot properly, and without a breach of its provisions, receive emolument of any kind from any but the power which appoints and pays them the legal salary attached to their judicial positions."

With that Report was also submitted the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General of England, that it was not competent for the Legislature of Ontario to pass this section.

Thereupon, by a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Provinces to the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, bearing date the 26th of October, 1869, he was informed that no other course was left to Your Excellency on the opinions of the Law Officers of the Crown in England, than to disallow this measure, unless it was repealed by the Legislature of Ontario at its approaching Session.

It was at the same time stated, that should the Legislature of Ontario, after repealing the Act, pass another measure on the same subject, Your Excellency would cause it to be taken into immediate consideration, with an anxious desire to meet the views of the Legislature; but, that it would, of course, be necessary that the Act, if repealed, should be repealed unconditionally, and any substituted legislation embodied in a separate Bill.

The Legislature of Ontario, at its last Session, passed a Bill, intituled—

"An Act to remunerate certain Members of the Court of Error and Appeal;" by the 1st section of which, the 6th section of the Act first above mentioned is repealed; but, in the same Act, there is contained a provision that the sum of One thousand dollars per annum shall be paid to the Chief Justice of Appeal and other Members of the Court of Error and Appeal, being also Commissioners under the Heir, Devisee and Assignee Commission.

As the salaries thus provided for the Chief Justice and Judges of the Court of Appeal, are payable to the same persons as those mentioned in the 6th Section of the previous Act, it will be necessary for Your Excellency, under your instructions, to submit the measure for the sanction of Her Majesty.

Her Majesty may not be advised to give her sanction, and, in such case on the disallowance of the Act, Section 6 of the previous Act would revive.

Before Her Majesty's pleasure can be received the year will have expired, within which it is competent for Your Excellency to disallow the Act first above mentioned, the last day for disallowance being the 26th of January instant, and it would then remain on the Statute Book, although declared to be unconstitutional, and beyond the jurisdiction of the Local Legislature.

No other course is therefore left for Your Excellency than to disallow the Act in question without delay.

The Act so to be disallowed is the Supply Bill for the year 1869, but as all payments made under it during its continuance are legal, and as it provides that any appropriation made under it which shall be unexpended on the 31st day of December, 1869, shall become void and of no effect, no inconvenience will be suffered by the Government of Ontario by the disallowance.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Thursday, 20th day of January, 1870.

PRESENT :

His Excellency the Governor General.

Sir John A. Macdonald,

Mr. Howe,

Sir George E. Cartier,

Sir Francis Hincks,

Mr. Tilley,

Mr. Aikins,

Mr. Campbell,

Mr. Morris.

IN COUNCIL :

Whereas, the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario, with the Legislative Assembly of that Province, did, on the twenty-third day of January, A.D. 1869, pass an Act which has been transmitted, intituled as follows, viz :—" An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying the expenses of Civil Government for the year 1869 ; for making good certain sums expended for the Public Service in 1868, and for other purposes."

And, whereas, the said Act has been laid before the Governor in Council, together with a Report from the Minister of Justice, setting forth that he is of opinion that the change of Law proposed in the 6th Section of the said Act cannot be legally effected by an Act of the Provincial Legislature ; and, therefore, recommending that the said Act should not receive the confirmation of the Governor General.

His Excellency the Governor General has therefore this day been pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to declare his disallowance of the said Act, and the same is hereby disallowed accordingly.

Whereof, the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk, Privy Council.

I, John Young, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, do hereby certify that the Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, on the 23rd day of January, 1869, intituled, " An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying the expenses of Civil Government for the year 1869 ; for making good certain sums expended for the Public Service in 1868, and for other purposes," was received by me on the twenty-sixth day of January, 1869.

Given under my hand and seal, this twentieth day of January, 1870.

(Signed,)

JOHN YOUNG.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 17th July, 1869.

On the recommendation, dated 12th July, 1869, from the Honorable the Minister of Justice, the Committee advise, that so much of the Despatch, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Your Excellency, dated the 8th May last, as refers to Acts of the

Provincial Legislatures, which might relate to any of the classes of subjects mentioned in the 7th paragraph of the Royal Instructions, or which might, in Your Excellency's opinion, be unconstitutional or in excess of the power of the Local Body, be transmitted to the Lieutenant Governors of the several Provinces, for their information and guidance; and also, that a copy of the said 7th paragraph, be forwarded therewith.

Certified.

(Signed,)

W. M. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces, &c., &c., &c.

EXTRACT from the Despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated Downing Street, 8th May, 1869, and No. 85.

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 23, of the 11th March, asking for instructions as to the course which you should pursue with regard to any Act of the Provincial Legislatures which might relate to any of the classes of subjects mentioned in the 7th paragraph of the Royal Instructions, or which might, in your opinion, be unconstitutional or in excess of the power of the Local Body.

"The prohibitions in the 7th paragraph of the Royal Instructions, with one qualification, rest on grounds of Imperial policy, and therefore the Governor General of the Dominion is not at liberty, even on the advice of his Ministers, to sanction or assent to any Provincial Law in violation of them. He would, indeed, be bound to instruct the Lieutenant Governor of the Province not to give such assent.

"The qualification to which I have above referred is this, that while the Governor General is not at liberty to sanction the passing of a law making any donation or gratuity to himself, it would be for his Ministers to consider whether they should advise him to consent to a donation by the Province to the Lieutenant Governor, and he would be at liberty to follow that advice with regard to the second point. If the Governor General were advised by his Ministry to disallow any Provincial Act as illegal or unconstitutional, it would, in general, be his duty to follow that advice, whether or not he concurred in that opinion. If he were advised by his Ministry to sanction any Act which appeared to him illegal, it would be his duty to withhold his sanction, and refer the question to the Secretary of State for instructions.

"The same course might be taken if the Act recommended for his sanction by his Ministers appeared gravely unconstitutional; but it is impossible to relieve the Governor General from the duty of judging with respect to each particular case, whether the objection to an Act, not of doubtful legality, is sufficiently grave, as under all circumstances to warrant a refusal to act at once on the advice tendered to him."

COPY of the 7th Section of Royal Instructions referred to.

VII. And for the execution of so much of the powers vested in you by virtue of the Assent to Bills. "British North America Act, 1867," as relates to the declaring either that you assent in Our Name to Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament, or that you withhold Our Assent therefrom, or that you reserve such Bills for the signification of Our Pleasure thereon, it is Our Will and Pleasure that when any Bill is presented to you for Our Assent, of either of the classes hereinafter specified, you shall (unless you think proper to withhold Our Assent from the same) reserve the same for the signification of Our Pleasure thereon; subject, nevertheless, to your discretion, in case you should be of opinion that an urgent necessity exists, requiring that such Bill be brought into immediate operation; in which case you are authorized to assent to such Bill in Our Name, transmitting to us by the earliest opportunity the Bill so assented, with your reasons for assenting thereto, that is to say:—

1. Any Bill for the Divorce of persons joined together in Holy Matrimony.
2. Any Bill whereby any grant of land or money, or other donation or gratuity, may be made to yourself.
3. Any Bill whereby any paper or other currency may be made a legal tender, except the coin of the realm, or other gold or silver coin.
4. Any Bill imposing differential duties.
5. Any Bill, the provisions of which shall appear inconsistent with obligations imposed upon us by treaty.
6. Any Bill interfering with the discipline or control of our forces in our said Dominion.
7. Any Bill of an extraordinary nature and importance, whereby our prerogative, or the rights and property of our subjects not residing in our said Dominion, or the Trade and Shipping of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies, may be prejudiced.
8. Any Bill containing provisions to which Our Assent has been once refused, or which has been disallowed by us.

(1340.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 22nd July, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, herewith, for your information and guidance, a Copy of an Order of His Excellency in Council, under date the 17th instant, together with a copy of the extract, referred to in the Order in Council, of the despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency, dated the 8th May last, and a copy of the 7th paragraph of the Royal Instructions.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,)

E. A. MEREDITH,
Under Secretary of State.

The Honorable W. P. Howland, C.B.,
Lieutenant Governor, Toronto.

Similar Letters to:—Major General Sir Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant Governor, Halifax; Honorable L. A. Wilmot, Lieutenant Governor, Fredericton; and Honorable Sir N. F. Belleau, Lieutenant Governor, Quebec.

(865.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NEW BRUNSWICK, July 28, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 22nd instant, transmitting a Copy of an Order of His Excellency in Council, under date the 17th instant, together with a Copy of the extract referred to in the Order, of the Despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency, dated the 8th of May last, and a copy of the 7th paragraph of the Royal Instructions.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,)

L. A. WILMOT.

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

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 4th July, 1868.

On a memorandum dated 1st July 1868, from the Honorable the Minister of Justice and Attorney General, having reference to the following Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its late Session, and reporting thereon as follows:—

31 Vic., Cap. 14.—That the second section of Cap. 14 legislates on the subject of Bankruptcy, by extending the several Acts of the late Province of Canada on the subject for a further period.

That this, in the opinion of the Minister of Justice and Attorney General, is beyond the jurisdiction of the Local Legislature of Quebec, and he recommends that the attention of the Provincial Government be called to it.

31 Vic., Cap. 24.—He suggests that this Act should be amended, expressly limiting the powers of the companies to be established under it to the limits of the Province of Quebec.

That the eighth sub-section of the second clause legislates on the subject of Fisheries, which seems, by the Union Act, to belong to the Parliament of the Dominion.

That that portion of the sub-section which authorizes the incorporation of companies for the purpose of carrying on business in the waters *adjacent* to the Province, and therefore not *in* the Province, would especially appear to be *ultra vires*.

31 Vic., Cap. 25.—That the same remarks that are made on Cap. 24, are applicable to the second section of this Act, 31 Vic., Cap. 25.

He also suggests that the attention of the Government of Quebec be called to the expediency of expressly limiting the 14th clause of Cap. 37 to procedure in Recorder's Courts, relating to municipal matters, all legislation relating to procedure in criminal matters appertains to the General Parliament.

The Committee concur in the Report of the Minister of Justice, and submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

10th July, 1868.

SIR,—In relation to the Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, dated 9th June, 1868, respecting the power possessed by the Government of the Dominion of disallowing Acts passed by the Local Legislatures, I have the honor, by Order of His Excellency, to transmit to Your Excellency, herewith, for the consideration of the Government of the Province of Quebec, a certified Copy of an Order of His Excellency in Council in relation to certain Acts which were passed by the Legislature of that Province in its last session, and which require to be revised and corrected in the sense of that Order.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

E. A. MEREDITH,

Under Secretary.

To His Excellency

The Lieut. Governor, Quebec.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 13th January, 1869.

On a Report, dated 11th January, 1869, from the Honorable the Minister of Justice, on a Despatch of the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec, of the 28th February last, enclosing a Bill which he had reserved for the assent of the Governor General, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the St. Louis Hydraulic Company."

The Minister of Justice reports that this Company is proposed to be incorporated, for the purpose of creating a water-power, by the erection of a dam across the River St. Lawrence, running between Isle au Heron and the northern bank of the River.

That the Bill was reserved for the Governor General's assent, on the Report of the Attorney General of Quebec, that, in his opinion, the second clause of the Act, which authorizes the construction of this dam, appears to fall within the powers of the Parliament of Canada under the 10th paragraph of the 91st section of the Union Act.

That, as it is a matter of national importance to preserve the navigation of the greatest river in the Dominion from being obstructed, and as it was the opinion of some professional men that the erection of the proposed dam would not only injuriously affect the navigation of the River, but cause great injury to property on or near its banks, he, the Minister of Justice, thought it expedient that a Report should be obtained from the Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works on the subject.

That Report, a copy of which he submits, was, he states, received by him, on the 24th ultimo.

That the whole tenor of this Report shows, that Mr. Page apprehends that the projected work would cause serious changes of a prejudicial character in the navigation of the River, and might be the means of injuring private property to an extent which cannot now be calculated.

That after such a Report, and without reference to the constitutionality of the Act, he is of opinion that it would not be safe, in the public interests, to allow this Bill to become law.

He therefore recommends that Your Excellency's sanction be not given to it, and that such decision, together with a Copy of Mr. Page's Report, be transmitted to the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec for his information.

The Committee concur in the above recommendation, and submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

OTTAWA, January 11th, 1869.

The undersigned, to whom was referred the despatch of the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec, of the 28th February last, enclosing a Bill which he had reserved for the assent of the Governor General, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the St. Louis Hydraulic Company," has the honor to Report:—

That this Company is proposed to be incorporated for the purpose of creating a water-power, by the erection of a dam across the River St. Lawrence, running between Isle au Heron and the northern bank of the River.

The Bill was reserved for Your Excellency's assent, on the Report of the Attorney General for Quebec, that, in his opinion, the second clause of the Act, which authorizes the construction of this dam, appeared to fall within the powers of the Parliament of Canada, under the 10th paragraph of the 91st section of the Union Act.

As it is a matter of national importance to preserve the navigation of the greatest river in the Dominion from being obstructed, and as it was the opinion of some professional men that the erection of the proposed dam would not only injuriously affect the navigation of the river, but cause great injury to property on or near its banks; the undersigned thought it expedient that a Report should be obtained from the Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works on the subject. That Report, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, was received by the undersigned on the 24th ultimo.

The whole tenor of this Report shows, that Mr. Page apprehends that the projected work would cause serious changes of a prejudicial character in the navigation of the river, and might be the means of injuring private property to an extent which cannot now be calculated.

After such a Report, and without reference to the constitutionality of the Act, the

undersigned is of opinion that it would not be safe, in the public interests, to allow this Bill to become Law.

He therefore recommends that Your Excellency's sanction be not given to it, and that your decision, together with a copy of Mr. Page's Report, be transmitted to the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec for his information.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

OTTAWA, 7th December, 1868.

The Secretary of Public Works.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (No. 2,864,) drawing attention to certain enquiries made by the Honorable the Minister of Justice, relative to the probable effects of the work proposed to be constructed by a Company, at or near the Lachine Rapids in the River St. Lawrence.

With a view of placing the matter fully before the Department, it is deemed proper, first, to give a brief statement of the leading points contained in the documents which have been submitted both for and against the scheme, together with references to other papers bearing on the subject.

It appears that a number of gentlemen, residents of Montreal and other parts of the Province of Quebec, are desirous of being incorporated under the name of "St. Louis Hydraulic Company, for the purpose carrying on the business of creating water-power for driving of mills and machinery, by the construction of dams, sluices, and other mechanical appliances, and of leasing or selling the same."

The place where they propose engaging in this business is at or near that part of the River St. Lawrence known as the Lachine Rapids, and in the vicinity of Montreal.

They represent having made an arrangement for "the undivided half or moiety of that certain Fief, in the district of Montreal, known as l'Isle au Heron, in the River St. Lawrence, near the St. Louis or Lachine Rapids," &c., &c., &c. In confirmation of this, a copy of a notarial document, dated 4th December, 1866, is submitted, from which it appears that the transfer of the "undivided half of Isle au Heron" has been made conditionally—that is to say, in case the Company be not incorporated and chartered, or of its failing to carry out the terms of the arrangement, then a re-assignment of the property is to be made to the original owner, or person who made the transfer.

On a memorial setting forth the objects proposed to be effected by the Company, an Act of Incorporation was passed at the last Session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, authorizing a Joint Stock Company to be formed, with power to take possession of part of the bed and beach of the St. Lawrence, to purchase, acquire, and hold lands for canals, roads, ditches, &c., and construct a dam between the Isle au Heron and the north shore of the River.

"The several clauses of chapter 66 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, under the several heads of *Powers, Plans and Survey, Lands and their valuation, and Fences* shall be incorporated with this Act," &c., &c., &c.

The Company to have a Capital Stock of two million of dollars, with power to increase that amount if deemed proper. The Charter to be forfeited if the Company do not go into actual operation within three years. The construction of the works not to be commenced until one million dollars of the Capital Stock is subscribed, nor until one hundred thousand dollars shall have been paid up.

This Act or Bill was however reserved for the Royal assent.

Since the Bill was passed by the Legislature of Quebec, several memorials have been presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying for various reasons therein stated, that it be disallowed, viz;—

1st. From W. J. Knox and Robert Knox (18th March, 1868), owners of mills at the Lachine Rapids, representing that by the Bill, the "St. Louis Hydraulic Company"

would have the power of constructing works which would destroy the water-power owned by them the memorialists.

That the Company would have the right of acquiring a large amount of property that would prevent the carrying out of a scheme which had been in contemplation for the last thirty years, for the further development of the water-power, &c., &c.

2nd. From F. B. Mathews (21st March, 1868), owner of the individual half of Isle au Heron, praying that his property may not be taken possession of against his will, for the benefit of a private Company, &c.

3rd. From Hugh Fraser and eighteen others, proprietors of land lying on the North Shore of the River St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Lachine (23rd March, 1868), praying that assent to the Bill be withheld, inasmuch as the passage of a law, giving private individuals and speculators the right to take property of their neighbors at their own valuation, would tend to destroy the security hitherto enjoyed by the inhabitants of the country in their titles to lands, &c., &c.

The petitioners also state, that they believe the Bill, "in its present shape, to be unconstitutional, for various reasons, and amongst others those recapitulated in the *exposé* or *factum* hereunto annexed, and respectfully submitted," &c., &c.

The document thus referred to is headed, "Statement of the grounds on which it is contended that the Bill to incorporate the St. Louis Hydraulic Company, passed by the Parliament of the Province of Quebec, but reserved for the Royal assent, should not be passed."

In this paper the principal features of the Bill are discussed, and reasons assigned why it should be disallowed.

This document seems to have been ably and carefully prepared; and, as a whole, is well worthy of consideration.

There is also a memorial (dated 17th March, 1868), signed by 231 persons, chiefly residents of Montreal, to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that the Bill may be assented to, inasmuch as the carrying out of the proposed undertaking would secure to Montreal an unfailing supply of pure water, and create an immense amount of invaluable water-power for general use, &c., &c.

In this connection it may be stated that an Act was passed in 1861 (24 Vic., cap. 96), intitled, "An Act to incorporate the Montreal Hydraulic and Dock Company." By the 3rd section of this Act, the Company are empowered to make a canal and conduct water from some point on the River St. Lawrence, within seven miles from the city of Montreal, for the use and supply of the said docks, or for hydraulic or manufacturing purposes.

By the 5th section, the Company has the power to lease or sell water-power for mills, manufactures, &c., &c., but none "of the provisions in this Act mention as to taking possession of, and entering upon lands, shall apply to lands to be purchased along the canal supplying the said water-power, which lands shall only be acquired by voluntary contract and agreement."

By the 45th section, the powers of the Company are to cease if their works are not commenced within three years, or are not finished or put in operation within ten years from the passing of this Act.

The Act shews that the scheme was looked upon as consisting of two (distinct) parts, the principal one, or that connected with navigation, being considered as essentially a public work, whilst that relating to water-power was viewed and treated as a private undertaking.

It is believed that the proposed canal was to have been supplied with water from a point above the Lachine Rapids, where the river is naturally of a height suited to the purposes contemplated.

It appears from the Acts passed previous to 1859, that the Public Works Department had no power to acquire land as a site for water-power or other hydraulic purposes, except in the usual manner of voluntary agreement with the owner, although invested with full power to take possession of all such lands as were necessary for works essentially of a public nature.

But in 1859, an Act was passed (22nd Vic. cap. 3), intitled, "An Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts respecting the Public Works." By the 31st section, "the Commissioner may at all times acquire and take possession of all lands, or real estate, streams, waters, and water-courses, the appropriation of which for the use, construction, and maintenance of hydraulic privileges made or created by, from, or at such public works, in his judgment necessary. &c." In "An Act respecting the Public Works of Canada," passed in 1867 (31st Vic. cap. 12), the powers relating to the acquirement of land are similar to those described in the Act of 1859.

It, therefore, appears that previous to 1859, the Department of Public Works was not invested with the power of taking possession of lands for the water-powers which even the construction of the provincial canals had created.

The exception then made in favor of the Department was not, however, in 1861, extended to the "Montreal Hydraulic and Dock Company," in so far as related to that portion of their project which had for its object the formation of mill privileges.

Notwithstanding the magnitude of the scheme now under consideration, and its great public importance, if it should be successfully carried out, its chief aim is similar to that part of the "Montreal Hydraulic and Dock Company's" project, from which the power of expropriation was withheld.

It may, therefore, fairly be questioned, whether such powers could judiciously be conceded to the "St. Louis Hydraulic Company."

The (231) memorialists in favor of the projected undertaking, gave, as their principal reason for supporting it, that it would have the effect of "permanently securing, for the City of Montreal, an unfailing supply of pure and wholesome water."

On examining the plan submitted by the Company, it appears that the water above the proposed dam is intended to be raised eighteen feet, and kept at a height of about thirty feet over ordinary low water mark in the Harbor of Montreal, and in this way it is alleged the desired object will be effected.

A memorandum, explanatory of the design, shews that "during a portion of last winter (1867) a natural dam of ice was actually formed across the lower end of this channel, and raised the water above it to about the level which will be attained when the permanent dam is constructed, &c., &c."

A record of the water-levels, kept by the superintendent of the Montreal water-works, shews that during the period above alluded to, viz., the 16th, 17th, and 18th January, 1867, the water at the site of the proposed dam stood at a height of 30.37 feet above datum, or fully four inches higher than the level to which it is intended to raise the water above the dam.

During the remaining portion of the month of January, it varied from 29.74 to 29.97, and averaged 28.76 feet above datum, giving for this time a mean fall of 1.24 feet at the site of the dam, when the level above is maintained at 30 feet as proposed.

In the month of February it ranged from 28.97 to 24.63 feet, averaging 26.58 feet over datum, and giving for this period a mean fall of 3.42 feet at the dam.

From the 1st to the 21st March the average level was 25.61 feet over datum, giving a mean fall at the dam of 4.39 feet.

The general average of the daily levels from the 19th January to the 21st March, 1867, gives a mean fall of 3.31 feet.

Although the water was backed up, in 1867, to a greater height on this point on the St. Lawrence than is usually the case, the phenomenon is more or less of annual occurrence; so that, in ordinary seasons, during the greater part of the months of January, February and March, there is not a fall of more than from 4 to 6 feet, under the assumed level at the place where the dam is proposed to be built.

Any opinion given as to the probable effect which the construction of a permanent dam would have on the ice-jam below, must, of necessity, be mere conjecture; it being quite as likely that the height of the back water, hitherto experienced, might be augmented; as that it would be diminished; in fact, the result is something which cannot be foreseen or calculated upon with the slightest degree of certainty. From the facts above stated,

it appears that for a considerable portion of every winter (ice-jams and back-water continuing as heretofore), there would practically be no available pumping power to effect the object for which the memorialists mainly recommend the scheme; nor, indeed, a sufficient head of water to drive machinery suitable for manufacturing or milling purposes.

In the memorandum submitted by the Company it is stated, "That the erection of this dam will be followed by the packing back of the water to the Lake above, &c., &c.," and the probable rising of the Lake level with its tributary streams. This view of the matter is doubtless correct. By closing up the north branch of the river, all the water would be forced into the south channel, where it would have to pass in a space of much less width than that at present occupied by the river, which would, of course, cause an elevation of the surface level above.

This increased height of the surface would, doubtless, bear some proportionate relation to the section of the river closed, and would be such as to give the water a fall sufficient to produce a velocity which would carry off the whole natural flow of the river.

The height, or distance up stream to which the rise would be experienced, it would be all but impossible, under any circumstances, to determine correctly in advance. But, from the class of information submitted on the part of the Company, no "data" whatever is afforded on which to base any opinion relating to these important points.

Indeed, when the magnitude of the river, the set of the rapids, and the irregularity of the channel at this place is considered, it seems doubtful whether such details and *formule* as are applicable to ordinary streams, would be anything like a safe guide in attempting to form an opinion of the results likely to ensue from the construction of the proposed works.

The banks of the river below Lachine, on the north side, and below Caughnawaga, on the south side, are understood to be so high that they are unlikely to be flooded to any great extent.

There is reason, however, to apprehend that a permanent rise in Lake St. Louis would, during periods of high water, result in considerable damage to several low Islands in the lake, and to tracts of low lands along its shore.

The streams, which now drain the surrounding country, might also form channels for conveying water into the interior. Thus the property of a large number of persons in no way connected with the enterprise would, in all probability, be injuriously affected; and possibly to an extent which, when fully ascertained, might prove to be a serious if not unexpected drain on the means of the Company.

There is no doubt that, could the proposed undertaking be successfully accomplished, it would greatly advance the manufacturing interests of Montreal, and prove to be a source of immense benefit to the whole community.

Nevertheless, a project where so many individual interests are at stake, and which is open to such serious objections, should not be entertained, unless it can be clearly shewn that it is the best, if not the only way of effecting the object.

An enterprise of this kind, to be really successful, should be so situated that the power is as little as possible liable to variation, or interruption. This, it has been shewn, is unlikely to be the case with water-powers formed in the vicinity of Isle au Heron.

It is, however, quite evident that the River St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Lachine, can supply a very large amount of "unfailing" water-power; but in order to secure this, the water must be drawn from the river at a point considerably higher than the place selected by the St. Louis Hydraulic Company. That is to say:—If from some point within a few miles of Lachine, a canal of large dimensions were constructed at such a distance from the margin of the river as circumstances required, an almost unlimited number of "unfailing" water-powers might be formed.

In this way the probable extent of damages could be foreseen and provided for, the

risk of flooding of lands avoided, and the hazardous experiment of blocking up a large section of a river of such magnitude as the St. Lawrence rendered unnecessary.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed,)

JOHN PAGE,
Chief Engineer, Public Works.

Certified, a true copy.

(Signed,)

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

June 14th, 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

QUEBEC, 20th January, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to submit, for the consideration of His Excellency the Administrator of Canada, the enclosed memorandum, in relation to the remarks transmitted with your letter of the 10th July, last, respecting the Statutes of the first Session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
(Signed,)

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU,
Secretary.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State, Ottawa.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

22nd January, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, submitting, for the consideration of his Excellency the Administrator of the Government a memorandum respecting the remarks transmitted with the letter of the Secretary of State, in relation to the Statutes of the first session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec.

I shall not fail to submit your letter and its enclosure for the consideration of His Excellency.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

E. A. MEREDITH.

Under Secretary.

The Honorable

The Provincial Secretary, Quebec.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

OTTAWA, February 2nd, 1869.

The undersigned has the honor to make the following report on the memorandum transmitted by the Secretary of the Province of Quebec to the Secretary of State for Canada, on the 20th ultimo. Such memorandum being on the subject of certain Acts passed in the last Session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, respecting which a correspondence has been going on.

31st Vic., Cap. 14.—The suggestion made in the memorandum, that the Act in question shall be allowed to expire at the end of the next Session, so far as it affects the law of Bankruptcy, is, in the opinion of the undersigned, the best mode of getting out of the difficulty.

31st Vic., Cap. 24 ; 31st Vic., Cap. 25.—The suggestion also made as to the propriety of amending these Acts, is also satisfactory.

31st Vic., Cap. 37.—The course proposed to be adopted with reference to this Act, is also satisfactory ; and the Provincial Government is requested to see that the Act in question be amended in accordance therewith.

(Signed) JOHN A. MACDONALD.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 8th February, 1869.

The Committee have had before them the following Report of the Honorable the Minister of Justice, on the annexed memorandum, transmitted by the Secretary of the Province of Quebec to the Secretary of State for Canada, on the 20th ultimo. Such memorandum being on the subject of certain Acts passed in the last Session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, respecting which a correspondence has been going on, viz. :—

31st Vic., Cap. 14.—The suggestion made in the Memorandum, that the Act in question shall be allowed to expire at the end of the next Session, so far as it affects the Law of Bankruptcy, the Minister of Justice states, is, in his opinion, the best mode of getting out of the difficulty.

31st Vic., Cap. 24 ; 31st Vic., Cap. 25.—That the suggestion also made as to the propriety of amending those Acts is also satisfactory.

31st Vic., Cap. 37.—That the course proposed to be adopted with reference to this Act, is also satisfactory ; and that the Provincial Government be requested to see that the Act in question be amended in accordance therewith.

The Committee submit the Report of the Minister of Justice for your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
&c., &c., &c.

MEMORANDUM.

On the Act 31st Vic., Cap. 14, it is suggested that clause 2 "legislates on the subject of Bankruptcy," inasmuch as it continues in force several Acts of the Province of Canada on that subject for a further time.

At the time this Act was passed, the continuing Act of the Parliament of the Dominion was still unpassed, and as the temporary acts in question applied only to procedure in any possible cases still pending, wherein Commission of Bankruptcy had issued before the 30th of May, 1849, it was not clear but that the question was rather of "procedure in civil matters" than of Bankruptcy within the purview of the Constitutional Act. In the doubt as to which view might prevail in Ottawa, it seemed prudent to save the Acts, in so far as at least as they might be held regulative of civil procedure, by enactment here. Parliament has since confirmed them by the Act 31st Vic., Cap. 20, in so far as they may be held regulative of Bankruptcy proper: and their continued validity cannot, from any point of view, be questioned.

Perhaps it might be better to let them formally expire, enacted only, once for all, that such expiration shall not affect procedure in any wise in any case pending under Commission issued before the 30th of May, 1849, as to which only they should remain in full force.

Whether this be done, or the Acts kept in the continuing Act, there is probably no need for concurrent action of the Legislature with Parliament, and it is therefore not proposed here to legislate further in reference to them, unless at the instance of the Government of the Dominion, for the avoidance of the doubt above suggested.

On the Act 31st Vic., Cap. 24, three suggestions are made :—

1.—That it “be amended, expressly limiting the powers of the companies to be established under it, to the limits of the Province of Quebec.”

This Act is not one under which companies are to be established ; but merely a General Clauses Act, applying to companies to be established under special Acts.

Taking the suggestion to mean, that another General Clause to the above effect should be added to those contained in the Act ; the answer seems obvious, that such proposed limitative declaration either is law already, and therefore need not be enacted, or is *not* law, and, in that case, ought not to be ; whether it is law or not, may be said to depend on the sense given to the words used. Companies incorporated under a Provincial Act, can have no right to recognition out of their Province as there capable of acting, unless in so far as the Court there under the laws there may freely accord it ; nor even in their Province, as capable of acting out of it in contravention of any power prohibitive or respective law or public policy there subsisting, and in that sense their powers may be said to be limited to their Province. But for a Province to go further, and assume to set a limit in express words which may mean, that they are absolutely incapable of contracting or at all operating out of the Province, could not well be thought. Under such a restriction, the power to incorporate would hardly subsist for any practical end.

2. That sub-section eight of clause two, legislates on the subject of fisheries, which seem by the Union Act to belong to the Parliament of the Dominion.

All it does is to make the general clauses apply to all companies to be created by future Special Act for carrying on fisheries. But this is not legislating on the subject of fisheries. If, indeed, any of the general clauses interfered with any possible Fishery Legislation of Parliament, or fishery law of any kind, the case may be different ; although then the objection would be to such clauses, not to this sub-section, but in fact they do not. Incorporating companies to carry on fisheries, is no more legislating on fisheries than incorporating companies to hold and navigate ships is legislating on navigation and shipping ; or than incorporating companies for either of these, or for other trading purposes, is legislating on trade. The objection, if good at all, would hardly leave the Provinces power to incorporate companies at all.

3. That so much of this sub-section as authorized the incorporation of companies for the purpose of carrying on business in the waters adjacent to the Province, and therefore not in the Province, would specially appear to be *ultra vires*.

As already remarked, there is nothing in this Act authorizing incorporation of companies at all. It merely affects such companies as the Legislature may otherwise create. Till it shall have exceeded its powers, the fair presumption is that it will not.

At the same time, the words qualifying the phrase, a “Fishery or Fisheries,” to the end of the second line of this sub-section, are of no value, and were, in fact, retained, by mere inadvertence, from the Act of Canada on which this Act was framed.

It would be well to amend the Act by skipping them out. The appearance of laying down one special rule as to the local powers of this particular class of companies would thereby be avoided.

On the Act 31st Vic., Cap. 25, which is for incorporating of companies by Letters Patent, the same three suggestions are made.

1. To the suggestion of an express limitation of the powers of the companies so to be incorporated, a sufficient answer (it is submitted) has been given.

2. To the objection on the ground of fishery legislation also, the answer above made seems sufficient.

3. As the words after “Fishery or Fisheries,” in the first and second lines of sub-section 8 of clause 2 in this Act, it is admitted that they purport to authorize incorporation of companies within the geographical limits indicated, and which limits extend

beyond those of the Province. As already stated, they were retained from mere inadvertence, and might be well struck out in this Act, as well as in chapter 24.

On the Act 31st Vic., Cap. 37, it is suggested that clause 14 should be limited "to procedure in Recorder's Courts relating to Municipal matters, as all legislation relating to procedure in General matters to the General Parliament."

This Act does not relate to Recorder's Courts generally, but only to that for the city of Montreal. And the limitation proposed "to Municipal matters" would not answer; as the jurisdiction of the Court in matters not properly criminal extends to other than merely municipal matters.

The Act was passed under some pressure for time at the instance of the Corporation of the city of Montreal.

It is thought that the Corporation were right in their view as to the expediency of the simplification of procedure in this court, provided for by this clause. But it was, no doubt, in error, that the simplification purports to be thereby enacted, in respect of so much of that procedure as is properly criminal.

The proper course would seem to be for the Corporation, or the Provincial Government, to obtain at the hands of Parliament, the requisite legislation in this behalf. Should this be refused, it will become a question whether the clause as a whole may not have to be repealed, to avoid the inconvenience to arise from the concurrent subsistence of two procedures, and the doubts and mistakes likely to result from it.

(Signed,)

PIÉRE J. O. CHAUVEAU,
Secretary of the Province of Quebec.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

9th February, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, to transmit to you herewith Copy of an Order in Council in relation to a memorandum of the Provincial Secretary of the Province of Quebec, respecting certain Acts passed in the first Session of the Legislature of that Province.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,
Secretary of State.

The Honorable Sir N. F. Belleau,
Lieut. Governor, Quebec.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

QUEBEC, 12th February, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, from you, of an Order in Council in relation to a memorandum of the Secretary of the Province of Quebec, respecting certain Acts passed in the first Session of the Legislature of Quebec, by you transmitted to this office.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

P. J. JOLICŒUR,
Assistant Secretary.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State, Ottawa.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 22nd February, 1869.

The Committee have had under consideration the annexed Report of the Honorable the Minister of Justice, stating certain constitutional objections which exist to the Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec in its first session, viz.:—31st Vic., Cap. 46 ; 31st Vic., Cap. 47 ; and they respectfully concur in the said report, and advise that it be communicated to the Government of Quebec through the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

Certified.

(Signed,) W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Assistant Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

OTTAWA, February 19, 1869.

In reference to the following Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, in the first session thereof, the undersigned has the honor to report as follows :—
31st Vic., Cap. 46.—This Act seems objectionable on two grounds.—*First*, That it authorizes the obstruction of the River Richelieu ; and as, by the “ British North America Act, 1867,” rivers seem to be the property of the Dominion, it would appear from a constitutional point of view that the Act should be passed by the Parliament of Canada.

Secondly, That the dam authorized by the Act is to be erected in the vicinity of the Government Canal, and that the backwater will interfere with the navigation of those Canals.

The attention of the Government of Quebec is invited to the propriety of having this Act repealed.

31st Vic., Cap. 47.—This Act incorporates the Canada Marine Insurance Company, and the second clause gives it power and authority, within the limits of the Province of Quebec ; to make insurances, among other things, against loss by the perils of navigation to any vessel, either sea-going or navigating the Lakes or Rivers.

Now, although it is provided that the policy is to be granted within the limits of the Province, the risks by the express language of the clause may be taken on vessels going far beyond those limits.

As the Union Act only gives power to the Local Legislatures to incorporate companies with provincial objects, it would seem that the Act is invalid in that respect.

The attention of the Government of Quebec is invited to the expediency of repealing this Act.

A similar one can readily be obtained from the Parliament of Canada.

(Signed,) JOHN A. MACDONALD.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

24th February, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of the Government of the Province of Quebec, Copy of an Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, with a Copy of the Report (mentioned in the Order) of the Honorable the Minister of Justice, on the subject of certain Acts passed by the Legislature of the said Province in its first session.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) E. A. MEREDITH.

The Honorable Sir N. F. Belleau,
Lieut. Governor, Quebec.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 9th November, 1869.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed memorandum, dated 23rd October, 1869, from the Honorable the Minister of Justice, having reference to an Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its Second Session, (32 Victoria) intituled, "An Act to define the privileges and powers of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Quebec, and to give summary protection to persons employed in the publication of Parliamentary Papers;" and they respectfully advise that the suggestions contained in the said memorandum be approved, and that a Copy of it and of this Minute, as also a Copy of Lord Granville's Despatch of 8th May, 1869, and of the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown therein enclosed, be transmitted to the Government of Quebec, and that their attention be particularly called to that portion of such opinion which refers to the Act of the Legislature of Ontario, mentioned therein.

Certified.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OTTAWA, November 3rd, 1869.

With reference to the following Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its Second Session, (32nd Victoria) the undersigned has the honor to report as follows:—

That Chapter 4, intituled, "An Act to define the privileges, immunities and powers of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Quebec, and to give summary protection to persons employed in the publication of Parliamentary Papers," is objectionable.

By the 18th clause of the "British North America Act, 1867," it is enacted, that the privileges, immunities and powers to be held, enjoyed and exercised by the Senate and by the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada, shall be such as shall be from time to time defined by Act of the Parliament of Canada; but so that the same shall never exceed those held, enjoyed and exercised at the passing of such Act by the House of Commons of the United Kingdom.

It is to be assumed that the power to pass an Act defining those privileges was conferred upon the Parliament of Canada, on the ground that without such a provision the Parliament of Canada could not have passed any such Act.

It is clear from the current of judicial decision in England, that neither of the branches of a Colonial Legislation has any inherent right to the privileges of the Imperial Parliament, perhaps, however, under the legislative powers given to the Parliament of the Dominion, by the 91st Section of the Union Act, to make laws "for the peace, order and good government of Canada," it might have passed an Act without any enabling power from the paramount authority, establishing and defining the privileges of its two chambers. However this may be with respect to the General Parliament, it is to be observed that there is no clause in the Union Act, similar to the 18th, giving to the Provincial Legislatures power to define or establish their privileges; and, that no general powers of legislation, for the good government of the Provinces, are given to their Legislatures. Their powers are strictly limited to those conferred by the 92nd, 93rd, 94th, and 95th clauses of the Union Act.

By the Act in question it will be seen that the Legislature of Quebec has declared, that the Members of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of that Province, shall enjoy the same privileges as those exercised by the Senate and House of Commons of Canada respectively.

It would seem, therefore, that this Act is in excess of the power of the Provincial Legislature. If it has any power to legislate in the matter at all, it seems to follow that

while the General Parliament can, under the 18th clause, confer no greater privileges than those enjoyed by the Imperial House of Commons, the Provincial Legislature, being bound by no such limitation, might, if it were so disposed, confer upon itself and its Members, privileges in excess of those belonging to the House of Commons of England.

The Legislature of Ontario having, at its last Session, passed a similar Act to the one in question, the undersigned, on the 20th February last, made a Report thereon to Your Excellency, which you were pleased to transmit to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the purpose of being referred to the Law Officers of the Crown in England, and the Attorney and Solicitor General have given their opinion that it was not competent for the Legislature of Ontario to pass such an Act.

The undersigned recommends that the attention of the Government of Quebec be called to this Act, suggesting that the same should be repealed at the next Session of their Legislature.

He also recommends that the Copy of Lord Granville's Despatch and of the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, hereunto annexed, be transmitted with any Order in Council that may be adopted on this Report, to the Government of Quebec; and that their attention be particularly called to that portion of such opinion which refers to the Act of the Legislature of Ontario, herein mentioned.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) JOHN A. MACDONALD.

DOWNING STREET, 8th May, 1869.

(CANADA.—No. 86.)

SIR,—In compliance with the request contained in your Despatch, No. 22, of the 11th March last, I caused

“An Act to define the privileges and powers of the Legislative Assembly, and to give summary protection to persons employed in the publication of Sessional Papers.”

“An Act to amend chap. 15, of the Con. Stat. of Upper Canada, intituled, An Act respecting County Courts.”

a reference to be made to the Law Officers of the Crown respecting the validity of certain Acts, mentioned in the margin, lately passed by the Legislature of Ontario, and of a clause contained in the Supply Bill for 1869, passed by the same Legislature, relating to the increase of the Salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Courts of the Province.

I transmit to you, for your information and for that of your Privy Council, the enclosed Copies of the reply which has been received from the law officers, and of the letter from this office in which their opinion was requested.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) GRANVILLE.

Governor

The Right Honorable
Sir John Young, Bart., &c.

(Copy.)

TEMPLE, 4th May, 1869.

MY LORD,—We are honored with your Lordship's command, signified in Sir Frederic Rogers' letter of the 27th April, 1869, stating that he was directed by Your Lordship to transmit to us Copies of a Despatch from the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, No. 22, of the 11th March, 1869, and of a Report from the Minister of Justice, enclosed therein, upon certain Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, and to request that we would favor Your Lordship with our opinion, whether it was competent for that Legislature to pass the Acts or any of them.

Sir Frederic Rogers was pleased to add, that copies of the commission, with instructions to Sir J. Young, were annexed.

In obedience to your Lordship's commands, we have the honor to report—

That we have considered the three several Acts to which Your Lordship has been

pleased to direct our attention, and we are of opinion, that it was not competent for the Legislature of the Province of Ontario to pass such Acts or either of them. We consider them inconsistent with the provisions of sections 92 and 96 of the "British North America Act."

(Signed,) We have, &c.,
R. P. COLLIER,
" J. D. COLERIDGE.

The Honorable
The Earl Granville, K.G., &c.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 26th November, 1869.

On a memorandum, dated 24th November, 1869, from the Honorable the Minister of Justice, stating, with reference to his report of the 3rd November, instant, relating to the Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at its last Session, being 32nd Vic., Cap. 4, intituled:—

An Act to define the privileges, immunities and powers of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Quebec, and to give summary protection to persons employed in the publication of Parliamentary papers; and also, with reference to the correspondence with the Government of Quebec on the subject; that, in his opinion, it was not competent for the Legislature of the Province of Quebec to pass such Act, and that he therefore recommends that the same should not receive the confirmation of Your Excellency.

The Committee advise that the Act above referred to be not confirmed by Your Excellency.

Certified.

(Signed,) Wm. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
26th day of November, 1869.

PRESENT :

His Excellency the Governor General.
The Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, The Honorable Mr. Mitchell,
" Mr. Tilley, " Sir Francis Hincks.
" Mr. Howe,

IN COUNCIL :

Whereas, the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec, with the Legislative Council and Assembly of the said Province, did, on the 5th day of April, 1869, pass an Act which has been transmitted, intituled as follows, viz:—

"An Act to define the privileges, immunities and powers of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Quebec, and to give summary protection to persons employed in the publication of Parliamentary papers."

And, whereas, the said Act has been laid before the Governor General in Council, together with a Report from the Minister of Justice, setting forth, that he is of opinion that it was not competent for the Legislature to pass such Act; and, therefore, recommending that the said Act should not receive the confirmation of the Governor General. His Excellency the Governor General has, thereupon, this day has been pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to declare his disallowance of the said Act, and the same is hereby disallowed accordingly.

Whereof the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE.
Clerk, Privy Council.

I, John Young, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, do hereby certify, that the Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, on the 5th day of April, 1869, intituled:—

“An Act to define the privileges, immunities and powers of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Quebec, and to give summary protection to persons employed in the publication of Parliamentary papers,” was received by me on the 21st day of May, 1869.

Given under my hand and seal, this 26th day of November, 1869.

(Signed,)

JOHN YOUNG.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

2nd December, 1869.

SIR,—In relation to the letter dated 11th November, ultimo, signed by Mr. Langevin, I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, Copy of an Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, refusing to assent to an Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, in its last session, intituled, “An Act to define the privileges, immunities, and powers of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Quebec, and to give summary protection to persons employed in the publication of Parliamentary papers.”

His Excellency's certificate, attached to the Order, gives the date of the receipt by him of the Act above mentioned.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. HOWE.

The Honorable

Sir N. F. Belleau,

Lieutenant Governor, Quebec.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec to the Honorable the Secretary of State for the Provinces, Canada.

QUEBEC, 6th December, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated the 2nd day of December, instant, enclosing Copy of an Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, refusing to assent to an Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, in its last session, intituled, “An Act to define the privileges, immunities and powers of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Quebec, and to give summary protection to persons employed in the publication of Parliamentary papers.”

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very humble and obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

N. F. BELLEAU.

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

On a memorandum, dated 16th September, 1868, from the Honorable the Minister of Justice, having reference to the following Acts, passed by the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick at its last session, 31st Victoria, and reporting as follows:—

31st Victoria, Cap. 25.—“An Act to exempt the Homestead of Families from levy or sale on execution.”

“The 9th Section of this Act is objectionable, inasmuch as it declares that a fraudulent violation of an oath, taken by an appraiser, shall be a felony, punishable as for wilful and corrupt perjury.

This is legislation respecting the criminal law, which appertains solely to the Parliament of the Dominion, and the undersigned recommends that the attention of the Government of New Brunswick be called to the clause, suggesting that it should be repealed next Session, and no action taken upon it meanwhile.”

31st Victoria, Cap. 56.—“An Act relating to the Central Bank of New Brunswick.”

This Act appears to be objectionable, inasmuch as it relates to Banking and the issue of paper money, and should have emanated from the General Parliament.

The attention of the Provincial Government is invited to this Act.

The Committee advise that the recommendation of the Minister of Justice be approved and adopted.

Certified.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable

The Secretary of State for Canada,
&c., &c., &c.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

OTTAWA, September 16th, 1868.

In reference to the following Acts, passed by the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick, at its last session, 31st Victoria, the undersigned has the honor to report as follows:—

31st Victoria, Cap. 25.—“An Act to exempt the Homesteads of Families from levy or sale on execution.”

The 9th Section of this Act is objectionable, inasmuch as it declares that a fraudulent violation of an oath, taken by an appraiser, shall be a felony, punishable as for wilful and corrupt perjury.

This is legislation respecting the criminal law, which appertains solely to the Parliament of the Dominion, and the undersigned recommends that the attention of the Government of New Brunswick be called to the clause, suggesting that it should be repealed next Session, and no action taken upon it meanwhile.

31st Victoria, Cap. 56.—“An Act relating to the Central Bank of New Brunswick.”

This Act appears to be objectionable, inasmuch as it relates to Banking and the issue of paper money, and should have emanated from the General Parliament.

The attention of the Provincial Government is invited to this Act.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) JOHN A. MACDONALD.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

OTTAWA, 22nd September, 1868.

(No. 566.)

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a Copy of an Order of His Excellency 18th September, 1868. in Council, in reference to certain Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick, during its last Session, which contains certain objectionable clauses.

May I request that you will have the goodness to call the attention of your Government to the accompanying Order in Council.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

E. A. MEREDITH,

Under Secretary.

To the Lieutenant Governor, Fredericton.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK,

September 30th, 1868.

(No. 9.)

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in reference to two Acts passed by the Legislature of this Province, viz:—"An Act to exempt the Homestead from levy or sale on execution," and "An Act relating to the Central Bank of New Brunswick."

I will immediately call the attention of my Executive Council to the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, as approved by that Order in Council.

I have &c.,

(Signed,)

L. A. WILMOT.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces, Ottawa.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Friday, 20th day of August, 1869.

PRESENT :

His Excellency the Governor General.

The Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B.,

The Hon. Mr. Rose,

" Mr. McDougall, C. B.

" Mr. Howe.

" Mr. Chapais,

IN COUNCIL:

Whereas, by an Act passed in the 31st year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the Government thereof, and for purposes connected therewith," it is amongst other things enacted, that a Bill reserved for the signification of the pleasure of the Governor General shall not have any force unless and until within one year from the day on which it was presented to the Lieutenant Governor for the Governor General's assent, the Lieutenant Governor signifies by speech or message to each of the Houses of the Legislatures or by proclamation that it has received the assent of the Governor General in Council; and, whereas, on the 21st day of April, 1869, the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, reserved a certain Bill passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly of the said Province, intituled, "A Bill relating to the appointment of Justices of the Peace in the several Counties in this Province," for the signification of the Governor General's pleasure thereon.

And, whereas, the said Bill so reserved as aforesaid, has been laid before the Governor General in Council, and it is expedient that the said Bill should be assented to by the Governor General.

Now, therefore, the Governor General in pursuance of the said Act, and in the exercise of the powers thereby reserved to the Governor General as aforesaid, doth by this present Order, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, declare his assent to the said Bill.

And the Secretary of State for the Provinces is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

(Signed,)

JOHN YOUNG.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 22nd February, 1869.

The Committee have had under consideration the annexed Report of the Honorable the Minister of Justice, and the Schedule thereunto appended of certain Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Nova Scotia, in the first Session thereof; and they respectfully report that the said Report be approved, and that a Copy thereof, and of the Schedule, be communicated to the Government of Nova Scotia by the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

Certified.

(Signed,)

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Assistant Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OTTAWA, February 19, 1869.

With reference to the Imperial "British North America Act, 1867," and also to the Order in Council of the 9th June, 1868, on the memorandum of the undersigned, relative to the course to be pursued with respect to the Acts passed by the Provincial Legislatures, the undersigned has the honor to report:—

That he considers the Acts mentioned in the annexed Schedule, passed by the Legislature of the Province of Nova Scotia, in the first Session thereof, to be free from objection of any kind. He therefore recommends that the same be respectively left to their operation.

With respect to Chapter 11, intituled, "An Act to amend Chapter 72 of the Revised Statutes of Commissioners of Sewers, and the regulating of Dyked and Marsh Lands," he recommends that it also be left to its operation.

It may be doubted, however, whether this Act, as it gives to the Commissioners appointed under its powers to be exercised as well *beyond* as *within* the boundaries of Nova Scotia, is not out of the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislature.

If the Government of Nova Scotia should entertain the same doubt, or should the question as to the validity of the Act be raised, an Act of the Parliament of the Dominion could readily be obtained confirming it.

The Statutes, Chapters 2, 4, 18, 21 and 37, will be the subject of a further report, as they are still under consideration.

(Signed,)

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

SCHEDULE referred to in the annexed Report of the Minister of Justice, dated 19th February, 1869.

31 Vic., Cap. 1.—An Act to amend Cap. 25 of the Revised Statutes "Of Mines and Minerals."

[As to Cap. 3, see hereafter.]

31 Vic., Cap. 5.—An Act to alter and amend Cap. 123 of the Revised Statutes, third series, "Of the Supreme Court and its officers."

31 Vic., Cap. 6.—An Act to amend Cap. 123 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Supreme Court and its officers."

31 Vic., Cap. 7.—An Act to amend Cap. 28 of the Acts of 1863, intituled, "An Act to regulate the election of Members to serve in the General Assembly."

31 Vic., Cap. 8.—To amend Cap. 19 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors."

31 Vic., Cap. 9.—An Act further to amend the Act for the better encouragement of education.

31 Vic., Cap. 10.—An Act to amend Cap. 85 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the regulation and inspection of provisions, lumber, fuel and other merchandize."

[As to Cap. 11, see pages 48, 52, 53.]

31 Vic., Cap. 12.—An Act respecting animals going at large.

31 Vic., Cap. 13.—An Act to amend Cap. 47 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Townships, certain County and Township officers."

31 Vic., Cap. 14.—An Act to amend Cap. 45 of the Revised Statutes, "Of County Assessments," so far as relates to the County of Halifax.

31 Vic., Cap. 15.—An Act to provide for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of this Province.

31 Vic., Cap. 16.—An Act to authorize the Fire Wards of the Town of Pictou to borrow money for a supply of water.

31 Vic., Cap. 17.—An Act to enable the Presbyterian Congregation of St. James', in Dartmouth, to sell their real estate.

31 Vic., Cap. 19.—An Act to legalize the proceedings of the Sessions of the County of Digby.

31 Vic., Cap. 20.—An Act to change the name of Back Settlement, Tracadie, in the County of Antigonish.

31 Vic., Cap. 22.—An Act to legalize the Revisor's Lists of Electors for the Counties of Yarmouth and Inverness.

31 Vic., Cap. 23.—An Act to legalize Assessment Rolls for certain Counties and Districts.

31 Vic., Cap. 24.—An Act to assess the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Company for Dyke Rates.

31 Vic., Cap. 25.—An Act to amend the Acts to regulate the Poor's Asylum and Hospital in the City of Halifax.

31 Vic., Cap. 26.—An Act to amend the Act to regulate the Poor's Asylum and Hospital in the City of Halifax.

[As to Cap. 27, see page 48.]

Hospital in the City of Halifax.

31 Vic., Cap. 28.—An Act to enable the inhabitants of the Town of Sydney in Cape Breton to procure a Fire-engine.

31 Vic., Cap. 29.—An Act for extending to the Sydney Mines in the County of Cape Breton, the jurisdiction of Commissioners of Streets.

31 Vic., Cap. 30.—An Act to provide for opening of a Road in the County of Pictou.

31 Vic., Cap. 31.—An Act to amend the several Acts relating to the Dartmouth Common.

31 Vic., Cap. 32.—An Act to appoint Commissioners to appraise damages for Railway property in the County of King's.

31 Vic., Cap. 33.—An Act to appoint Commissioners to appraise damages for Railway property in the County of Annapolis.

31 Vic., Cap. 34.—An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Company, so far as relates to King's County.

31 Vic., Cap. 35.—An Act to incorporate the Hants County Temperance League.

31 Vic., Cap. 36.—An Act to incorporate the Albion Lodge of British Templars, Horton.

31 Vic., Cap. 38.—An Act to authorize and empower the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of the City and County of Halifax, to sell or mortgage certain lands.

31 Vic., Cap. 39.—An Act to incorporate the King's County Medical Society.

31 Vic., Cap. 40.—An Act to incorporate the Presbyterian Church at St. Peter's.

31 Vic., Cap. 41.—An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Zion Church in Halifax.

31 Vic., Cap. 42.—An Act to incorporate the Trustees of Trinity Church, in Halifax, in connection with the Church of England.

31 Vic., Cap. 43.—An Act to incorporate Union Temple of Good Templars, Williamsdale.

- 31 Vic., Cap. 44.—An Act to incorporate the Sydney Mines Industrial and Provident Society.
- 31 Vic., Cap. 45.—An Act to incorporate the Society of St. Vincent of Paul, of Halifax.
- 31 Vic., Cap. 46.—An Act to incorporate the Halifax Sabbath School Association.
- 31 Vic., Cap. 47.—An Act to incorporate the Board of Managers of the French Mission of the Western Baptist Association of Nova Scotia.
- 31 Vic., Cap. 48.—An Act to incorporate St. Andrew's Lodge of Free Masons, Sydney, Cape Breton.
- 31 Vic., Cap. 49.—An Act to incorporate the Crown Coal, Brick and Potters' Company.
- 31 Vic., Cap. 50.—An Act to incorporate the Intercolonial Iron and Steel Company (limited).
- 31 Vic., Cap. 51.—An Act to incorporate the Starr Manufacturing Company (limited).
- 31 Vic., Cap. 52.—An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the North Sidney Railway Company.
- 31 Vic., Cap. 53.—An Act to incorporate the Glasgow and Cape Breton Railway Company.
- 31 Vic., Cap. 54.—An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Provincial Gold Mining Company.
- 31 Vic., Cap. 55.—An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Dominion Gold Mining Company.
- 31 Vic., Cap. 56.—An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Blue Lead Gold Mining Company.
- 31 Vic., Cap. 57.—An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Mira Bay Harbor Company.
- 31 Vic., Cap. 58.—An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Block House Mining Company.
- 31 Vic., Cap. 59.—An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Pictou Mining Company.
- 31 Vic., Cap. 60.—An Act to incorporate the Casco Bay Copper Mining Company.
- 31 Vic., Cap. 61.—An Act to incorporate Low Point Coal Mining Company.
- 31 Vic., Cap. 62.—An Act to incorporate the Victoria Coal Mining Company.
- 31 Vic., Cap. 63.—An Act to incorporate the Gardiner Coal Mining Company.
- 31 Vic., Cap. 64.—An Act to incorporate the Montreal and New Glasgow Coal Mining Company.
- 31 Vic., Cap. 65.—An Act to incorporate the Scotia Coal Company.
- 31 Vic., Cap. 66.—An Act to incorporate the North American Mining Company.
- 31 Vic., Cap. 67.—An Act to incorporate the Montreal Gold Mining Association.
- 31 Vic., Cap. 68.—An Act to incorporate the North St. Lawrence and Mount Uniacke Gold Company.
- 31 Vic., Cap. 69.—An Act to incorporate the Stanley Gold Company.
- 31 Vic., Cap. 70.—An Act to incorporate the Chicago Gold Mining Company of Nova Scotia.
- 31 Vic., Cap. 71.—An Act to incorporate the Delta Gold Mining Company of Nova Scotia.
- 31 Vic., Cap. 72.—An Act to incorporate the Crescent Gold Mining [Company of Nova Scotia.
- 31 Vic., Cap. 73.—An Act to incorporate the Royal Gold Mining Company of Nova Scotia.
- 31 Vic., Cap. 74.—An Act to incorporate the Alpha Gold Mining Company of Mount Uniacke, Nova Scotia.
- 31 Vic., Cap. 75.—An Act to incorporate the Canada Gold Mining Company of Nova Scotia.

31 Vic., Cap. 76.—An Act to incorporate the Ontario Gold Mining Company of Nova Scotia.

31 Vic., Cap. 77.—An Act to incorporate the Eureka Gold Mining Company of Nova Scotia.

31 Vic., Cap. 78.—An Act to incorporate the Meridian Gold Mining Company of Nova Scotia.

31 Vic., Cap. 79.—An Act to incorporate the Kingston and Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company.

31 Vic., Cap. 80.—An Act to incorporate the Wentworth Gold Mining Company of Nova Scotia.

31 Vic., Cap. 81.—An Act to incorporate the Westlake Company.

31 Vic., Cap. 82.—An Act to incorporate the Orient Gold Mining Company.

31 Vic., Cap. 83.—An Act to incorporate the Prince of Wales Gold Mining Company.

31 Vic., Cap. 84.—An Act to incorporate the Imperial Gold Company.

31 Vic., Cap. 85.—An Act to incorporate the Uniacke Union Gold Mining Company.

31 Vic., Cap. 86.—An Act to incorporate the Strawberry Hill Gold Mining Company.

31 Vic., Cap. 87.—An Act to incorporate the Hayden and Derby Mining Company.

31 Vic., Cap. 88.—An Act to incorporate the Gladstone Mining Company.

31 Vic., Cap. 89.—An Act to incorporate the Colonial Gold Mining Company.

31 Vic., Cap. 90.—An Act to incorporate the Peterboro' Gold Mining Company of Nova Scotia.

31 Vic., Cap. 91.—An Act to incorporate the Carnarvon Gold Mining Company.

31 Vic., Cap. 92.—An Act to incorporate the Woodbine Gold Mining Company.

31 Vic., Cap. 93.—An Act to incorporate the Montreal Exploration Company.

31 Vic., Cap. 94.—An Act to incorporate the Caledonian Gold Mining Company.

31 Vic., Cap. 95.—An Act to incorporate the Glace Bay Gold Mining Company.

31 Vic., Cap. 96.—An Act to incorporate the Mayflower Gold Mining Company of Windsor.

31 Vic., Cap. 97.—An Act to incorporate the Mulgrave Gold Mining Company.

31 Vic., Cap. 98.—An Act to incorporate the Macintosh Gold Mining Company.

31 Vic., Cap. 99.—An Act to incorporate the Atlantic Gold Mining Company.

31 Vic., Cap. 100.—An Act to amend Cap. 70 of the Revised Statutes of Railroads.

31 Vic., Cap. 11.—An Act to amend Cap. 72 of the Revised Statutes, "of Commissioners of Sewers, and the regulating of Dyked and Marsh Lands." (*See remarks of Minister of Justice on this Act, in the annexed Report.*)

31 Vic., Cap. 27.—An Act to alter the sittings of the Courts of Sessions in West and East Hants in the present year.

(Signed,)

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

1144—(No. 713.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 26th April, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, to transmit herewith, for the information of the Government of the Province of Nova Scotia, a Copy of a Report (approved by His Excellency in Council) of the Minister of Justice, in reference to certain Acts passed by the Legislature of that Province, in the first Session thereof, together with a Copy of the Schedule referred to in the Report.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN.

Secretary of State.

Major General Sir Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G.,
Lieutenant Governor, Halifax.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 20th August, 1869.

The Committee have had under consideration the annexed memorandum, dated 11th August, 1869, from the Honorable the Minister of Justice, reporting on certain Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Nova Scotia, at its first Session, (31st Victoria).

The Minister of Justice recommends that the several Acts enumerated in his said annexed Report be dealt with in the manner suggested by him therein.

The Committee advise that the foregoing recommendation be approved and adopted.

Certified.

(Signed,)

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Assistant Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces, &c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

OTTAWA, August 11th, 1869.

With reference to the following Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Nova Scotia, at its first Session, (31st Victoria) the undersigned has the honor to report as follows:—

Cap 2, intituled, "An Act to amend Cap. 120 of the Revised Statutes of the Solemnization of Marriage, and the Registration of Marriages, Births and Deaths; and the Act in amendment thereof."

This Act amends the 5th sec. of Cap. 28 of the Acts of 1866, and provides that the Licenses mentioned in such section, shall not be deposited with the Chairman of the Board of Statistics for distribution, but that the same shall be distributed by the Provincial Secretary.

The undersigned is of opinion that this Act is objectionable, as the power of issuing Marriage Licenses is, in his opinion, vested in the Governor General, as Ordinary, and under the power given him in his commission.

As this is a question, however, which may affect the validity of marriages, it must be decided authoritatively, and it is proposed that it should be submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the purpose of obtaining the opinion of Her Majesty's Law Officers thereon.

Meanwhile, as the Act in question does not alter the previous law, except as to the person who shall distribute licenses, the undersigned does not recommend its disallowance, but suggests that the attention of the Government of Nova Scotia be called to the subject.

Cap. 4, intituled, "An Act to amend Cap. 137 of the Revised Statutes of the relief of Insolvent Debtors."

This Act provides a schedule of fees for the Commissioners under Cap. 137 of the Revised Statutes, ("of the relief of Insolvent Debtors").

The law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency is to be dealt with, under the "British North America Act, 1867," by the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada; and, therefore, the Act in question would seem to be *ultra vires*. As, however, the Act now amended may be considered more as an Act for the relief of Indigent Debtors than a law of Insolvency, and as its main object is to establish a remuneration for the Commissioners, the undersigned recommends that it be left to its operation, but that the attention of the Government of Nova Scotia be called to it.

A measure of a similar nature was passed in the Session of 1868, by the Legislature of New Brunswick, and the Court there has declared the Act to be unconstitutional. Probably, if the question arises in the Courts of Nova Scotia, the same decision will be arrived at.

Cap. 18, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act for the appointment of Stipendiary Magistrate and Police Constables in the Town of Pictou."

The second clause of this Act is objectionable. The clause is as follows:—

"On the trial of all larcenies, there shall be on the bench at least three Justices of the Peace, including the Stipendiary Justices, and a Jury of three disinterested persons shall be sworn to try the prisoner, if required by him."

The provision as to a Jury of three disinterested persons, is one connected with criminal procedure. By the 27th paragraph of the 91st clause, of the "British North America Act, 1867," it is provided, that the Parliament of Canada shall deal with criminal law, except the constitution of the Courts of criminal jurisdiction, but including the procedure in criminal matters.

The undersigned recommends that the attention of the Government of Nova Scotia be called to this clause, in order to its repeal next session.

It is suggested that it would be well for the Government of Nova Scotia, meanwhile, to call upon the magistracy not to act under that clause, as otherwise, on objection being taken, criminals may be discharged and a failure of justice ensue.

Cap. 21, intituled, "An Act to empower the Police Court, in the City of Halifax, to sentence Juvenile Offenders to the Halifax Industrial School."

This Act is objectionable, inasmuch, as it deals with criminal law, which appertains to the Parliament of the Dominion. It is clearly *ultra vires*, as it deals with criminal convictions, sentences and imprisonments, and not only in the Industrial School, mentioned in the Act, but also by the 5th clause in the city prison, that the undersigned recommends that it be disallowed.

Cap. 37, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Union Marine Insurance Company of Nova Scotia."

After full consideration, the undersigned respectfully recommends that this Act be left to its operation.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

OTTAWA, 15th September, 1869.

1422—(No. 907.)

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for the information of the Government 20th August. of the Province of Nova Scotia, Copy of an Order in Council, relative to certain Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Nova Scotia at its first Session.

I also transmit a Copy of the Report of the Minister of Justice, referred to in the Order.

With reference to the date of the Order in Council, I may observe that the Department was not furnished with a Copy of the Order until yesterday.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

E. A. MEREDITH,

Under Secretary of State.

Major General Sir Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G.,
Lieutenant Governor, Halifax.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, Friday, 20th day of August, 1869!

PRESENT :

His Excellency the Governor General,

The Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald,

The Honorable Mr. Rose,

„ Mr. McDougall,

„ Mr. Howe.

„ Mr. Chapais,

IN COUNCIL :

Whereas, the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia, with the Legislative Council and Assembly of that Province, did, on the 21st day of September, A.D. 1868, pass an Act, which has been transmitted, intituled as follows, viz. :—

“An Act to empower the Police Court, in the City of Halifax, to sentence juvenile offenders to the Halifax Industrial School.”

And, whereas, the said Act has been laid before the Governor General in Council, together with a Report from the Minister of Justice, setting forth, that he is of opinion that the change of the law proposed in the said Act cannot be legally effected by an Act of the Provincial Legislature, and therefore recommending that the said Act should not receive the confirmation of the Governor General.

His Excellency the Governor General has, thereupon, this day been pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to declare his disallowance of the said Act, and the same is hereby disallowed accordingly.

Whereof, the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

I, John Young, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, do hereby certify, that the Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of Nova Scotia, on the 21st day of September, 1868, intituled, “An Act to empower the Police Court, in the City of Halifax, to sentence juvenile offenders to the Halifax Industrial School,” was received by me on the thirtieth day of January, 1869.

Given under my hand and Seal, this twentieth day of August, 1869.

JOHN YOUNG.

1437.—(No. 923.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 20th September, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for the information of the Government 20th August. of the Province of Nova Scotia, an Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, disallowing an Act of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, passed on the 21st day of September, 1868, intituled, “An Act to empower the Police Court, of the City of Halifax, to sentence juvenile offenders to the Halifax Industrial School.”

His Excellency's Certificate, as to the date of the receipt by him of the Act in question, is annexed to the Order.

The Order in Council, herewith transmitted, was not communicated to this Department until to-day.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,)

E. A. MEREDITH,
Under Secretary.

Major General Sir Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G.,
Lieutenant Governor, Halifax.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA, Friday, 20th day of August, 1869.

PRESENT :

His Excellency the Governor General.

The Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B., The Honorable Mr. Rose,
“ Mr. McDougall, C.B., , Mr. Howe.
“ Mr. Chapais,

IN COUNCIL :

Whereas, the Lieutenant Governor, of the Province of Nova Scotia, with the Legislative Council and Assembly of that Province, did, on the 21st day of September, A.D. 1868, pass an Act, which has been transmitted, intituled as follows, viz. :—

“An Act to empower the Police Court, in the City of Halifax, to sentence juvenile offenders to the Halifax Industrial School.”

And, whereas, the said Act has been laid before the Governor General in Council, together with a Report from the Minister of Justice, setting forth, that he is of opinion that the change of the law proposed in the said Act cannot be legally effected by any Act of the Provincial Legislature, and therefore recommending that the said Act should not receive the confirmation of the Governor General.

His Excellency the Governor General has, thereupon, this day been pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to declare his disallowance of the said Act, and the same is hereby disallowed accordingly.

Whereof, the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

(Signed,)

W. A. HIMSWORTH,

Assistant Clerk, Privy Council.

I, John Young, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, do hereby certify that the Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of Nova Scotia, on the 21st day of September, 1868, intituled, “An Act to empower the Police Court, in the City of Halifax, to sentence juvenile offenders to the Halifax Industrial School,” was received by me, on the thirtieth day of January, 1869.

Given under my hand and Seal, this twentieth day of August, 1869.

(Signed,)

JOHN YOUNG.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 9th November, 1869.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed memorandum, dated 4th November, 1869, from the Honorable the Minister of Justice, recommending that all the Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Nova Scotia, in the second Session thereof, (32 Victoria,) with the exception of Chapter eleven, be left to their operation, and they respectfully advise that such Acts, with the exception of Chapter eleven, be left to their operation accordingly.

They further advise, that the attention of the Government of Nova Scotia be invited to consider the objections taken by the Minister of Justice, in his said memorandum, to the provisions of the Acts, Chapters 12 and 16.

Certified.

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk, Privy Council.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

OTTAWA, November 4th, 1869.

With reference to the Imperial “British North America Act, 1867,” and also to the Order in Council, of the 9th June, 1868, on the memorandum of the undersigned, relative to the course to be pursued with respect to the Acts passed by the Provincial Legislatures, the undersigned has the honor to report, that, in his opinion, all the Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Nova Scotia, in the Second Session thereof, (32nd Victoria) with the exception of Chapter eleven, (An Act to amend Cap. 75 of the Revised Statutes “of shipping and seamen”) should be left to their operation, and he respectfully recommends accordingly.

The undersigned, while recommending that Chapter 12, intituled, “An Act in addition to Chap. 162 of the Revised Statutes, of offences against the Public Peace,” be left to its operation, feels it his duty to report that he has great doubt whether sections 2 and 3 are not *ultra vires*.

The offences mentioned in those two clauses are *misdeemeanors*. It would seem, therefore, that the Act relates to Criminal Law, which, by the 27th paragraph of section 91 of the "British North America Act, 1867," is subject, exclusively, to legislation of the Dominion Parliament.

He is also inclined to believe that Chapter 16, intituled, "An Act to amend Cap. 92 of the Revised Statutes of the preservation of useful birds and animals," and the Act in amendment thereof, is beyond the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislature, as it affects trade and commerce.

By the second paragraph of the clause above cited, laws for the regulation of trade and commerce are to be dealt with by the Dominion Parliament.

The undersigned, recommends that the attention of the Government of Nova Scotia be called to these two Acts, and their consideration of the objections taken to them invited.

(Signed,) JOHN A. MACDONALD.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 9th November, 1869.

On a memorandum, dated 4th November, 1869, from the Honorable the Minister of Justice, reporting with reference to the following Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of Nova Scotia, at its second Session (32nd Victoria).

That Chapter 11, intituled, "An Act to amend Cap. 75 of the Revised Statutes of "Shipping and Seamen," is objectionable; as any amendment of that Act can only be passed by the Parliament of the Dominion, which has, by the "British North America Act, 1867," exclusive jurisdiction in all Legislation relating to Trade and Commerce and Navigation and Shipping.

That the attention of the Government of Nova Scotia should be called to this Act, and they should, at the same time, be requested to state whether they would prefer repealing it at the next Session of their Legislature, or having it disallowed here.

Should the latter course be adopted, he recommends that an Act, similar in its provisions to the one in question, be submitted to the Parliament of Canada at its next Session.

The Committee advise that the foregoing Report be approved and acted on.

Certified.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

No. 36.

R E T U R N

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 3rd March, 1870; For Copy of Statement of the Public Debt of the late Province of Canada, so far as the same has been fixed and settled between the three Governments interested; and statement of the items still in dispute.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 15th March, 1870.

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

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 26th May, 1869, for Copies of all Correspondence between the Canadian Government and the United States Government, Orders in Council, and other papers in possession of this Government, of a public nature, relating to the subject of the relative duties and imposts on American Vessels trading at Canadian Ports, as compared with the imposts and duties now imposed by the United States upon Canadian Vessels trading at United States Ports, since July 1st, 1867.

By Command.

J. C. AIRINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Ottawa, 16th March, 1870.

CONTENTS.

No.	Date.	
1	8 April, 1868.	The Minister of Marine and Fisheries to His Excellency Governor General Monck.
2	29 "	The British Minister at Washington to His Excellency the Governor General.
3	1 "	The Secretary of the Department of Marine and Fisheries to Her Britannic Majesty's Consuls for New York, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, Portland and Buffalo.
4	29 "	Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for New York to the Secretary of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.
5	7 "	Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for Massachusetts and Rhode Island to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
6	17 "	Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for Portland to the Secretary of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.
7	7 "	Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for Buffalo to the Secretary of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.
8	4 Jan., 1870	The Deputy of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for Buffalo, U.S.
9	12 "	Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Buffalo to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
10	22 April, 1868	Report to the Honorable the Privy Council of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

No. 1.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries to His Excellency the Governor General.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,
Ottawa, 8th April, 1868.

MY LORD.—I have the honor to inform your Lordship, that some enquiries have been made in the Legislature, as to the tonnage duties imposed on British shipping in the United States of America, and I will feel obliged if your Lordship will be kind enough to request the British Minister at Washington to procure the following information on the subject:—

1st. What government tonnage duties are imposed on British vessels visiting United States ports?

2nd. Are there any discriminating duties against British ships in favor of United States ships?

3rd. Are there any State charges or tonnage duties British ships labour under on entering United States ports on the lakes to which United States vessels are not subjected?

5th. What are the local harbour charges of the principal ports on the lakes (if this information can be conveniently procured)?

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

P. MITCHELL,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

The Right Honorable VISCOUNT MONCK,
Governor General, &c., &c.*Lord Monck to Mr. Thornton.*

(Copy, No. 15.)

OTTAWA, April 9, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit a copy of a memorandum from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries for the Dominion of Canada, requesting to be supplied with certain information with respect to the impositions levied on British or Canadian shipping in the ports of the United States.

I have the honor also to transmit a copy of a confidential memorandum on the subject, which will show you the object with which the information is sought.

I shall feel obliged if you will procure and furnish to me the particulars desired by Mr. Mitchell.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

MONCK.

EDWARD THORNTON, Esq., C.B., &c., &c.
Washington.

No. 2.

The British Minister at Washington to His Excellency the Governor General.

(Copy, No. 15.)

WASHINGTON, 29th April, 1868.

MY LORD,—With reference to your Excellency's despatch, No. 15, of the 9th inst., I have the honor to enclose answers to the questions relative to British shipping

in United States ports, with which you requested me to furnish you for the information of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries for the Dominion of Canada.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) EDWARD THORNTON.

His Excellency,

The Right Honorable VISCOUNT MONCK, &c., &c.

ANSWERS.

1st.—The Government charges upon a British Vessels are :—

Entry fee, if she be of 100 tons or more.....	\$2 50
Do less than 100 tons.....	1 50
Fee for Surveyor's services in vessels of 100 tons or more, with dutiable cargo.....	3 00
Do do less than 100 tons, do	1 50
Do do where cargo is free of duty	0 67
Tonnage duty once a twelve month, per ton.....	0 30
Permit to land passengers' baggage	0 20
General order to discharge cargo into Public store	0 20
Port entry of cargo upon the manifest (where charge is made)	2 00
Admeasurement of vessel on her first arrival only, the amount varying according to her size and build, from \$9 00 to \$35 00	
Fee on clearance, if she be 100 tons or more	2 50
Do do less than 100 tons.....	1 50
Fee on oath of Master, that he has no unstamped letters except such as relate to the cargo	0 20

CHARGES UNDER THE LAW OF NEW YORK.

For Health Officer	\$6 50
For Harbor Master, per ton	0 01½
For Hospital, for the Master.....	1 50
(Payment of this charge has been practically optional, per man)	1 00

2nd.—American Vessels are subject to the same charges, and have no advantage in this respect. There are also Pilotage charges, which I believe to be also indiscriminating.

3rd.—There are no State Tonnage duties on ships in the Lake Ports other than the Government charge mentioned above, of 30 cents per ton.

4th.—The only disadvantage which Canadian ships in the Lake Ports labor under, is with regard to the coasting trade. They are chargeable on each Port entered, and on each voyage, with a differential duty of \$1.30 per ton, which acts in practice as a prohibition.

5th.—There are no local harbor charges on the Lake Ports, as distinguished from the Maritime Ports. The Custom House fees are the same as on the seaboard.

No. 3.

The Secretary of the Department of Marine and Fisheries to Her Britannic Majesty's Consuls for New York, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, Portland and Buffalo.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,

Ottawa, 1st April, 1868.

SIR,—Some enquiries have been made of the Government in the Legislature of

Canada, as to the charges to which British vessels entering United States Ports are subjected, and the disadvantages (if any) under which they visit such Ports, as compared with United States vessels.

I am directed by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, therefore, to request you will be kind enough to furnish me with the following mentioned information relative to this subject, so as it can be communicated to the Government.

1st.—What Government charges are British vessels liable to on entering New York, or any other Port in the United States, including the Tonnage Duty, Custom House Fees, &c., specifying each separately ?

2nd.—Are United States vessels subject to precisely the same charges, and do they possess no advantage over British vessels in this respect ?

3rd.—Are there any local, state or harbor charges to which British vessels are subjected in New York which are not equally applicable to United States vessels ?

I am, &c.,
(Signed,) WM. SMITH, Secretary.

E. M. ARCHIBALD, Esq.,
H. B. M. Consul, New York.

—
No. 4.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for New York, to the Secretary of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

(Copy.)

BRITISH CONSULATE,
New York, 29th April, 1868.

SIR.—In reply to your letter of the 1st instant, I beg leave to enclose you a copy of a letter from the Collector of Customs of this port, this day received by me, furnishing the information requested under the several heads mentioned in your letter.

In addition to the charges specified in the enclosure, there are fees payable to the Consuls on entry and clearance at United States ports, for certificates and services rendered necessary by the Laws of the United States in reference to all Foreign Ships.

These fees are :—

For certificate on entrance, 5s., and registration of Consular Act, 2s.6d.....	7s.6d. Stg.
The same on clearance.....	7s.6d.

I transmit by book post a copy of a publication by H. M. Vice-Consul at this port, in which will be found useful information bearing upon the subject of your letter.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) E. M. ARCHIBALD, H. M. Consul.

WM. SMITH, Esq., Secretary,
Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

The Collector of Customs, New York, to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for New York.

(Copy.)

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK,
Collector's Office, 28th April, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor, in answer to yours of the 6th and its enclosure, to communicate as follows :—

1st.—The Government charges upon a British vessel are—

Entry fee, if she be of 100 tons or more	\$2 50
Do do less than 100 tons	1 50
Fees for Surveyor's services in vessels of 100 tons or more, with dutiable cargo	3 00
Do do less than 100 tons	1 50
Do do where the cargo is free of duty	0 67
Tonnage duty, once a twelve month, per ton	0 30
Permit to land passengers' baggage	0 20
General order to discharge cargo into public store	0 20
Port entry of cargo upon the manifest (where charge is made)	2 00
Admeasurement of vessel on her first arrival only, the amount, varying according to her size and build, from \$9.00 to \$35 00	
Fes on clearance, if she be of 100 tons or more	2 50
do if she be of less than 100 tons	1 50
Fee on oath of Master that he has no unstamped letters except such as relate to cargo	0 20

CHARGES UNDER THE LAW OF NEW YORK STATE.

For Health Officer.....	\$ 50
For Harbor Master, per ton.....	0 01½
For Hospital, for the Master	1 50
(Payment of this charge has been practically optional) <i>per man</i>	1 00

2nd.—American vessels are subject to the same charges, and have no advantages in this respect.

3rd.—I am not aware of any other charges, Federal, State, or Local, except for pilotage, and I believe that to be indiscriminating.

I have, &c.,
(Signed), H. A. SMYTH, Collector.

E. M. ARCHIBALD, Esq.,
H. B. M's. Consul, New York.

No. 5.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for Massachusetts and Rhode Island to the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

(Copy.)

H. M.'s CONSULATE,
Boston, U. S., 7th April, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor, in reply to Mr. Smith's despatch of the 1st instant, to state:—

1st. That the tonnage dues are 30 cts. (thirty cents) per ton yearly.

That the Custom House Fees are for entry:—

If under 100 tons.....	\$3 00
If over "	5 50
For clearance, if under 100 tons.....	2 10
" over "	3 10

2nd. Foreign and American Vessels pay alike.

3rd. Complete equality.

I have, &c.
(Signed), FRANCIS LOUSADA,
H. B. M. Consul for Mass. & R. I.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

No. 6.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for Portland, Maine, United States, to the Secretary of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

(Copy.)

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Portland, U. S., 17th April, 1868.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 1st instant, requesting to be furnished with a statement of the charges made by the Government of the United States at this Port upon British and National vessels, and whether the latter possess any advantage over the former.

I beg to transmit the accompanying table of charges, which I trust will meet the object you have in view.

I am, &c.,
(Signed,) HENRY JOHN MURRAY,
Consul.

WM. SMITH, Esq., Secretary,
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, D. C.

Statement of charges levied on vessels in the United States Ports:—

American vessels, under register, arriving from foreign ports with dutiable cargoes pay as follows:—

Entry fees	\$2 95
Surveyors fees with cargo	3 00
" in ballast	1 50
Clearance fees	4 75
Hospital fees, per month, per each man.....	0 20
Tonnage dues, payable once a year, per ton.....	0 30

Coastwise.

Entry fee, \$1.50. Clearance fee, \$1.50.
Hospital fees same as above.

Vessels under License.

Entry fee, 50 cents. Clearance fee, 50 cents.

Foreign vessels, 100 tons and over, from foreign ports, with dutiable cargo, pay	
Entry fees	\$2 50
Clearance fees	2 50
Surveyor's fees with cargo	3 00
" in ballast	0 67
Tonnage payable once a year, per ton.....	0 30

Foreign Vessels under 100 tons.

Entry from foreign ports.....	\$1 50
Clearance	1 50
Surveyor's fees with dutiable cargo	1 50
" in ballast	0 67
Entry from U. S. coastwise ports	2 00
Clearance	2 50
Surveyor's fees	0 67

All vessels bringing passengers from foreign ports are subject to \$5, visiting officer's fee, and \$2 per head for head money.

Pilotage inwards	\$2 per foot
" outwards.....	1 "

When seamen from foreign vessels are sick and sent to U. S. Marine Hospital, a charge of 75 cents per day is made for medical attendance and subsistence.

(Signed,)

HENRY JOHN MURRAY,
H. B. M.'s Consul,
Portland, Maine.

No. 7.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, for Buffalo, State of New York, United States, to the Secretary of the Marine and Fisheries Department.

(Copy.)

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Buffalo, 7th April, 1869.

SIR,—In reply to your despatch of the 1st instant, requesting information as to any differential charges to which British vessels may be liable at this port, I beg to state that where foreign trade is in question, British and American shipping are on precisely the same footing.

The tonnage dues, in this case, amount to thirty cents per ton, payable once only in each navigation season.

The Custom House fees are as follows :—

Vessels under 50 tons, entering.....	\$0 60
do do clearing.....	0 70
Vessels over 50 tons, entering.....	1 10
do do clearing.....	1 20

These fees are payable in American Currency.

The above charges apply equally to the coasting trade, as far as American shipping is concerned, but Canada shipping engaging in the coasting trade is subject to a differential tonnage duty of one dollar and thirty cents (\$1.30 U.S. currency) per ton at each port entered, and on each voyage. The Custom House fees are the same as for foreign trade; but the enormous tonnage dues above stated practically exclude from the coasting trade all but national bottoms.

The above enumeration comprises the shipping charges of every category, and contains a reply to each of the three questions in your despatch.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

H. W. HEMANS,
H. M. Consul.

WM. SMITH, Esq.,
Secretary, Marine and Fisheries Department,
Ottawa.

No. 8.

The Deputy of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Buffalo, New York State, United States.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,
Ottawa, 4th January, 1870.

SIR,—Referring to your communication dated 7th April, 1868, containing information as to differential charges to which British vessels were liable at United States ports, I

beg to request that you will be kind enough to forward, for the information of this Department, a copy of the United States Law by which Canadian vessels, engaged in the coasting trade of the United States, are liable to the differential tonnage duty of one dollar and thirty cents per ton to which you refer in your letter, as practically excluding from the coasting trade all but national bottoms.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) Wm. SMITH,
Deputy of the Minister of Marine, &c.

H. W. HEMANS, Esq.,
British Consul, Buffalo, U. S.

No. 9.

*Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for Buffalo, State of New York, United States, to the
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.*

(Copy.)

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Buffalo, January 12th, 1870.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 4th instant, referring to my communication of April 7th, 1868, relative to the imposition of certain differential tonnage duties on Canadian vessels engaged in the coasting trade, and requesting copies of the United States Laws authorizing such imposition, I have the honor to state that, after repeated interviews with the Deputy Collector of customs here, and a joint examination of the authorities at his command, I have finally ascertained that the information upon which the communication referred to was based, was to a certain extent inexact.

It is only, it appears, when foreign built vessels are the exclusive property of American citizens, that engagement in the coasting trade is open to them at all, and such vessels are then subject to the duty of one dollar and thirty cents per ton, as specified in my letter.

Of this amount, the odd thirty cents represent the ordinary tonnage dues imposed (by the Revenue Act of 3rd March, 1865, section 4) on all foreign vessels entering United States ports, and only payable once during the same year. The additional dollar per ton, payable at each port entered, is collected under the immediate authority of the "Customs Regulations" issued by the United States Treasury Department, an extract from which is enclosed herewith.

The absolute exclusion of all other foreign built vessels from the coasting trades from 1817, in which year an Act of Congress decreed that, "No goods, wares, or merchandize shall be imported, under penalty of forfeiture thereof, from one port of the United States to another port of the United States, in any vessel belonging wholly, or in part, to a subject of any foreign power."* This act still remains in force, although, strange to say, the Deputy Collector was unaware of the fact until this morning.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) H. W. HEMANS,
H. M. Consul.

The Hon. Minister of Marine,
&c., &c., &c.

* V. Brightley's "Analytical Digest of the Laws of the United States, 1789—1857," page 653. Act 1, March, 1817, § 4.

Extract from the "Revised Customs Regulations," issued by the United States Treasury, January 30th, 1869. (Part 1. p. 52.)

"In the coastwise trade, such undocumented vessels,* if laden with goods, wares, and merchandize of the growth or manufacture of the United States only (distilled spirits excepted), taken in within one district of the United States to be discharged within another district, or in ballast, will be subjected at every port of the United States at which they may arrive, to the payment of the fees prescribed by law in case of vessels not belonging to citizens of the United States, and to a tonnage duty of one dollar per ton."

No. 10.

(Confidential.)

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,

Ottawa, 2nd April, 1868.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries has the honor to report to the Privy Council with reference to enquiries which have been made in the House of Commons relative to tonnage duties and Custom House fees imposed on British vessels entering the ports of the United States, as compared with the charges imposed on American vessels entering Canadian ports, and as to the advantages which American vessels have in the United States as compared with British vessels:—

1st. No British vessel can carry goods or passengers between one part of the United States and another part thereof, and the Rule is applied strictly against us; for instance, a British vessel cannot carry a cargo between New York and California, as that is deemed to be a coasting voyage.

2nd. An American vessel can carry cargo between one British Colony and another, or between the United Kingdom and any British Colony, or between any Ports in the United Kingdom; but no goods or passengers can be carried from one part of any British Possession in America, to another part of the same possession except in British Ships; For instance,—An American vessel cannot carry cargo between Toronto and Kingston, although she can carry cargo between Quebec and Prince Edward Island.

Before the Union an American vessel could carry cargo between Halifax and St. John, but she cannot do so now, if the Dominion of Canada is considered as only one British Possession.

But if the Legislature of a British Possession should present an address to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to authorize or permit the conveyance of goods or passengers from one part of such possession to another part thereof, in foreign ships, Her Majesty by Order in Council can authorize the conveyance of such goods or passengers, and if it shall be made to appear to Her Majesty that British ships are either directly or indirectly subject in any foreign country to any duties or charges of any sort or kind whatsoever, from which the national vessels of such country are exempt, or that any preference whatever is shewn either directly or indirectly to national vessels over British vessels, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, if she sees fit, by Order in Council, to impose such duties of tonnage upon the ships of such nation, as may appear to Her Majesty justly to countervail the disadvantages to which British navigation is so subjected.

3rd. A British built vessel cannot be registered in the United States, although purchased by a subject of that country.

4th. An American built vessel can be registered in Canada, if owned by a British subject, without payment of any Government charge or duty, except a trifling charge for measurement and registry in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

* Undocumented vessels are defined, in a preceding paragraph, as vessels not registered, enrolled, or licensed under the laws of the United States, even though wholly owned by citizens thereof.

N.B.—The Acts of Congress upon which the above Regulation rests, are Act, 20 July, 1790, § 2, and Act 27 March, 1804, § 6: v. Brightley's "Digest,"—pp. 652 and 653.

During the late war many American vessels obtained the protection of British registers, through the liberal provisions of the British Merchant Shipping Act.

5th. In the United States, all vessels, national and foreign, are subject to a tonnage duty of thirty cents per ton, gold, on entering inwards, with the exception of vessels having a license to trade between different districts of the United States, or to carry on the bank, whale, or other fisheries, or vessels to or from any port or place in Mexico, the British Provinces of North America, or any of the West India Islands, or in all these trades, which are only required to pay the tonnage duty once a year. This tonnage duty is commonly called in the States, a war tax, as it was imposed during the operation of the late war, and was imposed on all shipping indiscriminately, for the purpose of raising a revenue. Before the war there was no Government tonnage duty or light dues levied on shipping.

6th. In Ontario there are no Government tonnage duties (except canal dues) nor light dues of any kind imposed on any shipping, and United States vessels navigating the lakes, enter Canadian ports entirely free of Government tonnage dues, with the exception above named, while British vessels entering United States ports, on the lakes, are subject to this war tax of thirty cents per ton, gold—one payment per annum.

The 173rd section of the Imperial Act 16 and 17 Vict. cap. 107, provides that the same tonnage duties shall be paid upon all ships or boats of the United States of America, importing any goods into either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, as are or may be for the time being payable in the United States of America, on British vessels or boats entering the harbors of the State from whence such goods shall have been imported.

This provision, however, has not been acted on, as no Government tonnage dues are exacted on the American lake tonnage entering Canadian Ports, except Canal dues.

In the Province of Quebec, there are no light house tonnage duties exacted on shipping, that service being supported in Ontario and Quebec from the General Treasury, without any contribution from shipping. There is, however, a small charge of one cent, and $\frac{2}{3}$ of a cent per ton on shipping entering the Ports of Quebec and Montreal, for the support of sick mariners, with the exception of vessels under 200 tons, belonging to any party in the Province, and trading between Quebec and Montreal, or any other port in British North America, and three farthings per ton, on all vessels over one hundred tons, arriving at the Port of Quebec, for the support of River and Water Police. The amount received on account of these services has not hitherto been sufficient to defray the expenditure connected with them. These charges are levied on all shipping indiscriminately with the exceptions above mentioned, and are devoted exclusively to the support of the services alluded to.

In New Brunswick, vessels over 100 tons pay on arrival five cents per ton, light house duties, not exceeding six payments per annum. Smaller vessels pay a reduced rate once a year. Also one penny per ton on vessels over 60 tons for the support of sick and disabled seamen, not exceeding six payments per annum; vessels under that size pay only once a year. Also one penny per ton at certain ports in the Province, for the maintenance of Buoys and Beacons; vessels under 60 tons pay only once a year.

In Nova Scotia vessels have hitherto paid on arrival or passing through the Straits of Canso ten cents per ton, and only one payment per annum, for light house duties. The law enacting this charge expired on the 1st April, 1868, and no such charge is now made. At Halifax vessels pay for hospital dues and sick seamen one cent per ton, and one dollar per 100 tons for the signal station.

In Quebec, the tonnage duty of one-sixteenth of a penny sterling per ton on shipping clearing for ports in Europe, and passing in the neighbourhood of Cape Race Light, Newfoundland, has not been collected, as it has hitherto been collected in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; but an account has been annually made up, of the amount of the duty accruing to the British Government, from this source in the Province of Quebec, and the money remitted out of the General Revenue to the Board of Trade, London (who have the management of this light), through the Governor General. For

instance, an American vessel clearing from the Port of Quebec for Liverpool, with a cargo of timber, would be liable to pay for the support of Cape Race Light, before clearing, according to the law hitherto in force in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, one-sixteenth of a penny stg. per ton, but no such charge has been made against the ship, by the Canadian Government, although they remitted the amount of the tonnage duty to the British Government, on account of such American Ship.

7th. In the Custom Houses of the United States, the Officers are principally remunerated for the performance of their different duties by fees, which are paid by the shipping and the merchants, but British and foreign shipping pay in nearly all cases alike. For instance, the entry and clearance of a vessel over 100 tons costs \$2.50 in each case every trip, making \$5.00 for both. Port entry \$2.00. Granting permit to a vessel not belonging to a citizen of the United States to go from district to district and receiving manifest \$2.00, receiving manifest and granting permit to unload for such vessel \$2.00.

8th. At all the ports of the Dominion, the Custom House business is transacted without any charge to the ship or the merchant, the salaries of the officers being paid from the General Revenue.

9th. In the United States the Minister is informed the State canals are closed against British vessels, although by the 4th Article of the Reciprocity Treaty the Government of the United States engaged to urge upon the State Governments to secure to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty the use of the several State canals, on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States. In this matter the United States Government did not appear to have sufficient influence with the State Governments to obtain the concession alluded to, as the privilege was never conceded.

10th. In Canada, the canals are open to the vessels of the United States on equally as advantageous and favorable terms as to British vessels, and in some cases where United States vessels have been too deep to pass through the canals, a portion of the cargo has been taken overland by rail and re-shipped again, showing the most liberal disposition on the part of the authorities on the British side of the Lakes. With the United States authorities, their treatment of Canadian lake tonnage carrying cargoes from American ports on the Upper Lakes to American ports on Lake Ontario, has, in the opinion of the Minister, been very unfair and illiberal;—for instance, before the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, wheat was shipped in British bottoms at American ports on the upper lakes, and brought down to Port Colborne, from thence it was taken by rail to Port Dalhousie, shipped there again in British bottoms for American ports on Lake Ontario; but recently and since the close of the treaty, the Minister is informed that this important carrying trade, by a forced construction of the American authorities, has been decided to be a coasting trade between two American ports, and thus prohibited, although it is evident from the fact of the wheat being finally shipped from a British port to an American port, that it cannot fairly and reasonably be considered a coasting voyage. The consequence of this unfair treatment has been to depreciate Canadian lake tonnage employed in this trade, as is stated by those engaged in the trade to the extent of about twelve per cent. It is also stated that an objectionable regulation exists in connection with British tonnage in the navigation of Lake Michigan, as all vessels are required to call and report at the port of whether the voyage requires it or not—this is found to be obnoxious and most objectionable, and as it does not apply to American bottoms it frequently involves days of delay to the detriment of our shipowners and forwarders.

It will be seen from the foregoing remarks that the shipowning and shipbuilding interests of Canada are labouring under many disadvantages in their trade relations with the United States, such as being debarred from the coasting trade of the States, and the privilege of registry in their ports, besides being subjected to the payment of what is called the war tax on shipping, custom house fees for entering and clearing, which are particularly oppressive to small British vessels on the lakes and to steamers, as they cannot trade under a coasting license on the same footing as United States vessels of a similar description; thus giving great advantages, in the shape of reduced custom house fees and

additional facilities of ports of call in favor of United States vessels, as well as being debarred from the use of their canals ; while on the other hand, United States shipping are treated in the most liberal manner in Canada, where the canals are open to them on precisely the same terms as to Canadian vessels, in accordance with the fourth article of the Reciprocity Treaty which has been repealed for the last two years,—where they get all the benefits of a most expensive system of lights without contributing anything towards the cost of maintaining such lights,—where they can enter and clear at any custom house in the Dominion without payment of any fee whatever,—the cost of maintaining the custom houses being defrayed out of the general revenue, and where they can procure a British register for American built vessels without any charge or fee whatever in Ontario and Quebec, and for a trifling charge, ranging from \$1.50 to \$4 in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia ; and although this war tax has been in operation for some years, and the Imperial Statute already alluded to, appears to impose at once the same tonnage duties on United States vessels entering the harbors of Upper or Lower Canada as are imposed on British vessels in the States, still this authority has not been exercised, and no tonnage duty has been exacted.

Under all the circumstances of the case the Minister recommends for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, that steps should at once be taken for the purpose of bringing about a more equitable arrangement between the Government of the United States and that of the Dominion of Canada, in favor of the shipowning, forwarding, and shipbuilding interests of the Dominion ; and in the event of such efforts being unsuccessful, the Minister is of opinion that in justice to the Canadian interests, the tonnage duties imposed conditionally on American shipping, under the 173rd section of the Imperial Act alluded to, should then be exacted ; this would probably be the means of inducing the Government of the United States to take into their favorable consideration the inequalities at present in existence between the shipping interests of the two countries, and may probably tend to the removal, on their part, of some of the restrictions now existing in the States against Canadian shipping.

Respectfully submitted,

P. MITCHELL,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

N.B.—It is stated in the foregoing report that no British built vessel can obtain a register in the United States ports ; which refers to ordinary transfers of vessels. There are, however, some slight exceptions to this law : for instance, vessels built in a foreign country, and wrecked within the waters of the United States, and purchased and repaired by a citizen or citizens thereof, provided the cost of repairs be equal to three-fourths of the cost of the vessel when repaired, may be registered in that country :—And vessels adjudged to be forfeited for a breach of the laws of the United States, being wholly owned by a citizen or citizens thereof, may also be registered in that country.

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 3rd March, 1870, for a return of all amounts paid by the Government to the Bank of Montreal during the years 1866, 1867, 1868 and 1869, shewing the following particulars :—The amount of Exchange bought, the Interest paid, American currency converted, Debentures and Dominion Stock sold, with the dates of each transaction, the rates and commissions paid, the amount received by the Bank in lieu of circulation, old notes, &c. ; and all other information necessary to shew the relations of that Bank to the Government during the years above mentioned ; Also, a statement of any Intercolonial Loan Exchange sold, the rate, to whom and where sold ; the average monthly balances lying to the credit of the Government in the Bank.

By command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Ottawa, 17th March, 1870.

RETURN shewing the Transactions between the Government and the Bank of Montreal, during the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, as required by an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 3rd March, 1870.

		INTEREST.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1865.				
July 10	Interest on \$250,000 to 6th inst., 30 days, at 7 per cent. per annum		1,438 34	
August 7	Interest on \$250,000 to 5th inst., 30 days, at 7 per cent. per annum		1,438 35	
August 26	Interest on \$300,000 to 51 days, at 7 per cent. per annum		2,095 89	
September 20	Interest on \$1,000,000 to 18th September,, 7 per cent. per annum		23,589 60	
September 21	Interest on \$300,000, 30 days, at 7 per cent. per annum		1,726 02	
November 21	Interest on \$1,000,000 to 17th inst., 60 days, at 7 per cent. per annum		11,506 85	
1866.				
January 10	Interest on \$1,000,000 to 8th inst., 52 days, at 7 per cent. per annum		9,972 61	
April 6	Interest on \$1,250,000 to 2nd inst., 143 days, at 7 per cent. per annum		34,280 82	
May 3	Interest on \$250,000 to 2nd inst., 30 days, at 7 per cent. per annum		1,438 35	
June 30	Interest on \$750,000 to 30th inst., 32 days, at 7 per cent. per annum		4,602 74	
				92,088 97
		PREMIUM AND DISCOUNT.		
1865.				
July 3	Premium on Exchange on England, £60,000 sterling, at 1 per cent. above par, and interest \$34 64		3,080 76	
September 22	Premium on Exchange on England, £42,612 10s. 6d. sterling, at 1 per cent. above par		1,893 88	
November 24	Premium on Exchange on England, £50,000 sterling, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above par		1,111 12	
December	Premium on Exchange on England, £100,000 sterling, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above par		2,222 24	
do	Premium on Exchange on England, £150,000 sterling, at $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. above par		4,999 98	
1866.				
January 10	Loss on Sale of Exchange on England, £100,000 sterling, at 1 per cent. below par		4,444 44	
May	Premium on Exchange on England, £80,000 sterling, at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. above par		888 90	
May	Premium on Exchange on England, £40,000 sterling, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above par		888 90	
June	Premium on Exchange on England, £40,000 sterling, at $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. above par		1,333 34	
June	Premium on Exchange on England, £100,000 sterling, at 1 per cent. above par		4,444 46	
1865.				
August 15	Loss on Sale of U. S. Treasury notes received for Ocean Postage		5,229 73	
December 18	do do do do		5,169 33	
1866.				
March 5	do do do do		5,130 83	
June 11	do do do do		6,208 04	
June 30	do do do do		6,505 93	
				28,243 86
Total for the year ended 30th June, 1866				\$145,640 84

RETURN shewing the Transactions between the Government, &c.—Continued.

		INTEREST.			
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1866.					
September 25.	Interest on \$750,000 from 7th June, at 7 per cent. per annum . . .	15,102	75		
December 1.	Interest on \$1,500,000 from 13th August, at 7 per cent. per annum.	31,643	84		
1867.					
January 15.	Interest on \$1,109,494.10, 45 days, at 7 per cent. per annum	9,494	10		
May 2.	Interest on \$1,500,000, from 1st December, 1866, at 7 per cent. per annum	43,438	36		
June 21.	Interest on \$500,000 from 15th December, at 7 per cent. per annum	17,931	50		
				117,610	65
		CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT.			
1867.					
January 14.	For cost of Legal Tender Notes and Express Charges	15,960	81		
January 21.	For $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Commission on average amount of Provincial Notes in circulation	13,683	70		
April 15.	For $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on Notes in circulation withdrawn	36,120	58		
April 15.	For amount paid certain parties employed at Bank of Montreal to initial Legal Tender Notes	300	00		
April 15.	For amount paid certain parties employed at Bank of Montreal to initial Countersign Notes	558	75		
				66,623	84
		PREMIUM AND DISCOUNT.			
1866.					
October 29.	Premium on Exchange on England, £50,000 sterling at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. above par	555	55		
	Premium on Exchange on England, £100,000, being for 30 days Interest on \$491,111.12, the said Exchange being supplied at 30 dis't. instead of at 60 dis't.	4,036	53		
November 12.	Premium on Exchange on England, £100,000 sterling, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above par	2,222	22		
December 11.	Premium on Exchange on England, £200,000 sterling, at 1 per cent. above par	8,888	90		
December 17.	Premium on Exchange on England, £100,000 sterling, at 1 per cent. above par	4,444	45		
1867.					
June 12.	Premium on Exchange on England, £100,000 sterling, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above par	6,666	67		
June 18.	Premium on Exchange on England, £250,000 sterling, at 1 per cent. above par	11,111	11		
				37,925	43
1866.					
November 26.	Loss on Sale of U. S. Treasury Notes received for Ocean Postage	4,440	60		
1867.					
March 8.	do do do do do	4,985	81		
June 11.	do do do do do	6,755	13		
				16,181	54
Total for the year ended 30th June, 1867				\$238,341	36

RETURN shewing the Transactions between the Government, &c.—Continued.

		INTEREST.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1867.				
August 2	Interest on \$750,000, from 1st July to 1st instant, 31 days, at 7 per cent. per annum		4,458 90	
October 7	Interest on \$250,000, Nova Scotia, from 1st July to 5th October, at 7 per cent. per annum		4,602 75	
October 7	Interest on \$100,000, New Brunswick, to 5th October, at 7 per cent. per annum		1,841 10	
December 2	Interest on \$1,250,000, from 13th June to 2nd December, 171 days, at 7 per cent. per annum		40,993 15	
December 2	Interest on \$500,000, from 16th July to 2nd December, 138 days at 7 per cent. per annum		13,232 88	
December 2	Interest on \$750,000, from 1st August to 2nd December, 122 days, at 7 per cent. per annum		17,547 95	
1868.				
February 28	Interest on Consolidated Canadian Loan, 5 per cent. Bonds, received from Union Bank, which have been converted into inscribed Stock on account of Sinking Fund		973 34	
June 30	Interest on \$2,500,000, from 30th November, 1867, to date, 213 days, at 7 per cent. per annum		102,123 29	185,773 36
PREMIUM AND DISCOUNT.				
1867.				
Dec. 5 and 10	Premium of Exchange on £200,000 sterling, at $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. above par		6,666 67	
Dec. 11 and 17	do do £227,000 do 1 do do		10,088 89	
1868.				
March 5	Premium of Exchange on £50,000 sterling, at $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. above par		1,666 67	
	57 days' Interest, at 5 per cent. per annum		1,913 00	
April 1	Premium of Exchange on £50,000 sterling, at $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. above par		833 34	
	57 days' Interest, at 5 per cent., equal to 60 dis't.		1,906 53	
April 6	Premium of Exchange on £50,000 sterling, at $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. above par		833 34	
	30 days' Interest, at 5 per cent., equal to 30 dis't.		1,003 38	
May 28	Premium of Exchange on £75,000 sterling, at 1 per cent. above par		3,333 33	
	30 days' Interest, at 5 per cent., equal to 60 dis't.		1,533 69	
June 3 and 8	Premium of Exchange on £125,000 sterling, at 1 per cent. above par		5,555 56	
	37 days' Interest on \$368,333,33 } 57 do \$245,555,56 }		4,773 39	
1867.				
August 17	Discount, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on \$100,000, transferred to New Brunswick		500 00	
1868.				
April 30	Discount, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on \$200,000, transferred to New Brunswick		1,000 00	
June 29	do $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 per cent. on \$591,000, 6 per cent. Debentures sold		13,283 07	
do	do difference on \$1,000,000, Silver bought and sold		8,252 15	
do	do on \$650,000, transferred to Nova Scotia		1,083 33	
do	do on United States' Currency received on account of Ocean Postage		*9,450 20	
do	5 per cent. per annum on average amount of Notes withdrawn from circulation		140,258 32	73,676 54
do	1 per cent. per annum on average amount of Notes in circulation.		28,523 24	
do	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on \$1,000,000, Dominion Stock negotiated		22,500 00	
do	Freight, Insurance, &c., on Silver		7,001 09	
do	1 per cent. Commission on \$1,000,000, Silver		10,000 00	
				208,282 65
Total for the Year ended 30th June, 1868				\$467,732 55

1867. \$ cts.
November 18. 4,330 73

1868.
March 23. 5,119 47

\$9,450 20

RETURN shewing the Transactions between the Government, &c.—Continued.

		INTEREST.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1868.	October 1.....	Interest on \$1,000,000, from 30th June to 30th September, 92 days, at 7 per cent.	17,643	80		
	December 31..	Interest on \$1,500,000, from 30th June to 31st December, 184 days, at 7 per cent.	52,931	55		
					70,575	35
		PREMIUM AND DISCOUNT.				
1868.	September 28.	Brokerage on Sale of Exchange in New York, on account of Intercolonial Railway.....	1,588	35		
		Loss on Exchange purchased and sold, as under:—				
		Aug. 28, £250,000 stg., purchased at $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ..	\$1,205,555	55		
		Sept. 7, 50,000 sold in N. Y. at $9\frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{16}$ do ..	242,348	44		
		do 14, 50,000 stg., purchased at $9\frac{1}{16}$ do ..	242,361	11		
		do 21, 50,000 do $8\frac{1}{8}$ do ..	241,944	44		
		do — 100,000 do $9\frac{1}{8}$ do ..	483,838	69		
		£500,000 \$2,433,333.33. \$2,416,048.43				
	October 9.....	Loss on £100,000 sterling, Exchange sold in New York at $9\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.	17,284	90		
	November 2..	Brokerage on sale of £100,000 sterling, Exchange sold on account of Intercolonial Railway and Bill Stamps.....	2,579	33		
	November 26.	Do do £100,000 do do in N. Y.	2,579	34		
					25,143	02
1869.	March 31.....	5 per cent. per annum on average amount of Notes withdrawn from circulation, to date	156,540	90		
	March 31.....	1 per cent. per annum on average amount of Notes in circulation, to date	41,059	87		
					197,600	77
		Total for the Year ending 30th June, 1869			\$293,319	14

WM. DICKINSON, D.I.G.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

Ottawa, 16th March, 1870.

STATEMENT of Average Daily Balances per Month at Credit of the Honorable the Receiver General in the Bank of Montreal, during the Years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869.

1866.	Ottawa.	At Interest.	Halifax.	St. John, N.B.	Total.	
	\$.	cts.			\$ cts.	
January.....	559,589	81			559,589 81	
February.....	586,408	62			586,408 62	
March.....	1,076,522	11			1,076,522 11	
April.....	789,187	32			789,187 32	
May.....	579,250	18			579,250 18	
June.....	1,319,725	37			1,319,725 37	
July.....	939,463	41			939,463 41	
August.....	838,688	20			838,688 20	
September.....	1,301,680	15			1,301,680 15	
October.....	938,560	51			938,560 51	
November.....	432,789	58			432,789 58	
December.....	712,104	62			712,104 62	
1867.						
January.....	534,340	21			534,348 21	
February.....	324,348	59			324,348 98	
March.....	720,345	50			720,345 50	
April.....	1,199,283	98			1,199,283 98	
May.....	859,543	21			859,543 21	
June.....	875,372	84			875,372 84	
July.....	363,277	76			363,277 76	
August.....	936,137	24			639,137 24	
September.....	1,300,967	74	228,634	22 123,880	28 1,653,482 21	
October.....	1,408,961	32	317,204	25 251,454	08 1,977,619 65	
November.....	1,798,641	87	250,126	63 248,218	26 2,296,986 76	
December.....	1,117,324	50	289,734	75 321,562	98 1,728,622 23	
1868.						
January.....	586,716	03	184,186	81 239,344	90 1,010,247 74	
February.....	1,022,094	14	124,012	13 185,205	35 1,331,311 62	
March.....	1,557,012	10	83,055	30 176,524	31 1,816,591 71	
April.....	1,237,160	43	174,063	62 220,924	71 1,632,148 76	
May.....	1,581,692	48	181,196	57 170,096	56 1,932,985 61	
June.....	1,207,173	09	151,023	81 152,017	65 1,510,214 55	
July.....	866,774	85	226,204	55 117,413	34 1,210,392 74	
August.....	1,024,383	57	152,509	17 95,780	02 1,272,672 76	
September.....	1,391,239	40	138,430	70 136,511	32 3,219,555 69	
October.....	879,307	32	1,546,594	15 167,397	31 2,716,195 75	
November.....	836,151	80	2,066,016	34 165,677	35 3,111,296 07	
December.....	799,987	07	3,139,682	12 147,289	88 4,128,504 63	
1869.						
January.....	4,616,99	82	973,633	67 204,743	08 1,796,776 54	
February.....	813,049	25	988,700	15 71,928	26 1,953,760 60	
March.....	1,145,516	60	1,000,000	00 67,343	90 2,294,576 47	
April.....	1,560,265	69	1,333,333	00 95,222	58 3,081,647 81	
May.....	1,596,878	85	1,500,000	00 138,608	04 3,374,583 24	
June.....	2,026,036	96	1,733,333	00 246,133	46 4,248,546 97	
July.....	1,246,336	68	2,000,000	00 264,566	60 3,770,485 27	
August.....	1,448,786	30	2,000,000	00 117,312	46 3,740,252 76	
September.....	2,003,532	00	2,000,000	00 212,254	57 4,469,907 10	
October.....	1,893,422	71				242,266 66 2,426,338 37
November.....	2,287,956	53				314,296 17 3,067,449 91
December.....	499,272	44				265,960 71 854,149 08
					\$35,068,474	12
					\$2,922,372	92

* Deposits in Halifax and St. John, commence on 17th and 19th September, 1867, respectively.

STATEMENT of Weekly Balances of the Receiver General's Issue Account with Bank of Montreal, from 10th October, 1866, to the 29th December, 1869.

		ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.		ST. JOHN, N. B.	HALIFAX, N. S.
Date.		Balance at Credit.	Balance at Debit.	Balance at Credit.	Balance at Credit.
1866.		\$	\$		
October	10	648,000			
"	17	1,118,400			
"	24	1,380,800			
"	31	1,730,400			
November	7	231,300			
"	14	286,500			
"	21	393,700			
"	28	423,300			
December	5	628,900			
"	12	630,500			
"	19	347,300			
"	26	411,300			
1867.					
January	2	560,100			
"	9	656,100			
"	16	62,900			
"	23		29,900		
"	30		93,900		
February	6		22,940		
"	13	41,060			
"	20		61,340		
"	27		118,940		
March	6		59,740		
"	13		27,740		
"	20		87,740		
"	27		160,540		
April	3	11,460			
"	10	55,460			
"	17		26,140		
"	24		107,740		
May	1		108,540		
"	8		89,340		
"	15		230,940		
"	22		141,340		
"	29	198,400			
June	5	227,200			
"	12	142,400			
"	19	155,200			
"	26	134,400			
July	3	293,595			
"	10	324,795			
"	17	188,795			
"	24	175,195			
"	31	399,195			
August	7	427,195			
"	14	319,195			
"	21	343,195			
"	28	258,395			
September	4	221,595			
"	11	178,395			
"	18	168,795			
"	25	351,995			
October	2	491,195			
"	9	452,795			
"	16	683,195			
"	23	516,795			
"	30	827,195			
November	6	778,034			

STATEMENT of Weekly Balances of the Receiver General's Issue Account with Bank of Montreal, &c.—Continued.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.			ST. JOHN, N. B.	HALIFAX, N. S.
Date.	Balance at Credit.	Balance at Debit.	Balance at Credit.	Balance at Credit.
1867.				
November 13.	\$ 792,434	\$	\$	\$
" 20.	888,434			
" 27.	754,034			
December 4.	850,034			
" 11.	866,834			
" 18.	879,634			
" 24.	975,634			
1868.				
January 1.	1,055,634			
" 8.	1,177,234			
" 15.	1,202,834			
" 22.	665,234			
" 29.	646,034			
February 5.	541,634			
" 12.	586,434			
" 19.	488,434			
" 26.	440,434		4,000	
March 4.	444,240		7,200	
" 11.	369,840		13,600	
" 18.	209,040		14,400	
" 25.	91,440		14,400	
April 1.	137,840		15,200	
" 8.	80,240		16,800	
" 15.	82,640		17,600	
" 22.		122,160	15,200	
" 29.		147,760	14,400	
May 6.		28,560	21,600	
" 13.		102,960	20,800	
" 20.		124,560	20,800	
" 27.		70,160	18,400	
June 3.	117,840		24,800	
" 10.	188,240		24,800	
" 17.	112,240		24,000	
" 24.	100,240		28,800	
July 1.	144,240		35,200	
" 8.	317,840		35,200	
" 15.	159,440		34,400	3,200
" 22.	301,840		35,200	9,600
" 29.	305,840		33,600	12,000
August 5.	82,640		42,400	46,400
" 12.	33,840		36,800	54,400
" 19.	1,840		43,200	57,600
" 26.	141,040		41,600	63,200
September 2.	382,640		49,600	75,200
" 9.	369,840		45,600	80,000
" 16.	437,840		48,000	82,400
" 23.	540,240		51,200	87,200
" 30.	810,640		52,800	50,000
October 7.	664,240		52,800	58,800
" 14.	873,040		51,200	72,400
" 21.	867,440		52,800	85,200
" 28.	1,010,640		53,600	89,200
November 4.	1,076,090		60,800	114,800
" 11.	1,002,390		59,200	119,600
" 18.	733,840		92,800	130,000
" 25.	573,840		108,800	133,200
December 2.	546,640		121,600	148,400
" 9.	400,240		126,400	158,000

STATEMENT of Weekly Balances of the Receiver General's Issue Account with Bank of Montreal, &c.—Continued.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.			ST. JOHN, N. B.	HALIFAX, N. S.
Date.	Balance at Credit.	Balance at Debit.	Balance at Credit.	Balance at Credit.
1868.				
December 16.	\$ 345,040	\$	\$ 123,200	\$ 161,200
" 23.	352,240		153,600	165,200
" 30.	233,840		146,400	170,800
1869.				
January 6.	209,840		150,400	187,600
" 13.	108,240		146,400	191,600
" 20.	43,440		90,600	192,400
" 27.		96,560	77,000	194,800
February 3.	14,640		76,200	204,400
" 10.	72,800		66,600	209,200
" 17.	104,000		67,400	209,200
" 24.		120,000	76,200	209,200
March 3.	43,200		80,200	218,800
" 10.	33,600		79,400	218,800
" 17.	34,400		70,600	226,800
" 24.		40,000	75,400	214,800
" 31.	90,400		77,800	217,200
April 7.		76,000	77,000	222,000
" 14.		283,600	65,800	220,400
" 21.		334,800	73,800	223,600
" 28.		296,400	66,600	224,400
May 5.	45,200		72,200	227,600
" 12.		69,200	70,600	230,800
" 19.		206,800	72,200	220,400
" 26.		166,000	64,200	207,200
June 2.	277,200		61,800	226,000
" 9.	323,600		61,800	223,600
" 16.	282,800		64,200	226,000
" 23.	335,600		72,200	230,000
" 30.	611,600		81,000	240,400
July 7.	562,800		82,600	257,200
" 14.	557,200		82,600	180,400
" 21.	523,400		124,200	173,200
" 28.	523,600		118,600	177,200
August 4.	530,800		116,200	174,800
" 11.	544,400		121,000	166,000
" 18.	380,400		133,800	165,200
" 28.		100,400	64,400	171,600
September 1.	26,000		65,200	31,200
" 8.	77,200		64,400	39,200
" 15.	246,000		57,200	50,400
" 22.		16,400	73,200	56,000
" 29.	26,000		76,400	65,600
October 6.	319,500		82,000	80,000
" 13.	425,950		78,000	84,800
" 20.	671,300		77,200	96,000
" 27.	822,300		104,400	100,800
November 3.	841,750		102,800	115,200
" 10.	746,600		97,200	131,200
" 17.	952,500		15,800	127,200
" 24.	758,950		35,000	136,800
December 1.	899,350		26,200	155,200
" 8.	1,006,800		35,000	167,200
" 15.	878,950		19,000	176,800
" 22.	703,100		11,000	178,400
" 29.	805,450		15,800	180,000

JOHN YOUNG.

The Governor General transmits, for the information of the House of Commons, a copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the 17th December, 1869, stating that Her Majesty will not be advised to disallow certain Acts passed by the Dominion Legislature in the last Session of Parliament, and calling attention to the 3rd Section of Cap. 23rd.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, March 16th, 1870.

(Copy.)—Canada,—No. 230.

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

DOWNING STREET, 17th December, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that Her Majesty will not be advised to exercise Her power of disallowance with respect to the following Acts of the Legislature of Canada, transcripts of which accompanied your despatch No. 129, of the 15th of November, viz., 32 and 33 Vic., Cap. 2: "An Act respecting Nova Scotia."

Cap. 3. "An Act for the temporary Government of Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory when united with Canada."

Cap. 4. "An Act respecting the Department of Finance."

Cap. 5. "An Act respecting the Ocean Mail Service."

Cap. 6. "An Act for the gradual enfranchisement of Indians, the better management of Indian Affairs, and to extend the Provisions of the Act 31st Vic., Cap. 42."

Cap. 7. "An Act respecting the Office of Queen's Printer and the Public Printing."

Cap. 8. "An Act to amend the Act 31st Vic., Cap. 33, and to make further provision with respect to the salaries and travelling allowances of the Judges."

Cap. 9. "An Act respecting certain Fee Funds in the Province of Ontario."

Cap. 15. "An Act to avoid the necessity of having documents engrossed on parchment."

Cap. 16. "An Act respecting Insolvency."

Cap. 17. "An Act to remove doubts as to legislation in Canada regarding offences not wholly committed within its limits."

Cap. 18. "An Act respecting Offences relating to the Coin."

Cap. 19. "An Act respecting Forgery."

Cap. 20. "An Act respecting Offences against the Person."

Cap. 21. "An Act respecting Larceny and other similar offences."

Cap. 22. "An Act respecting Malicious Injuries to Property."

Cap. 23. "An Act respecting Perjury."

Cap. 24. "An Act for the better preservation of the Peace in the vicinity of Public Works."

Cap. 27. "An Act respecting Cruelty to Animals."

Cap. 28. "An Act respecting Vagrants."

Cap. 29. "An Act respecting Procedure in Criminal Cases, and other matters relating to Criminal Law."

Cap. 30. "An Act respecting the duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions in relation to persons charged with Indictable Offences."

Cap. 31. "An Act respecting Justices of the Peace out of Sessions in relation to Convictions and Orders."

Cap. 32. "An Act respecting the prompt and Summary Administration of Criminal Justice in certain cases."

Cap. 33. "An Act respecting the trial and punishment of Juvenile Offenders."

Cap. 34. "An Act respecting Juvenile Offenders within the Province of Quebec."

Cap. 35. "An Act for the more speedy trial, in certain cases, of persons charged with Felonies and Misdemeanors, in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec."

Cap. 36. "An Act respecting the Criminal Law, and to repeal certain enactments therein mentioned."

Cap. 44. "An Act to amend the Acts respecting the improvement and management of the Harbor of Quebec."

Cap. 45. "An Act to alter the limits of the Counties of Joliette and Berthier for Electoral purposes."

Cap. 46. "An Act to detach the Township of Doncaster from the County of Montcalm, and to attach it to the County of Terrebonne, for Electoral purposes."

Cap. 47. "An Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Board of Trade of the City of Toronto."

Cap. 48. "An Act to Incorporate the St. Thomas (Ontario) Board of Trade."

Cap. 61. "An Act to confirm and give effect to a certain agreement between the Government of Canada and the Great Western Railway Company."

Cap. 62. "An Act to enable the holders of Preference Shares in the Great Western Railway Company to convert them into Ordinary Shares at their option."

Cap. 64. "An Act to amend the Charter and increase the Capital Stock of the North Shore Transportation Company."

Cap. 65. "An Act respecting the International Bridge Company."

Cap. 66. "An Act to increase the Capital Stock of the Clifton Suspension Bridge Company."

Cap. 67. "An Act to amend the Act passed by the Legislature of the late Province of Upper Canada, intituled 'An Act to incorporate a Company under the style and title of the British American Fire and Life Assurance Company.'"

Cap. 68. "An Act to incorporate the Dominion Mutual Life Guarantee Assurance Company."

Cap. 69. "An Act to incorporate the Canada Marine Insurance Company."

Cap. 70. "An Act to unite the Beaver and Toronto Mutual Fire Insurance Companies."

Cap. 71. "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting the St. Lawrence Forwarding Boat Company."

Cap. 72. "An Act to enable James Blanchfield Smith, to obtain an extension of the Patent of a certain invention."

Cap. 73. "An Act to Naturalize Eli Clinton Clark."

I observe that the 3rd Section of Cap. 23, "An Act respecting Perjury," assumes to affix criminal character to Acts committed beyond the limits of the Dominion of Canada. As such a provision is beyond the legislative power of the Canadian Parliament, I request that you will bring this point to the notice of your Government with a view to the amendment of the Act in the above particular.

I am, &c.,

(Signed),

GRANVILLE.

Governor General,

The Right Honorable,

SIR John Young, G.C.B., &c., &c.

No. 40.

R E T U R N

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 7th March, 1870; For copies of all correspondence conducted with other Governments and powers, and reports of all International Conventions and Committees, touching the adoption of a uniform system of Currency among the principal Commercial Nations, and correspondence with and representations made to the Government by Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, or other bodies or persons on the subject of an uniform Currency for the Dominion of Canada.

By command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 21st March, 1870.

No. 41.

R E T U R N

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 3rd March, 1870; For copies of all correspondence between the Governments of Canada and Nova Scotia, touching the complaints of Nova Scotia, in respect of the Confederation of the Provinces.

By command.

J. C. AIKENS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 14th March, 1870.

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

JOHN YOUNG.

The Governor General transmits, for the information of the House of Commons, a Copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, No. 55, March 2nd, 1870, on the subject of the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act of 1869.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
March 21st, 1870.

(Copy.)—Canada.—No. 55.

Earl Granville to Sir John Young.

DOWNING STREET,

2nd March, 1870.

SIR,—I referred to the Board of Trade a copy of your despatch, No. 165, of the 29th of December, with the documents which accompanied it, respecting the "Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act of 1869," and the subject of the grant of certificates to masters, mates and engineers.

I transmit to you, for your information and for that of your responsible advisers, a copy of a letter which has been received from the Board of Trade in reply.

I concur with their Lordships in thinking that it would be advisable that legislation by the Canadian Parliament, upon certain questions relating to Merchant Shipping, should be postponed until the revision and consolidation of the Imperial Law affecting these questions has been effected.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

GRANVILLE.

The Right Honorable Sir John Young.

(Copy.)

Mr. Trevor to the Under Secretary of State, C.O.

BOARD OF TRADE, WHITEHALL GARDENS,

14th February, 1870.

COLONIAL CERTIFICATES.

SIR,—I am directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo, transmitting a copy of a despatch from the Governor of Canada, with its enclosures relating to the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, and more especially to the subject of certificates of masters, mates and engineers.

In reply, I am to submit the following observations for the consideration of Earl Granville.

One of the enclosures in question is a copy of a Bill introduced into the Senate of Canada, last Session, containing a comprehensive scheme for the revision of the law of the Dominion with regard to Merchant Shipping.

This Bill is principally based upon the existing Imperial Legislation on the subject, the revision and consolidation of which, as Earl Granville is aware, it is proposed to deal with during the present session.

It is proposed in the Imperial Act to provide for some of the inconveniences which the Canadian Bill seeks to remedy, and in other points it is proposed to modify existing enactments which are in the Canadian Bill reproduced from the Imperial Statutes as they stand.

Therefore, and it being at present uncertain what modifications the Bill may pass through before it becomes law, and having regard to the importance that any new law passed by the Canadian Legislature should be, as far as possible, in accordance with the law of the United Kingdom, the Board of Trade think that it would be premature at the present moment to discuss the general provisions of the Canadian Bill, and would suggest that legislation on the subject should be postponed until the Imperial Law is consolidated and revised.

With regard, however, to legislation on the more special subject of the memorandum by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, viz., the establishment in Canada of examinations for officers in the Mercantile Marine, with a view to the granting of certificates which may be recognized by Her Majesty's Government under the provisions of the "Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869," there appears to be no such reason for delay.

The Board of Trade approve generally of Sections 6 to 17 of the Canadian Bill which deal with this question, and think that it would be advisable that they should be embodied in a short separate Act to be introduced, and, if possible, passed during the present Session of the Parliament of the Dominion.

With regard to Section 10, relating to the grant of certificates of service, I am to point out that the Imperial Act makes no provision for the recognition by Her Majesty's Government of Colonial certificates of service.

The Board of Trade, however, quite recognizes the necessity of making some such provision in the Canadian Act.

With regard also to Section 11, which exempts ships of less than 150 tons from the obligation to carry certificated officers, it should be borne in mind, that although this provision may be advisable and necessary from local considerations, the Imperial Law has no such limitation with regard to foreign-going vessels, and that Canadian ships under 150 tons will not be able to clear from ports in the United Kingdom without a certificated master and mate or mates.

As the Government of Canada do not propose to ask Her Majesty's Government to recognize certificates granted to officers of vessels lading in the inland waters of Canada, or to engineers, there is no occasion to advert to these points; but the Board of Trade approves of the intention expressed in the memorandum of the Minister of Marine to insert on the face of the former a distinct notice that they are not applicable to the sea-going trade.

They also concur in the Minister's opinion that the forms to be used in granting certificates to masters and mates should be as nearly as practicable similar to those in use in the United Kingdom, and as to the class of persons who should be entrusted with the examination of the candidates.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

C. CECIL TREVOR.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 7th March, 1870; For a Statement shewing in detail the Defalcations in the Financial Department of the Government, so far as brought to light; also Copies of any Regulations adopted during the past year for the auditing of the Public Accounts.

By command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 22nd March, 1870.

AUDIT OFFICE, March 22nd, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose a statement of the fraudulent payments on account of the Municipalities Fund; also a copy of the Revised Rules of the Board of Audit, as sanctioned by Order in Council of August, 1869.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

The Hon. J. C. Aikins, Secretary of State.

STATEMENT of the Duplicate Cheques issued on account of the Municipalities Fund
Upper Canada.

			\$	cts.
1866-7	Township of Brantford, the same having been paid in 1864-5	.....	478	38
	City of Hamilton duplicate cheques	.....	2,188	40
	Township of Westminster do	.....	494	40
	do Bentinck do	.....	322	00
	do Beverly do	.....	479	20
	do Burford do	.....	406	80
	do Waterloo do	.....	462	40
	do Malahide do	.....	396	00
1867-8	do Yarmouth do	.....	690	12
	Carried forward	.....	5,917	70

STATEMENT of the Duplicate Cheques issued on account of the Municipalities Fund, Upper Canada.—(Continued.)

			\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....	5,917 70
1867-8	City of Hamilton duplicate cheques		2,983 04
	Township of Walminster do		661 50
	do Tyendenaga do		644 22
	do Malahide do		528 12
	do Markham do		706 86
	do Camden East do		685 80
	do Albion do		482 22
	do Bayham do		530 82
	do Colborne do		205 74
	do Plympton do		423 90
	do Townsend do		463 86
	do Trafalgar do		537 84
	do Caledonia do		117 72
	do Camden do		302 40
	do Dorchester do		365 04
	do Dumfries do		348 84
	do Humberston do		316 98
	do Loughborough do		256 50
	do Suthvern do		280 80
	do Snowden do		40 50
	do Thornberry do		236 52
	do Elmsley do		130 14
1868-9	Town of Belleville do		718 50
	Township of Beverly do		578 50
	do Camden East do		598 00
	City of London do		1,057 00
	Township of Markham do		653 50
	do Reach do		591 50
	do Sidney do		546 50
	do Thurlow do		553 50
	do Wilmot do		439 50
	do York do		873 50
	do Milton, cheque not paid to Municipality		128 52
		Whereof refunded.....	\$23,905.58
			\$2,983 04
			\$20,922 54

JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, August, 1869.

The Committee of Council, on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Finance, dated the 14th August, 1869, respectfully submit for the approval of Your Excellency, the annexed Rules and Regulations framed by the Board of Audit, in accordance with the provisions of the 31st section of the Act 31st Victoria, Chapter 5.

(Certified,)

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk Privy Council.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF AUDIT, APPROVED IN COUNCIL, AUGUST, 1869.

I.—MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

(1.) The Board shall meet monthly, on the third Monday of each month, at three o'clock, p.m.

(2.) Extraordinary meetings shall be called by the Auditor, upon the requisition of any member.

(3.) The order of proceeding shall be—

- (a) Reading Minutes of last meeting.
- (b) Receiving Reports from members of Board.
- (c) References from the Minister of Finance, and action thereon.
- (d) Business lying over from last meeting.
- (e) New business.

(4.) In the absence of the Auditor the members present shall elect a Chairman *pro tempore*.

(5.) Five members shall constitute a quorum.

(6.) When a question has been put to the vote, any member may record his reasons for dissent on the Minutes.

(7.) The Minutes of each meeting shall be submitted to the Minister of Finance for his approval.

II.—DUTIES OF INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS.

(1.) The Commissioner of Customs shall be primarily responsible for auditing the receipts and expenditure of Customs, and for Canal Tolls, and of all such other receipts as are collected for other Departments by Collectors of Customs, as Emigration Tax, Sick Mariners' Fund, &c., and he shall render an account monthly, to the several Departments having charge of those services, of the amounts so collected. All the moneys collected shall be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General, and all expenditure for seizures, re-fund or remission of duties, shall be made by warrant. He shall render an account to the Audit Office quarterly, of all expenditure under his Department, with vouchers, together with a statement under the head of the several ports, or other collection divisions, of all the duties or other revenues accrued, of the amounts deposited, and the balance due by Collectors. He shall also make a report to the Board, at each of its monthly meetings, of all collectors in arrear with their last month's returns and deposits.

(2.) The Commissioner of Inland Revenue shall be primarily responsible for auditing the receipts and expenditure of Excise, Slide Dues, Culler's Office and Bill Stamps, and of any other branch of Revenue which may be placed under his charge. All moneys collected shall be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General, and all expenditure for seizures, re-fund or remission of duties, shall be made by warrant. He shall render an account quarterly to the Audit Office of all expenditure under his Department, with vouchers, together with a statement under the head of the several revenue divisions of all duties or other revenues accrued, of the amounts deposited, and of the stamps not accounted for by distributors, and the balance due by collectors. He shall also make a Report to the Board, at each of its monthly meetings, of all collectors in arrear with their last month's Returns and deposits.

N. B.—The rules laid down in the two preceding sections are contingent upon the book-keeping of the Customs and Excise being transferred to those Departments from the Finance Department, as recommended by the Civil Service Commission.

(3.) The Deputy of the Minister of Public Works shall be primarily responsible for auditing the receipts and expenditure under charge of his Department. He shall render

an account quarterly to the Audit Office, with vouchers, of all his expenditure, together with a statement showing the amounts accrued for railway revenues, hydraulic rents, or other collections in charge of his Department, of the amounts collected and deposited, and of any balance due by the collectors or any other persons. He shall also make a Report to the Board, at each of its monthly meetings, of all paymasters, collectors, or other persons entrusted with the collection of Revenue or distribution of expenditure, who have not rendered their accounts for the past month.

(4.) The Deputy of the Minister of Militia and Defence shall be primarily responsible for auditing the receipts and expenditure in charge of his Department. He shall render an account monthly to the Audit Office, with vouchers, of all his expenditure, including the Militia Pensions, and of all receipts under his charge. He shall make a Report to the Board, at each of its monthly meetings, of all paymasters or other sub-accountants who have not made the Returns required of them for the past month.

(5.) The Deputy Postmaster General shall be primarily responsible for auditing the receipts and expenditure of his Department, including the Money Order Office and the Post Office Savings Bank, and also of the distribution of Bill Stamps committed to his charge. He shall render an account quarterly, with vouchers, to the Audit Office, of all expenditure under his charge, together with a statement of all Revenue accrued, of the amount deposited, and of any balance due by Postmasters or others. He shall also make a Report to the Board, at each monthly meeting, of all Postmasters and others who are in arrear with their Returns for the preceding month.

N. B.—In consequence of the exceptional position of the Post Office Department with fully 3,000 sub-accountants under it, it is not proposed at once to bring it under the same system as to the issue of warrants and the deposit of receipts as all other Departments; but when any changes are made in existing arrangements it is desirable to keep constantly in view the expediency of assimilating its practice in those respects with that of all other Departments.

(6.) The Deputy of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries shall be primarily responsible for auditing the receipts and expenditure of Light Houses, Fisheries, Dominion Steamers, River Police, Sick Mariners, and such other services as are placed under his charge. He shall render an account, at least quarterly, to the Audit Office, of all expenditure under the different heads, with vouchers, with a statement of all revenues accrued, the amount deposited, and any balance due by collectors and others. In all cases where there are sub-accountants, who render their accounts to him monthly, he shall transmit such accounts, with vouchers, after examination, to the Audit Office, without waiting for the expiration of the quarter. He shall also report to the Board, at each of its monthly meetings, any of his sub-accountants or others under his control, who have not sent in the Returns required of them for the past month.

(7.) After the accounts of any of the above-named Departments have been examined in the Audit Office, should any errors be discovered in them, or any sums charged under wrong heads, or any other subject of remark arise, the Auditor shall confer with the Deputy in charge, and should there be any difference of opinion between them upon such points, the matter shall be referred to the whole Board.

(8.) The Deputy Receiver General shall primarily examine and check the Agents accounts, and the accounts of the several Banks, he shall keep the Debenture, Stock and Dominion Note Books, and shall check the issue and redemption of debentures, stock and Dominion notes, and the interest payable upon them. He shall also primarily check all accounts payable for charges of management of the public debt, and for premium, discount

and exchange, and all sums payable on account of sinking fund. He shall also keep a book shewing the amount payable half-yearly on account of Seigniorial Compensation, and of all other accounts on which separate cheques will be issued on one warrant, and he will apply for all warrants and entry warrants which have to be issued under this section. He will be responsible that all cheques are issued in accordance with the warrants, and that the warrants or requisition notes are duly acquitted.

(9.) The Deputy Receiver General shall present monthly to the Board all debentures, coupons and notes redeemed and cancelled, together with a schedule thereof, having first submitted them to the Deputy Inspector General to be checked, who shall countersign the schedule. Such debentures and coupons shall then be destroyed by the Board, and a record of the destruction shall be entered on the minutes, and the schedules shall be kept on file. The cancelled notes shall not be destroyed at once, but shall be made up into sealed parcels, numbered according to the schedules, and shall be deposited in the vault. He shall also make a report monthly of all other debentures, coupons or notes which have been redeemed and cancelled which have been returned to him, but have not yet been thoroughly checked in his office and that of the Deputy Inspector General; and of all debentures, coupons and notes which have been charged as redeemed, but have not yet been returned to him.

(10.) The Deputy Receiver General will also keep a subsidiary book shewing for each description of public debt the amount payable each year for interest and redemption, the dates when payable, and the amounts overdue, and an abstract of the same shewing the amount payable in each month of the year. He will have the custody of all stamps and of all securities held by, or deposited with Government, which shall be verified from time to time by the Board.

(11.) The Deputy Inspector General will be responsible for checking the issue and redemption of debentures, stock and notes, the applications for warrants by the Deputy Receiver General, and the cheques issued in accordance therewith, and all other matters for which the Deputy Receiver General is primarily responsible under section 8. Should any difference arise between them the matter shall be submitted to the Auditor, to be by him referred to the Board.

(12.) The Deputy Inspector General shall have the superintendence of the book-keeping as laid down in a separate minute of the Board, and of the preparation of all warrants in accordance with the Auditor's certificates, having first compared them with the appropriation book kept in his office, calling the attention of the Auditor to any apparent discrepancy or departure from the established practice.

(13.) The Auditor shall revise all accounts originally audited by the other members of the Board, excepting those which by section 8, are to be originally audited by the Deputy Receiver General, and, by section 11, checked by the Deputy Inspector General; and he shall audit all other accounts under the superintendence of any other Department, and after conference with the Deputy Head of such Department he shall lay any matter in dispute before the Board. He shall also audit the accounts of the Accountant of Contingencies and of the stationery office, and all miscellaneous accounts which are not specially placed under any other Department.

(14.) The Auditor shall have special charge of the payment of the Seigniorial Indemnity to Townships. A statement shall be made out at the commencement of each financial year, shewing the payments accruing on the 1st day of January preceding, and of any amount overpaid. The Treasurer of Quebec will be requested to send at the same date a statement of any arrears due by any of such municipalities to the Lower Canada Municipal Loan Fund, which shall be entered in the same statement, and a duplicate thereof shall

be furnished to the appropriation clerk in the Deputy Inspector General's office. When an application comes in, after the by-law has been approved of by the law officers, and he has certified that a warrant may issue, or that a warrant may issue to the Treasurer of Quebec on account of arrears due to the Municipal Loan Fund, it shall be checked by the Deputy Inspector General before the warrant is prepared.

(15.) The auditor shall have special charge of the accounts to be kept with Insurance Companies under the Statute of 1868, respecting Insurance Companies.

(16.) The Auditor shall keep a ledger for Savings' Banks in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in which an account shall be opened for each depositor, and such accounts shall be written up at least monthly from the Returns which will be required from all Government Savings' Banks. Until such time as a general Savings' Bank Act is passed, the Auditor shall take such steps, either by inspection or otherwise as may be found necessary, to verify the accounts as rendered to him, and he shall report thereon monthly to the Board.

(17.) Until such time as other arrangements are made for receipts and payments in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the Auditor shall direct what payments may be made there and the manner of making them, and he shall check the weekly returns of the Paymasters against the authorities for payment given by him, and the receipts and payments against the bank accounts as kept by the Receiver General.

(18.) The Auditor shall cause the coupons and cancelled debentures from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to be handed over to the Receiver General to be checked against the debenture books, and similarly treated with those paid in Canada.

(19.) The Auditor shall keep a book, shewing under their dates all accountable warrants issued, and all warrants on account, and all warrants for specific sums to be distributed by Departmental cheque, with a column to shew how and when they have been accounted for. In the case of specific sums to be distributed by Departmental cheque when all the cheques against any warrant have come in, the Department shall send such cheques to be written off against the warrant in the accountable warrant book, when the cheques will be returned to the Department; and this should be done from time to time, as soon as all the cheques against a warrant have come in, irrespective of the rendering of the ordinary accounts. The Auditor shall report monthly to the Board, shewing all warrants mentioned in this section which have not been accounted for.

(20.) The Auditor shall make a report to the Board on the second monthly meeting in each quarter, shewing a list of all regular accountants and sub-accountants, and of the date up to which their last accounts have been received, and the date up to which they have been audited; and he shall also shew a list of any casual accountant, whose accounts have been received but not audited.

III.—RECEIPTS.

(1.) All moneys received by any one on behalf of Government, except in such cases as may be specially authorized by the Treasury Board, shall be deposited intact to the credit of the Receiver General.

(2.) All deposits shall be made to the credit of the Receiver General in the Bank of

Montreal, and if for any reason cash or drafts are remitted by any one, they shall be immediately deposited in the Bank to the credit of the Receiver General.

(3.) When a deposit is made the Bank will give a certificate in triplicate. The one headed "for Depositor," will be kept by him as his voucher that he has made the payment. The one headed "for Department," will be forwarded by the depositor to the Department on account of which the deposit is made, excepting in the cases specified in the 8th section. The third, headed "for Receiver General," will be forwarded by the Bank.

(4.) In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the Bank will transmit the certificate for the Receiver General to the paymaster, who will forward it to the Receiver General with his weekly accounts. At Ottawa, the Bank will transmit it to the Receiver General direct. At all other agencies of the Bank in Ontario and Quebec, except at Ottawa, the certificate for the Receiver General has a draft on Ottawa attached, and both will be transmitted by the agency where the deposit was made, to the Bank at Ottawa. The draft attached shall not require any endorsement by the Receiver General, but the amount shall be placed to his credit, and the certificate having been stamped at Ottawa, shall be transmitted to him. The certificate will then become a certificate of deposit at Ottawa.

(5.) The receipts of Postmasters are deposited in the same way to the credit of the Postmaster General, and the Bank will similarly place them to his credit at Ottawa, without requiring any endorsement of the draft, and send him the certificate stamped.

(6.) Postmasters, who have hitherto deposited moneys received for Bill Stamps to the credit of the Receiver General, will not do so any longer, but will deposit to the credit of the Postmaster General, as in the case of ordinary Post Office Revenues.

(7.) The Postmaster General shall deposit weekly to the credit of the Receiver General the amount to his credit in the revenue account, not by cheque, but by an order to place to the credit of the Receiver General, for which the Bank will give separate certificates of deposit for ordinary Post Office Revenues and Bill Stamps money. No cheque can be issued against the Postmaster General's revenue account, but only an order to transfer to the credit of the Receiver General as above described.

(8.) When an officer of one Department receives money for another Department, as in the case of a Collector of Customs receiving tonnage duty for the Sick Mariners' Fund, the certificate for the Department must be sent to the Department of which he is an Accountant, viz., to the Customs Department in the case above mentioned, and the Depositor must endorse on the certificates for the Receiver General and for the Department the service for which the money is deposited. Any information which he may be required to give to the other Department respecting any such receipt will be by letter, or otherwise as he may be directed, but not by the transmission of the certificate of deposit.

IV.—PAYMENTS.

(1.) At the commencement of each financial year, the Auditor shall make a report to Council of all the services for which an appropriation has been made in the estimates, or by any General Act. Thereupon the Privy Council will pass an Order shewing upon what services payments may be made without further reference to Council, provided the amount does not exceed the whole sum for which there is Parliamentary authority, and provided that the payment is made on the requisition of the Minister having charge of that service, or his duly authorized deputy. Such Order in Council will also shew for what services payments may be made to a limited amount named in the Order, and for what no payment can be made except upon a special reference to Council in each case.

(2.) All applications for warrants must be referred to the Auditor for his certificate, and he will be responsible that no warrants issue except in accordance with such Order in Council.

(3.) If the Auditor has refused to certify that a warrant may issue for any other reason than that there is no Parliamentary appropriation, then, upon the report of the Board of Audit upon the case, the Minister of Finance shall be the judge of the sufficiency of the Auditor's objection, and shall sustain him, or order the issue of the warrant, in his discretion.

(4.) If a warrant is applied for in payment of an account rendered by any person, other than the Deputy Head of a Department, or other person who renders his accounts for audit, the Auditor shall be responsible that the account is properly checked before he certifies that a warrant may issue. In the case of a Deputy Head of a Department, or other person sending accounts for audit, the Auditor may certify that the warrant may issue, if properly authorized, reserving the verification of the account for the subsequent audit.

(5.) Upon the certificate of the Auditor, the Deputy Inspector General having compared it with his own appropriation book, shall cause a warrant to be prepared, and the clerk in charge of the warrant book, before entering it, shall compare the amount and service with the Auditor's certificate. The warrant shall then be sent to the Deputy Governor for signature, and shall be transmitted to the Receiver General.

(6.) If the person to whom the warrant is payable does not acquit it in person, the power of Attorney in duplicate, if not a general power, must be attached to the warrant, and the Deputy Receiver General and Deputy Inspector General shall sign no cheque except it be accompanied by the warrant and Power of Attorney.

(7.) All Powers of Attorney must be special for a particular warrant, and no general Powers of Attorney shall be permitted, except in the case of banks. When a bank lodges a general power of attorney, the two copies shall be kept on file in the Deputy Receiver and Deputy Inspector Generals' offices respectively, and all such general powers shall be registered and bear a number. In all cases where a warrant is acquitted under a general Power of Attorney, the clerk in charge of the register in each office shall append to the acquittance a note "under Power of Attorney, No. —, in favor of ———," with his initials; and the Deputy Receiver General and Deputy Inspector General shall not sign the cheque without such certificate that there is a power of attorney.

(8.) Whenever it is practicable, without serious inconvenience, the application for warrants should state a sum ascertained to be due, and the warrant shall issue in favor of the individual to whom the money is payable. It will, however, sometimes be advisable to grant warrants for a round sum to be afterwards accounted for, but such accountable warrants should be limited as far as possible to small sums for petty expenses.

(9.) When such accountable warrants are issued for petty expenses, it will be convenient to make them for an amount estimated to cover a month's expenses, and when a fresh application is made it must be accompanied by a statement with vouchers of expenditure of the previous month; and the fresh warrant will issue for the amount actually expended, so as to leave the whole sum to be accounted for the same as before; and at the end of the last month in each financial year, the accountant shall deposit his balance and receive a fresh accountable warrant.

(10.) It may sometimes be advisable, to prevent the accumulation of separate

warrants for small sums, that, although the sums payable to each person are ascertained, one warrant shall issue to the Department in charge, which will make the distribution. In such cases, and in case of round sums being paid to any Department, the Receiver General's cheque will not be expressed "pay to the order of ———," which, being endorsed, is a negotiable security, but "place to the credit of the ——— Department," and against such cheques or credits, the Department shall draw on official cheques of the Department signed by the Deputy, being previously certified as correct by the bookkeeper or other person who may be thereto appointed as being cognizant of the transaction.

(11.) If it should occur that a sum is payable by any Department to a person not usually in the habit of receiving money, and who, therefore, has executed no Power of Attorney to acquit the warrant, and there may be inconvenience in the delay of requiring him to send one, the warrant may be drawn in the following form: "Pay to the ——— Department, by a cheque in favor of A. B.," and the warrant may be acquitted by the Deputy Head thus: "Received a cheque in favour of A. B."

(12.) When payments have to be made on account of outside services, situated elsewhere than at the Seat of Government, the application shall, as far as possible, enumerate certain sums ascertained to be due, and the warrant shall issue for the aggregate of such sums to be distributed by the accountant; and he may at the same time receive separately a sum for petty expenses, as proposed in Rule 9. All such accountants should render their accounts monthly to the Department in charge of the service, and they should by it be sent to the Auditor.

(13.) A warrant may issue, upon which several Receiver General's cheques for definite amounts will be given. Such warrants will generally be in favor of the Receiver General or the bank, but may possibly, under certain circumstances, be in favor of a Department which will distribute the cheques. Such warrants will come under Rule 11, where the party acquitting the warrant does not receive the money, but cheques in favor of individuals. In such cases, if the several payments are recited in the warrant, the Deputy Receiver General and Deputy Inspector General must verify each cheque with the warrant before signing it; and if the separate payments are not enumerated in the warrant, a schedule of them must accompany the application, a copy of which must be recorded in a book kept for that purpose in both offices, and the Deputy Receiver General and Deputy Inspector General must compare the cheques, before signing, with the schedule, as to the amounts and the person to whom payable, and mark them off as paid. The principal payments on this kind of warrant will be the interest on Dominion Stock, the interest on Sterling Debentures payable in Canada, and Seigniorial compensation.

(14.) The interest on public debt and redemption of debentures will be the only things which hereafter will be paid upon open warrants, properly so called, *i.e.*, where the amount payable to each applicant is not known beforehand. At the beginning of each financial year the Receiver General will prepare a statement of each class of debt, showing the total amount of interest which will accrue during the year, and separately the arrears of interest of former years unpaid, and will apply for an open warrant to make the payments. The application having been referred to the Deputy Inspector General, and found correct, a warrant will issue accordingly. When an application is made for payment, a requisition note shewing the details will be presented in duplicate, which having been acquitted, the Receiver General will issue his cheque, which will go to the Deputy Inspector General for counter signature, accompanied by the duplicate requisition note and the cancelled coupons, or if there be no coupons, by the debenture itself. The requisition note and coupons having been compared with the debenture book, and certified by the initials of the clerk in charge, the Deputy Inspector General will sign the cheque and send the

coupons back to the Receiver General, to be sent in to the Board for destruction at its next monthly meeting. The same course shall be pursued for the redemption, cancelling and destruction of debentures falling due within the year.

(15.) Notice will be given that all persons, wishing the interest on Sterling Debentures held by them to be paid in Canada, must make application to that effect at least one month before the interest is payable, giving the description, numbers, and amount of the debentures. Thereupon, a schedule will be made out by the Receiver General of all such Debentures for the following dividend day, which must accompany the application for a warrant for the whole amount, and a copy of such schedule shall be entered in a book kept for that purpose in the offices of the Receiver General and Deputy Inspector General. When an applicant presents his coupons for payment, a receipt in duplicate shewing the details of the coupons presented must accompany it. The Receiver General having compared the coupons with his Debenture book and the schedule, and having entered them as paid in each, and cancelled them, will issue his cheque, and the Deputy Inspector General having compared them with the schedule in his office will countersign it. The coupons will then be sent to the Receiver General, and by him presented for destruction at the next meeting of the Board. A copy of the schedule of coupons which will be paid in Canada, will be sent by the Receiver General to the Financial Agents with instructions not to pay them in England. In this case, the warrant itself will not be entered in the cash book, but the individual cheques as they issue. No coupons which are not included in the schedule shall be paid in Canada, except on special application and by special warrant.

(16.) The Receiver General will prepare semi-annually, a statement of the interest payable on Dominion Stock, shewing the name of the individual and the amount, a statement of which will accompany the application for a warrant for the total amount, and such statement will be copied into a book to be kept in the Deputy Inspector General's office. The Receiver General will hereupon prepare cheques in favor of the individuals in a special form which will be countersigned by the Deputy Inspector General after verification with his book. The cheques will then be sent to the Bank for transmission to the individuals, excepting these payable in Ottawa, which will be forwarded to them direct. At the end of each half year, a statement will be prepared by the Receiver General of all cheques issued and not paid, against which statement the cheques as they afterwards come in will be marked off. The whole warrant will be charged in the accounts, and the unpaid dividends at the end of the year, will form a counter-account on the other side of the Statement of Affairs.

(17.) A schedule will be prepared semi-annually by the Commissioners on the Seigniorial Tenure, or such other authority as may be determined by Government, of the amount payable to each individual for the ensuing half year on account of each Seignior, the total of each Seignior being carried out. These schedules will be sent to the Receiver General; one will accompany his application for a warrant for the whole amount, and another will be, by him, transmitted to the Deputy Inspector General. The cheques will then be signed as in the case of Dominion Stock, and the cheques will be transmitted to the individuals through the Commissioners. Should any change occur in the distribution of any Seignior between the time of making out the schedule and the day when the interest is payable, the Commissioners must give notice thereof to the Receiver General, who will cause the schedule in both offices to be altered in accordance therewith.

(18.) The Upper Canada Militia pensioners, heretofore paid by the Receiver General, will hereafter be paid by the Department of Militia and Defence.

(19.) Letters of credit, authorizing the Bank to pay, to be afterwards reimbursed,

may be issued, signed by the Deputy Receiver General, the Deputy Inspector General, and the Auditor. The Bank should be instructed to make no advances to any person, or on any person's authority, except on a cheque or letter of credit duly executed.

(20.) There will be a special form of letter of credit for pay lists. Every Department must, at the commencement of each financial year, send in to the Receiver General a statement of the monthly pay list which it desires to have paid by the Bank, shewing the place where to be paid, the monthly amount, and the name and office of the person who will sign the cheques; whereupon a letter of credit will issue, which will stand good for the financial year only, and if there be in any change in the staff of any Department or outside service, so that the monthly amount has been increased or materially varied, the Department must send a fresh notice to the Receiver General, and a fresh letter of credit will issue.

(21.) A special form of pay-list cheques will be prepared and supplied to the Departments to be signed by the person named in the letter of credit, and no such cheques shall be issued otherwise than during the last three days of each month, except with the express sanction of the Head of the Department in special cases.

(22.) No entry shall be made in the Dominion Ledger except from the certificates of deposit, and from the warrants as paid, or in case of a transaction not passing through the cash from an entry warrant. If any entry already made has to be corrected, it shall be done on the authority of a transfer entry warrant.

(23.) Whenever a payment has to be made to any person on one account to be deposited to the credit of another account, no warrant or cheque shall issue, but the transfer shall be effected by an entry warrant.

V.—VOUCHERS.

The principal questions which arise upon the examination of an item in any account, are these:—

Was the service rendered?

Was the service required, and ordered by competent authority?

Is the service charged for at the proper rate?

Was the money paid?

To give an example,—Supposing there be a charge of \$200 in the Penitentiary Accounts for a horse. Is there a horse in the stable? Was a horse required at the Penitentiary, and if so, was it necessary to have a \$200 horse, and is the horse worth the money? Of these questions it is very rarely that the Auditor can have any knowledge, the receipt shewing that the money was paid being generally the only thing that comes before him. But the others are very essential to a proper audit. Where a service is under the charge of a particular Department, its Officers must be responsible for these things, and their signatures must be held to be certificates of the correctness of the charge, and where there are Inspectors, as the Penitentiary Directors, the accounts should be examined and certified by them before being sent in for audit. As to the rates at which the service is charged, there are often fixed rates by which the auditing officer must be guided, and he may in other cases form an approximate judgment; but wherever the

rates are variable, the responsibility must mainly rest upon the Department in charge, and in case of a contract or schedule of prices agreed upon, it should furnish the necessary data with the accounts.

In such cases the main business of the auditing officer will be to see that the accounts and vouchers bear upon them the evidence of proper examination by the authorities in charge of the service, that the expenditure is for the purpose for which the money was given out, that the vouchers are properly acquitted, and that the items are properly extended and added up.

It is much more difficult to lay down any general rule for auditing receipts. Here also the Department in charge must be mainly responsible, and the system of check will vary in almost every case. The fullest returns should be required of all the circumstances connected with the receipt of the money, great punctuality should be exacted in making the returns, and these, with inspection and publicity, are the only safeguards.

The following general rules may be laid down as to what constitutes a proper voucher :—

1. Every account, or the voucher for each item in the account, as the case may be, should bear on it the signature of the officer having immediate authority in the matter, to certify that the service charged was required and authorized, that the service charged was rendered, and that the service is charged for at the proper rate.

N.B.—It is not intended that there should be on each account or voucher three separate certificates, but that each of the three points should be vouched for, and one signature, unless specially limited, will be considered to certify all three.

2. The officer certifying that the service was authorized and rendered, ought not, unless under unavoidable circumstances, to be the same person through whose hands the money is paid.

3. In case of a contract, the contract, or an abstract of it, should be furnished with the account.

4. All accounts which have been audited within the Department to which they relate before coming to the Auditor, should bear evidence upon the face of them of having been so audited, with any remarks which the examination has called for.

5. The signature of the party to whom the money is payable, is the only perfect voucher for the payment. In case money has been paid by warrant or cheque to order, or by draft or Bill of Exchange, and the receipt of the person to whom paid has not come in when the account is made up, such evidence may be taken as a temporary voucher, but should not supersede the necessity of the actual receipt being ultimately sent in.

6. When payment is made on account of a service not finally completed, there should be evidence with the voucher of the extent to which the service has been rendered.

7. When money has been advanced to be expended for a particular purpose, the details of the expenditure must be satisfactorily accounted for; but if the details have not been received when the account is made up, the receipt of the person to whom the money was advanced, may be accepted as a temporary voucher.

8. Every voucher or the accompanying account, should contain full particulars of the charge.

9. In a charge for petty expenses, where no voucher can be shewn, there should instead be full particulars of the payment, certified by the person making the expenditure.

10. There should always be a voucher for the balance in hand, the Treasurer's certificate that he holds the amount, if in cash, or a Bank certificate of the balance, if as all considerable balances ought to be, it is in the Bank.

11. All items of money received should be vouched for as fully as the circumstances permit, by sending any document which may explain the receipt, and by giving full particulars and details of the reason and manner of the payment.

VI.—CONTINGENCIES,

(1.) The Accountant of Contingencies shall audit all accounts certified for payment by a Deputy Head before paying them.

(2.) He shall pay no contingencies for any Department beyond the amount which has been set apart for that Department by Order in Council, and whenever the appropriation for any Department is exhausted, he shall report the circumstance to the Department and to the Auditor.

(3.) He shall furnish each Deputy Head monthly with a statement of all contingencies charged against his Department, and of stationery furnished.

(4.) He shall render his accounts monthly for audit.

(5.) He shall make a report through the Auditor at each monthly meeting of the Board of all advances which have been made out of contingencies which remain unsatisfied.

(6.) If for any reason a Deputy Head cannot certify everything with regard to an account which is required by the Act, and embodied in the printed form, he shall make such special certificate in writing, as the circumstances of the case may require.

(7.) If it shall happen that an account has been sent in for a service for which no requisition had been given beforehand, as required by the Act, the Deputy Head, before certifying the account, shall fill up the usual form of requisition, but with words added to the effect that it is a *post*-requisition.

(8.) When an order is sent for advertisement, the requisition shall state the number of lines for which payment will be made, and the Accountant of Contingencies shall pay no more for the lines stated in the requisition than according to the tariff of the paper in question. Unless the nature of the advertisement be such that it naturally falls into lines, eight words shall be considered as equivalent to an average line, with an allowance of not less than six lines for an ordinary heading. Nothing in the above rule shall prevent any Department from making an agreement with any newspaper, or for any special advertisement, provided it does not exceed the rate above defined, in which case the rate to be charged shall be named in the requisition; the object being to ensure that

the account for every advertisement shall only be passed at some definite and easily computed rate.

(9.) All newspapers shall be ordered by the Accountant of Contingencies in the name of the Department making the requisition, to which they shall be directed, and all newspapers shall be paid for at the advance price. When the account comes in, the Accountant of Contingencies shall send it to the Deputy Head to be certified. Each Deputy Head shall furnish the Accountant of Contingencies from time to time with a requisition for the papers which he wishes to take in.

No. 44.

R E T U R N

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 14th June, 1869; For a Statement showing the limits of the Pilotage ground, the tariff of Pilots' fees, and the number of Pilots in each Port of the Dominion; also, showing in what cases, in what Ports, and above what tonnage Pilotage is compulsory.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 23rd March, 1870.

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

No. 44.

R E T U R N

To an Address of the SENATE, dated 22nd March, 1870; for all Petitions and Correspondence to and with the Government of the Dominion of Canada, and any Department thereof, on the subject of Compulsory Pilotage.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 29th March, 1870.

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

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, of the 28th ult., praying that a Statement be laid before the House, shewing the sums paid from the vote of \$20,000 last Session, "To defray expenses for the Commission for making provisions for the uniformity of the Laws of the Provinces;" shewing the dates of payment and to whom paid, and the nature of services rendered for such payment.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 23rd March, 1870.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 21st December, 1869.

The Committee have had under consideration the annexed memorandum, dated 20th December, 1869, from the Hon. the Minister of Justice, having reference to the appropriation made by Parliament for a Commission for making provision for the uniformity of the Laws of the Provinces, and they respectfully advise that the action taken by the Minister on this matter as reported in his said memorandum, and the suggestion submitted therein be approved and sanctioned.

Certified.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, P. C.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OTTAWA,
December 20th, 1869.

The undersigned thinks it desirable to bring under the notice of Your Excellency, that although a vote of twenty thousand dollars was taken last Session, to defray the expense of the Commission for making provision for the uniformity of the Laws of the Provinces, no Commission has as yet been issued.

On considering the subject the undersigned came to the conclusion that the formation of the Commission would, at present, be an unnecessary expense. Before the Commissioners could begin to carry out the object of the Commission, by preparing measures of uniformity, it would be necessary to form a basis upon which to work by collating and comparing the existing Statutes of the several Provinces. This is a work which could be better done by one competent person than by a body of Commissioners, and of course at much less expense.

The undersigned has therefore availed himself of the presence in Ottawa of the Hon. John Hamilton Gray, Q. C., as one of the arbitrators between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and has been so fortunate as to secure his services in the collation of the Provincial Statutes. With the assistance of a single Clerk he is making considerable progress in his work, and will, ere long, complete it.

A Commission can then be appointed, should it be thought expedient to do so; but the undersigned would suggest that perhaps its issue had better be postponed for a time, in the hope that the remaining Provinces in British North America may, ere long, be added to the Dominion. The Commissioners could then report measures rendering uniform the Laws of all the Provinces, and not merely of the four which now compose the Dominion.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

RETURN to an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, praying that a Statement be laid before the House, shewing the sums paid from the Vote of \$20,000 last Session, "To defray expenses for the Commission for making provision for the uniformity of the Laws of the Provinces;" shewing the dates of payment and to whom paid, and nature of service rendered for each payment.

Date.	Name.	Service.	—
1869.			
June 26	Honorable J. H. Gray		\$ cts,
July 31	W. B. Canavan	Clerk	300 00
August 2	Honorable J. H. Gray		62 00
September 7	"		300 00
" "	W. B. Canavan	Clerk	300 00
" "	Hunter, Rose, & Co.	Printing	62 00
" 30	Honorable J. H. Gray		251 19
" "	W. B. Canavan	Clerk	300 00
October 30	Honorable J. H. Gray		60 00
" "	W. B. Canavan	Clerk	300 00
November 30	Honorable J. H. Gray		62 00
" "	W. B. Canavan	Clerk	300 00
December 31	Honorable J. H. Gray		60 00
" "	W. B. Canavan	Clerk	300 00
1870.			
January 31	Honorable J. H. Gray		62 00
" "	W. B. Canavan	Clerk	300 00
February 28	Honorable J. H. Gray		300 00
" "	W. B. Canavan	Clerk	56 00
			\$3,437 19

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS dated 23rd February, 1870, for copies of all Tenders sent in under the Act of last Session for the several Services of Departmental Printing, Printing the Statutes, Binding, and Stationery, and also for copies of all Contracts entered into, Orders in Council, and all other documents relating thereto; the statement to be in the same form as that sent down with the Tenders for the Parliamentary Printing last year.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Ottawa, 24th March, 1870.

Notice published in Newspapers.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Ottawa, 11th August, 1869.

Sir,—You are requested to publish twice a week, for two weeks, previous to the 1st September next, the enclosed Notice relative to Public Printing.

You will receive in a few days, *merely for your own use*, a copy of the forms of tender.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

ETIENNE PARENT,

Under Secretary of State.

This circular to be produced with your account, and a copy of the advertisement or paper containing it to be also sent therewith.

Notice.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Secretary of State, Ottawa, and endorsed "Tender for Printing," will be received until noon of the First day of September next, for the printing of the Canada Gazette, of the Laws, and of the Circulars, Blank Forms, &c., required by the Executive Departments; for the Binding of the Laws; and for the Printing Paper required for the Gazette and Laws; for a term of five years to be computed from the first day of October next.

Blank forms of Tender, and specifications will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

ETIENNE PARENT,
Under Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Ottawa, 10th August, 1869.

Printing of the Canada Gazette.

SCHEDULE.

		\$	cts.
Composition....	New matter, per M. ems, solid measure.....		
	Re-inserting old matter, per M. ems, solid measure		
Press Work....	Per token of 250 impressions of 8 pages foolscap, or one side of quadruple cap.....	}	
	Per token of 250 impressions of 4 pages foolscap, or one side double cap.....		
Folding.....	Folding, gathering, and refolding for mail or delivery, per 1,000 sheets of 16 pages of quadruple cap.....		
	Wrapping in Manilla wrappers, securely fastened, tying in bundles for Post Office, mailing or delivering, including printing of addresses; per single number		

SPECIFICATION.

Bourgeois type will be used, and the form of the present *Canada Gazette* adhered to. The Contractor will be responsible for any error or deviation from copy; will read proofs and furnish correct revises when required: will be bound to follow a certain order in the precedence and arrangement of advertisements, which order will be hereafter indicated to him.

He will keep a register of advertisements, indicating the date when received, the party from whom received, the date of first insertion, and the number of insertions required; and will carefully keep the vouchers for each advertisement.

He will collect from the public all fees for advertisements and subscriptions according to a scale which will be furnished him, and will render a weekly account of his cash receipts to the Queen's Printer, together with a receipt for the amount from the Bank of Montreal, in which he will deposit such sums to the credit of the Receiver General. All fees will be payable in advance, and the Contractor will be held liable for any loss by departure from this rule.

Double composition will be allowed on tabular statements consisting of rule and figure work.

The Press work will be done with good book ink, not liable to spread or offset, and subject to the approval of the Queen's Printer.

The folding must be square and neat, and the numbers and parcels carefully addressed and fastened. A complete classified list of persons receiving the *Gazette* will be made and kept correct by the Contractor; and he will be held responsible for the loss of any number through insufficient address or fastening.

The Contractor must be in a position to complete the *Gazette*, whatever may be its size, and have it delivered or posted on the day of its issue.

Two and a half per cent will be allowed for waste on the number of sheets of the *Gazette* ordered to be printed.

The Contractor will furnish safe storage for at least two months' supply of *Gazette* paper, for which he will be responsible to the Government.

Good and sufficient security will be required from the Contractor for the due fulfilment of his contract, in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars.

Printing Paper.

SCHEDULE AND SPECIFICATION.

	\$	cts.
Per Ream of 500 sheets, No. 1, Double Royal, for the Laws; to weigh 52 lbs. per Ream.....		
Per Ream of 500 sheets, No. 1, Royal, to weigh 26 lbs. per Ream		
Per Ream of 500 sheets, No. 2, Gazette paper, Double Quadruple foolscap, to weigh 64 lbs. per Ream of 500 sheets		
Per Ream of 500 sheets, No. 2, Gazette paper, Quadruple Cap. to weigh 32 lbs. per Ream		
Per Ream of 500 sheets, No. 1, Double Demy, 50 lbs. per Ream.....		

The contractor will be required to deliver the paper, as may be ordered from time to time, at his own expense, to the person appointed to take charge thereof at the seat of Government.

The quality of the paper must be equal to the samples to be seen at the Office of the Secretary of State.

The Contractor will be required to give good and sufficient security for the fulfilment of his contract, in the sum of five thousand dollars.

Departmental Printing.

SCHEDULE.

		\$	cts.
Composition	Per M. ems of actual measurement, roman type.....	}	
	Per M. ems of actual measurement, script or fancy types...		
	Extra per M. ems, for catalogue work.....		
	Per M. ems, at each subsequent impression for old matter kept standing		
Press work	Per hour of alterations from copy.....	}	
	Per token of 250 impressions of one side of a sheet, whether Foolscap, post, or other writing papers up to Imperial; in orders of 500 impressions and under.....		
	Per token; as above in orders of from 500 to 2,000.....		

		\$ cts.
	Per token ; as above in orders of from 2,000 to 5,000	}
	Per token ; as above in orders over 5,000	
	Per token of 250 impressions of 16 pages Royal 8 vo. or 8 pages Foolscap, on printing paper, reports, bills, documents, &c.	}
	Per token of 250 impressions of 8 pages Royal 8 vo. or 4 pages foolscap as above.	
Ruling and Faintlining ..	Extra per token for colored inks.....	
	Per quire Foolscap, Post or Demy, for each ruling in red ink For Faintlining.....	
	Per quire Medium or Royal.....	
	For each ruling in red ink.....	
	For faintlining.—	
	Per quire Super Royal or Imperial for each ruling in red ink.....	
	For faintlining	
Pamphlets, &c....	Folding two folds per 100 sheets.....	
	Folding three Folds per 100 sheets.....	
	Gathering and stitching per 100 sheets	
	Glueing, cutting and covering per 100 pamphlets.....	

SPECIFICATION.

The Contractor will furnish correct proofs of each order, as may be required.

The ink used in circulars, blank book headings, and other work on hard dry papers, must be equal to No. 1 Book ink.

The Contractor will keep standing any forms that may be indicated to him, on which full composition will be allowed once a year only.

All job or pamphlet printing must be glazed before delivery.

The Contractor must be prepared to deliver work at short notice, as may be frequently required.

Finally, he will be expected to use the newest styles of type, and keep the work up to the standard of first class workmanship.

Good and sufficient security will be required from the Contractor for the due fulfilment of his contract in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars.

Printing of the Laws.

SCHEDULE.

		\$ cts.
Composition	Per page of plain matter, Small Pica body, with Minion notes, measuring together 2,126 ems	}
	Per page of Small Pica catalogue work; Titles, Tariffs, Tables and Indices.....	
	Per page of Bourgeois rule and figure work measuring 2,800 ems	
Press-Work	Per token of 250 impressions of 16 pages Royal 8 vo.	}
	Per token of 250 impressions of 8 pages Royal 8 vo.....	

SPECIFICATION.

Composition will include correction of proofs, and the delivery of two correct revises of each form. The Contractor will be responsible for the exact accuracy of the laws as compared with copy: any mistake will render him liable to reprint the sheet at his expense.

Press work must be done with No. 1 Book-ink, subject to the approval of the Queen's Printer, in signatures of 16 pages, or full sheets of Royal, when possible, and will include drying after coming from the press, and glazing between glazing boards under powerful pressure: likewise the delivery of the sheets in good order, counted and marked by five hundreds, to the Binder.

The Statutes must be delivered by the Printer, complete, within six weeks after the close of each Session.

The Contractor will be required to provide safe storage room for the law paper, and will be responsible therefor while in his keeping.

Two per cent. will be allowed for waste and proofs on the number of sheets ordered to be printed.

Good and sufficient security will be required from the Contractor for the due fulfilment of his contract, in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars.

Binding of the Laws.

SCHEDULE AND SPECIFICATION.

\$ cts.

In cases, cloth sides, law-sheep backs, bronzed titles on enamelled paper, as per sample:—

Per volume of 400 pages and under.....

Per „ of 400 to 600 pages.....

Per „ of over 600 pages.....

In half law calf, paper sides, gold titles, as per sample:—

Per volume of 400 pages and under.....

Per „ of 400 to 600 pages.....

Per „ of over 600 pages.....

In full law calf, gold titles, as per sample:—

Per volume of 400 pages and under.....

Per „ of 400 to 600 pages.....

Per „ of over 600 pages.....

Extra lettering on side titles, as per sample:—per title.....

Folding and gathering of reserve copies:—per 1,000 sheets.....

The Contractor will be responsible for the safety of the sheets from the moment they pass into his hands from the Printer's.

The Contractor will be responsible for the correct gathering and verification of the signatures.

Each volume must be solidly pressed, the sewing carefully fastened, and the whole work neat and workmanlike. The board must be equal to that in sample volumes, and subject to approval, and the Statutes bound or in sheets, delivered free to the Government stores or packing rooms.

The bound volumes must be delivered at the rate of at least two thousand per week from the date of the delivery of the last sheet by the Printer.

Good and sufficient security will be required from the Contractor for the due fulfilment of his contract, in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CANADA.

Mem. :—

Such tenders for printing as may have been received up to noon on the 1st proximo, in accordance with the terms of the advertisement, will, at a quarter past twelve o'clock, be endorsed by the Queen's Printer, in the presence of and be attested by the Secretary of State, the Assistant Secretary of State, the Assistant Secretary of State for the Provinces, and the Deputy to the Minister of Justice; after being so endorsed, they will, with one of the duplicate schedules to be prepared and attested by those gentlemen, be sealed up, and be delivered to the Secretary of State on his return; such tenders to be then opened by him, in presence of such members of the Privy Council as he may determine. The envelopes covering the tenders will be carefully endorsed and attested, and the schedule will show the numbers and names of the parties tendering, if appearing on the envelope, and such endorsements must correspond with the schedule in duplicate.

JOHN ROSE,

Minister of Finance, in absence of Secretary of State.

Ottawa, 31st August, 1869.

TENDERS FOR PRINTING, BINDING, AND PAPER.

The following Tenders were received by the Under Secretary of State up to noon of this first day of September, 1869, and were marked and numbered and verified as by this schedule, in accordance with the order of the Minister of Finance, dated the 31st August ultimo :—

- No. 1. Tenders for the Laws.
2. Tender for Printing and Binding, &c.
3. Tender for Printing.
4. Tender for Printing Papers.
5. Tender for Binding.
6. Tenders for Printing M. P. & P. Co., Montreal.
7. Tenders for Printing, &c.
8. Tenders for Printing Paper.
9. Tender for Printing and Binding, &c.
10. Tender for Printing.
11. Tenders for Printing.
12. Tenders for Printing.
13. Tenders for Printing.
14. Tenders for Printing Papers.

In witness whereof, we have hereto set our hands this first day of September, 1869, in the Office of the Secretary of State, Ottawa.

GEORGE E. DESBARATS.
E. PARENT.
E. A. MEREDITH.
H. BERNARD.

N.B.—This statement contains in a tabular form all the information to be found in the original Tenders, which it would have taken several days to copy. Should it be desired, they will be communicated to any Committee to which the subject may be referred, or may be sent down in a supplementary return.

Names of Parties having tendered for the Departmental Printing, Printing of the Laws, Printing of the *Canada Gazette*, Printing Paper, and Binding of the Laws :—

- No. 1. Alex. Mortimer, Ottawa.
- „ 2. Hunter, Rose & Lemieux, Ottawa.

- No. 3. Wm P. Kelley, Toronto,
 „ 4. James Barber, Georgetown.
 „ 5. James Hope, Ottawa.
 „ 6. Montreal Gazette Printing and Publishing Company.
 „ 7. John H. Lumsden, Toronto.
 „ 8. John Roaf, Toronto.
 „ 9. Robertson & Cook, Toronto.
 „ 10. James Cotton, Ottawa.
 „ 11. John Lovell, Montreal.
 „ 12. Louis Cadieux, Ottawa.
 „ 13. I. B. Taylor, Ottawa.
 „ 14. Alex. Buntin, Montreal.

In the annexed Tables, showing the Amounts of each Tender, the name of each party is represented by the number of his tender, as above; this number being placed at the head of the column containing his figures.

Departmental Printing.

SCHEDULE.

		2	3	6	7	9	10	11	12	13
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Composition ..	Per 1,000 ems, of actual measurement, Roman type	20	30	50	14	18	12	20	15	12½
do ..	Per 1,000 ems, of actual measurement, script or fancy types	20	35	60	14	18	15	20	15	12½
do ..	Extra, per 1,000 ems, for catalogue work	15	100	4	.....	6	10	10	7	7
do ..	Per 1,000 ems, at each subsequent impression for old matter kept standing	5	5	10	3½	5	5	10	8	10
do ..	Per hour, of alterations from copy	15	50	30	15	15	12	20	10	15
Press Work ..	Per token, of 250 impressions of one side of a sheet, whether foolscap, post, or other writing papers, up to imperial; in orders of 500 impressions, and under	15	40	40	14	15	15	20	12½	15
do ..	Per token, as above, in orders of from 500 to 2,000	15	35	35	14	15	14	20	10	15
do ..	Per token, as above, in orders of from 2,000 to 5,000	15	30	25	14	15	13	20	8	12½
do ..	Per token, as above, in orders over 5,000	15	30	20	14	15	12	20	6	12½
do ..	Per token, of 250 impressions of 16 pages, royal 8vo., or eight pages, foolscap, on printing paper, reports, bills, documents, &c.	15	40	40	14	15	14	40	12½	15
do ..	Per token, of 250 impressions of eight pages, royal 8vo., or four pages, foolscap, as above	15	40	30	14	15	12	40	12½	15
do ..	Extra, per token, for colored inks	2	30	10	3	2	25	20	10	5
Ruling and Faintlining.	Per quire, foolscap, post, or demy, for each ruling in red ink	3	20	18	6	4	2½	1½	½	1½
do ..	Per quire, foolscap, post, or demy, for faintlining	1	10	15	3	1½	1	1½	½	¾
do ..	Per quire, medium or royal, for each ruling in red ink	3	25	25	6	4	4	1½	¾	3
do ..	Per quire, medium or royal, for faintlining	1	20	22	3	1½	2½	1½	¾	1½
do ..	Per quire, super royal or imperial, for each ruling in red ink	4	25	45	6	5	7	3	1	6
do ..	Per quire, super royal or imperial, for faintlining	1	20	30	3	1½	4	3	¾	3
Pamphlets, &c.	Folding two folds, per 100 sheets	1	25	10	4	1½	2	2	3	8
do ..	Folding three folds, per 100 sheets	2	37½	15	3	2½	3	2½	4	10
do ..	Gathering and stitching, per 100 sheets	3	50	10	5	4	10	5	8	8
do ..	Glueing, cutting and covering, per 100 pamphlets	7	100	10	8	7	25	7	10	10

SPECIFICATION.

The Contractor will furnish correct proofs of each order, as may be required.

The ink used in circulars, blank book-headings, and other work on hard, dry papers, must be equal to No. 1 Book Ink.

The Contractor will keep standing any forms that may be indicated to him, on which full composition will be allowed once a year only.

All job or pamphlet printing must be glazed before delivery.

The Contractor must be prepared to deliver work at short notice, as may be frequently required.

Finally, he will be expected to use the newest styles of type, and keep the work up to the standard of first-class workmanship.

Good and sufficient security will be required from the Contractor for the due fulfilment of his contract, in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars.

Printing of the Canada Gazette.

SCHEDULE.

		2	7	9	10	11	12	13
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Composition ..	New matter, per 1,000 ems, solid measure.....	25	15	20	18	40	12½	15
	Re-inserting old matter, per 1,000 ems, solid measure.....	6	4	5	2	10	4	5
Press Work...	Per token, of 250 impressions of eight pages, foolscap., or one side of quadruple cap.....	22	17	20	14	40	10	15
	do Per token, of 250 impressions of four pages, foolscap., or one side double cap.....	20	13	15	13	40	8	15
Folding	Folding, gathering, and re-folding for mail or delivery, per 1,000 sheets, of 16 pages of quadruple cap.....	50	40	50	1 00	32	18	75
	Wrapping in Manilla wrappers, securely fastened, tying in bundles for Post Office, mailing or delivering, including printing of addresses, per single number.....	*5 00	+3 00	\$4 00		½	1/5	½	¼

* Per 2,500 copies, and \$1.50 extra per week for book-keeping.

+ Per 2,500.

§ Per 2,500, and \$1 dollar per week for book-keeping.

SPECIFICATION.

Bourgeois type will be used, and the form of the present *Canada Gazette* adhered to.

The Contractor will be responsible for any error or deviation from copy; will read proofs, and furnish correct revises when required; will be bound to follow a certain order in the precedence and arrangement of advertisements, which order will be hereafter indicated to him. He will keep a register of advertisements, indicating the date when received, the party from whom received, the date of first insertion, and the number of insertions required; and will carefully keep the vouchers for each advertisement.

He will collect from the public all fees for advertisements and subscriptions, according to a scale which will be furnished him, and will render a weekly account of his cash receipts to the Queen's Printer, together with a receipt for the amount from the Bank of Montreal, in which he will deposit such sum to the credit of the Receiver General.

All fees will be payable in advance, and the Contractor will be held liable for any loss by departure from this rule.

Double composition will be allowed on tabular statements consisting of rule and figure work. The press work will be done with good book ink, not liable to spread or offset, and subject to the approval of the Queen's Printer. The folding must be square and neat, and the numbers and parcels carefully addressed and fastened. A complete classified list of persons receiving the *Gazette* will be made and kept correct by the Contractor, and he will be held responsible for the loss of any number through insufficient address or fastening.

The Contractor must be in a position to complete the *Gazette*, whatever may be its size, and have it delivered or posted on the day of its issue. Two and a half per cent will be allowed for waste on the number of sheets of the *Gazette* ordered to be printed. The Contractor will furnish safe storage for at least two months' supply of *Gazette* paper, for which he will be responsible to the Government. Good and sufficient security will be required from the Contractor for the due fulfilment of his contract, in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars.

Printing of the Laws.

SCHEDULE.

		2	6	7	9	10	11	13
		cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.
Composition ...	Per page, of plain matter, small pica body, with minion notes, measuring together 2,126 ems.	42	1 00	10	36	30	70	30
do ...	Per page, of small pica, catalogue work, titles, tariffs, tables and indices	60	2 00	15	50	30	60	30
do ...	Per page, of bourgeois, rule and figure work, measuring 2,800 ems	60	3 00	20	50	60	1 00	30
Press Work ...	Per token, of 250 impressions of 16 pages, royal 8vo..	22	40	17	20	14	40	15
do ...	Per token, of 250 impressions of eight pages, royal 8vo.	20	30	14	15	13	30	15

SPECIFICATION.

Composition will include correction of proofs, and the delivery of two correct revises of each form. The Contractor will be responsible for the exact accuracy of the laws as compared with copy: any mistake will render him liable to reprint the sheet at his expense.

Press work must be done with No. 1 book ink subject to the approval of the Queen's Printer, in signatures of 16 pages or full sheets of Royal, when possible, and will include drying after coming from the press, and glazing between glazing boards under powerful pressure, likewise the delivery of the sheets in good order, counted and marked by five hundreds, to the binder.

The Statutes must be delivered by the Printer, complete, within six weeks after the close of each session.

The Contractor will be required to provide safe storage room for the law paper, and will be responsible therefor while in his keeping. Two per cent. will be allowed for waste and proofs on the number of sheets ordered to be printed.

Good and sufficient security will be required from the Contractor for the due fulfilment of his contract, in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars.

Binding of the Laws.

SCHEDULE.

	1	2	5	6	7	9	10	11	13
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
In cases, cloth sides, law-sheep backs, bronzed titles on enamelled paper, as per sample :—									
Per volume of 400 pages, and under.....	14½	11½	18½	17	10½	12	19	16½	16
Per volume of 400 to 600 pages.....	15½	13	21	19	11½	14	21	19½	17
Per volume of over 600 pages.....	* 3/10	13	22½	21	11½	14	21	20½	* 4/10
In half law-calf, paper sides, gold titles, as per sample :—									
Per volume of 400 pages, and under.....	28	52	36	51	45	54	28	25	29
Per volume of 400 to 600 pages.....	30	53	38	61	46	55	33	27	31
Per volume of over 600 pages.....	* 3/10	53	40	76	46	55	33	28	* 4/10
In full law-calf, gold titles, as per sample :—									
Per volume of 400 pages, and under.....	60	80	70	86	70	85	75	60	62½
Per volume of 400 to 600 pages.....	62	82	73	101	72	86	80	62	64
Per volume of over 600 pages.....	* 3/10	82	75	116	72	86	80	63	* 4/10
Extra lettering on side titles, as per sample :—per title	10	15	25	20	13	17	4	20	12
Folding and gathering of reserve copies, per 1000 sheets	60	30	12½	40	30	35	75	32	70

* Extra per sheet.

SPECIFICATION.

The Contractor will be responsible for the safety of the sheets from the moment they pass into his hands from the Printers.

The Contractor will be responsible for the correct gathering and verification of the signatures.

Each volume must be solidly pressed, the sewing carefully fastened, and the whole work neat and workmanlike.

The board must be equal to that in sample volumes, and subject to approval, and the Statutes bound or in sheets, delivered free to the Government stores, or packing rooms.

The bound volumes must be delivered at the rate of at least two thousand per week from the date of the delivery of the last sheet by the Printer.

Good and sufficient security will be required from the Contractor for the due fulfilment of his contract, in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars.

Printing Paper.

SCHEDULE.

	2	4	6	8	10	13	14
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Per ream of 500 sheets, No. 1 double royal, for the laws, to weigh 52 lbs. per ream.....	6 10	5 98	5 98	5 68	5 98	6 24	5 98
Per ream of 500 sheets, No. 1 royal, to weigh 26 lbs. per ream.....	3 05	2 98	2 99	2 84	2 99	3 12	2 99
Per ream of 500 sheets, No. 2, Gazette paper, double quadruple foolscap, to weigh 64 lbs. per ream of 500 sheets.....	7 60	6 95	6 08	6 88	6 08	6 40	6 08
Per ream of 500 sheets, No. 2, Gazette paper, quadruple foolscap, to weigh 32 lbs. per ream.....	3 50	3 49	3 04	3 44	3 04	3 20	3 04
Per ream of 500 sheets, No. 1, double demy, 50 lbs. per ream.....	5 75	5 80	5 75	5 70	5 75	6 00	5 75

SPECIFICATION.

The Contractor will be required to deliver the paper, as may be ordered from time to time, at his own expense, to the person appointed to take charge thereof at the seat of Government.

The quality of the paper must be equal to the samples to be seen at the Office of the Secretary of State.

The Contractor will be required to give good and sufficient security for the fulfilment of his contract, in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars.

In the calculations made to ascertain the relative value of the several tenders, the following was taken as a basis :—

For the Departmental Printing.

The Composition and Press work performed for that service in 1866 by the Queen's Printer, together with the probable amount done by other printers, the ascertained proportion being one-third of the whole printing done by the Queen's Printer, and two-thirds by other printers. This gave 65,000 ems, and 28,750 tokens. It was impossible to find any criterion for the items of ruling and folding.

For the Printing of the Laws.

Those of 1868 were taken as a standard :

17,500	copies in English
15	pages Bourgeois rule and figure work
23	" Small Pica Catalogue do
353	" Small Pica body and Minion notes
934	M. ems
3,430	tokens of Press work (8 pages)
17,422	copies half bound Sheep
11	" " Calf
67	" full bound do
4,316	copies printed in French
15	pages Bourgeois rule and figure work
25	" Small Pica Catalogue work
365	" " body and Minion notes
966	M. ems
918	tokens Press work
4,285	copies half bound Sheep
6	" " Calf
25	full bound "

For the Canada Gazette.

The six months ending 30th June, 1869, containing :

3,795	M. ems of new Composition
1,970	M. ems standing matter
610	tokens Press work
2,500	copies per week
76,250	sheets

The tenders which were evidently the lowest, were alone examined in detail. Where several prices are mentioned, the average is taken.

CALCULATIONS ON THE TENDERS.

Departmental Printing.

No. 7.	65,000 M. ems at 14 cents	\$9,100 00	
	28,750 tokens at 14 cents	4,025 00	
			\$13,125 00
No. 10.	65,000 M. ems at 13½ cents	\$8,775 00	
	28,750 tokens at 13½ cents	3,833 33	
			\$12,608 33
No. 12.	65,000 M. ems at 15 cents	\$9,750 00	
	28,750 tokens at 10½ cents	2,970 83	
			\$12,720 83
No. 13.	65,000 M. ems at 12½ cents	\$8,125 00	
	28,750 tokens at 14½ cents	4,072 92	
			\$12,197 92

Printing of the Canada Gazette.

No. 7.	3,795 M. ems, new, at 15 cents	\$569 25	
	1,970 M. ems, old, at 4 cents	78 80	
	610 tokens, at 17 cents	103 70	
	76,250 sheets, folded &c., at 40 cents	30 50	
	26 weeks mailing, at \$3.	78 00	
	(6 months)		\$860 25
No. 10.	3,795 M. ems, new, at 18 cents	\$683 10	
	1,970 M. ems, old, at 2 cents	39 40	
	610 tokens, at 14 cents	85 40	
	76,250 sheets, folded, at \$1	76 25	
	26 weeks mailing at \$12 50	325 00	
	(6 months)		\$1,209 15
No. 12.	3,795 M. ems, new, at 12½ cents	\$474 37	
	1,970 M. ems, old, at 4 cents	78 80	
	610 tokens, at 10 cents	61 00	
	76,250 sheets, folded, at 18 cents	13 72	
	65,000 numbers mailed, at ½	81 25	
	(6 months)		\$709 14
No. 13.	3,795 M. ems, new, at 15 cents	\$569 25	
	1,970 M. ems, old, at 5 cents	98 50	
	610 tokens, at 15 cents	91 50	
	76,250 sheets, folded, at 75 cents	57 19	
	65,000 numbers mailed, at ¼ cent	162 50	
	(6 months)		\$978 94

N.B.—Owing to an interversion of figures, the results of the two last tenders are different from those on which the Queen's Printer's Report was based, but without changing the relative position of the tenders.

Printing of the Laws.

No. 7.	353 pages plain, at 10 cents.....	\$35 30
	23 " Catalogue, at 15 cents.....	3 45
	15 " Rule work, at 20 cents.	3 00
	1,715 tokens, at 17 cents.....	291 55
	365 pages French, at 10 cents.....	36 50
	25 " " at 15 cents.....	3 75
	15 " " at 20 cents.	3 00
	459 tokens, at 17 cents.....	78 03
		<hr/>
		\$454 58
No. 10.	353 pages plain, at 30 cents.....	\$105 90
	23 " Catalogue, at 30 cents	6 90
	15 " Rule work, at 60 cents	9 00
	1,715 tokens, at 14 cents	240 10
	365 pages French, at 30 cents.....	109 50
	25 " " at 30 cents.....	7 50
	15 " " at 60 cents.....	9 00
	459 tokens, at 14 cents	64 26
		<hr/>
		\$652 16
No. 13.	353 pages plain, at 30 cents.....	\$105 90
	23 " Catalogue, at 30 cents.....	6 90
	15 " Rule work, at 30 cents.	4 50
	1715 tokens, at 15 cents.....	257 25
	405 pages French at 30 cents.	121 50
	459 tokens at 50 cents.....	68 85
		<hr/>
		\$564 90

Binding of the Laws.

No. 1.	21,707 vols. half sheep at 15 cents.....	3,256 05
	17 " calf at 29 cents.....	4 93
	92 vols. full calf at 61 cents.....	56 12
		<hr/>
		\$3,317 10
No. 2.	21,707 vols. half sheep at 12½ cents.	2,713 38
	17 " calf at 53 cents.....	9 01
	92 vols. full calf at 81 cents.....	74 52
		<hr/>
		\$2,796 91
No. 7.	21,707 vols. half sheep at 11½ cents. ...	2,423 95
	17 " calf at 45¾ cents.	7 77
	92 vols. full calf at 71½ cents.....	65 63
		<hr/>
		\$2,497 35

Printing Paper.

Nos. 6, 10, & 14.	1,087 reams royal for laws at \$2 99 ...	3,250 13
	152½ reams double quad. cap. at \$6 08	927 20
		<hr/>
		\$4,177 33
No. 8.	1,087 reams royal for laws at \$2 84 ...	3,087 08
	152½ reams double quad. cap. at \$6 88	1,049 20
		<hr/>
		\$4,136 28

The calculations on the tenders for printing paper show discrepancies from the results first obtained, but without altering positions.

COMBINED RESULTS.

	No. 7. J. H. Lumsden.		No. 13. I. B. Taylor.		No. 10. Jas. Cotton.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Printing of Departments ...	13,125	00	12,197	92	12,608	33
do Gazette.....	1,720	50	1,957	88	2,418	30
do Laws.....	454	58	564	90	652	16
	\$15,300	08	\$14,720	70	\$15,678	79

Office of "THE OTTAWA CITIZEN."

OTTAWA, Sept. 24th 1869.

E. Parent, Esquire, Under Secretary of State.

SIR.—I am in receipt of a communication from W. A. Himsworth, Esquire, Assistant Clerk of the Privy Council, informing me that my tender for the Departmental Printing has been accepted by the Honorable the Privy Council.

By direction of Mr. Himsworth, I have now the honour of informing you that I shall be quite prepared, when required, to enter into the necessary contract, and to commence the work by the 1st October.

I beg leave to name Matthew S. Stevenson, Esquire, Banker, and James A. Gouin, Esquire, Hotel-keeper, both of this City, as my securities for the due fulfilment of the contract.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

I. B. TAYLOR.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 28th September, 1869.

On a communication dated 24th September, 1869, from I. B. Taylor, Esquire, submitting the names of Matthew S. Stevenson, Banker, and James A. Gouin, Hotel-keeper, as sureties for the due fulfilment of his contract for Printing for the Public Departments.

The Committee on the recommendation of the Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, advise that the sureties offered be accepted, and that the necessary Contract be entered into with Mr. Taylor, in terms of his Tender, the same to take effect on and after the 1st October, 1869, and that the several Departments of the Government be notified through the Department of the Secretary of State, of the passing of such Contract.

Certified,

W. H. LEE.

Clerk, P. C.

To the Honorable

The Secretary of State, &c.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 23rd September, 1869.

The Committee have had under consideration the several tenders (14 in number) received for printing, binding, &c., for the Executive Departments of the Government, including the printing of the Laws and of the Canada Gazette, called for by advertisement of the Under-Secretary of State of 10th August last.

They have also considered the accompanying Report from G. E. Desbarats, Esquire, containing an analysis of the said Tenders and of their relative rates.

The Committee respectfully advise that the following Tenders, being the lowest, be accepted, viz :

1. That of John H. Lumsden for printing the *Canada Gazette* (Louis Cadieux, whose Tender was lower, having since withdrawn it).
2. For Departmental printing, that of I. B. Taylor.
3. For Printing the Laws, that of John H. Lumsden.
4. For binding, that of John H. Lumsden.
5. For printing paper, that of John Roaf.

Certified,

W. H. LEE,
Clerk P. C.

MONTREAL, 22nd September, 1869.

MY DEAR HIMSWORTH;—I have yours of yesterday. The first letter never came to hand. Sir John is mistaken about the very enormous discrepancy between the tenders for the laws, and what was paid us for the same work. The statutes as a whole, *including paper and binding, distribution, indices, &c.*, cost several thousand pounds annually no doubt; but the composition and press-work, for which only, these *very low* tenders are made, only composed a small portion of the whole. For instance, if Statutes contain 900 M. ems, and 4,000 tokens of 8 pages, this would amount, at our prices (which are only fair and reasonable), 50cts. per 1,000 ems and per token, to \$2,450,00, whereas, at the average prices tendered for, say 14c. per 1,000 ems, and 17c. per token of 16 pages, the same work will cost only \$466,00! This is the real difference. Is the consequence to be deducted that we made enormous profits? Not at all. The lowest wages for compositors are now 25c. per 1,000 ems. If anyone chooses to undertake it at 14c., and pay interest on capital, wear and tear, rent, fuel, light, proof-readers, book-keepers, taxes, &c., besides, he is free to do it, and make money by it, if he can. Time will tell its tale. Meanwhile, please assure Sir John that my figures are quite reliable, and that the printing of the Laws, as tendered for, includes neither paper nor binding. But if he gives the laws to a Toronto man, he should insist upon their being printed at Ottawa, otherwise, how is the supervision, proof reading, &c., to be performed? and really at those prices, no one will care to have either "Gazette" or Laws, without the Departmental printing.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE E. DESBARATS.

OTTAWA, 20th September, 1869.

W. A. Himsworth, Esq.,
Executive Council Office, Ottawa.

SIR,—In these circumstances I request the Government to consider my tender for the printing of the "Official Gazette" to be withdrawn, and of no validity.

I have the honor to be,

Sir, your obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)

LOUIS CADIEUX.

REPORT on the Tenders for Public Printing, &c.

Having had under careful consideration the several Tenders for Printing, Binding and Paper, opened at a meeting of the Honorable Privy Council this day, and having made the necessary calculations to ascertain the relative value of each, in actual results, the undersigned has the honor to report thereon as follows:

Of the nine Tenders for Printing, four only were considered, being much lower than the others; they were those of John H. Lumsden, of Toronto, James Cotton, of Ottawa, Louis Cadieux, of Ottawa, and I. B. Taylor, of Ottawa.

These were found to stand as follows:

1. For the Printing of the *Canada Gazette*: lowest Tender, Louis Cadieux, his prices amounting—

For one year to.....	\$1,223 28
Next, John H. Lumsden.....	1,720 50
I. B. Taylor.....	1,811 88
James Cotton.....,	2,418 30

2. For the Departmental Printing, Composition and Press work only, as by far the most important items, being considered, and a previous year's work, carefully ascertained, being taken as basis, the Tenders stand thus:

For one year's work—

I. B. Taylor.....	\$12,197 92
James Cotton.....	12,608 33
Louis Cadieux.....	12,720 83
John H. Lumsden.....	13,125 00

3. For the Printing of the Laws, those of 1868, being taken as basis, the results are as follows: for one year's Statutes—

John H. Lumsden.....	\$454 58
I. B. Taylor.....	\$564 90
James Cotton.....	\$652 16
Louis Cadieux.....	Tender withdrawn.

The lowest tenders are therefore:—

- For the *Gazette*, that of Louis Cadieux.
- For the Departmental Printing, that of I. B. Taylor.
- For the Laws, that of John H. Lumsden.

In the aggregate of the three branches, they stand as follows:—

Lowest, I. B. Taylor.....	\$14,574,70
Next, J. H. Lumsden.....	15,300,08
And James Cotton.....	15,678,79

shewing a difference in favour of the lowest of \$725,38 per annum.

For the binding of the Laws, three parties only of the nine tendering enter into serious competition, the other tenders being much higher. For one year's binding, they stand as follows:—

John H. Lumsden.....	\$2497,35
Hunter, Rose & Lemieux.....	2796,90
A. Mortimer.....	3317,09

John H. Lumsden being the lowest by \$299,55 per annum.

In the Printing Paper, the competition is close, seven tenders being given; the lowest is that of John Roaf, Toronto, whose prices for one year's supply give \$4135.50, exclusive of double demy, for which his tender is also the lowest. The Montreal Gazette Printing and Publishing Company, James Cotton, and Alex Buntin come next, at precisely the same figures, each resulting in \$4377.33.

I also annex a schedule, which may be useful as reference.

I may take the liberty to mention that the convenience of the public service, and probability of the contract being fully carried out, would be greatly advanced by placing all the printing in the same hands.

Ottawa, 16th September, 1869.

GEORGE E. DESBARATS.

SCHEDULE.—Shewing the tenders of each party for the principal items to be contracted for.

No.	GAZETTE.			DEPARTMEN- TAL PRINTING		LAWS.		BIND- ING.	PAPER.	
	Per 1,000 ems, New.	Per 1,000 ems, Old.	Per Token of Eight Pages.	Per 1,000 ems.	Per Token.	Per Page, Compo- sition,	Per Token of 16 Pages.	Per Volume, in Half-Sheep.	Per Ream, Royal.	Per Ream, Double Quad. Cap.
1	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
2	25	6	22	20	15	42	22	*15	3 05	7 00
3				30	*37			*12½	2 98	6 98
4								*21	2 99	6 08
5				50	32	1 00	40	*19	2 99	6 08
6				14	14	10	17	*11½	2 84	6 88
7	15	4	17							
8				18	15	36	17	*13½		
9	20	5	20							
10	18	2	14	*13½	*13½	30	14	*20	2 99	6 08
11	40	10	40	20	*26½	70	40	19		
12	12½	4	10	15	*10½					
13	15	5	15	12½	*14½	30	15	*16½	3 12	6 40
14									2 99	6 08

NOTE.—The figures marked *, indicate the average price when several quotations were necessary; but the results were obtained, when possible, from the several actual prices given in the tenders.

Basis of calculation.—Six Months of the Dominion Gazette, from 1st January to 30th June, 1869.

The actual Composition and Presswork of the Public Departments in 1866, taken from the Public Accounts, and the Queen's Printer's Books, and established by careful proportion. The Customs Blanks, now no longer printed by Government, being deducted.

The Laws of 1868, as to Composition and Presswork.

Ottawa, 16th September, 1869.

GEORGE E. DESBARATS.

By Telegraph from Toronto.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
OTTAWA, 28th Sept., 1869.

To W. A. Himsworth.

Please give better address; yours to Roaf of 25th. Can't find him.

TORONTO OFFICE.

Mr. Roaf is agent for certain paper manufacturers. It is important he should get and answer my message at once.

J. A. M.

By Telegraph from Toronto.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
OTTAWA, 28th Sept., 1869.

To Mr. Himsworth.

Message for J. Roaf is for Georgetown, not Toronto. We have forwarded it there.

TORONTO OFFICE.

By Telegraph from Georgetown.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
OTTAWA, 28th Sept., 1869.

To W. A. Himsworth.

Will give James B. Cook, Toronto, and William McLeod, Georgetown, as Sureties on Paper Contract.

JNO. ROAF.

By Telegraph from Toronto.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
OTTAWA, 28th Sept., 1869.

To W. A. Himsworth.

Am arranging matters for printing of *Gazette*.

J. H. LUMSDEN.

To H., Press. Answered as follows:—

State your acceptance, or otherwise, of Binding and Laws, and names of Sureties.

J. A. M.

By Telegraph from Toronto.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
OTTAWA, 28th Sept., 1869.

To *W. A. Himsworth.*

Will give definite answer to-morrow.

J. H. LUMSDEN.

[*Telegraph.*]

PRIVY COUNCIL, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 2nd October, 1869.

To *J. H. Lumsden.*

Office of "Toronto Telegraph," Toronto.

Are you prepared to accept Contract for Binding and for Printing Laws and Gazette? If so, telegraph names of Sureties. If I get no answer to-day, it will be presumed you decline.

W. A. HIMS WORTH.

By Telegraph from Toronto.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
OTTAWA, 2nd Oct., 1869.

To *W. A. Himsworth.*

I beg to decline to carry out tender for Printing *Gazette*, and Printing and Binding of Statutes.

J. H. LUMSDEN.

PRIVY COUNCIL,
Ottawa.

To *Messrs. Hunter, Rose, & Co., Ottawa.*

GENTLEMEN,—Your tender for binding the Laws appears to be the lowest. Please let me know whether you are prepared to enter into Contract therefor, and, if so, state the names of your sureties.

It is important that you should let me have an answer before 3 p.m. to-day, if convenient.

I am,

J. A. M.

4th October, 1869.

OTTAWA, 4th September, 1869.

W. A. Himsworth, Esq., A.C.P.C., Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—Your note is just to hand, and, in reply, we beg to say we will be in a position, to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, to reply fully to your question with regard to entering into a contract to bind the Laws.

Your obedient servants,

HUNTER, ROSE, & Co.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 5th October, 1869.

The Committee having had before them a telegraphic communication from J. H. Lumsden, of Toronto, declining to carry out the terms of his Tenders for printing the Canada Gazette, printing and binding the Laws, and the next lowest Tenders for those services being

That of I. B. Taylor, for printing the Canada Gazette and the Laws, and

That of Messrs. Hunter, Rose, & Co., for binding the Laws;

The Committee, on the recommendation of the Hon. Sir George Et. Cartier, acting for the Hon. the Secretary of State, advise that the Tenders of those gentlemen respectively be accepted; and that the sureties offered by Mr. Taylor, viz. :—Mathew Stevenson, banker, and James A. Gouin, hotel-keeper; and those offered by Messrs. Hunter, Rose, & Co., for the performance of their Contract, viz. :—Mr. Thomas Gallagher, builder, and Mr. G. P. Drummond, broker, be accepted, and that the necessary Contracts be entered into with Mr. Taylor, and Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co., accordingly.

Certified.

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk; P.C.

To the Hon. the Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.

OTTAWA, 5th October, 1869.

W. A. Himsworth, Esq., Assistant Clerk,
Privy Council, Canada.

SIR,—In reply to your favor of yesterday's date, we beg to say we are prepared to enter into the Contract for the binding of the Laws, at the rate specified in our Tender, and submit Mr. Thomas Gallagher, builder, and Mr. G. P. Drummond, broker, as our securities for the due fulfilment of said Contract.

Yours respectfully,

HUNTER, ROSE, & Co.

OFFICE OF "THE OTTAWA CITIZEN,"

Ottawa, October 5th, 1869.

W. A. Himsworth, Esq., Assistant Clerk, Privy Council.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of this day's date, I beg to say that I am quite prepared to accept the Contract for Printing the Canada Gazette and the Laws, in accordance with my Tender.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

I. B. TAYLOR.

The names of my sureties are M. S. Stevenson, Esq., banker, and J. A. Gouin, Esq., hotel-keeper.

Mr. J. H. Lumsden having telegraphed his refusal to accept contract for printing the Gazette and Laws and for binding the Laws, and the next lowest tenders for those services being those of I. B. Taylor for the two former, and that of Messrs. Hunter, Rose and Co., for the last mentioned service, the undersigned recommends that their tenders be accepted, and that the sureties offered by them, viz., by Mr. Taylor, Messrs. Stevenson and Gouin, and by Messrs. Hunter and Rose, Messrs. Gallagher and Drummond, be approved.

GEO. ET. CARTIER,

For Secretary of State.

(Copy.)

PRIVY COUNCIL,
OTTAWA, 13th October, 1869.

SIR.—With reference to your Tender for the supply of printing paper for the public Departments, I beg you will inform me whether the name under which you have tendered is your full name, or whether, as has been stated, your name is not John Roaf Barber. Please answer this by telegraph to avoid further delay.

I am, &c,

W. A. HIMSWORTH.

Asst. C. P. C.

John Roaf, Esquire,
Georgetown.

(Circular.)

OTTAWA, 30th September, 1869.

SIR.—I am directed to inform you of the passing of a contract with I. B. Taylor, Esquire, the same to take effect on and after the 1st October, 1869, for printing for the public Departments.

I have, &c,

ET. PARENT.

To all Heads of Departments,
Ottawa.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 9th October 1869.

SIR.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, notifying this Department of the passing of a Contract with I. B. Taylor, Esquire, the same to take effect on and after 1st October, 1869, for printing for the Public Departments.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. GRIFFIN,
Dy. P. M. Gen'l.

E. Parent, Esquire,
Under Secretary of State, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
23rd October, 1869.

The undersigned having reference to the Tender put in by Mr. John Roaf for the supply of printing paper for the Public Departments, that he has been credibly informed that the name given is an assumed one, and that John Roaf has no existence—a fact corroborated by the non-receipt of any answer to a letter addressed to him on the 13th instant, requesting him to state his true name—and he therefore recommends that the Tender under that name be not accepted, and that the Order in Council in reference thereto be cancelled.

The undersigned further submits, that inasmuch as the three next lowest Tenders for the above service. viz. :—those of Mr. James Cotton, Alexander Buntin, and “The Montreal Gazette Printing and Publishing Company,” are at precisely the same rates each, he recommends that the Tender of Mr. James Cotton be accepted, on his furnishing securities to the satisfaction of the undersigned.

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,
Secretary of State.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 25th October, 1869.

On a memorandum, dated 22nd October, 1869, from the Honorable the Secretary of State, submitting, in reference to the Tender put in by Mr. John Roaf for the supply of printing paper for the Public Departments, that he has been credibly informed that the name given is an assumed one, and that John Roaf has no existence—a fact corroborated by the non-receipt of any answer to a letter addressed to him to state his true name, and he therefore recommends that the Tender under that name be not accepted, and that the Order in Council in reference thereto be cancelled.

Also submitting, that inasmuch as the three next lowest Tenders for the above service, viz. :—those of Mr. James Cotton, Alexander Buntin, and “The Montreal Gazette Printing and Publishing Company” are at precisely the same rates each, he recommends that the Tender of Mr. James Cotton be accepted on his furnishing securities to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State.

The Committee advise that the Order in Council accepting John Roaf's Tender be cancelled, and that as recommended, that James Cotton be accepted, on his furnishing securities to the satisfaction of the Honorable the Secretary of State.

Certified.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, P.C

To the Honorable the Secretary of State, &c.

Hon. MALCOLM CAMERON, Ottawa, } Securities for Jas. Cotton
S. B. FOOTE, Quebec, }

Ecrivez à M. James Cotton que ses cautions sont acceptées. Obtenez du ministre de la Justice les formules de *Bonds* nécessaires.

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

(By Telegraph from Georgetown, O.)

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
OTTAWA, October 26th, 1869.

To W. A. Himsworth.

What! am I not awarded the contract for printing paper for Statutes? Was not my Tender the lowest, and the sureties sufficient?

JOHN ROAF.

(Telegraph.)

PRIVY COUNCIL, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 28th October, 1869.

To John Roaf, Georgetown, Ont.

If you write to the Secretary of State you will no doubt obtain the information you require.

W. A. HIMSWORTH.

[MEM.]

Mr. Taylor, printer, has informed Mr. Desbarats that he has not sufficient paper to print the next issue of the Gazette, and Mr. Desbarats wishes to know whether he may order a small supply from Barber, until the contract shall have been given.

Yes, let him order a small supply.

J. A., M.D.

20th October, 1869.

Wrote, 20th October, to Mr. Bossé accordingly.

OTTAWA, October 21st, 1869.

— Bossé, Esq.,
Queen's Printers.

Dear Sir—Will you be kind enough to have sent down at once some more "Gazette" paper. We have not enough on hand for the next issue, 3,000 sheets only being left over from last week.

Yours, &c., &c.,

I. B. TAYLOR,
per Wm. GREEN,
Manager.

TORONTO, Oct. 29th, 1869.

Hon. H. L. Langevin,
Secretary of State, Ottawa.

SIR,—Having been informed by telegram to Messrs. Robertson & Cook, that the tender of James Cotton for paper for Statutes and *Gazette* has been accepted, although not so low as mine; and knowing no reason excepting that the sureties may not have been deemed sufficient, I beg to state that I am prepared to give any security that the Government may demand, to the extent of \$100,000 if required. I had been informed by Mr. Desbarats that my tender was the lowest, and by request of Mr. Himsworth, sent down the names of sureties, and if those sureties were not deemed sufficient, I should have been so advised, and would have furnished others. My tender must necessarily be the most satisfactory, as the paper will be furnished from the mill which furnished the samples for tender, and which has supplied the paper for the past five years, while Mr. Cotton has no mill of his own, nor is he connected with any mill in Canada. The gentleman for whom I tender, for political reasons, did not consider it advisable to tender in his own name. I hope that the Government will see their way clear to a reversal of their previous decisions, and award the contract to the lowest tender. Mr. Beaty, M.P., will see Hon. Mr. Tilley now, and explain matters to him and ask his assistance in my behalf. Messrs. Robertson & Cook will consider any thing done for me as having been done for themselves. Hoping, that if at all possible, I may yet be awarded the Contract, and awaiting your reply,

I have the honor to be,

Your obt. servant,

JOHN ROAF,
Agent for Mr. Barber, M.P.P.

OTTAWA, 15th November, 1869.

SIR.—In reply to your letter of the 29th October last, applying for the reversal of the decision awarding the contract for the Departmental printing paper to Mr. James Cotton, I am directed to state the following facts:

Your tender being the lowest, you were, on the 28th September, telegraphed as directed by you, at Toronto, asking for the names of your sureties.

As John Roaf could not be found in Toronto, and as information came that the address should have been Georgetown and not Toronto, a telegram was sent accordingly.

On the same day, a telegram from Georgetown, signed John Roaf was received, giving the names of two sureties.

On the 13th October, John Roaf was written to at Georgetown to ascertain whether the name under which he had tendered was his full name, or whether, as had been stated, his name was not John Roaf Barber.

No answer having been received to the above letter up to the 23rd October, and paper being urgently required for the *Canada Gazette*, the Contract was awarded to the next lowest tenderer, which action cannot be reversed.

I have, &c,

ET. PARENT.

Under Secretary.

Mr. John Roaf,
Toronto, Ont.

A.

Departmental Printing.

SCHEDULE.

		cts.
Composition ..	Per 1,000 ems of actual measurement, roman type	12½
do ..	Per 1,000 ems of actual measurement, script or fancy types	12½
do ..	Extra per 1,000 ems, for catalogue work	7
do ..	Per 1,000 ems, at each subsequent impression for old matter kept standing	10
do ..	Per hours of alterations from copy	10
Press work	Per token of 250 impressions of one side of a sheet, whether foolscap, post, or other writing papers, up to imperial; in orders of 500 impressions and under	15
do	Per token, as above, in orders of from 500 to 2,000	15
do	Per token, as above, in orders of from 2,000 to 5,000	12½
do	Per token, as above, in orders over 5,000	12½
do	Per token of 250 impressions of 16 pages royal 8vo., or 8 pages foolscap, on printing paper; reports, bills, documents, &c.	15
do	Per token of 250 impressions of 8 pages royal 8vo., or 4 pages foolscap, as above.	15
do	Extra per token for colored inks	5
Ruling and faintlining ..	Per quire, foolscap, post, or demy, for each ruling in red ink	1½
do	For faintlining	1½
do	Per quire, medium or royal	1½
do	For each ruling in red ink	3
do	Per quire super royal or imperial, for each ruling in red ink	6
do	For faintlining	3
Pamphlets, &c.	Folding two folds, per 100 sheets	8
do	Folding three folds, per 100 sheets	10
do	Gathering or stitching, per 100 sheets	8
do	Gluing, cutting, and covering per 100 pamphlets	10

SPECIFICATION.

The Contractor will furnish correct proofs of each order as may be required.

The ink used in circulars, blank book headings and other work on hard dry papers, must be equal to No. 1 Book Ink.

The Contractor will keep standing any forms that may be indicated to him, on which full composition will be allowed once a year only.

All job or pamphlet printing must be glazed before delivery.

The Contractors must be prepared to deliver work at short notice, as may be frequently required.

Finally, he will be expected to use the newest styles of type, and keep the work up to the standard of first-class workmanship.

Good and sufficient security will be required from the Contractor, for the due fulfilment of his contract, in the sum of Five thousand dollars.

From I. B. Taylor, Ottawa.

Contract for the
Departmental
Printing.
Between Isaac
Boulton Taylor,
Esquire, and Her
Majesty.

Dated 1st Octo-
ber, 1869.

Recorded 22nd
March, 1870.

Lib. 1. Dom.
Canada, Folio 44.

J. C. Aikins,
Secretary of State
& Registrar Gen-
eral of Canada.

public notice or advertisement for tenders as he may deem advisable, and the lowest tenders received from parties, of whose skill, resources, and of the sufficiency of whose sureties for the due performance of the contract, the Governor in Council shall be satisfied, shall be accepted.

And whereas, in pursuance thereof, tenders were advertised for, amongst other things the printing for the several Departments of the Government of Canada (commonly called the Departmental printing), for the term of five years, to be reckoned and computed from the first day of October instant, and the Governor in Council has seen fit to accept a certain tender made, for the performance of such service and work, by "the Contractor." The party hereto of the first part (his said tender being the lowest tender received therefor), and has required the Contractor to enter into, as well a written contract for the due performance of such service and work for and during the said term of five years, in accordance with the terms of his said tender, as a bond with good and sufficient sureties conditioned for such performance of the said contract.

Now this Indenture witnesseth, that in consideration of the sums and prices for the several different description of work and services embraced in the said tender to be done and performed by "the Contractor," in accordance with, and at the respective rates and prices mentioned and expressed in the printed schedule and specification thereof (signed by "the Contractor" in duplicate, one whereof is deposited in the Department of the Secretary of State for Canada, there to remain during the subsistence of this Contract for the purposes thereof, and the other of them is hereunto annexed and marked A, and which is to be read and construed as part and parcel of these presents, as if the same were embodied therein), he, "the Contractor," doth hereby covenant, promise and agree to and with Her Majesty in manner following, that is to say:—

1. That "the Contractor" shall and will, from time to time, and at all times during the said term of five years, so to be computed as aforesaid, well, truly, faithfully and promptly, do perform, and execute, or cause or procure to be so done, performed, and executed all jobs or lots of printing for the several Departments of the Government of Canada, of reports, pamphlets, circulars, and blank forms of every description and kind soever coming within the denomination of Departmental Printing, and all the work and services connected with and appertaining thereto, in such numbers and quantities as may be specified in the several requisitions which may be made upon him for that purpose from time to time, by and on behalf of the said several respective Departments, he,

"the Contractor," being in all cases furnished with the necessary supplies of paper, and he furnishing the necessary inks for the purpose: such jobs or lots of work to be executed and performed in a good and workmanlike manner, in strict accordance with the terms of the said schedule and specification in every respect, and to the entire satisfaction of the Queen's Printer, and to be delivered to the said several Departments within a reasonable period after the receipt of the requisitions therefor respectively.

2. That if, at any time, it shall appear to the Governor in Council that the execution of work under this contract is not carried out in a satisfactory manner, the Governor may, by Order in Council, specifying the date for such inspection, authorize the Queen's Printer, and the Contractor will thereupon permit the Queen's Printer to have free access to all parts of the building or buildings in which the same or any portion of it may be proceeding, and otherwise afford him every facility in the power of him, the Contractor, to examine all such work in all its branches, in order that he, the Queen's Printer, may be enabled to form his judgment as well as to whether any particular job or jobs of such work is being done and executed in such workmanlike manner as to whether or not it may be in a proportionably forward state of progress as to render it reasonably certain of completion at the proper time: and that, in the event of the Queen's Printer having, after any such examination, come to the conclusion that any such job of work in hand is not in such proportionate state of progress, he shall have the power to require of him, the Contractor, that he shall put what he, the Queen's Printer, may consider the necessary additional number of workmen on any job of work to insure its execution and completion within such period; and that upon any such event occurring, he, the Contractor, shall and will immediately thereupon put such additional number of workmen on such job of work as the Queen's Printer may specify and require.

3. That, in the event of any portion of the said work (contemplated by this contract) not being delivered and performed in a perfectly workmanlike manner, "the Contractor" shall, on a requisition for that purpose, from the Department of the Government which shall have required such job of work to be done, cause the same to be re-executed and delivered within the period to be fixed by such requisition, in such workmanlike manner, and that, in default of the same being so re-executed and delivered within such period to the satisfaction of the Queen's Printer, the Department so requiring the work to be done, shall be at liberty, if it shall be thought the exigencies of the Public Service require it, to employ other parties to do such work, and "the Contractor" shall pay to or for the use of Her Majesty as well the value of all paper which shall have been used in such rejected work (such value to be determined and fixed by the Queen's Printer) as also any sum which may have been paid to such other parties for such work in excess of the respective prices therefor embraced in the said schedule; and any such sums shall be recoverable against the Contractor, as, and in the nature of liquidated damages.

4. The Contractor shall not sublet or assign this contract, or the performance of the services and duties therein stipulated for, to any other person or persons without the assent thereto of the Governor in Council first had and obtained.

5. Any notice or other paper relating to this contract, may be served on the Contractor by its being left at his usual domicile, or by its being addressed to him through the Post Office at his last known place of business, and any notice or other paper so left or addressed, shall be treated as having been legally served for the purposes of this contract.

6. Provided always, and it is the true intent and meaning of this contract and of the parties hereto, that, in the event of "the Contractor," at any time during the subsistence thereof, failing, in the opinion of the Queen's Printer, in the performance of any or either of the covenants or agreements herein contained, in any respect, and if the Governor in Council should consider that the exigencies of the public service require that the Departmental Printing should be, by reason of such default, taken out of the hands of "the contractor" and given to others, the Governor General in Council may, in such case, at any time thereafter, declare this contract rescinded and annulled, and the same shall thenceforth be so treated, "the Contractor" and his said sureties, nevertheless, being and continuing liable for all damages and expenses consequent upon the default of "the Contractor."

7. That, in this contract, and in the schedule and specification hereunto annexed, the words "Her Majesty" shall be taken to comprehend as well the words "and Her Heirs and successors" as also—where the context may require or warrant it—the words "the Government of Canada;" the words "the Contractor" shall be taken to mean the party, hereto, of the first part, and to comprehend his legal representatives and assigns; and the words "the Queen's Printer" shall be taken to mean the person holding, for the time being, that office under and by virtue of the Act hereinbefore in part recited.

In witness whereof, "the Contractor" hath, to these presents, set his hand and affixed his seal, on the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed, and delivered,
in the presence of
J. B. LEWIS. }

I. B. TAYLOR, (L. S.)

No. 197.

Bond:
Isaac Boulton
Taylor.

Sureties:
Matthew Scarth
Stevenson and
James Gouin:
\$5,000 jointly &
severally, for the
printing required
to be done by all
the Public De-
partments of the
Government of
Canada

Dated 1st Octo-
ber, 1869.

Recorded 19th
March, 1870. J.
C. Aikins, Secre-
tary of State, and
Registrar Gene-
ral of Canada.

to be done, by and for all the Public Departments of the Government of Canada, for and during the term of five years, to be reckoned and computed from the First day of the said month of October.

Now the condition of the above written obligation is such, that if the said above bounden Isaac Boulton Taylor, his heirs, executors or administrators, or some or one of them, do and shall well and truly observe, perform, fulfil, and keep all and every the covenants, clauses, articles and agreements specified and contained in the said contract, and in the said specification thereunto annexed, and which, on the part and behalf of him the said above bounden Isaac Boulton Taylor, his heirs, executors and administrators, is, are, and ought to be observed, performed, fulfilled and kept according to the true intent and meaning of the same, then the above written obligation shall be void and of no effect, or otherwise the same to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed, and delivered,
in presence of
J. B. LEWIS. }

I. B. TAYLOR. (L.S.)
MATTHEW S. STEVENSON, (L.S.)
J. A. GOVIN, (L.S.)

Printing of the Laws.

SCHEDULE.

		cts.
Composition ..	Per page of plain matter, small pica body, with minion notes, measuring together 2,126 ems.....	} 30
do ..	Per page of small pica, catalogue work; titles, tariffs, tables, and indices.....	
do ..	Per page of bourgeois rule and figure work, measuring 2,800 ems.....	
Press work....	Per token of 250 impressions of 16 pages royal 8vo.....	} 15
do	Per token of 250 impressions of 8 pages royal 8vo.....	

SPECIFICATION.

Composition will include correction of proofs, and the delivery of two correct revises of each form. The Contractor will be responsible for the exact accuracy of the Laws as compared with copy; any mistake will render him liable to reprint the sheet at his expense.

Presswork must be done with No. 1 Book ink, subject to the approval of the Queen's Printer, in signatures of 16 pages, or full sheets of royal, when possible, and will include drying after coming from the press, and glazing between glazing boards under powerful pressure: likewise the delivery of the sheets in good order, counted and marked by five hundreds, to the Binder.

The Statutes must be delivered by the Printer, complete, within six weeks after the close of each Session.

The Contractor will be required to provide safe storage room for the law paper, and will be responsible therefor while in his keeping.

Two per cent will be allowed for waste and proofs on the number of sheets ordered to be printed.

Good and sufficient security will be required from the Contractor for the due fulfilment of his contract, in the sum of Five thousand dollars.

From

I. B. TAYLOR,
Ottawa.

Contract for the Printing of the Laws of Canada, between Isaac Boulton Taylor, Esquire, and Her Majesty.

Dated 1st Oct., 1869.

Recorded 21st March, 1870.
Lib. 1, Dom. Can. Folio 38.

J. C. Aikins, Secretary of State and Registrar General of Canada.

performance of the contract, the Governor in Council shall be satisfied, shall be accepted.

This Indenture, made this first day of October, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, between Isaac Boulton Taylor, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, and Province of Ontario, newspaper publisher (hereinafter called "the Contractor") of the First part, and Her Majesty the Queen, of the Second part.

Whereas, it is, by "An Act respecting the Office of Queen's Printer and the Public Printing," passed by the Parliament of Canada, in its Session held in the thirty-second and thirty-third years of Her Majesty's Reign, amongst other things, in effect, enacted, that the printing, binding, and other like work, to be done under the superintendance of the Queen's Printer, shall, except as thereafter mentioned, be done and furnished under Contracts to be entered into under the authority of the Governor in Council, in such form and for such time as he shall appoint, after such public notice or advertisement for Tenders as he may deem advisable, and the lowest Tenders received from parties, of whose skill, resources, and of the sufficiency of whose sureties, for the due performance of the contract, the Governor in Council shall be satisfied, shall be

And whereas, in pursuance thereof, Tenders were advertised for, for, amongst other things, the printing of the Laws of the Dominion of Canada, for the term of five years, to be reckoned and computed from the first day of October instant, and the Governor in Council has seen fit to accept a certain Tender made, for the performance of such service by "the Contractor," the party of the first part, (his said Tender being the lowest Tender made therefor) and has required the Contractor to enter into, as well a written Contract for the due performance of such service in accordance with the terms of his said Tender, as a Bond, with good and sufficient sureties, conditioned for such due performance of the said Contract.

Now this Indenture witnesseth, that in consideration of the sums and prices, for the several different descriptions of work and services embraced in the said Tender, to be done and performed by the Contractor, in accordance with and at the respective rates and prices mentioned and expressed in the printed Schedule and Specification thereof (signed by the Contractor in duplicate, one of which duplicates is deposited in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, there to remain during the subsistence of this Contract for the purposes thereof, and the other of which duplicates is hereunto annexed and marked A, and which is to be read and construed as part and parcel of these presents as if the same were embodied therein), he, the Contractor, doth hereby covenant, promise and agree to and with Her Majesty, in manner and form following, that is to say:—

1. That he, the Contractor, having immediately after the respective Sessions of the Parliament of Canada, to be held during the said period of five years, to be computed as aforesaid, been furnished with the necessary requisition therefor, and with the necessary supply of paper for the purpose (he, the Contractor, furnishing the necessary ink), shall, and will thereupon proceed to perform, and shall perform and execute, or cause or procure to be well, truly and faithfully performed and executed, all the "Composition" and "Press work" for the printing of all the Statutes which shall have been passed at the next preceding Session of the said Parliament; and all the other necessary work and duties connected with and appertaining to the printing of such Statutes, in a workmanlike manner and in accordance with the terms of the said Schedule and Specification in every respect, to the full satisfaction of the "Queen's Printer, and deliver such Statutes, in the number specified in the said requisitions, in a complete state, within a period of six weeks after each of such Sessions, to the person or persons having, for the time being, the contract with Her Majesty, for the binding of such Statutes, at his or their place of business.

2. That, if, at any time, it shall appear to the Governor in Council, that the execution of work under this Contract is not carried out in a satisfactory manner, the Governor may, by Order in Council, specifying the date for such inspection, authorize the Queen's Printer, and the Contractor will thereupon permit the Queen's Printer to have free access to all parts of the building or buildings in which any portion of the same is so proceeding, and otherwise afford him every facility in the power of him, the Contractor, to examine the work in all its branches, in order that he, the Queen's Printer, may be enabled to form his judgment as well as to whether the work is being done and executed in such workmanlike manner, as to whether or not it may be in a proportionately forward state of progress as to render it reasonably certain of completion within the time specified therefor; and that in the event of the Queen's Printer having, after any such examination, come to the conclusion that the work in hand is not in such proportionate state of progress, he shall have the power to require of him, the Contractor, that he shall put what he, the Queen's Printer, may consider the necessary additional workmen on the work to ensure its execution and completion within such period; and that, upon any such event occurring, he, the Contractor, shall and will, with all reasonable diligence, thereupon put such additional number of workmen on such work as the Queen's Printer may specify and require and as it may be within his ability to procure.

3. That, in the event of such Statutes, or any copies thereof, being delivered, as aforesaid, the printing whereof is not executed and performed in a perfectly workmanlike manner to the full satisfaction of the Governor in Council, he, the Contractor, shall and will, on notice to that effect, cause such copies of the said Statutes, to be reprinted in

such workmanlike manner, and re-delivered to the Binder within a period to be specified in such notice; and that, in default of such copies being so re-printed and delivered to the satisfaction of the Queen's Printer within such period, the Governor in Council shall be at liberty—if of the opinion that the exigences of the Public Service require it—to employ other parties to do such work, in which case he, the Contractor, shall not only not be entitled to payment of any sum whatever for any such copies as may have been so rejected, but he shall furthermore pay to, or for the use of, Her Majesty, as well the amount which the paper, which shall have been used in such rejected copies, shall have cost Her Majesty (such amount to be ascertained and stated by the Queen's Printer) as also any sum or sums of money which may have been paid to such other party or parties for such re-printing, in excess of the respective prices therefor embraced in the said Schedule and Specification: all of which said sums of money, above referred to, to be recoverable against the Contractor, as, and in the nature of liquidated damages.

4. That the Contractor shall not sublet or assign this contract, or the performance of the duties therein mentioned, to any other person or persons without the assent of the Governor in Council.

5. That any notice, or any other paper relating to this contract, may be served on the Contractor by its being left at his usual domicile or by its being directed to him through the Post Office at his last known place of business; and any notice or other paper, so left or directed, shall be considered as legally served for the purposes of this contract.

6. Provided always, and it is the true intent and meaning of this contract and of the parties hereto, that, in the event of "the Contractor," at any time during the subsistence thereof, failing in the performance of any or either of the covenants or agreements therein contained, in any respect, and if the Governor in Council shall consider that the exigences of the Public Service require that, by reason of such default, the printing of the Statutes should be taken out of the hands of the Contractor and given to others, the Governor in Council may, in such case, at any time thereafter, declare this contract rescinded, and the same shall be thenceforth treated as null and void. The Contractor and his said sureties, nevertheless, being and continuing liable for all damages and expenses consequent upon such his default.

7. That in this Contract, and in the Schedule and Specification hereunto annexed, the words "Her Majesty" shall be taken to comprehend the words "and Her Heirs and Successors:" as also—where the context may require or warrant it—the words "the Government of Canada;" the words "the Contractor" shall be taken to mean the party hereto of the first part, and to comprehend his legal representatives and assigns; and the words "the Queen's Printer" shall be taken to mean the person holding, for the time being, that office under and by virtue of the Act hereinbefore recited.

In witness whereof "the Contractor" hath, to these presents, set his hand and affixed his seal on the day and year above written.

Signed, sealed, and delivered,

in the presence of

J. B. LEWIS, }

I. B. TAYLOR, (L.S.)

No. 198.

Bond.

Mr. Isaac Boulton Taylor.

Sureties.

Matthew Scarth Stevenson, Esq., and James Gouin; \$5,000 jointly and severally for the Printing of the Laws.

KNOW all men by these presents, that we, Isaac Boulton Taylor, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, in the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, newspaper publisher; Matthew Scarth Stevenson, of the Township of Gloucester, in the said County of Carleton, Esquire, and James Gouin, of the said City of Ottawa, hotel keeper, are held and firmly bound to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, in the sum of Five thousand dollars, of lawful money of Canada, to be paid to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, or her or their assigns, for which payment to be well and truly made, we bind ourselves, and each of us binds himself, for the whole and every part thereof, our and each and every of our

Dated 5th
October, 1869.

Recorded 21st
March, 1870.

J. C. Aikins,
Secretary of State
and Registrar
General of
Canada.

heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals, and dated the fifth day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Whereas, the above bounden Isaac Boulton Taylor, hath, in and by a certain Contract in writing, bearing even date herewith, and executed between Her Majesty and him, covenanted and agreed for the consideration therein mentioned, to print for Her Majesty all the Laws which may be passed by the Parliament of Canada, during the term of five years, to be computed and reckoned from the first day of the said month of October.

Now, the condition of the above written obligation is such, that if the said above bounden Isaac Boulton Taylor, his heirs, executors or administrators, or some or one of them do, and shall well and truly observe, perform, fulfil and keep all and every the covenants, clauses, articles and agreements specified and contained in the said Contract and in the said specification thereunto annexed, and which on the part and behalf of him, the said above bounden Isaac Boulton Taylor, his heirs, executors and administrators is, are and ought to be observed, performed, fulfilled and kept, according to the true intent and meaning of the same, then the above written obligation shall be void and of no effect, or otherwise the same to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, Sealed, and delivered,
in presence of
J. B. Lewis. }

I. B. TAYLOR, (L.S.)
MATT. S. STEVENSON, (L.S.)
J. A. GOVIN, (L.S.)

Printing of the Canada Gazette.

(L. S.)

SCHEDULE.

Composition ..	New matter, per 1,000 ems, solid measure	cts.
do	Re-inserting old matter, per 1,000 ems, solid measure	15
Presswork	Per token of 250 impressions of 8 pages foolscap, or one side of quadruple cap.....	5
do	Per token of 250 impressions of 4 pages foolscap, or one side double cap	15
Folding.....	Folding, gathering, and refolding for mail or delivery, per 1,000 sheets. of 16 pages of quadruple cap	75
do	Wrapping in manilla wrappers, securely fastened, tying in bundles for Post Office mailing or delivering, including printing of addresses; per single number.....	4

SPECIFICATION.

Bourgeois type will be used, and the form of the present *Canada Gazette* adhered to.

The Contractor will be responsible for any error or deviation from copy; will read proofs and furnish correct revises when required: will be bound to follow a certain order in the precedence and arrangement of advertisements, which order will be hereafter indicated to him.

He will keep a register of advertisements, indicating the date when received, the party from whom received, the date of first insertion, and the number of insertions required; and will carefully keep the vouchers for each advertisement.

He will collect from the public all fees for advertisements and subscriptions according to a scale which will be furnished him, and will render a weekly account of his cash receipts to the Queen's Printer, together with a receipt for the amount from the Bank of Montreal, in which he will deposit such sums to the credit of the Receiver General. All fees will be payable in advance, and the Contractor will be held liable for any loss by departure from this rule.

Double composition will be allowed on tabular statements consisting of rule and figure work.

The Presswork will be done with good book ink, not liable to spread or offset, and subject to the approval of the Queen's Printer.

The folding must be square and neat, and the numbers and parcels carefully addressed and fastened. A complete classified list of persons receiving the *Gazette* will be made and kept correct by the Contractor; and he will be held responsible for the loss of any number through insufficient address or fastening.

The Contractor must be in a position to complete the *Gazette*, whatever may be its size, and have it delivered or posted on the day of its issue.

Two and a-half per cent. will be allowed for waste on the number of sheets of the *Gazette* ordered to be printed.

The Contractor will furnish safe storage for at least two months' supply of *Gazette* paper, for which he will be responsible to the Government.

Good and sufficient security will be required from the Contractor, for the due fulfilment of his contract, in the sum of Five thousand dollars.

From I. B. TAYLOR,
Ottawa.

Contract for
the Printing of
the "Canada
Gazette," be-
tween Isaac
Boulton
Taylor and
Her Majesty.
Dated 1st
October, 1869.

This Indenture, made this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, between Isaac Boulton Taylor, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, and Province of Ontario, newspaper publisher (hereinafter called "the Contractor") of the First part, and Her Majesty the Queen of the Second part.

Recorded 23rd
March, 1870.
J. C. Aikins,
Secretary of
State and Re-
gistrar General
of Canada.

Whereas, it is by "An Act respecting the Office of Queen's Printer and the public printing," passed by the Parliament of Canada in its Session held in the thirty-second and thirty-third years of Her Majesty's Reign, amongst other things, in effect enacted, that the printing, binding, and other like work to be done under the superintendence of the Queen's Printer, shall, except as thereafter mentioned, be done and furnished under contracts to be entered into and under the authority of the Governor in Council, in such form and for such time as he shall appoint, after such public notice or advertisement for Tenders as he may deem advisable, and the lowest Tenders received from parties, of whose skill, resources, and of the sufficiency of whose sureties, for the due performance of the contract, the Governor in Council shall be satisfied, shall be accepted.

And whereas, in pursuance thereof, Tenders were advertised for, for amongst other things the printing of "The Canada Gazette" for the term of five years, to be reckoned and computed from the first day of October instant, and the Governor in Council has seen fit to accept a certain tender received for the performance of such service, from "the Contractor"—the party hereto of the first part—(his said tender being the lowest tender received therefor)—and has required the Contractor to enter into, as well a written contract for the due performance of such service in accordance with the terms of his said tender, as a bond with good and sufficient sureties conditioned for the due performance of the said service.

Now this Indenture witnesseth, that in consideration of the sums and prices for the several different descriptions of work and services, embraced in the said tender to be done and performed by the Contractor, in accordance with and at the respective rates and prices mentioned and expressed in the printed schedule and specification thereof (signed by the Contractor in duplicate, one of which duplicates is deposited in the Department of the Secretary of State for Canada, there to remain during the subsistence of this contract for the purposes thereof, and the other of which duplicates is hereunto annexed (and marked A), and which is to be read and construed as part and parcel of these presents, as if the same were embodied therein), he, the Contractor, doth hereby covenant, promises and agreed to and with Her Majesty's in manner following, that is to say:—

1. That the Contractor having been, from time to time, furnished with the necessary supplies of paper for the purpose (he furnishing the necessary ink), shall and will, weekly, and every week, during the said term of five years, to be computed as aforesaid, well, truly,

faithfully and punctually execute, do and perform or cause, or procure to be so executed, done and performed, in a workmanlike manner, and in strict accordance with the terms of the said schedule and specification in every respect to the fully satisfaction of the Queen's Printer, all the Composition and Presswork, and all other the necessary work, services, and duties for, connected with, and appertaining to the weekly issue of "The Canada Gazette" on every Saturday, or such other day or days of the week as may happen, hereafter, from time to time, to be appointed for its weekly issue and publication, in such numbers and quantities as may be indicated and specified in the several requisitions to be made on him, from time to time, by the Queen's Printer, for the purpose: all the copies of every such issue of "The Canada Gazette," so to be printed on each of the days of publication, to be printed in good time, in order that they may be posted or delivered, respectively, to all the officials and other persons whose names shall be included in lists to be furnished to him, the contractor, from time to time, by the Queen's Printer for that purpose; such copies to be delivered or to be deposited in the Post Office in good time, to be despatched by mail from the said City of Ottawa, on the respective days of publication: and also, that he "the Contractor" shall and will, from time to time, and at all times during the said period of five years, well, truly, faithfully, and promptly print, or cause to be printed, in such workmanlike manner as aforesaid, in every respect to the entire satisfaction of the Queen's Printer, all *extras* of "The Canada Gazette," and in such quantities and numbers as shall be indicated and specified in the several requisitions which shall be made upon him, from time to time, by the Secretary of State for Canada, or other proper authority for that purpose; and that he shall and will cause to be posted or delivered, respectively, all the copies thereof, which shall have been so required to be printed, promptly, and in like manner as hereinbefore stipulated, for the posting or delivery of "The Canada Gazette" itself.

2. That if, at any time, it shall appear to the Governor in Council that the printing, posting, or delivery of the "Gazette" or *extras* thereof, is not carried out in a satisfactory manner, the Governor may, by Order in Council, specifying the date for such inspection, authorize the Queen's Printer, and the Contractor will thereupon allow the Queen's Printer to have free access to all parts of the building or buildings, and places in which any portion of the work of printing and preparing for the posting or delivery of "The Canada Gazette" and its *extras*, respectively may be, at any time, progressing, and that he will, thus and otherwise, afford him every facility, in the power of him, the said Contractor, to examine such work in all its branches and ramifications, in order that the Queen's Printer may be enabled to form his judgment as well as to whether such work is being done and executed in such workmanlike manner, as to whether or not it may be in such a proportionably forward state of progress towards completion, as to render it reasonably certain of completion within the proper time: and further that in the event of the Queen's Printer having, after any such examination, come to the conclusion that any such work is not in such proportionate state of progress, he shall have the power to require of him, the Contractor, that he shall put what he, the Queen's Printer, may consider the necessary additional force on the work to ensure its execution and completion in due time: and that, upon any such event occurring, he, the Contractor, shall and will, thereupon, with all reasonable diligences, put such additional number of hands on such work as the Queen's Printer may specify.

3. Provided always, and it is the true intent and meaning of this Contract and of the parties thereto, that, in the event of the Contractor, at any time during the subsistence thereof, making default in the due performance of any or either of the Covenants thereof in any respect, and if the Governor in Council shall consider that the exigencies of the Public Service require that the Printing of "The Canada Gazette" should be, by reason of such default, taken out of the hands of the Contractor and given to other; the Governor in Council may, in such case, at any time, declare this Contract rescinded and at an end—and the same shall thereupon and thenceforth be treated as null and void, but, so far, only, as the execution of any further work thereunder, and the acceptance thereof may be concerned.

4. That, in this Contract and in the Schedule and Specification hereunto annexed, the words "Her Majesty" shall be taken to comprehend the words "Her Heirs and Successors"—as also when the Contract may require it or warrant it, the words "the Government of Canada;" the words "the Contractor," shall be taken to mean the party hereto of the first

part, and to comprehend his legal representatives and assigns; and the words "The Queen's Printer," shall be taken to mean the person holding, for the time being, that office under and by virtue of the Act hereinbefore in part recited.

5. Provided always, and it is hereby agreed that the following words, being part of the Specification for the printing of "The Canada Gazette," heretofore signed by the Contractor, shall be taken as expunged from the said Specification, and is not included within this Contract, but that such alteration shall, in no way, affect the original Tender and Specification, or the Signature of the Contractor to the same, or its incorporation with these presents.

The said piece, so expunged, being as follows, that is to say:—

"He will collect from the public all fees for advertisements and subscriptions according to a scale which will be furnished him, and will render a weekly account of his cash receipts to the Queen's Printer, together with a receipt for the amount from the Bank of Montreal, in which he will deposit such sums to the credit of the Receiver General. All fees will be payable in advance, and the Contractor will be held liable for any loss by departure from this rule."

In witness whereof, "the Contractor" hath, to these presents, set his hand and affixed his seal on the day and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered,
in the presence of
J. B. LEWIS. }

I. B. TAYLOR, (L.S.)

No. 196.

Bond.

Mr. Isaac Boulton Taylor.

Sureties :

Messrs. Matthew Scarth Stevenson and James Gouin \$5000 jointly and severally.
For the Printing of "The Canada Gazette" and all Extras thereof.

KNOW all men by these presents, that we, Isaac Boulton Taylor, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, in the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, newspaper publisher; Matthew Scarth Stevenson, of the Township of Gloucester, in the said County of Carleton, Esquire, and James Gouin, of the said City of Ottawa, hotel-keeper, are held, and firmly bound to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, Her Heirs and Successors, in the sum of Five thousand dollars of lawful money of Canada, to be paid to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, or Her or their assigns, for which payment to be well and truly made, we bind ourselves, and each of us binds himself, for the whole and every part thereof, our and each and every of our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals, and dated the Fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Dated, 5th October, 1869.

Recorded, 19th March, 1870, J. C. Aikins, Secretary of State and Registrar General of Canada.

Whereas, the above bounden Isaac Boulton Taylor hath, in and by a certain contract in writing, bearing even date herewith, and executed between Her Majesty and him, covenanted and agreed for the consideration therein mentioned, to print "The Canada Gazette," and all extras thereof which may be required to be printed, for and during the term of five years, to be reckoned and computed from the first day of the said month of October.

Now the condition of the above written obligation is such, that if the said above bounden Isaac Boulton Taylor, his heirs, executors, or administrators, or some or one of them, do and shall well and truly observe, perform, fulfil, and keep all and every the covenants, clauses, articles, and agreements specified and contained in the said contract, and in the said specification thereunto annexed, and which, on the part and behalf of him, the said above bounden Isaac Boulton Taylor, his heirs, executors, and administrators, is, are, and ought to be observed, performed, fulfilled, and kept, according to the true intent and meaning of the same, then the above written obligation shall be void and of no effect, or otherwise the same to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered,
in presence of
J. B. LEWIS. }

I. B. TAYLOR, (L.S.)
MATT. S. STEVENSON, (L.S.)
J. A. GOUIN, (L.S.)

A.

Binding of the Laws.

SCHEDULE AND SPECIFICATION.

	\$	cts.
In cases, cloth sides, law-sheep backs, bronzed titles on enamelled paper, as per sample :—		
Per volume of 400 pages and under.....	0	11½
Per “ of 400 to 600 pages.....	0	13
Per “ of over 600 pages.....	0	13
In half-law calf, paper sides, gold titles, as per sample :—		
Per volume of 400 pages and under.....	0	52
Per “ of 400 to 600 pages.....	0	53
Per “ of over 600 pages.....	0	53
In full law calf, gold titles, as per sample :—		
Per volume of 400 pages and under.....	0	80
Per “ of 400 to 600 pages.....	0	82
Per “ of over 600 pages.....	0	82
Extra lettering on side titles, as per sample :—per title.....	0	15
Folding and gathering of reserve copies, per 1,000 sheets.....	0	30

The Contractor will be responsible for the safety of the sheets from the moment they pass into his hands from the Printer's.

The Contractor will be responsible for the correct gathering and verification of the signatures.

Each volume must be solidly pressed, the sewing carefully fastened, and the whole work neat and workmanlike. The board must be equal to that in sample volumes, and subject to approval, and the Statutes bound or in sheets, delivered free to the Government stores or packing rooms.

The bound volumes must be delivered at the rate of at least two thousand per week from the date of the delivery of the last sheet by the Printer.

Good and sufficient security will be required from the Contractor for the due fulfilment of his contract, in the sum of Five thousand dollars.

ROBERT HUNTER, GEO. MACLEAN ROSE, FRS. LEMIEUX,	}	Hunter, Rose and Lemieux, Ottawa.
---	---	--------------------------------------

Contract for
the Binding of
the Laws of
Canada between
Messrs. Robert
Hunter, George
McLean Rose
and François
Lemieux and
Her Majesty.

Dated 5th
October, 1869.

Recorded 12th
March, 1870.
J. C. Aikins,
Secretary of
State and
Registrar Gen-
eral of Canada.

This Indenture, made this Fifth day of October, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, Between Robert Hunter, George McLean Rose and François Lemieux, now carrying on the business of Printers as Co-partners, under the name, style and firm of "Hunter, Rose and Company," at the Cities of Ottawa and Toronto, respectively, in the Province of Ontario (hereinafter called "the Contractors"), of the First part, and Her Majesty the Queen of the Second part; Whereas, it is by "An Act respecting the office of Queen's Printer and the public printing," passed by the Parliament of Canada, in its Session held in the thirty-second and thirty-third years of Her Majesty's Reign, amongst other things, in effect, enacted, that the printing, binding, and other like work, to be done under the superintendence of the Queen's Printer, shall, except as is thereafter mentioned, be done and furnished under Contracts to be entered into under the authority of the Governor in Council, in such form and for such time as he shall appoint, after such public notice or advertisement for Tenders as he may deem advisable, and the lowest tenders received from parties, of whose skill, resources, and of the sufficiency of whose sureties for the due performance of the Contract the Governor in Council shall be satisfied, shall be accepted.

And, whereas, in pursuance thereof, Tenders were advertised for, for amongst other things, the Binding of the Laws of Canada, for and during the term of five years, to be reckoned and computed, from the first day of this present month of October, and the Governor in Council has seen fit to accept a certain Tender, received from "the Contractors"—the parties hereto of the first part—for the performance of such service (the same being the lowest *bond fide* tender received therefor) and has required "the Contractors" to enter into as well a written Contract for the due performance of such service, for and during the said term of five years, in accordance with the terms of the said Tender, as a bond, with good and sufficient sureties, conditioned for the due performance of the said Contract.

Now this Indenture witnesseth, that in consideration of the sums and prices for the several different descriptions of work and services embraced in the said Tender, to be done and performed by "the Contractors" in accordance with and at the respective rates and prices mentioned and expressed in the printed Schedule and Specification thereof (signed by "the Contractors" in duplicate, one whereof is deposited in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, there to remain during the subsistence of this Contract for the purposes thereof, and the other of them is hereunto annexed, marked A, and which is to be read and construed as part and parcel of these presents, as if the same were embodied herein), they, "the Contractors," do and each of them doth hereby covenant, promise, and agree to and with Her Majesty, in manner following, that is to say :—

1. That they, "the Contractors," shall and will, from time to time, and at all times, during the said term of five years, to be computed as aforesaid, well, truly, faithfully and promptly do, perform and execute, or cause or procure to be so done, performed and executed, all the binding of the Statutes of Canada, of all the several qualities of work and materials specified in the said Schedule (they, the said Contractors, furnishing all the materials necessary for such binding), and all the work connected with and appertaining to such binding, in a good and workmanlike manner, in strict accordance with the terms of the said Schedule, in every respect to the entire satisfaction of the Queen's Printer, and deliver all and every the Statutes so bound, from time to time, to the Queen's Printer, within the period fixed therefor by the said Specification.

2. That if at any time it shall appear to the Governor in Council, that the execution of work under this Contract, is not carried out in a satisfactory manner, the Governor may, by Order in Council, specifying the date for such inspection, authorize the Queen's Printer, and the Contractors will thereupon permit the Queen's Printer to have free access, at all times, to such work wherever it may be in process of execution, and otherwise afford him every facility in their power to examine such work, in order that he may be enabled to form a judgment as well as to whether the same is being done and executed in such workmanlike manner as aforesaid, as to whether it may be in such a proportionate state of progress towards completion as to render it reasonably certain of completion and delivery, within the said period so fixed by the said Specification; and further, that, in the event of the Queen's Printer having, after any such examination, come to the conclusion that such work is not in such proper and proportionate state of forwardness, he shall have the power to require them, the Contractors, that they shall put what he may consider the necessary additional number of hands thereon, to insure its execution and completion within such period; and that, upon any such event occurring, they, the Contractors, shall and will immediately put such and so many additional hands on the work accordingly.

3. That in the event of any lot of work done under this Contract, or any portion of it, being delivered to the Queen's Printer, executed in a manner inferior, in any respect, to the requirements of this Contract, he shall have the power of returning such inferior work to the Contractors for re-execution, or, if he shall be of the opinion that the exigences of the public service require such a course, of employing other parties to execute it afresh; and, in the event of his having so employed other parties, they, the Contractors, shall and will pay to and for the use of Her Majesty, any sum of money which may have been paid to such other parties for the execution of such work, in excess of the respective prices therefor as embraced in the said Schedule; and that in the event of any of the copies of such Statutes having been destroyed or injured by means of their having been bound in such inferior manner by them, the Contractors, the Queen's Printer, shall have the power to get so many additional

copies thereof printed, the cost and expense of which they, the Contractors, shall and will pay to Her Majesty: all sum and sums of money payable by them, "the Contractors," under this paragraph of this Contract, to be recoverable against them, as, and in the nature of liquidated damages.

4. That "the Contractors" shall not sublet this Contract, or the performance of the work and duties therein stipulated for, to any other person or persons, without the assent thereto of the Governor in Council first had and obtained.

5. Provided always, and it is the true intent and meaning of this Contract, and of the parties thereto, that if they, the Contractors, shall at any time or times, during the subsistence thereof, fail in the performing and executing any portion of the work or duties in the workmanlike, prompt and punctual manner contemplated by this Contract, and the Governor in Council shall consider that the exigencies of the Public Service require that the performance of such work and duties should be, by reason of such default, taken out of the hands of them, "the Contractors," and given to others, the Governor in Council may, in such case, at any time, declare this Contract to be rescinded and at an end, and the same shall thereupon and thenceforth be treated as null and void, but so far, only, as the performance of the said work thereunder and the acceptance thereof, may be concerned.

6. That any notice or other paper relating to this Contract, may be served on "the Contractors" by its being left at the usual domicile of either of them, or by its being addressed to them, or any or either of them, through the Post Office, at their or his last known place of business; and any such notice or other paper, so left or addressed, shall be treated and considered as having been legally served for the purposes of this Contract.

7. That, in this Contract, and in the Schedule and Specification hereunto annexed, the words "Her Majesty" shall be taken to comprehend as well the words "Her heirs and successors," as also, where the context may require or warrant it, the words "the Government of Canada;" the words "the Contractors," shall be taken to mean the several parties, hereto, of the first part, and to comprehend as well the words "or the survivor of them, and the executors, administrators, and assigns of such survivor;" and the words "the Queen's Printer," shall be taken to mean the person holding, for the time being, the office of Queen's Printer, under and by virtue of the act hereinbefore in part recited.

In witness whereof, "the Contractors" have, and each of them hath, to this Contract set their respective hands and seals, on the day and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the presence of

(As to the execution by George McLean
Rose and François Lemieux) JOHN STUART.
(And as to the execution by the above-
named Robert Hunter) PATRICK LANGTON.

ROBERT HUNTER (L.S.)
GEO. McLEAN ROSE (L.S.)
FRS. LEMIEUX, (L.S.)

No. 195.

Bond.

Messrs. Robert
Hunter, George
McLean Rose
and François
Lemieux.

Sureties.

Messrs. Thomas
Gallagher and
George Pringle
Drummond:
\$5,000 jointly and
severally, for the
binding of the
Laws.

KNOW all men by these presents, that we, Robert Hunter, George McLean Rose and François Lemieux, now carrying on the business of Printers and Bookbinders, as Co-partners, in the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, and the City of Toronto, in the County of York, respectively, in the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada; Thomas Gallagher, of the said City of Ottawa, Builder, and George Pringle Drummond, of the said City of Ottawa, Broker, are held and firmly bound to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, Her heirs and successors, in the sum of Five thousand dollars, lawful money of Canada, to be paid to Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, or her or their assigns, for which payment to be well and truly made, we bind ourselves, and each of us binds himself, for the whole and every part thereof, our and each and every of our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents, sealed

Dated 5th Oct.,
1869.

Recorded, 12th
March, 1870.
J. C. Aikins.
Secretary of State
and Registrar
General of
Canada.

with our seals, and dated the Fifth day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine. Whereas, the above bounden Robert Hunter, George McLean Rose, and François Lemieux have, in and by a certain contract in writing, bearing even date herewith, and executed between Her Majesty and them, covenanted and agreed for the consideration therein mentioned, to do, perform and execute the Binding of the Laws which shall be made and passed by the Parliament of Canada during the term of five years to be computed and reckoned from the first day of the said month of October.

Now, the condition of the above obligation is such, that if the said above bounden Robert Hunter, George McLean Rose, and François Lemieux, or any or either of them, their or any or either of their heirs, executors, and administrators, do and shall well and truly observe, perform, fulfil, and keep, all and every the covenants, clauses, articles and agreements, specified and contained in the said Contract, and in the said specification thereunto annexed, and which on the part and behalf of the said above bounden Robert Hunter, George McLean Rose, and François Lemieux, their and each and every of their heirs, executors and administrators is, are and ought to be observed, performed, fulfilled and kept according to the true intent and meaning of the same: then the above written obligation shall be void and of no effect, or otherwise, the same to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered, in presence of

(As to the execution by all the obligors above-named excepting Robert Hunter. JOHN STUART

And as to the execution by the above-named Robert Hunter. PATRICK LANGTON.

ROBERT HUNTER, (L.S.)
GEO. McLEAN ROSE, (L.S.)
FRS. LEMIEUX, (L.S.)
THOS. GALLAGHER, (L.S.)
GEO. P. DRUMMOND, (L.S.)

No. 46

R E T U R N

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 28th March, 1870; For a Return of all Orders in Council authorizing any printing or binding to be done without tender; with a detailed statement of all expenditure incurred under the authority of such Orders in Council in each such case.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 21st April, 1870.

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

STATEMENT

OF EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS OF HARBOR POLICE, OF
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING
30TH JUNE, 1869.

OTTAWA, 1st March, 1870.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In compliance with the Seventh Section of the Act 31 Victoria, Chapter 62, respecting Harbor Police, I have the honor to submit a Statement, shewing the Receipts and Expenditures on account of this service, during the financial year ended 30th June, 1869, for the purpose of being laid before Parliament, as required by the Act alluded to.

A Harbor Police Force is maintained only at Montreal and Quebec, and the tonnage of three cents per ton on vessels entering these ports, is designed to maintain the police force at such ports, without being a charge on the general revenues of the country.

From the 1st July to the close of navigation in 1868, the water police force at Montreal and Quebec consisted of a chief constable and thirty-seven men at each of these places, but on the opening of navigation, in 1869, it was considered advisable to reduce the force at both places to one chief constable and twenty-four men, so as to bring the expenditure within the amount received from the tonnage duties on the shipping visiting these ports. At Quebec, where the harbor is very extended, and some of the places to be visited by the police boats are far apart, the labor of pulling the boats from place to place was very heavy, and could not be performed efficiently by the reduced force. An opportunity offered to this Department, in May last, of purchasing a small screw steamer, in good working order, for the sum of Fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500), for the service of the force at this Port, and the purchase was made accordingly. The steamer has been found to answer the purpose remarkably well, and although the force has been much reduced, its efficiency and usefulness has been fully maintained.

The amount received at Quebec, from harbor police tonnage dues, during the financial year ending 30th June, 1869, was \$19,908.42, and at Montreal, \$2,044.41, making altogether \$21,952.83.

The expenditure at Quebec on account of this service, during the period mentioned, including the purchase of the steamer, and clothing to the force, was \$12,623.59, and at Montreal, \$9,735.32, making a total of \$22,358.91. The sum of \$30,000 was voted by Parliament, for this service, for the year referred to. It will be seen that the expenditure slightly exceeded the receipts, but this was owing partly to the fact that the force was kept up both at Quebec and Montreal, to the full number of thirty-eight constables and men, from the 1st July to the close of navigation in 1868, and the reductions only took effect in May and June of 1869, and also to the fact that the purchase money of the steamer was paid out of the year's expenditure. I am of opinion, that with the reductions which have been effected in this branch of the public service during the current year, the expenditure will fall considerably short of the receipts, while its efficiency will be fully maintained.

The estimated receipts for the current year are \$22,000, and the estimated expenditure \$18,000.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

P. MITCHELL.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

His Excellency

The Right Hon. Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
Governor General of Canada, &c.

STATEMENT of Expenditure and Receipts on Account of Harbor Police,

EXPENDITURE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Harbor Police, Montreal.</i>		
For Quarter ended 30th September, 1868	4,101 71	
" 31st December, 1868	2,919 82	
" 31st March, 1869	682 15	
" 30th June, 1869	2,535 03	
		10,238 71
<i>Harbor Police, Quebec.</i>		
For Quarter ended 30th September, 1868	5,417 34	
" 31st December, 1868	2,955 25	
" 30th June, 1869	2,751 00	
Cost of Steam Launch for use of Police Force	1,500 00	
		12,623 59
		\$22,862 30
DETAIL OF EXPENDITURE OF MONTREAL HARBOR POLICE.		
Pay of One Chief Constable, Four Sub-Chiefs, and Thirty-three Constables, for One Year	9,262 89	
Paid for Clothing of Men	203 50	
" Office Contingencies	171 64	
" Rent of Office	360 00	
" Stationery, Printing, and Subscriptions to Newspapers	60 48	
" Postages	14 05	
" Fuel	95 00	
" Gas Rent	51 52	
" Medical Attendance and Meals furnished to destitute Prisoners	19 63	
		\$10,238 71

Montreal and Quebec, for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1869.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Harbor Police, Montreal.</i>		
For Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1869		2,044 41
<i>Harbor Police, Quebec.</i>		
For Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1869		19,908 42
		\$21,952 83
DETAIL OF EXPENDITURE OF QUEBEC HARBOR POLICE.		
Pay of One Chief Constable, Five Coxswains, and Thirty-two Constables, from 1st July to 30th November, 1868	7,292 75	
Six Months' Salary of Chief Constable, from 1st December to 31st May, 1869	\$300 00	
Paid Engineer One Month and Twenty-four Days' Salary, at \$50 per Month	88 65	
Paid One Wheelsman, Two Coxswains, and Twenty-one Constables, for May and June	1,604 80	
Maintenance and Repairs of Police Boats	1,993 45	
Men's Clothing	528 26	
Printing, Stationery, and Gas Rent	564 05	
Steam Launch for use of Police Force	33 75	1,500 00
Repairs of do.	\$98 68	
Expenses of Conveyance to Quebec	28 68	
Coal and other Supplies for Steam Launch		127 36
Contingencies and Travelling Expenses of Chief Constable		101 45
		482 52
		\$12,623 59

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

MADE by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, pursuant to the provisions of 32 and 33 Vic., Chap. 29, Section 118, to be observed on the execution of the judgement of death in every prison, as well as guarding against any abuse in such execution, as also to give greater solemnity to the same, and of making known, without the prison walls, the fact that such execution is taking place.

1. For the sake of uniformity it is recommended that executions should take place at the hour of eight o'clock in the forenoon.
2. The mode of execution, and the ceremony attending it, to be the same as heretofore.
3. A black flag to be hoisted at the moment of execution, upon a staff placed upon an elevated and conspicuous part of the prison, and to remain displayed for one hour.
4. The bell of the prison, or, if arrangements can be made for that purpose, the bell of the parish, or other neighbouring Church, to be tolled for fifteen minutes before, and fifteen minutes after the execution.

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, asking for the Reports, Plans, and Surveys of the Chief Engineer and his assistants, relating to the construction of a Harbor of Refuge on Lake Erie and on Lake Huron respectively.

By Command,

E. PARENT,

Under Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Ottawa, 26th March, 1870.

(Copy of No. 2,901.)

OTTAWA, July 28th, 1868.

SIR,—The Department has frequently had under consideration the importance of making a good and accessible harbor of refuge on Lake Huron, and another on Lake Erie, in case of storms; and the attention of the Government has also been often directed to this subject by shipowners and others directly interested.

The Minister is now of opinion that the time has arrived when some decided action should be taken in this matter, and directs me to request that you will be good enough to take steps for obtaining such information as will enable you to select and report the most eligible places for such harbors of refuge as will best accommodate the trade.

You will find in the Department plans of various places on the above-named lakes, which have been, from time to time, suggested for the purpose, as well as recent reports on the subject by persons employed for that purpose.

I have the honor, &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

John Page, Esq.,
Chief Engineer of Public Works, Ottawa.

OTTAWA, 20th January, 1870.

The Secretary of Public Works.

SIR,—In compliance with instructions conveyed in your letter (No. 2901, Copy prefixed), examinations and surveys have been made of the different harbors and landing places on the east coast of Lake Huron and the north shore of Lake Erie, with a view of obtaining such information as would enable an opinion to be arrived at, as to which of them are the most capable of being made safe and accessible during storms.

On these coasts there are no natural harbors, in which large vessels can find shelter; whilst the winds that render protection necessary, are generally those that have a tendency to create such seas at the mouths of the existing small harbors as prevent the possibility of their being approached.

Within the past twenty-five years the mercantile navy of the Lakes has been more than quadrupled; the casualties to vessels and frequently their entire loss, together with that of numerous lives and much valuable property, have also greatly increased. This has naturally led to the impression that if "Asylum Harbors" were established, many of these disasters would in all probability be avoided, and that the expense of their formation would bear a comparatively small proportion to the advantages they would ultimately confer on the trade.

But although these facts are generally admitted, many different views and opinions seem to be entertained as to the place or places which should be selected for this purpose. Each locality, where small harbors or landing piers have been constructed, having its advocates in some cases, irrespective of whether nature has at all adapted the place for shelter or access at the very time when these are most urgently required.

It is, however, believed that no considerations of a merely local kind should be allowed to have much weight in deciding a question of such general importance, but that the place should be selected chiefly on the grounds of its natural advantages, and its position in reference to the known wants of the navigation.

The propriety of establishing "Harbors of Refuge" being acknowledged, it is deemed proper to state at the outset what may properly be understood to constitute a harbor of this kind.

The basin or roadstead should be of ample area to accommodate at one time all the vessels likely to avail themselves of its shelter, and the depth of water be sufficient for loaded vessels to ride without touching bottom, during the oscillations of the surface caused by storms outside. It should have good anchorage ground, be easy of access and egress, and be situated as nearly as possible at a place or point on the coast towards which vessels are most frequently drifted by storms; or where, from the trend of the shore, they may be detained by adverse winds.

Fully impressed with the importance of the subject, every effort has been made to study all the facts bearing upon it that could be collected, such as the winds, currents, character of the coasts, soundings, anchorage, bearings, &c., &c.

All reports and documents relating to the question that could be found, have also been carefully perused, and the result of these enquiries and examinations is now respectfully submitted in the following report.

Lake Huron.

The prevailing winds over a large portion of this continent being westerly, the Canadian shores of the lakes, but specially those of Lake Huron, are peculiarly open to their influence.

On this lake it has been observed that the heaviest storms are generally from the north-west. At such times the central portion of the east coast receives the full sweep of the sea from Mackinac Straits, a distance of over 170 miles; and the lower part is equally open to gales from the direction of Saginaw, a distance across the lake of fully eighty miles.

From Cape Hurd ($7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the lighthouse on Cone Island, at the entrance of the Georgian Bay) to Chief's Point, a distance of forty-five miles, the general bearing of the shore is south-easterly. It is for the most part rocky, rugged in outline, and studded with numerous islands.

From Chief's Point to Point Clark the coast trends towards the southwest, and in this distance of forty-eight miles there is only one island of any considerable extent. From Point Clark to what is called Lakeview, the course of the shore is almost due south for fully 50 miles, when it again takes a south-westerly direction for forty-three miles to the mouth of the St. Clair River. The total distance between the places mentioned being about 186 miles.

The greater part of this shore presents an irregular line of clay bluffs, which at Goderich are about 120 feet high, but towards the north their elevation diminishes, and at many places there are long gradual inclinations from the lake up to the adjoining table land.

These banks overlie the limestone, which is exposed at various places near the shore, and also at or near the outlet of several streams.

The only rivers of any considerable extent which flow into the lake on its eastern side are the Saugeen and Maitland. The former of these drains an area of about 1,400 square miles, and the latter about 600 square miles of country.

Notwithstanding that these rivers are liable to heavy spring freshets, they do not bring down so large an amount of detritus as descends in streams of much less magnitude on the north shore of Lake Erie.

This should be especially borne in mind, as it forms a distinguishing characteristic of the difficulties to be encountered in the construction of harbors on these lakes.

Being fully convinced that any place on the coast, between Chief's Point and Cape Hurd (no matter what natural advantages it might possess), would be much too far to the north and east of the general track of vessels engaged in the trade to be of service as an asylum harbor; my investigations were principally directed to localities lying to the southward.

Having made these general remarks, it is now proposed to describe the different places which have been surveyed and examined.

The soundings or depth of water stated as existing at the various places mentioned, are in all cases (unless specially stated) those found in the fall of 1868, when the level of the lakes was unusually low.

Saugeen River

Is a stream of considerable magnitude, and drains a large extent of country.

It is liable to heavy spring freshets, that frequently carry with them great quantities of driftwood and generally large fields and masses of ice. These, from the contractedness of the outlet, sometimes form a jam or dam that raises the water and causes much damage.

In the spring of 1868, the water rose from 14 to 15 feet over its ordinary level, and for a time threatened the destruction of the warehouses built in the vicinity.

At the village of Southampton the banks are from 45 to 50 feet high, and the river from 300 to 400 feet in width. For about 1,000 feet within the line of the piers constructed at its outlet, the depth varies from 7 to 3 feet, but towards the upper part of the distance stated there are clusters of boulders dry at low water.

On the north side a pier has been carried out fully 600 feet parallel with the stream, and on the south side one about 350 feet long, of a curved form, has been placed diagonally to the current, so that at its outer end there is a space of only 200 feet between it and the north pier. In the centre of that portion of the channel situated between the piers, the depth varies from 10 to 15 feet, which is maintained in an oblique direction outwards to the head of the north pier, where the width of water answering to these depths is about 80 feet.

From the south shore a shoal extends out fully 1,050 feet beyond the end of the south pier, in a direction across the entrance on which the greatest depth did not exceed 5 feet. (See plan No. 1.)

From this bar to considerably beyond the line of the north pier, as well as for at least 100 feet to the westward of the bar, the soundings varied from 8 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

This bank shifts its position, and the depth of water over it changes by the action of heavy gales; but for the most part it bars a direct entrance to the river.

There is reason to believe that these extensive shoals are formed more by the currents and action of the lake than from detritus brought down by the river; but to clear them out and guard against their formation is a problem very difficult, if at all possible, to solve.

Still the construction of the north pier has, doubtless, been of great advantage to the locality, and it is quite probable that were it extended beyond the outer end of the shoal, the entrance to the river would at times be more accessible.

Chantry Island.—This lies $1\frac{3}{5}$ of a mile in a W.S.W. direction from the mouth of the Saugeen River, and fully $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the main land. It is about half a mile long in a N.N.E. course, of a slightly curved shape, with a width varying from 50 to 300 feet, and contains an area above ordinary high water mark of about $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The central portion is 10 feet high, but its general height is not more than 5 to 6 feet over the lake. It is composed chiefly of a substratum of clay and boulders with a gravel surface, patches of which are mixed with vegetable soil, and sparsely covered with a stunted growth of spruce, pine, and poplar trees. Near the centre of the island the trees are from 45 to 50 feet high, and towards the ends they are from 20 to 30 feet high.

The island is surrounded by reefs on its north, south, and west sides. Those at the north and south ends appear to be a subaqueous continuation of the ridge forming the island, and consist chiefly of granite boulders, some of which are of great size.

The easterly side of the southern reef runs south by west from the south point of the island. On this line, for the first 2,000 feet, the depth of water varies from 2 to 5 feet, thence for a like distance there is from 7 to 9 feet of water, and at about a mile from the island, there is a depth of 15 feet, gradually increasing to 40 feet within the next quarter of a mile.

The northern reef runs N.N.E. from the north point of the island, and for about half a mile in that direction the depths vary from 5, 7, 10 to 13 feet, beyond which, on the same line and to the westward of it, there is a large area and several patches, with 14 feet over them; but it is about a mile from the north point of the island before a clear line of 15 feet water is reached, when the depth suddenly increases to 25 feet and upwards.

On the westerly side, for the whole length of the island, there is a large area of an irregular width, closely studded with boulders, partly dry at low water; and it is fully half a mile to the westwards before the line of 15 feet is reached. (See plan, No. 2.)

Near the centre of the island a light-tower, about 80 feet, high has been erected, on which is placed a lenticular lighting apparatus of the second order.

The light stands fully 86 feet over the ordinary surface of the lake, and is visible from the deck of a vessel, in clear weather, at a distance of about eighteen miles.

It will doubtless be of importance to captains and masters of vessels to learn that after a careful hydrographic survey, it has been fully ascertained that both the *north* and *south* reefs, as well as the *western* shoals, can be cleared by keeping at the distance of one mile and a quarter from the lighthouse, and that outside of this line there will be found a gradually increasing depth of over fifteen feet water.

The island at the north end is 4,000 feet, and at the south end, 5,400 feet to the westward of the main land. Along its landward or easterly side, the line of 10 feet water varies from 300 to 800 feet out from the beach, and the 15 feet water line is from 600 to 1,400 feet out, except at a few places (near the centre) opposite the northern end, where the depth is only 14 feet.

On the mainland side the 10 feet water line is from 300 to 700 feet from the shore, but there is a small patch about 600 feet to the southwards at 1,400 feet out. The line of 15 feet water is from 600 to 900 feet out, except around the patch above mentioned, where it is nearly 2,000 feet distant from the shore.

The area of the water surface directly east of the island, and between it and the main shore, is 267 acres; of this space there is an area of about 140 acres, in which the depth varies from 5 to 20 feet; bottom generally covered with boulders, but at a few places there is good anchorage.

At the north end of the island a breakwater of cribwork, 683 feet long, has been built in an E.N.E. direction, out to a depth of 16 feet, which, to the southward, forms a small area of comparatively smooth water during north-westerly gales. But as it does not strictly extend beyond the line of 15 feet, and only 200 feet outside of the 10 feet line, vessels really derive very little benefit from its shelter, unless they are of such a draught as can ride freely within the line of shoal water.

In short, the island being low, the trees upon it somewhat scattered and stunted, vessels at any place within the area of deep water inside, are still in a great measure exposed to the sweep of the wind, and to a heavy rolling sea in stormy weather. But it is said that the anchorage is in some places so good, that vessels provided with proper ground tackling, getting fairly under lee of the island, have hitherto been able to ride out heavy gales with safety.

Port Elgin Harbor lies five miles south of the mouth of the Saugeen River, and is formed by an indent in the shore, which, on the southerly side, trends very gradually towards the southwest.

This bay, between what may be considered the outer points, measures about three-fourths of a mile across, and from the same line extends about one-fourth of a mile inland.

For 300 feet outwards from the shore the water is from 4 to 6 feet deep, except one part of the northerly side, where there is only 3 feet water at 400 feet out.

Lakewards of the bay there are two large shoals, one of which lies about 600 feet south of the north point, and measures 550 feet from east to west, with a width of from 100 to 300 feet, partly dry at low water; the other is opposite the centre of the bay, and is 868 feet long from north to south, with a width of from 100 to 450 feet, on which there is a depth of from 4 to 6 feet. (See plan No. 3.)

In other parts of the bay the soundings found were from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 feet, but in the channel leading from the northwest there is not a clear depth of more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

On a line leading southwest from the head of the landing pier, past the southern shoal, only 7 feet water can be carried, but in a S. S. W. direction from the same place, the least depth found was 10 feet.

A landing wharf, 420 feet long, with a cross-head of 80 feet, was constructed in 1857 and 1858, near the centre of the bay, at the outer end of which there was found a depth of 10 feet. But it being open to all winds from S. W. round to N. W., a breakwater, 420 feet long, consisting of groups of piles driven into the gravel bottom, has been formed at right angles to, and 650 feet out from, the pier. A crib has also been placed on the southern point of the north shoal.

These works are expected by the residents to have the effect of rendering the landing pier easier of access, and of making the water inside more tranquil.

All the expenditure at this place, with the exception of a grant of \$4,000 from the Government has been made either by private individuals or by the municipalities.

There is reason to believe that these improvements have been of great advantage to the locality, and especially to the village situated about three-fourths of a mile inland, the residents of which were chiefly instrumental in getting them properly carried out.

Inverhuron Bay lies nineteen miles south-west-by-south of the mouth of the Saugeen River, and two and a half miles south of Point Douglass.

It is about four-fifths of a mile across in a south-easterly direction from the north point to the opposite shore, and extends about one-third of a mile inland from the same line.

On its easterly side there is generally a depth of 10 feet water at 300 feet out from the beach, but on the north side the 10 feet line is within 100 feet of the shore, and at some places less.

The line of 15 feet water is from 400 to 800 feet out from the eastern shore, and on the north side it is from 100 to 250 feet out.

At a distance of 2,100 feet from the north point, in a south-easterly course, there is a rocky, shoal about 150 by 250 feet, on which the depth varies from 7 to 10 feet. (See Plan No. 4.)

This reef appears to be of limestone, with deep and wide fissures running through it, and lies about 900 feet out from and in line with the landing pier, which was built there in 1856 and 1857.

The pier is situated a little to the south of where a small creek empties into the lake, it is 546 feet long, and there is a depth of 17 feet water at its outer end.

The beach has made out considerably since the pier was first built, so that part of it is now in a measure on solid dry ground.

The whole area of the bay within the line first mentioned, is about 124 acres, of this there are 33 acres lying south of the pier and reef, 91 acres between that line and the south shore of the north point.

About one-half of the latter, or fully 45 acres, has a depth varying from 15 to 26 feet and upwards. The Bay is partly sheltered on the north and north-west by a wooded projecting point, and a reef which runs out nearly a quarter of a mile in a westerly direction.

On the west and south-west it is fully open to the sweep of the sea, which at times rolls in with great force.

Along the north-east side there is a considerable area where the bottom is clay, and where the anchorage is said to be good, but at other places the bottom affords no reliable holding ground.

The Government expended \$15,125 on the construction of the landing pier, but its maintenance is now provided for by the County Municipality, by which some addition to its length has also been made.

Kincardine Harbor is situated at the mouth of the River Penetangore, about 27 miles S.S.W. of the Saugeen River, and 31 miles north of Goderich. This part of the coast is remarkably uniform, presenting no bays or indentations of an extent that affords any natural facilities for the construction of a harbor. The banks are generally high and bluff, but at many places they recede from the shore with a quick slope, through which the streams that drain the interior have cut deep ravines as they approached the lake. The Penetangore is one of these, and although comparatively small, it furnishes in its winding course and rapid descent through the village plot of Kincardine, sufficient power to drive several mills. Previous to the construction of the harbor into which it now discharges, the stream ran southerly along, in line of the beach for nearly half a mile before entering the lake.

The harbor consists of an inner basin, and two lines of piers, placed 100 feet apart, which run out from the shore in a direction west-by-north-half-north. Part of the north pier is built of cribwork, and part is formed by ranges of piles driven close along the outer and inner sides; these different sections, together with the inside docking, make a continuous line of structure 1,155 feet long. (See plan No. 5.)

This pier extends out to a depth of 12 feet water, and is 550 feet beyond the present line of beach, which appears to have made considerably on the north side since the works were first constructed.

The south pier is also built partly of crib-work and of piles, placed so as to afford a clear water way of 100 feet for a distance of 300 feet; where an offset is made which increases the width of the entrance to about 135 feet, this line is then continued as far as the pier extends, or to within 300 feet of the outer end of the north pier.

A basin or inner harbor of about one and a half acres area has been excavated, partly in the old bed of the river, and through an adjoining flat which lies to the south and landwards of the south pier.

It is faced on the north and west sides by lines of piles driven close together, and with a view of preventing the sand in the vicinity from silting it up, a line of narrow crib-work has been placed in rear of part of the piles on the west side.

The depth of water in the basin varies from 8 to 10 feet, and although of small extent, it doubtless affords an area of comparatively smooth water, and a degree of shelter during westerly winds which could not easily be otherwise obtained.

There was found from 7 to 10 feet water between the entrance piers, except for a short distance within the outer end of the south pier, and in line with the north beach, where the depth was only from 5 to 7 feet. This bar was said to have been formed by sand drifting through the north pier during heavy gales. To guard against this in future a narrow line of crib-work has been placed immediately inside of the face piles.

At other places improvements of the works have also been made, or contemplated, and fully five acres of the adjoining flat has been reserved for the future enlargement of the basin, so that there is reason to believe, from the enterprise shown by the village corporation, that strenuous efforts will be made to render the place as good a commercial harbor as nature and circumstances will permit.

The Government has at various times assisted in the construction of the works by grants, which in the aggregate amount to \$23,544, and it is said that a like sum has been expended by the village and county municipalities.

Kincardine contains about 1,800 inhabitants, and is built principally on the high land lying north of the river. It has grown up rapidly within the last few years, and now forms a point of export for a large tract of fertile country in the interior, there being now shipped annually from this place about a quarter of a million bushels of grain, besides large quantities of other farm produce.

Goderich Harbor is situated at the mouth of the River Maitland, sixty-three miles north-east-by-north from the entrance to the St. Clair River, and twenty-three miles south-half-east from Point Clark Light-house, which is about thirty-six miles south-west-by-south from the Saugeen River.

The Maitland is a stream of considerable size, and drains a large extent of country, but the valley through which it passes is generally narrow until within about two miles of the Lake, where it quickly widens out to a width of from a quarter to half a mile.

Through this flat the river winds, at low water in numerous channels, amongst a series of islands into the harbor. Some of these islands are quite large, others of small area; but most of them show indications of having been formed by the detritus brought down from higher levels by the action of the stream.

They are liable to change their shape by cross-currents, produced by heavy freshets, which at times submerge the whole bottom of the wide portions of the valley, and many of the works constructed along its margin.

Along the inside line of the present beach of the lake there is a water surface a distance of fully 1,600 feet between the high, and at most places, steep banks which form the sides of the basin, and about half a mile further up stream the width is 1,000 feet. This area, containing 77½ acres, may be subdivided as follows:—

Islands which stand from 3 to 6 feet over water surface, occupy a space of	20½ acres
Space covered with water from 1 to 6 feet deep, probable average 2½ feet depth.....	50
Water space from 6 to 10 feet deep	3
Area of water from 10 to 15 feet deep	4½
	77½ acres

The space last mentioned as containing 4½ acres lies south of the range of the south pier, and constitutes what may be called the extent of the inner harbor.

This, together with the whole area of the river's outlet, as well as the flats above described, are shut in on the southern and northern sides by high clay and gravel banks which on the lake shore are quite bluff, and stand about 100 feet over the water surface.

The entrance is formed by two lines of piers, placed 164 feet apart, which run out in a direction W.S.W. from the shore.

The north pier is of open cribwork, 1,216 feet long; has a row of sheet piles driven along its outer face, and extends out to a depth of from 13 to 14 feet, and 600 feet beyond the line of the present north beach, which appears to have formed fully 500 feet since the improvements were made. (See plan, No. 6.)

The south pier consists of two longitudinal lines of piles, 20 feet apart, each range being driven close together, and secured by wale pieces, and at intervals by transverse ties. It is carried out to within 120 feet of the extreme end of the north pier.

In the channel between the piers, the depth of water varies from 12 to 16 feet, except for a distance of 500 feet along the inner end, and 50 feet out from the north pier, where there is a shoal with only from 4 to 9 feet water over it.

For nearly half a mile within the inner end of the south pier, the bank on that side is faced with docking, formed at some places of piles, but for the most part of cribwork.

In front of this docking, for a distance of 1,200 feet inwards from an angle in the south pier, is the inner basin before referred to, which has an irregular width, varying from 150 to 300 feet, and a depth of from 10 to 15 feet.

In order to prevent the wharves, warehouses, &c., from being damaged during spring freshets, as well as for the protection of such vessels as might winter in the harbour, an ice-breaker, 1,100 feet long, and from 9 to 10 feet high over low water, has been constructed.

This commences at a point on the south shore, 2,300 feet inside of the basin, and extends outwards in a direction nearly parallel with the entrance piers. It appears to be strongly built and secured; nevertheless, a heavy freshet in the spring of 1868, carried away about 200 feet of it, and made a large breach through the gravel bank in its rear.

At this time the water was fully three feet over the wharves, and nearly 10 feet higher than the lake level. When the flood was at its highest pitch, the descending ice formed a dam between the entrance piers, which resulted in a breach, nearly 400 feet wide, being made in the south pier, through which the water escaped and washed out the bottom at one place to a depth of 24 feet below the surface. The few vessels which were then in the harbor sustained some damages, but none of a very serious nature.

At this time, it is said, the water also forced its way through the beach behind the north pier.

The construction of a harbor at this place was first undertaken in 1835, by the Canada Company, who held the right under a lease from the Crown, but although a considerable expenditure was then made on the works, they were subsequently allowed to fall into decay.

In 1859, this Company transferred their claims on the harbor to the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, who in 1862 were granted a new lease from the Crown, one of the conditions of which is that they (the Company) should make and maintain a harbor sufficient to accommodate the largest class of vessels which navigate Lake Huron.

A large portion of the works above described as connected with the harbor were executed by this Company. They also continued the line of their Railway along the face of the bank down to the waters of the harbor; erected a grain elevator and extensive freight sheds at a point deemed convenient for vessels to unload or receive cargoes.

They further engaged a line of propellers to run between Chicago and Goderich, and made the necessary arrangements for transporting southwards, by railway, the grain and other freight thus brought to the port. This railway now forms part of the Grand Trunk system, under which the harbor and works connected with it are controlled, subject, of course, to the conditions of the lease from the Crown granted in 1862.

The breach referred to as having been made through the ice-breaker during the spring freshet of 1868, was promptly and substantially repaired by the Company; but the deep water space in the basin still remains so narrow that large vessels experience much difficulty in entering or leaving, especially if there are others in port at the time.

Within the past few years, the line of propellers above referred to have been discontinued, and that portion of the American trade which for a time passed through Goderich for the east, now finds its way by Sarnia or other channels.

Whilst the facilities for transport afforded by the railway has created good markets in several flourishing villages in the interior, which has considerably reduced the trade of Goderich as a wheat-buying centre, still, the recent discovery of immense salt deposits in the town and vicinity will, doubtless, when fully developed, make this, in time, a place of considerable commercial importance.

It is believed proper to state that no expenditure has been made by the Government, either in the construction or maintenance of this harbor.

Bayfield Harbor lies 12 miles south of Goderich, and is situated at the outlet of a stream called the Bayfield River.

In this vicinity the clay banks which form the shores of the lake are quite bold. Immediately north of the river they are nearly 100 feet high, and on its south side their height is from 60 to 70 feet.

For about 1,000 feet inland the stream flows through a flat in which it has cut for itself a deep bed, and appears to discharge a considerable volume of water during freshets.

The entrance piers are 200 feet apart at the narrowest place, 210 feet apart at the outer end of the southern one, and at the inner or landward end the distance between them is 330 feet. (See Plan No. 7).

The north pier has a direction nearly west-by-south from the shore line for a distance of 339 feet, thence it bears west-by-north 279 feet, the whole length being 618 feet; at its head was found a depth of ten feet of water.

The south pier is nearly straight, 620 feet long, built of cribwork; but the superstructure or part of it, towards the outer end, appears to have been carried up in detached pieces, and is now in a very dilapidated condition.

Within the extreme end of the north pier, for a distance of 400 feet, the soundings varied from 5 to 9½ feet. Inside of this a bar with from 3 to 4 feet water over it occupied the whole width between the piers, and for 100 feet longitudinally.

For 400 feet inside of the bar there was found a depth of from 4 to 8½ feet water, and from this point in the river for 800 feet up stream the depth is from 9 to 14 feet, but the width of water carrying this depth would not average over 100 feet.

The piers being comparatively short, and the space between them considerable, the waves coming from a westerly direction are very little broken or moderated in entering, so that inside of what is called the harbor there is at such times nearly as heavy a sea as outside in the lake.

This has resulted in wearing away a large portion of the south bank of the river, and also part of that on the north side, both of which, being gradually undermined, fall down and the soil is afterwards swept out by freshets and deposited inside the piers in such a manner as tends to form the shoal and bar above mentioned. These prevent vessels from entering further than the outer end of the north pier, where they cannot remain with safety during heavy weather, the principal part of the grain exported being put on board by means of scows.

On the north side the beach line of the lake has made out nearly 250 feet since the works were constructed, so that it is now within 130 feet of the outer end of the north pier; the south beach, on the contrary, has been slightly worn away by the abrading action of the sea.

These results, so marked at Bayfield, occur, however, more or less at all the places where piers have been carried out into the lake on the eastern coast.

The works at this place were constructed by private or from municipal funds, and it is much to be regretted that the efforts of a locality in which so much enterprise has been displayed should not have been attended with more satisfactory results.

The foregoing description of the different places surveyed and examined, will enable a tolerable clear idea of their position, capacity, and extent to be arrived at. These will

shew that, altogether, they are of considerable benefit to the respective localities in which they are situated, yet none of them can be formed into "Refuge Harbors" for large vessels without the construction of such breakwaters, or other works, as from their nature and extent, must involve a large expenditure.

It is well known that the great bulk of traffic on Lake Huron is a through trade, carried, generally, on a large class of vessels, which, for the most part, pass close to the American shore.

The River St. Clair, being at the south-west angle of the lake, upward-bound vessels, on leaving it, follow a course north-by-west, until opposite the light on Point aux Barques, when the mouth of Saginaw Bay has to be crossed in an oblique direction. This bay is nearly 30 miles wide, and extends fully 60 miles inland; on this part of the voyage vessels frequently encounter heavy westerly gales, which force them out into the lake, and occasionally drive them towards its eastern shore.

When the mouth of this bay is safely passed, they again continue along the westerly shore until nearly up with the light at Presqu'île, where the coast suddenly sweeps to the westward, into the Straits of Mackinac.

Here, north-westerly winds are often experienced; still upward-bound vessels can generally make either False Presqu'île or Thunder Bay, where good shelter can be readily obtained.

But in thick weather, or during snow storms, or by standing too far out in the lake, downward-bound vessels frequently pass Presqu'île without knowing it, and are thus often driven by gales of long continuance towards and sometimes upon the Canadian coast.

The dangers arising from these causes are, of course, proportionate to the violence and duration of the storms, still they are frequently disastrous to heavy-loaded vessels, and especially to those which are not well found, or whose equipment in any important point is defective.

From information obtained at the Marine Reporter's Office, Detroit, it appears that, during eleven years, ending with 1868, the loss of life and property, reported as having occurred on the eastern coast of Lake Huron, is as follows:—

Locality.	No. of Vessels disabled.	No. of Vessels totally wrecked.	No. of Lives lost.	Value of Property lost.
Saugeen.....	15	5	6	\$92,500
Port Elgin.....	1			400
Inverhuron.....	1	1	2	900
Kincardine.....	5	3		42,900
Goderich.....	8	5	7	72,200
Bayfield.....	2	1		5,300
Cape Ipperwash.....	7			8,200
Point Edward.....	5	1		9,050

The sum set opposite the disasters at each locality represent the loss on the vessels only, and has no reference, whatever, to the cargoes, the value of which may be reasonably assumed, on the average, at about an equal amount.

It is probable that the statement does not embrace all the marine disasters which have occurred on the east coast of the lake, within the period mentioned; but it was considered better to accept information from an acknowledged authority, than to depend upon local parties, whose statements were sometimes incomplete, and often contradictory.

The returns on which the table is based, do not show that the casualties occurred solely from stress of weather; but it is quite likely that a large proportion of them is due to this cause, although it is possible that some of the vessels may have been unseaworthy,

overloaded, poorly found or even insufficiently manned. At all events the result shows that a large number of vessels have been wrecked in striving to obtain shelter on those parts of the coast where harbors or roadsteads are believed to exist.

From meteorological records kept on both sides of the lake, it appears that during light breezes, or even in moderate gales, there is little or no similarity, either in the force or direction of the winds at the different stations of observation. When, however, a gale of two or three days' duration, and of considerable violence, occurs from any quarter, it is generally found that a similar direction has been registered at all the places.

The records also show that the prevailing winds are westerly. Storms occur chiefly from the south-west, west, and north-west, but the latter seem to be the most violent, and those which prove most disastrous.

It will be observed that all these blow from the American towards the Canadian shore, and, from what has been previously stated, it will be seen that nearly the whole width of the lake lies between the usual track of vessels and the eastern coast.

It follows, therefore, that if a vessel encounter storms from any of these quarters, during her voyage, either upwards or downwards, she could, if not wholly disabled, run before the gale on such a course as would enable her to make any asylum harbor which might be formed within a considerable range of shore.

Having made these remarks, it may now be stated that three of the places examined on the east coast, claim special attention, namely:—Goderich, Inverhuron, and Saugueen or Chantry Island.

Goderich, as already stated, lies 63 miles above the mouth of the St. Clair river. It is 57 miles E.S.E. from the light on Point aux Barques, situated on the opposite or American coast. On this part of the lake, the east and west shores, for a distance of about 50 miles, are nearly parallel, and from 40 to 50 miles apart.

This harbor is the nearest to the line of trade, and is the only place, at present, where a vessel has the slightest opportunity of obtaining shelter on a long range, of what is frequently a lee shore. It is situated (as above mentioned) within bold high banks, has a small area of deep water, in which a few vessels can ride during the season of navigation with safety; it is the terminus of an important line of railway, and, in these respects, possesses advantages well worthy of the fullest consideration. The depth of water, lakewards of the pier, is from 13 to 14 feet, rapidly increasing outwards, and the holding ground, in from 4 to 5 fathoms in that direction, is said to be good.

During heavy westerly winds, both upward and downward bound vessels are frequently driven towards this harbor, and some of them are occasionally able to avail themselves of its shelter, although the attempt to make it at times is doubtless attended with considerable risk. It may further be stated that many intelligent persons engaged in lake navigation, give it as their opinion that *Goderich* harbor, notwithstanding its limited capacity, and unfavorable entrance, has been, and still is, of great benefit to the shipping interest.

In order, however, to convert it into anything like a "harbor of refuge," which of itself would be at all sufficient to the wants of the trade, many extensive improvements would have to be made. The direction of the entrance would, doubtless, have to be changed, a much larger area of inside accommodation formed, and there is reason to believe that, for a considerable distance, a new channel would have to be made for the river. The line of the present piers run nearly W.S.W., which renders it barely possible for a vessel to enter the harbor in a north-westerly wind.

Although it is, in many respects, objectionable for a harbor to be open in the direction from whence the heaviest storms come, still, when the entrance is between two lines of piers, placed a moderate distance apart, unless their range is within a few points of the wind, there are times when no sailing vessel could safely venture near it.

Taking these and other important matters into consideration, it is believed that, in order to obtain the greatest average of the times at which there is a probability that this harbor could be safely approached, the line of the entrance to it should have a course west-by-north. (See dotted red lines on Plan No. 6).

This would necessitate the abandonment of the existing works, and the removal for some distance of the inner part of them.

A new channel through the beach would, of course, have to be formed, and new lines of piers constructed. The latter should extend out to a depth of at least 17 feet water, which would require 1,400 feet of pier on each side. This, of itself would be a work of considerable magnitude that, under the most favorable circumstances, would cost not less than \$95,000.

As previously mentioned, the area of the present basin is about four and a half acres, a space believed to be barely sufficient for purposes connected with an ordinary local trade.

It will, therefore, be evident that, in order to meet anything like the requirements of a Harbor of Refuge," the basin accommodation must be largely augmented.

To obtain and secure this would doubtless be attended with a good deal of difficulty, some degree of uncertainty, and at a very considerable cost.

Every additional acre of basin would require on the average fully 18,000 cubic yards of dredging, and as the area should be increased at least $15\frac{1}{2}$ acres (making the aggregate nearly 20 acres), the quantity of dredging to be done for this purpose would be about 280,000 cubic yards.

To protect this space so that vessels could winter in it, as well as to prevent the gravel which forms the bed of the river from being washed into it during freshets, a continuous line of cribs, or other close work, would have to be constructed the whole length of the harbor. This would have to be sufficiently strong, and of such a height as would form an artificial bank to the river at the highest freshets, which have been known to rise nearly 10 feet over the lake level.

In short, the channel of the river would have to be diverted, so as to pass out through the beach north of the entrance to the harbor. This would, in all probability, produce a change in the shore line, the results of which there appears to be no means of even approximately determining.

The north side of the basin would also require to be docked, so that the carrying out of this plan, as a whole, would cost at least \$300,000.

The shelter and inside accommodation, which might thus be afforded, would doubtless be of the best description; but the entrance, it is to be feared, would still occasionally have little to recommend it, even to a storm-pressed vessel, aboard of which there existed a slight hope of being able to steer clear of a lee shore.

Inverhuron Bay.—The position of this bay, with reference to other known localities in its vicinity, having been previously described, it may now be stated that it lies 17 miles N.N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. from Point Clark Light House, and 63 miles E.N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. from the light on Point aux Barques at the entrance of Saginaw Bay, on the American coast.

It is, comparatively, a small indentation in the shore lying fully to W. and S.W. storms, but its north side is sheltered from the direct force of the north and north-westerly winds.

Its open side, from point to point, being fully two and a half times longer than its greatest depth inland, and its southern shore running gradually into the general line of the coast, there is frequently a heavy rolling sea in it during a moderate gale.

In its present natural state, it presents no perceptible inducement for a vessel in any rough weather to seek shelter there; but a careful examination shows that there is a small area of fair holding ground at its north-east side, and a good depth of water throughout, except on a reef near the centre.

These advantages cannot, however, be made permanently available, short of the enclosure of a large portion of the bay by means of a breakwater.

This would doubtless be a work of considerable extent, and from the depth of water, and exposed position in which it must necessarily be placed, would require to be of the most substantial character.

Still, there is every reason to believe that the object could be accomplished, and that quite a capacious and smooth water harbor could be constructed at Inverhuron by a liberal expenditure.

To effect this the northern portion of the bay would require to be enclosed by means of a breakwater running out in a line with the present landing pier to the western side of the centre reef, thence continuing it in a direction slightly inclined towards the north point, leaving an entrance 250 or 300 feet wide at the south, and another at the south-west side (as indicated in the red on plan).

The breakwater might be of crib-work carried to a height of about 8 feet over the level of the water at the time the soundings were taken, which would make them from 4 to 5 feet over the highest normal level of the lake.

As it is not likely this would be used for wharf or quay accommodation their tops might have a descent of from 4 to 5 feet outwards. This would, in some measure, save the superstructure, and admit of the waves rolling over it in a heavy sea, which would have a tendency to make smoother water inside.

On the assumed line between the centre reef and the north point the soundings show the depth of water to be from 24 to 27½ feet, generally 26 feet. This, including pier heads, would require 2,200 lineal feet of breakwater, of at least 40 feet in width.

From the reef towards the landing pier the depth is from 10 to 13 feet, and would require 750 lineal feet of a pier averaging 35 feet in width. This width of pier would be indispensable, from the greater part of it having to be placed broadside on to the course of the fiercest storms, and consequently exposed to heavy shocks from fields of floating ice on the breaking up of winter, and therefore requiring more than an ordinary degree of massiveness to give the requisite solidity.

Still even the width stated would be insufficient unless a talus of stone was formed along both sides of it, of such dimensions as would reach up to within 9 or 10 feet of the water surface (as shown by sketch on plan No. 4.)

But an abundance of stone for all purposes could be quarried in the immediate vicinity, conveniently placed in scows, and delivered on the works at the minimum of cost.

The plan thus described, if fully carried out, would enclose a space of over 85 acres, about 45 of which would have a depth of 15 feet and upwards, an area that would afford ample accommodation for a large fleet of vessels.

The holding ground, however, being limited in extent, it would be necessary to lay down moorings, as well for some of the vessels within the harbor, as for the bringing up of those running for it in a gale of wind.

A lighthouse to indicate its position at night would also have to be built.

The works above enumerated are estimated to cost at least \$280,000.

It is quite possible that on further consideration of the local peculiarities of the place, the position of one or both of the entrances might require to be changed, but this would in no way affect the ultimate cost.

The works described would doubtless have the effect of rendering the waters of the bay comparatively tranquil during storms from any direction. It is, nevertheless, to be feared that the place would still be deficient in one important characteristic of a good "Refuge Harbor," inasmuch as it would afford little or no protection to vessels from the sweep of heavy west and south-west winds.

Chantry Island.—To the south of Cape Hurd, and to the north of Point Clark, the shores of the lake bear from 35 to 40 degrees to the eastward, and form in that direction an angular bend 23 miles deep.

Along the northern side of this there are a series of small islands, the most southern of which, of any considerable extent, is known as Chantry Island.

This island lies 76 miles E.N.E. ¼ N. from the light at Point aux Barques, on the American coast, and 15 miles N.E. ½ N. from Point Douglass, the latter bearing 19 miles N.N.E. from the lighthouse on Point Clark.

The space between the island and the main shore (previously described), forms a capacious roadstead, the westerly side of which is partially sheltered from the direct force of westerly winds by the island, and trees that grow upon it.

Heavy seas are also in some measures broken by the reefs that run out from the

north and south ends of the islands, and four miles to the south of it, a sudden protrusion of the shore line of three and a-half miles to the westward, to some extent, breaks the sweep of storms from that quarter.

But from the great width of the openings leading into the roadstead, the waves coming from directions nearly parallel to the shore, pass in more or less freely, causing often, if not always, a heavy rolling sea inside during rough weather, and from the long gradual inclination of the east side, the line of deep water in so far out from the island as to be, in great measure, beyond the area sheltered from the direct force of the wind. Still this roadstead is, doubtless, fully as accessible and secure as any place nature has formed in a long range of the eastern coast of the lake, and it is so situated as to be capable of being made a comparatively safe haven for vessels in almost any kind of weather.

In order to effect this, it is proposed to construct a breakwater across its northern end, leaving an entrance near the centre of from 400 to 500 feet in width. On the west side the protection works to form a continuation of the present breakwater, and on the east start from a salient point in the shore, and in both cases the respective lines are to have a slight inclination towards the north, (as indicated in red on Plan No. 2.)

This breakwater to be of crib-work, 30 feet in width, well filled with stone, and carried to the height of $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet over the water level of September, 1868.

At all places where the line is in a depth exceeding 15 feet, stone should be placed along both sides of the crib-work up to within 10 feet of the water surface, and for such a width that the base would be from two to two and a-half times greater than the height.

The breakwater, including pier heads, would be about 3,500 feet in length, and be placed in a depth of water varying from 16 to 22 feet.

By carrying out this plan, the water space between the works, and a line having a course east by south from the south end of the island to the main shore, would have an area of 320 acres, of which 178 acres would have a depth of from 15 to 20 feet and upwards.

The protected area of deep water might, however, be augmented at the rate of from 40 to 50 acres for every 400 feet in length of breakwater formed in line of the reef lying south of the island. The first 2,000 feet of which has only a depth of from 2 to 5 feet of water over it, and beyond this for 2,800 feet the depth varies from 5 to 11 feet, then suddenly drops to 15 feet and upwards, making the total distance from the south end of the island to 15 feet water at the outer end of the reef, about 4,900 feet.

But although a breakwater in this direction would, doubtless, add greatly to the security of the roadstead, it might be dispensed with, and the place still have many of the characteristics of an asylum for vessels during storms.

It would, however, be indispensable that a substantial and prominent beacon should be placed near the outer end of the reef, to serve as a guide to vessels entering by the Southern Channel, which would in all probability be the one most generally used.

In order to convert that part of the roadstead lying immediately opposite the island into a partially enclosed harbor, it was proposed some years ago to construct a breakwater across its southern end, leaving an entrance of sufficient width for easy access near the centre.

The protection works required to carry out this plan would be nearly a mile in length, and cost at least \$300,000 an expenditure which, on taking all the known and probable circumstances into consideration, could not be judiciously recommended, especially as the northern breakwater would be likely to secure such protection to vessels as could reasonably be expected in a roadstead.

Immediately in lee of the island there are two patches of tolerably good holding ground, one to the south of the lighthouse, and the other to the north of it, but the greater portion of the bottom is more or less covered with boulders, some of which are of large dimensions. It would, therefore, be necessary to lay down moorings for vessels intending to remain for any lengthened period within the roadstead, so as to keep the natural anchorage clear for the bringing up of those running in during a gale.

In the vicinity of the holding ground are several large boulders that should, under any circumstances be removed, so as to guard against damage to such deep-loaded vessels as may seek shelter there.

The bulk of the stone required for the works would have to be brought from a distance; still, a considerable quantity could be obtained along the main shore, which is at many places closely studded with boulders of a size easily handled. Stone for this purpose might also, with advantage to the place, be taken up within the line of shoal water east of the island.

The probable cost of the proposed breakwater, beacon, moorings, &c., making allowance for the difficulty of procuring stone, would be about \$230,000.

There is reason to believe that if these works were carried out, a large area of comparatively smooth water would be secured, in which vessels could ride safely during prevailing winds, and the most violent storms; still, it would only give that degree of shelter afforded by a moderately good roadstead, and not such as would be obtained by an enclosed harbor.

Moreover, the reefs lying to the north and south of the island render the approach at times somewhat hazardous, whilst the south or main channel being near the shore, and for a considerable distance parallel to it, vessels would occasionally experience some difficulty in entering, and would sometimes have to beat up against a head wind to get within the space protected by the breakwater.

Having thus described the situation and physical peculiarities of Goderich Harbor, Inverhuron Bay and Chantry Island Roadstead, and their respective capabilities of improvement for refuge purposes, it is now proposed to submit a short *resumé* of the leading points, with a view of enabling a decision to be arrived at on this important subject.

The east coast of the lake, for twenty miles on either side of the Goderich, is free from rocks, or outlying shoals, and the anchorage for the most part is good. Outwards, the water gradually increases in depth, which enables a vessel, even when the land cannot be seen, to determine with considerable accuracy her distance from the shore.

Thus it often happens that vessels ride out strong gales, at or within a few miles of Goderich, which, under less favorable circumstances, it may reasonably be supposed they could not safely have done.

At and to the northward of Point Clark, the character of the coast alters. In some instance, rock appears at the lake level, and at many places the shore, out to a considerable depth, is more or less covered with boulders. In short, it may be fairly said that the coast south of Point Clark is less dangerous than that to the northward of it.

Still this northern part is not wholly unprovided for, as nature has formed places of partial shelter at several points along it, the most southern of which is, as above stated, that at Chantry Island.

This place has frequently been found to be of great service during heavy storms, and even the short breakwater built there has in some measure increased its security for vessels of light draught.

The works now proposed would prove of immediate benefit proportionate to the extent they were carried, and when completed would partially enclose a space capable of containing a very large fleet.

It is, however, to be regretted that this roadstead is rather difficult of approach, so much out of the track of vessels engaged in the through trade, and that the shelter afforded by the island is not more complete. Nevertheless, it would doubtless be injudicious to abandon the natural advantages which reflection on the subject clearly points out as peculiar to this place.

At Inverhuron an asylum for vessels would have almost to be wholly created. Lakewards there is no natural defence, consequently a massive breakwater, capable of resisting the force of the sea and the action of the ice, would be indispensable.

The works projected for this purpose, when fully carried out, would, no doubt, be the

means of securing comparatively smooth water inside, but as they would only be a few feet over the lake level, the harbor would still continue to be exposed to the full sweep of westerly winds.

The entrances, although wide, and having ample depth of water, would, at times, be difficult to make, and the north reef would, in certain winds, be dangerous to vessels that might be drifted past the western inlet.

At Goderich the high banks, which form nearly three sides of the harbor, give the best kind of inside protection, and there is reason to believe that if the improvements suggested were made, ample accommodation would be afforded.

But, in order to obtain and secure this, there would be the greatest difficulty experienced, and a heavy expense incurred in changing the course of the river, besides subsequent risks to the works from the violent spring freshets to which the stream is liable.

It is not possible that a single entrance to this harbor could be made so as to be easily accessible in all winds, still it might have a direction that would be favorable for the greater part of the time.

In short, the best description of shelter could be had, and sufficient accommodation obtained at Goderich, but at the longest comparative outlay and greatest attendant risk to the works of any of the three places mentioned.

Still it is proper to state that nearly all the owners and masters of vessels which navigate the lake, represent that it would be of more advantage to them to have a safe harbor at this place than at any other point on the east coast.

These persons having a practical knowledge of the subject, and being deeply interested in the result (without being at all likely to be swayed by local influences), the arguments set forth in their memorials and communications have received full attention. Due consideration has also been given to the petitions sent in by, and documents received from other parties in reference to this and other localities.

On deliberately reviewing the whole matter the conclusion has been arrived at that there is not any one place so situated, or which possesses such natural advantages, as to warrant me in recommending its exclusive selection for the formation of a "harbor of refuge."

Goderich, although by far the most convenient for the commerce of the lake, would, as a whole, be the most difficult and expensive to construct and maintain, whilst the roadstead at Chantry Island lies almost too far out of the ordinary track of vessels to be generally serviceable, still there is no intervening point that could be judiciously chosen.

It is therefore considered, under all the circumstances, that the best course to adopt would be to make both places to some extent available to vessels requiring shelter.

This might be done by carrying out, in the first instance, say one-third, or even one-fourth of the projected works at Chantry Island, and afterwards extending them as occasion required, until the whole shall have been completed, and the place formed into a moderately well protected roadstead.

At Goderich the improvements might be limited to changing the direction of the entrance, and increasing the area of the basin, to say, double its present capacity.

There is reason to believe that by following this course greater benefits would be secured to the navigation than could be obtained from the selection of any one place, inasmuch as vessels in distress on the northern part of the lake might be able to get under the lee of Chantry Island, whilst those to the southward, when caught in severe gales, might be able to make Goderich.

As, however, the benefits arising from such improvements as may be made at the latter place would be largely participated in both by the municipality and the railway company, it seems that it would be reasonable and just that these bodies should be called upon to contribute between them a portion (say one-third) of the necessary expenditure.

The lake levels being subject to frequent fluctuations, it became necessary in the course of the examination to endeavour to ascertain at what stage they were at the time when the soundings at the different places were taken.

But considerable difficulty was experienced in even approximately determining this important point, inasmuch as it is only of late years that regular records of the height of the water have been kept of any of the lakes.

Still, from such data as could be obtained, it appears that the variation of the levels are of several kinds.

First. There has been observed a general rise and fall of the waters extending over a series of years, but with no continuous uniform increase or diminution of the height, and having no regular period of return.

The lowest known level of the water occurred in the year 1819, and the highest in 1838, the difference between which was about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

In the year 1848 the water was very low, still it was fully 6 inches higher than in 1819, and there is no time on record at which it exceeded the height of that in 1838. It is, therefore, believed that $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet represents the extremes of the normal levels of Lakes Huron and Erie from 1819 to the present time.

Second. There is an annual rise and fall of about 18 inches, and rarely exceeding 2 feet, which invariably occurs. This is wholly independent of the variations above referred to, and is due principally to the quantity of snow and the rainfall. High water generally takes place in June, and low water in September.

Third. The action of the strong winds on the surface of the lakes also frequently causes a change in the surface level. This varies with the intensity and duration of storms, and is modified by the configuration of the coast.

To shew what a vast difference has been known to occur from this cause, it may be stated (on the authority of J. Lothrop, Esq., engineer, Erie Canal) that on the 18th April, 1848, a gale from the north-east reduced the level of the lake at Buffalo to a point 15 feet 6 inches below what it was on the 18th October, 1849, during a heavy storm from the south-west; whilst at Cleveland the greatest variation observed from the same cause was only 3 feet 2 inches.

Other sudden fluctuations have been observed at various times, which could not be attributed to either of the causes above-mentioned, but no satisfactory explanation of them has ever been given.

It may be stated that the variations which take place under the first heading, although only occurring in a long series of years, have, nevertheless, an important bearing on the subject under consideration.

From all that could be learned relative to the levels of both Lakes Erie and Huron, it is believed that in the fall of 1868 they were about 1 foot below what may be called the mean plane, or say 1 foot 6 inches above extreme low water. In the spring of 1869 the water of Lake Erie was 1 foot higher than the level of the preceding fall.

It is, therefore, necessary to bear these facts in mind on reference to the soundings herein stated, and to those shewn on the plans appended.

Lake Erie is the most southern of the five great lakes; on its northern side, at about 25 miles from its western extremity, it receives the waters which flow out by the St. Clair River at the south-west angle of Lake Huron. This river has a course almost due south for about twenty-seven miles, when it opens out into a wide and shallow lake, the "flats" in which have hitherto formed a serious obstacle to the passage of vessels of heavy draught. But a deep channel is now being made through them by the United States Government—an improvement that cannot fail to be of great advantage to commerce.

Lake St. Clair is 6 feet below the level of Lake Huron, and the distance through it is fully thirty miles. At its outlet the water passes through several channels into the river Detroit, which for six miles has a westerly direction, and then flows a southerly course for twenty-one miles, amongst a series of islands to its junction with Lake Erie. In this distance of twenty-seven miles, the river has a descent of 8 feet, making the difference of level between Lakes Huron and Erie 14 feet.

Lake Erie has a general direction of W.S.W. or E.N.E., and is about 245 miles long, with a width varying from thirty to sixty miles. Near its western end are several well wooded and partly cultivated islands, the largest of which (Pélee Island) is about eighteen miles in circumference.

It is comparatively shallow, having generally a depth of only from thirteen to seventeen fathoms, so that it is liable to heavy ground swells, and when agitated by violent gales the seas are shorter, and said to be more dangerous to vessels than the long roll produced in the deeper water of the other great lakes.

The southern shore is generally uniform, and of less elevation than the Canadian coast, which, from being attacked by the fiercest storms, has, in course of time, been worn away so as to present a line of clay bluffs, varying from 50 to 100 feet and upwards in height.

The outline of the northern coast of this lake may be briefly described as consisting of three remarkable salient points, with long ranges of curved shore line sweeping to the north between them.

The first of these, thirty-three miles to the eastwards, is Point Pelée, which stretches fully eleven miles into the lake, and with its outlying shoals is extremely dangerous to vessels, their usual course being close to southward of it.

From the outer end of this point a straight line to the Rondeau, a distance of forty-two miles, would be nine and a half miles from the north shore immediately opposite Two Creeks.

From Point aux Pins (Rondeau) to the eastern extremity of Long Point, the distance is over ninety miles, and Port Stanley, situated in the deepest part of the intervening curve, lies fully twenty miles to the northward of a line joining these points.

Port Dover is nearly eighteen miles south of Long Point, the eastern end of which bears south-west by north-west-quarter-west, forty-seven miles from the Port Colborne entrance of the Welland Canal.

On leaving Point Pelée, a direct course to Buffalo barely clears the end of Long Point, so that vessels in navigating this lake are generally close to the Canadian side, instead of following the American shore as on Lake Huron.

There is reason to believe that these deep bends in the shore line in a great measure result from the action of the waves, and that the points are more or less formed by the currents. At all events, the conformation of the coast now adds greatly to the danger of the navigation.

When caught by a heavy southerly gale near the centre of the lake, there is great difficulty in weathering Long Point, which projects out so far as to reduce the water way to nearly one half of its general width. This frequently leads to much delay and disaster to shipping in that vicinity, as vessels often get embayed, driven towards the shore, and occasionally upon it; whilst the point is so low as to be sometimes scarcely visible in even moderately clear weather, until so close as to render it barely possible to keep off it,

It is also stated that the needle of ships' compasses is so much attracted by the iron sand found at many places along the beach, as to render them for the time comparatively useless. These combined causes may, in some measure, account for the great loss of life and property which is of annual occurrence in this locality.

Two Creeks.—The streams known by this name take their rise in the interior of the township of Mersea, and discharge into the lake a little to the eastward of the line between the counties of Essex and Kent.

At a mile and a half above this outlet they appear to be small rills, winding along the bottom of comparatively large ravines, but further down aided by spring freshets, they have worn for themselves deep beds in the clay flats. They gradually converge towards each other, and at the point of junction, close to the lake shore, the eastern branch is 450 feet, and the western one 350 feet wide from bank to bank. (See Plan No. 8.)

But only a small portion of this place is occupied by the creeks themselves, which are in many places not more than 50 feet wide, with a depth of from 5 to 9 feet; the principal part being composed of a deep deposit of black mud, formed from the decomposition of vegetable matter, the surface of which is thickly covered with a growth of marsh willow.

The quantity of water flowing in the creeks is so inconsiderable, that it is only during spring freshets that an entrance is cleared out by which it can pass freely into the lake. At all other times the outlet is entirely blocked up by shingle, so that at certain seasons the stagnant water becomes fetid, and causes sickness in the vicinity.

In October, 1868, the beach at the mouth of the creeks measured from 90 to 100 feet across, and stood about 5 feet over the bend of the lake, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet over the water inside. Surveys of this place were made, close soundings taken, and other information collected in 1855, by Mr. Scott, and by Mr. Wise in 1861. A copy of the plan prepared by the latter gentleman is hereto appended, marked No. 8.

In October, 1868, a cursory examination was made of the locality, in order to ascertain whether any material change had taken place since the date of the latest survey, when it was found that the plan showed correctly all the information necessary to convey a full and clear idea of the place.

It may be stated that "Two Creeks" lies about sixteen miles north by east-quarter-east from the lighthouse at Point Pelée, and thirty-one miles west by south-half-south from the Rondeau.

The approach to it lakewards is free from shoals, and the soundings shew a gradually increasing depth outwards to 26 feet, at from 1,700 to 1,800 feet from the shore, with a stiff clay bottom.

It is so situated, and possesses such local peculiarities, as to render it capable of being made a good harbor; which, if constructed, would doubtless be of great advantage to that section of country, as for a great distance on either side there is no place where timber or produce can be conveniently shipped.

There is also reason to believe that vessels, during storms from certain quarters, would be glad to avail themselves of its shelter; but for general refuge purposes its position is not considered advantageous.

Rondeau is situated 42 miles north-east-three-quarters-east of Point Pelée and ninety-two miles west by south from the lighthouse at Long Point. Its eastern side is formed by a low sandy ridge running out fully seven miles, in a direction nearly due south from the mainland, and terminating in an angular point, covered with a growth of moderately sized pine,—hence its name "Point aux Pins."

From this the ridge has a westerly course for two and a half miles, when it becomes a flat low beach very little over the water surface (in which there are several openings or breaches), and continues in the same direction until it joins the main shore at a place seven miles distant from the point.

In the triangular space thus bounded lies what is called the "Rondeau," a sheet of water about six miles long, with a width of from one to two miles, and containing an area of about 6,000 acres of open water. It is nearly surrounded by marshes, which at many places are of great width, and in those on the eastern side there are numerous large ponds. (See Plans Nos. 9 and 10.)

The general depth of water found in the "Eau" was from 7 to 9 feet—bottom chiefly a soft black mud, into which a pole could be easily thrust from 4 to 6 feet. Its inner end is covered with a dense growth of wild celery, and a few small unimportant creeks discharge into it on the eastern side.

Attention was at an early period drawn to this place as favorable for a harbor, both from its position, and the large area of moderately deep water within the basin. In 1843-4, certain works were projected and proceeded with, which it was thought would be likely to effect that object.

Whilst these were in progress the great storm of the 18th October, 1844, occurred, which seems to have produced such changes in the beach as rendered a resurvey necessary, in order to place the matter clearly before the government.

From the plan then made it appears there were three openings or breaches through the low portion of the beach, the eastern and deepest one of which was 2,170 feet wide; that in the middle 660 feet wide, with a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the western one having a depth of 5 feet, was about 1,500 feet in width.

The entrance piers were then partly built, and located nearly in the centre of the eastern opening. They were placed parallel to each other, 150 feet apart, and were subsequently extended on the same lines to a length of about 700 feet.

They had a direction nearly due south, and were flanked by breakwaters running at right angles to them, or on the general line of the beach.

The western breakwater was about 1,000 feet, and the eastern one 800 feet in length, so that they, together with the piers and entrance, occupied the entire space of the eastern opening.

Since that time the other breaches have undergone numerous changes, one generally diminishing as the width of the other increased. Thus, in 1857, it appears that the western opening was entirely closed, the middle one being then a quarter of a mile wide. The breakwater adjoining the western pier being shortly afterwards partly carried away, the space it occupied and the middle opening was formed into one, which, in 1861, was found to be about half a mile in width. At this time the western breach was 350 feet wide.

In 1868 the western opening had increased to a width of 900 feet, and the middle one extending up to the west pier was about the same width, as found in 1861.

It should, however, be borne in mind that the lake levels were different at the respective dates above mentioned, and that the soundings given, as found in the "Eau" itself, are those of 1868, when the water was fully 2 feet lower than in 1861.

During southerly and south-westerly winds the waters of the lake are forced in between the piers and through the openings to the westward with such velocity as frequently raises the level inside from 1 to 2 feet in a short time. When the wind abates the water as suddenly subsides, flowing swiftly backwards through the same channels.

It appears that there was about 9 feet water in the eastern opening at the time when the entrance works were constructed, and that the cribs forming them were sunk so as to rest upon the sand bottom at that level.

But the rapid currents which at times pass through the channel have had the effect of scouring it out to a depth of from 17 to 22 feet. Thus the piers have been undermined, so that part of them have fallen inwards, and about 350 feet of the outer ends of both have entirely disappeared.

All the works remaining at this place are in an utterly ruinous condition, with the exception of the east breakwater, which, although much decayed, is still in place, being partly protected by the sand beach formed between it and the lake.

Since the destruction of the western breakwater, a bar has accumulated inside, across the line of the entrance, on this there was found to be a depth of only 2 to 4 feet water.

The outer end of the east pier, for 60 feet in length, was originally made 50 feet wide. On this a lighthouse was built, which was burnt down in 1856, but for several years before its destruction no light was exhibited there.

At the village of Shrewsbury, on the north-western side of the "Eau," and two and a-half miles from the entrance, a landing wharf of pilework was constructed, 2,000 feet long, but this has been so completely destroyed by ice and otherwise, that scarcely a trace of it now remains.

In 1851 the harbor was sold to a private company, on the condition that the works should be maintained in a good state of repair, but as this stipulation was wholly neglected, the government, in 1856, resumed possession.

From what has been said it will be evident that this place is in such a condition as to render it dangerous for even a small vessel to enter in moderate weather, whilst none dare attempt to avail themselves of its shelter during storms. A state of matters much to be regretted, when its position and natural advantages are considered in connection with the great extent of coast so destitute of good accessible harbors.

Still, none of the works formerly constructed there, except the east breakwater, could be utilized in carrying out any future improvement.

Port Stanley.—At an early date the outlet of the stream at this place was believed

to present facilities for the construction of a harbor, such as would accommodate the trade of the extensive agricultural district lying to the north of it, of which the flourishing city of London now forms the centre.

In 1827, an Act was passed by the Parliament of Upper Canada, authorizing an expenditure, under Commissioners, of £3,000 for the erection of the necessary piers. In 1831, a further sum of £3,500 was granted, and in 1839, £2,000, making in all £8,500, which seems to have been voted for this work before the union of the Provinces.

When this change took place the control of the harbor was transferred to the then new established Board of Works, under which extensive improvements were made, by rebuilding and lengthening the entrance piers, and the formation of an inner basin.

In 1853, the trade of the place had become so much augmented that it ranked as one of the most important ports in the western part of the Province.

In 1856, railway communication was established between London and Port Stanley, with a view of affording readier means of carrying on the rapidly increasing trade of this district. Nevertheless, the business of the port was not benefitted to the extent anticipated, as it was shortly afterwards found that the bulk of the exports were carried by the Great Western Railway, so that the Port Stanley Line now acts merely as an outlet for what may be termed the overflow of traffic of the Main Trunk Line.

The harbor is situated at the mouth of Kettle Creek, forty-three miles north-east-half-east from Rondeau Point, and fifty-seven and a half miles west-three-quarters-north from the lighthouse at Long Point.

This creek is of considerable width, but although draining a large extent of country to the northward, is for the greater part of the year an ordinary feeble stream.

For several miles before entering the lake it has a tortuous course through a deep clay valley, and is liable to heavy spring freshets, which bring down a large amount of detritus, and frequently causes considerable damage near the outlet.

The entrance is formed by two lines of piers that have a direction nearly south, and are placed 86 feet apart at the outer end, and 82 feet apart at the inner end. (See plan No. 11.)

The western pier, for 548 feet at the landward end, is 20 feet wide; beyond this, for 908 feet lakeward, it is 30 feet wide, making the total length of pier 1,456 feet; the outer 60 feet of which splays slightly to the westward, and on it is placed a small light.

From the inner end of this pier a docking, $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width, is continued on the same line northward for 882 feet, in which there is a recess 90 feet long by 53 feet deep. This docking forms the west side of the harbor.

The head of the east pier is 175 feet within the line of that on the west side, and is 1,150 feet long, with a width of 30 feet. From its inner end a line of pile-docking sweeps round, and forms the eastern side of the harbor.

The inner basin is about 850 feet long, with an average width of 280 feet, and contains an area of nearly five and a half acres. Along its east side for a distance of 700 feet, and a width of 50 feet, there was found to be a depth of water varying from 9 to 11 feet. On the west side there is also a narrow channel about 700 feet long, in which the depth varied from 7 to 9 feet.

But the central portion, containing an area of fully four acres, had a depth of only from 1 to 5 feet, and a small part of it was over the water surface in November, 1868.

The formation of this basin was commenced in 1852, by the removal of a projecting point at a sudden bend of the creek, a short distance within the entrance piers.

It was continued until 1856. Up to this time there had been removed, by excavation and dredging, 133,485 cubic yards.

In 1857, a plan was prepared, shewing the depth of water throughout the harbor. On comparing this with the soundings of 1868, it appears that the area of shoal water in the basin has considerably increased, although between the years 1859 and 1868 there were 107,000 cubic yards of material removed by dredging.

From this some idea may be formed of the large quantity of deposit which annually takes place in the harbor.

This of course results directly from the amount of detritus brought down by the stream, and in some measure from the limited width of the outlet compared with that of the basin.

The space between the piers at the inner end being only 82 feet in width, sometimes gets blocked by ice on the breaking up of winter, which raises the level, and for a time makes comparatively still water above.

Thus admitting of the deposit of such solid matter as was held in suspension when the current was greater.

In the early part of 1857, a dam across the outlet was thus formed, and the water raised to such a height that it eventually cut out a large deep channel through the beach to the westward of the piers.}

The beach to the west of the entrance has formed for a great distance out since the works were first constructed, whilst on the east side there is reason to believe that nearly as much land has been washed away, so that in severe gales the lake threatens to encroach on the inner part of the harbor.

In the channel between the piers there was found to be a depth of from 12 to 14 feet, but the entrance was somewhat obstructed by a bar running across it, at a distance of about 150 feet beyond the end of the west pier. Still, it was possible for a vessel drawing 10 feet to make the harbor in favorable weather, by passing in the deeper water on either side.

It is said there is always a bar at the entrance, but that its position changes more or less every season.

This, together with the narrow space between the piers, renders it extremely difficult to enter the harbor during stormy weather. Vessels in attempting to make it at such times have frequently gone ashore to the eastward or westward of the entrance. Still, when once fairly inside they are safe, as the basin is fully protected by the high banks of the creek.

The harbor was transferred by the Government, in 1859, to the London and Port Stanley Railway Company, upon the conditions that the tolls collected at the port should be applied to the maintenance of the works. An agreement which the Company appears to have strictly carried out.

The trade of this port for the year 1868, was as follows:—

IMPORTS.

Iron.....	510 tons
Coal.....	2,196 tons
Salt.....	21,009 barrels
Sundries.....	1,080 tons

EXPORTS.

Pease.....	196,250 bushels
Wheat.....	80,935 "
Barley.....	143,173 "
Oats.....	273 "
Sundries.....	768 tons

Port Burwell is situated at the mouth of Big Otter Creek, twenty miles to the eastward of Port Stanley, and thirty seven and a half miles to the westward of the extremity of Long Point.

In 1832, a Company was chartered for the construction of a harbor at this place, and the improvements were shortly afterwards commenced.

In 1837, Parliament granted £3,000 in aid of the enterprise, so that in the aggregate, there seems to have been quite a large amount expended, and a considerable extent of work done.

Nevertheless, in 1843, it was found that the works were in a dilapidated condition, and that the channel between the piers had in a great measure silted up, so that it was stated to be impossible to utilize them in carrying out any extensive improvements.

In 1849, a new charter was granted, authorizing the Company to raise £20,000 for the purpose of reconstructing the harbor, and a large amount of money has since been spent in extending the piers and deepening the channel between them. Still the Company has been, from time to time, much harrassed by law-suits for damage to vessels, from the alleged insufficient depth of water, and the condition of the works.

But within the past few years several important improvements have been effected, and a new steam dredge provided, thus affording better means of keeping the entrance clear than formerly existed.

The creek winds through a deep clay valley for quite a distance inland, and about a mile from its mouth has a width of 120 feet with a moderate current.

Between this point and the outlet the channel has been straightened and improved, which has slightly increased the velocity of the lower part of the stream, especially at low stages of the lake, such as existed in the fall of 1868.

The entrance was originally formed of two lines of piers, placed 175 feet apart, each having a direction nearly due south. (See plan No. 12.)

The west pier has lately been extended, so that it is now fully 730 feet long, the outer 60 feet of which is splayed to the westward, and on this a small light is exhibited.

The original east pier stands 300 feet within the line of the present west pier, and is 419 feet long. From its northern end a narrow line of docking extends about 400 feet to the warehouse wharves.

At several places inside, lines of docking have been formed of piles and slabs on both sides of the stream, the width generally between which is not more than 100 feet, and at some places less.

Great difficulty having been experienced in maintaining a sufficient depth of water between the piers, it was some years ago decided to contract the width of the entrance to 86 feet, and thus, by confining the current, endeavour to guard against deposit taking place in the channel.

To accomplish this a close line of piling was driven from the docking in front of the warehouses for a distance of 700 feet outwards, beyond which 205 feet of cribwork was sunk, terminating about 140 feet within the head of the west pier.

The eastern portion has been cut off altogether by a cross range of piles, and in it there was found 4 to 5 feet water.

This appears to have had in a great measure the desired effect, as less obstruction from deposit is experienced than heretofore.

A bar is, however, formed immediately outside of the piers, which has to be dredged more or less every year, but it is said that some seasons during heavy spring freshets it is swept out *en masse* into the lake.

There is also an outer bar, on which was found from 8 to 9 feet water at a point about 225 feet south of the end of the west pier.

This seems to be part of a continuous ridge that runs in a direction parallel to the shore for a considerable distance to the eastward and westward of this place.

The bluffs along the lake shore in this neighbourhood are from 50 to 60 feet high. West of the entrance the beach is rapidly forming outwards, and on the east side the bank is fast wearing away.

For a considerable distance along the course of the stream, the flat through which it flows is from 500 to 600 feet wide from bank to bank. Soundings were taken for seven-eighths of a mile above the entrance, and from 8 to 12 feet, and at some places 15 feet water was found for the upper 2,000 feet, or down to the swing bridge at the crossing of the main road.

From this to the inner end of the piers the depth varied from 9 to 12 feet, and between the piers there was found from 10 to 12 feet water.

The works built for the purpose of contracting the channel, together with about 200 feet of the west pier, are in a good state of repair, but at other places the piers, docking, wharves, &c., are in a somewhat dilapidated condition.

The position of the harbor is such, that vessels failing to weather Long Point during south-westerly gales would gladly avail themselves of its shelter, if it could be safely entered. But from the limited width between the piers, and the bars which accumulate outside, this is attended with such risk as to be rarely attempted, except in cases of absolute necessity, as vessels in endeavouring to make the harbor are liable to get stranded on the bar, or by missing the piers, go ashore alongside of them.

A great improvement would, doubtless, be effected by extending the piers beyond the outer bar, but a work of this magnitude, it is to be feared, would exceed the means of the Company, and even if carried out, the place in heavy weather would still be very difficult of access.

From what has been said, it will also be evident that the inside accommodation is confined to a width throughout of very little, if any, more than that between the piers; and were this increased by the formation of an inner basin, it is quite probable that the space excavated, as well as the existing channel, would be more or less silted up by the detritus brought down by the stream.

Inner Bay, Long Point.—The north shore of the lake to the westwards of this place presents certain peculiar features which, it is believed, may, with propriety, be here briefly described.

Eastward from Port Barwell the coast has a general direction E.S.E. for about eleven and a half miles, and consists principally of high bold clay banks.

In the Township of Houghton these are interstratified with layers of fine sand, which on the wearing away of the face of the cliffs, become exposed to the action of the winds, and are carried upwards and swept into conical shaped hills of the plateau above.

These sand hills extend for a considerable distance along the shore, and although liable to change their positions they reform in nearly the same locality; the tops of some of them attaining a height (including that of the banks) of from 200 to 300 feet over the lake surface, so that when seen from the water they present a very remarkable appearance.

From the point above mentioned the shore has an easterly direction to the junction of Long Point with the mainland. It then turns to the north-east past Port Rowan, and continues on nearly the same course to Port Dover, where it again trends to the eastward.

Long Point runs out east-half-south twenty-three miles from the mainland, and is of irregular shape, three and a half miles across at the widest part, including the marsh. It consists chiefly of sand and gravel, with extensive marshes along its northern side, the high and dry part of it being generally covered with a growth of pine timber. The lighthouse on its eastern end is nearly eighteen miles S.S.E. from Port Dover, and to the westward of a line joining these places, there is about 150 square miles of water surface.

This area is generally understood to be subdivided into what are called the "outer" and "inner" bays of Long Point. These being in a measure separated by a projection from the main shore, known as Turkey Point, and by Ryerse Island or Pottahawk Point, which stretches out from the north side of Long Point. (See plan No. 14.)

From these projections shoals extend out for quite a distance into the Bay and to the eastward of Turkey Point, and what is called the "deep hole," there is a very large area with only from 2 to 3 feet of water over it.

The inner bay can only be entered from the eastward by channels to the north and south of this shoal, the northern one of which is extremely crooked, and of irregular depths.

For a distance of four miles from Port Rowan the soundings shew a depth of water varying from 7 to 9 feet. From thence to the "deep hole" there is from 10 to 10½ feet,

when the depth suddenly increases to from 18 to 24 feet, and on the bar between the inner and outer bays there was found about 12 feet of water. The south channel is more direct, but has only a depth of from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 feet in it.

There is over thirty square miles of water surface in the inner bay, about one half of which has a depth of from 8 to 9 feet, with a clay bottom.

The Admiralty chart of Lake Erie, prepared from surveys made in 1817-18, shews a channel through the beach at Long Point, but its actual position is not very clearly indicated.

It, however, appears that during violent storms which occurred in the year 1834, another breach was made at a place three and a quarter miles S.S.E. from Port Rowan, a village situated on the south side of the inner bay, at about a mile from its head.

This opening subsequently attained such dimensions that steamers and other craft passed through it into the bay, sometime previous to 1843.

When it was considered to be so generally serviceable that the Government authorized a light ship to be placed there for the purpose of properly marking out the channel. From that time a light was maintained until the year 1857, when, in consequence of the rapid filling up of the cut, it had to be discontinued.

This doubtless, in a great measure, resulted from the large amount of sand carried in that direction from the beach lying to the westward, which has within a comparatively few years been greatly worn away. At all events, there was, in 1861, only 3 feet water in what is now called the "Old Cut," and in 1869 the bank across it was level with the surface of the lake.

From the great encroachments on the shore in this vicinity the narrow ridge along this part of the Bay became so weakened, that when attacked by heavy storms during the high water of 1859-60, another breach was made about a mile to the westward, which is called the "New Cut." (See plan No. 13.) This is about a quarter of a mile wide, and has a depth of from 10 to 13 feet water through the space formerly occupied by the beach, the material of which has been forced into the bay, and now forms a horse shoe shaped bar of densely packed sand, with only from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet water over it. This covers an area of nearly a square mile, and effectually cuts off any possibility of an entrance from the west.

The new cut appears to have a slow movement to the eastward, as that side of it continues to be worn away by westerly storms, whilst the shore drift has formed a low spit on its western side.

There is also a breach, about two and a quarter miles to the eastward of this, called Sturgeon Channel, or Bay, which is nearly 600 feet wide, and has a depth of from 1 to 2 feet through it.

From the latter to fully half a mile west of the New Cut, the beach is, with the exception of a few sand knolls, only from 2 to 3 feet over the lake level, and at several places very little, if any, over it; consequently, on the recurrence of high water, a large portion of what is at present dry will be submerged, when there is a probability that other breaches will be made, and such changes take place as cannot be foreseen.

The storms which wear away the shore to the greatest extent are those that sweep directly into the bay, carrying with them a large amount of solid matter, which, for the most part, settles on reaching the smoother water inside. This, together with the material driven in from the breaches, has doubtless formed the sand flats that now occupy a large area of the bay, and overlie, to a considerable depth, the original clay bottom.

To the westward of the new cut a narrow ridge of sand runs along the margin of the lake for a distance of nearly five miles, and between this and the main shore is a triangular shaped marsh, containing an area of fully six square miles.

In this marsh are numerous large ponds, with from 3 to 5 feet water in them, and Big Creek winds through it towards the lake, at about a mile and a quarter from the west side of the inner bay.

The creek is about 50 feet wide, and has a depth in the centre of from 12 to 14 feet.

A short distance from the shore it takes a sudden turn to the east, and runs parallel to the beach for fully half a mile, but the former outlet being entirely blocked up with sand, its waters now find their way through the marsh.

To admit of the passage of saw logs, a lateral channel, about a mile and a quarter long, has been dredged from the creek to the bay on a line near the main shore.

This part of the coast being as above stated, very little over the lake level, and for many miles completely destitute of trees, it is in certain states of the atmosphere barely visible from the deck of a vessel, until the danger is so close that there is frequently no means of avoiding it.

This is sometimes the case in even moderate weather, and during violent south-westerly storms often leads to the loss of life and much valuable property. Still there is no place in this vicinity which presents any facilities whatever for the construction of a "Refuge Harbor."

Having thus described the various places surveyed and examined, it will be observed that there is a great similarity between them, at least in so far as the construction and maintenance of the harbors are concerned.

The outlet of streams having been unavoidably selected for such improvements as the necessities of the localities required, they are all so situated that they cannot be much enlarged without incurring the risk of, in some measure, destroying even their present usefulness.

The streams, although of no great length, have a considerable descent from the interior, and, at certain seasons, carry with them a large amount of detrital matter which on reaching a point where the surface is nearly on the same level as that of the lake, settles, and either fills up the channel inside, or tends to form bars at the entrance.

This has been to some extent obviated at Port Burwell by reducing the width of the outlet to about the same as that of the creek, still, this renders access to the harbor not only difficult, but in stormy weather extremely hazardous.

In every case the channel has at some point to be kept clear by dredging, and unless the piers extend a considerable distance into the lake, the movement of the shore drift to the east is apt to form bars outside.

The accommodation, it will be seen, is limited, but to increase it by the formation of an inside basin would doubtless induce deposit to such an extent as to render it necessary to resort to constant dredging, and even then there is a probability that the full depth could not be secured in the early part of the season.

The prevalence of south-westerly winds render the whole of the north coast of the lake more or less dangerous to vessels, but there are certain parts that from their position and prominence prove unusual disastrous during heavy storms.

The first of these in descending is Point Pelée, which is low, with shoals along it, and runs out nearly eleven miles at right angles to the shore, whilst there is only a comparatively narrow channel between it and Pelée Island, through which vessels bound in either direction generally pass.

The lighthouse erected some years ago on the outer end of the shoal has been of great benefit, still wrecks continue to occur in thick weather on both sides of the point, according as heavy winds blow from the east or the west.

But Long Point, and that part of the coast immediately to the westward of it appears to be still more dangerous, as vessels during heavy on shore winds frequently get embayed between it and the Rondeau, so that unless they can ride out the gate at anchor, or at great risk succeed in making one of the small harbors under their lee, they are in imminent danger of being driven on the beach.

The loss of life and property on the north coast of Lake Erie, from the year 1858 to 1868, appears from information obtained at the Marine Office, Detroit, to be as follows :

Loss of Life and Property on the North Coast of Lake Erie.

LOCALITY.	No. of Vessels disabled.	No. of vessels totally wrecked.	No. of Lives lost.	Value of Property Lost.
Bar Point	5			\$ cts. 1,500 00
Colchester (Clay Banks)	9	1		27,090 00
Pigeon Bay	5	1	1	29,800 00
Point Pelée	50	6	5	162,350 00
Rondeau	15	2	7	42,450 00
Port Bruce	3	1		16,000 00
Port Stanley	3	3		27,500 00
Port Burwell	22	11	8	111,960 00
Long Point	36	11	27	228,655 00
Port Ryerse	2			1,150 00
Port Dover	1			100 00
Port Maitland	6	2		31,400 00
Mohawk Bay and Reef	7	1		10,925 00
Morgan's Point	3			18,800 00
Sugar Loaf	3			3,700 00
Port Colborne	24	4		120,250 00
Point Abino	14	8	17	37,880 00
Windmill Point	2			1,200 00
Fort Erie	3	1		18,200 00
Little's Point	2	1		9,000 00
Gull Island	1			2,500 00

The notes immediately following the statement of wrecks on Lake Huron are equally applicable in this case.

From the above it will be seen that there were more lives lost at Long Point and Port Burwell than at all the other places put together, and that the loss of property in these localities amounts to fully one-third of the whole shewn by the statement.

It should, however, be borne in mind that the casualties set opposite these two places, have occurred at different points along a range of between forty and fifty miles of coast. The whole of which is entirely open to the full sweep of westerly storms, and affords no natural facilities for the construction of what could properly be called a "Refuge Harbor."

The shore of the lake being for a great distance nearly uniform, without bays or indentations of any kind, and the beach itself being for the most part of a shifting nature, it will be evident that works erected anywhere along it would at all times be fully exposed to the shock of the waves, and, on the breaking up of winter, to the attacks of ice fields, so that, as a whole, the difficulties to be contended with would be of no ordinary kind.

The great and rapid changes which have taken place within the past few years in the low beach opposite Port Rowan, and the probability of others occurring, prevents the idea being entertained of attempting anything like permanent improvements in that locality. And for a long stretch to the westward of Long Point there is really no one place which presents greater advantages than another, all being equally exposed.

In short, the formation of a large, safe, and accessible harbor at any point along this part of the shore would be attended with such an expenditure, apart from the risk of failure, that notwithstanding the existing necessity, it is questionable whether such an undertaking could at present be judiciously recommended.

On considering the subject in all its known bearings, and believing there would be much difficulty and uncertainty in making a suitable harbor at, or in the vicinity of Long Point, it is now deemed proper to draw attention to what can be done to the westward of that place.

It has been previously stated that the "Rondeau" is a large sheet of water varying from 8 to 9 feet in depth, and with the exception of two openings—one about half a mile, and the other 900 feet in width—is protected from the direct force of all storms.

This place is situated between the points where the greatest losses occur, being forty-two miles from Point Pelée, and ninety-two miles from the eastern end of Long Point, and presents the only natural facilities for the construction of a harbor on a large scale that can be found anywhere on the north shore within the distance above mentioned.

It is believed that if a good harbor was formed here, it would not only be serviceable to vessels when caught by storms near the middle of the lake, but might be the means by which many disasters to the eastward and westward of it would safely be avoided. As upward-bound vessels in heavy easterly storms, could, on leaving Long Point, make directly for it, and in heavy westerly winds, a large number of those downward-bound might be able to avail themselves of its shelter.

At the same time, it is deemed proper to state that a harbor at Rondeau would be solely for refuge purposes, as the trade of the place is of very little, if of any, importance. Indeed, since the construction of the main lines of railway, which run nearly parallel to the lake, the trade of the small ports on this shore, instead of increasing, has rather diminished. The bulk of the produce being carried eastward by rail, instead of finding its way to the coast as formerly; that is to say, the traffic does not flow towards the lake, but backward from it, and all the large towns are found in the interior of the peninsula.

In order to render the "Eau" accessible for the greater part of the time, the entrance to it should open in a direction nearly south, and be from 250 to 300 feet in width. (See dotted red lines on plan No. 9.)

This might be made nearly in the position of the old works, and the breach to the westward closed, or it could be made in the breach itself, and flanked by breakwaters.

In the event of the latter plan being adopted, the old entrance would, of course, have to be closed; and in either case it might be desirable to shut up the western gap, and protect the low parts of the beach between the present openings.

The piers on each side of the entrance would have to be about 750 feet long, and at least 25 feet wide, each having an outer head of 50 feet square, the site for the wall of which should be dredged to a depth that would admit of their being sunk from 2 to 3 feet below the bottom of the channel, and the entire space between them should be covered to a depth of about 2 feet with stone, so as to guard against the scour of the alternating reverse currents likely to pass through.

The breakwaters should of course be of a width proportionate to the depth at the different places they are to occupy, and be arranged so as to prevent them being undermined before the shore-drift has time to accumulate in front of them.

It is believed that, in order to accommodate the largest class of vessels, from 8 to 10 acres area of the basin should be deepened to from 14 to 15 feet water. This would require about 10,000 cubic yards of dredging to every acre deepened, but the nature of the material is such that it can be removed at the minimum of cost.

A good light for the guidance of vessels at night should also be placed at the entrance.

The probable cost of the works above enumerated would amount to the sum of \$165,000.

It is true that the wants of the navigation would not be wholly provided for by the establishment of this harbor; still, there is reason to believe that it would be the means by which many casualties could be avoided, as vessels, when not too far advanced on their course, could make for it in either easterly or westerly storms.

It has been shewn that for a long distance to the westward of Long Point, and to the eastward of Point Pelée, there are no natural facilities for the construction of a "Refuge Harbor," but, on the contrary, the coast presents formidable difficulties to the successful carrying out of such an undertaking. Still, even were there a harbor made in the immediate vicinity of one of these places it could be of no service whatever to vessels at the other.

In this view of the matter, it appears to me that the interests of navigation would be best consulted by adopting a central position for a harbor.

I therefore advise that the improvements at "Rondeau" be carried out, believing that by rendering this large natural basin available to shipping, a great and permanent benefit would be conferred on the general commerce of the lakes.

In conclusion, it may be stated, that in the foregoing report an attempt has been made to describe the physical characteristics of the different places examined, to present in as concise a form as possible all the important information bearing on the subject that could be collected, and to submit the data which form the basis of the conclusions arrived at, so as to place the matter fairly and fully before the Department.

It is also proper to remark that, in the discharge of this duty, I have been ably assisted by Mr. Thomas Monro, the officer to whom the surveys were entrusted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

JOHN PAGE,

Chief Engineer Public Works.

RETURN

To an Address to THE SENATE, dated 16th March, 1870;—For Copies of all Correspondence which has taken place, since the 30th March, 1869, between the Imperial and Dominion Governments, as well as between the latter and any person or persons on the subject of legalizing, under certain conditions, the reprint of British Copyright Works in the Dominion.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Ottawa, 23rd March, 1870.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Ottawa, March 21st, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you the accompanying copies of correspondence on the subject of Copyright Law in Canada, to be communicated to the Senate, in reply to the address of the 16th instant, herewith returned.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
F. TURVILLE,
Governor's Secretary.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for Canada, &c., &c., &c.

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

[Copy.]
Canada.—No. 193.

DOWNING STREET, 20th October, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 40, of the 15th April last, enclosing a Minute of your Privy Council, and a report from the Minister of Finance, urging the amendment of the Imperial Law with a view to Canadian publishers being placed on an equal footing with publishers in the United States as regards British Copyright Works.

The anomalous position of this question is adverted to in the despatch of my predecessor of the 31st of July, 1868, but the matter is one of some difficulty, and Her Majesty's Government find it necessary to collect further information on it before deciding finally on the proposals of the Canadian Government.

In the meantime, there is one point in the operation of the Imperial Law as it now stands, which is not affected by the difficulties which surround the general question, viz:—that whilst, by the present law, publication in the United Kingdom gives Copyright throughout the British Empire, publication in a Colony cannot give Copyright beyond the limits of the colony.

This disability no doubt operates unfairly on colonial interests, and Her Majesty's Government are prepared to take steps, during the next Session of Parliament with a view to the amendment of the Law in this particular.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

GRANVILLE.

Governor General

The Right Honorable Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c.

Sir John Young to Earl Granville.

[Copy.]
No. 159.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, 20th December, 1869.

MY LORD,—With reference to my despatch, No. 40, of the 15th April last, I have the honor to transmit herewith, additional copies of the correspondence respecting the Copyright Law in Canada.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN YOUNG.

The Earl Granville, K.G., &c.

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

[Copy.]
Canada,—No. 43.

DOWNING STREET, 17th February, 1870.

SIR,—With reference to my despatch, No. 193, of 20th October last, and to previous correspondence respecting the operation in the Dominion of Canada of the Laws affecting the reprint of British Copyright Works, I transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, with a copy of the answer which has been returned to it, on the subject of a proposed Convention with the United States, for the Reciprocal protection of Copyright.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

FREDERIC ROGERS,

For Earl Granville.

Governor General the Right Honorable

Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Mr. Otway to the Under Secretary of State, C. O.

[Copy.]

FOREIGN OFFICE,

November 23rd, 1869.

SIR,—I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to acquaint you, for the information of Earl Granville, that he has received, privately, from Her Majesty's Minister in the United States, the Draft of a Convention for the reciprocal protection of Copyright,

which he thinks the American Government would be willing to conclude with this Country—Lord Clarendon has confidentially communicated the Draft to the Board of Trade, and the Board agree with him in opinion that the terms of the Draft would secure all the substantial objects at which Her Majesty's Government have aimed, in endeavouring to conclude a treaty of Copyright with the United States.

Lord Clarendon would therefore have been disposed to instruct Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, after asking for explanations with regard to one or two points of no practical importance, at once to sign the Convention if he found the Government of the United States ready to do so. There is, however, a question connected with this subject, to which the Board of Trade have called Lord Clarendon's attention, namely, the proposal submitted by the Canadian Government, in the course of the present year, with respect to the state of the Copyright Law in the Dominion. This proposal led to a correspondence between the Colonial Office and the Board of Trade, and to a suggestion by the latter that the Copyright Law of this Country should be so amended, as to give to works published in Canada, the protection now given only to works published in the United Kingdom, that is the privilege of Copyright throughout the British Empire.

Lord Clarendon desires me to transmit, for Earl Granville's perusal, a copy of the letter which has been received at this office from the Board of Trade on the subject, and to state that he proposes to instruct H. M.'s Minister at Washington to make a communication to the Government of the United States, in the sense suggested in the letter of the Board of Trade. Should His Lordship concur in this course, it will be for him to consider the further suggestion of the Board of Trade, that the Canadian Government should be made acquainted with the course which H. M.'s Government propose to take in this matter.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

ARTHUR OTWAY.

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

[Copy.]

Mr. Lefevre to Under-Secretary of State, F.O.

BOARD OF TRADE, November 18th, 1869.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 9th inst., I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to state, for the information of the Earl of Clarendon, that after a complete examination of the provisions of the Draft Copyright Convention with the United States of America, transmitted in your letter, they concur with His Lordship in the opinion that all the substantial objects at which H. M.'s Government has aimed in endeavouring to conclude a Copyright Treaty with the U. S. of America would be secured by the terms of the draft in question, and that it might, therefore, be accepted as it stands.

The two points to which my Lords referred in the concluding paragraph of their letter of the 6th inst., do not appear to them to be of any practical importance, and it will be sufficient, in their opinion, that Mr. Thornton should be instructed to inform H. M.'s Government as to the reasons on account of which the provisions to which they relate have been omitted.

With respect to the provisions in Article III. in the matter of imitations or adaptations of dramatic works which it has been proposed to modify in our existing treaties of Copyright, I am to be observed that my Lords have never attached much importance to the proposed modification, and as the French Government appear to have dropped the subject, it seems scarcely necessary to revive it.

There is another question however connected with this subject to which my Lords desire to call Lord Clarendon's attention.

A correspondence took place this year between Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies and this Board, upon a proposal submitted by the Canadian Government with respect to the state of Copyright Law in the Dominion, which led to a suggestion by my Lords, that the Copyright Law of this country should be so amended as to give to works published in Canada, the protection now only given to works published in the United Kingdom; viz. —the privilege of Copyright throughout the British Empire.

This suggestion was made by my Lords on grounds of equity towards Canada, and irrespective of all international arrangements between this country and the United States of America with respect to Copyright, but in the event of such arrangements being made, the reasons in favor of the proposed amendment of the Imperial Law will become more than ever urgent.

The Bill which, as Lord Clarendon will perceive from the enclosed correspondence, is now in course of preparation is directed to an amendment of Imperial Law, in this respect, and my Lords are of opinion that this point should be clearly explained to the Government of the United States in any negotiation on this subject, and that Mr. Thornton should be authorized, if desired by the Government of the United States, or by the Government of Canada, either to insert an article in the Convention, binding Her Majesty's Government to propose to Parliament the extension of Imperial Copyright to publications in all British possessions, or providing that the notifications of the convention itself should be made subject to the adoption by Parliament of the measure in question.

My Lords are inclined to fear that unless this course be taken, the Convention would fail to satisfy the United States and at the same time create much dissatisfaction in Canada, and lead to the discussion of questions of constitutional right which it is on every ground important to avert.

For the same reason, my Lords would submit that the Canadian Government should be made acquainted with the course which Her Majesty's Government proposes to take in this matter.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,)

G. SHAW LEFEVRE,

The Under Secretary of State,
Foreign Office.

Sir F. Sandford to Under Secretary of State, F. O.

(Copy.)

DOWNING STREET, 19th January, 1870.

SIR,—I have laid before Earl Granville your letter of the 23rd November, on the subject of a Convention, which, it is believed, that the American Government would be willing to conclude with this Country for the reciprocal protection of Copyright.

Lord Granville is glad to learn that there is a prospect of this matter being brought to an early and satisfactory conclusion; but he directs me to state that he thinks that it is certainly desirable that the Canadian Government should be informed that the anticipated ratification of this Convention will not affect the duty of Her Majesty's Government to propose a Bill to give the Colonies equal rights with England, and that the U. S. Government should be informed that the Convention will not preclude the British Government from proposing that Bill—Lord Granville, however, does not see why an arrangement between the United States and England should be encumbered with a provision affecting only the relations between England and the Colonies.

He proposes, with Lord Clarendon's concurrence, to forward to the Canadian Government a copy of your letter of the 23rd November, and of this reply to it.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,)

F. R. SANDFORD.

The Under Secretary of State,
Foreign Office.

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

(Copy.)—Canada—No. 44.

DOWNING STREET, 17th February, 1870.

SIR,—With reference to my despatch, No. 43, of this day's date, enclosing copies of a correspondence between this Department and the Foreign Office on the subject of a proposed Convention with the United States for the reciprocal protection of Copyright, I have the honor to enclose for your information an extract from the reply which has been received from the Foreign Office to the letter from this office of the 19th ultimo.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

FREDERIC ROGERS.

For Earl Granville.

Governor General, the Right Honorable Sir JOHN YOUNG,
Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Otway to Under Secretary of State, C.O.

(Copy.)

FOREIGN OFFICE, February 5, 1870.

SIR,—I have laid before the Earl of Clarendon your letter of the 19th ult., relative to the course to be pursued with the United States and with Canada on the subject of Copyright.

Having again communicated with the Board of Trade on this matter, Lord Clarendon desires me to state to you that he will furnish Her Majesty's Minister at Washington with authority to sign a convention with the United States in the terms of the draft which he sent privately to Lord Clarendon. He will instruct Mr. Thornton to state officially to the American Government, that the conclusion and ratification of such convention will in no way preclude Her Majesty's Government from proposing to Parliament a Bill for giving the Colonies Copyright to extend throughout the British Dominion, but he concurs with Lord Granville in thinking that it is unnecessary to encumber the Convention with any stipulation on this subject.

Lord Clarendon observes that Lord Granville intends to make a communication to the Canadian Government in the same sense, and he sees no objection to His Lordship forwarding to that Government a copy of the letter from this Department of the 23rd of November last, and of its enclosures, as well as of your reply thereto.

* * * * *

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

ARTHUR OTWAY.

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

RETURN

To an Address of the SENATE, dated 18th March, 1870; for a Copy of His Excellency the Governor General's Commission, and the Royal Instructions which accompanied the same

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 22nd March, 1870.

CANADA.—*Draft of a Commission passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, appointing the Right Honorable Sir John Young, Baronet, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., to be Governor General of Canada.*

Letters Patent, Dated 29th December, 1868.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, To Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor Sir John Young, Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Greeting :

Governor Viscount Monck's Commission, 1st June, 1867, cited. I. Whereas, we did by certain letters patent, under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster, the First Day of June, 1867, in the thirtieth year of Our Reign, constitute and appoint our right trusty and well-beloved Cousin, Charles Stanley Viscount Monck, to be Governor General of Canada, as upon relation being had to the said recited letters patent will more fully and at large appear.

Revocation of Governor Viscount Monck's Commission, 1st June, 1867. Now know you that we have revoked and determined, and by these presents do revoke and determine the said recited letters patent, and every clause, article, and thing therein contained, except so far as relates to the revocation of the letters patent therein recited of the second day of November, 1861. An, further know you, that we, reposing especial trust and confidence in the prudence, courage, and loyalty of you, the said Sir John Young, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit to constitute and appoint, and by these presents do constitute and appoint you to be our Governor General, in and over our Dominion of Canada, for and during our will and pleasure. And we do hereby authorize and command you to do and execute all things in due manner that shall belong to your said command, and the trust we have reposed in you, according to the several powers and directions granted or appointed you by this our present Commission, and of the Act of Parliament passed in the thirtieth year of Our Reign, intituled : "The British

North America Act, 1867 ;" and the instructions herewith given you, or by such further instructions as may hereafter be given by us, under our sign manual, and signet, or by our Order in our Privy Council, or through one of our principal Secretaries of State, and according to such laws as are now or shall hereafter be in force in our said Dominion.

Great Seal.

II. And we do hereby authorize and empower you to keep and use the Great Seal of our said Dominion, for sealing all things whatsoever that shall pass the said Seal.

Appointment of Judges and Justices, &c.

III. And we do further authorize and empower you to constitute and appoint in our name, and on our behalf, all such Judges, Commissioners, Justices of the Peace, and other necessary Officers and Ministers of our said Dominion, as may be lawfully constituted and appointed by us.

Grant of Pardons, and Remission of Fines.

IV. And we do hereby authorize and empower you, as you shall see occasion, in our name and on our behalf, to grant to any offender convicted of any crime in any Court, or before any Judge, Justice, or Magistrate within our said Dominion, a pardon, either free, or subject to lawful conditions, or any respite of the execution of the sentence of any such offender, for such period as to you may seem fit ; and to remit any fines, penalties, or forfeitures which may become due and payable to us.

Suspension or Removal from Office.

V. And we do hereby authorize and empower you, so far as we lawfully may, upon sufficient cause to you appearing, to remove from his office, or to suspend from the exercise of the same, any person exercising any such office or place, within our said Dominion, under or by virtue of any Commission or warrant granted, or which may be granted, by us, in our name, or by our authority.

Power of Assembling or Proroguing the House of Commons.

VI. And we do hereby authorize you to exercise, from time to time, as you may judge necessary, all powers belonging to us, in respect of assembling or proroguing, the Senate or the House of Commons of our said Dominion, and of dissolving the said House of Commons ; and we hereby give the like authority to the several Lieutenant Governors for the time being, of the Four Provinces in our Dominion, with respect to the Legislative Councils, or the Legislative or General Assemblies of those Provinces respectively.

Power of granting Marriage Licenses and Probates of Wills ; Custody of Idiots ; Presentations to Ecclesiastical Benefices.

VII. And we do, by these presents, authorize and empower you, within our said Dominion, to exercise all such powers as we may be entitled to exercise therein, in respect of granting licenses for marriages, letters of administration, and probates of wills ; and with respect to the custody and management of idiots and lunatics, and their estates ; and to present any person or persons to any churches, chapels, or other ecclesiastical benefices, within our said Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to which we shall, from time to time, be entitled to present.

Power to appoint Deputies.

VIII. And, whereas, by the said recited Act, it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall be lawful for us, if we think fit, to authorize the Governor General of Canada to appoint any person or persons, jointly or severally, to be his deputy or deputies, within any part or parts of Canada, and in that capacity to exercise, during the pleasure of the Governor General, such of the powers, authorities, and functions of the Governor General, as he may deem it necessary or expedient to assign to him or them, subject to any limitations or directions from time to time expressed or given by us : now we do hereby authorize and empower you, subject to such limitations and directions as aforesaid, to appoint any person or persons, jointly or severally, to be your deputy or deputies, within any part or parts of our Dominion of Canada, and in that capacity to exercise, during your pleasure, such of your powers, functions, and authorities, as you may deem it necessary or expedient to assign to him or them : provided always, that the appointment of such a deputy or deputies shall not affect the exercise of any such power, authority, or function, by you, the said Sir John Young, in person.

Succession to the Government. IX. And we do hereby declare our pleasure to be that in the event of your death, incapacity, or absence out of our said Dominion, all and every the powers and authorities herein granted to you shall be, and the same are hereby vested in such person as may be appointed by us, under our sign manual and signet, to be our Lieutenant Governor of our said Dominion, or if there shall be no such Lieutenant Governor in our said Dominion, then in such person or persons as may be appointed by us, under our sign manual and signet, to administer the government of the same; and in case there shall be no person or persons within our said Dominion so appointed by us, then in the Senior Officer for the time being in command of our regular troops, in our said Dominion; and such person or persons, or such officer, as aforesaid, shall have and exercise all and every the powers and authorities herein granted, until our further pleasure shall be signified therein.

Officers and others to Obey and Assist the Governor. X. And we do hereby require and command all our officers and ministers, civil and military, and all other the inhabitants of our said Dominion, to be obedient, aiding, and assisting unto you, the said Sir John Young, or in the event of your death, incapacity, or absence, to such person or persons as may, from time to time, under the provisions of this our Commission, administer the Government of our said Dominion.

In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent.

Witness ourself at Westminster, the 29th day of December, in the thirty-second year of Our Reign.

By warrant under the Queen's sign manual.

C. ROMILLY.

CANADA.—*Draft of Instructions passed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet to the Right Honorable Sir John Young, Baronet, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., as Governor General of Canada.*

Dated 29th December, 1868.

VICTORIA R.

Instructions to Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor, Sir John Young, Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Our Governor General in and over Our Dominion of Canada, or, in his absence, to Our Lieutenant Governor, or the Officer Administering the Government of Our said Dominion of Canada for the time being.

Given at Our Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, this 29th day of December, 1868, in the Thirty-second Year of Our Reign.

Preamble. I. Whereas, by a Commission under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing even date herewith, we have constituted and appointed you, the said Sir John Young, to be our Governor General in and over our Dominion of Canada, for and during our will and pleasure, and have further authorized and commanded you to do and execute all things in due manner that shall belong to your said command, and the trust thereby reposed in you, according to the several powers and directions therein mentioned, and particularly according to such instructions as should therewith be given to you. Now, therefore, we do, by these our instructions, under our sign manual and signet, being the instructions so referred to as aforesaid, declare our pleasure to be, that you shall, with all due solemnity, cause our said Commission to be published in our said Dominion; and you shall then and there take the oath appointed to be taken by an Act passed in the Session holden in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of Our Reign, intituled: "An Act to substitute one oath for the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and

Abjuration, and for the relief of Her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion ; or, in lieu thereof, an oath appointed to be taken by an Act passed in the tenth year of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled : " An Act for the relief of His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects ;" and likewise that you do take the oath for the due execution of the office and trust of our Governor General in and over our Dominion of Canada, and for the due and impartial administration of justice, which said oaths the Judges of our Supreme Courts of Record within our said Dominion, or any three or more of such Judges, are hereby required to tender and administer unto you.

Oaths to be administered by the Governor.

II. And we do authorize and require you from time to time, and at any time hereafter, by yourself, or by any other person to be authorized by you in that behalf, to administer to all and to every person or persons, as you shall think fit, who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit, the said oath of allegiance, save only in cases wherein any other oath or oaths is or are prescribed by the statutes in that behalf made, or by any of them ; in which case, it is our pleasure, and we do hereby direct, that you do administer or cause to be administered to such persons such other oath or oaths as aforesaid.

Governor to communicate instructions to Privy Council.

III. And we do require you to communicate forthwith to our Privy Council for our said Dominion these our instructions, and likewise all such others from time to time as you shall find convenient for our service to be imparted to them.

Council not to proceed to business unless summoned.

IV. And we do hereby declare, and it is our pleasure, that our said Privy Council shall not proceed to the despatch of business unless duly summoned by your authority, nor unless four members of the said Council be present and assisting at any meetings at which any such business shall be despatched. And we do further direct, that if, in any case, you see sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of the major part or of the whole of our said Privy Council so present, it shall be competent for you to execute the powers and authorities vested in you by our said Commission, and by these our instructions, in opposition to such their opinion : it being, nevertheless, our pleasure that in every case it shall be competent to any member of our said Privy Council to record at length, on the minutes of our said Council, the grounds and reasons of any advice or opinion he may give upon any question brought under the consideration of such Council.

Quorum.

Governor may act in opposition to the Council.

Members may record on minutes their adverse opinions.

Appointment and removal of President.

V. And it is our pleasure, and you are hereby authorised, to appoint by an instrument under the Great Seal of Canada, one member of our said Privy Council to preside in your absence, and to remove him and appoint another in his stead. And if, during your absence, the member so appointed shall also be absent, then the senior member of the Privy Council actually present shall preside, the seniority of the members of the said Council being regulated according to the date or order of their respective appointment thereto.

Journals and minutes of Council to be kept.

VI. And we do further direct and enjoin that a full and exact journal or minute be kept of all the deliberations, Acts, proceedings, votes, and resolutions of our said Council, and that at each meeting of the said Council the minutes of the last meeting be read over, confirmed, or amended, as the case may require, before proceeding to the despatch of any other business.

Assent to Bills.

VII. And for the execution of so much of the powers vested in you by virtue of the " British North America Act, 1867," as relates to the declaring either that you assent in our name to Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament, or that you withhold our assent therefrom, or that you reserve such Bills for the signification of our pleasure thereon, it is our will and pleasure that when any Bill is presented to you for our assent, of either of the clauses hereinafter specified, you shall (unless you shall think proper to withhold our assent from the same) reserve the same for the signification of our pleasure thereon ; subject, nevertheless, to your discretion, in case you should be of

opinion that an urgent necessity exists, requiring that such Bill be brought into immediate operation; in which case, you are authorized to assent to such Bill in our name, unless the same shall be repugnant to the law of England, or inconsistent with any obligations imposed upon us by treaty, transmitting to us by the earliest opportunity the Bill so assented to, together with your reasons for assenting thereto; that is to say:—

- Bills to be reserved.
1. Any Bill for the divorce of persons joined together in holy matrimony.
 2. Any Bill whereby any grant of land or money, or other donation or gratuity, may be made to yourself.
 3. Any Bill whereby any paper or other currency may be made a legal tender, except the coin of the realm or other gold or silver coin.
 4. Any Bill imposing differential duties.
 5. Any Bill, the provisions of which shall appear inconsistent with obligations imposed upon us by treaty.
 6. Any Bill interfering with the discipline or control of our forces in our said Dominion by land and sea.
 7. Any Bill of an extraordinary nature and importance, whereby our prerogative, or the rights and property of our subjects not residing in our said Dominion, or the trade and shipping of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, may be prejudiced.
 8. Any Bill containing provisions to which our assent has been once refused, or which has been disallowed by us.

Lawssenthome to have marginal abstracts, and to be accompanied by explanations and proceedings of Legislature in passing them.

VIII. You shall take care that all laws assented to by you in our name, or reserved for the signification of our pleasure thereon, shall, when transmitted by you, be fairly abstracted in the margins, and be accompanied with such explanatory observations as may be required to exhibit the reasons and occasion for proposing such laws, and you shall also transmit fair copies of the journals and minutes of the proceedings of the Legislative bodies of our said Dominion, which you are to require from the Clerks or other proper officers in that behalf of the said Legislative bodies.

Pardon power, regulation of.

To take the advice of the Council in such cases; but may exercise his own judgment, entering his reasons in the minutes of Council.

IX. And whereas we have, by our said Commission, authorised and empowered you as you shall see occasion, in our name and on our behalf, to grant to any person convicted of any crime in any court, or before any judge, justice, or magistrate within our said Dominion, a pardon, either free or subject to lawful conditions: Now we do hereby direct and enjoin you to call upon the judge who presided at the trial of any offender who shall have been condemned to suffer death by the sentence of any court within our said Dominion, to make to you a written report of the case of such offender, and such report of the said judge shall by you be taken into consideration at the first meeting thereafter which may be conveniently held of our said Privy Council; and you shall not pardon or reprieve any such offender as aforesaid, unless it shall appear to you expedient so to do, upon receiving the advice of our Privy Council therein, but in all such cases you are to decide either to extend or to withhold a pardon or reprieve according to your own deliberate judgment, whether the members of our said Privy Council concur therein or otherwise; entering, nevertheless, on the minutes of our said Council a minute of your reasons at length, in case you should decide any such question in opposition to the judgment of the majority of the members thereof.

Judges, &c., to be appointed during pleasure.

X. And we do further direct and enjoin that all Commissions granted by you to any person or persons to be judges; justices of the peace, or other officers, shall, unless otherwise provided by law, be granted during pleasure only.

Appointments to benefices.

XI. And whereas, by our said Commission, we have authorized you to present any person or persons to any church, chapel, or other ecclesiastical benefice, within our said Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to which we may from time to time be entitled to present, we do declare our will and

pleasure to be that you do not present any minister of the United Church of England and Ireland to any ecclesiastical benefice without a certificate from the Bishop for the time being of the Diocese in which such presentation is made, or his commissary, of his being conformable to the doctrine and discipline of the said church. And it is our will and pleasure that the person so presented shall be instituted by the said bishop, or his commissary duly authorized by him.

Blue book. XII. And we do further direct and enjoin that you do forward to us, punctually from year to year, through one of our principal Secretaries of State, such annual returns as have been customarily transmitted to us from the Dominion of Canada, relative to the revenue and expenditure, militia, public works, legislation, civil establishments, pensions, population, schools, course of exchange, imports and exports, agricultural produce, manufactures, and other matters with reference to the state and condition of our said Dominion.

Governor's absence. XIII. And whereas great prejudice may happen to our service and to the security of our said Dominion by the absence of the Governor General, you shall not, upon any pretence whatever, quit the said Dominion without having first obtained leave from us for so doing, under our sign manual and signet, or through one of our principal Secretaries of State.

V. R.

— .0; —

ESTIMATES

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA,

FOR THE

FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1871.



OTTAWA:

PRINTED BY I. B. TAYLOR, 29, 31 & 33, RIDEAU STREET.

1870.

SUMMARY

Of the estimated expenditure of the Dominion of Canada, for the financial year ending 30th June, 1871.

No.	SERVICES.	Page.	To be Voted.		Authorized by Statute.		TOTAL.	
			\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
I.	Public Debt.....	3			5,972,955	78	5,972,955	78
II.	Civil Government.....	5	515,609	16	146,066	66	661,675	82
III.	Administration of Justice.....	12	10,000	00	312,266	66	322,266	66
IV.	Police.....	14	42,486	00			42,486	00
V.	Legislation.....	15	235,203	75	183,245	00	418,448	75
VI.	Geological Surveys and Observatories.....	19	9,750	00	30,000	00	39,750	00
VII.	Arts, Agriculture, and Statistics.....	20	156,170	00			156,170	00
VIII.	Immigration and Quarantine.....	21	99,772	00			99,772	00
IX.	Marine Hospitals.....	23	40,026	00			40,026	00
X.	Pensions.....	24	16,056	25	38,899	79	54,956	04
XI.	Public Works and Buildings chargeable to Capital.....	26	8,486,700	00			8,486,700	00
XI (A)	do to Income.....	28	180,000	00			180,000	00
XI (B)	do Railway Subsidies chargeable to Provinces.....	28	121,600	00			121,600	00
XII.	Ocean and River Steam and Packet Service.....	29	123,241	00	218,000	00	341,241	00
XIII.	Penitentiaries.....	30	255,382	12			255,382	12
XIV.	Militia.....	33	1,087,247	00			1,087,247	00
XV.	Light Houses and Coast Service.....	35	337,826	00			337,826	00
XVI.	Fisheries.....	46	100,208	00			100,208	00
XVII.	Culling Timber.....	47	69,990	00			69,990	00
XVIII.	Steam Boat Inspection.....	48	8,321	00			8,321	00
XIX.	Indians.....	48	6,000	00			6,000	00
XX.	Miscellaneous.....	49	139,900	00			139,900	00
<i>Collection of Revenues.</i>								
XXI.	Customs.....	50	508,831	00			508,831	00
XXII.	Inland Revenue.....	55	135,200	00			135,200	00
XXIII.	Post Office.....	57	818,000	00			818,000	00
XXIV.	Public Works.....	58	903,602	00			903,602	00
XXV.	Minor Revenues.....	61	10,000	00			10,000	00
XXVI.	Subsidies to Provinces.....	61			2,597,362	27	2,597,362	27
Totals.....			14,417,121	28	9,498,796	16	23,915,917	44

ESTIMATES OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1871.

I.—PUBLIC DEBT.

Expenditure for year, authorized by Statute, estimated at.....\$5,972,955.78.

DETAILS compared with 1869-70.

	1870-71	1869-70
I. INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Payable in London :—		
On issue of Canada at 5 per cent. Capital.	\$31,824,282 55	1,591,214 12
Do do 6 per cent.	24,942,640 05	1,496,558 40
Do Nova Scotia at 6 per cent.	4,460,300 00	267,618 00
Do New Brunswick at 6 per cent.	4,886,620 00	293,197 20
Do Dominion { at 4 per cent.	7,500,000 00	292,000 00
{ at 5 per cent.	2,433,333 33	121,666 67
	\$75,847,175 93	4,062,254 39
Payable in Canada :—		
On issue of Canada at 5 per cent.	226,991 67	11,349 58
Do do 6 per cent.	1,151,143 36	70,340 60
Do do do [½ year]	42,400 00	1,272 00
Do Nova Scotia 6 per cent.	1,481,900 00	88,914 00
Do New Brunswick 6 per cent.	196,900 00	11,814 00
Do Dominion :—		
6 per cent Debentures. \$578,000 00		
Do Converted into C. stock. 22,000 00	600,000 00	36,000 00
A Stock at 6 per cent.	1,327,472 00	79,648 32
B Stock (capital January 1st 1870)	2,197,030 18	131,820 00
Saving's Banks—Post Office 4 & 5 per cent do	1,086,502 19	54,325 00
Do Nova Scotia 4 per cent do	681,388 41	27,255 00
Do New Brunswick 5 per cent do	914,864 90	45,743 00
Indian Fund 6 per cent do	1,178,410 58	70,704 63
Do 5 per cent do	1,437,481 77	71,874 00
Compensation to Seigneurs 6 per cent.	3,113,100 02	186,786 00
Do Townships do	756,710 00	45,402 60
Widows pensions and uncommuted stipends 5 per cent.	45,981 60	2,299 80
	\$92,285,452 61	4,997,802 92
2. CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT.		
London Agents—1 per cent Commission on \$4,062,254.39 interest.	40,622 54	40,647 84
Do 1 ¼ per cent Commission and Brokerage on \$271,704 Con. Can. Loan Sinking Fund.	3,396 00	1,053 00
Do ¼ per cent Brokerage on \$90,750 for Intercolonial Sinking Fd.	2,000 00	3,700 00
Do Stamps, Postage etc.	157,500 00	156,541 00
Bank of Montreal, allowance on circulation withdrawn.	50,000 00	50,000 00
Do 1 per cent commission on circulation of Dominion Notes.	2,400 00	2,400 00
Salaries of Dominion Notes Commissioners.	2,700 00	
Saving's Banks—Post Office.	2,500 00	
Do Nova Scotia.	1,500 00	1,500 00
Do New Brunswick.	1,500 00	1,500 00
Seigniorial Tenure Commission.	6,000 00	6,000 00
Printing advertising &c.	1,000 00	
	\$269,845 54	\$264,341 84

I.—PUBLIC DEBT.—*Continued.*DETAILS compared with 1869-70.—*Continued.*

		1870-71	1869-70
3. PREMIUM AND EXCHANGE.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Premium and Exchange.....		20,000 00	20,000 00
4. SINKING FUND.			
$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on \$31,556,615.85 Con. Can. Loan.....	\$157,780 79		
Investment of Dividends.....	113,924 00		
		271,704 79	251,023 35
1 per cent on £1,500,000 Intercolonial Loan.....	73,000 00		
$\frac{1}{2}$ do 500,000 do.....	12,166 66		
Investment of Dividends.....	5,584 00		
		90,750 66	85,166 67
		362,455 45	336,190 02
5. REDEMPTION OF DEBT.			
War Loss		200 00	
7 Vic. Cap. 34	}	100 00	
7 per cent Loan		300 00	
12 Vic. Cap. 5		42,400 00	
Rebellion Loss	}	240 00	
12 Vic., Cap. 5		174,811 87	
U. C. Building Fund)		4,800 00	
		222,851 87	
Overdue and falling due in 1870.....			
Falling due in 1871.....			
Redemption of mutilated Notes of Province of Nova Scotia.....		100,000 00	50,000 00
		322,851 87	50,000 00

SUMMARY.

	1870-71.	1869-70.
1. Interest.....	\$4,997,802 92	\$4,985,433 15
2. Charges of Management.....	269,845 54	264,341 84
3. Premium and Exchange.....	20,000 00	20,000 00
4. Sinking funds.....	362,455 45	336,190 02
5. Redemption.....	322,851 87	50,000 00
	5,972,955 78	5,655,965 01

II.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

To be voted per Statement (A).....\$515,609 16.

No. of Vote.	Details	1870-71.	Voted for 1869-70.
(A) ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE FOR WHICH VOTES OF PARLIAMENT ARE REQUIRED.			
The Salaries of the Staff of the several Departments at Ottawa, viz. :—		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Governor General's Secretary's Office..... (a)	6,655 00	8,955 00
2	The Department of the Privy Council..... (b)	12,933 33	10,550 00
3	The Department of Justice..... (c)	8,192 50	7,000 00
4	The Department of Militia and Defence..... (d)	25,980 00	15,000 00
5	The Department of the Secretary of State..... (e)	21,587 50	25,290 00
6	The Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces..... (f)	15,670 00	5,200 00
7	The Department of the Receiver General..... (g)	15,700 00	15,850 00
8	The Finance Department..... (h)	36,455 83	31,850 00
9	The Customs Department..... (i)	20,540 00	23,400 00
10	The Inland Revenue Department..... (k)	18,200 00	13,350 00
11	The Department of Public Works..... (l)	37,740 00	40,190 00
12	The Post Office Department..... (m)	49,940 00	57,650 00
13	The Department of Agriculture..... (n)	19,705 00	16,950 00
14	The Department of Marine and Fisheries..... (o)	14,210 00	12,250 00
15	The Treasury Board Office..... (p)	3,000 00	
16	The Finance Offices, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick..... (q)	2,000 00	
17	The Dominion Offices, Nova Scotia..... (r)	10,600 00	11,000 00
18	Do. New Brunswick..... (s)	6,500 00	4,000 00
19	Departmental Contingencies..... (t)	150,000 00	216,500 00
20	Stationery Office for Stationery.....	15,000 00	
21	To meet the possible amount beyond the average salaries voted, which may be required to cover the sums payable in each individual case, after the final re-organization of the Civil Service, or any extension of the staff or other change which such re-organization may require.....		40,000 00
22	To meet the possible amount for increases under the Civil Service Act, or for possible new appointments required by any extension of the staff, or other change.....	25,000 00	
Total Civil Government, to be voted.....		\$515,609 16	\$554,985 00
(B) EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE.		1870-71.	1869-70.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
The salary of the Governor General.....		48,666 66	48,666 66
The salary of the Lieut. Governor of the Province of Ontario.....		8,000 00	8,000 00
The salary of the Lieut. Governor of the Province of Quebec.....		8,000 00	8,000 00
The salary of the Lieut. Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia.....		7,000 00	7,000 00
The salary of the Lieut. Governor of the Province of New Brunswick.....		7,000 00	7,000 00
The salaries of thirteen Ministers, at \$5,000 each.....		65,000 00	65,000 00
The salary of the Governor General's Secretary.....		2,400 00	2,400 00
Total Civil Government, authorized.....		\$146,066 66	\$146,066 66

S U M M A R Y .

	1870-71	1869-70.
To be voted.....	\$515,609 16	\$554,985 00
Authorized by Statute.....	146,066 66	146,066 66
Total.....	\$661,675 82	\$701,051 66

N.B.—In the Estimates for 1869-70, the salary of the Governor General's Secretary although authorized by Statute, was also placed in the Estimates for which votes of Parliament are required.

It is to be observed in comparing the Estimates of 1869-70 and 1870-71, that several transfers have been made of particular branches from one Department to another.

II.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—*Continued.*

DETAILS compared with 1869-70.

NUMBER.		DEPARTMENTS.	SALARIES.	
1869-70	1870-71		1870-71	1869-70
		(a) GOVERNOR'S SECRETARY'S OFFICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		1 Aide-de-Camp.....	1,840 00	
		1 Chief Clerk.....	1,850 00	
		1 1st Class Clerk, supernumerary.....	1,400 00	
		1 Junior 2nd Class Clerk.....	720 00	
		1 Messenger.....	480 00	
		2 Orderlies.....	365 00	
8	7		6,655 00	8,955 00
		(b) PRIVY COUNCIL.		
		1 Deputy Head, Clerk to Privy Council.....	2,600 00	
		1 Chief Clerk, Assistant do.....	2,050 00	
		1 1st Class Clerk.....	1,450 00	
		2 1st Class Supernumerary.....	2,650 00	
		2 Junior 2nd Class.....	1,650 00	
		1 Office Keeper and Messenger.....	583 33	
		1 Door Keeper and Messenger.....	600 00	
		3 Messengers.....	1,350 00	
11	12		12,933 33	10,550 00
		(c) DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.		
		1 Deputy Head.....	2,600 00	
		1 1st Class Clerk.....	1,200 00	
		1 Senior 2nd do.....	1,100 00	
		1 Junior 2nd do.....	700 00	
		2 3rd Class.....	1,642 50	
		2 Messengers.....	950 00	
7	8		8,192 50	7,000 00
		(d) MILITIA AND DEFENCE.		
		1 Deputy Head.....	2,600 00	
		3 Junior 2nd Class Clerks.....	2,530 00	
		1 Chief Clerk Accountant's Branch.....	2,250 00	
		2 1st Class Clerk's Supernumerary do.....	2,500 00	
		1 Junior 2nd Class.....	800 00	
		1 Director of Stores, Store Branch.....	1,800 00	
		3 Junior 2nd Class do.....	2,650 00	
		1 Storekeeper do.....	500 00	
		1 Chief Clerk Military Branch.....	1,800 00	
		1 1st Class Clerk do.....	1,250 00	
		1 1st Class Supernumerary do.....	1,250 00	
		1 Senior 2nd Class do.....	1,150 00	
		4 Junior 2nd Class do.....	3,080 00	
		1 Office Keeper.....	500 00	
		3 Messengers.....	1,320 00	
15	25		25,980 00	15,000 00

II.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—*Continued.*DETAILS compared with 1869-70.—*Continued.*

NUMBER.		DEPARTMENTS.	SALARIES.	
1869-70.	1870-71.		1870-71.	1869-70.
		(e) SECRETARY OF STATE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		1 Deputy Head, Under Secretary	2,840 00	
		1 1st Class Clerk, Corresponding Branch	1,450 00	
		1 1st Class Supernumerary do	1,300 00	
		1 Junior 2nd Class do	912 50	
		1 3rd Class do	912 50	
		1 Chief Clerk Deputy Registrar, and Clerk of the Crow in Chancery	2,000 00	
		1 Junior 2nd Class, Registry Branch	1,000 00	
		2 Chief Clerk, Ordnance Lands Branch	2,050 00	
		2 Junior 2nd Class do	1,890 00	
		1 Land Bailiff do	500 00	
		1 Queen's Printer	2,000 00	
		1 3rd Class Clerk	500 00	
		1 Messenger	300 00	
		1 Junior 2nd Class Clerk	900 00	
		2 3rd Class Clerks	1,642 50	
		3 Messengers	1,390 00	
18	20		21,587 50	25,290 00
		(f) SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.		
		1 Deputy Head Under Secretary	2,600 00	
		1 1st Class Clerk	1,650 00	
		2 1st Class Supernumerary	2,800 00	
		2 3rd Class	1,330 00	
		1 Chief Clerk, Indian Branch	2,050 00	
		1 1st Class Clerk Supernumerary	1,400 00	
		4 Junior 2nd Class	3,440 00	
		1 Messenger	400 00	
11	13		15,670 00	5,200 00
		(g) RECEIVER GENERAL.		
		1 Deputy Head	2,600 00	
		1 1st Class and Chief Clerk	2,000 00	
		1 1st Class	1,600 00	
		5 1st Class Supernumerary	7,220 00	
		1 Junior 2nd Class	1,000 00	
		1 Probationary and 3rd Class	300 00	
		2 Messengers	980 00	
13	12		15,700 00	15,860 00
		(h) FINANCE.		
		1 Deputy Head, Auditor	2,600 00	
		1 Deputy Inspector General	2,600 00	
		1 1st Class Clerk	1,650 00	
		1 1st Class Supernumerary	1,400 00	
		1 Chief Clerk, Bookkeeping Branch	2,000 00	
		1 1st Class Clerk, do	1,650 00	
		4 1st Class Supernumerary, do	5,000 00	
		1 Senior 2nd Class, do	1,100 00	
		1 3rd Class, do	600 00	

II.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—*Continued.*
 DETAILS compared with 1869-70.—*Continued.*

NUMBER.		DEPARTMENTS.	SALARIES.	
1869-70.	1870-71.		1870-71.	1869-70.
		(h) FINANCE.— <i>Continued.</i>		
		1 Chief Clerk, Assistant Auditor.....	\$ 2,400 00	cts. \$
		1 1st Class Clerk, Auditing.....	1,250 00	
		1 1st Class Supernumerary, do.....	1,250 00	
		3 3rd Class, do.....	1,830 00	
		1 1st Class Statistics, &c.....	1,400 00	
		1 1st Class Supernumerary.....	1,600 00	
		1 Junior 2nd Class.....	973 33	
		3 3rd Class.....	1,600 00	
		1 Chief Clerk, Contingencies and Stationery.....	2,050 00	
		1 Junior 2nd Class, do.....	800 00	
		1 3rd Class, do.....	912 50	
		1 Office Keeper.....	500 00	
		3 Messengers.....	1,290 00	
25	31		36,455 83	31,850 00
		(i) CUSTOMS.		
		1 Deputy Head, Commissioner.....	2,600 00	
		1 Chief Clerk, Assistant Commissioner.....	2,050 00	
		2 1st Class Clerks.....	3,450 00	
		3 1st Class Supernumerary.....	3,970 00	
		2 Senior 2nd Class.....	2,300 00	
		2 Junior 2nd Class.....	1,650 00	
		7 3rd Class.....	3,710 00	
		2 Messengers.....	810 00	
22	20		20,540 00	23,400 00
		(k) INLAND REVENUE.		
		1 Deputy Head Commissioner.....	2,600 00	
		1 Chief Clerk Assistant Commissioner.....	2,050 00	
		2 1st Class Clerks.....	2,800 00	
		2 1st Class Supernumerary.....	2,800 00	
		2 Senior 2nd Class.....	2,200 00	
		3 Junior 2nd Class.....	2,700 00	
		3 3rd Class.....	1,500 00	
		1 Collector of Rents (not classified).....	800 00	
		2 Messengers.....	750 00	
10	17		18,200 00	13,350 00
		(l) PUBLIC WORKS.		
		1 Deputy Head.....	3,500 00	
		1 Chief Clerk Secretary.....	2,000 00	
		2 1st Class Clerks.....	3,100 00	
		2 1st Class Supernumerary.....	2,930 00	
		1 Senior 2nd Class.....	1,100 00	
		4 Junior 2nd Class.....	3,680 00	
		1 3rd Class.....	730 00	
		1 Chief Engineer (not classified).....	3,240 00	
		1 Assistant Engineer do.....	2,400 00	
		3 1st Class Clerks, Engineers.....	5,160 00	
		1 1st Class Supernumerary.....	1,300 00	
		4 Senior 2nd Class.....	4,400 00	
		3 Junior 2nd Class.....	2,760 00	
		3 Messengers.....	1,440 00	
33	28		37,740 00	40,190 00

II.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—*Continued.*
 DETAILS compared with 1869-70.—*Continued.*

NUMBER.		DEPARTMENTS.	SALARIES.	
1869-70.	1870-71.		1870-71.	1869-70.
		(m) POST OFFICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		1 Deputy Head	2,600 00	
		1 Chief Clerk, Secretary	2,000 00	
		2 1st Class	2,650 00	
		2 Senior 2nd Class	2,200 00	
		6 Junior 2nd Class	5,155 00	
		6 3rd Class	3,250 00	
		1 Chief Clerk, Accountant	2,200 00	
		2 1st Class Clerks	2,650 00	
		2 1st Class Supernumerary	2,690 00	
		3 Junior 2nd Class	2,540 00	
		6 3rd Class	3,150 00	
		1 Chief Clerk, Cashier	1,800 00	
		1 Junior 2nd Class	1,000 00	
		1 Chief Clerk, Superintendent Money Orders	2,250 00	
		1 1st Class Clerk	1,225 00	
		1 Senior 2nd Class	1,100 00	
		2 Junior 2nd Class	1,550 00	
		5 3rd Class	2,600 00	
		1 Chief Clerk, Superintendent Savings Banks	1,800 00	
		1 Senior 2nd Class	1,100 00	
		3 3rd Class	1,200 00	
		1 Office Keeper and Messenger	500 00	
		5 Probationary	1,500 00	
		3 Messengers	1,230 00	
56	58		49,940 00	57,650 00
		(n) AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.		
		1 Deputy Head	2,600 00	
		1 1st Class and Chief Clerk	1,650 00	
		1 Senior 2nd Class	1,100 00	
		5 Junior 2nd Class	4,655 00	
		9 3rd Class	6,230 00	
		1 Attached on Special Service (not classified)	1,200 00	
		1 Tradesman (not classified)	450 00	
		1 Office Keeper and Messenger	500 00	
		3 Messengers	1,320 00	
18	23		19,705 00	16,950 00
		(o) MARINE AND FISHERIES.		
		1 Deputy Head	2,600 00	
		1 1st Class Clerk and Chief Clerk Commissioner of Fisheries	2,000 00	
		2 1st Class Clerks	2,800 00	
		2 Senior 2nd Class Clerks	2,200 00	
		6 3rd Class	3,280 00	
		1 Housekeeper	400 00	
		2 Messengers	930 00	
11	15		14,210 00	12,250 00
		(p) TREASURY BOARD.		
		1 Secretary	1,000 00	
		1 Accountant Chief Clerk	2,000 00	
		2	3,000 00	

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—Continued.

DETAILS compared with 1869-70.—Continued.

NUMBER.		DEPARTMENTS.	SALARIES.	
1869-70.	1870-71.		1870-71.	1869-70.
		(g) FINANCE OFFICES, N. S. & N. B.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	1	Inspector.....	2,000 00	
		(r) DOMINION OFFICES, N. S.		
	1	Auditor.....	1,600 00	
	1	Clerk to do.....	800 00	
	1	Paymaster.....	1,600 00	
	1	Clerk to do.....	800 00	
	1	Messenger.....	400 00	
		Contingencies.....	2,000 00	
	1	Agent Marine and Fisheries.....	1,600 00	
	1	Clerk to do.....	800 00	
		Contingencies.....	1,000 00	
	7		10,600 00	11,000 00
		(s) NEW BRUNSWICK.		
	1	Paymaster.....	1,000 00	
	1	Accountant.....	1,200 00	
		Contingencies.....	200 00	
	1	Agent Marine and Fisheries.....	1,200 00	
		Contingencies.....	500 00	
	1	Inspector of Fisheries.....	1,400 00	
		Contingencies.....	1,000 00	
	4		\$6,500 00	\$4,000 00

II.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—*Concluded.*DETAILS compared with 1869-70.—*Concluded.*

	1870-71.	1869-70.
(i) CONTINGENCIES.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
The Governor-General's Office	7,000 00	7,500 00
The Privy Council	7,000 00	12,500 00
The Department of Justice	6,000 00	8,000 00
The Department of Militia and Defence	3,000 00	4,000 00
The Department of the Secretary of State	10,000 00	15,000 00
The Department of the Secretary for the Provinces	5,000 00	2,500 00
The Department of the Receiver-General	4,000 00	6,000 00
The Finance Department	16,000 00	20,000 00
The Customs Department	25,000 00	32,000 00
The Inland Revenue Department	10,000 00	14,000 00
The Department of Public Works	6,000 00	8,000 00
The Post Office Department	10,000 00	8,000 00
The Department of Agriculture	10,000 00	10,000 00
The Department of Marine and Fisheries	10,000 00	5,000 00
The Treasury Board	1,000 00	
Departments generally	20,000 00	64,000 00
Totals	\$150,000 00	\$216,500 00

III.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

To be voted, per Statement (A).....\$10,000.

	1870--71.	1869--70.
(A) EXPENDITURE FOR WHICH A VOTE IS REQUIRED.		
Miscellaneous.....	\$ 10,000 00	\$ 10,000 00
Total to be voted.....	\$10,000 00	\$10,000 00
(B) EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE.		
<i>Circuit allowances, Ontario.</i>	13,000 00	13,000 00
do Quebec.....	13,000 00	13,000 00
do Nova Scotia.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
do New Brunswick.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
<i>Travelling expenses of the County Court Judges of Ontario.</i>	7,800 00	7,800 00
do do Judge of Algoma.....	200 00	200 00
<i>Province of Ontario.</i>		
<i>Court of Error and Appeal—Salary of the Chief Justice.</i>	1,666 66	1,666 66
<i>Court of Queen's Bench—Salary of the Chief Justice.</i>	5,000 00	5,000 00
Salaries of two Puisné Judges, at \$4,000 each..	8,000 00	8,000 00
<i>Court of Chancery—Salary of the Chancellor.</i>	5,000 00	5,000 00
Salaries of two Vice-Chancellors, at \$4,000 each..	8,000 00	8,000 00
<i>Court of Common Pleas—Salary of the Chief Justice.</i>	5,000 00	5,000 00
Salaries of two Puisné Judges, at 4,000 each..	8,000 00	8,000 00
<i>County Courts—Salaries of thirty-six Judges, varying from \$2,000 to \$2,600 each.</i>	80,600 00	86,200 00
Salaries of three Junior Judges, at \$2,000 each.....	6,000 00	
Salary of the Judge of the Provisional Judicial District of Algoma.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
<i>Province of Quebec.</i>		
<i>Court of Queen's Bench—Salary of the Chief Justice.</i>	5,000 00	5,000 00
Salaries of four Puisné Judges, at \$4,000 each..	16,000 00	16,000 00
<i>Superior Court—Salary of the Chief Justice.</i>	5,000 00	5,000 00
Salary of eight Judges, at \$4,000 each.....	32,000 00	28,000 00
do seven do at \$3,200 do.....	22,400 00	22,400 00
do three do at \$2,800.....	8,400 00	8,400 00
<i>Court of Vice-Admiralty—Salary of the Judge.</i>	2,000 00	2,000 00
do Registrar.....	666 66	666 66
do Marshall.....	333 34	333 34
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$263,066 66	\$258,666 66

III.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—Continued.

	1870--71.	1869--70.
(B) EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE.—Continued.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>	263,066 66	258,666 66
<i>Province of Nova Scotia.</i>		
<i>Superior Court</i> —Salary of the Chief Justice.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
do Judge in Equity.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
Salaries of four Assistant Judges, at \$3,200 each.....	12,800 00	9,600 00
<i>Court of Vice-Admiralty</i> —Salary of the Judge.....	600 00	.....
<i>Province of New Brunswick.</i>		
<i>Superior Court</i> —Salary of the Chief Justice.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
Salaries of four Puisné Judges, at \$3,200 each.....	12,800 00	13,600 00
<i>County Courts</i> —Salary of the Judge of the County of St. John.....	2,400 00	10,000 00
Salaries of four Puisné Judges, at \$2,000 each.....	8,000 00	
<i>Court of Vice-Admiralty</i> —Salary of the Judge.....	600 00	.....
Total.....	\$312,266 66	\$303,866 66

SUMMARY.

	1870--71.	1869--70.
To be voted.....	\$ 10,000 00	\$ 52,000 00
Authorized by Statute.....	312,266 66	261,866 66
Total Administration of Justice.....	\$322,266 66	\$313,866 66

N. B. It will be observed that the Circuit allowances and Travelling expenses of the Judges, which were voted for 1869-70, are now authorized by Statute.

IV.—POLICE.

ESTIMATE of Expenditure for which votes are required (A.) \$42,486.

No. of Vote.	Details.	1870-71.	Voted for 1869-70.
	(A)	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Police of the Dominion.....	25,000 00	20,000 00
2	Water Police, Montreal.....	8,030 00	11,628 00
3	River Police, Quebec.....	9,456 00	11,811 44
		\$42,486 00	\$43,439 44

DETAILS compared with 1869-70.

	1870-71.	1869-70.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
(a) WATER POLICE, MONTREAL.		
Pay list.....	6,780 00	10,152 50
Clothing.....	445 00	531 80
Rent of Station.....	360 00	
Contingencies.....	445 00	943 70
	8,030 00	11,628 00
(b) RIVER POLICE, QUEBEC.		
Pay list.....	7,578 00	10,460 10
Clothing, Shoes, and Hats.....	560 00	1,149 27
Pea Jackets (to last three years).....	210 00	
Paint, Oil, Turpentine, &c.....	38 00	202 07
Boat-hooks, Nails, Brushes, Copper, Leather and Tacks.....	17 00	
Ship Chandlery.....	75 00	
3 pairs Oars.....	9 00	
Stationery, Shipping Registry, &c.....	22 00	
Repairs to Boats, Steamer, &c.....	600 00	
35 chaldrons Coals at \$6.....	210 00	
Oil and Tallow for Steamer.....	100 00	
6 cords Firewood and cartage.....	27 00	
29 gallons Coal Oil for Station.....	12 00	
	9,456 00	11,811 44
SUMMARY.		
Estimated Receipts, Montreal and Quebec.....	22,000 00	.....
Estimated Expenditure, Montreal.....	\$8,030	.....
do Quebec.....	9,456	.....
	17,486 00	.....
Excess of Receipts.....	4,514 00	.....

V.—LEGISLATION.

Amount to be voted, per Statement (A)..... \$235,203 75

No. of Vote.	Details.	1870-1.	Voted for 1869-70.
(A.) ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR WHICH VOTES ARE REQUIRED.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Senate.</i>			
1	Salaries and Contingent Expenses of the Senate... (a)	45,270 00	45,634 18
<i>House of Commons.</i>			
2	Salaries and Contingencies, per Clerk's Estimate... (b)	80,065 00	79,265 00
3	Salaries and Contingencies, per Sergeant-at-Arms' Estimate... (c)	40,468 75	40,868 75
4	To meet the possible amount required to be added for the purpose of making a more just equalisation of salaries, subject to approval of the Commissioners, under the Internal Economy, House of Commons List.....	5,000 00	
5	To pay the Chairman of the Commissioners, under the House of Commons Internal Economy Act, in full of all services, attendances, and travelling expenses during the year..... Gratuity to Officers whose services were dispensed with at the end of Session 1867-8.....	1,000 00	1,450 00
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
6	Grant to Parliamentary Library.....	6,000 00	6,000 00
7	Printing, Binding and distributing the Laws.....	10,000 00	20,000 00
8	Printing, Printing paper, and Bookbinding.....	35,000 00	40,000 00
9	St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway, for two special trains daily, during Session of Parliament.....	2,400 00	2,400 00
10	Commission for making provision for the uniformity of the Laws of the Provinces.....	7,000 00	20,000 00
	Consolidation of the Criminal Law.....		2,000 00
11	Contingencies of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
12	Miscellaneous Printing.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
		\$ 235,203 75	\$ 260,617 93
(B.) ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE.		1870-71.	1869-70.
<i>Senate.</i>			
Salary of the Speaker.....		3,200 00	3,200 00
Indemnity to Members.....		43,200 00	43,200 00
Mileage.....		7,045 00	7,045 00
<i>House of Commons.</i>			
Salary of the Speaker.....		3,200 00	3,200 00
Indemnity to Members.....		108,600 00	108,600 00
Mileage.....		15,000 00	15,000 00
<i>Election Expenses</i>			
To meet unforeseen Elections.....		3,000 00	3,000 00
		\$ 183,245 00	\$ 183,245 00

SUMMARY.

	1870-71.	1869-70.
Total Expenditure to be voted.....	\$235,203 75	\$260,617 93
Total Expenditure authorized.....	183,245 00	183,245 00
Total Legislation.....	\$418,448 75	\$443,862 93

V.—LEGISLATION.—Continued.

DETAILS compared with 1869-70.

NUMBERS.			1870-71.	1869-70.
1869-70.	1870-71.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		(c) SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES OF THE SENATE.		
		<i>Officers and Clerks.</i>		
1	1	Clerk, Master in Chancery, Cashier and Accountant	2,400 00	2,400 00
1	1	Deputy Clerk, Clerk Assistant, Master in Chancery, and Chief French Translator	2,000 00	2,000 00
1	1	Deputy Clerk, Clerk Assistant, and Master in Chancery	2,000 00	2,000 00
1	1	Law Clerk, Clerk of Committees, and English Translator	1,600 00	1,600 00
1	1	First English Clerk	1,100 00	1,100 00
1	1	Second English Clerk	1,000 00	1,000 00
	1	Third English Clerk	900 00	
1	1	English Clerk	800 00	800 00
1	1	First French Translator and Clerk	1,300 00	1,300 00
1	1	Second French Translator and Clerk	1,200 00	1,200 00
	1	Third French Translator and Clerk	500 00	
1	1	Clerk of the French Journals	900 00	900 00
1	1	Chaplain	200 00	
1	1	Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod and Sergeant-at-Arms	1,000 00	1,000 00
		<i>House Keepers and Messengers.</i>		
1	1	House Keeper	800 00	800 00
1	1	Postmaster	800 00	800 00
1	1	Library Messenger	700 00	700 00
1	1	Speaker's Messenger	700 00	700 00
1	1	Assistant House Keeper, News Room, &c	700 00	700 00
1	1	Assistant Door Keeper, Wardrobe, &c	500 00	500 00
2	1	Watchman and Messenger	500 00	1,000 00
1	1	Doorkeeper	400 00	400 00
		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
4	4	Pages, say for a Session of 120 days, at \$1.50 each per diem	720 00	720 00
5	6	Sessional Messengers at \$200 each	1,200 00	1,000 00
		Samuel Skinner, Senr., disbursements to Charwomen, &c	1,500 00	1,440 00
		Stationery	4,000 00	4,000 00
		Newspaper Subscriptions, Foreign and Domestic	4,000 00	4,000 00
		Carpentry, Cabinet and Upholstery Work at \$100 per month	1,200 00	1,200 00
		Queen's Printer, for Canada Gazette, &c		725 68
		Postage	1,000 00	1,000 00
		Sundry Tradesmen's Accounts	4,000 00	4,000 00
		Insurance on Library and Furniture	650 00	647 50
		Gas	2,000 00	2,000 00
		To meet unforeseen Charges	3,000 00	4,000 00
30	32	Total	45,270 00	45,634 18
		(b) SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.		
		<i>Officers and Clerks.</i>		
1	1	The Clerk	2,975 00	2,975 00
1	1	Clerk Assistant and Chief Clerk Controverted Elections	1,925 00	1,925 00
1	1	Sergeant at Arms	1,662 50	1,662 50
3	3	Carried forward	6,562 50	6,562 50

V.—LEGISLATION.—Continued.

DETAILS compared with 1869-70.—Continued.

NUMBERS.			1870-71.	1869-70.
1869-70.	1870-71.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Continued.		
		<i>Officers and Clerks.—Continued.</i>		
3	3	<i>Brought forward.....</i>	6,562 50	6,562 50
1	1	Law Clerk.....	2,975 00	2,975 00
1	1	Assistant Law Clerk and Chief English Translator.....	1,750 00	1,750 00
1	1	do do French do.....	1,750 00	1,750 00
1	1	Accountant.....	1,750 00	1,750 00
1	1	Assistant Accountant and Book Keeper.....	1,050 00	1,050 00
1	1	Clerk of Routine and Record.....	1,050 00	1,050 00
1	1	Chief Office Clerk and Clerk Printing Committee.....	1,750 00	1,750 00
1	1	English Writing Clerk.....	800 00	800 00
1	1	French do.....	1,050 00	1,050 00
8	8	Junior Clerks, at \$800 each.....	6,400 00	6,400 00
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Controverted Elections.....	1,400 00	1,400 00
1	1	Chief Clerk of Committees and Clerk of Private Bills.....	1,750 00	1,750 00
1	1	Second do do Railway Committee.....	1,312 50	1,312 50
1	1	Third do.....	800 00	800 00
1	1	Clerk of Votes and Proceedings.....	1,225 00	1,225 00
1	1	Translator do and Journals.....	1,575 00	1,575 00
1	1	Assistant French Translator.....	1,400 00	1,400 00
2	2	do do do at \$1,225 each.....	2,450 00	2,450 00
1	1	do do do.....	875 00	875 00
2	2	do English do at \$1,400 each.....	2,800 00	2,800 00
1	1	do do do.....	1,225 00	1,225 00
1	1	do do do.....	1,050 00	1,050 00
1	1	English Journal Clerk.....	1,400 00	1,400 00
1	1	French do.....	1,225 00	1,225 00
1	1	Asst. English do.....	875 00	875 00
1	1	Librarian.....	2,100 00	2,100 00
1	1	Assistant Librarian.....	1,575 00	1,575 00
1	1	Library Clerk.....	1,225 00	1,225 00
1	1	Second Library Clerk.....	800 00	
1	1	Postmaster.....	875 00	875 00
		<i>Extra Service.</i>		
10	10	Speaker's Secretary.....	400 00	400 00
		Extra Clerks, 100 days, at \$4 per diem.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
		Expenses of Committees.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
		Stationery.....	4,500 00	4,500 00
		Postage and Telegrams.....	5,000 00	5,000 00
		Insurance on Furniture, Library, &c.....	1,500 00	1,500 00
		Newspapers and Advertising.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
		Pensions.....	840 00	840 00
		Miscellaneous.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
51	51		80,065 00	79,265 00

V.—LEGISLATION.—*Concluded.*DETAILS compared with 1869-70.—*Concluded.*

NUMBERS.			1870-71.	1869-70.
1869-70.	1870-71.			
		(c) SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES, HOUSE OF COMMONS.		
		<i>Sergeant at Arms, Estimate.</i>		
1	1	Chief Messenger	1,160 00	1,160 00
1	1	Asst. do	900 00	900 00
1	1	Speaker's do	700 00	700 00
12	12	Permanent Messengers, at \$600 each	7,200 00	7,200 00
1	1	do do	500 00	500 00
1	1	do do	400 00	400 00
23	23	Sessional Messengers, 100 days at \$2 per diem	4,600 00	4,600 00
9	9	do Pages, 100 days at \$1.50 do ..	1,350 00	1,350 00
1	1	Door Keeper	700 00	700 00
2	2	Night Watchmen, at \$400 each	800 00	800 00
1	1	House Carpenter	550 00	550 00
10	10	Permanent Charwomen, at 50 cents per diem	1,825 00	1,625 00
10	10	Additional do during Session 100 days, do ..	500 00	500 00
..	..	Contingencies, House Keeper's Department	750 00	750 00
1	1	Engineer	912 50	912 50
1	1	Stoker	456 25	456 25
3	3	Assistant Stokers	750 00	750 00
1	1	Fire Lighter	90 00	90 00
..	..	Removing Snow	200 00	200 00
1	1	Gas man during Session	125 00	125 00
..	..	Gas, Fuel and Water	11,000 00	11,000 00
..	..	Tradesmen and others	5,000 00	5,000 00
1	1	Distributor of Public Documents		600 00
81	81	Totals	\$40,468 75	\$40,868 75

VI.—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND OBSERVATORIES.

Amount to be voted, per Statement (A) \$9,750.

No. of Vote.	—————	1870-71.	1869-70.
(A) ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE FOR WHICH VOTES ARE REQUIRED.		\$	cts.
<i>Observatories.</i>			
1	Observatory, Québec.....	2,400 00	2,400 00
2	do Toronto.....	4,800 00	4,800 00
3	do Kingston.....	500 00	500 00
4	do Montreal.....	500 00	500 00
5	do Halifax.....	750 00	750 00
6	do New Brunswick.....	800 00	750 00
Total to be voted.....		\$9,750 00	\$9,700 00
(B) ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE			
Geological Survey.....		30,000 00	30,000 00
SUMMARY.		1870-71.	1869-70.
To be voted.....		9,750 00	9,700 00
Authorized.....		30,000 00	30,000 00
Total Geological Survey and Observatories.....		\$39,750 00	\$39,700 00

VII.—ARTS, AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.

ESTIMATE of Expenditure for which votes are required, \$156,170.

No. of Vote.		1870-71.	1869-70.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Salaries and contingent expenses of Statistical Office, Halifax .	3,890 00	3,810 00
2	Salaries of 316 Deputy Registrars, Province of Nova Scotia . . .	1,580 00	1,580 00
3	Prothonotaries Returns of Births, Deaths, and Marriages— Province of Quebec	700 00	710 00
4	To meet the possible amount required in the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1871, for the taking of the Census	150,000 00	. . . . .
	Total to be voted	\$156,170 00	\$6,100 00

VIII.—IMMIGRATION AND QUARANTINE.

ESTIMATE of Expenditure for which votes are required, \$99,772, viz :

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Details.	1870-71.	Voted for 1869-70.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Salaries of Immigration Agents and Employés	(a)	18,212 00	11,710 00
	Medical Inspection, Port of Quebec	(b)	2,600 00	2,600 00
	Quarantine, Grosse Isle	(c)	12,000 00	11,000 00
	Do St. John, N. B.	(d)	3,900 00	3,900 00
	Do Halifax	(e)	4,060 00	4,060 00
	Travelling Expenses and Contingencies, Europe and Canada		14,000 00	7,000 00
	To meet possible expenses of Immigration		45,000 00	15,000 00
	Further estimates for expenses			8,000 00
	Total to be voted		\$ 99,772 00	\$63,270 00

Details compared with 1869-70.

NUMBERS.			1870-71.	1869-70.
1869-70.	1870-71.			
		(a) SALARIES OF IMMIGRATION AGENTS, &c.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	1	Agent at Quebec	1,200 00	1,200 00
1	1	Assistant do	1,000 00	1,000 00
1	1	Norwegian Interpreter	250 00	250 00
1	1	Messenger	200 00	200 00
1	1	Agent at Montreal	1,200 00	1,200 00
1	1	Messenger	200 00	
1	1	Agent at Ottawa	800 00	800 00
1	1	Agent at Kingston	800 00	800 00
1	1	Agent at Toronto	1,000 00	1,000 00
1	1	Messenger at Toronto	200 00	
1	1	Agent at Hamilton	300 00	800 00
1	1	Agent at Halifax	1,000 00	1,000 00
1	1	Assistant do		400 00
1	1	Agent at St. John	862 00	860 00
1	1	Agent at Miramichi	400 00	400 00
1	2	Agents for the North West	2,200 00	
1	1	Agent at London, England	2,000 00	1,000 00
1	1	Clerk, London Office	500 00	
1	1	Agent at Dublin	1,200 00	
1	1	Agent at Belfast	800 00	
1	1	Agent at Glasgow	800 00	
1	1	Agent for the Continent of Europe	800 00	800 00
15	22		\$18,212 00	\$11,710 00
		(b) MEDICAL INSPECTION, PORT OF QUEBEC.		
2	2	Inspectors, &c., at \$1,200 and \$600	1,800 00	1,800 00
		Boat and Crew	800 00	800 00
			\$2,600 00	\$2,600 00

VIII.—IMMIGRATION AND QUARANTINE.—*Continued.*DETAILS compared with 1869-70.—*Continued.*

NUMBERS.			1870-71.	1869-70.
1869-70.	1870-71.			
		(c) QUARANTINE, GROSSE ISLE.		
		<i>Salaries.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	1	Medical Superintendent.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
1	1	Hospital Steward.....	450 00	450 00
1	1	Sergeant of Police.....	256 00	256 00
1	1	Norwegian Interpreter.....	240 00	240 00
1	1	Assistant Hospital Steward.....	180 00	180 00
1	1	Hospital Orderly.....	180 00	180 00
1	1	Hospital Cook.....	150 00	150 00
2	2	Nurses at \$144 each.....	288 00	288 00
3	3	Constables at \$180 each.....	540 00	540 00
3	3	One Coxswain and two Boatmen at \$210 each.....	630 00	630 00
2	2	Boatmen at \$180 each.....	360 00	360 00
		Transport, Boat and Steam Service.....	1,800 00	1,800 00
		Food and Medicines.....	1,600 00	1,600 00
		Contingencies and unforeseen.....	4,326 00	3,326 00
17	17		\$12,000 00	\$11,000 00
		(d) QUARANTINE, ST. JOHN, N. B.		
1	1	Inspecting Physician.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
1	1	Assistant do.....	400 00	400 00
1	1	Hospital Steward.....	300 00	300 00
		Boat Service.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
		Other Expenses and Contingencies.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
3	3		\$3,900 00	\$3,900 00
		(e) QUARANTINE, HALIFAX, N. S.		
1	1	Inspecting Physician.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
1	1	Steward.....	560 00	560 00
		Boat Service.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
		Fittings and Bedding.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
		Contingencies.....	500 00	500 00
2	2		\$4,060 00	\$4,060 00

IX.—MARINE HOSPITALS.

AMOUNT to be voted (A).....\$40,026 00.

No. of Vote.	Details.	1870-71.	Voted for 1869-70.
	(A) ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE FOR WHICH VOTES ARE REQUIRED.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec.....	21,500 00	17,500 00
2	Marine Hospitals, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, Hospital at St. Catherines, and Maintenance &c. of Shipwrecked and Sick and Distressed Seamen at the several Ports of the Dominion.....	18,526 00	17,500 00
	Total to be voted.....	40,026 00	35,000 00

N.B.—The estimated receipts on account of Sick and Distressed Seamen for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1870, are \$30,000.

DETAILS of the above Estimates compared with 1869-70.

NUMBERS.			1870-71.	1869-70.
1869-70.	1870-71.			
		(a) MARINE HOSPITAL, QUEBEC.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	1	President of Board of Trustees.....	400 00	400 00
2	2	Trustees at \$200 each.....	400 00	400 00
1	1	Secretary Treasurer.....	600 00	600 00
4	4	Visiting Physicians, at \$400 each.....	1,600 00	1,600 00
1	1	House Surgeon.....	800 00	800 00
1	1	Matron.....	300 00	300 00
		Nurses and Orderlies.....	1,600 00	1,600 00
		Food.....	6,000 00	6,000 00
		Medicines and Cordials.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
		Fuel.....	1,800 00	1,800 00
		Light.....	700 00	700 00
		Washing.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
		Furniture and Bedding.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
		All other expenses.....	4,100 00	4,100 00
10	10		21,500 00	21,500 00

N.B.—The Quebec Government will pay \$4,000 towards the support of the above. The last year's payment was made direct to the Hospital.

X. PENSIONS.

AMOUNT to be Voted, per Statement (A).....\$16,056 25.

No. of Vote.		1870-71.	Voted for 1869-70.
	(A) ESTIMATE OF PENSIONS FOR WHICH VOTES ARE REQUIRED.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Samuel Waller, late Clerk, House of Assembly	400 00	400 00
2	L. Gagné, Messenger, do	72 00	72 00
3	John Bright, do do	80 00	80 00
4	Mrs. Antrobus	800 00	800 00
None.	P. Bouchard		100 00
	<i>New Militia Pensions.</i>		
5	Mrs. Caroline McEachern, and 4 children	292 00	292 00
6	Jane Lakey	146 00	146 00
7	Rhoda Smith	110 00	110 00
8	Janet Alderson	110 00	110 00
9	Margaret McKenzie	80 00	80 00
10	Mary Ann Richey, and 2 children	336 00	336 00
11	Mary Morrison	80 00	80 00
12	Louise Prud'homme, and 2 children	130 00	130 00
13	Virginie Charron, and 4 children	150 00	150 00
14	Paul M. Robins	146 00	146 00
15	Chas. T. Bell	73 00	73 00
16	Alex. Oliphant	109 50	109 50
17	Chas. Lugsden	91 25	91 25
18	Jno. White	109 50	109 50
19	Thos. Charters	91 25	91 25
20	Samuel McCrag	109 50	109 50
21	Charles T. Robertson	110 00	110 00
22	Percy G. Routh	400 00	400 00
23	Richard S. King	400 00	400 00
24	George A. McKenzie	73 00	73 00
25	Edward Hilder	146 00	146 00
26	Fergus Scholfield	73 00	73 00
27	John Bradley	109 50	109 50
28	Richard Penticost	91 25	91 25
None.	John Côté, (time expired)		109 50
None.	George Elliott		73 00
29	James Bryan	109 50	109 50
30	Jacob Stubbs	73 00	73 00
31	Mary Connor	110 00	110 00
32	Mary Hodgins and 3 children	191 00	191 00
33	John Martin	110 00	110 00
34	A. E. Marchand	110 00	110 00
35	A. W. Stevenson	110 00	110 00
36	Mrs. J. Thorburn	150 00	150 00
37	Mrs. P. T. Worthington, and children	378 00	378 00
38	Mrs. J. H. Elliott, and children	130 00	130 00
39	Mrs. Geo. Prentice, and children	400 00	400 00
40	Ellen Kirkpatrick and 3 children	266 00	
	COMPENSATION TO PENSIONERS.		
41	In lieu of land	9,000 00	9,000 00
	Total to be voted	\$16,056 25	\$16,072 75

X.—PENSIONS.—Continued.

	1870-71.	1869-70.
(B) ESTIMATE OF PENSIONS AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE.		
PENSIONS TO JUDGES.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Ontario.</i>		
Hon. W. H. Draper, as late Chief Justice Court of Queen's Bench, U. C.	3,333 36	3,333 36
<i>Quebec.</i>		
Hon. C. D. Day, late Judge Superior Court, L. C.	2,666 64	2,666 64
Hon. T. C. Aylwin, do Court of Queen's Bench, L. C.	2,666 64	2,666 64
Hon. J. C. Bruneau, do Superior Court, L. C.	2,133 33	2,133 33
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		
Hon. J. G. Marshall	1,200 00	1,200 00
Hon. W. L. Sawers	1,200 00	1,200 00
Hon. H. W. Crawley	1,200 00	1,200 00
Hon. J. S. Morris	1,200 00	1,200 00
Hon. W. B. Bliss	2,166 66	2,166 66
MISCELLANEOUS PENSIONS.		
<i>Late Province of Canada.</i>		
Hon. W. H. Blake, late Chancellor, U. C.	3,333 32	3,333 32
Madame Vallière de St. Réal	800 00	800 00
Jane Livingston	222 20	222 20
Sophia Shaw	444 40	444 40
James Nation	500 00	500 00
Harriet McNab	200 00	200 00
Sarah Usher	400 00	400 00
R. H. Thornhill	500 00	500 00
P. L. Panet	888 84	888 84
Julie H. Bédard	500 00	500 00
G. H. Ryland, as late Clerk Executive Council	444 40	444 40
Do do Secretary Board of Jesuits' Estates	200 00	200 00
<i>Dominion.</i>		
Mrs. T. D. McGee	1,200 00	1,200 00
<i>Militia Pensions.</i>		
For Widows and Militiamen, U. C. (war of 1812)	10,000 00	10,000 00
Do L. C. do	2,700 00	2,800 00
Total Pensions Authorized	\$38,899 79	\$40,199 79

SUMMARY.

	1870-71.	1869-70.
Total to be voted	\$16,056 25	\$16,072 75
Total authorized by Statute	38,899 79	40,199 79
	\$54,956 04	\$56,272 54

XI.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS CHARGEABLE TO CAPITAL.

Amount to be voted (A) \$8,486,700 00.

No. of Vote.		Details.	1870-71.	Voted for 1869-70.
(A) ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE FOR WHICH VOTES ARE REQUIRED.				
<i>Dominion Railways.</i>			\$ - cts.	\$ cts.
1	Intercolonial Railway		6,000,000 00	4,500,000 00
2	Nova Scotia Railway (Revote \$20,000 00)		50,200 00	130,000 00
3	European and North American Railway, N.B.		5,000 00	21,585 00
<i>Canals.</i>				
4	For Works of Construction, &c.	(a)	344,000 00	198,100 00
<i>North West Territories.</i>				
5	For Opening Communication with, Establishing Government in, and providing for Settlement of (Revote)		1,300,000 00	1,460,000 00
<i>Harbors and Piers.</i>				
6	(Revote \$25,000 00)	(b)	111,500 00	50,000 00
<i>Light Houses.</i>				
7	Protection to Little Hope Light House, N.S.		15,000 00	
8	<i>Public Buildings</i>	(c)	652,000 00	103,000 00
Total chargeable to Capital			\$8,486,700 00	\$6,471,685 00

XI.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.—*Continued.*

DETAILS compared with 1869-70.

	1870-71.	1869-70.
	\$ cts,	\$ cts.
(a) CANALS.		
<i>Lachine Canal</i> —		
Waste Weir at head (Revote)	\$34,000 00	
Culvert, River St. Pierre.....	16,000 00	
	50,000 00	34,000 00
<i>Cornwall Canal</i>		27,000 00
<i>Welland Canal</i> —		
Deepening to Lake Erie Level (Revote \$25,000 00)	86,000 00	
Waste Weir at Dunville.....	27,000 00	
	113,000 00	58,000 00
<i>Chambly Canal</i> —		
Houses for Lock Keepers (Revote).....	3,850 00	3,850 00
<i>Rideau Canal</i> —		
Increase of Water Supply (Revote \$10,000 00)	12,000 00	10,000 00
<i>Carillon and Grenville Canal</i> —		
(Probable Cost \$250,000 00)	150,000 00	
<i>St. Peter's Canal, Cape Breton, N. S.</i>		50,000 00
Miscellaneous Works, chargeable to Construction (Revote 11,000 00)	15,150 00	15,250 00
	\$344,000 00	\$198,100 00
(b) HARBORS AND PIERS.		
<i>Harbors and Piers</i> —		50,000 00
Lakes Erie and Huron	100,000 00	
Mabou Harbor	5,000 00	
Coteau du Lac Pier	4,000 00	
Piers below Quebec.....	2,500 00	
	\$111,500 00	\$50,000 00
(c) PUBLIC BUILDINGS.		
Ottawa Parliament and Departmental Buildings (Revote).....	63,000 00	93,000 00
do do Buildings, Library (Estimate \$145,000 00).....	100,000 00	
Montreal Custom House	200,000 00	
St. John's, N.B., do	75,000 00	
London do (Estimate \$50,000 00)	25,000 00	
Toronto, Examining Warehouse.....	10,000 00	
do Immigrant Sheds	10,000 00	
Halifax, Quarantine Station (Revote \$10,000 00)	14,000 00	10,000 00
Post Offices, Toronto, Quebec, and London.....	155,000 00	
Total	\$652,000 00	\$103,000 00

**XI (A).—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS CHARGEABLE
TO INCOME.**

Amount to be voted, (A)\$180,000.

No. of Votes.	—————	1870-71.	1869-70.
	(A) ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE FOR WHICH VOTES ARE REQUIRED.		
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Slides and Booms, and Works necessary to facilitate the descent of Timber	15,000 00	15,000 00
2	<i>Improvement of Rivers—</i>		
	River Thames	\$2,400 00	
	Miscellaneous	2,600 00	
		5,000 00	
3	<i>Roads and Bridges—</i>		
	Road between St. Anne des Monts and Fox River	10,000 00	
	Miscellaneous	5,000 00	
		15,000 00	6,000 00
4	Surveys and Inspection	20,000 00	15,000 00
5	Arbitrations and Awards	10,000 00	10,000 00
6	Miscellaneous Works not otherwise provided for	10,000 00	10,000 00
7	Rents, Repairs, Furniture,	45,000 00	
	Heating Public Buildings, Ottawa	32,000 00	
		77,000 00	82,500 00
8	Public Buildings generally (Re-vote)	20,000 00	20,000 00
9	Richibucto Harbor (2 years)	4,000 00	
10	Amherst Harbor and House Magdalen Islands	4,000 00	
	Rideau Hall		5,000 00
	Two Year's Interest on purchase of Land, Montreal		10,500 00
		\$180,000 00	\$174,000 00

XI. (B)—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

Railway subsidies, chargeable to Provinces.

Amount to be voted (A)\$121,600.

No. of Votes.	—————	1870-71.	1869-70.
	(A) ESTIMATES FOR WHICH VOTES ARE REQUIRED.		
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Windsor and Annapolis Railway, Nova Scotia	31,600 00	233,000 00
2	Western Extension, New Brunswick	70,000 00	445,000 00
3	Eastern Extension, do	12,500 00	85,000 00
4	Fredericton Branch, do	7,500 00	102,500 00
	Woodstock, do		65,200 00
		\$121,600 00	\$930,700 00

XII.—OCEAN AND RIVER STEAM AND PACKET SERVICE.

Amount to be voted (A).....\$123,241 00.

No. of Vote.		1870-71.	1869-70.
	(A) ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE FOR WHICH VOTES OF PARLIAMENT ARE REQUIRED.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Dominion Steamers.</i>		
1	Maintenance of Steamers, Quebec (a).....	53,700 00	33,000 00
	do do Druid, Halifax		22,000 00
	<i>Subsidies.</i>		
2	Moiety payable to Inman Line between Halifax and Cork.....	39,541 00	39,541 00
3	Steam Communications between Quebec and Maritime Provinces..	15,000 00	15,000 00
4	Steam Communication between Prince Edward Island and the Ports of the Dominion.....	1,600 00	3,000 00
5	Packet Communication between Pictou and the Magdalen Islands	400 00	400 00
	Steam Communication between Windsor, St. John, Digby and Annapolis.....		4,000 00
6	Steam Communication between New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
	<i>Tug Service, Upper St. Lawrence.</i>		
7	Between Montreal and Kingston	12,000 00	12,000 00
		\$123,241 00	\$129,941 00
	(B) ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE.		
	One Year's Subsidy to Montreal Ocean Steamship Company.....	218,000 00	218,000 00
	Total Ocean and River Steam Service.....	\$341,241 00	\$347,941 00

DETAILS compared with 1869-70.

(a) Maintenance and repairs of the Steamers "Napoleon III" and "Lady Head."	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries and Wages.....	15,000 00	12,000 00
Provisions.....	8,000 00	6,000 00
Coals and Oils.....	8,500 00	6,500 00
General Stores.....	1,500 00	500 00
Petty Expenses.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Ordinary repairs, outfitting, &c.....	7,000 00	7,000 00
<i>Extraordinary Repairs.</i>		
"Napoleon III," Iron bulwarks, new decks, new tubes for boilers, spare screw shaft, &c.....	10,250 00	
"Lady Head".....	2,450 00	
	\$53,700 00	\$33,000 00

XIII.—PENITENTIARIES.

ESTIMATE of Amounts for which Votes are required (A).....\$255,382 12.

No. of Vote.	Details.	1870-71.	1869-70.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Penitentiary, Kingston, Ontario.....	(a) 114,231 00	119,387 00
2	Rockwood Asylum, Kingston, Ontario.....	(b) 68,784 12	55,699 00
3	Penitentiary, Halifax, N. S.....	(c) 15,251 00	16,000 00
4	do St. John, N. B.....	(d) 50,116 00	41,180 00
5	Directors of Penitentiaries.....	(e) 9,600 00	9,000 00
	Gratuity to Warden of Kingston Penitentiary, on his resignation.....		5,200 00
	Total.....	\$255,382 12	\$246,466 00

DETAILS compared with 1869-70.

NUMBERS.			1870-71.	1869-70.
1869-70.	1870-71.			
(a) PENITENTIARY, KINGSTON.				
1	1	Warden.....	2,600 00	2,000 00
1	1	Deputy Warden.....	1,400 00	1,000 00
	1	Chief Keeper.....	700 00	
	2	Chaplains.....	2,400 00	2,400 00
1	1	Surgeon.....	1,200 00	1,000 00
1	1	Accountant.....	1,000 00	875 00
1	1	Clerk.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
1	1	Architect.....	500 00	365 00
1	1	Schoolmaster.....	600 00	600 00
1	1	Storekeeper.....	700 00	700 00
1	1	Steward.....	650 00	650 00
7	4	Trade Instructors, at \$700 each.....	2,800 00	4,240 00
	4	Overseers \$500 do.....	2,240 00	
6	4	Keepers \$500 do.....	2,000 00	3,000 00
10	9	Guards, 1st class \$450 do.....	4,050 00	4,500 00
	9	do 2nd class \$425 do.....	3,825 00	
70	17	do 3rd class \$400 do.....	6,800 00	28,000 00
	13	do 4th class \$375 do.....	6,750 00	
	9	do 5th class \$350 do.....	3,150 00	
7	9	do Probation \$320 do.....	2,880 00	2,240 00
1	1	Matron.....	500 00	500 00
1	1	Deputy Matron.....	300 00	300 00
1	1	Assistant Deputy Matron.....	250 00	250 00
		Teamsters, Ploughmen, Pig-tenders, and others.....	1,310 00	
1		Messenger.....		430 00
		Maintenance.....	61,426 00	61,637 00
		Buildings.....		2,000 00
		Warden's Residence and Penal Prisons.....		1,500 00
115	98	Total.....	\$114,231 00	\$119,387 00

XIII.—PENITENTIARIES.—*Continued.*DETAILS compared with 1869-70.—*Continued.*

NUMBERS.			1870-71.	1869-70.
1869-70.	1870-71.			
(b) ROCKWOOD ASYLUM.				
<i>Buildings.</i>				
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
2	2	Two Architects at \$300.....	1,600 00	1,600 00
		Skilled Labor and Messenger.....	630 00	884 00
		Building Materials.....	4,143 12	5,000 00
7		Keepers and Guards.....		2,610 00
<i>Maintenance.</i>				
			6,373 12	10,094 00
1	1	Medical Superintendent.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
1	1	Accountant.....	875 00	1,000 00
1	1	Steward.....	500 00	500 00
1	1	Engineer.....	700 00	700 00
1	1	Assistant Engineer.....	400 00	400 00
1	1	Chief Keeper.....	500 00	500 00
1	1	Gardener.....	400 00	400 00
	2	Keepers at \$400.....	800 00	
20	7	do at 360.....	2,520 00	
	8	do at 320.....	2,560 00	7,430 00
1	1	Matron.....	300 00	300 00
10	8	Nurses at \$120.....	960 00	
	1	Nurse.....	96 00	1,230 00
3		Deputy Matron, Laundry Maid and Cook.....		500 00
		Maintenance.....	49,800 00	30,645 00
50	36		\$68,784 12	\$55,699 00

N.B.—There will be a claim against Ontario for maintenance of Criminal Lunatics, estimated at \$20,000.

XIII.—PENITENTIARIES.—Continued.

DETAILS compared with 1869-70.—Continued.

NUMBERS.			1870-71.	1869-70.
1869-70.	1870-71.			
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		(c) PENITENTIARY AT HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.		
1	1	Acting Warden.....	600 00	1,000 00
1	1	Acting Accountant.....	150 00	500 00
2	2	Chaplains at \$400.....	800 00	800 00
1	1	Surgeon.....	450 00	450 00
1	1	Chief Keeper, to act as Storekeeper.....	600 00	600 00
1	1	Clerk.....	100 00	100 00
4	4	Trade Instructors, at \$500.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
4	5	Keepers, at \$400.....	2,000 00	1,600 00
1	1	Matron.....	250 00	250 00
1	1	Schoolmaster.....	250 00	250 00
17	17	Maintenance.....	6,600 00	7,550 00
		Building Materials.....	6,651 00	6,950 00
			13,251 00	16,000 00
		* (d) PENITENTIARY AT ST. JOHN, N. B.		
1	1	Warden.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
2	2	Chaplains at \$400 each.....	800 00	800 00
1	1	Surgeon.....	500 00	500 00
1	1	Acting Accountant.....	900 00	1,000 00
4	4	Trade Instructors, at \$500.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
5	5	Guards, at \$400.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
1	1	Guard and Schoolmaster.....	450 00	450 00
1	1	Matron.....	250 00	250 00
1	1	Assistant Matron.....	180 00	180 00
1	1	Porter.....	350 00	650 00
1	1	Chief Keeper to act as Storekeeper.....		650 00
18	18	Maintenance.....	8,430 00	8,830 00
		Materials for Manufacture.....	12,186 00	12,350 00
		Hospital.....	29,500 00	18,000 00
			50,116 00	2,000 00
				41,180 00
		(e) DIRECTORS OF PENITENTIARIES.		
		Salaries of Three Directors, at \$2,000.....	6,000 00	6,000 00
		Travelling Expenses.....	2,400 00	2,400 00
		Stationery and Contingencies.....	600 00	600 00
			9,000 00	9,000 00

* N.B.—The Estimated Revenue at St. John for the fiscal year, from Manufacture, if \$25,000 00.

XIV.—MILITIA.

Amount to be voted (A) \$1,087,247

No. of Vote.	Details.	1870-71.	1869-70.
(A) ESTIMATE OF MILITIA SERVICES FOR WHICH VOTES ARE TO BE TAKEN.		\$	\$
<i>Ordinary.</i>		cts.	cts.
1	Salaries of Military Branch and District Staff. (a)	29,140 00	45,725 00
2	do Brigade Majors.	25,000 00	25,000 00
3	Allowances for Drill Instruction.	45,000 00	40,000 00
4	Military Schools, including the pay of the Superintendent and his clerk.	80,000 00	80,000 00
5	Ammunition.	54,000 00	30,000 00
6	Clothing.	100,000 00	105,000 00
7	Military Stores and Storage.	50,000 00	45,000 00
8	Public Armories and care of arms, including the pay of storekeepers and caretakers, storemen, and the rent, fuel and light of Public Armories.	53,000 00	50,000 00
9	Drill pay and camp purposes, and all other incidental expenses connected with the Drill and Training of the Militia.	426,000 00	350,000 00
10	Contingencies and general service not otherwise provided for, including assistance to Rifle Associations and Bands of efficient Corps.	60,000 00	50,000 00
11	Targets.	5,000 00	5,000 00
12	Drill Sheds and Rifle Ranges.	25,000 00	25,000 00
<i>Extraordinary.</i>			
13	Enrolment.	45,000 00	.....
14	Barrack accomodation.	25,000 00	25,000 00
15	Military survey.	2,607 00	2,607 00
16	To meet the expense of any damage to Arms.	5,000 00	5,000 00
17	Gunboats.	15,000 00	15,000 00
18	Care of properties transferred from the Ordnance.	2,500 00	.....
19	For improved Fire Arms (Henry Martini and Snider Rifles)	40,000 00	.....
		1,087,247 00	898,332 00

N. B. Votes Nos. 3, 8 and 9 are to be extended to 1st November 1871, it being impossible to get in all the claims under these heads before the expiration of the Financial year.

XIV.—MILITIA.—Continued.

DETAILS compared with 1869-70.—Continued.

NUMBERS.			1870-71.	1869-70.
1869-70	1870-71			
		(a) DETAILS OF SALARIES MILITARY BRANCH, &c.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		1. <i>Military Branch.</i>		
1	1	Adjutant General.....	3,000 00	3,000 00
1	1	Depnty Adjutant General at Head-Quarters.....	2,240 00	2,240 00
1	1	Superintendent of Military Schools, charged to vote for that service..... \$1,200		1,200 00
1		Private Secretary to Adjutant General.....		1,200 00
3		Clerks at \$1,400 \$1,200 and \$1,100.....		3,700 00
3		do at \$900 \$360 and \$500.....		2,160 00
2		do at \$730 each.....		1,460 00
1		Staff Medical Officer.....		800 00
1		Housekeeper.....		500 00
2		Messengers at \$400 and \$365.....		765 00
		2. <i>District Staff.</i>		
9	9	District Deputy Adjutant Generals, at \$1,200 each.....	10,800 00	10,800 00
2	2	Deputy Assistant Adjutants Generals, at \$1,200 and \$400.....	1,600 00	1,600 00
9	9	District Paymasters, at \$500 each.....	5,400 00	5,400 00
8		District Quartermasters at \$600.....		4,800 00
		3. <i>Staff Contingencies.</i>		
		Allowances to the Adjutant General.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
		do Deputy Adjut. Gen. at Head-Quarters.....	600 00	600 00
		do 9 Dist. Dep. Adjut. Gen. at \$500 each.....	4,500 00	4,500 00
44	23	Totals.....	\$29,140 00	\$45,725 00

N. B. The salaries of the Clerks attached to the Military Branch are now voted for in Civil Government.

XV.—LIGHT-HOUSES AND COAST SERVICE.

AMOUNT to be Voted (A).....\$337,826 00.

No. of Vote.	Details.	1870-71	Voted for 1869-70
(A) ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE FOR WHICH VOTES ARE REQUIRED.			
QUEBEC.			
1	Salaries of Light House Keepers, &c.....	(a) 12,097 00	11,997 00
	Maintenance of Light Houses, &c.....	(b) 17,147 00	18,433 00
	Construction of Light Houses, Fog Trumpets, &c.....	(c) 104,000 00	800 00
	Maintenance of New Light Houses for part of season.....	(d) 3,200 00	
		136,444 00	31,230 00
BETWEEN QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.			
2	Salaries of Light House Keepers	(a) 3,825 00	4,000 00
	Maintenance, &c. of Light Houses.....	(b) 6,825 00	6,200 00
	Steamer Richelieu	(c) 4,200 00	3,900 00
		14,850 00	14,100 00
TRINITY HOUSE, QUEBEC.			
3	Salaries and Contingencies	(a) 7,488 00	13,345 00
TRINITY HOUSE, MONTREAL.			
4	Salaries and Contingencies	(a) 7,614 00	8,450 00
REMOVAL OF WRECKS.			
5	Wreck of the "Glanmore".....	2,000 00	
	do "Preciosa".....		3,000 00
LIGHT HOUSES, &c., ABOVE MONTREAL.			
6	Salaries and allowances	(a) 22,884 00	22,860 00
	Maintenance	(b) 21,720 00	23,574 00
	Construction	(c) 9,900 00	
		54,504 00	46,434 00
NOVA SCOTIA.			
7	Salaries and allowances	(a) 27,446 00	26,756 00
	Maintenance, &c.....	(b) 36,918 00	26,345 00
	Construction	(c) 11,000 00	600 00
		75,364 00	53,701 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.			
8	Salaries and allowances	(a) 11,427 00	10,614 00
	Maintenances, &c.....	(b) 11,325 00	9,000 00
	Construction	(c) 3,200 00	
	Buoys and Beacons	(d) 4,610 00	5,000 00
		30,562 00	24,614 00

XV—LIGHT-HOUSES AND COAST SERVICE.—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	Details.	1870-71	Voted for 1869-70.
9	Sable and Seal Islands Humane Establishments	8,000 00	6,200 00
10	Cape Race Light	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Revotes for construction of Light Houses		14,050 00
	Light Houses at Rondeau, Byng Inlet, and Fog Whistle Seal Islands		5,900 00
	Totals	337,826 00	\$224,024 00

SUMMARY.

	1870-71.	1869-70.
1. Quebec	\$136,444 00	\$31,230 00
2. Between Quebec and Montreal	14,850 00	14,100 00
3. Trinity House, Quebec	7,488 00	13,245 00
4. Trinity House, Montreal	7,614 00	8,450 00
5. Removal of Wrecks	2,000 00	3,000 00
6. Light Houses above Montreal	54,504 00	46,434 00
7. Nova Scotia	75,364 00	53,701 00
8. New Brunswick	30,562 00	24,614 00
9. Sable and Seal Islands	8,000 00	6,200 00
10. Cape Race Light	1,000 00	1,000 00
Revotes for construction of Light Houses		14,050 00
Light Houses at Rondeau, Byng Inlet, and Fog Whistle, Seal Islands		5,900 00
	\$337,826 00	\$224,024 00
Less allowed 1869-70 for probable saving		4,000 00
Totals	\$337,826 00	\$220,024 00

XV.—LIGHT-HOUSES AND COAST SERVICE.—*Continued.*

DETAILS compared with Estimates of 1869—1870.

Keeper & Assistants.			1870-71.	1869-70.
Numbers.				
1869-70.	1870-71.	QUEBEC.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		(a)—Salaries of Light House Keepers, &c.		
1	1	Portneuf	200 00	200 00
1	1	St. Antoine	100 00	100 00
1	1	St. Croix	140 00	140 00
1	1	Pointe St. Laurent	200 00	200 00
1	1	Bellechasse	320 00	320 00
1	1	Pillars	660 00	660 00
1	1	Grosse Isle	320 00	320 00
1	1	Crane Island	320 00	320 00
1	1	Pilgrim Light	340 00	340 00
1	1	Brandy Pots	420 00	420 00
1	1	Red Island	660 00	660 00
2	2	Green Island	860 00	860 00
2	2	Biquet Island	760 00	760 00
3	3	Father Point	375 00	375 00
3	3	Pointe des Monts	760 00	760 00
3	3	West Point, Anticosti	800 00	800 00
3	3	S. W. Point, do	800 00	800 00
3	3	Heath Point, do	800 00	800 00
3	3	Cape Rosier	800 00	800 00
3	3	Porteau	820 00	820 00
3	3	Belle Isle	1,060 00	1,060 00
1	1	Gaspé	42 00	42 00
2	2	Shallop Creek and Ellis Bay	440 00	440 00
.....	1	Keeper Paspébiac Light	100 00	.....
42	43		12,097 00	11,997 00
		(b)—Maintenance.		
		Light Ships	2,966 00	3,300 00
		Buoys, including 8 New and Moorings	1,622 00	1,295 00
		Beacons erecting and repairing	1,006 00	1,000 00
		5,500 gallons oil, at 33 cents	1,815 00	2,375 00
		30 metal Tanks for do at \$10	300 00	.....
		Cooperage and cartage of oil	300 00	600 00
		Signal guns powder &c. &c.	3,500 00	3,000 00
		Maintenance of Light Houses	4,448 00	5,863 00
		do Provision Depots	1,250 00	1,000 00
			17,147 00	18,433 00
		(c)—New Light Houses.		
		Bird Rocks	13,000 00	} 800 00
		Cape Ray or Ducks Island	11,000 00	
		Cape Ferroll	11,000 00	
		Cape Norman	11,000 00	
		South Pt. Anticosti	10,000 00	
		Magdalen Islands	6,500 00	
		River Magdalen	6,000 00	
		Cape Chatte	6,000 00	
		Seven Islands	6,500 00	
		Rod Island Reef Light Ship	14,000 00	
		Light House at La Monte du Lac	1,000 00	
			96,000 00	800 00

XV.—LIGHT-HOUSES AND COAST SERVICE—Continued.

DETAILS compared with Estimates of 1869-70.—Continued,

Keepers & Assists.			1870-71.	1869-70.
Numbers.				
1869-70.	1870-71.	QUEBEC.—Continued.		
		<i>Fog Trumpets.</i>		
		<i>Brought forward.</i>	96,000 00	800 00
		Red Island Reef on the Light Ship	4,000 00	
		South Point, Anticosti	4,000 00	
			104,000 00	800 00
		(d)—Maintenance of New Light Houses for part of Season.		
		Cape Norman	} 3,200 00	
		Cape Ferroll		
		South Point Anticosti		
		Seven Islands		
		Cape Chatte		
		Magdalen		
		Dead Man's or Amherst Island		
		Bird Rocks		
		Cape Ray or Ducks Island		
		Red Island Reef Light Ship		
		Keepers 2 New Lights, Gaspé Harbor		
		BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.		
		(a)—Salaries.		
	1	Keeper Montreal Light	112 00	
	1	do Point aux Trembles	98 00	
	1	do Isle St. Thérèse	105 00	
	1	do Isle à la Basque	120 00	
	1	do Repentigny High	53 00	
	1	do do Low	52 00	
	1	do Isle aux Prunes	113 00	
	1	do Contrecoeur High	60 00	
	1	do do Low	60 00	
	1	do Lavaltrie	225 00	
	1	do A la Pierre	150 00	
	1	do Isle aux Raisins	225 00	
	1	do Light Vessel No. 1	390 00	
	1	do Light Vessel 2	412 00	
	1	do do 3	390 00	
	1	do Point du Lac	75 00	
	1	do Port St. Francis	120 00	
	1	do Cap de la Magdalen High	75 00	
	1	do do Low	75 00	
	1	do Champlain	52 00	
	1	do Bastican High	60 00	
	1	do do Low	60 00	
	1	do St. Pierre les Bequets	53 00	
	1	do Cap Charles	90 00	
	1	do Grondines	150 00	
	1	do Rivière de Chene	52 00	
	1	do Lislet Richelieu	150 00	
	1	do Lotbinière	113 00	
	3	Assistants on Light Vessels	135 00	
	31		3,825 00	4,000 00

No details given.

No details given.

XV.—LIGHT-HOUSES AND COAST SERVICE.—Continued.

DETAILS compared with 1869-70.—Continued.

Numbers.			1870-71	1869-70
1869-70	1870-71			
		BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.—Continued.		
		(b)—Maintenance.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Maintenance of Light Houses.....	3,325 00	No details given.
		Contingencies do	1,000 00	
		Buoys and Beacons	1,500 00	
		Rebuilding Light Houses.....	1,000 00	
		(c)—Steamer <i>Richelieu</i> .	6,825 00	
		Wages and Board of Captain and Crew.....		No details given.
		Fuel	2,300 00	
		Paints, Oils, and other Stores.....	1,000 00	
		Repairs and Insurance	200 00	
		Contingencies.....	400 00	
		(a)—TRINITY HOUSE QUEBEC.	4,200 00	3,900 00
		<i>Salaries and Allowance.</i>		
1	1	Master.....	1,000 00	1,200 00
1	1	Harbor Master.....	1,600 00	1,840 00
2		Harbor Masters Gaspe and Amherst.....		175 00
1	1	Senior Supt of Pilots, and acting Dep. Harbor Master.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
1		Junior do do Inspector Light House.....		1,200 00
1	1	Clerk.....	1,200 00	1,440 00
1	1	Treasurer.....	1,600 00	1,610 00
1		Assistant Clerk.....		1,200 00
1		Harbor Master Clerk.....		600 00
1	1	Bailiff.....		750 00
		Assistant Clerk and Contingencies.....	888 00	
		Rent of Trinity Hall Offices.....		800 00
		Assessment on Rental and Water Rate.....		150 00
		Printing Advertisements and Stationery.....		680 00
		Postages, Fuel, Newspapers Solicitors Fees and others Expenses..		500 00
11	6	(a)—TRINITY HOUSE, MONTREAL.	7,488 00	13,345 00
1	1	Master.....	625 00	625 00
1	1	Registrar and Treasurer.....	1,325 00	1,325 00
1	1	Superintendent of Pilots.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
1	1	Clerk.....	600 00	600 00
1	1	Water Bailiff and Messenger.....	400 00	400 00
1	1	Acting Harbor Master, Sorel.....	300 00	300 00
6	6	Contingencies.	4,450 00	4,450 00
		Rent of Officers.....	400 00	
		Water Rate and Gas.....	42 00	
		Stationery Advertising, Printing and Insurance.....	302 00	4,000 00
		Postage, Fuel, Newspapers, Solicitors, and Notarial Fees, and other Contingent Expenses.....	2,420 00	
			7,614 00	8,450 00

XV.—LIGHT-HOUSES AND COAST SERVICE.—Continued.

DETAILS compared with 1869-70.—Continued.

Keepers & Assistants			1870-71.	1869-70.
1869-70.	1870-71.			
ABOVE MONTREAL.				
(a)—Salaries and Allowances.				
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	1	Superintendent of Lighthouses.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
		Travelling Expenses *.....	600 00	1,095 00
1	1	Keeper Lachine Pier and Light-ship No. 1.....	401 00	401 00
1	1	Do Lake St. Louis do 2.....	276 00	276 00
1	1	Do do do 3.....	276 00	276 00
1	1	Do Beauharnois Light.....	225 00	225 00
1	1	Do Cross Point.....	435 00	435 00
1	1	Assistant Keeper do.....	175 00	175 00
1	1	Keeper McKie's Point.....	175 00	175 00
1	1	Do Cherry Island.....	447 00	447 00
1	1	Do do Light-ship †.....	300 00	262 00
1	1	Do Lancaster Pier.....	393 00	393 00
1	1	Do Cole Shoal.....	250 00	250 00
1	1	Do Grenadier Island.....	250 00	250 00
1	1	Do Lindoe.....	250 00	250 00
1	1	Do Gananogue Narrows and Jack Straw Shoals.....	400 00	400 00
1	1	Do Spectacle Shoals and Red Horse Rock.....	560 00	560 00
1	1	Do Burnt Island.....	250 00	250 00
1	1	Do Wolf do.....	250 00	250 00
1	1	Do Snake do.....	435 00	435 00
1	1	Do Nine-mile Point.....	435 00	435 00
1	1	Do False Ducks.....	435 00	435 00
1	1	Do Pt. Peter Long Point.....	435 00	435 00
1	1	Do Scotch Bonnets.....	435 00	435 00
1	1	Do Presque Isle.....	325 00	325 00
1	1	Do do Range Light †.....	360 00	260 00
1	1	Do Gull Island Light.....	435 00	435 00
1	1	Assistant Keeper do.....	175 00	175 00
1	1	Keeper Gibraltar Point.....	435 00	435 00
1	1	Do Burlington Bay.....	300 00	300 00
1	1	Do Oakville.....	200 00	200 00
1	1	Do Point Dalhousie.....	400 00	400 00
1	1	Do Point Colborne.....	400 00	400 00
1	1	Do Mohawk Island.....	435 00	435 00
1	1	Do Point Maitland.....	475 00	475 00
1	1	Do Point Dover.....	260 00	260 00
1	1	Do Long Point.....	435 00	435 00
1	1	Do Point Burwell.....	320 00	320 00
1	1	Do Point Stanley §.....	200 00	144 00
1	1	Do Point Pelee.....	435 00	435 00
1	1	Assistant Keeper do.....	325 00	325 00
1	1	Keeper Pelee Island.....	435 00	435 00
1	1	Do Bois Blanc.....	435 00	435 00
1	1	Do River Thames.....	435 00	435 00
1	1	Do Goderich.....	325 00	325 00
1	1	Do Point Clark.....	435 00	435 00
1	1	Do Chantry Island.....	435 00	435 00
1	1	Assistant Keeper do.....	175 00	175 00
1	1	Keeper Isle of Coves.....	435 00	435 00
1	1	Assistant Keeper do.....	300 00	300 00
49	49	Carried forward.....	18,613 00	18,914 00

* In lieu of \$3 per diem allowed former Superintendent.

† An increase of \$38 allowed for fuel.

‡ \$100 in addition to salary by O.C. in lieu of \$300 paid Harbor Master, office now abolished.

§ Salary increased by O.C. of June, 1869.

XV.—LIGHT-HOUSES AND COAST SERVICE—*Continued.*DETAILS compared with 1869-70.—*Continued.*

Keepers & Assistants			1870-71.	1869-70.
1869-70.	1870-71.			
		ABOVE MONTREAL.— <i>Continued.</i>		
		(a)— <i>Salaries and Allowances.</i> — <i>Continued.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		<i>Brought forward.</i>	18,613 00	1,8914 00
49	49	Keeper Griffiths Island	435 00	435 00
1	1	Do Nottawasaga do.....	435 00	435 00
1	1	Assistant Keeper do.....	175 00	175 00
1	1	Keeper Christian do.....	435 00	435 00
1	1	Do Point Claire Light-ship No. 1.....	276 00	276 00
1	1	Do do Pier 2.....	240 00	240 00
1	1	Do Green Shoal.....	250 00	250 00
1	1	Do Point Pleasant.....	300 00	300 00
1	1	Do Killarney.....	500 00	500 00
1	1	Do St. Ignace Light.....	300 00	300 00
1	1	Do Little Current.....	300 00	300 00
1	1	Do Clapperton Island.....	300 00	300 00
0	1	Do Sulphur do*.....	325 00	
61	62		22,884 00	22,860 00
		(b)— <i>Maintenance.</i>		
		Cost of Labour in re-construction and ordinary repairs..... 6,504		
		Rebuilding Pier and Lighthouse at Port Maitland..... 2,000		
			8,504 00	12,500 00
		Land and Dwelling for Keeper at Killarney.....	650 00	
		Construction of Light at Wade Shoal, Ottawa River.....	300 00	
		Land and Dwelling for Keeper at Green Shoal Light.....	500 00	
		New Buoys, Repairs to old ones, and Placing do.....	500 00	460 00
		10,200 Gallons Oil, at \$33.....	3,366 00	4,214 00
		Lamps, Repairs, Glasses, Reflectors, Wicks, &c.....	1,500 00	1,000 00
		Paint, Oil, Putty, Glass, and Lumber.....	4,000 00	3,000 00
		Charter of Steamer delivering supplies.....	1,400 00	1,400 00
		Advertising and Sundry unforeseen Expenses and Repairs.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
			21,720 00	23,574 00
		(c)— <i>Construction.</i>		
		Lonely Island.....	4,000 00	
		Telegraph do.....	2,000 00	
		Pigeon do.....	2,000 00	
			8,000 00	
		Lighthouse at Parry Sound.....	900 00	
		Lighthouse at Muskoka Island, Lake Simcoe.....	1,000 00	
			9,900 00	

*New Lighthouse lighted 25th November, 1869.

N.B.—Three new Lighthouses added in Ontario during the current fiscal year.

XV.—LIGHT-HOUSES AND COAST SERVICE—Continued.

DETAILS compared with Estimates of 1869-1870.

Keepers & Assistants			1870-71.	1869-70.
1869-70	1870-71			
NOVA SCOTIA.				
(a)—Salaries and allowances.				
1	1	Superintendent of Light-Houses	800 00	800 00
1	1	Keeper Amet Island Light	500 00	500 00
1	1	do Annapolis	460 00	460 00
1	1	do Apple River	380 00	380 00
1	1	do Arichat	232 00	232 00
1	1	do Barrington	380 00	380 00
1	1	do Beaver Island	380 00	380 00
1	1	do Bird do	400 00	400 00
1	1	do Black Rock Point	360 00	360 00
1	1	do do	350 00	350 00
1	1	do Boars Head	350 00	350 00
1	1	do Briar Island	460 00	460 00
1	1	do Burnt Coat	250 00	250 00
1	1	do Cape Canso	472 00	472 00
1	1	do do Sable	480 00	480 00
1	1	do do St. George	480 00	480 00
1	1	do do St. Mary	500 00	500 00
1	1	do Carribou Island	400 00	400 00
1	1	do Chester	400 00	400 00
1	1	do Cross Island	460 00	460 00
1	1	do Devils do	380 00	380 00
1	1	do Egg do	500 00	500 00
1	1	do Fish do	280 00	280 00
1	1	do Flint do	400 00	400 00
1	1	do Fort Point	240 00	240 00
1	1	do Green Island	500 00	500 00
1	1	do Gull Rock	400 00	400 00
1	1	do Guysboro	220 00	220 00
1	1	do Horton Bluff	232 00	232 00
1	1	do Iron Bound Light	360 00	360 00
1	1	do Little Hope	500 00	500 00
1	1	do Liverpool	460 00	460 00
1	1	do Louisburg	460 00	460 00
1	1	do Lunenburg	240 00	240 00
1	1	do Low Point	460 00	460 00
1	1	do Margaretville	230 00	230 00
1	1	do Margaree	400 00	400 00
1	1	do Mesgher's Beach	400 00	400 00
1	1	do Moser's Island	450 00	450 00
1	1	do North Canso	460 00	460 00
1	1	do Parrsboro	340 00	340 00
1	1	do Peggy's Point	350 00	350 00
1	1	do Pictou	460 00	460 00
1	1	do do Island	460 00	460 00
1	1	do Pomket do	350 00	350 00
1	1	do Port Hood	280 00	280 00
1	1	do do Medway	260 00	260 00
1	1	do do Williams	260 00	260 00
1	1	do Pubnico	240 00	240 00
1	1	do Sambro	400 00	400 00
1	1	do Sand Point *	400 00	460 00
1	1	do Scaterie	820 00	820 00
1	1	do Seal Island	560 00	560 00
53	53	Carried forward	21,246 00	21,306 00

* Salary reduced \$60 on appointment of new Keeper.

XV.—LIGHT-HOUSES AND COAST SERVICE—Continued.

DETAILS compared with Estimates of 1869-1870.

Keepers & Assistants			1870-71.	1869-70.
1869-70.	1870-71.			
		NOVA SCOTIA.—Continued.		
		<i>Salaries and Allowances.—Continued.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		<i>Brought forward.</i>	21,246 00	21,305 00
53	53	Keeper Shelburne.....	480 00	480 00
1	1	do Ship Harbour, P. Tupper*.....	200 00	
.....	1	do Spencer Point†.....	100 00	50 00
1	1	do St. Pauls, N.E.....	420 00	420 00
1	1	do do S.W.....	420 00	420 00
1	1	do West Port.....	300 00	300 00
1	1	do White Head.....	400 00	400 00
1	1	do Yarmouth.....	480 00	480 00
1	1	do Fog Alarm Cranberry.....	350 00	350 00
1	1	do do Sambro.....	350 00	350 00
1	1	do do Yarmouth.....	400 00	400 00
.....	1	do do Seal Island‡.....	500 00	
63	65	Staff St. Paul's Island.....	25,646 00	24,956 00
		Boatmen Seal do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00
		do Mud do.....	120 00	120 00
			80 00	80 00
		(b)—Maintenance.	27,446 00	26,756 00
		Delivery of Light-house Supplies.....	1,500 00	
		14,500 gallons Oil, @ 33 cents.....	4,785 00	6,020 00
		Supplies, Stores, Boats, Stoves, repairing lamps, Chimnies, &c., &c.....	4,500 00	4,500 00
		Two new Lanterns and repairs to Light-houses and landings.....	4,432 00	6,600 00
		Superintendent's Travelling expenses.....	600 00	600 00
		Rent of Coal and Oil Stores.....	480 00	700 00
		Replacing Steam Fog Trumpet at Cranberry Island.....	4,000 00	
		Wood for Sambro and Meagher's Beach.....	200 00	200 00
		Contingencies.....	1,000 00	500 00
		Fuel for Fog Trumpets.....	1,000 00	775 00
		Maintenance do.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
		Supplies St. Pauls and Scatterie.....	800 00	600 00
		180 Metal Tanks for Oil, \$10§.....	1,800 00	
		New Lamps and Reflectors.....	800 00	
		New Light-House, Apple River||.....	1,936 00	
		do do Chester**.....	3,000 00	
		Beacon Light, St. Anns, C.B.....	200 00	
		Signal Stations.....	1,600 00	1,650 00
		Flags, &c., for new Commercial Code of Signals.....	200 00	
		Buoys and Beacons††.....	2,085 00	1,200 00
		Completion Seal Island Fog Whistle.....	1,000 00	
		Amet Island Breastwork, &c.....		2,000 00
			36,918 00	26,345 00

* New Light.

† Proposed increase to be recommended to Council.

‡ Fog Whistle now being erected.

§ Light Houses in N. S. have not hitherto been supplied.

|| To replace old one destroyed by fire.

** Destroyed by fire.

†† Increase in this item owing to new spar buoys and iron buoys being required for several stations.

XV.—LIGHT-HOUSES AND COAST SERVICE—*Continued.*

DETAILS compared with Estimates of 1869-1870.

1869-70.	1870-71.		1870-71.	1869-70.
NOVA SCOTIA.— <i>Continued.</i>				
(c)— <i>Construction.</i>				
		Light-house at Sisseboe River	800 00	} 600 00
		do at Sable Island	5,000 00	
		do Ingonish, Cape Breton	2,000 00	
		do Main-a-dieu West End Scatterie Island	2,000 00	
		do at Pugwash	1,200 00	
			11,000 00	
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
(a)— <i>Salaries and Allowances.</i> — <i>Continued.</i>				
1	1	Keeper—Grindstone Island Light	420 00	400 00
1	1	Do Cape Enragé	400 00	400 00
1	1	Do Quaco	448 00	400 00
1	1	Do Partridge Island*	500 00	150 00
1	1	Do Point Lepreaux	400 00	400 00
1	1	Do Head Harbor	425 00	400 00
1	1	Do Swallow Tail	420 00	400 00
1	1	Do St. Andrew's	320 00	300 00
1	1	Do Gannet Rock	840 00	840 00
1	1	Do Machias Seal Island	714 00	664 00
1	1	Do Fog Alarm Partridge Island	680 00	640 00
1	1	Do do Point Lepreaux	420 00	400 00
1	1	Do Beacon Light Green Head	100 00	100 00
1	1	Do do Sand Point	100 00	100 00
1	1	Do do Oak Point	100 00	100 00
1	1	Do do No Man's Friend	100 00	100 00
1	1	Do do Oromocto Shoals	100 00	100 00
1	1	Do do Wilmott's Bluff	100 00	100 00
1	1	Do do Grant Beach	100 00	100 00
1	1	Do do Oak Point	100 00	100 00
1	1	Do do Prestons Beach	100 00	100 00
1	1	Do do Shediac Islands	200 00	200 00
1	1	Do do Fox do	200 00	200 00
1	1	Do Richibucto	160 00	160 00
1	1	Do Miscou Light	500 00	500 00
1	1	Do Escuminac	460 00	460 00
1	1	Do Cape Jouriman	300 00	300 00
1	1	Do Beacon Light	420 00	400 00
1	1	Do Carraquette Island	200 00	200 00
1	1	Do Portage	200 00	200 00
1	1	Inspector of Lights	1,200 00	1,200 00
0	0	Travelling Expenses	700 00	500 00
31	31		11,427 00	10,614 00

* Short voted in 1869-70 in error.

XV.—LIGHT-HOUSES AND COAST SERVICE.—*Concluded.*

DETAILS compared with 1869-70.—*Continued.*

1869-70.	1870-71.	1870-71.	1869-70.
		NEW BRUNSWICK.—Continued.	
		<i>(b)—Maintenance of Light Houses, &c.</i>	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		4,500 gallons Oil, at 33 cents	1,485 00 1,400 00
		Freight of Oil, Stores, &c., to Stations	400 00 300 00
		New Lamps, Repairs, &c.	800 00 750 00
		Boats, Stores, and Fittings.	600 00 500 00
		Fuel, Water, and Powder.	700 00 600 00
		Boat hire, &c.	150 00 100 00
		70 Metal Tanks for Oil, at \$10.	700 00
		Repairs, &c., of Light-Houses, Fog-Whistles, &c.	4,000 00 1,750 00
		Paint, Oil, Lumber, Coal, &c.	1,190 00 1,050 00
		Flags, &c., for Signal Stations.	50 00 50 00
		130 Cords Wood for Fog Alarm.	900 00 800 00
		To complete Carraquette Light.	350 00
		Fourth order Dioptric Light, Cap Enragé.	1,790 00
		11,325 00	9,000 00
		<i>(c)—Construction.</i>	
		Lighthouse at Bathurst Harbor	1,000 00
		Lighthouse at Dalhousie	1,000 00
		Lighthouse at Cox's Point, Grand Lake	400 00
		Replacing Beacon at St. Andrew's.—Washed away	800 00
		3,200 00	
		<i>(d)—Buoys and Beacons.</i>	
		Construction, Maintenance, Repairs, and Placing of the following, viz. :—	
		Campbelton, Dalhousie, Bathurst, Shippegan, Carraquette } Miramichi, Richibucto, Buctouche, Shediac, Bell Buoy, } St. Andrew, St. George	4,610 00 5,000 00

XVI.—FISHERIES.

AMOUNT to be voted (A).....\$100,208 00

No. of Votes.	—	1870-71.	1869-70.
	(A) ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE FOR WHICH VOTES ARE REQUIRED.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Maintenance and repairs of Schooner "La Canadienne".....	9,000 00	10,000 00
2	Salaries and disbursements of Fishery Overseers and Wardens:—		
	Ontario.....	5,500 00	5,000 00
	Quebec.....	7,000 00	6,500 00
	New Brunswick.....	6,000 00	5,000 00
	Nova Scotia.....	6,000 00	5,000 00
3	Fishways and Oyster Beds and for Fish Breeding.....	9,000 00	5,000 00
	Additional for the promotion of Fish Breeding.....	.....	2,000 00
4	Additional for the protection of the Fisheries, (Marine Police).	57,708 00	3,200 00
		100,208 00	41,700 00

N. B.— The increase in this service is in vote No. 4 (Marine Police).

XVII.—CULLING TIMBER.

Estimate of the Salaries and Contingent Expenses of the Cullers' Offices, to be voted.....\$69,990 00

DETAILS compared with 1869-70.

NUMBERS.			1870-71.	1869-70.
1869-70.	1870-71.			
		QUEBEC OFFICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	1	Supervisor of Cullers.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
1	1	Deputy do.....	1,440 00	1,440 00
1	1	Book-keeper.....	1,400 00	1,400 00
1	1	Cashier.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
1	1	Specification Clerk.....	800 00	800 00
1	1	Messenger.....	400 00	400 00
3	3	Specification Clerks, at \$300.....	2,400 00	2,400 00
1	1	do do.....	725 00	725 00
2	2	do do at \$600.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
5	5	do do at \$500.....	2,500 00	2,500 00
		Pay of Cullers.....	48,009 00	42,000 00
		Contingencies of office, office rent, &c.....	3,735 00	3,435 00
			65,809 00	59,500 00
		MONTREAL OFFICE.		
1	1	Deputy Supervisor.....	500 00	500 00
1	1	Book-keeper.....	75 00	75 00
		Specification Clerks.....	200 00	250 00
		Pay of Cullers.....	2,500 00	2,450 00
		Contingencies and office rent.....	232 00	375 00
		Unforeseen expenses.....		1,850 00
			3,507 00	5,500 00
		SOREL OFFICE.		
	1	Deputy Supervisor.....	500 00	.....
		Contingencies Office rent, &c.....	174 00	.....
19	20		674 00	.....

SUMMARY.

	1870-71.	1869-70.
Quebec Office.....	65,809 00	59,500 00
Montreal do.....	3,507 00	5,500 00
Sorel do.....	674 00	.....
	\$69,990 00	65,000 00

XVIII.—STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.

To be voted (A).....\$8,321 00

DETAILS compared with 1869-70.

NUMBERS.			1870-71.	1869-70.
1869-70.	1870-71.			
STEAMBOATS.				
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	1	Salary of Chairman of Board and Inspector for West Ontario and Huron Division.....	1,400 00	1,200 00
1	1	Salary of Inspector, East Ontario Division.....	800 00	800 00
1	1	do Montreal do.....	800 00	800 00
1	1	do Sorel do.....	800 00	800 00
1	1	do Quebec do.....	800 00	800 00
1	1	do New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
		Travelling expenses of Inspectors and incidental expenses of Board.....	2,721 00	2,000 00
6	6		8,321 00	7,400 00

NOTE.—Estimated Revenue from Steamboat Inspection and Engineers fees \$10,000.

XIX.—INDIANS.

To be Voted (A).....\$6,000.

No. of Vote.		1870-71.	Voted for 1869-70.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Annual Grant to Indians, Quebec.....	400 00	400 00
2	do Nova Scotia.....	2,300 00	2,300 00
3	do New Brunswick.....	2,200 00	2,200 00
4	To Purchase Blankets for aged and infirm Indians, Ontario and Quebec.....	1,100 00	1,100 00
		\$6,000 00	\$6,000 00

The balance of Expenditure for the Indians, is now placed under the head of Interest on Public Debt.

XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

To be voted (A).....\$139,900

No. of Vote.		1870-71.		Voted for 1869-70.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1	Printing Canada "Gazette"	4,500	00		
	Advertising and Subscription to Canada "Gazette"			8,000	00
2	Postages of	1,200	00	1,200	00
3	do				
3	Miscellaneous Printing	5,000	00	5,000	00
4	Unforeseen Expenses: Expenditure thereof to be under Order in Council, and a detailed account thereof to be laid before Parlia- ment, during the first fifteen days of the next Session	75,000	00	75,000	00
5	Shipping Master's Office, Quebec	1,200	00	1,200	00
6	Expenses connected with ascertaining correct time at Ottawa and firing of noon gun		400 00		400 00
7	Code of Signals and Flags for the Dominion Government		600 00		
8	Expenses of Investigations relating to Wrecks		2,000 00		
*9	Commutation in lieu of remission of duties on articles imported for the use of the Army and Navy, to be apportioned by Order in Council		50,000 00		50,000 00
	For Purchase of Rupert's Land			1,460,000	00
	Special Grant to Widow Perry, whose husband lost his life in the performance of public duty				500 00
	To meet claims of Representatives of Dr. Hogan, killed on Railway in Nova Scotia				2,775 00
	To enable Government to make good certain claims of the town of St. Catherine's connected with advances during Fenian Raid in 1866, still in litigation				800 00
	Total	\$139,900	00	\$1,604,875	00

* In the Estimates of 1869-70, placed in Collection of Revenue Customs.

COLLECTION OF REVENUES.

XXI.—CUSTOMS.

To be Voted (A).....\$508,831.

No. of Vote.	Details.	1870-71.	1869-70.
(A) ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE FOR WHICH VOTES OF PARLIAMENT ARE REQUIRED.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Salaries and contingent expenses of the several Ports, viz:		
	In Province of Quebec.....	(a) 169,544 00	167,990 00
	do Ontario.....	(b) 164,722 00	157,580 00
	do Nova Scotia.....	(c) 88,507 00	72,280 00
	do New Brunswick.....	(d) 61,058 00	58,550 00
2	Salaries and contingent expenses of Inspectors of Ports.....	(e) 10,000 00	10,000 00
	Contingencies of Head Office, covering Printing, Stationery, Advertising, &c., at the several Ports of entry.....	15,000 00	
	Additional to meet possible requirements in the re-organization of the Service.....		20,000 00
		\$508,831 00	\$486,400 00

DETAILS compared with 1869-70.

PORTS IN QUEBEC. (a)	Permanent Salaries for 1870-71.	1870-71. Contingenc's Daily Wages	1870-71. Contingenc's Office Rents, Fuel, &c.	Total 1870-71.	Total 1869-70.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Clareneville.....	500 00		80 00	580 00	580 00
Costicook.....	4,580 00		244 00	4,824 00	4,455 00
Dundee.....	2,680 00		350 00	3,030 00	2,360 00
Frelighsburgh.....	850 00		83 00	933 00	945 00
Gaspé.....	3,700 00		457 00	4,157 00	4,015 00
Hemmingford.....	1,980 00		214 00	2,194 00	1,985 00
Lacolle.....	900 00		56 00	956 00	955 00
Magdalen Islands.....	1,100 00		262 00	1,362 00	1,120 00
Montreal.....	46,770 00	32,000 00	7,500 00	86,270 00	85,675 00
New Carlisle.....	2,700 00		450 00	3,150 00	3,275 00
Philipsburgh.....	1,100 00		54 00	1,154 00	1,155 00
Potton.....	500 00		83 00	583 00	575 00
Quebec.....	32,034 00	12,500 00	5,000 00	49,534 00	51,495 00
Rimouski.....	400 00		9 00	409 00	400 00
Russeltown.....	1,000 00		170 00	1,170 00	1,175 00
Saint John's.....	2,300 00		346 00	2,646 00	2,025 00
Stanstead.....	4,400 00		460 00	4,860 00	4,905 00
Sutton.....	800 00		82 00	882 00	895 00
Three Rivers.....	750 00		100 00	850 00	
Totals.....	109,044 00	44,500 00	16,000 00	169,544 00	167,990 00

COLLECTIONS OF REVENUES.—*Continued.*XXI.—CUSTOMS.—*Continued.*DETAILS compared with 1869-70.—*Continued.*

PORTS IN ONTARIO.	Permanent Salaries for 1870-71.	1870-71. Contingenc's Daily Wages	1870-71. Contingenc's Office Rents, Fuel, &c.	Total 1870-71.	Total Estimate for 1869-70.
PORTS IN ONTARIO. (<i>h</i>)					
Amherstburgh	2,025 00		156 00	2,181 00	2,205 00
Belleville	3,750 00		390 00	4,140 00	3,750 00
Brantford	2,520 00		210 00	2,730 00	2,430 00
Brighton	600 00		98 00	698 00	700 00
Brockville	3,275 00		221 00	3,496 00	3,520 00
Burwell	700 00		42 00	742 00	750 00
Chatham	1,600 00		190 00	1,790 00	1,785 00
Chippawa	375 00		196 00	1,071 00	1,455 00
Clifton	7,400 00		640 00	8,040 00	5,940 00
Cobourg	1,800 00		292 00	2,092 00	3,230 00
Colborne	500 00		74 00	574 00	705 00
Cornwall	1,100 00		93 00	1,193 00	1,200 00
Cramahe	600 00		180 00	780 00	790 00
Darlington	1,600 00		115 00	1,715 00	1,400 00
Dover	1,325 00		105 00	1,430 00	2,095 00
Dundas	1,000 00		177 00	1,177 00	1,190 00
Dunville	1,350 00		115 00	1,465 00	1,480 00
Fort Erie	4,100 00		210 00	4,310 00	4,325 00
Gananoque	850 00		248 00	1,098 00	1,120 00
Goderich	1,900 00		100 00	2,000 00	2,070 00
Guelph	1,550 00		36 00	1,586 00	1,235 00
Hamilton	15,550 00		1,374 00	16,924 00	17,240 00
Hope	3,475 00		208 00	3,683 00	3,630 00
Kingston	9,850 00		1,142 00	10,992 00	10,210 00
Kingsville	400 00		30 00	430 00	440 00
London	7,220 00		670 00	7,890 00	8,445 00
Morrisburg	1,295 00		218 00	1,513 00	1,710 00
Napanee	1,100 00		146 00	1,246 00	1,135 00
Newcastle	600 00		20 00	620 00	530 00
Niagara	3,000 00		242 00	3,242 00	3,220 00
Oakville	600 00		135 00	735 00	740 00
Oshawa	1,300 00			1,300 00	1,300 00
Ottawa	6,290 00		778 00	7,068 00	6,110 00
Owen's Sound	1,100 00		102 00	1,202 00	1,215 00
Paris	1,000 00		86 00	1,086 00	1,525 00
Penetanguishene	500 00			500 00	510 00
Pictou	1,925 00		174 00	2,099 00	2,150 00
Prescott	5,130 00		516 00	5,646 00	5,435 00
Rowan	1,000 00		117 00	1,117 00	1,320 00
Saint Catherines	3,200 00		284 00	3,484 00	3,270 00
Sarnia	3,000 00		247 00	3,247 00	2,960 00
Sault Ste. Marie	2,850 00		767 00	3,617 00	3,520 00
Stratford	1,300 00		156 00	1,456 00	1,430 00
Toronto	25,750 00	2,090 00	1,564 00	29,404 00	24,345 00
Trenton	400 00		102 00	502 00	500 00
Wallaceburgh	1,350 00		161 00	1,511 00	1,740 00
Whitby	1,850 00		43 00	1,893 00	1,795 00
Windsor	6,700 00		420 00	7,120 00	6,915 00
Woodstock	850 00		37 00	887 00	865 00
Totals	149,005 00	2,090 00	13,627 00	164,722 00	157,580 00

COLLECTION OF REVENUES.—*Continued.*XXI.—CUSTOMS.—*Continued.*

DETAILS.

PORTS IN NOVA SCOTIA. (c)	Permanent Salaries for 1870-71.	1870-71. Contingenc's Daily Wages	1870-71. Contingenc's Office Rents, Fuel, &c.	Total 1870-71.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Amherst	2,130 00		106 00	2,236 00
And outports:—				
Joggins				
Pugwash				
Wallace				
Annapolis	1,060 00		40 00	1,100 00
And outports:—				
Clement's Port				
Thorne's Cove				
Antigonish	1,200 00		60 00	1,260 00
And outports:—				
Harbor au Bouche				
Little River				
Arichat	2,260 00		50 00	2,310 00
And outports:—				
St. Peters				
Port Richmond				
Baddeck	1,310 00		50 00	1,360 00
And outports:—				
Great Bras d'or				
St. Anne				
Barrington	680 00			680 00
And outport:—				
Port La Tour				
Bridgetown	870 00		40 00	910 00
And outport:—				
Port Williams				
Cornwallis	1,310 00		40 00	1,350 00
And outports:—				
Canada Creek				
French Cross				
Harborville				
Horton				
Digby	1,730 00		50 00	1,780 00
And outports:—				
Bear River				
Free Port				
Sandy Cove				
Westport				
Halifax	26,230 00	23,422 00	1,640 00	51,292 00
Liverpool	1,850 00		71 00	1,921 00
Londonderry	780 00			780 00
And outports:—				
Five Islands				
Truro				
Lunenburg	1,500 00		40 00	1,540 00
And outports:—				
Lahave				
Mahone Bay				
Chester				
<i>Carried forward</i>	42,910 00	23,422 00	2,187 00	68,519 00

COLLECTION OF REVENUES.—Continued.

XXI.—CUSTOMS.—Continued.

DETAILS.—Continued.

PORTS IN NOVA SCOTIA (c).—Continued.	Permanent	1870-71.	1870-71.	Total
	Salaries for 1870-71.	Contingenc's Daily Wages	Contingenc's Office Rents, Fuel, &c.		1870-71.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>	42,910 00	23,422 00	2,187 00	68,519 00
Margaretville	710 00			710 00
And outpost :—				
Wilmot				
North Sydney	1,780 00			1,780 00
And outpost :—				
Little Bras d'Or				
Parrsborough	650 00			650 00
And outposts :—				
Advocate Harbor				
Ratchfords River				
Pictou	4,060 00		96 00	4,156 00
And outposts :—				
Tatamagouche				
Merrigomish				
Port Hawkesbury	400 00			400 00
Port Hood	560 00			560 00
And outpost :—				
Margaree				
Port Medway	400 00			400 00
Port Mulgrave	1,220 00			1,220 00
And outposts :—				
Cape Canso				
Guysboro'				
Isaacs Harbor				
St. Mary's River				
Ragged Island	400 00			400 00
Shelburne	400 00			400 00
Sydney	1,760 00		50 00	1,810 00
And outposts :—				
Cow Bay				
Lingan				
Louisburg				
Main à Dieu				
Little Glace Bay				
Weymouth	1,260 00		40 00	1,300 00
And outposts :—				
Beliveau's Cove				
Port Acadie				
Port Gilbert				
Windsor	2,210 00		69 00	2,279 00
And outposts :—				
Cheverie				
Hantsport				
Maitland				
Walton				
Yarmouth	3,660 00		263 00	3,923 00
And outposts :—				
Beaver River				
Pubinco				
Tusket				
	62,380 00	23,422 00	2,705 00	88,507 00

COLLECTION OF REVENUES.—Continued.

XXI.—CUSTOMS.—Continued.

DETAILS.—Continued.

PORTS IN NEW BRUNSWICK. (d)	Permanent	1870-71.	1870-71.	Total
	Salaries for 1870-71.	Contingenc's Daily Wages	Contingenc's Office Rents, Fuel, &c.		1870-71.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bathurst.....	2,000 00		93 00	2,153 00
And outport :—				
New Bandon				
Bay Verte.....	400 00		1 00	401 00
Campo Bello.....	800 00		49 00	849 00
Caraquette.....	740 00		23 00	763 00
Chatham.....	3,100 00		145 00	3,245 00
Dalhousie.....	2,320 00		68 00	2,388 00
And outport :—				
Campbellton				
Dorchester.....	1,100 00		3 00	1,103 00
And outport :—				
Rockland				
Fredericton.....	2,450 00		252 00	2,702 00
Hillsborough.....	1,200 00			1,200 00
And outport :—				
Harvey				
Moncton.....	1,200 00		66 00	1,266 00
Newcastle.....	1,900 00		115 00	2,015 00
Richibucto.....	2,400 00		85 00	2,485 00
And outport :—				
Buctouche				
Richmond Station.....	1,000 00		66 00	1,066 00
Sackville.....	1,100 00		77 00	1,177 00
And outport :—				
North Joggins				
Shediac.....	1,060 00		72 00	1,132 00
Shippegan.....	860 00			860 00
St. Andrews.....	2,430 00		408 00	2,838 00
St. George.....	1,405 00		62 00	1,467 00
St. John.....	23,230 00	286 00	2,000 00	25,516 00
St. Stephens.....	3,000 00		415 00	3,415 00
West Isles.....	600 00		12 00	612 00
Woodstock.....	2,300 00		195 00	2,495 00
And outport :—				
Grand Falls				
Tobique				
Totals.....	56,655 00	286 00	4,117 00	61,058 00

1869-70.	1870-71.		1870-71.	1869-70.
		(e)—Salaries and Contingencies of Inspectors of Ports.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
3	3	Inspectors of Ports, at \$2,000 each.....	6,000 00	6,000 00
		Special services and Contingencies.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
			10,000 00	10,000 00

COLLECTION OF REVENUES.—Continued.

XXII.—INLAND REVENUE.

Estimate of amount for which votes are required.....\$135,200. 00.

No. of Vote.	Details.	1870-71.	Voted for 1869-70.
1	Salaries of Outside Officers and Inspectors of Excise.....	\$ cts. 104,100 00	\$ cts. 103,973 00
2	Travelling expenses, rent, fuel, stationery, postage, furniture, &c.....	(b) 28,100 00	27,100 00
3	Unforeseen expenses.....	3,000 00	5,200 00
		135,200 00	136,273 00

DETAILS compared with 1869-70.

NUMBERS.			1870-71.	1869-70.
1870-71.	1869-70.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		(a) SALARIES OF OUTSIDE OFFICERS, &c.		
		1. Province of Ontario.		
		Inland Revenue Divisions of—		
1	1	Algoma.....	400 00	400 00
4	3	Belleville.....	2,800 00	2,300 00
3	3	Coburg.....	2,400 00	2,400 00
2	1	Collingwood.....	900 00	600 00
1	1	Cornwall.....	500 00	500 00
5	4	Goderich.....	3,000 00	2,200 00
12	9	Guelph.....	7,600 00	5,800 00
8	8	Hamilton.....	5,100 00	5,500 00
3	5	Kingston.....	2,500 00	3,200 00
8	7	London.....	5,300 00	4,200 00
3	2	Ottawa.....	2,000 00	1,300 00
5	7	Paris.....	3,800 00	4,700 00
2	1	Perth.....	900 00	400 00
2	2	Peterboro'.....	900 00	1,200 00
4	5	Prescott.....	2,800 00	3,600 00
3	3	St. Catharines.....	2,600 00	2,600 00
3	3	Sarnia.....	3,300 00	2,500 00
14	16	Toronto.....	10,900 00	10,500 00
7	8	Windsor.....	4,900 00	5,800 00
90	89		62,600 00	59,700 00
		2. Province of Quebec.		
		Inland Revenue Divisions of—		
17	12	Montreal.....	10,300 00	8,173 00
1	2	Beauharnois.....	400 00	800 00
1	2	St. John's.....	400 00	900 00
2	2	Terrebonne.....	800 00	700 00
21	18	Carried forward.....	11,900 00	10,573 00

COLLECTION OF REVENUES.—Continued.

XXII.—INLAND REVENUE.—Continued.
DETAILS compared with 1869-70.—Continued.

NUMBERS.			1870-71	1869-70
1870-71	1869-70			
		(a) SALARIES OF OUTSIDE OFFICERS, &c.—Continued.		
		2. Province of Quebec.—Continued.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
21	18	Brought forward.....	11,900 00	10,573 00
		Inland Revenue, Divisions of—		
	2	Pontiac.....		800 00
2	2	St. Hyacinthe.....	800 00	900 00
2	2	Sherbrooke.....	800 00	1,200 00
1	2	Three Rivers.....	400 00	900 00
9	4	Quebec.....	5,600 00	2,900 00
	2	Kamouraska.....		900 00
	2	Rivière du Loup.....		900 00
	2	Tadousac.....		700 00
	3	Gaspé.....		1,000 00
	2	Arthabaska.....		900 00
	2	Beauce.....		900 00
35	49		19,500 00	22,573 00
		3. Province of New Brunswick.		
3	4	St. John.....	3,000 00	3,100 00
1	1	St. Stephen.....	500 00	800 00
1	2	Miramichi.....	800 00	800 00
5	7		4,300 00	4,700 00
		4. Province of Nova Scotia.		
1		Yarmouth.....	500 00	
4	2	Halifax.....	3,000 00	1,700 00
2	1	Pictou.....	1,300 00	700 00
1		Cape Breton.....	500 00	
	4	Acting Excisemen and Petroleum Inspector.....		2,200 00
8	7		5,300 00	4,600 00
		5. Salaries of Inspectors.		
7	7	Districts of Toronto, London, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Halifax, 7 at \$1,600 each.....	11,200 00	11,200 00
1	1	Assistant Inspector.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
8	8		12,400 00	12,400 00

(a) SUMMARY.

1.	Salaries of Outside Officers, province of Ontario.....	1870-71	\$62,600 00	1869-70	\$59,700 00
2.	do do do Quebec.....		19,500 00		22,573 00
3.	do do do New Brunswick.....		4,300 00		4,700 00
4.	do do do Nova Scotia.....		5,300 00		4,600 00
5.	do Inspectors.....		12,400 00		12,400 00
			104,100 00		103,973 00
	(b) TRAVELLING EXPENSES, &c.				
	Outside Officers.....	1870-71	\$20,100 00	1869-70	\$19,500 00
	Inspectors.....		8,000 00		7,600 00
			28,100 00		27,100 00

COLLECTION OF REVENUES.—*Continued.*

XXIII—POST OFFICE.

Amount to be voted (A).....\$818'000

No. of Vote,		1860-71	Voted for 1869-70.
	(A) ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE FOR WHICH A VOTE OF PARLIAMENT IS REQUIRED.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Ontario and Quebec Mail Services:—</i>		
1	Grand Trunk Railway	167,000 00	167,000 00
	Great Western Railway	45,000 00	45,000 00
	Other Railways	40,000 00	40,000 00
	Steamboat Service	40,000 00	40,000 00
	Ocean Mail Service	10,000 00	10,000 00
	Military and Naval Postage refunds	6,000 00	6,000 00
	Salaries of Outside Services: Inspectors, Railway Clerks, &c	100,000 00	95,000 00
	Payments for ordinary Mail Contract Service	215,000 00	215,000 00
	Miscellaneous	30,000 00	27,000 00
	<i>Nova Scotia Mail Services</i>	<i>85,000 00</i>	<i>80,000 00</i>
<i>New Brunswick Mail Services</i>	<i>80,000 00</i>	<i>75,000 00</i>	
		\$818,000 00	\$800,000 00

COLLECTION OF REVENUES.—*Continued.*

XXIV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Amount to be voted (A) \$903,602 00.

No. of of Vote.	Details.	1870-71	Voted for 1869-70
(A) ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE FOR WHICH VOTES OF OF PARLIAMENT ARE REQUIRED.			
<i>Maintenance and Repairs:—</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Ontario and Quebec.....	(a) 376,400 00	367,000 00
2	Nova Scotia Railways.....	(b) 320,000 00	372,000 00
3	European and North American Railway and Eastern Extension Working Expenses.....	167,500 00	140,000 00
4	Salaries and Contingencies of Canal Officers.....	(c) 27,530 00	26,410 00
5	Collection of Slide and Boom Dues.....	(d) 12,172 00	11,935 00
		\$903,602 00	\$917,345 00

DETAILS compared with 1869-70.

		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
(a) ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.			
Ordinary Repairs.....		185,000 00	170,000 00
Maintenance, Salaries of Staff, &c.....		155,000 00	150,000 00
<i>Welland Canal—</i>			
Repairs to Port Maitland Terminus.....		15,000 00	
Rebuilding East Pier, Port Dalhousie.....			21,000 00
Rebuilding West Pier, Port Dalhousie.....			11,000 00
Repairs Dunnville Dam.....			15,000 00
<i>Cornwall Canal—</i>			
Renewing superstructure of Piers.....	\$6,900		
Rebuilding Superintendent's House.....	4,000	10,900 00	
<i>Rideau Canal—</i>			
Renewing and enlarging Bulk Heads.....		10,500 00	
		\$376,400 00	\$367,000 00
(b) NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAYS.			
Working Expenses.....		284,000 00	285,000 00
Relaying of Track, &c.....		28,750 00	18,000 00
Renewal of Cars.....		7,250 00	17,000 00
Renewal and completion of old Works.....			30,000 00
Unpaid Liabilities.....			22,000 00
		\$320,000 00	\$372,000 00

COLLECTION OF REVENUES.—*Continued.*XXIV.—PUBLIC WORKS.—*Continued.*DETAILS compared with 1869-70.—*Continued.*

Numbers.			Salaries.		Con- tingencies and Office Rent.	Total.		
1869-70.	1870-71.		\$	cts.		\$	cts.	1870-71.	1869-70.
		(c) SALARIES AND CONTINGENCES OF CANAL OFFICERS.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
		<i>Welland Canal—</i>						
	4	Port Colborne.....	2,800	00	154	00	2,954	00
	1	Port Maitland.....	500	00	125	00	625	00
	1	Dunville.....	750	00	40	00	790	00
	1	Fort Robinson.....	720	00	22	00	742	00
	2	St. Catharine's.....	400	00			400	00
	1	Port Dalhousie.....	1,000	00	105	00	1,105	00
		<i>St. Lawrence Canals—</i>						
	7	Montreal.....	6,780	00	1,850	00	8,630	00
	2	Lachine.....	1,700	00	90	00	1,790	00
	1	Beauharnois.....	750	00	18	00	768	00
	2	Edwardsburgh.....	1,150	00	54	00	1,204	00
	1	Cornwall.....	600	00	45	00	645	00
		<i>Chambly and Richelieu Canal—</i>						
	2	Chambly.....	1,400	00	26	00	1,426	00
	1	St. John's.....	720	00	3	00	723	00
	1	St. Ours Lock.....	400	00	4	00	404	00
		<i>Burlington Bay—</i>						
	2	Hamilton.....	300	00	35	00	335	00
		<i>St. Anne's Lock—</i>						
	1	St. Anne's.....	700	00	25	00	725	00
		<i>Ottawa and Rideau Canals—</i>						
	1	Carillon.....	400	00	30	00	430	00
	1	Grenville.....	400	00	26	00	426	00
	1	Ottawa.....	600	00	74	00	674	00
	1	Smith's Falls.....	400	00	10	00	410	00
	1	Kingston Mills.....	400	00	24	00	424	00
			22,870	00	2,760	00	25,630	00
	1	Inspector.....	1,400	00	500	00	1,900	00
	36	Totals.....	\$24,270	00	\$3,260	00	\$27,530	00

No Details given.

COLLECTION OF REVENUES.—*Continued.*

XXIV.—PUBLIC WORKS.—*Continued,*

DETAILS compared with 1869-70.—*Continued.*

1869-70.	1870-71.		1870-71.	1869-70.
		(d) COLLECTION OF SLIDE AND BOOM DUES.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		<i>Ottawa Agency.</i>		
1	1	Crown Timber Agent	1,840 00	1,840 00
1	1	Assistant	1,200 00	1,200 00
6	4	Clerks, at \$700, \$550 and 2 at \$600	2,450 00	3,448 00
	2	Timber Counter and Boatman	928 00	
		Rent, Fuel Postage, Stationery, &c.	940 00	911 00
		Travelling expenses, &c., &c.	284 00	436 00
			7,642 00	7,835 00
		<i>Quebec Agency.</i>		
1	1	Agent	1,800 00	1,800 00
1	1	Assistant	1,200 00	1,200 00
1	1	Clerk	800 00	800 00
		Allowances for contingencies	300 00	300 00
			4,100 00	4,100 00
		<i>St. Maurice Agency.</i>		
	1	Agent	200 00	.....
	1	Timber Counter	130 00	.....
		Contingencies	100 00	.....
11	13		430 00	.....
		Total	12,172 00	11,935 00

XXV.—MINOR REVENUES.

Estimate of Amount for which a vote is required.....\$10,000 00

XXVI.—SUBSIDIES TO PROVINCES.

Amount of Subsidies authorized by Statute.....\$2,597,362 27

—

SUBSIDIES.

	\$	cts
Ontario and Quebec.....	1,830,828	84
Nova Scotia.....	451,895	83
New Brunswick.....	314,637	60
	<u>2,597,362</u>	<u>27</u>

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1870.

No. of Votes.	—	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CIVIL GOVERNMENT.			
1	To pay various members of the Civil Service the increases which would have accrued under the old Civil Service Act for the year 1867-8.		2,480 00
POLICE.			
<i>Dominion Police.</i>			
1	To meet current expenditure for the remainder of the year		7,500 00
LEGISLATION.			
1	To meet amount required to cover expenditure for Printing, Binding, and Distributing the Laws for the remainder of the year	2,146 41	
2	Printing, Ruling, Paper, &c.	10,000 00	
			12,146 41
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND OBSERVATORIES.			
1	To pay expenses of photographs and report on the Eclipse of the Sun.		200 00
IMMIGRATION AND QUARANTINE.			
1	{ Salaries of agents (a)	3,668 00	
	{ Further in aid of Immigration, (balance unexpended June 30th to be available for 1870-71)	9,000 00	
			12,668 00
<i>Details.</i>			
Salaries of agents (a)—			
	London Agent, increase	\$1,000 00	
	Dublin Agent	1,200 00	
	Belfast Agent, nine months	600 00	
	Glasgow Agent, eight months	534 00	
	London Agent's Clerk, eight months	334 00	
		3,668 00	
	<i>Carried forward</i>		34,094 41

Supplementary Estimates.—Continued.

No. of Vote.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>		34,994 41
	OCEAN AND RIVER STEAM SERVICE.		
1	To reimburse the Government of New Brunswick, for payment made by them to the Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Company, for services, from 1st July, 1867, to end of season, 1867, (lapsed vote)	500 00	500 00
	MILITIA.		
1	To cover an over expenditure for Drill Instruction for 1868-9, paid out of the vote for 1869-70, that amount having been under estimated in the vote of the previous year, the said over expenditure being in consequence of the great increase to the Volunteer Force during that period.....	20,000 00	
2	To meet expenditure incurred in repelling the threatened invasion by the Fenians.....	230,000 00	220,000 00
	LIGHT HOUSES AND COAST SERVICE.		
	<i>Quebec.</i>		
1	To meet expenditure on account of construction of Light Houses, River St. Lawrence (in advance of \$104,000 in the Estimates for 1870-71).....	25,000 00	
	<i>New Brunswick.</i>		
2	To meet balance of expenditure on Point Lepreau Fog Alarm.....	800 00	
	To re-imburse expenditure in repairing damage to Light Houses, caused by the tidal wave and gale of 4th October last, at Quaco, Partridge Island, Beacon Light, St. John Harbor, Swallow Tail Head Harbor, St. Andrews, and Point Lepreau.....	2,666 00	
	Revote Beacon Lights, St. John River.....	600 00	
	Lantern and Apparatus, Paspébiac Light.....	400 00	
	Repairing damaged French Dioptric Light, freight to Seal Island and erecting same.....	450 00	
		4,916 00	29,916 00
	FISHERIES.		
1	Additional for the protection of the Fisheries (Marine Police) in advance of the vote for 1870-71.....	20,000 00	
2	To cover expenditure required for Fishery service, Ontario.....	1,891 00	
	To cover expenditure required for Fishery service, Nova-Scotia.....	3,540 00	
	To cover expenditure required for Fishery service, New Brunswick.....	1,532 00	
		6,963 00	26,963 00
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
2	To pay the Board of Trade, Montreal, for expenses incurred in the appointment of Official Assignees in connection with the Insolvent Act of 1869.....		96 61
	<i>Carried Forward</i>		312,470 02

Supplementary Estimates.—*Concluded.*

No. of Vote.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>		312,470 02
	CULLERS.		
1	To provide for amount required for the current year.....		10,000 00
	COLLECTION OF REVENUES.		
	<i>Customs.</i>		
1	Amount required to complete the services.....		20,000 00
	<i>Post Office.</i>		
1	Amount required during the current year to cover expenditure on account of Money order and Savings Bank Branches not specially included in Estimate.....		6,000 00
	<i>Public Works.</i>		
1	Welland Canal Loan Company, amount paid by them for rent on their lease of water power, the Government having resumed possession.....	6,480 00	
2	Award and costs in the case of Peter Stewart against Nova Scotia Railway.....	2,486 78	
	Award and costs in the case of Mrs. E. A. Jones against Nova Scotia Railway.....	3,597 00	
3	Gratuity to Ellen and Catherine McCarron, relatives of an Engine-Driver killed on Nova Scotia Railway.....	600 00	
	Eastern Extension Railway, maintenance and repairs from date of purchase of line to the close of the fiscal year.....	8,000 00	
			21,163 78
	NORTH WEST TERRITORIES		
1	For opening communication with, establishing Government in and providing for settlement of such territories, including expedition to Red River.—(Revote).—(This vote to cover the amounts expended to the current date, and the unexpended balance on 30th June to be applicable to service of 1870-71).....		1,460,000 00
	UNPROVIDED ITEMS.		
1	<i>Vide</i> part II, page 60 in Public Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1869.....		51,232 83
	Total		1,820,866 33

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1871.

No. of Vote.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CIVIL GOVERNMENT.			
1	Dominion Offices, N. S.		2,300 00
LEGISLATION.			
1	To pay for preparation of maps for Railway Committee.	2,000 00	
2	Additional Stationery, House of Commons.	800 00	2,800 00
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS CHARGEABLE TO CAPITAL.			
<i>Canals.</i>			
1	Excavations at Port Dalhousie.		10,000 00
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS CHARGEABLE TO INCOME.			
<i>Harbours and Piers.</i>			
1	Bathurst Harbour.	2,000 00	
2	For 2 Steam Dredges.	40,000 00	42,000 00
PENITENTIARIES.			
<i>Kingston Building's, etc.</i>			
1	{ Timber for Cribwork on water front and to raise new wharf.	913 92	
	{ Penal Prison and Wardens' House.	1,500 00	
	{ Steam Boiler for heating water and Steam cooking range.	2,110 00	4,523 92
MILITIA.			
1	To meet the expense of Artillery, Guns, &c.		2,000 00
LIGHT HOUSES AND COAST SERVICE.			
<i>Trinity House, Quebec.</i>			
1	To provide for rent of Trinity House, Quebec, and expenses connected with re-organization of the Department, and construction of Light at Saguenay.	5,000 00	
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>			
2	Protection of Bird Island Light-House.	300 00	5,300 00
			68,923 92
<i>Carried forward.</i>			

Supplementary Estimates.—Continued.

No. of Votes.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>		68,923 92
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
1	To provide for Examination and Classification of masters and mates (Mercantile Marine).....	6,000 00	
2	To provide for Secret Service.....	100,000 00	
3	Miscellaneous Printing.....	5,000 00	111,000 00
	COLLECTION OF REVENUES.		
	<i>Inland Revenue.</i>		
1	To provide for additions to the outside service of the Excise Department.....		5,600 00
	<i>Post Office.</i>		
1	{	Increase in ordinary Mail Service.....	3,000 00
		To meet expenditure on account of Money Order Branch.....	7,000 00
	Total.....		10,000 00
			195,523 92

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1870.

PUBLIC WORKS.

(Chargeable to Income.)

	\$	cts.
To repair damages to the works connected with the descent of timber on the Madawaska and other Rivers in the Ottawa District	25,000	00

No. 53.

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 24th February, 1870; For Copies of all Correspondence between the Governments of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec and the Dominion Government, relative to the settlement of all accounts with and between the same respectively; also, a statement of all moneys paid on account of the arbitration, and to whom such payments were made, with all documents connected therewith.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 30th March, 1870.



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

No. 54.

R E T U R N

To an Address of the SENATE, dated 16th March, 1870; For, *First*, a Copy of an Act passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick, in April, 1869, intituled, "An Act relating to Marriage Licenses," and reserved for His Excellency the Governor General's pleasure; also, praying to be informed whether the said Act has been assented to or disallowed, and the date of such assent or disallowance. *Second*, Copies of any Despatches from the Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, since 1st July, 1867, on the subject of Marriage Laws of those Provinces, and of the powers of the Lieutenant Governors to issue such Licences, together with the opinions of the Law Officers of the Crown in the Provinces on those subjects. *Third*, Copy of the Commission or Instruction from the Crown, granting to His Excellency the Governor General the power to grant Licences for the Solemnization of Matrimony in this Dominion, and Copies of any deputation granted to His Honor Colonel Francis P. Harding, late Lieutenant Governor, and to His Honor the Honorable Lemuel A. Wilmot, the present Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, authorizing them to issue Marriage Licences in these Provinces. *Fourth*, Form of the Licences for Solemnization of Marriages, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, or his deputies appointed for that purpose in New Brunswick.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, April, 1870.

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

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 24th February, 1870, for Copies of all Correspondence between the Government and the Iroquois Indians of Two Mountains, or other parties, relative to the sale or surrender of the Indian Lands, with Copies of Orders in Council or other documents relating to the difficulties existing with said Indians; and also, a statement shewing what reserves are available for such Indians in other parts of the Country.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Ottawa, 31st March, 1870.

OTTAWA, 26th March, 1870.

Copies of Correspondence between the Government and the Iroquois Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains and other parties, relative to the sale or surrender of the Indian Lands, with Copies of the Orders in Council and other documents relating to the difficulties existing with the Indians, as called for in Parliament by Address to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 24th February, 1870.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
Indian Branch.

List of Copies of Documents, re Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains, furnished by Indian Department to the House of Commons.

- No. 1.—Memorial of the Iroquois Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains, to the Hon. Sir John A. McDonald, dated 10th December, 1868.
- No. 2.—Petition to His Excellency the Right Honorable Chs. Stanley Viscount Monck, from the Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains, 8th August, 1868.
- No. 3.—Deed of Deposit of a certain paper-writing (*papier écrit*). Dated 28th November, 1868.
- No. 4.—Petition from the Algonquin Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains, dated 31st July, 1868.
- No. 5.—Rev. Mr. Mercier, Missionary at the Lake of Two Mountains, to Honorable the Secretary of State, dated 3rd August, 1868.
- No. 6.—Rev. Mr. Baile, Superior of the Seminary of Sulpice, Montreal, to the Hon. the Secretary of State, dated 12th October, 1868.
- No. 7.—Deed of Ratification, by the French King, dated 7th April, 1718.
- No. 8.—Deed of Ratification, by the French King, dated 1735.
- No. 9.—Extract from the Register of Superior Council of Quebec, ordering the registration of Deeds of Ratification.
- No. 10.—Letter from the Attorney General's Office for the Province of Quebec, to Hon. the Secretary of State, transmitting Judge Coursol's Report, relative to the disturbances at the Lake of Two Mountains.
- No. 11.—Judge Coursol's Report on the above.
- No. 12.—The Hon. the Secretary of State to the Iroquois Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains, dated 20th October, 1868.
- No. 13.—Letter from His Excellency the Governor General to the Iroquois Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains, dated 23rd October, 1868.
- No. 14.—The Hon. the Secretary of State to the Montreal Seminary, dated 3rd November, 1868.
- No. 15.—Reverend Messire Baile, Superior of the Seminary of Montreal, to the Hon. the Secretary of State, dated 9th November, 1868.
- No. 16.—The Hon. the Secretary of State to the Iroquois Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains, dated 9th December, 1868.
- No. 17.—Secretary of State to the Algonquins Indians of Lake of Two Mountains, dated 10th December, 1868.
- No. 18.—Petition from the Iroquois Indians to the Governor General, dated 8th February, 1869.
- No. 19.—Telegram from the same to the same, dated February 22nd, 1869.
- No. 20.—Letter from the Governor General's Office to the Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains, dated 23rd February, 1869.
- No. 21.—Letter from the Governor General's Office to the Hon. the Privy Council, enclosing Petition and Telegram above referred to, for report, dated 23rd February, 1869.
- No. 22.—The Iroquois Indians to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 26th February, 1869.
- No. 23.—Letter from the Secretary of State's Office, to the Iroquois Indians, dated 15th March, 1869.
- No. 24.—Reverend Mr. Baile, Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, to the Hon. the Secretary of State, dated 2nd June, 1869.

-
- No. 25.—Hon. the Secretary of State to Judge Coursol, dated 8th September, 1869.
- No. 26.—Judge Coursol's Second Report, dated 18th September, 1869, in reference to his Mission at the Lake of Two Mountains.
- No. 27.—Letter from the Under Secretary of State to Judge Coursol, dated 23rd September, 1869.
- No. 28.—The Hon. the Secretary of State to Judge Coursol, dated 14th October, 1869.
- No. 29.—Third Report from Judge Coursol to the Hon. the Secretary of State, dated 27th October, 1869.
- No. 30.—The Hon. the Secretary of State to Judge Coursol, dated 4th November, 1869.
- No. 31.—Petition from the Iroquois Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains to the Hon. the Secretary of State for the Provinces. (No date.)
- No. 32.—Petition to His Excellency the Governor General, from the Iroquois Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains.
- No. 33.—Secretary of State for the Provinces to the Reverend Mr. Baile, dated 26th January, 1870.
- No. 34.—Reverend Mr. Baile to the Hon. the Secretary of State for the Provinces, dated 26th February, 1870.
- No. 35.—Reverend John Borland, Wesleyan Missionary and Chairman of the Quebec District, to the Hon. the Secretary of State for the Provinces, dated 17th February, 1870.
- No. 36.—The Hon. the Secretary of State for the Provinces, to the Reverend John Borland, dated 12th March, 1870.
- No. 37.—Rev. John Borland to the Hon. the Secretary of State for the Provinces, dated 17th March, 1870.
- No. 37½.—Hon. J. Howe to Reverend J. Borland, 26th March, 1870.
- No. 38.—Report from the Indian Office, relative to the complaints of the Iroquois Indians of Lake of Two Mountains, dated 18th March, 1869.
- No. 39.—Report on the Petition of the Algonquin Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains, dated 26th October, 1868.
- No. 40.—Report on the Petition of the Iroquois Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains, dated 9th October, 1868.
- No. 41.—Report of the Hon. the Privy Council on the above, dated 24th May, 1869.
- No. 42.—Extract from Report of the Committee of the Privy Council on land applications, dated 9th August, 1853.
- No. 43.—Extract from Schedule, shewing the distribution of the area of land set apart for the Indians, dated 7th June, 1853.
-

(Copy, No. 1.)

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, }
 DOMINION OF CANADA. }

To the Honorable Sir John Macdonald, C. B., Minister of Justice and Attorney General for the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, &c., &c.

HONORABLE SIR,—The humble memorial of the Indian Chiefs and Iroquois of the Lake of Two Mountains, in the said Dominion, respectfully sheweth:—

That their petition of the 8th day of August now last past (1868), to His Excellency Lord Monck, late Governor of the said Dominion, in the French language, a true copy of which is now produced (exhibit letter A.), setting forth certain grievances against the priests of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice, was to have been referred for adjustment to the Honorable the Secretary of State for Canada, as per the accompanying acknowledgment (exhibit letter B.)

That much to their loss, prejudice, and detriment, your memorialists are yet suffering from the treatment of the priests, who have not desisted from oppressing them since their said petition, and have reduced them by their pride, hypocrisy, and avarice, to a most lamentable state of destitution and want.

That their circumstances, wretched as they may appear, were considerably aggravated by the visit to their otherwise quiet and peaceable village, of a certain number of policemen, headed by Mr. Coursolles, a Montreal magistrate, at the pressing and secret invitation of the aforesaid priests, who had falsely and maliciously represented their tribe as being in open rebellion! Your memorialists not having been favored with the report upon this system of portable justice, would believe Mr. Coursolles disposed to make one upon the request of his superiors in office.

That in addition to the above stated annoyance, the priests have endeavoured to silence them into submission to their ghostly authority (since they disbelieve their doctrine of purgatory), by threats of the penitentiary and transportation beyond the seas by the British government.

That the accompanying letter of the Secretary of State, written evidently under the sainted invocation of the priests of the Seminary at the Lake of Two Mountains, lead your memorialists to apprehend that justice will not be fairly dealt to them, unless they could secure your special protection, as the Minister of Justice. (See document letter C.)

That your memorialists obtained a verbal concession, given by the Reverend Mr. Quiblier, then the Superior of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice, at a public meeting or council held at the Lake of Two Mountains, in the month of June, 1839, in the presence of the officers of the Indian Department, the Iroquois chiefs and warriors of that settlement, to the effect of cutting and selling firewood out of the lands they then occupied, or might hereafter wish to occupy in the Seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains. The Iroquois Indians having previously obtained a similar permit from His Excellency Sir John Colborne, then Governor in Chief in Lower Canada, of all which certificates are now produced, and to which your honor is most respectfully referred. (See document letter D.)

That, on being duly notified of the existence of the proofs of such a concession, the priests of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice peremptorily denied and refused to admit them?

That your memorialists, furthermore, respectfully refer your honor to the list of subscriptions now produced in aid to the suffering Iroquois warriors of the Lake of Two Mountains, as a proof of their destitution and poverty, and of the sympathy they have enlisted by their well tried loyalty, courage, and good conduct, on the part of their neighbours, the respectable Protestants of the adjoining county (see exhibit E.) That your memorialists most respectfully conclude by soliciting the intervention of your honor in their behalf, and obtain on the part of the priests of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice:

Firstly, the recognition of those rights secured to their tribe by the royal proclamation of His late Majesty King George the Third, dated the 7th day of October, 1765.

Secondly, of the 27th and 49th articles of the treaty of capitulation.

Thirdly, of the 3rd section of the ordinance passed in the 17th year George 3rd, Cap. 7th.

Fourthly, of the rights and privileges granted to the tenants (*censitaires*) of other seigniories in the province.

Fifthly, of the liberty of conscience, the free circulation and preaching of the Gospel by whatever means the Iroquois of the Lake may deem fit to devise.

Sixthly, the opening and keeping of Sabbath Schools with Evangelical teachers.

Seventhly, of the appointment of Superintendent and other officers of the Indian Department, as existing in the former times (1837), only to be selected from among Protestants, instead of Roman Catholics.

Eighthly, of their rights to cut down and make a traffic, to their own best profit and advantage, of the firewood, agreeable to the verbal permit or concession referred to in document letter D.

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

(Signed,)

JOSEPH ONASAKENRAL,
LOUIS KARENBRATENKIATE,
JEAN AENNAKENBAT,
THOMAS SAKOKENNI,
SASATIS KAROMHISNAK8UI,
LOUIS x KARONHAMMUE,
SASIE x TIAHOKATHE,
SOSE x LOBETRESANE,
NICOLAS x TIKANOTOKENI,
SOSE x TEHASRIAKEOURA,
DAVID ATHONDINE,
PIERRE x TORONHEATON,
LOUIS SHATEHASMNOTIU.

Lake of Two Mountains, 10th December, 1868.

References :—

1. Petition to Lord Monck, Exhibit A.
2. His Answer, Exhibit B.
3. Letter of the Secretary of State, C.
4. Certificate of James Hughes, D.
5. Subscription List, E.

No. 2.

(Translated from the French.)

DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE, }
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. }

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Charles Stanley, Vicount Monck, Baron Monck of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, Baron Monck, of Ballytrammon in the Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

May it please your Excellency,—

The humble Petition of the undersigned Chiefs of the Iroquois Tribe or Nation of the Lake of Two Mountains, in the District of Terrebonne, duly elected according to the laws, usages, and customs of the said Nation.

Respectfully sheweth,—

That they are the descendants and rightful representatives of that same Indian Nation or Tribe, with whom the British Government made an alliance, and who lived under his special protection long before and after the day of the Royal Proclamation of His late Majesty, George the Third of Glorious Memory, dated 7th day of October, 1763.

That for more than a century, their Nation or Tribe have always remained faithful and loyal to the British Government, notwithstanding the example to the contrary of the other Tribes, and of their co-religionists, the French and the Canadians, during the war of England with France and America, and more recently, the Canadian rebellion.

That their Nation, for this reason, and for motives of personal interest, have always been treated with contempt and harshness by the members of the clergy of the Church of Rome (better known among themselves, under the designation of the gods of this world), who, under the cloak of religion, have assumed the mastership of the Indians here, as well as in other localities,—that scourge of humankind, those oppressors of the children of the Great and only God of the Universe, are at last unmasked!

That for a long time they have been desirous of obtaining the free enjoyment of their rights and privileges as British subjects, but that their wives, and the most timid among them were, at the least sign of dissatisfaction manifested by them against the administration of the priests of the Church of Rome, threatened with anathema and eternal damnation by those holy fathers, full of anger and wrath, and the Sacraments of which church they would deprive them, dead or alive.

Your Petitioners thought better to submit, until the time would arrive when they could break from such shameful superstition.

That your Petitioners, through the intrigues and doings of the seigniors of St. Sulpice, were deprived of the protection of the British Government, and of the scholastic and religious education, more in harmony with their progress in civilization, than that of writing and reading in the Iroquois language, which the priests and seigniors of St. Sulpice, took care to teach to a few only, with a view to impose upon the others and to prevent them from acquiring the knowledge of the rights and privileges pertaining to humanity.

That by the 15th Paragraph of the Royal Proclamation above referred to, it is enacted: "That inasmuch as great frauds and abuses were committed in the purchase of Indian lands, to our prejudice, and to the great dissatisfaction of the Indians, so as to prevent in future such like irregularities, and so that the Indians may be convinced of our justice and firm resolution to prevent every reasonable cause of discontentment, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, We strictly enjoin and command that no person takes upon himself to purchase from the said Indians, any of the lands reserved for the said Indians, in those parts of Our Colonies in which We have been pleased to allow people to settle therein; but if at any time to come, any of the said Indians were inclined to dispose of the said lands, they will be bought solely for us, and in our name, at some public meeting of the said Indians, held to that effect by the Governor or Commander in Chief of Our Colony, respectively, where the said lands shall be situated, and in case such lands be situated within the limits of any Proprietary Government, then they will be subject to the direction and instructions that We or the said Proprietary Government may deem proper to give to that effect."

That your Petitioners in their names and in the name of the Iroquois Nation, believe it to be their duty to point out, amongst other great frauds and abuses committed towards them by the priests and seigniors of St. Sulpice of the Lake of Two Mountains, above mentioned.

1. That they have constantly refused them grants of land for agricultural purposes within the limits of their own residence, according to the laws, usages, and customs in Lower Canada.

2. That they have been deprived of the right of taking firewood for their own use, even on the lands they occupy, whilst the priests and seigniors of St. Sulpice, in the year

1864, under the pretext of opening a road, have cut and carried away, through the medium of French Canadians, more than one thousand cords of wood, such as maple, beech, and birch, on an extent in the domain of the said Seigniory, of half an acre in width and one mile and a half in length, which wood they sold and bartered away, to the great prejudice and detriment of your petitioners, notwithstanding their remonstrances to the contrary.

3. That the above-mentioned priests and seigniors, although refusing to your petitioners and the other Indians the right of taking wood on their own property, did sell before their own eyes, to a French Canadian of the name of André Lacriox, a large quantity of wood of great value, which was taken from a place known as the Great Bay, Indian Land, on an extent of 30 acres.

4. That a certain Jean Baptiste Lacoppre, Iroquois, having made a canoe, which he sold, had the shame of seeing it claimed by Messire Mercier, in the name of the priests and seigniors of St. Sulpice, saying, that he was punishing that Indian for having sold his canoe without the permission of the priests.

5. That the said priests and seigniors of St. Sulpice levy tithes from the Indians without any right so to do, and exact other dues, (under the penalty of anathema and the refusal of the Sacraments) such as baptism, marriages, and burials, which may happen in their midst.

6. That the widow of Thomas Petit-cris, an Iroquois woman, having a family of four children, in possession of a piece of land, containing forty acres in superficies, which she thought she could utilize for her own benefit and that of her family, leased that land to a well to do farmer, for the moiety of the crop, equal in value to a rental of 15 livres currency, the works upon it were commenced when the priest, Mr. Mercier, in the name of his brothers of St. Sulpice, rushed forward like a hawk on its prey, and caused the profits of the poor widow to be entailed in his favor, and only gave her \$30 00, thus conscientiously pocketing, in his quality of priest, a usurious and condemnable profit for everybody else of 100% taken from the poor widow and her orphans.

That your Petitioners believe it to be their duty to respectfully call the attention of Your Excellency to the following articles of the Treaty of Capitulation of 8th September, 1760 :—

1st. The Marquis of Vaudreuil proposed (in article 27) "That the free exercise of the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion shall exist unreservedly, in such a manner as to permit to individuals of all classes, and of every city and country far and near, to continue to assemble in the churches and frequent the Sacraments as heretofore without fear of molestation, either directly or indirectly. The British Government will oblige these individuals to pay to the priests, who will have charge of them, the tithes and all the other dues which they were in the habit of paying under the Government of His Most Christian Majesty."

To which General Amherst, on behalf of His Britannic Majesty, answered, "Granted, as to the free exercise of their religion, the obligation to pay the tithes to the priests shall depend upon the King."

2nd. In article 49, the French general proposed, "That the Indians or the Indian Allies of His Most Christian Majesty, shall be maintained in the possession of the lands which they occupy, if they wish to remain thereon; they shall not be molested under any pretext whatsoever, for having taken up arms and served His Most Christian Majesty, they will have, like the French, liberty of religion, and will keep their Missionaries; it will be permitted to the present Vicar General and to the Bishop, when the Episcopal See shall be filled, to send them new missionaries, when they shall think proper."

To which the English general answered, "Granted, with the exception of the last article, which has already been refused."

3rd. In the paragraph 14 of the Royal Proclamation, it is said and declared, "And we further enjoin and strictly require all persons whatsoever who have voluntarily or inadvertently established themselves upon lands in the localities above designated, or

“upon any other land which, not having been ceded to us, or by us bought, are still reserved for the said Indians as above stated, to leave instantly such settlements.”

4th. In the third clause of the Act passed in the 17th year of the Reign of His Majesty George the Third, Cap. 17, it is enacted that, “On and after the publication of this Act, it will not be permitted to any one to establish himself in any Indian locality or Indian village in this Province, without a written permission from the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander-in-Chief of the Province, under the penalty of a fine of 10 livres for the first infraction, and of 20 livres in cases of repetition, and for every subsequent infraction.”

That your Petitioners, in the names of those they represent, regret to so often repeat the same complaints, in order to induce the Government of this Province to maintain them in their rights and privileges, and to order away the priests, missionaries, and seigniors of St. Sulpice, who are the main and direct source of their poverty and misery. Whilst these pretended successors of St. Peter live in a sumptuous palace, all covered with purple and most delicate stuff, their table being loaded with the choicest dainties; they receive also the produce of 22 farms, which French Canadians cultivate for them: the Indians of the Lake are naked, their children will soon tremble with cold, for nothing is left to them; they are hungry and without shelter, nevertheless they are by those pretended fathers and spiritual directors burthened with taxes and tithes, and dragged before the tribunals of justice, like slaves, and cast into prison at the least attempt made by them to exercise their right of proprietorship.

That your Petitioners and the Iroquois Tribe or Nation of the Lake of Two Mountains are submissive and tractable enough to be no longer under the covetous tutorage of priests and seigniors, the presence of whom they wish to have no longer.

That your Petitioners, and the Iroquois Nation or Tribe of the Lake of Two Mountains, are desirous of placing themselves under the kind protection of the British Government, so as to obtain liberty of conscience and educate their children in the English and French languages, the same as children are educated in Evangelical and Protestant Schools.

Therefore, your Petitioners, in the name of the Iroquois Nation or Tribe which they represent, move, that it may please your Excellency to take their Petition, contained in the preceding pages, into consideration, and as containing an exact and faithful statement of their wrongs and of the causes of their dissatisfaction, and to do them justice.

And your Petitioners will for ever pray.

(Affidavit.)

Jose Onasakenral, (the Swan), Louis Kanenrakenhiote (Sanathron), and Jean Osennakenrat, (Xegussa), residing at the Lake of Two Mountains, Indians of the Iroquois Nation or Tribe, having been sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, depose and say; That they understand well, and speak fluently, the French language; that they are the only chiefs of the said Nation or Tribe, having been elected at the village of the Lake of Two Mountains, according to custom, at a meeting held for that purpose on the 25th July last, to act in their name, in all matters in which the said nation may be concerned.

That they have as such full power, until revocation,—that the allegations contained in the said Petition, lecture of which was duly made to them, paragraph by paragraph, and which the deponents declare having heard and well understood, are true and the unanimous sentiments entertained by their Nation towards the priests, which they designate by the words of “the long gowns.”

That they acknowledge the allegations and facts brought forth in the said Petition to be the same as narrated by them, and they declare to have come to St. Andrews at the solicitation of the other Indians, made to them at the aforesaid meeting, so as to have

the said Petition written, and this, of their own free will, and not at the instigation or advice of any English or French Protestants; and the deponents say nothing more, and have signed; lecture of same first having been made.

(Signed,)

JOSE ONASAKANRAT (Lecyjne),
LOUIS KANENRAKENHIATE (Sendrier),
JEAN OSENNAKENRAT (Tiscessa),
And 119 more Signatures.

Sworn and Signed before me, one of the Commissioners of the Superior Court of the District of Terrebonne, appointed to receive affidavits to be read in the said court.

S. ANDREWS, Argenteuil.

8th August, 1868.

(Signed)

GASPARD T. DE LA RONDE, C. S. C.

(No. 3.)

[Translated from the French.]

On this 28th day of the month of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, before the undersigned Public Notary, duly admitted and sworn in and for that part of the Province of Quebec, formerly called Lower Canada, residing in the District of Terrebonne, personally came and appeared Jose Ononksakosa, alias Ocite, ancient chief of the Iroquois nation, residing at the Lake of Two Mountains, who did say and declared unto us, that he recognizes a certain paper writing (*papier écrit*) written upon a half sheet of foolscap paper deteriorated and smoky, bearing other certain signs of its being the same paper writing (*papier écrit*) or certificate which was given and delivered to him in person by the late James Hughes, in his lifetime, of Saint Polycarpe, Rivière à de l'Isle, in the district of Montreal, Esquire, where the said appearer met him, with a view of obtaining the certificate or paper writing in question, or report of an assembly of the officers of the Indian Department, the Iroquois Chiefs, and Indians of the said Lake of Two Mountains, held in the Indian village of the Lake of Two Mountains, in the spring of 1839, or thereabouts: That the said late James Hughes was an old Superintendent of Indian affairs, and in that capacity attended, and was present at the said meeting as well as the appearer himself: That they then and there met with the Reverend Messire Quiblier, then Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice: That the said late James Hughes was a gentleman every way competent to give evidence of facts come to his knowledge, these facts being witnessed by the appearer himself, the other witnesses being either dead or absent from the country when the report of the said meeting or the certificate in question was handed to him: That the said appearer further says and declares that he recognizes the handwriting and signature of the said late James Hughes, upon the paper writing, certificate or report of the said meeting in question to be the same as that of the late James Hughes, having seen him write and sign his name: The said appearer having had the said paper writing in his keeping and possession ever since then, and that it is the paper writing, certificate or report of the said James Hughes, he affirms in the presence of the Almighty, and which he now deposits in our office, to be placed amongst our Minutes, and give copies to all whom it may concern: That the said appearer was present along with other chiefs and warriors of the Iroquois nation and the said late James Hughes, at the meeting of the month of June, 1839, alluded to: That then and there the Reverend Messire Quiblier, Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, in the presence of the Reverend Messire Dufresne, missionary at the Lake of Two Moun-

tains ; of Lieutenant Colonel Napier, Secretary of Indian affairs ; of the late Bernard St. Germain, Interpreter ; of the late Dominique Ducharme, (upon certain representations to him made in his capacity as superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, by the said chiefs of the Iroquois nation, residing in the said village) granted to the said Iroquois nation, "the right of cutting firewood on such lot of ground, they might subsequently wish to cultivate, and sell the same, but well understood that they should give the preference of such sale to their missionary." The said appearer further says, that not long before the French Canadian Rebellion, during the administration of the brave Sir John Colborne, Governor of Canada, he, the said appearer, in the name of the other Iroquois warriors, personally came before the Governor and represented to him the conduct of the priests of the Seminary of the Lake of Two Mountains, who refused them the right of cutting firewood within the limits of their own lands : That (Sir John Colborne) the said Governor told them in answer, "to cut as much wood as they like, to place the same in a convenient place upon the banks of the lake, and that he would furnish them the means to have it brought to the Montreal market, at which place they would be able to dispose of it at a higher rate." That he, the appearer, remarked that he would like that order in writing, and that Sir John Colborne replied, "he did not require it, and to make use of his name." That he, the said appearer, and the Iroquois of the Lake of Two Mountains, then commenced to cut wood, in conformity to the Governor's order (Sir John Colborne), but the rebellion having subsequently broken out, the Iroquois Indians joined the British Army in defence of their homes, and the right as to the cutting of firewood was put off to a later period. But the Seminary of St. Sulpice having formally prohibited the exercise of that right, some difficulties arose in consequence, and which later were the cause of Mr. Quiblier granting that concession or permission above referred to.

That, to prevent any doubt as regards the concession or permission granted to the said Iroquois Indians, he, the said appearer, demands a deed in the name of the said Indians of the present declaration, which he has made in the office of the undersigned notary, for the motives above stated.

Done at St. Andrews, Argenteuil, in the office, day, month, and year above stated, and has signed under the number 7,579 B.—Lecture of same first being made.

(Signed,)

JOSEPH OHONK8AT-KOSA,
JOSE ONONSAKENRAT,
LOUIS KANENRAKENHIATE,
M. G. T. DE LA RONDE, N.P.

True copy of the original remaining in my office.

(Signed,)

M. G. T. DE LA RONDE.

Appendice D.)

Paper writing (*papier écrit*), certificate or report of the late James Hughes, mentioned in the deed of deposit and acknowledgment, above and elsewhere written and designated.

ST. POLYCARPE, RIVIÈRE DE L'ISLE,
16th, July, 1848.

I hereby certify and declare, that in the month of June, 1839, at a council held at the Lake of Two Mountains, at which were present Messire Quiblier, Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice ; Messire Dufresne, missionary at the Lake of Two Mountains ; Lieutenant Colonel Napier, Secretary Indian Affairs ; James Hughes, Superintendent Indian Affairs ; Bernard St. Germain, and Dominique Ducharme, and most part of the Iroquois Chiefs and principal warriors ; that then and there Messire Quiblier, amongst

the different propositions he made to the Iroquois tribe stationed at that village, told them that they might cut firewood on such lots of ground they might occupy at the time, or that they might subsequently wish to cultivate, and sell the same, but well understood that they should give the preference of said sale of wood to their missionary, Messire Dufresne, should he deem fit to purchase the same. No price was mentioned at the time.

(Signed,) JAMES HUGHES,
Late Superintendent Indian Department.

[*Translated from the French.*]

In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, the 8th day of November, we, the undersigned notary public, for that part of the Province of Quebec formerly called Lower Canada, residing at St. Andrews, in the Seigniorship of Argenteuil, in the district of Terrebonne, certify to all whom it may concern, that the original of the "paper writing (*papier écrit*), certificate, or report," copy of which is above written, has been brought to us, that it has been recognized and placed amongst our minutes to make use of, and that the copy above mentioned is a true copy of said original, having been by us compared, revised, and corrected, according to the said original.

And we, the said notary, further certify, that at the request of the chiefs of the Iroquois tribe of the Lake of Two Mountains, in the said district, have this day notified and sent to the address of the Reverend Messire Joseph Lafontaine, priest at the Seminary of the Lake of Two Mountains, under envelope prepaid, a copy of the deed of deposit and of the paper writing or certificate which is annexed to it, for the use of the gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, so that they may not plead ignorance, and to govern themselves accordingly.

The said Iroquois Indians declare, by these presents, that they intend to avail themselves of the rights and privileges given them, as proved by the said documents.

Done at St. Andrews, Argenteuil, upon the day, month, and year above mentioned; in testimony whereof we have signed: lecture first being made.

(Signed,) M. G. T. DE LA RONDE, N. P.

True copy of the original.

(Signed,) M. G. T. DE LA RONDE.

(Copy, No. 4.)

LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS,
July 31st, 1868.

You that are our first Father on earth, we salute you, the chiefs and all the young warriors of our nation, and all the rest of the nation of Algonquins of this domain—our father whom we always loved, and still love—we ask you to hear our complaint and relieve us of our troubles. We see the smoke of the white man upon all of our grounds that we used to get our living; our privileges trod upon, and our lands taken from us; on that land that we now live, we have, as it were, nothing to say. The priests take all upon themselves and hinder us of our just rights. We want the same rights as our forefathers had, that is the control of our own lands. Some of the priests say that we still have the rights if we would look after them, that is, the privileges our forefathers had; the domain under our own control, instead of the priests controlling us. They, the priests, say, that we have no right to the Indian domain, but that they have the sole right. The priests make farms for the whites, and leave very little for us; they are selling the wood very fast, and we are not allowed to sell any; they refuse to give us wood to build houses with, that is the reason why our nation are leaving the Lake of Two Mountains, and living abroad, very few remaining at the village.

The islands in the Ottawa were in our possession since before the whites came, and the Government wanted to build slides, and promised after they were built to pay us by a yearly rent ; it is now long ago (about 36 years), and we have had no benefit or money from the Government for them ; also, our equipments were withdrawn from us. We were surprised at that from the Government ; we were promised the equipments as long as we lived in this place : our forefathers told us that. We are told now that we are under the laws of the whites, and we want the same privileges extended to us. The priests of this place forbid the whites to treat us the same as the white brethren. Since we are amenable to the laws of the Dominion we want the same privileges as the whites.

(Signed,)

× CLAKO MI SAKI.
 × BAZIL OBIJIK,
 × PALL AKEMWANDI,
 and 22 more signatures.

(No. 5.)

[*Translated from the French.*]

LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS,

3rd August, 1868,

Oka, P.O.

Our Algonquin chiefs being desirous of presenting themselves to the Honorable Langevin, Minister in charge of the Indian Department, and wishing that I should give them a letter of introduction, I give it with a good will, inasmuch as they deserve it, their conduct being generally very regular.

(Signed,)

A. MERCIER,
 P.S.S. Director of the Mission.

To the Honorable LANGEVIN.

(No. 6.)

[*Translated from the French.*]

MONTREAL,

12th October, 1868.

To the Honorable H. L. LANGEVIN, C.B.,
 Secretary of State for the Dominion.

Monsieur le Ministre,—In answer to your letter of the month of September, permit me to remind you, in a few words, of the titles establishing the right of the seminary to the whole of the seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains.

It will be the best method of answering, to the pretensions of the Indians of our mission, who by evil-minded persons are encouraged to put forth rights which they have never possessed.

This seigniory was conceded to us upon a title very onerous to us, in October, 1717. Our gentlemen petitioned for it, so as to enable them to transfer the Indian mission, which they had, at their own expense, established in our Seigniory of Montreal in 1677, at first at the fort on the mountain, and afterwards at the Sault au Récollet in the domain. It was granted to us by the then Gouverneur and Intendant, to enjoy the same for ever, in the most ample manner, even if the mission was taken away from thence, on the

conditions that the expenses of the transfer of the mission should be paid by us, that we should put up a stone building, a church, erect a fort for the protection of the Indians and the defence of the colony, against the incursions of the Iroquois. We have faithfully fulfilled those conditions.

The expenses incurred in fulfilling these conditions were so considerable that, on the 26th September, 1733, the Marquis of Beauharnois added new lands to this seigniory. The King of France, in approving of these grants, added a greater extent, in the depth of the land, as an indemnity.

Those are our titles, they are so clear that, in virtue of the Treaty of Peace, concluded between the French crown and that of England at the time of the cession of Canada in 1760, our seigniories were considered as private seigniories, and we had the privilege of selling them and taking the proceeds of such sales to France, the same as the other seigniors who did not wish to remain under the English domination. The gentlemen of St. Sulpice did not, however, like to abandon the colony at a moment when the fruits of their sacrifices were most wanted.

In 1840, the titles of the Seminary of Montreal to those seigniories, which were held in full property by the Sulpicians of Paris and of Montreal, under the French domination, were confirmed by that famous ordinance, which has been the dawning and the basis of the commutation of the seigniorial rights in the whole Province. You are aware of the sacrifices we then made.

In 1859, in order to facilitate the extinction of the seigniorial rights, and thus simplify Lower Canada legislation, consented and offered, not without new sacrifices, to abide by the common law as regards the commutation of a part of our rights. By the 16th Section of the amended Seigniorial Act of 1859, the non-ceded lands in any of said seigniories have become our unconditional property in *franc aleu roturier*, and we can sell any of those lands. Therefore, the lands under cultivation and occupied by the Indians are ours.

We allow them to occupy these lands on the condition that they will be cultivated by themselves or by their children, or by an Indian having resided in the mission for two years. We allow them to take what wood they require for building purposes or for fire-wood, but we do not allow them to sell it.

To alter this state of things would be to upset the whole mission.

We, therefore, beg of the Government to declare to the Indians that the seigniory is entirely our own property, and they cannot pretend to any rights but to those which we may grant them.

It would be for the interest of the Indians, were their delusion in this respect dissipated; the seminary, which has done for them more than has been done in any other place, is anxious to uphold their own rights, but to prevent the mission from falling into trouble.

Be pleased to accept, I pray, the expression of the profound respect with which
I am always, Sir, your very humble and very obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

T. A. BAILE,

Superior, Seminary of St. Sulpice.

(No. 7.)

[Translated from the French.]

This twenty seventh day of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighteen, the king being in Paris, and desiring to be propitious towards the ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, established in Paris, from whom those of the Seminary of St. Sulpice established at Montreal proceed, and to whom the Sieurs de Vaudreuil and Bégon, Governor and Lieutenant-General, and Intendant of La Nouvelle France, have granted,

by Deed of Concession, on the Seventeenth of October, One thousand seven hundred and seventeen, a tract of land of three leagues and a half in front by three leagues in depth, to enable them to transfer there the mission of the Indians of Sault au Récollet, which is under their care, and this on the terms, provisions, and conditions mentioned in the said Deed of Concession, which Deed of Concession His Majesty caused to be laid before him to be approved in favor of the ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice at Paris, and solely on the conditions which are to be mentioned in these presents. His Majesty, by and with the advice of Monsieur le Duc d'Orleans, Regent, has given and granted by and in virtue of these presents to the ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, established in Paris, that certain tract of land, containing three leagues and a half in front, to commence at a brook which runs in the great bay of the Lake of Two Mountains, ascending along the said lake and the River St. Lawrence, by three leagues in depth, the said piece of ground being mentioned in the said Deed of Concession of 1717, in order to transfer there the mission of the said Indians of Sault au Récollet; to have and to hold the same for ever unto the said sieurs ecclesiastics, their successors and assigns, even if the said mission be taken away from thence, in full property, under the title of fief and seignior, with the right of superior, mean, and inferior jurisdiction; with the privilege of hunting and fishing as well within as opposite the said concession, on condition that they shall bear the whole expense necessary for removing the said mission, and also cause a church and a fort to be built there of stone at their own cost, for the security of the Indians, according to the plans thereof, which shall be by them handed over to the Governor and Intendant of La Nouvelle France, to be by them and with their report sent to the Council of Marine for His Majesty's information, and to be approved; which works they shall be held to perform within the space of seven years, subject also to the condition of fealty and homage (*foi et hommage*) which the ecclesiastics of the said seminary, their successors and assigns, shall be held to perform at the castle of St. Lewis, in Quebec, and which they shall hold under the customary duties and dues, and agreeably to the custom of the Prevostship and Viscounty of Paris, followed in La Nouvelle France, and that the appeals from the decisions of the judge who may be established at the said place shall lie before the judges of the Royal Jurisdiction of Montreal. That they shall keep and cause to be kept house and home (*feu et lieu*) on the said concession. That they shall preserve their oak timber fit for shipbuilding, which may be found upon the land which the said ecclesiastics shall have set aside for their principal manor house, and that they shall also stipulate to reserve of such oak timber within the extent of the private concessions made or to be made to their tenants, which said oak timber His Majesty shall be free to take without being held to pay any indemnity; also, that they shall give notice to the king or to the Governor and Intendant of La Nouvelle France of the mines, ores, and minerals, if any be found within the limits of the said fief, and leave the necessary roadways and passages. That they shall concede the said uncleared lands under the simple title of a rent of twenty *sols* and a *capon*, for each and every arpent of land in depth, and six *deniers* of *cens*, and that there shall not be inserted in the said concessions any sum of money or any other charge than that of the simple title of *rent*, His Majesty granting them, nevertheless, the permission to sell or grant, at a higher rent, the lands of which a quarter will have been cleared. The present deed of Ratification to be registered in the Superior Council of Quebec, for the use of all whom it may concern, and in Testimony whereof His Majesty has commanded me to draw up these presents which he has been pleased to sign with his own hand, and countersigned by me, Joint Secretary of State, and of his commands and finances.

(Signed,)

LOUIS.

(Signed,)

PHILYPIAUX.

The title of concession above written has been registered in the records of the Superior Council of Quebec, according to the command, of this day's date, of the King's Procureur General, by me, Clerk of the said Council, at Quebec, the Second of October, 1719.

(Signed,)

RINEL.

On the back is written :—

Received into the Registrar's Office, in Quebec, on Tuesday, the 11th day of June, 1765, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

(Signed,) J. GOLDFRAP,
Deputy Registrar.

Registered in the said Office, on Friday, the 14th day of June, 1765, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the French Register, letter A, page 135.

(Signed,) J. GOLDFRAP,
Deputy Registrar.

Registered in the Register of Fealty and Homage (*foi et hommage*).

(Signed,) J. T. CUGNET.

Compared with the original written on parchment, to us exhibited by Messire Jos. Bourneuf, priest, procurator of the Seminary of Montreal, and immediately returned to himself by the undersigned notaries for the Province of Lower Canada, residing in Montreal, this day, the 18th of June, 1796.

(Signed,) LOUIS CHABOILLEZ, Not.
JEAN GUILL. DELISLE, Not.

(Copy.)

(L. S.)

Guy, Lord Dorchester, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Lower Canada, etc., etc., etc.

To all whom these presents may concern :

I do hereby certify that Louis Chaboillez and Jean Guillaume Delisle, are public notaries for the district of Montreal, in the Province of Lower Canada, duly commissioned and authorized as such ; in consequence whereof full faith and entire credit are and ought to be given to their signatures in such capacity, wherever the same may appear.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at the Castle of St. Lewis, in the City of Quebec, the 25th day of June, 1796, and in the 36th year of His Majesty's Reign.

(Signed,) DORCHESTER.

By His Excellency's Command.

(Signed,) GEORGE POWNATT,
Secretary.

True copy of the original kept in the records of the Seminary of Montreal, this 8th day of September, 1868.

(Signed,) A. MERCIER, P.S.S.

(No. 8.)

[Translated from the French.]

This first day of the month of March, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-five, the king being at Versailles, and having caused to be laid before him the Deed of Concession, made on the twenty-sixth of September, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-three, in favor of the ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Paris, by the Sieurs Marquis of Beauharnois, Governor and Intendant General for His Majesty, and Hocquart, Intendant in La Nouvelle France, of a tract of land situated in the said country, and lying between the line of the Seigniorship belonging to the representatives of the late Sieurs de Langloiserie and Petit, and that of the Seigniorship of the Lake of Two Mountains belonging to the said seminary, and in the front extending about two leagues by the Lake

of Two Mountains ; the said tract of land abutting on an angle formed by the two above mentioned lines, together with the ungranted islands and islets, and the beaches adjoining the said tract of land, having also caused the Deed of Ratification of the twenty-seventh April, one thousand seven hundred and eighteen, by which His Majesty conceded to the same seminary the said seignior^y called Lake of Two Mountains, and desiring His Majesty to be propitious towards the said ecclesiastics of St. Sulpice of Paris, by confirming the concession of the twenty sixth of September, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-three, he has ratified and confirmed the said concession, to have and to hold the said ecclesiastics, their successors and assigns for ever, as a fief and seignior^y, with the right of superior, mean, and inferior jurisdiction with that of fishing, hunting, and trading with the Indians within the limits^s of the said seignior^y, on the following terms, provisions, and conditions, to wit : That the bearing of the said land will run in depth, south one quarter south-west to north one quarter north east, and not south-west one quarter north-east as inserted by mistake in the Deed of Concession, made by the Sieurs de Beauharnois and Hocqⁿart ; that the said ecclesiastics, their successors and assigns, shall be subject to the performance of fealty^s and^s homa^ge (*foi et hommage*) to His Majesty on every change of reign, and furnish him also with new census as well, at the Castle of St. Lewis in Quebec, of which they shall hold, according to the custom of Paris, followed in La Nouvelle France, without being obliged to pay to His Majesty, nor to his successors (kings) any rent or dues whatsoever, neither for the land to them conceded at the said Lake of Two Mountains, by the Deed of Ratification of the Twenty-seventh of April, one thousand seven hundred^s and^s eighteen.

That His Majesty will be free to take at all times, without being held to pay any indemnity, the oak timber fit for his service, which may be found on the said conceded lands ; that the said^s ecclesiastics, their successors and assigns, shall give notice to His Majesty, or to the Governor or Intendant of La Nouvelle France, of the mines, ores, and minerals, if any be found within the limits of the said concession ; that the appeals from the decision of the judge^s who may be established at the said place, shall lie before the judges of the Royal Jurisdiction of Montreal ; that within a year and a day they shall keep and cause to be kept, house and home (*feu et lieu*) on the said concession, in default whereof, the^s said^s concession^s shall revert to His Majesty's domain ; that they shall immediately clear, and cause to be cleared, the said tract of land ; that they shall leave on the said concession the King's highways and other roadways which may be found necessary for the public use, and that they shall cause the same conditions to be inserted in the concessions which they shall grant to their tenants, subject to the customary *cens et rentes* and dues for each *arpent* of land as in the adjoining seignior^ys, considering the nature and circumstances of inheritances, at the time of the said private concessions, the same to be observed by the desire of His Majesty as regards the lands and inheritances in the Seignior^y of the Lake of Two Mountains, belonging to the said ecclesiastics, notwithstanding the fixing of the said *cens* and dues and of the quantity of land of each concession set forth in the said deed of one thousand seven hundred and eighteen, to which His Majesty has departed from, and as the said ecclesiastics of St. Sulpice have represented to him that the transfer of the said Indian mission from the Island of Montreal to the Lake of Two Mountains, the stone church, the presbytery, the wooden fort which they have built thereon, have caused them expenses far exceeding the value of the lands conceded to them by the present deed, and by that of one thousand seven hundred and eighteen ; that it would be impossible for them to build thereon a stone fort, as obliged to by the said deed, and that besides, that stone fort would now be useless, the land at the head of the other concessions upon which the said fort was to be erected for the security of the country, being occupied by the widow lady of Sieur d'Argenteuil ; and, lastly, that the Indians of the mission of the said Lake of Two Mountains being accustomed to often change their place of abode, and so as to render the said land more profitable, it would therefore, be necessary to extend the said land further than the three leagues as set forth in the said deed of one thousand seven hundred and eighteen, the land conceded by these presents adjoining the Sieurs Petit and Langloiserie, being of a small extent in depth,

His Majesty has released and releases the said ecclesiastics of St. Sulpice from the obligation of building the said stone fort or any other works, excepting those already made, upon the said land of the said concession of one thousand seven hundred and eighteen, to which His Majesty is now pleased to add an extent of three leagues in depth, if the said extent is not already conceded, and which he now grants and concedes to the said ecclesiastics of St. Sulpice of Paris; to have and to hold in full property and seignior, as well as the old land mentioned in the said first concession, which shall, consequently, be of six leagues in depth. Desiring His Majesty that the said concessions be restricted and subject to the conditions above mentioned without exception, although they may not have been stipulated in either of the said concessions of 1733, or in the said deed of ratification of the 17th April, 1718. And in testimony whereof, His Majesty has commanded me to draw up these presents, which shall be registered in the Superior Council of Quebec, for the use of all whom it may concern, and which he has been pleased to sign with his own hand, and countersigned by me, Councillor, Secretary of State and of his commands and finances.

(Signed,)
(Signed,)

LOUIS.
PHILIPPEAUX.

On the back is written :—

Recorded in the records of the Superior Council of La Nouvelle France, to be executed according to its form and tenor, the King's *Procureur Général* having been heard, according to the decree of this day's date, by us, the undersigned councillor, King's Secretary, Clerk in chief of the said Council, at Quebec, the 12th December, 1735.

(Signed,) DAINÉ.

Received into Registrar's Office, in Quebec, on Tuesday, the 11th day of June, 1765, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

(Signed,) J. GOLDFRAP, Deputy Registrar.

Registered in the said office, on Friday, the 14th June, 1765, at two o'clock in the afternoon, in the French Register, letter A, page 137.

(Signed,) J. GOLDFRAP, Deputy Registrar.

Registered in the Register of Fealty and Homage (*foi et hommage*).

(Signed,) T. F. CUGNET.

Compared with the original, written on parchment, and to us exhibited by Messire Joseph Bourneuf, procurator of the Seminary of Montreal, and immediately returned to himself by the undersigned notaries for the Province of Lower Canada, residing in Montreal, this day, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

(Signed,) LOUIS CHABOLLEZ, Notary,
JEAN GUILL. DELISLE, Notary.

(No. 9.)

[Extract from the Registers of the Superior Council of Quebec.]

Considering the Petition presented this day in this Council, by the superior, procurator and ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulphice, established at Montreal, the purport of which is that the Council may be pleased to order the registration of the Deed of Ratification granted by His Majesty, on the 1st day of March last, to the sieurs ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Paris, of a concession made to them by Messieurs the Governor General and Intendant of this country, on the twenty-sixth

day of September, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-three, of a certain tract of land situated in the said country, and lying between the line of the seigniory belonging to the representatives of the late Siours Langloiserie and Petit, and that of the seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains, belonging to the said seminary, and in the front extending about two leagues by the said lake, the said tract of land abutting on an angle formed by the two above mentioned lines, together with the ungranted islands and islets and the beaches adjoining the said tract of land:—considering the said Deed of Ratification, dated as above, signed Louis, and lower down, Philippeaux, with sign manual, by which His Majesty has ratified and confirmed the said concession of the Lake of Two Mountains, and has added to that of 1718, an extent of three leagues in depth:—having heard the King's *Procureur Général*, the Council has ordained and ordains that the said Deed of Ratification be registered in the registers of the said Council, to have and to hold the said sieurs ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Paris, as a fief and seigniory, on the terms, provisions, and conditions therein contained.

Done at Quebec, at the said Superior Council, on the Monday, the 12th day of December, 1735.

(Signed,) DAINÉ.

Compared with a copy, written on paper, to us exhibited by Messire Joseph Bourneuf, priest, procurator of the Seminary of Montreal, and immediately returned to himself by the undersigned notaries for the Province of Lower Canada, residing in Montreal, this day, the 18th June, 1796.

(Signed,) LOUIS CHABOILLEZ, Notary,
JEAN GUILL. DELISLE, Notary.

(L. S.)—(Copy.)

Guy, Lord Dorchester, Captain General and Governor in Chief of Lower Canada, &c.

To all whom these presents may concern:

I do hereby certify that Louis Chaboillez and Jean Guillaume Delisle, are public notaries for the District of Montreal, in the Province of Lower Canada, duly commissioned and authorized as such; in consequence whereof, full faith and entire credit are and ought to be given to their signatures in such capacity, wherever the same may appear.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at the Castle of St. Lewis, in the City of Quebec, the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and in the thirty-sixth year of His Majesty's Reign.

(Signed,) DORCHESTER.

By His Excellency's command.

(Signed,) GEO. POWNATT, Secretary.

True copy of the original kept in the records of the Seminary of Montreal, the 8th September, 1868.

(Signed,) A. MERCIER, Ptr. P.S.S.

(No. 10.)

[Translated from the French.]

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
17th October, 1868.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Attorney General to transmit to you, for your information, the enclosed copy of a Report of Charles J. Coursol, Esq., Judge of Sessions of the Peace, at Montreal, relative to certain disturbances at the Lake of Two Mountains.

I have the honor, etc., etc.,

(Signed,)

JOSEPH A. DEFOY, Assist. C.L.C.

To the Honorable H. L. LANGEVIN, C.B.
Secretary of State, Ottawa.

(No. 11.)

[*Translated from the French.*]

MONTREAL, 15th October, 1868.

To the Hon. GÉDÉON OUIMET,
Attorney General, Province of Quebec.

SIR,—In conformity with the verbal instructions which I have had the honor of receiving from you, on Monday last, I left town on Tuesday morning for the Village of Lake of Two Mountains, accompanied by my first clerk, Mr. René Cotret, the chief of the Water Police, and five men of the same body.

Immediately after my arrival at the village, I caused a search to be made, so as to bring before me a certain Michel Sako8entetha, an Indian of the place, against whom I had issued a writ of arrest, for an assault committed at the presbytery, on the person of the Reverend Messire Préfontaine, attached to the mission of the Lake as steward.

I was told, soon after my arrival, that the man accused had left his house, to hunt, a few hours before.

I then caused to be brought before me the two chiefs of the Iroquois tribe, who were the true instigators of the dissatisfaction, and threats of disorder made by the Indians (principally by the Iroquois), and of the trespasses which they openly made on the property of the gentlemen of St. Sulpice.

The following are the facts as regards those trespasses :—

Some days ago, one of the chiefs of the Iroquois, named Jose Ononk8otkoso, and some Indians of the same tribe, went on the domain of the gentlemen of the seminary; and after having had stakes planted in different places, he, the chief, solemnly awarded to each Indian present, the piece of land which each one would in future have the right to occupy; authorising them, in his capacity of chief, to take possession of it immediately; telling them, at the same time, that those lands, as well as the domain, did not belong to the priests, but to the Indians, and that the chiefs had been authorized to put them in possession of properties which they had been deprived of for too long a period.

The Indians to whom the chiefs, without any further formalities, adjudicated certain parts of the property of the gentlemen of St. Sulpice, have not, as yet, followed those dangerous advices, and have, until now, committed no acts of violence on the place of a nature to authorize their arrest. There has been, it appears, some threats, but nothing more. During the course of my conversation with the chiefs, I told them of the imprudence of their words, of the danger of their conduct, of the illegality of their acts, and of the penalties and fines to which they would infallibly be exposed, if they persisted upon taking or advising the Indians to take possession of lands which did not belong to them, the present proprietors of which had been in possession and enjoyment of the same before and ever since the conquest, and whose rights and titles had so often been recognized by the tribunals of this country.

After a long discussion with them, they confessed that, during the month of August, 1867, Mr. Spragge, of the Indian Department, at Ottawa, had told them that the gentlemen of the seminary were not the proprietors of those lands, that they were but the administrators of these lands for the benefit of the Indians, that the Indians had a perfect right to take possession of them, and to parcel them out as they thought proper; and that it was upon Mr. Spragge's advice that they had acted in this manner. I told them that they must be in error, that Mr. Spragge could not have given an opinion of that kind, and that there must have been a misunderstanding between Mr. Spragge and themselves; but they persisted in their assertion, and added, that Mr. Spragge had spoken thus in the presence of witnesses.

They finally engaged their word, as chiefs, to say, do, or advise nothing of an illegal nature to the Indians, but that they would, without loss of time, go to Ottawa, to meet the Honorable Mr. Langevin, C.B., so as to obtain from that gentleman exact explana-

tions, and assure themselves, once for all, of the nature of their rights, and of the extent of their privileges; and that, if they were convinced of being in the wrong, they would at once submit and beg pardon.

Seeing these dispositions on their part, which were manifested with frankness—in appearance at least—I told them that I would await the result of their interview with the Honorable Mr. Langevin before I should act, and that I would communicate to the Government the facts above cited. During the night of Tuesday and the morning of Wednesday, I caused new search to be made, so as to discover the Indian, Michel Soka8entetha, but without a better result than the first time, and I do not think that he will return to the village before the departure of the six policemen I have left behind me, in compliance with the urgent request of the gentlemen of the seminary, in order to protect, in case of need, their persons or their property, which might be exposed for a few days longer.

Before terminating this report, I will take the liberty to remark, that in case the chiefs do not go to Ottawa, as promised by them, it would be desirable that the Honorable Mr. Langevin causes them to come before him, to hear their complaints, which are evidently so ill-founded.

I have the firm conviction that the chiefs will immediately follow the advice of the Honorable Mr. Langevin, and be guided, without hesitation, by his decision, for they manifest the greatest confidence in the sentiments of justice which actuate that honorable gentleman towards them.

I am also happy to be able to inform you that during my sojourn at the lake, peace has not been for a single moment interrupted, and that the most perfect order existed at the time of my departure.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

(Signed,)

CHARLES J. COURSOL,

Judge, Sessions of Peace.

(Copy.)—(No. 12.)

DEPARTMENT SECRETARY OF STATE,

INDIAN BRANCH,

October 20th, 1868.

To Chief Joseph Orontsakoso,
Care of the Rev. the *Curé*,
Lake of Two Mountains, P.Q.

Having been informed that some of your principal men have assumed an authority in connection with the lands of the Seigniorship of the Lake of Two Mountains, which was calculated to bring them into serious trouble, and subject them to prosecution at law; I consider that it will be advisable for yourself and one of the other chiefs to come to me at Ottawa that I may explain to you both, for the information of your people, the exact position of the grant made by the crown of France to the gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, in order that future difficulty and embarrassment may be avoided. I shall, therefore, expect your arrival with as little delay as possible.

I am, your obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,

Secretary of State.

(Copy.)—(No. 13.)

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
 QUEBEC, October 23rd, 1868.

SIR,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor General, to acknowledge the receipt of the petition of the Chiefs of the Iroquois Indians of Two Mountains, and to inform you that it has been transferred to the Department of the Secretary of State for Canada for report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
 Your obedient Servant,
 H. COTTON,
 For the Governor's Secretary.

The Chiefs of the
 Iroquois Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains,
 Province of Quebec.

(No. 14.)

[*Translated from the French.*]

OTTAWA, 3rd November, 1868.

MONSIEUR LE SUPERIEUR,—I am instructed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a petition of the Iroquois Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains, so as to enable you to place before the Government such explanations as you may deem proper, and to request you to do so at your earliest convenience. It will not be necessary for you to look into the matter as regards the titles of property of the Seigniorship of the Lake of Two Mountains, as your recent communication on the subject is quite sufficient.

Yours, etc.,
 (Signed,) ETIENNE PARENT,
 Under Secretary.

Messire J. BAILE, Ptr.
 Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice,
 Montreal.

(No. 15.)

[*Translated from the French.*]

MONTREAL, 9th November, 1868.

To the Honorable H. L. LANGEVIN, C.B.,
 Secretary of State of the Dominion.

SIR,—In the petition presented by the three Iroquois chiefs of the Lake of Two Mountains, you have an evident proof of what I wrote to you in October last, that evil-minded persons were encouraging our Indians to put forth certain rights on our seigniorship which they never had.

I will not stoop to reply to the coarse insults and calumnious insinuations enclosed in the petition. Our house is enough known by the Government, not to be obliged to show that they have been suggested and inserted in the petition by the same person who dared to insert in the affidavit the forty-eight words erased and void, but which, nevertheless, can still be read. I have, therefore, to satisfy the demand of the Government, but to explain the facts and allegations brought forth in the petition.

Since about 200 years past that the mission has been established *on our domain of the Seigniority of the Lake of Two Mountains*, there were always *sisters of the congregation* to teach the little girls how to read and write, the missionaries taught the little boys,—later some lay teachers were paid by us to replace the missionaries. At the present time, the school of the boys of the village is kept by one of the brothers of the Christian schools. For many years past the Indian language has been taught. The Iroquois, Algonquins, and Canadian children assembled together to read, but read in the French language only, in order that distinction of nationality, which has to-day so many serious inconveniences may gradually disappear.

The young Jose Onasakenrat, now the grand chief of the Iroquois, has been educated at our own expense, in our college. You see in which manner he makes use of the education we have given him.

We maintain, at our own expense, those schools—two at the village, and the third at the creek—for the children of those Indians who have established themselves upon their lands.

We have also lately established a work-room, to teach the women and young Indian girls to work. Two years ago, the women obtained a prize for cloths manufactured in the mission. They have again, this year, sent some beautiful cloths to the county exhibition, but they did not succeed in getting any prize.

Not including the keeping of the brother, who lodges and boards with our gentlemen, the expense for the three schools amounted to	\$817 94
And for the work-room to.....	172 76½
<hr/>	
Forming a total amount of, for this last year, from the 1st October, 1867, to 1st October, 1868	990 70½
For the preceding year, the expenses for the work-room and the schools amounted to	918 07
And for repairs to, and contribution at the Nunnery	308 89
<hr/>	
From the 1st October, 1866, to 1st October, 1867	\$1,226 96

The Indians contribute nothing to the support of these schools, we only ask of them to send their children to these schools, but we *have always had a great deal of trouble to obtain that much.*

You perceive, by this short statement, that we have not neglected, and do not at present neglect to give the Indians that education most suited to them. Is there another mission where the Indians are more favoured?

2. In answer to the complaints of the Indians as regards the concession of lands, and the cutting of woods, it will suffice to state that this mission established upon our domain of the Mountain in 1677, was first transferred on our domain of the Sault au Récollet, and from thence, definitely established on our domain of the Lake of Two Mountains in 1777.

The Indians, whom we have always treated as our children, are, therefore, on our own lands; they have, and can only have, but the titles which we think proper to grant them.

What was true, when our domain was seigniorial, is now more incontestable, since by our agreements with the Government in 1859, the domain belongs to us, in *franc-alue roturier.*

This is the manner in which we deal with our Indians in reference to the cultivation of lands. We allow them the enjoyment of the lands, on condition that they will cultivate them; the enjoyment may pass to their children on the same conditions, and we even allow them to sell out that enjoyment to another Indian who has been established in the said mission for two years. We only reserve for us the wood, the cutting and cartage of which we pay them for.

If they want any firewood, or timber for building purposes, we allow them to have it, but we only permit them to take what they want for their own use. They are prohibited from selling wood without our permission, otherwise our forests would have been long since ruined.

Were it not for that wise precaution, where would the Indians obtain their firewood? We have but a few pines capable of being converted into canoes; when the Indians require any, we allow them to take them, but on the condition that they will not sell them. This explains the claim made upon the canoe sold by the Indian La-coppre.

In general, we cut wood on the lands reserved for the Indians at their demand only, either to enlarge their fields, or make new ones; and if sometimes we have cut some without consulting them, it was on unoccupied or deserted lands.

As the domain belongs to us, we have no permission to ask.

The keeping up of the mission becoming every day more onerous, the produce of the hunt not being sufficient to supply the wants of the Indians, we created farms around our domain. When these will yield a plentiful crop, they will suffice to meet the expenses of the mission. In the meantime, the procuracy of the seminary is obliged to advance very large sums of money to keep up, and for the repairs of the establishment of the Lake of Two Mountains.

The following is a statement of the expenses since the 1st October, 1865, to the 1st October, 1868.

Expenses.	Furnished by the Seminary.	
1865-1866.....	\$9,050 11	\$4,086 30
1866-1867.....	10,031 55	5,164 16
1867-1868.....	12,768 51	More than 9,000 00 on account of extra works

When the Indians come to us for assistance, we give it to them in the shape of work, unless they are sick or infirm.

Below is a statement of the assistance we have given them during the last three years.

1865-1866, Seed grain advanced and not remitted.	\$179 30	
" Work procured to the Indians	2,137 09	
" Alms	650 87	
		\$2,966 26
1866-1867, Seed grain, &c.....	163 34	
" Work	2,472 25½	
" Alms	603 06½	
		3,238 66
1867-1868, Seed grain	112 00	
" Work	2,785 06	
" Alms	714 14	
		3,611 20
Special assistance given to the Indians in three years		\$9,816 12

I make no allusion here to the other work procured for the Indians, such as the cutting of wood, the construction of a wharf, etc., etc., in which they have been employed, either by us, or our workmen.

What mission would procure them so many advantages, and so much assistance?

3. For the use of the mission and of our farms, and to give work to the Indians who were in want, we had repairs made to a road, on an extent of nearly twelve miles. Every year, for the last seven years, we have spent, and still spend, nearly one thousand dollars on this road; it was during the construction of this road, and to come to the assistance of the poor, that we did cut wood of little value; the price of that wood was converted into provisions to pay the Indians' labour. For we do not pay them, and will not pay them, otherwise than with provisions, so that the proceeds of their work may turn to the benefit of their families. Were we to pay them in cash, notwithstanding the prohibition of selling liquors to the Indians, the vendors of intoxicating drinks would absorb the greatest part of their labours.

4. Finally, as regards that most odious allegation, that of the widow, Petit Cris, Messire Mercier leased the land in question upon the reiterated solicitations of that widow. He had it valued by a farmer. The Canadian who wished to lease the farm could not give any security, and could not establish himself amongst the Indians without our permission, and Mr. Mercier had it cultivated by the teacher of the school which has been established at the Creek, for the children of those Indians who live in the woods. We have given that widow as much as she could reasonably expect.

I doubt if Mr. Mercier receives the amount which he has paid to that poor woman to assist her in her small trade with the Indians. Her land is at her disposal, whenever she wishes to retake it.

5. As regards the tithes and casual church fees, the amount which we receive from the Indians does not meet the expenses of the service of the church.

		1865-66.			
Tithes	\$146 82½			Expenses of the service of	
Casual fees	162 98½			church	\$279 76
	\$309 81				
		1866-67.			
Tithes	122 65½			Expenses of the service of	
Casual fees	118 84			church	379 01
	241 49½				
		1867-68.			
Tithes	208 81½			Expenses of the service of	
Casual fees	58 26			church	505 73
	267 07½				
	\$818 38				\$1,164 50

You perceive by this statement, of the last three years, that the expenses are greater than the receipts; besides, most of the tithes and casual church fees come from our farmers, for they pay rent for church pews, whilst the Indians pay nothing for the pews which they occupy.

I trust, Sir, that this statement, which we have been forced to make, will enlighten the Government as regards the conspiracy which is going on, for the purpose of perverting our Indians.

We only ask, so as to be permitted to continue to do the good we have always done, to see the delusion of the Indians dissipated, by solemnly declaring to them that they are upon our own lands, and that they cannot be allowed to remain on them unless they submit to the wise regulations which we have made for their welfare and that of their children.

Be pleased to accept, etc., etc.,

(Signed,)

T. A. BAILE,
Superintendent of the Seminary of St.
Sulpice, Montreal.

(Copy.)—(No. 16.)

OTTAWA, 9th December, 1868.

To ALONSA SAKOKENOIE,
ALONSA RETSITONSENIO,
IGNACE TONNIONTAKOEN,
MICHEL SAKOSENKITA and others,
Iroquois of Lake of Two Mountains.

The statements contained in your petition to His Excellency the Governor General having been examined and inquired into, I have to answer them in the following manner :—

The Seigniorship of the Lake of Two Mountains was granted in the year 1718, by the King of France, to the gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and the title, which has been recognized by Act of Parliament, is such as gives to that body the absolute ownership thereof, and, consequently, the Indians have no right of property in the seigniorship.

With regard to timber, it is found from explanations given by the Superior of the Seminary, that the Indians are allowed to cut such wood as they require for fuel and for building purposes, but are not permitted to cut wood for sale.

It appears, also, that education is bestowed upon the Indians in the required branches, and in the French language, as that spoken generally in that section of Canada; and, that their religious instruction has received continued attention; and that a very great deal has been done to improve the condition and to contribute to the comfort and welfare of the Iroquois of that seigniorship. And, further, that the complaint made that the Indians have been refused concessions of land for agricultural purposes is contrary to the facts of the case, the practice, as explained, being to allot lands for agriculture in proportion as the Indians are prepared to clear them.

Having conveyed to you these particulars, it remains to be added, for the information of the Iroquois Indians of that seigniorship, that, by an authority of an Order in Council, there were 1,600 acres of land set apart for the Iroquois of the Lake of Two Mountains, and of Caughnawaga, situated in the Township of Dunceaster, in rear of the Township of Wexford, and where, provided they become actual settlers and improve the lands, each family may be located on a farm lot of sufficient extent; and, in that case, it would be ascertained what aid could be given to the Indians by the Government.

Should the lands set apart in that township be insufficient, an endeavour would be made to find some other locality, where the Indians might settle, if they so desired.

I remain, etc.,
(Signed,) HECTOR L. LANGEVIN.
Secretary of State.

(Copy.)—(No. 17.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 10th December, 1868.

To Chiefs CLA-KO-MISCI KI, BAZILL, ALGIK, PALL-AK-AN-WANEH,
and other Algonquins of the Lake of Two Mountains,
OKA, P. O., P. Q.

Your letter of the 31st July last was duly received, and enquiry having been made respecting the statements contained therein, the following is the result of those enquiries:

It is found that the titles to the Seigniorship of the Lake of Two Mountains, and the Acts of Parliament relating thereto, give to the gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Montreal, the absolute ownership of the said seigniorship; and consequently the Algonquin Indians have no right of property therein.

It further appears, from explanations given by the superior of the seminary, that the gentlemen of the seminary allow the Indians such firewood as they require for their own use, and also timber to build with, but the Indians are not allowed to cut cordwood or timber for sale.

It is well to remind the Algonquins that a tract containing 45,750 acres of land, situated upon the Rivers Desert and Gatineau, was set apart in the year 1854 for the Algonquins, Nipissingue and Têtes de Boule Indians, upon which 200 or 300 Indians have become settled, and where each family joining them can, on application to the agent, Mr. John White, obtain a farm lot of about eighty acres, which will be allowed to himself and his family for all time to come, provided they settle and cultivate the same.

With regard to the equipment (alluded to in your letter), as formerly given to the Indians, the fact must apparently have been long ago known to the Indians, that the Imperial Government discontinued annual presents, and only gave to the old and infirm a blanket every year to each such person, and this practice the Government of Canada still follows.

The Indians should likewise know that the Seminary of St. Sulpice has, for several years, been expending, for the benefit of the Indians, a considerably larger sum than they derive from the seignior; and to assist the Indians, have done much towards providing them with work and employment, and giving help and aid to the poor and infirm.

And, from the information obtained, the conclusion is, that they obtain kindness and consideration from the gentlemen of the seminary.

It is also my duty to point out to you that the Algonquins must respect property, and be content with their present condition, and rest sure that the disposition of the Government is to improve their condition, and elevate them in their social position.

Your obedient Servant,
 (Signed,) HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,
 Secretary of State.

(Copy.)—(No. 18.)

DOMINION OF CANADA,
 PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

To His Excellency Sir JOHN YOUNG, C. B., C. G. M., Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

The humble petition of the undersigned chiefs of the Iroquois nation of the Lake of Two Mountains, Province of Quebec, respectfully sheweth:

That among the most important blessings which the Divine Being had conferred upon mankind may be numbered the happy display of the good and charitable dispositions of eminent persons. Your petitioners had left their homes with a heavy heart, driven by the high hand of oppression from a quarter they had been trained to consider infallible, both in earth and in heaven—to seek the protection of those whose sympathy they could not expect to engage, being strangers to them in nationality and religion; however, they could not, in justice, expect a worse treatment than they had been accustomed to receive from their pretended friends, and they might reach Ottawa, the seat of Government, and land upon the high, magnificent, and solid rock in perfect security, and laugh to scorn the frowning, frothy, and angry roars and threats of the “Chaudières” below, mighty indeed in appearance, but as harmless as the breath of the departed.

That your petitioners arrived at the seat of Government, like Bunyan's pilgrim, with their loads of sins and complaints against their relentless oppressors, and scarcely better provided with this world's goods; but they fortunately carried in their appearance the misery and embarrassment they felt upon being informed that Your Excellency was ready to receive them—they had reached Heaven, and beheld the Sun of Justice smiling upon

their humble and rude appearance, as Your Excellency himself did, on opening the door of his cabinet, bid them "come in my children," they could not have felt more particularly blessed." "Oh! Oh!" said they to each other, after reluctantly parting with Your Excellency, see what reading God's own book has done here, and how truly he must love God when he loves to make us so happy. Let us go home quick, and tell our brethren, our wives, and our children, that we have met with a true servant and minister of God, and that they will not always remain oppressed."

That your petitioners have caused an English translation to be made of the petition in the French language, addressed by them on the 8th August last to Your Excellency's predecessor, Lord Monck, which they now produce (see petition marked exhibit A., and document marked B.), with copies of the petition to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, and certificates of agreement and concession, verbally made with their nation or tribe of Iroquois, by the priests and Seigniori of St. Sulpice, which agreement and concession are now denied them.

Whereof your petitioners, labouring yet under the grievances set forth in the above stated references, most respectfully beg that Your Excellency will order their removal and redress.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed,)

JOSE ONASAKENRAT (Lecyjne),
LOUIS KANENRAKENHIATE (Sendrier),
SAN ALEMRAKENRAT (CiSessa).

Lake of Two Mountains,
8th February, 1869.

(Copy, Telegram.)—(No. 19.)

[*By Telegraph from Hudson.*]

OTTAWA, February 22nd, 1869.

To His Excellency, the Governor General,
Sir JOHN YOUNG.

May it please Your Excellency, that We, the chiefs of the Iroquois and Algonquin nations, humbly and respectfully ask your promised answer to our deputation without delay, as matters are becoming desperate with us.

(Signed,)

JOSE ONASAKENRAT.
LOUIS KEMERAKENHIATE,
SAN ANARAKENRAT.

(Copy.)—(No. 20.)

GOVERNMENT OFFICE, OTTAWA,
February 23rd, 1869.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Governor General to acknowledge the receipt of your petition, of date the 8th instant, with the documents that accompanied it, and also of your telegram of yesterday, pressing for a reply.

His Excellency has referred these papers to the Privy Council, and I have to inform you that, in accordance with constitutional usage, it will not be possible for His Excellency to take any steps in the premises without the report and recommendation of the responsible ministers.

I have, etc.,
(Signed,)

F. TURVILLE.

JOSE ONASAKENRAT (Lecyjne),
LOUIS KANENRATENHIATE, (Sentigon),
SAN ANARAKENRAT, (Twissa),

Chiefs of the Iroquois Nation of the Lake of Two Mountains.

(Copy.)—(No. 21.)

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, OTTAWA,
February 23rd, 1869.

SIR,—I am directed by the Governor General to enclose a petition and telegram from the Chiefs of the Iroquois Nation of the Lake of Two Mountains, with the accompanying documents, and a copy of His Excellency's reply, and to request you to lay these documents before the Privy Council for report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
H. COTTON.

WM. H. LEE, Esq., etc.,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

(No. 22.)

[Translated from the French.]

LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS,
26th February, 1869.

To the Governor General.

May it please Your Excellency,—That your memorialists of the Iroquois nation or tribe, have, through the medium of their chiefs, notified the priests' missionaries to leave, and not to return here any more; this being the unanimous desire and sentiment of the said nation.

That, in default of having justice rendered to us, the chiefs, on behalf of the nation, will adopt such means as will ensure the removal of these priests and pretended successors of St. Peter, the nation being unable to any longer tolerate their conduct towards them.

And your memorialists will for ever pray.

(Signed by us Chiefs,)

JOSEPH ONASAKENRAT (Le Cygne).
LOUIS × KANERAKENHIATE (Seandg).
JEAN × OGOUVEKENRAT (Ti8esse).

2nd March, 1869.

Send this to the Honorable H. Langevin, with a reference to the letter sent a few days ago, and request him to send an answer.

(Signed,) J. Y.

(No. 23.)

[Translated from the French.]

OTTAWA, 15th March, 1869.

GENTLEMEN,—His Excellency the Governor General has transmitted to this Department, for answer, your communication of the 26th February last, informing His Excellency that the chiefs of the Iroquois tribe had notified the missionary to leave the mission, and not to return thither, etc., and I have been requested to inform you that you must respect the law, and the rights of property of the gentlemen of St. Sulpice.

You must understand that to act otherwise would be contrary to law, and that the best method for you to obtain favors from the Government, or from the gentlemen of St. Sulpice, is to submit, unreservedly, to the law, and this without distrust.

The Government has your welfare at heart, and hopes that you will listen to the good advice which is given you, and reject the evil ones which strangers of your nation may offer you, and which cannot but bring misfortune upon you all.

I have, etc.,
(Signed,) E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State,

JOSEPH ONASAKENRAT,

And other chiefs of the Iroquois Tribe, Lake of Two Mountains.

(No. 24.)

[Translated from the French.]

MONTREAL, 2nd June, 1869.

SIR,—I have received, about fifteen days ago, the letter which you did me the honor to write, dated 15th May last, with copies of letters you had previously written to the Algonquins and Iroquois Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains; also, a copy of a letter by the Under Secretary of State, the Hon. Mr. Parent, to the same Indians.

I am, honorable Sir, very grateful to you, and to the Under Secretary of State, for having thus reminded these Indians of the duties they owe to us, and of the incontestable rights of this seminary; but, I thank you, more particularly, for having caused to be transmitted to me the authenticated copies of all these documents.

Notwithstanding the great many causes of complaints which we may have against those Indians, yet we do not ask for their removal from the Seigniorship of the Lake of Two Mountains. We are, as heretofore, disposed to assist those who have remained faithful to us, according to our means and discretion, as well as those who may be willing to behave themselves as they should.

If, however, the Government came to the conclusion of removing the malcontents to some other locality, we would neither object nor disapprove its doing so, and, if such was the case, the Seminary would not hesitate a moment in allowing such indemnity, as natural equity and positive law would entitle them to, for work and improvements performed.

Be pleased to accept the assurance of the profound respect and sincere gratitude with which I am,

M. le Ministre,

Your most obedient and humble Servant,

(Signed,)

T. A. BAILE,

Superior of the Seminary.

To the Hon. HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,
Secretary of State.

(No. 25.)

[Translated from the French.]

OTTAWA, 8th September, 1869.

M. LE JUGE,—A certain number of Iroquois of the Lake of Two Mountains, appearing not to be satisfied with their position, I am willing to assist them in obtaining, from the gentlemen of St. Sulpice, the value of the improvements which these Indians may have performed upon the lands they cultivate, such as for houses, barns, sheds, and other buildings, fences, ditches, and clearing. The money which would be paid them by the Seminary of St. Sulpice, at the time when they would leave their houses, would enable them to do as the Algonquins have done, and to establish themselves elsewhere. I have every reason to believe that the seminary will accede to my request on the subject.

You will then have the kindness to go to the Lake of Two Mountains, and in my name convoke the Iroquois who reside there, and state to them the above, accompanied with suitable explanations. And those among them who would be disposed to accept this agreement, might at once come to an understanding with you, as regards the extent of their improvements, of which a statement for each family might immediately be made and signed by yourself and them. You might, at the same time, make the estimate, and transmit to me a report of the whole as soon as possible.

I remain, M. le Juge,

Your very devoted Servant,

(Signed,)

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,

Secretary of State, Sup. Gen. Indian Affairs.

To C. J. COURSOLO, Esq., J. S. P.,
Montreal.

(No. 26.)

[Translated from the French.]

MONTREAL, 18th September, 1869.

Sir,—I have the honor to report that, in conformity with the instructions contained in your letter of the 8th instant, I proceeded on the 14th instant to the village of the Lake of Two Mountains, and having had an interview with the grand chief, he promised me that he would call a meeting of the Iroquois for yesterday, the 17th instant. Accordingly, I returned to the lake yesterday, and, faithful to his promise, the chief had assembled all the Iroquois now present at Oka.

The chief requested me to state the proposals with which I was intrusted to submit to them, on your behalf. I then, at length, explained to them the object of my mission, and told them, amongst other things, that your object in adopting measures before hand, by which they might be provided with fertile lands, that it was to assist and be useful to them, and that their tribe might prosper.

I, also, told them that it was not your intention to force them to leave the lake, but that you had been informed that a certain number amongst them were not satisfied with their position, and could not obtain enough work to support their families; that they had manifested their desire of accepting lands of the Government, and that you had intrusted me with the mission to inquire as to the veracity of that report.

The chief having explained to the Iroquois what I told him, conferred with them for a while. This conference over, he told me that they were all unanimous in thanking you, as well as the Government, for the solicitude and interest evinced towards them, but that it was impossible for them to maturely consider your proposals, inasmuch as one of the chiefs, and a great number of Iroquois, were absent; some of them being busy harvesting, and others travelling, that they would require a delay of three or four weeks before they would be able to give a final answer; and, added further, that if the two priests of St. Sulpice—Messieurs Tollet and Rive—did not depart from the place, that there would be more difficulties.

That, if these gentlemen were recalled by the seminary, even for a short time, and replaced by others, they had the conviction that they would come to an understanding among themselves, and that peace and unity would be the result. That they were decided upon having no deliberation, or give any answer to your proposals, unless the two gentlemen above named were first removed.

I told them that they were mistaken in thinking that the Seminary of St. Sulpice desired, or had asked for their removal; that, far from it, the superior of the seminary, with whom I had had an interview the previous day, had assured me that the seminary would see, with the greatest sorrow, the departure of the Indians, and that they would consent to such a step, on the conviction, only, that the Iroquois themselves were desirous to depart, and formally express their wish so to do.

I concluded by telling them that I would immediately send to you a report of the result of that meeting, not very numerous indeed, but composed of the most influential men among them, and presided by the chiefs, Joseph Ohasakanrat, and Louis Raniackenkiate, in grand costume, the other chiefs being absent from the lake.

The meeting was put off to the 25th of October next, and a vote of thanks tendered to me by the meeting. Among those who were present at this meeting, we observed Mr. De La Ronde, notary, from St. Andrews, as well as the Rev. Mr. Rivet, Protestant missionary, at Oka, and whom the chiefs had invited to attend.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

CHARLES J. COURSOL, J. S. P.

To the Hon. HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,
Secretary of State, Ottawa.

(No. 27.)

[Translated from the French.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA,
23rd September, 1869.

SIR,—I have received instructions from the Honorable the Secretary of State to acknowledge the receipt of your Report of the 18th instant, as regards your mission to the Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains, and to thank you for what you have done in matter.

I am also directed to inform you that he will soon write to you, relative to the same subject.

I have, etc.,
(Signed,) E. PARENT,
Under Secretary.

To the Honorable Judge COURSOL,
Montreal, P.Q.

(No. 28.)

[Translated from the French.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA,
14th October, 1869.

M. LE JUGE,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Report, dated 18th September last, in which you give me the result of the meeting held by the Iroquois Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains, on the 17th ult. As according to that report they were to have another meeting on the 25th inst.; I wish you would assist at it, and try to impress upon them that I, or the Government, have nothing to do as regards the nomination or removal of the reverend missionaries of St. Sulpice; that those gentlemen are appointed by their ecclesiastical superiors, and that if they have any complaint against them, they ought to submit them, in a respectful manner, before the Superior of St. Sulpice, who will, no doubt, render them justice. That as that matter has nothing in common with the one you have submitted to them, I trust that after weighing well the advantages which would accrue by their acceptance of my propositions, they will not fail to avail themselves of them.

You will be pleased, however, to state the case *de novo* to them.

Before concluding, I have to state that I approve *in toto* of your proceedings in the matter, and which you have conducted with so much zeal and tact.

I have, etc.,
(Signed,) HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,
Secretary of State.

The Honorable CHAS. COURSOL,
Montreal.

(No. 29.)

[Translated from the French.]

MONTREAL, 27th October, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that in conformity with your letter of the 19th inst., I proceeded on the 25th inst. to Oka, to assist at the meeting, which had been put off till that day, so as to obtain from the Iroquois chiefs a final answer to the proposals which you did me the honor to authorize me to submit to them in your name.

The two principal chiefs, Joseph Onasakenrat and Jean Oseneakenrat, were awaiting my arrival, as well as three councillors of the Iroquois tribe, Pierre Triokenensere, Nicolas Dekauatokiare and Joseph Tohaseiakenrat, and a small number of Indians, the greatest part among them having left for the hunt.

The short ceremonies in usage in such a case being over, the grand chief, Joseph Onasakenrat, stood up, and told me, "that on the 12th of October he had assembled the majority of the Iroquois of the Lake of Two Mountains, and had fully imparted and explained to them the nature of the proposition which you had caused to be submitted to them through me, and that the Indians, after a long discussion on the question, on all its bearings, had then unanimously declared that they were not inclined to leave; that they had too much attachment for their birthplace, which constantly recalled to their minds the glorious deeds of their ancestors, to consent to go. That they were well where they were, near the city and villages, where they could earn their livelihood. That further, they intended to cultivate, with courage, and show that the Indians were not as lazy as they were thought to be."

The chief then declared to me, in the name of the tribe, that they were still in the same dispositions.

I left them, telling them that my mission ended there, and that I would send you a special report of their answer.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very obedient Servant,
(Signed,) CHAS. J. COURSOL.

(Copy.)—(No. 30.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 4th November, 1869.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ult., reporting the result of your second interview with the Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains, in connection with the land matters of that seigniory, and I beg of you to accept the thanks of this Department for the trouble you have taken in this matter, and to forward an account of your expenses, and of the number of days employed by you in connection therewith.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed,) HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,
Secretary of State.

The Honorable Judge CHARLES COURSOL,
Montreal.

(No. 31.)

[Translated from the French.]

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
DISTRICT OF TERREBONE.

To the Honorable Mr. HOWE, Secretary of State and Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

May it please Your Honor, the humble petition of the undersigned chiefs of the Iroquois tribe or nation of the Lake of Two Mountains, in the said district of Terrebone, respectfully sheweth, by an extract given below of a petition dated the 26th July, 1868:

"That their nation, for the reason, and for motives of personal interest, have always been treated with contempt and harshness by the members of the clergy of the Church of Rome (better known among themselves under the designation of the gods of this

“World), who, under the cloak of religion, have assumed the mastership of the Indians here as well as elsewhere.”

“That scourge of human kind, these oppressors of the children of the great and only God of the Universe, are at last unmasked.”

“That they have been for a long time desirous of obtaining the free enjoyment of their rights and privileges as British subjects, but that their wives, and the most timid among them, were, at the least sign of dissatisfaction manifested by them against the administration of the priests of the Church of Rome, threatened with anathema and eternal damnation by those holy fathers, full of anger and wrath, and the sacraments of which church they would deprive them of, dead or alive.”

That your petitioners thought better to submit until the time would arrive when they could break from such shameful superstition.

(Reference).—In the year 1867, under the pretext of opening a road, they have cut and taken away, by the means of French Canadians, one thousand cords of firewood, taken within the limits of the said Seignior.

In 1869, those same priests have caused a larger quantity of wood to be cut and carted away, whilst we are withheld from all kind of work, and even prevented from clearing our lands.

If we wished to make some improvements (build a school-house), we were interfered with by these oppressors, who had us arrested and imprisoned, and who appropriated to themselves all the material we had, notwithstanding the authority we hold from the Government.

We, therefore, humbly pray your honor to notify them to discontinue, and thus preserve for us and for our children, and children's children, our only means of support.

In witness whereof, we have signed.

(Signed,)

JOSEPH ONASAKENRAT, Chief,
and 15 others.

(No. 32.)

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.

To His Excellency Sir JOHN YOUNG, Baronet, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Governor General in and over the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The humble petition of the Chiefs and other Indians of the village of Oka, in the Seignior of the Lake of Two Mountains, in the District of Terrebonne, in the Province of Quebec, respectfully sheweth:—

That your petitioners are the offspring (descendants) of the tribes or nations of Indians, with whom the British Government formed a treaty, as allies, and who lived under its benevolent protection a long time, previous to, and since the Royal Proclamation of His late Majesty, George the Third, of glorious memory, dated the 1st day of October, 1763.

That they are the holders and possessors, among other lands, of which this fourth part of the earth (America) is composed—regarded by them, held and enjoyed as their land of promise—Canaan; now altered, since its pretended discovery by Jacques Cartier, into the appellation of “Canada.” 1st. Because it was the gift of the Creator of Heaven and Earth. 2nd. By right of conquest, as the allies of England, over the French adventurers and usurpers, upon two occasions, in the year 1629, and the year 1759. 3rd. By the sanction and confirmation of their said possession, by the Royal Proclamation of His late Majesty, George the Third, of glorious memory, in 1763. A true copy of which, upon parchment, was delivered to your petitioners by, or through, the hands of their leader and friend, Sir William Johnson, Baronet, since deceased.

That your petitioners' predecessors were afterwards hunted down and spirited away out of their possessions into smaller allotments, and limited, as well as isolated localities, throughout Canada, among others, the Seigniorly of the Lake of Two Mountains, aforesaid, where their support, keeping, and maintenance, valued to the yearly sum of 16,000 dollars, currency, is publicly, but falsely, declared to have been expended for their profit, benefit and advantage (as set forth in the Journal *La Minerve*, of the 30th September, 1868), by the priests of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, of Montreal, as the agents of the Seminary of that name, of the Faubourg St. Germain *lez* Paris—a foreign religious order of priesthood, under whose sheep-hook they were led to believe themselves happy and safe from the necessity of pursuing an idle or savage life, and in due time to become entitled to be numbered among the civilized nations of the earth.

That your petitioners, while allured and flattered into this false security, were outwitted by the priests of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice, who pressed forward their pretended claim to the said Seigniorly of the Lake of Two Mountains (in particular), and obtained its recognition through the hurried formalities of the enactment contained in the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, chapter 42, the whole to their loss, damage, prejudice, and detriment. That your petitioners, instead of obtaining such support, maintenancé, education, and “care of souls,” have been at all times made the abject and loathsome slaves and martyrs of the priests of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice, their pretended feudal lords, who caused several of them to be dragged by the secular arm of a police magistrate of Montreal (C. J. Coursol, Esq.), and lodged in the prison of the District of Terrebonne, wherein they were kept in the course of the severe winter of the year 1869, *in duress* several days, until liberated, being guiltless of any offence, by sentence of an honorable judge of the Superior Court. And, in the course of September, now last past, an Indian woman was so cruelly assaulted, and beaten with a broomstick, by Mr. Tallet, yet an officiating priest of the Seminary of the Lake, aforesaid, that her health has been declining since, while the guilty priest is allowed to lord it over his victim, unpunished, although the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Commissioner of Indian Lands, for Lower Canada, was made aware of these treatments of the Indians, yet he did not deem proper to interfere, but commanded them to submit to the priests.

That your petitioners have lately placed into the hands of His Excellency the Governor in Chief, several petitions and documents, in support of their claims, which will be produced on the required order, according to parliamentary usage.

That your petitioners humbly submit; 1st. Whether from the fact of having become members of a Christian Church (the Wesleyan Methodist), and, therefore, made free by the truth, as it is in Jesus, they can be in bondage to any man, or body of men, in this Dominion? For their part they are not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ, and can afford here to defy the sneers of the infidel.

2nd. That your petitioners are the more faithful and loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen of these realms; that they are taught of their Saviour, by His Gospel, “To fear God, and honor the King” (1 Peter, ii, 17), while their age of majority, required by law, labouring under no legal impediment, having both mind and judgment, and in the enjoyment of every moral and physical capability, they are in no ways inferior to other races in the Dominion, and are as competent to protect their persons and property without any of the restraints put upon your petitioners, by such or similar enactments as the above quoted chapter of the Consolidated Statutes.

3rd. That the priests of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, as the sworn subjects of the Pope, and members of a foreign corporation, to wit: “the Seminary of St. Sulpice, of the Faubourg St. Germain *lez* Paris, in France,” from the tenor of their priestly oath, and the fact of an already pledged conscience to a foreign monarch, could not obtain from the Legislature any power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority ecclesiastical or civil, within these realms, unless relieved from the *Gospel impossibility* of serving two masters at once!

Therefore, your petitioners respectfully pray, that, Your Excellency will vouchsafe to take their petition into consideration, and be pleased to order that all the lands or

property composing the said Seigniorship of the Lake of Two Mountains, having been held by them as exclusively appropriated to their use as such Indians—be restored to them as of right. And that the priests or missionaries of the Seminary of St. Sulpice be ordered to remove from the Indian village (Oka) of the Lake of Two Mountains, within as short a delay, and under the penalty as is set forth and contained in and by the act of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, chapter 14.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed,)

JOSEPH ONASAKENRAT (Lecygne),
Chief LOUIS KANENRAKENHIATE (Sanation),
JEAN × ANENNAKENRAT,
BAZIL × OBJIK,
VINCENT × REPEIA,
CHARLES VINCENT × REPIA,
NICOLAS × SEKENATAKE,
And 59 other Signatures.

Lake of Two Mountains, 7th February 1870.

OKA, LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS, 7th February, 1870.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the above marks of the petitioners, who could not write their names, were voluntarily made, and given in our presence, after the contents of the foregoing petition were translated to them in the Indian language. In faith whereof, witness our hands.

(Signed,)

F. X. W. RIVET, Notary.
LOUIS KANANRAKENHIATE,

Sworn before me, at Como, Vandreuil,
the 7th day of February, 1870.

(Signed,)

JOHN HODGSON, J. P.

(No. 33.)

[*Translated from the French.*]

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 26th January, 1870.

REVEREND SIR,—I beg to enclose herein a copy of a document, filed in this office on the 31st ultimo, respecting certain rights of the Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains, in the firewood in that seigniorship, in order, that if so disposed, you may offer any explanation connected with the question referred to, which you may feel called upon to do.

I have, etc., etc.,

(Signed,)

JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

Rev. Mr. BAILE,
Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice,
Montreal.

(No. 34.)

[Translated from the French.]

MONTREAL, 26th February, 1870.

To the Hon. Joseph Howe,
Secretary of State for the Provinces,
etc., etc.

SIR,—Since the day when you did me the honor to send me the petition of the Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains, relative to the pretended right to cut firewood in that seigniory, there has been presented to the Senate and House of Commons, by those same Indians, a second Petition, more radical than the first, against the right of property of the Seminary of Montreal to the seigniory in question.

I may be permitted therefore, Sir, to present here a few observations as regards this litigation, and to recall to mind, in a few words,

1st. That the seigniory of the lake was acquired by the Seminary of Montreal from the French Government, at a title onerous to them.

2nd. That immediately after the conquest, the Seminary had the liberty to sell it, and bring the price of the same elsewhere, in the same manner as with their other properties, if they had thought proper to do so.

3rd. That the right and title of the Seminary to that seigniory were recognized in the most ample and most unreserved manner, in the charter which was granted them in 1840, by the authority of the British Government.

4th. Lastly, that in 1859, by the transactions effected by the Seminary with the Government of this Province, they became proprietors in *franc alevu roturier* of all their unconceded land.

Those titles can be found in the archives of the Government of Ottawa, and they are so very clear, that if they were not respected, no proprietor could believe himself secured against spoliation.

The Seminary has always allowed the Indians of the Lake to take firewood in the forest for their own use. They have also been allowed, when asked for, to take timber for building purposes. But the seminary has always prohibited them from selling the wood; this being done with a view to their own welfare; knowing, very well, that if they were allowed to sell the wood, the forest would soon be laid waste, and they would soon be unable to procure any therefrom when wanted.

The Seminary has often employed Indians to cut wood and cart the same, either for its own use or to sell it, and always paid them for their work, but never for the price of the wood. When the Indians have taken upon themselves to cut or sell some for their benefit, the Seminary has always energetically objected, and often brought before the tribunals of justice the vendors or purchasers, who were invariably committed.

Thus, in a petition of the 13th March, 1838, to Sir John Colborne, Mr. Quiblier, then Superior of the Seminary, said, "it is about the end of 1837, that listening to selfish advice, some one among them (of the Iroquois) committed considerable depredations in the Domain, took and sold a great quantity of wood."—"That it may please your Excellency to notify them through your Secretary: 1st. To stop and discontinue their depredation. 2nd. To have an understanding with the resident missionary as regards a compensation for damages sustained."

Fifteen days later, in answer to that petition, Mr. Hughes, the Superintendent of the Indians, wrote to Mr. Quiblier:—

"REV. SIR,—Yesterday, the 28th instant, 1838, I had the honor of an interview with His Excellency, in order to put a stop to the disputes pending between the Principal of the Seminary and the said Indians. His Excellency is pleased to command that the Indians be desired (through the Chief Superintendent in Department) to desist cutting more wood on the domain of the Seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains without permission."

Mr. Quiblier, in a letter of the 4th April following, giving an account of this transaction to Mr. Dufresne, then missionary at the Lake of Two Mountains, thus ended his letter: "I have forgotten to tell you this morning, when speaking to the Governor General, in the presence of Mr. Hughes, I told His Excellency, and repeated several times,—“That we had reserved the domain, of our own free will, that we could have sold the same in part or in whole; that if we had not done so, it was for the good of the Indians; that the Indians would have nothing to say in the matter, were we to sell it at present to whomsoever we chose, this is the root of the whole affair. When we do anything for the Indians, we do it because we so wish it. Do not loose sight of this when you speak to Mr. Hughes.”

Mr. Quiblier's argument is still more irrefutable since the seminary has been recognised proprietor in *franc alev roturier*.

Mr. Hughes, however, who, by mistake or otherwise, had taken upon himself to allow the Indians to cut and sell wood for their own benefit, was compelled to withdraw that permission.

This is demonstrated by the letter which was sent to him on the 4th April, 1838, by Mr. Rowan, Secretary of Sir John Colborne, by which this Secretary orders him, in the name of the Governor, to go to the lake, and put a stop to the depredations; and afterwards, by the letter which Mr. Hughes himself was obliged to write to the Indians to prove to them the authenticity of Mr. Rowan's letter.

The successors of Mr. Quiblier, the superiors of the seminary, and their representatives at the lake, the successors of Mr. Dufresne, have constantly agreed and acted in the same manner as these two gentlemen did towards the Indians, as it is easily proved by their correspondence, and their conduct generally.

Moreover, Sir, last year, your honorable predecessor, Mr. Langevin, having had to examine the pretensions of these poor Indians, as well as a new petition from them to cut wood, and dated the 10th June, 1869, sent them the following reply, dated the 17th of the same month, "I have to inform you that the gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, of Montreal, are the *proprietors* of the lands which are in the Seignior of the Lake of Two Mountains, and consequently that you have to look to them for permission cut wood upon those lands."

"The Government cannot interfere in the matter."

'It, therefore, seems to me that all the difficulties as regards this affair, have been sufficiently, and more than sufficiently examined, discussed, judged, and well judged, and I am, therefore, confident that the honorable the Privy Council, the Senate, and the House of Commons, will be unanimous in rejecting and considering all the new petitions above referred to as worthless.

If, nevertheless, the contrary was the result, if our titles and our rights were again to be threatened, I would earnestly beg of you to have the kindness to notify us, and I am confident that we could easily furnish you with all the necessary documents to justify the preceding arrangements.

I am, etc., Sir,

Your humble and very obedient servant,

(Signed,) T. A. BAILE, Supr.

(Copy.)—(No. 35.)

SHERBROOKE, 17th February, 1870.

To the Honorable JOSEPH HOWE.

MY DEAR SIR,—The Indians at the Lake of Two Mountains, feeling dissatisfied with the conduct of the Roman Catholic priest towards them, resolved upon giving him intimation that they desired any further connection between him and them to cease.

In furtherance of this object, they waited upon him to make the intimation which he, declaring them guilty of an assault, had them arrested, and conveyed to jail; subsequently, he had them again arrested, and put in jail, for alleged trespass, and thus appeared determined to worry and tease them into subjection to his iron rule.

To defend them; under circumstances of such painful treatment, some friends in Montreal—where I then lived—engaged a lawyer, a Mr. Kerr, whose services on those occasions have involved an expense of one hundred and fifty dollars. This, now owing to the mission having fallen into the hands of the Wesleyan Methodists, rests upon them to defray. Having the superintendence of this, and several missions among the French Canadians in the Province of Quebec, it has been suggested to me that I should apply to you to know if you could, out of any funds at your disposal in behalf of the Indians, enable me to meet this demand. It is not a legitimate case for our missionary income to meet, and if we are compelled to pay it, it must be through a special appeal to our friends for that purpose.

If within your province to grant my request, I, with many friends who view the expenditure as one of purest benevolence, to relieve and protect a deeply oppressed people, will feel much obliged.

I might say, if this were the only sum it has been necessary to raise for their help, or which might yet be necessary to obtain for them, I would not trouble you with such an application as the present.

The Honorable Mr. Aikins, to whom I have written on previous occasions in behalf of these poor Indians, is fully informed on the whole matter.

Hoping you will excuse me for thus troubling you, especially at a time when you must be so fully occupied, I beg to subscribe myself,

My dear and honored Sir,

Yours very truly,

JOHN BORLAND,

Wesleyan Minister,
and Chairman of the Quebec District.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 12th March, 1870.

REVEREND SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 17th ult., and in reply, I beg to state that, as certain of the Indians of Lake of Two Mountains, to whom you allude, received sentence of imprisonment, it must be inferred that proof must have been before the magistrate that they had infringed the law. And I have further to state, that it is not the practice to pay from Indian funds law costs, unless the incurring of those costs had previously been sanctioned by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) JOSEPH HOWE.
S.S.

To Rev. JOHN BORLAND,
Wesleyan Missionary, and Chairman of Quebec District.

(Copy.)—(No. 37.)

SHERBROOKE, 17th March, 1870.

HONORABLE SIR,—I beg you to excuse me for once more trespassing on your time and attention, I only do so to correct an erroneous impression, under which I perceive you are laboring. You say, "that as certain of the Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains,

to whom you allude, received sentence of imprisonment, it must be inferred that proof must have been before the magistrate that they had infringed the law." The facts are, they, the Indian Chiefs, went peaceably to intimate to the priest that they did not desire to receive from him any more service, and, therefore, they wished he would leave the place, believing that seigniorship was theirs, and that when they choose to change their spiritual advisers, they could do so without let or hindrance.

For this the priest had them arrested and taken to prison, swearing that they intended to do him bodily injury, and, therefore, charged them with an assault.

Several gentlemen in Montreal, being made acquainted with the facts of the case, entered bail in their behalf, and had them released. It was then, at the request of the Indians, that the Methodist Church in Montreal, through me, sent them a missionary.

On his arrival among them they proposed to put up a little building as a place of worship, and commenced to do so by cutting some timber for that purpose. Then, again the priest had them arrested and put in prison, and then again their Montreal friends stepped forward and had them liberated, by becoming their bail. A lawyer was engaged to defend them in both cases. The last arrest for trespass was tried and gained by the Indians. The first charge, for alleged assault, they were prepared to meet, but the priest made no appearance, and so the case was allowed to drop. That the priest should get off so, is a mystery to all who are unaware of the power which priests have at head quarters.

I would not have troubled you with an application for relief in their case, did I not believe, as I do most fully, that they have been deeply injured, and that they deserve,—yea, have righteous claims for assistance, which I am sorry to learn is denied them in more instances than the one on which I have addressed you.

I have the honor to be, Honorable Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

JOHN BORLAND,

Chairman of the Quebec District.

The Honorable JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State, Ottawa.

(Copy.)—(No. 37½.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

OTTAWA, 26th March, 1870.

REVEREND SIR,—My attention was called, shortly after I assumed the duties of this office, to the unhappy disputes in the Seigniorship of the Two Mountains, and I have read a great many papers and heard several depositions in reference to the controversy; by the papers on record, it would appear that the Seminary at Montreal owns the seigniorship; their title is set forth in a report made by the Honorable Mr. Langevin to the Privy Council, which report was confirmed by that body.

The Minister of Justice takes the same view of the law as Mr. Langevin. I cannot change the law or dispossess the proprietors, nor would it be proper for me to encourage others to dispute rights thus recognized by the highest legal authority.

I am disposed to do what is fair and right to all parties, nor am I influenced by any thing but a sense of public duty. Should you be disposed to come to Ottawa, all the papers shall be opened to your inspection, and I shall be happy to discuss with you any practical measures for the relief or protection of the Indians that you may wish to suggest.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State, &c.

The Reverend JOHN BORLAND,
Chairman of the Quebec District,
Sherbrooke.

(Copy.)—(No. 38.)

Report from the Indian Office, relative to Complaints made by the Iroquois Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains.

Referred to the Honorable the Privy Council.

With reference to the letter of the 23rd ult., from the office of His Excellency the Governor General, accompanied by a copy of a petition (the original of which was addressed to His Excellency Lord Monck) by the Iroquois Indians of the Seigniorship of the Lake of Two Mountains, in which complaint is made of certain disabilities and disadvantages under which they assert that they labour, the undersigned has the honor to state, that having devoted his attention to the questions at issue, upon receipt of the original petition, and one also from the Algonquin Indians of the same settlement, he drew up two reports thereon respectively dated 26th October, and 9th December last, as exhibiting the result of his inquiries in regard to the position of the two bands alluded to; and to these reports he respectfully requests reference. He desires, also, to observe that since their preparation no new facts have been elicited to alter the aspect of the case.

(Signed,)

HECTOR LANGEVIN,
Secretary of State.

OTTAWA, 18th March, 1869.

(Copy.)—(No. 39.)

Copy of Report on the Petition of the Algonquin Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains.

The Petition claims:—

1st. That the Seminary of St. Sulpice have no right to the land or wood, but that they belong to the Indians.

2nd. That the Seminary of St. Sulpice refuses to give timber to the Indians to build houses with.

3rd. That certain islands in the Ottawa River have been taken possession of by the Government for public works, 36 years ago, and no compensation paid to the Indians.

4th. That certain equipments, that used to be paid to the Two Mountains Indians, have now ceased to be paid.

5th. That the Indians should have the same privileges as enjoyed by white people.

On the first point, I have read attentively the petition, and Mr. Spragge's memorandum of the 12th August last thereon, and after carefully reading the titles of the Seigniorship of Two Mountains, and the Acts of Parliament thereto relating, I have no doubt that the Algonquin Indians are altogether in error, and that the comparison established by Mr. Spragge between the land at Sault St. Louis, or Caughnawaga, is quite wrong in every way, the tenure of both being quite different, in so much as the first has reverted to the crown, whilst in the case of the Seigniorship of Two Mountains, it is the absolute property of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, of Montreal, as shown by the title or grant of the 27th April, 1718; by that of the 1st March, 1735; by the permission granted to the gentlemen of the Seminary, by the Treaty of Paris, to sell those Seigniorships and carry away the proceeds to France, if they had chosen to do so; by the 3rd & 4th Vict., c. 30 (now chap. 42 of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada), and by the Seigniorial Act of 1859. The Algonquin Indians of the Two Mountains have, therefore, no right of property in the Seigniorship of Two Mountains, but have the right to remain where they are, at the mission, as long as they think proper, provided they behave peaceably and respect the rights of the Seminary of St. Sulpice.

On the second point, I have ascertained that the Seminary of St. Sulpice do not allow the Indians to cut wood for sale, but that they allow them timber to build with, and cord wood for their own use.

On the third point, I have to observe, that, by the Act, 14 & 15 Vict., c. 106, a large tract is set apart for the use of certain Indian tribes in Lower Canada. And that, by an Order in Council of the late Province of Canada, dated 9th August, 1853, and passed in accordance with, and under this last mentioned Statute, 45,750 (forty-five thousand seven hundred and fifty) acres of land, in the Township of Mamivaki, or River Desert, are set apart specially for the Têtes de Boule, Algonquins, and Nipissingue Indians, being the tribes hunting on the territory between St. Maurice and Gatineau, principally residing at the mission of Lake of Two Mountains. Compensation has, therefore, been given to the Algonquin Indians that may have been appropriated by the Government on the Ottawa River.

On the fourth point, it appears that the Imperial authorities for a long time gave certain equipments, as mentioned, but they have ceased so doing for a number of years, and the Canadian authorities have replaced them by blankets, seed, grain, and other assistance, for the old and infirm Indians.

On the last point; the Indians cannot have the same privileges as the white man, as long as the law remains as it is, but it is the intention of the Department to submit a scheme by which Indians could, under certain conditions, and with certain qualifications, obtain their emancipation, and become, to all intents and purposes, citizens, as the white men are. But in order that such a measure may obtain the sanction of Parliament, and become law, Indians must not violate the law of the land, nor throw, otherwise, obstacles in the way. They must respect property, be content with their present condition, and be sure that the disposition of the Government is to improve their condition, elevate them in their social position, and prepare them for a complete emancipation.

(Signed,)

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,
Secretary of State.

OTTAWA, 26th October, 1868.

(No. 40.)

Copy of Report on the Petition of the Iroquois Chiefs of the Iroquois Tribe of the Lake of Two Mountains.

The Petition claims:—

1st. That the Iroquois Tribe is treated with contempt and harshness by the Roman Catholic Clergy.

2nd. That they are deprived, through the gentlemen of the St. Sulpice Seminary, of a scholastic and religious education, in accordance with the progress of civilization, and that they are only taught to read and write the Iroquois language.

3rd. That the gentlemen of the St. Sulpice Seminary have always refused to concede to the Iroquois Indians, lands for agricultural purposes within the limits of the Seigniorie of Lake of Two Mountains.

4th. That the said gentlemen refused to them the right to cut wood for fuel for their own use.

5th. That the said gentlemen have caused, in 1864, a large quantity of wood to be cut and sold against the will and to the prejudice of the Iroquois Indians.

6th. That the said gentlemen have refused to allow the Iroquois Indians to cut timber for building or improvement purposes, whilst they have allowed a white man to have a large quantity of the same for a large sum of money.

7th. That the said gentlemen have deprived an Iroquois Indian, named J. Bta. Lacoppre of a canoe he had made himself.

8th. That the said gentlemen exact tithes from the Iroquois Indians without the right to do so.

9th. That one of the said gentlemen has in the name of the others, deprived an Iroquois woman of land she had, and has given her but \$15, whilst she was offered \$30 by a white man.

10th. That the Iroquois Indians are proprietors of the land, but the gentlemen of St. Sulpice deprive them of their rights.

11th. That the Iroquois Indians wish to be educated in French and English.

I have read attentively the petition of the Iroquois chiefs, also the letter of the Reverend Mr. Baile, the Superior of the St. Sulpice Seminary, at Montreal, of the 9th November last, and after carefully reading the titles of the Seminary of Two Mountains, and the Acts of Parliament thereto relating, I have no doubt that, as in the case of the Algonquin, the Iroquois chiefs are altogether in error.

The Seigniory of Two Mountains is the absolute property of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, of Montreal, as shewn by the title or grant of the 27th April, 1718, by that of the 1st March, 1735, by the permission granted to the gentlemen of the seminary by the Treaty of Paris to sell those seigniories and carry away the proceeds to France, if they had chosen so to do, by the 3rd and 4th Victoria, chapter 30, (now chapter 42 of the Consolidated Statute of Lower Canada,) and by the Seigniorial Act of 1859; the Iroquois Indians, therefore, have no right of property in the Seigniory of Two Mountains. They may remain where they are at the Mission, in as much as that land has been set apart for their use by the gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, provided as long as they behave peaceably, and respect the rights of the seminary.

The above settles complaint No. 10.

Now for the other complaints:—1st. It appears after a proper enquiry, that the gentlemen of the St. Sulpice Seminary, as well as all the Roman Catholic gentlemen who have had to minister spiritually to the Iroquois Indians of Lake of Two Mountains, have always treated the said Indians with kindness, and have provided for their spiritual and temporal wants in the most ample and liberal manner, giving them a good education, teaching them the French language, which is that of the large majority of the population of the Province of Quebec, where they reside, and expending every year for their spiritual wants a much larger sum than that derived from the Indians and French Canadians put together. That the Indians contribute a small sum annually, for the expense of the church, is not denied by the gentlemen of the seminary, but it is considered by the return of the revenue and expenditure, that the Indians receive a much larger sum than they pay. The above is answer to complaints Nos. 1, 2, 8, and 11.

2nd. The answers given by the gentlemen of the seminary to complaints Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 9, are quite satisfactory. They are proprietors, and of course have the right to settle the conditions at which Indians as well as others may cut wood, and the experience of nearly a century and a half is there to shew that the Algonquins and Iroquois Indians that have been under the spiritual and temporal care of the gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice have always been treated with paternal care, and have on one side increased in numbers, and on the other become a good and religious people.

The Iroquois chiefs should therefore be informed of the above conclusions, and also that by an Order in Council of the 9th August, 1853, 16,000 acres of land, in Dorchester, North River, in rear of the Township of Wexford, have been set apart for the Iroquois of Caughnawaga and Two Mountains, and that therefore they might settle there if they wished. The Government, in that case, would see what aid could be given them, and should those lands be too small in extent, some other locality would be found where they might settle if they wished.

They should be informed also that it is the intention, as on pages 40-41, of Report of 26th October last, about Algonquins.

(Signed,)

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,
Secretary of State.

Ottawa, 9th October, 1858.

(No. 41.)

Copy of a Report of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 24th May, 1869.

On a petition from the Iroquois Indians of the Seigniorship of the Lake of Two Mountains, complaining of certain wrongs which they allege they suffer at the hands of the reverend gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, the proprietors of that seigniorship, and praying relief.

The Honorable the Secretary of State reports, that having devoted his attention to the question at issue, both upon the occasion of the receipt of the present petition, and of a former one from the Algonquin Indians, of the same settlement, he prepared two reports thereon, dated respectively 26th October and 9th December, 1868, as exhibiting the result of his inquiries in regard to the position of the two bands alluded to, and to these reports hereunto appended, he requests reference, observing, that since their preparation no new facts have been elicited to alter the aspect of the case.

The Committee concur in the report of the Secretary of State, and submit the same for Your Excellency's sanction.

(Signed,) Certified.
Wm. H. LEE,
Clerk, P. C.

(Copy.)—(No. 42.)

Extract from a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council on land applications, dated the 9th August, 1853. Approved by His Excellency the Governor General, in Council, on the same day.

On the letter from the Honorable Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated 8th June, 1853, submitting for approval a schedule shewing the distribution of the area of lands set apart and appropriated under the Statute 14 & 15 Vict., c. 106, for the benefit of the Indian tribes in Lower Canada.

The Committee humbly advise that the said schedule be approved, and that the lands referred to be distributed and appropriated as therein proposed.

Certified.
W. H. LEE,
Assistant Clerk, E.C.

To the Honorable,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

(No. 43.)

Extract from the Schedule. Showing the Distribution of the area of Land set apart and appropriated under the Statute, 14 & 15 Vict., c. 106, for the benefit of the Indian Tribes, Lower Canada.

County.	Township or Locality.	No. of Acres.	Description of the Boundaries.	Names.	Remarks.
Ottawa...	{ Marriwaki or River Desert.. }	45,750	{ A tract on the West bank of the Gatineau, bounded on the North East by the River Desert, and on the North and North- West by the Eagle Branch, averaging 9 miles in front, by 8 miles in depth	{ Têtes de Boule, Algonquins, and Nipis- singues	{ Tribes hunting on the Territory be- tween the St. Maurice and Ga- tineau, principally residing at the Mission of Lake of Two Moun- tains.
Leinster..	Doncaster	16,000	{ A quarter Township in rear of Wexford }	{ Iroquois of Caughnawa- ga & Lake of Two Moun- tains	Caughnawaga.

(Signed,)

JOSEPH BOUCHETTE.

For the C.C.L., per E. T. FLETCHER.

(Signed,) JOHN ROLPH.

Examined and found correct,

(Signed,)

L. VANKOUGHNET.

Crown Land Department,
Quebec, 7th June, 1853.

STATEMENT

**Of Receipts and Payments of the Dominion of
Canada, from all sources, from 1st July, 1869, to
28th February, 1870.**

STATEMENT of Receipts and Payments of the Dominion of Canada

RECEIPTS.	Eight months, to 28th February, 1870.	Balance of Estimate to be Received.	Estimate for Year.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Customs	5,633,068 61	2,966,931 39	8,600,000 00
Excise	2,333,571 17	966,428 83	3,300,000 00
Post Office	409,441 80	} 159,094 04	570,000 00
Ocean Postage	1,464 16		
Revenue, Public Works	710,941 68	179,058 32	890,000 00
Interest on Investments	125,024 86	174,975 14	300,000 00
Bill Stamps	86,613 48	43,386 52	130,000 00
Casual	10,516 40	} 593,094 58	860,600 00
Territorial	28,196 45		
Bank Imposts	5,977 50		
Fines and Forfeitures	6,158 41		
Premium, Discount and Exchange	11,666 69		
Mariners' Fund	19,109 67		
Emigration	15,121 74		
Railway and Steamboat Inspection	6,739 07		
Fisheries	9,010 29		
Cullers	60,090 53		
Militia	13,657 25		
Penitentiary	53,433 39		
Sundry Special Receipts	5,340 63		
Light House Duty	55 68		
Harbor Police	13,312 33		
Light House and Coast Service	877 36		
Marine Hospital	4,266 36		
Harbor Improvements	2,029 00		
Sable Island Maintenance	1,946 67		
Total..	\$ 9,567,631 18	5,082,968 82	14,650,600 00

from all sources, from 1st July, 1869, to 28th February, 1870.

EXPENDITURE	Eight months, to 28th Feb. 1870.	Balance of Es- timate Unexpended.	Estimate for year ended 30th June, 1870.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Interest on Public Debt	2,603,805 93	2,386,027 22	4,989,833 15
Charges of Management	142,259 04	122,082 80	264,341 84
Sinking Fund	74,946 67	261,245 35	336,190 02
Premium, Discount and Exchange.....	8,346 91	11,653 09	20,000 00
Civil Government	371,478 45	329,573 21	701,051 66
Administration of Justice	155,647 26	158,219 40	313,866 66
Police	30,772 80	12,677 20	43,440 00
Penitentiaries	142,622 77	103,843 23	246,466 00
Legislation	159,781 96	282,080 97	441,862 93
Marine Hospital and Mariners' Fund	22,503 61	12,496 39	35,000 00
Geological Survey and Observatories.....	23,277 15	16,422 85	39,700 00
Militia and Enrolled Force.....	663,630 29	241,901 71	905,532 00
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics	2,276 38	3,823 62	6,100 00
Emigration and Quarantine	36,531 73	26,738 27	63,270 00
Pensions	38,311 63	16,760 91	55,072 54
Public Works and Buildings	65,677 91	72,822 00	138,500 00
Ocean and River Steam Service	264,008 45	83,932 55	347,941 00
Light House and Coast Service.....	130,826 79	89,197 21	220,024 00
Fisheries	24,332 15	17,367 85	41,700 00
Culling Timber.....	58,296 73	6,703 27	65,000 00
Railway and Steamboat Inspection	4,846 70	4,203 30	9,050 00
Subsidies to Provinces	2,528,594 66	.....	2,522,611 44
Miscellaneous	73,259 63	26,615 37	99,875 00
Charges on Revenue—			
Customs	313,974 43	222,425 57	536,400 00
Excise	70,592 02	65,680 98	136,273 00
Public Works	543,801 45	373,543 55	917,345 00
Post Office	565,251 61	234,745 39	800,000 00
Minor Revenue	6,802 75	10,837 25	17,640 00
		\$5,186,408 60	
LESS—Excess on Subsidies		5,983 22	
Total	\$9,126,460 86	5,180,425 38	14,306,886 24

Intercolonial Railway	\$1,352,667 90
Other Public Works	161,990 64
Opening of North-West Territory.....	124,233 54

JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

No. 57.

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 31st May, 1869; For a statement of all lands sold in the Saugeen Indian Peninsula, from the year 1856 to 1861 inclusive, shewing the amount at which such lands were originally sold, what quantity of such lands have since been declared forfeited and been resumed by the Government, how much money was paid thereon prior to such forfeiture, what quantity of such forfeited lands have been re-sold, and for what amount; also, the quantity of lands now unsold.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 7th April, 1870.

No. 58.

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 3rd March, 1870; For lists of the Cadets who have passed through the several Military Schools of the Dominion in each year, since the first establishment of the Schools up to the 31st December, 1869; defining First and Second Class Cadets, and such as have passed through two or more separate Schools, giving the total numbers, exclusive of double returns, and the average age of the Cadets of each year; also, the total cost of the Schools, including pay to Cadets, Staff, Clothing, and Camp of Instruction, with an estimate of the average cost of each Cadet to the country, and the number who now hold Commissions in the Active Militia, and the numbers now in the Schools.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 8th April, 1870.

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

No. 59.

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 14th March, 1870; For a Return in detail of all sums paid to the Government of Canada for barracks, barrack repairs and rent, for the Imperial Troops, from January 1st, 1861, to December, 31st, 1869, and charged as Militia Expenditure, or otherwise, and the present liabilities of the Government in this connection.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 8th April, 1870.

No. 59.

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 4th April, 1870; For copies of all unsettled claims or accounts against the Government of Canada for barracks, barrack repairs and rent, for Imperial Troops, from 1st January, 1861, to the present time; and also the amount allowed in each case and charged as Militia Expenditure, and estimate of Officers of Board of Works in all such cases.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 8th April, 1870.

No. 60.

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 14th March, 1870; For a detailed statement of the salary and expenses of the "Inspector of Drill Sheds" at Toronto, with the date of his appointment, and a copy of his instructions and other papers, showing the nature of his duties, and the Military Districts over which his powers extend; also the names of the Officers, if any, performing similar duties in other Districts, with amounts of salaries and expenses, with copies of any instructions given to such Officers.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 8th April, 1870.

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

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 28th March, 1870; For a Return showing an account in detail of the amount originally advanced, by way of loan, by the late Province of Upper Canada, in connection with the Oakville Harbor, and of the amount further advanced in the same connection, and of the interest payable from time to time on the said loans, or either of them, and of any sums repaid in respect of the said loans, and of any abatement made in respect of them, and of the present state of the said loans, and of the amount due for principal and interest, with dates of various transactions, and for Copies of all Correspondence and Orders in Council, and securities in respect of the said loans.

By command.

J. C. AIKENS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 4th April, 1870.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 30th March, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith a Return of the amount advanced by the late Province of Upper Canada, in connection with the Oakville Harbor, &c., with Copies of all Correspondence and Orders in Council, in compliance with the Address of the House of Commons, of 28th instant. There is no record of any securities in respect of said loans in this department.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

WM. DICKINSON,

Deputy Inspector General.

E. Parent, Esq.,

Under Secretary of State.

THE Oakville Harbor Co. (1 Act, William iv, Cap. 25), 16th March, 1831, in Account with the Provincial Government.

		DR.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1831.											
May 3..	To Loan to W. Chisholm by debenture				2,500	0	0				
1841.											
Feb'y. 10..	Interest on Loan to date				1,465	5	5				
1843.											
Dec. 31..	do do				433	15	3				
1847.											
Dec. 31..	do do				600	0	0				
1848.											
Dec. 31..	do do				150	0	0				
1849.											
Dec. 31..	do do				146	5	7				
1850.											
Dec. 31..	do do				68	0	9	5,363	7	0	
		CR.									
1831.											
Dec. 31..	By amount received on account of Interest				75	0	0				
1832.											
June 30..	do do do				75	0	0				
Dec. 31..	do do do				75	0	0				
1833.											
June 30..	do do do				75	0	0				
1834.											
Dec. 31..	do do do				75	0	0				
1841.											
Feb'y. 9..	By amount received on account of Tolls, 1840				154	12	8				
Dec. 30..	do do do 1841				294	16	7				
1842.											
Dec. 31..	do do do 1842				90	2	10				
1843.											
Dec. 31..	do do do 1843				309	0	9				
1844.											
Dec. 31..	do do do 1844				398	12	8				
1845.											
Dec. 31..	do do do 1845				537	15	4				
1846.											
Dec. 31..	do do do 1846				189	3	9				
1847.											
Dec. 31..	do do do 1847				149	19	8				
1848.											
Dec. 31..	do do do 1848				211	7	4				
1849.											
Dec. 31..	do do do 1849				316	15	9				
1850.											
July 17..	do do do 1850 to 30th June				327	1	8				
" "	By transfer carried forward to new ledger paid 2nd Nov. 1850 ..				8	17	11	3,363	7	0	
		To balance on account of principal, 30th June, 1850						£2,000	0	0	
								or ..	\$3,000	0	0

W. DICKINSON,
Deputy Inspector General.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, 4th April, 1870.

R. K. CHISHOLM, Esq., in Account with the Provincial Government, for the purchase of the Mortgage on Oakville Harbor.

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

W. DICKINSON,
Deputy Inspector General.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, 4th April, 1870.

R. K. CHISHOLM, Esq., in Account with the Dominion of Canada, on account of the purchase of Oakville Harbor, up to 31st March, 1870.

		\$ cts.
1867.		
June 30..	For balance as per statement to date	10,683 29
1870.		
Mar. 31..	For Interest at 6 per cent. on \$6,000 00, being balance of purchase money, from 1st July, 1866, to date, say 2½ years	990 00
	Total	\$11,673 29

W. DICKINSON,
Deputy Inspector General.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, 4th April, 1870.

30th October, 1850.

R. V. K. Chisholm,
Oakville, C. W.

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

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

The mortgage will then be transferred to you.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) J. W. DUNSCOMB.

(The following is an extract from Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 26th May, 1869.)

OAKVILLE HARBOR Co., 1 WM. 4, CAP. 25,—3 VI.—CAP. 50.

Loan £2,500; interest to Union, £1,090 5s. 5d.; less excess of revenue over interest accruing thereon to 31st December, 1849, £1,322 6s. 6d., leaving a balance of £2,267 18s. 11d., or, \$9,071.78, as appears in statement of affairs dated 30th June, 1867, there was, however, a further excess of revenue over interest for the half year ended 30th June, 1850, of £267 18s. 11d., leaving a balance of £2,000, or \$8,000.00. The mortgage taken for the loan was then sold to Mr. R. K. Chisholm for \$10,000, but there having been a reduction from the original loan, as above shewn, of £500, that sum was allowed, as per account, herewith, and which shews a balance due by him, up to 30th June, 1867, of \$10,683.29, say principal \$6,000 and on account of interest \$4,683.29.

See Mr. Dunscomb's letter.

(Copy.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

TORONTO, 15th May, 1858.

SIR,—By direction of the Committee on Public Accounts, I enclose herewith your account for arrears of instalments due for principal and interest, together with interest on unpaid instalments of principal, up to 30th June, 1857, on the purchase of the mortgage on the Oakville Harbor, amounting to £1,080 16s. 6d., instead of £1,020, as per account furnished to you on the 27th ult.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) Wm. DICKINSON,

Wm. DICKINSON,

Deputy Inspector General.

R. K. Chisholm, Esq.,
Oakville.

(Copy.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 28th November, 1867.

SIR,—I am directed to furnish you with a copy of your account for the purchase of a mortgage on the Oakville Harbor, as it stands in the books of this Department, shewing a balance of \$10,683.29, due by you on account of principal and interest up to 30th June last, and to request you will, without further delay, deposit the above amount to the credit of the Receiver General in the Bank of Montreal, transmitting at the same time the necessary Bank Draft and Certificate of Deposit at this Office.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) Wm. DICKINSON,

Wm. DICKINSON,

Deputy Inspector General.

R. K. Chisholm, Esq.,
Oakville.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 27th March, 1846.

On the letter of Messrs. George K. Chisholm, John A. Chisholm, and Robert K. Chisholm, of Oakville, dated 9th February, 1846, proposing that the surplus tolls for 1846 and 1847 (after paying the interest of the loan), levied at Oakville Harbor, be expended in dredging out the channel in the first place and in extending the west pier as far as the surplus tolls of the two years will admit of.

The Committee respectfully recommend to Your Excellency that the surplus tolls for the present and the next year, after the interest on the Public Loan is provided for, and the ordinary expenses of the Harbor paid, be expended as prayed for.

The Committee further recommend that the interest payable on the Public Loan from the first charge on the tolls, and that the work be done under the direction of the Board of Works.

To the Honorable

The Inspector General, &c., &c., &c.

EXTRACT from a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council on Matters of State, dated 1st July, 1848, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the same day.

On the Petition (without date) of George K. Chisholm, Esquire, and others, executors of the late William Chisholm, of Oakville, praying that the sum of £359 6s. 0d. may be paid to them out of the surplus tolls of the Oakville Harbor to enable them to carry into effect certain improvements connected with that Harbor.

The Petitioners were authorized by an approved Minute in Council of the 28th March, 1846, to expend the surplus tolls arising from the Oakville Harbor in the years 1846 and 1847 in dredging out the Channel, and in extending the west pier thereof, according to plans then submitted by them.

The Petitioners have expended on this work £1,028 2s. 6d., as appeared by the statement accompanying their petition.

The Petitioners state that the tolls received at the Harbor, for the years 1846 and 1847, have, from various causes, amounted to much less than they had anticipated when they undertook the improvements; that the surplus tolls applicable to the work in question amount to but £669 6s. 6d, being less than the sum they are responsible for by £359 6s. 0d.

They, therefore, pray that Your Excellency will authorize that sum, viz., £359 6s. 0d. to be paid to them from the surplus tolls of the present year, (after the current interest on the Government Loan shall have been paid from the said tolls), to be expended in carrying out the improvement above mentioned.

The Committee of Council concur with the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works (to whom this petition has been referred), in respectfully recommending that the prayer of the Petition receive your Excellency's assent.

Certified,

(Signed,)

J. JOSEPH,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

The Honorable

The Inspector General, &c., &c., &c.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 14th February, 1849.

On the Petition of G. K. Chisholm, Esq., dated 8th January ulto., praying that the receiver of tolls at Oakville Harbor may be authorized to retain the amount of the estimate thereunto annexed (£452 0s. 0d.) from the surplus tolls, after paying the interest on the loan of £2,500 made by the Government.

Mr. Dunscomb, of the Inspector General's Department (Customs' Branch), reports on this letter, as follows :—

“An assignment of the Harbor was made to Government for £2,500, the interest on which sum has been duly paid up to date, and the collections of the Harbor shew a progressive increase of the revenue.

“In consequence of the receding of the waters of the lake, the applicant is desirous of extending the pier 60 feet, for the purpose of securing deep water, and wishes to be allowed to retain out of this year's collections the sum of £452 0s. 0d., to cover the cost of the proposed improvements.

“As the proposed improvement will increase the business and revenue of the Harbor the application is recommended for favorable consideration.”

The Committee concur, with Mr. Dunscomb, in respectfully advising that the prayer of the applicant be acceded to.

(Signed,) J. JOSEPH,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

To the Honorable
The Inspector General, &c., &c., &c.

No. 5956.—Sub. 50.—Ref. 8923.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
OTTAWA, December 23rd, 1869.

SIR,—In reply to your communication, under date the 17th instant, enclosing copy of a letter from A. McKellar Esq., M.P.P., in reference to the Oakville Harbor, I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, to acquaint you that there is no documentary or other information, in the possession of this Department, respecting the work in question, further than that given at page 91, of the General Report of the Commissioners of Public Works, for the year 1867. You will find this extracted on the other side.

An Order in Council, dated March 26th, 1846, authorized the tolls for 1846-7, to be spent in dredging the Harbor, and extending the west pier, after paying the public interest, and cost of collection, &c. The tolls at that period were held by the Receiver General, and it is possible, therefore, the information you require may be obtained on application to that officer of the Government.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

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

EXTRACT.

“Oakville lies on the north side of Lake Ontario, 19 miles above Toronto, and 177 miles above Kingston. The works are at the mouth of Sixteen Mile Creek, and consist of two piers projecting into the lake. The united length of the piers, is 1,562

"feet, and the breadth of the opening, between the piers, to admit vessels, is 125 feet. "In 1828, Mr. William Chisholm, the proprietor of the land on both sides of the creek "near its mouth, was authorized, by Act of Parliament of George IV., Cap. 19 (March, "1828), to form this harbor, with power to levy tolls on vessels visiting it. The works "were to be constructed within five years. In 1831, another Act, 1st William IV., Cap. "24, (March, 1831), authorized the Receiver General to raise a loan of £2,500, by "debentures, in favor of William Chisholm, as an aid towards the completion of this "Harbor, to be refunded in ten years, and in 1840, a third Act (3rd Vict., Cap. 50, "February, 1840), extended the term for the repayment of the above loan for ten years "more. At the date of the union of the Provinces, in 1841, the amount expended in "debentures on this work was \$14,361 08, of which \$10,000 00 bore interest at 6 per "cent. No works have executed here since the Union."

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

		\$	cts.
1850.			
June 30..	To amount of purchase of mortgage.	10,000	00
1867.			
June 30..	To interest @ 6% on \$8,000 balance of purchase money from June 30th, 1850, to date, 17 years	8,160	00
		18,160	00
	Cr.		
1652.		\$	cts.
June 30..	By this amount received and allowed on account of purchase money. See Mr. Dunscomb's letter of 30th October, 1850.....	2,000	00
1854.			
July 10..	By cash deposited (Interest)	1,920	00
" "	By " " (Principal) 3rd and 4th instalments.....	2,000	00
1867.			
June 30..	By interest @ 6% on \$2,000, 3rd and 4th instalments, from 10th July, 1854, to date, $12\frac{3}{4}$ years.....	1,556	71
	Balance due by R. K. Chisholm.....	10,683	29

(Signed,)

W. DICKINSON,
Deputy Inspector General.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, 28th November, 1867.

OAKVILLE HARBOR COMPANY.

1 William 4, Cap. 25 ; 3 Vict., Cap. 50, loan £2,500, interest to Union £1,090 5s. 5d. less excess of revenue over interest accruing thereon to 31st December, 1849, £1,332 0s. 6d., leaving a balance of £2,267 18s. 0d., or \$9,071.78, as appears in statement of affairs, dated 30th June, 1867. There was, however, a further excess of revenue over interest for the half year ending 30th June, 1850, of £267 18s. 11d., leaving a balance of £2,000 or \$8,000.00.

The mortgage taken for the loan was then sold to Mr. R. K. Chisholm, for \$10,000, but there having been a reduction from the original loan, as above shewn, of £500 ; that sum was allowed as per account herewith, and which shews a balance due by him up to 30th June, 1867, of \$10,683.29, say principal \$6,000.00, and on account of interest \$4,683.29.

No. 62.

R E T U R N

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 28th March, 1870; For a copy of all correspondence, Orders in Council, or other documents connected with the refund to Messrs. Gooderham and Worts, of Toronto, of certain Excise duties out of the vote of last Session for unforeseen expenditure.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 13th April, 1870.

No. 63.

R E T U R N

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 3rd March, 1870; For copies of all petitions, memorials, and correspondence relating to the appointment of a Postmaster for the village of Waterloo, in the County of Shefford, in the place of A. L. Robinson, Esquire, resigned.

By command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 10th March, 1870.

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

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS
AND
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFICERS,

Under the 15th Section of "The Canada Civil Service Act, 1868."

—o—

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Hon. the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st December, 1869.

1. The Committee of Council have had under their consideration, the first Report of the Commissioners appointed in June, 1868, to enquire into and report upon the organization of the Civil Service of Canada.

2. This Report, after a very full investigation of the matter, recommends as its results :—

(1.) A theoretical organization of each Department, showing the number of officers and clerks requisite for the future performance of its duties, and their classification in each rank.

(2.) A classification of the now existing staff, adopting the same in so far as may be applicable to the theoretical organization, and in effect constituting a basis for the reconstruction of the Civil Service, according to the present incumbents, their length of service and rates of salary.

(3.) A series of rules for such classification, and for determining the times at which persons will be eligible for an increase of salary or for promotion.

3.—ORGANIZATION.

Having reference to some slight changes which have taken place since the inquiry of the Commissioners, and which render necessary a corresponding modification of the organization recommended by them, the Committee of Council recommend the adoption of the future organization of the several Departments of the Civil Service Staff at the City of Ottawa, as shown in the Schedule "A" hereto attached.

The only changes of moment in such organization, are as follows :—

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

The subject of the unequal division of labor as between these Departments was recently brought under the notice of the Governor in Council, as also the fact that, as soon as the North-West Territories are added to Canada, questions of great importance

will arise connected with the position, rights, and claims of the Indians of that wide country, and those questions must be dealt with by the Lieutenant-Governor, on instructions from Ottawa, and the correspondence with him, conducted by the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

It was considered that, if the Secretary of State should act as Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, and as such have the charge of the lands and funds of the Indian Tribes, there would thus be a divided and inconvenient responsibility thrown on the two Secretaries, and that while the one would have the control and management of the lands and properties of the Indians, the other would have to deal with all other questions affecting their interests or their relations with the General or Local Governments.

It was also noticed that the Geological Survey extended over all the Provinces of Canada; and, as its operations may cause correspondence with the Local Governments, it seemed to be more convenient that the Survey should be attached to the Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

Under the circumstances named, it was accordingly ordered in Council, that under the Act 31 Vic., Cap. 22, Sec. 40, the Secretary of State for the Provinces should be appointed Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, and that the Geological Survey of Canada should be also attached to the Department of the latter.

These changes are accordingly made in the theoretical organization, and by the transfer from the one Department to the other, of the officers in accordance with its tenor.

DEPARTMENT OF THE RECEIVER-GENERAL.

In this Department, the First-Class Clerk has been removed; and it is recommended that Mr. Bramley be promoted to the vacancy with the rank of Chief Clerk, under Sec. 13 of the Civil Service Act, this being a case within the provision of Schedule C¹

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

A material alteration is proposed in the consolidation of the Audit and Accounting Branches.

The effect of this will be to economize the labor of the Departments, and establish a more judicious system, and will eventually lessen the number of persons requisite for those duties.

The organization of this new system is shown in Schedule A, and contemplates that in future there shall be but one Deputy Head of the Department, who shall be the Auditor.

The Committee recommend the adoption of this new organization, but that during the incumbency by the present holder of the [office of Deputy Inspector General, his title, salary, and rank as Deputy Head shall be retained, but upon a vacancy they shall respectively be abolished.

This abolition must be effected by Legislation, as under the Civil Service Act the Deputy Inspector General is one of the Deputy Heads of Departments.

Notwithstanding Schedule A, the Warrant Clerk, during the present incumbency, shall be a first-class Clerk. The transfer also of the two Clerks connected with the keeping of the Customs' Accounts, from this Department to the Customs Department, is also recommended.

These changes are shown in the theoretical organization of Schedule "A," as also in the present classification in Schedule "B."

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

The clerks spoken of in the last paragraph as charged with the Customs Accounts, are to be transferred to the Customs Department.

The Committee recommend that the clerks now charged with the collection of Canal Tolls, be transferred from the Customs Department to the Department of Inland Revenue.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.

The Committee recommend the transfer to this Department of the clerks charged with the collection of Canal Tolls—and from the Department of Public Works, of the person charged with the collection of hydraulic rents. They learn also, that for the duties of correspondence, and for book-keeping, two first-class clerks will be required, to be hereafter appointed, it being arranged that the book-keeping connected with the business of this Department, shall be transferred to it from the Finance Department.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The Committee recommend, that as no house-keeper is necessary, the person now in that capacity (P. Owen) be discharged from the first of January next, with payment of one year's salary to him in full compensation.

TREASURY BOARD.

The officers of this Board consist now of the Secretary and Accountant; the former office is now held by the Auditor, and the latter by an officer who ranks as a Chief Clerk under Sec. 13 of the Civil Service Act, with a salary of two thousand dollars, and they are accordingly so placed in the organization.

FINANCE OFFICES, NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

Although these offices are elsewhere than at the seat of Government, it is considered advisable that the same should appear as a part of the staff.

They are accordingly inserted in the Schedules "A," "B;" but it is not contemplated that they shall have any classification, but that the offices shall be held at the sums appearing, placed as definite salaries opposite each.

OFFICE KEEPERS.

The Committee recommend that all present and future office-keepers and door-keepers, be called Office-keeper and Messenger, or Door-keeper and Messenger, and that they perform, when necessary, the functions of Messenger.

4.—CLASSIFICATION OF EXISTING STAFF.

The few changes which have taken place since the date of the Commissioners' Report, and those contemplated by the preceding paragraphs, render necessary some slight changes in the classification of the existing Staff, and their adaptation, in so far as the same can be done, to the permanent organization as above proposed.

The changes do not, however, vary in any material respect from the recommendation of the Commissioners, and the Committee accordingly recommend that the present Staff of the Civil Service, in its several departments, be determined according to Schedule "B," under which is shown the proposed rank under the new Act, the salary now received by each, and that which, by any Order in Council passed on this subject, is to be given from the 1st July, 1869; also the date at which the first increase thereafter, in any case, may commence, and the date at which any person is eligible for promotion.

The Committee consider that they cannot, in this re-adjustment of the Civil Service, and its formation permanently, go to a date prior to that of the present fiscal year, and they accordingly recommend that the classification of the existing Staff, as shown in Schedule "B," shall be adopted from the 1st July, 1869, and that from that date the several salaries shall commence and take effect.

The Committee concur in the recommendation of the Commissioners, as to the classification of Chief Clerkships within the several limits of Salary, and of persons with the rank of Chief Clerks, to the extent of the allowance authorized by law, as shown by Schedule "C," attached hereto, embracing the office of the Accountant to the Treasury.

5.—RULES FOR CLASSIFICATION.

The Committee recommend a departure in some few particulars from the rules, as suggested by the Commissioners.

They recommend the adoption of the rules for classification, and for determining the times at which the Staff of the Civil Service will be eligible for an increase of salary, or for promotion, as the same is set out in Schedule "D," hereto.

It is, however, to be remarked that the Civil Service Act of 1868, enacts that the several clerks may have certain annual increases, the same being, therefore, permissive, and it is further enacted that no clerk shall have an absolute right to the annual increase of salary authorized by the Act; and that the same may be suspended and subsequently restored by the Head of the Department, but without payment of arrears.

The Committee accordingly recommend that no annual increase shall be payable as a matter of right, and that such shall not be made nor any promotion without authority being previously given for that purpose by Order in Council.

The Committee therefore recommend that, under the Civil Service Act, Sec. 25. Sub-sec. 5, the Civil Service Board shall Report to the Privy Council prior to the 1st of January and the 1st of July in each year, on the claims for promotion and for increases, arising under the classification which is contemplated by this Report; the first of these reports to be made prior to the half-year ending 30th June, 1870.

ARREARS.

This subject is dealt with by paragraph 14 of the Commissioners' Report, and had reference to increases claimed under the old Civil Service Act, as due to the claimants for the year 1867-8; but the Committee are of opinion that the Government have no power to deal either with these old claims or any claims of a similar nature for the year 1868-9, unless the same should be brought under the notice of Parliament, and a specific vote obtained for their payment.

EXTRA CLERKS.

In paragraph 11 of the Report, the Commissioners bring the subject under the notice of the Government; and appendix "D," attached to their Report, gives a list of men who, having been employed as Extra Clerks, are now on the pay list, at salaries beyond those authorized by the late Civil Service Act.

The Committee recommend, as the most equitable mode of dealing with this class of men, that they be retained in their respective Departments (unless other changes are made in respect to them) under the third class, and at the annual salary which they have been receiving, but that their time of entry into the service shall be counted from the original date of their employment by Government as Extra Clerks, and their claim to increase of salary or promotion, be regulated from that date.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

The want of a proper system in this respect is brought forward by the Commissioners, in paragraph 22 of their Report.

The Committee recommend that such sum shall be allowed for travelling expenses and disbursements, as shall be shown and certified to the satisfaction of the Deputy Head of the Department to have been actually, and necessarily, and *bonâ fide* paid out for hotel bills and other travelling expenses.

The same to be dealt with under the Act respecting contingent charges of the Departments of the public service,—and that no allowance be made in any case beyond the travelling expenses and disbursements above mentioned, and that any existing Order in Council sanctioning an allowance be rescinded.

Certified,

Wm. H. LEE,
Clerk, P. C.

SCHEDULE A.

ORGANIZATION.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

RANK.	SALARY.		
	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Secretary	2,400 00	2,400 00	2,400 00
1 Chief Clerk	1,800 00	2,200 00	2,000 00
1 Senior 2nd Class Clerk	1,100 00	1,400 00	1,250 00
1 3rd or junior 2nd Class Clerk	400 00	1,000 00	700 00
1 Messenger	300 00	500 00	400 00
Principal Aide-de-Camp	1,840 00	1,840 00	1,840 00
2 Orderlies, at 50 cents per day	365 00	365 00	365 00
Total Staff	8	8,205 00	9,705 00
		9,705 00	8,955 00

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

RANK.	SALARY.		
	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Clerk of the Council	2,600 00	2,600 00	2,600 00
Assistant Clerk (Chief Clerk)	1,800 00	2,200 00	2,000 00
1 First-class Clerk	1,200 00	1,800 00	1,500 00
1 Senior Second-class	1,100 00	1,400 00	1,250 00
2 Third or Junior Second-class	800 00	2,000 00	1,400 00
1 Office-keeper and Messenger	500 00	500 00	500 00
1 Door-keeper and Messenger	500 00	500 00	500 00
2 Messengers	600 00	1,000 00	800 00
Total Staff	10	9,100 00	12,000 00
		12,000 00	10,550 00

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

RANK.	SALARY.		
	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
The Deputy	2,600 00	2,600 00	2,600 00
1 1st Class Clerk (professional).....	1,200 00	1,800 00	1,500 00
1 Senior 2nd Class Clerk	1,100 00	1,400 00	1,250 00
1 Junior 2nd Class Clerk	700 00	1,000 00	850 00
2 3rd or Junior 2nd Class Clerks.....	800 00	2,000 00	1,400 00
2 Messengers	600 00	1,000 00	800 00
Total Staff..... 8	7,000 00	9,800 00	8,400 00

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

RANK.	SALARY.		
	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Deputy to the Minister	2,600 00	2,600 00	2,600 00
2 3rd or Junior 2nd Class Clerks, general office work..	1,800 00	2,000 00	1,400 00
1 Chief Clerk and Accountant.....	2,000 00	2,400 00	2,200 00
2 Senior 2nd Class	2,200 00	2,800 00	2,500 00
3 3rd or Junior 2nd Class { in Accountant's office }	800 00	2,000 00	1,400 00
1 1st Class Clerk (Superintendent of Stores)	1,200 00	1,800 00	1,500 00
3 3rd or Junior 2nd Class (in store branch)	1,200 00	3,000 00	2,100 00
1 Storekeeper (not classified).....	500 00	500 00	500 00
2 Messengers	600 00	1,000 00	800 00
Total Staff..... 15	11,000 00	18,100 00	15,000 00

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

RANK.	SALARY.		
	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.
Deputy Head.....	\$ cts. 2,600 00	\$ cts. 2,600 00	\$ cts. 2,600 00
<i>Corresponding Branch:</i>			
1 1st Class Clerk.....	1,200 00	1,800 00	1,500 00
2 Senior 2nd Class Clerks.....	2,200 00	2,800 00	2,500 00
1 3rd or Junior 2nd Class Clerk.....	400 00	1,000 00	700 00
<i>Registry Branch:</i>			
1 Chief Clerk.....	1,800 00	2,200 00	2,000 00
1 Senior 2nd Class Clerk.....	1,100 00	1,400 00	1,250 00
<i>Ordinance Lands:</i>			
1 Chief Clerk.....	1,800 00	2,200 00	2,000 00
1 Senior 2nd Class Clerk.....	1,100 00	1,400 00	1,250 00
1 3rd or Junior 2nd Class Clerk.....	400 00	1,000 00	700 00
1 Land Bailiff (not classified).....	400 00	500 00	450 00
<i>Copying and Engrossing:</i>			
4 3rd or Junior 2nd Class Clerks.....	1,600 00	4,000 00	2,800 00
<i>Queen's Printer (not classified):</i>			
1 3rd or Junior 2nd Class Clerk.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00
1 3rd or Junior 2nd Class Clerk.....	400 00	1,000 00	700 00
3 Messengers.....	900 00	1,500 00	1,200 00
Total Staff..... 20	17,900 00	25,400 00	21,658 00

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

RANK.	SALARY.		
	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.
1 Deputy Head.....	\$ cts. 2,600 00	\$ cts. 2,600 00	\$ cts. 2,600 00
1 1st Class Clerk.....	1,200 00	1,800 00	1,500 00
1 3rd or Junior 2nd.....	400 00	1,000 00	700 00
<i>Indian Branch:</i>			
1 Chief Clerk.....	2,000 00	2,400 00	2,200 00
2 Senior Second.....	2,200 00	2,800 00	2,500 00
2 Third or Junior Second.....	800 00	2,000 00	1,400 00
1 Messenger.....	300 00	500 00	400 00
Total Staff..... 9	9,500 00	13,100 00	11,300 00

DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER GENERAL.

RANK.	SALARY.			
	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
1 Deputy	2,600 00	2,600 00	2,600 00	
1 Senior Second-class Clerk (confidential Assistant) ..	1,100 00	1,400 00	1,250 00	
1 First-class Clerk (with rank of Chief)	1,200 00	1,800 00	1,500 00	
1 Senior Second-class Clerk	1,100 00	1,400 00	1,250 00	
1 First-class (Public Debt and Bank Accounts)	1,200 00	1,800 00	1,500 00	
4 Senior Second-class Clerks	4,400 00	5,600 00	5,000 00	
2 Third or Junior Second-class	800 00	2,000 00	1,400 00	
Allowance to First-class Clerk as acting Chief Clerk ..	400 00	200 00	300 00	
2 Messengers	600 00	1,000 00	800 00	
Total Staff	13	13,400 00	17,800 00	15,600 00

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

RANK.	SALARY.			
	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
1 Deputy	2,600 00	2,600 00	2,600 00	
1 Chief Clerk	2,000 00	2,400 00	2,200 00	
1 Senior 2nd Class Clerk } Debentures, Cheques, &c. }	1,100 00	1,400 00	1,250 00	
1 Chief Clerk	2,000 00	2,400 00	2,200 00	
1 1st Class Clerk	1,200 00	1,800 00	1,500 00	
4 Senior 2nd Class Clerks } Book-keeping. }	4,400 00	5,600 00	5,000 00	
2 Junior 2nd Class Clerks	1,400 00	2,000 00	1,700 00	
1 Chief Clerk	2,000 00	2,400 00	2,200 00	
1 1st Class Clerk	1,200 00	1,800 00	1,500 00	
1 Senior 2nd Class Warrant Clerk } Auditing. }	1,100 00	1,400 00	1,250 00	
1 Senior 2nd Class Clerk	1,100 00	1,400 00	1,250 00	
1 3rd or Junior 2nd Class	400 00	1,000 00	700 00	
1 1st Class Clerk (Correspondence)	1,200 00	1,800 00	1,500 00	
1 3rd or Junior 2nd Class Clerk (Registration)	400 00	1,000 00	700 00	
1 Chief Clerk (Contingencies)	2,000 00	2,400 00	2,200 00	
2 3rd or Junior 2nd Class Clerks (Stationery)	800 00	2,000 00	1,400 00	
1 Junior 2nd Class Clerk	700 00	1,000 00	850 00	
2 3rd or Junior 2nd Class Clerks. } General Work. }	800 00	2,000 00	1,400 00	
1 Office-keeper and Messenger	500 00	500 00	500 00	
2 Messengers	600 00	1,000 00	800 00	
Total Staff	27	27,500 00	37,900 00	32,700 00

CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT.

RANK.	SALARY.			
	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Commissioner	2,600 00	2,600 00	2,600 00	
Assistant Commissioner	2,000 00	2,400 00	2,200 00	
1 1st Class Clerk (Correspondence)	1,200 00	1,800 00	1,500 00	
1 Senior 2nd Class Clerk	1,100 00	1,400 00	1,250 00	
1 Senior 2nd Class Clerk (Seizures, Registration of Ships, &c.)	1,100 00	1,400 00	1,250 00	
1 1st Class Clerk (Bookkeeper)	1,200 00	1,800 00	1,500 00	
1 Junior 2nd Class Clerk (Assistant)	700 00	1,000 00	850 00	
4 Senior 2nd Class Check Clerks and Statistics	4,400 00	5,600 00	5,000 00	
9 3rd or Junior 2nd Class Check Clerks and Statistics	3,600 00	9,000 00	6,300 00	
2 Messengers	600 00	1,000 00	800 00	
Total Staff	22	18,500 00	28,000 00	23,250 00

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.

RANK.	SALARY.			
	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Commissioner	2,600 00	2,600 00	2,600 00	
Assistant Commissioner	2,000 00	2,400 00	2,200 00	
1 1st Class Clerk (Correspondence, &c.)	1,200 00	1,800 00	1,500 00	
1 1st Class Clerk (Bookkeeper)	1,200 00	1,800 00	1,500 00	
1 Senior 2nd Class Clerk (Canals)	1,100 00	1,400 00	1,250 00	
3 Senior 2nd Class Clerks (Compilers)	3,300 00	4,200 00	3,750 00	
4 3rd or Junior 2nd Class Clerks	1,600 00	4,000 00	2,800 00	
2 Collector of Hydraulic Rents (not classified)	800 00	800 00	800 00	
2 Messengers	600 00	1,000 00	800 00	
Total Staff	15	14,400 00	20,000 00	17,200 00

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

RANK.	SALARY.		
	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Deputy Head.....	3,500 00	3,500 00	3,500 00
Secretary (Chief Clerk).....	2,000 00	2,400 00	2,200 00
2 Senior 2nd Class Clerks (Correspondence).....	2,200 00	2,800 00	2,500 00
1 Junior 2nd Class Clerk (with allowance as Secretary)	700 00	1,000 00	850 00
1 1st Class Clerk (Law matters).....	1,200 00	1,800 00	1,500 00
1 Junior 2nd Class Clerk (Law matters).....	700 00	1,000 00	850 00
4 3rd or Junior 2nd Class Clerks (Journal and Records)	1,600 00	4,000 00	2,800 00
1 1st Class Clerk (Bookkeeping).....	1,200 00	1,800 00	1,500 00
2 Senior 2nd Class Clerks (Bookkeeping).....	2,200 00	2,800 00	2,500 00
1 Senior 2nd Class Clerk (Paymaster).....	1,100 00	1,400 00	1,250 00
2 3rd or Junior 2nd Class Clerks (General Service)...	800 00	2,000 00	1,400 00
Chief Engineer.....	3,240 00	3,240 00	3,240 00
Assistant Engineer.....	2,400 00	2,400 00	2,400 00
3 Assistant Engineers, ranking as First Class Clerks.	3,600 00	5,400 00	4,500 00
4 Senior 2nd Class Engineers and Draughtsmen.....	4,400 00	5,600 00	5,000 00
2 3rd or Junior 2nd Class Engineers and Draughtsmen	800 00	2,000 00	1,400 00
1 Senior 2nd Class Clerk (Maps, Records, and Draughtsmen.....	1,100 00	1,400 00	1,250 00
1 1st Class Clerk (Engineering Audit).....	1,200 00	1,800 00	1,500 00
1 Office Keeper and Messenger.....	500 00	500 00	500 00
2 Messengers.....	600 00	1,000 00	800 00
Total Staff 33	35,040 00	47,840 00	41,440 00

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

RANK.	SALARY.		
	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Deputy Postmaster General.....	2,600 00	2,600 00	2,600 00
Secretary (Chief Clerk).....	2,000 00	2,400 00	2,200 00
1 1st Class (Correspondence).....	1,200 00	1,800 00	1,500 00
1 " (Establishment).....	1,200 00	1,800 00	1,500 00
1 " (Dead Letters).....	1,200 00	1,800 00	1,500 00
1 " (Stamps).....	1,200 00	1,800 00	1,500 00
3 Senior 2nd.....	3,300 00	4,200 00	3,750 00
Carried forward.....	12,700 00	16,400 00	14,550 00

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—(Continued.)

RANK.	SALARY.		
	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$ cts. 12,700 00	\$ cts. 16,400 00	\$ cts. 14,550 00
10 3rd or Junior 2nd	4,000 00	10,000 00	7,000 00
Cashier, Chief Clerk	1,800 00	2,200 00	2,000 00
1 Senior 2nd, Assistant	1,100 00	1,400 00	1,250 00
Accountant, Chief Clerk	2,000 00	2,400 00	2,200 00
1 1st Class, Chief Examiner	1,200 00	1,800 00	1,500 00
1 " Compiler	1,200 00	1,800 00	1,500 00
3 Senior 2nd	3,300 00	4,200 00	3,750 00
11 3rd or Junior 2nd	4,400 00	11,000 00	7,700 00
Superintendent of Money Orders, Chief Clerk	2,000 00	2,400 00	2,200 00
1 1st Class Assistant	1,200 00	1,800 00	1,500 00
1 Senior 2nd	1,100 00	1,400 00	1,250 00
7 3rd or Junior 2nd	2,800 00	7,000 00	4,900 00
Superintendent of Savings Banks, Chief Clerk	1,800 00	2,200 00	2,000 00
1 Senior 2nd	1,100 00	1,400 00	1,250 00
3 3rd or Junior 2nd	1,200 00	3,000 00	2,100 00
1 Office Keeper and Messenger	500 00	500 00	500 00
3 Messengers	900 00	1,500 00	1,200 00
Total Staff	44,300 00	72,400 00	58,350 00

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

RANK.	SALARY.		
	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.
Deputy of Minister	\$ cts. 2,600 00	\$ cts. 2,600 00	\$ cts. 2,600 00
1 1st Class Clerk, Patents	1,200 00	1,800 00	1,500 00
1 do Statistics	1,200 00	1,800 00	1,500 00
Allowance to one as Chief Clerk	400 00	200 00	300 00
1 Senior 2nd, Correspondence, &c.	1,100 00	1,400 00	1,250 00
1 do Statistics	1,100 00	1,400 00	1,250 00
1 Temporary attaché	1,200 00	1,200 00	1,200 00
3 3rd or Junior 2nd, Patents	1,200 00	3,000 00	2,100 00
1 do Statistics	400 00	1,000 00	700 00
4 do General	1,600 00	4,000 00	2,800 00
1 Office Keeper and Messenger	500 00	500 00	500 00
1 Repairer of Models	450 00	450 00	450 00
2 Messengers	600 00	1,000 00	800 00
Total staff	13,550 00	20,350 00	16,950 00

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

RANK.	SALARY.		
	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Deputy of Minister	2,600 00	2,600 00	2,600 00
1 1st Class Clerk, Fisheries	1,200 00	1,800 00	1,500 00
1 do General Business	1,200 00	1,800 00	1,500 00
1 do Book-keeper	1,200 00	1,800 00	1,500 00
Allowance to one as Chief Clerk	400 00	200 00	300 00
1 Senior 2nd	1,100 00	1,400 00	1,250 00
6 3rd or Junior 2nd	2,400 00	6,000 00	4,200 00
2 Messengers	600 00	1,000 00	800 00
Total staff	13	10,700 00	16,600 00
			13,650 00

TREASURY BOARD.

RANK.	SALARY.		
	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Allowance for Secretary	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
1 Accountant, 1st Class Clerk, to rank as Chief Clerk (3) under 13 sec. of Act	1,200 00	1,800 00	1,500 00
Total staff	2	2,200 00	2,800 00
			2,500 00

FINANCE OFFICES.

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

RANK.	SALARY.		
	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1 Inspector	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00
1 Auditor, Halifax	1,200 00	1,200 00	1,200 00
Allowance to Officer acting as Pay- master at Halifax	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
1 Clerk, Halifax	800 00	800 00	800 00
1 Auditor, St. John	1,200 00	1,200 00	1,200 00
Allowance to Officer acting as Pay- master at St. John	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
	8,000 00	8,000 00	8,000 00

No classification required.

SCHEDULE B.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXISTING STAFF,

UNDER ORDER IN COUNCIL OF 21ST DECEMBER, 1869, AND SUBSEQUENT ORDERS,
DOWN TO 30TH APRIL, 1870.

GOVERNOR'S SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NAME.	DUTIES.	Rank under New Act.	Date when next increase can commence	Date when eligible for promotion	Present Salary.	Salary this Year
F. Turville	Governor's Secretary				\$ 2,400 00	\$ 2,400 00
Lt. Col. Irvine	Principal Aide-de-Camp.				1,840 00	1,840 00
H. Cotton	Chief Clerk	Chf. Clerk(2)	July, 1870		1,800 00	1,850 00
J. Kidd	Clerk	1st Cl. Sup'y	at Max.		1,400 00	1,400 00
F. Burrowes	Clerk	Jr. 2nd	July, 1870	July, 1874	720 00	720 00
G. Smith	Messenger		July, 1870		450 00	480 00
Sergt. T. Lambkin	Orderly at diem allow'ce				182 50	182 50
Sergt. C. Stroulger	do do do				182 50	182 50

PRIVY COUNCIL.

W. H. Lee	Clerk of Privy Council	Deputy			2,600 00	2,600 00
W. A. Himsworth	Assistant do	Chf. Clerk(2)	July, 1870		2,000 00	2,050 00
F. Vallerand	Clerk	1st Cl. Sup'y	at Max.		1,400 00	1,400 00
J. O. Côté	do Council Journal and Indexes	1st Class	July, 1870		1,400 00	1,450 00
F. H. Himsworth	Preparation of	1st Cl. Sup'y	" 1870		1,240 00	1,250 00
H. Alexander	Orders in	Jr. 2nd	" 1870	Now	940 00	950 00
W. Horace Lee	Council	Jr. 2nd	" 1870	July, 1874	640 00	700 00
P. St. Hill	Office Keeper & Messenger		Ab'e Max		583 33	583 33
M. Naughten	Door Keeper & do		Ab'e Max		600 00	600 00
W. E. Morgan	Messenger		July, 1870		450 00	450 00
J. Cairns	do		Jan. 1872		450 00	450 00
P. Batterton	do		July, 1872		450 00	450 00

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

H. Bernard	Deputy	Deputy			2,600 00	2,600 00
J. Stuart	Clerk	1st Class	July, 1870		1,000 00	1,200 00
C. Drinkwater	do & short hand writer	Senr. 2nd do	" 1870		973 33	1,100 00
F. White	do do	Jr. 2nd do	" 1870	July, 1874	600 00	700 00
J. A. Macdonald	do	3rd Class	above max	Jan. 1874	730 00	730 00
Edward Radford	Stenographic Writer	Jr. 2nd		Jan. 1874	700 00	700 00
P. Lynch	Messenger		at max.		500 00	500 00
F. Curran	do		Jan. 1871		450 00	450 00

MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

NAME.	DUTIES.	Rank under New Act.	Date when next increase can commence	Date when eligible for promotion	Present Salary.	Salary this ye'r
George Futvoye.....	Deputy				\$ ct	\$ ct
W. R. Wright	} Deputy	Chf. Clerk(2)			2,600 00	2,600 00
Grant Seymour		1st Cl. Sup'y			1,400 00	1,800 00
F. X. Lambert		Sr. 2nd Class			1,200 00	1,250 00
George Sherwood		Jr. 2nd.			1,100 00	1,150 00
Cyrille Junot		Jr. 2nd.			900 00	950 00
T. C. Larose		Jr. 2nd.			660 00	700 00
C. Stuart (Mil. Sec.)		In Office of Adjutant	Jr. 2nd.		600 00	700 00
Louis Morel		General	1st Class		1,200 00	1,250 00
Michael Ryan		Office Keeper			500 00	500 00
Sir James D. H. Hay		Messenger			400 00	420 00
Philippe Boutette....		3rd Cl. Clerk			730 00	730 00
		Transferred to Montreal			365 00	
		Drill Hall ..				
	ACCOUNT BRANCH.					
Robert Berry	Accountant	Chf. Clerk(1)			2,200 00	2,250 00
E. Gelinas	} Assistant Examiners of	1st Cl. Sup'y			1,200 00	1,250 00
C. H. O'Meara		Accounts	1st Cl. Sup'y			1,200 00	1,250 00
W. H. Aumond	Receipts and Vouchers.	Jr. 2nd Class			500 00	800 00
F. X. Huot		Jr. 2nd*			730 00	730 00
Napoleon Casault	Messenger	Messenger			400 00	420 00
	STORE BRANCH.					
Thomas Wily	Director of Stores	Chf. Clerk(2)			1,400 00	1,800 00
George Grant	Examiner Mnthly Returns	Jr. 2nd Class			1,000 00	1,000 00
W. M. Steers	Clothing Accounts	Jr. 2nd.			800 00	850 00
Samuel Pope	On Outside Service	Jr. 2nd.			800 00	800 00
J. Yeomans	Store Keeper	Notclassified				500 00
	IN OFFICE OF MINISTER OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.					
J. R. E. Chaplean	} General Office Work	1st Class				1,200 00
H. D. J. Lane		do	Jr. 2nd Class			1,000 00
John W. Gow		Messenger	Messenger			730 00	800 00
					450 00	480 00

SECRETARY OF STATE.

E. Parent.....	Under Secretary	Deputy			2,840 00	2,840 00
	CORRESPONDING BRANCH.					
W. H. Jones	Corresponding Clerk	1st Class.	July, 1870		1,400 00	1,450 00
I. M. Tétu	General business	1st Cl. Sup'y	" 1870		1,280 00	1,300 00
M. L. Amouroux	do do	Jr. 2nd.	" 1874	July, 1874	912 50	912 50
	REGISTRY BRANCH.					
E. J. Langevin	{ Dep. Register & Clerk	} Chf. Clerk(2)	} July, 1873		} 2,000 00	} 2,000 00
J. A. Bélanger	{ Crown in Chancery ..					
L. A. Catellier	{ Examg. Indexing, &c,	Jr. 2nd.	at Max.	New	940 00	1,000 00
E. Brousseau	{ Reg. Bch.	Jr. 2nd.	July, 1870	Now	800 00	900 00
H. J. Morgan	Copying & Engrossing	3rd.	above Max	Jan. 1870	912 50	912 50
W. M. Goodeve	Copying & Engrossing	3rd.	above Max	July, 1870	912 50	912 50
	Copying & Engrossing	3rd.	above Max	Mar. 1872	730 00	730 00

* Transferred from Montreal Military School.

† To be hereafter appointed.

SECRETARY OF STATE.—(Continued.)

NAME.	DUTIES.	Rank under New Act	Date when next in- crease can commence	Date when eligible for promo- tion.	Present Salary.		Salary this year	
					\$	ct	\$	ct
ORDNANCE LANDS BRANCH.								
W. F. Coffin	Ordnance Land Agent ..	Chf. Clerk(2)	at Max ..	.....	2,000	00	2,050	00
F. P. Austin	General business	Jr. 2nd	„ 1870	Now	940	00	950	00
W. Mills	Book-Keeper	Jr. 2nd	„ 1870	Now	940	00	940	00
J. Forsyth	Land Bailiff	Notclassified	.....	.....	415	60	500	00
OFFICE KEEPER AND MESSENGERS.								
John Gow	Office Keeper & Messenger .....	.....	at Max ..	.....	500	00	500	00
F. X. Valiquette	Messenger .....	.....	July, 1870	.....	365	00	390	00
P. Logan	do .....	.....	at Max ..	.....	500	00	500	60
OFFICE OF QUEEN'S PRINTER.								
G. E. Desbarats	Queen's Printer	Notclassified	.....	.....	2,000	00	2,000	00
T. H. Hodgins	Clerk	3rd Cl. clerk	April 1871	Mar. 1873	500	00	500	00
A. Potvin	Messenger .....	.....	.....	.....	300	00	.....	.....

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

E. A. Meredith	Under Secretary	Deputy .....	.....	.....	2,600	00	2,600	00
G. Powell	Corresponding Clerk	1st Class	July 1870	.....	1,610	00	1,650	00
H. E. Steel	{ In charge of Register and Records	1st Cl. Supy	at Max ..	.....	1,400	00	1,400	00
C. J. Birch	Copying Clerk	1st Cl. Supy	do .....	.....	1,400	00	1,400	00
N. Tetu	do do	3rd Class	above Max	July 1873	730	00	730	00
William Howe*	Private Secretary	Jr. 2nd Class	.....	.....	600	00	600	00

INDIAN BRANCH.

Wm. Spragge	Depty Supt. Ind. Affairs ..	Chf. Clerk(1)	1870 .....	.....	2,000	00	2,050	00
C. T. Walcot	Book-Keeper	1st Cl. Supy.	at Max ..	.....	1,400	00	1,400	00
L. Vankoughnet	General business	Jr. 2nd	July 1870	July 1870	940	00	940	00
J. P. M. Lecourt	Draughtsman	Jr. 2nd	„ 1870	„ 1873	760	00	900	00
J. V. de Boucherville ..	Copying & Engraving ..	Jr. 2nd	July 1870	July 1875	730	00	800	00
S. G. Murray	Copying Indian Branch ..	Jr. 2nd	„ 1870	Now	750	00	800	00
C. Owne	Messenger .....	.....	April 1871	.....	400	00	400	00

DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER GENERAL.

T. D. Harington	Deputy Receiver General	Deputy .....	.....	.....	2,600	00	2,600	00
T. C. Bramley	Book Keeper & Chief Clk.	{ 1st Cl. and Ch. Clk. (3)	at Max ..	.....	1,600	00	2,000	00
F. Lewis	Debenture and Bank Asst.	1st Class	Jan'y. 1873	.....	1,600	00	1,600	00
I. B. Stanton	Cash Receipts	1st Cl. Supy	above Max	.....	1,600	00	1,600	00
L. F. Dufresne	Dominion Stock	1st Cl. Supy	at Max ..	.....	1,400	00	1,400	00
J. F. Pellant	Warrants	1st Cl. Supy	above Max	.....	1,500	00	1,600	00
C. W. Shay	Asst. Debentures	1st Cl. Supy	at Max ..	.....	1,400	00	1,400	00
F. Hunter	Asst. Book-Keeper	1st Cl. Supy	Jan'y. 1870	.....	1,320	00	1,320	00
J. B. H. Neeve	Stamps, Correspondence.	Jr. 2nd	at Max ..	July 1870.	1,000	00	1,000	00
C. Gough .....	.....	Probationary	Jan'y. 1871	Nov. 1875.	300	00	300	00
F. L. Casault	Office Keeper and Messr'.	.....	at Max ..	.....	500	00	500	00
F. McCaffrey	Messenger .....	.....	July 1870.	.....	450	00	480	00

* Mr. Howe was transferred from Department of Customs, to Department of Secretary of State for the Provinces, *viz* Sydenham Howe appointed Dominion Auditor at Halifax.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NAME.	DUTIES.	Rank under New Act.	Date when next increase can commence	Date when eligible for promotion	Present Salary.		Salary this year	
					\$	c	\$	ct
John Langton.....	Auditor.....	Deputy.....			2,600	00	2,600	00
W. Dickinson.....	Dy. Insp. Genl.....				2,600	00	2,600	00
F. G. Scott.....	Debenture Books.....	1st Cl. Supy	at Max....		1,400	00	1,400	00
M. A. Higgins.....	Warrants.....	1st Class	July 1870		1,600	00	1,650	00
N. Godard.....	Dominion Book Keeper.....	Ch'f Clerk(1)	do 1870		2,000	00	2,000	00
T. Cruse.....	Audit Ledger.....	1st Class	do 1870		1,600	00	1,650	00
C. J. Anderson.....	Asst. Book Keeper.....	1st Cl. Supy	at Max....		1,400	00	1,400	00
G. M. Jarvis.....	do do.....	do	July 1870		1,200	00	1,200	00
R. W. Baxter.....	do do.....	do	do 1870		1,200	00	1,200	00
J. A. Torrance.....	do do.....	do	do 1870		1,200	00	1,200	00
W. R. Armstrong.....	do do.....	Senr. 2nd..	do 1870		1,277	50	1,100	00
H. A. Jones.....	Warrant Book.....	3rd Class	Jany. 1871	Jany 1871	600	00	600	00
John Simpson.....	Asst. Auditor.....	Ch'f Clerk(1)	at Max....		2,400	00	2,400	00
J. Patterson.....	Appropriation Book.....	1st Class..	July 1870		1,240	00	1,250	00
E. C. Barber.....	Auditing.....	1st Cl. Supy	do 1870		1,240	00	1,250	00
J. B. Simpson.....	do.....	3rd Class..	aboveMax	Dec. 1872	730	00	730	00
W. H. Cotton.....	do.....	do	Jany. 1871	Nov. 1872	500	00	500	00
Thos. Hector †.....	Insurance and Statistics.....	1st Class..			1,400	00	1,400	00
J. R. Hall.....	Correspondence.....	3rd do.....	do 1871	July 1871	600	00	600	00
T. Cross.....	Statistical Returns.....	3rd do.....	do 1870	do 1872	500	00	600	00
A. Cary.....		1st Cl. Supy.	aboveMax		1,600	00	1,600	00
W. A. Blackmore.....	Short Hand Writer.....	Jr. 2nd..	July 1871	June 1870	973	33	973	33
G. Aumond.....		3rd Class..	Oct. 1870	Sept 1872	500	00	500	00
R. L. Killaly.....		3rd do.....	do 1871	Aug. 1873	500	00	500	00
Thomas Ross.....	{ Contingencies and Stationery.....	Ch. Clerk (1)	July 1870		2,000	00	2,050	00
J. Young.....	Stationery.....	Jr. 2nd Class	April 1871	Mar. 1873	800	00	800	00
C. W. Jones.....		3rd Class ..	aboveMax	July 1874	912	50	912	50
David Ryan.....	{ Office-Keeper and Messenger.....							
Patrick Pender.....	Messenger.....		at Max....		500	00	500	00
John Pender.....	do.....		July 1870		450	00	480	00
J. Rhodes.....	do Stat'y Office..	\$1.00 pr. day	July 1870		....	....	360	00

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

R. S. M. Bouchette..	Commissioner.....	Deputy.....			2,600	00	2,600	00
J. Johnson.....	Asst. do.....	Ch'f Clerk (1)	Jany 1871		2,000	00	2,025	00
J. Drysdale.....	Book-keeper.....	1st Class..	at Max....		1,800	00	1,800	00
J. W. Peachy.....	Correspondence.....	1st Class..	July 1870		1,600	00	1,650	00
J. R. Andy.....	Registration Blank Forms	1st Cl. Supy	at Max....		1,400	00	1,400	00
G. A. Mailleue.....	Checks, Entries of larger Ports.....	1st Cl. Supy	July 1870		1,320	00	1,320	00
P. E. Sheppard.....	Checks Entries.....	do	do. 1870		1,240	00	1,250	00
W. A. Bell.....	Checks, Monthly Returns	Senior 2nd..	July 1870		1,000	00	1,100	00
C. P. Bliss.....	Correspondence.....	do.	Sept. 1870		900	00	1,200	00
G. V. Ince.....	Check Clerk.....	3rd Class....	Jan. 1871	Jan. 1875	547	50	400	00
Anthony Atcheson*.....	do.....	do			912	50	912	50
H. C. Hay.....	Checks, Quarterly Returns.....	Junior 2nd..	July 1870	Now	940	00	950	00
P. C. Ryan.....	Asst. Book-keeper.....	Jr. 2nd.....	do. 1870		680	00	700	00
J. A. Wolf.....	Asst. Monthly Returns..	3rd Class ..	July 1870	July 1872	500	00	500	00
R. H. Mackay.....		3rd Class ..	Jan. 1872	Jan. 1874	547	50	547	50
G. W. Grant.....	Junior Clerk.....	3rd Class ..	July 1872	July 1874	500	00	500	00
C. F. Stevens.....	Clerk.....	3rd Class ..	do. 1870	Now	550	00	550	00
T. J. Watters.....	do.....	Probation'ry		do. 1870	300	00	300	00
John Walls.....	Messenger.....		July 1870		450	00	480	00
P. Conolly.....	do.....		Jan. 1871		300	00	315	00

† Mr. Hector replaces Mr. Arthur Harvey in the Audit Branch of the Finance Department, Mr. Harvey having resigned.

* Mr. Atcheson was transferred from Department of Justice to Department of Customs by O. C. of 4th March, 1870.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NAME.	DUTIES.	Rank under New Act.	Date when next increase can commence.	Date when eligible for Promotion	Present Salary.	Salary this year.
Thos. Worthington...	Commissioner.....	Deputy.....			\$ c.	\$ ct
A. Brunel.....	Assist. do.....	Chf. Clerk, (1	July, 1870		2,600 00	2,600 00
Richard Shaw.....	Corresponding Clerk	1st Class.....			2,000 00	2,050 00
	Accountant.....	1st Class.....			1,400 00	1,400 00
Lucius J. O'Brien.....	Legisl. Bonds & Licenses	1st Cl. Sup'y,	July, 1870		1,400 00	1,400 00
H. H. Duffill.....	Canals.....	1st Cl. Sup'y,	at Max.....		1,400 00	1,400 00
James F. Brown.....	General Work.....	Senr. 2nd.....	July, 1870		940 00	1,100 00
F. Measam.....	Statisti'l Cl'k, Spirits, &c.	Jr. 2nd.....	" 1870	July, 1871	930 00	950 00
R. Nettle.....	General Work.....	Jr. 2nd.....	" 1870	" 1869	930 00	950 00
L. Borradaile.....	Statisti'l Cl'k, Liqr. Retu's	Jr. 2nd.....	" 1870	" 1871	800 00	800 00
Alexander Begg.....	Chg. of Forms, Stmps, &c	Sr. 2nd.....			1,100 00	1,100 00
W. Himsworth.....	Statistical Clerk, Malt.....	3rd Class.....	July, 1872	July, 1874	500 00	500 00
E. D. Clarke's.....	General Work.....	3rd Class.....	April, 1871	April, 1873	500 00	500 00
R. H. Teakle.....	Clerk.....	Probationary		July, 1870	300 00	300 00
M. Battle.....	Collector of rents.....	not classified				800 00
John Fowler.....	Messenger.....		July, 1872		450 00	450 00
George Fowler.....	do.....		Jan'y, 1871		300 00	300 00

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

T. Trudeau.....	Deputy.....	Deputy.....			3,500 00	3,500 00
F. Braun.....	Secretary.....	Chf. Clerk, (1	July, 1870		1,800 00	2,000 00
T. B. French.....	Correspondence.....	Senr. 2nd.....	" 1870		900 00	1,100 00
J. W. Harper.....	Clerk & Paymaster.....	1st Cl. Sup'y,	above Max.....		1,530 00	1,530 00
F. H. Ennis.....	Registrar.....	Jr. 2nd.....	at Max.....	July, 1869	1,000 00	1,000 00
G. Verret.....	Diarist.....	do.....	July, 1870	" 1873	730 00	730 00
J. R. Arnoldi.....	Copyist.....	do.....	Jan'y, 1871	Jan'y, 1871	800 00	825 00
J. F. N. Bonneville.....	Custodian.....	do.....	above Max.....	Now.....	1,100 00	1,100 00
O. Dionne.....	Clerk.....	3rd Class.....	above Max.....	July, 1870	730 00	730 00
H. A. Fissiault.....	Law Clerk.....	1st Class.....	July, 1870		1,400 00	1,450 00
J. Baine.....	Book-Keeper.....	1st Class.....	" 1870		1,610 00	1,650 00
F. Hamel.....	Assist. do.....	1st Cl. Sup'y,	at Max.....		1,400 00	1,400 00
John Page.....	Chief Engineer.....				3,240 00	3,240 00
F. P. Rubidge.....	Assistant.....				2,400 00	2,400 00
G. F. Baillairgé.....	Engineer.....	1st Class.....	at Max.....		1,800 00	1,800 00
T. Monro.....	do.....	1st Class.....	July, 1876		1,680 00	1,680 00
J. E. Boyd.....	do.....	1st Class.....			1,680 00	1,680 00
J. H. Rowan.....	do.....	1st Cl. Sup'y,	Jan'y, 1870		1,280 00	1,300 00
T. Guerin.....	do.....	Senr. 2nd.....	July, 1870		900 00	1,100 00
E. H. Parent.....	do.....	Senr. 2nd.....	" 1870		912 50	1,100 00
C. McCarthy.....	do.....	Senr. 2nd.....	" 1870		1,095 00	1,100 00
J. Le B. Ross.....	do.....	Senr. 2nd.....	" 1870		1,100 00	1,100 00
C. E. Michaud.....	Draughtsman.....	Jr. 2nd.....	Jan'y, 1870	Jan'y, 1870	900 00	900 00
S. McLaughlin.....	Clerk & Photographer.....	Jr. 2nd.....	above Max.....	Now.....	1,060 00	1,060 00
R. Steckel.....	Draughtsman f'm out. ser.	Junr. 2nd.....			600 00	800 00
M. Walsh.....	Messenger.....		July, 1870		450 00	480 00
H. Potvin.....	do.....		" 1870		450 00	480 00
J. Deslauriers.....	do.....		" 1870		450 00	480 00

§ Mr. Clarke receives \$200 00 p^a annum additional salary as Private Secretary to the Minister of Inland Revenue.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

NAME.	DUTIES.	Rank under New Act.	Date when next in- crease can commence	Date when eligible for Promotion	Present		Salary		
					Salary.	Year.	\$	ct	\$
W. H. Griffin.....	Depty. P. M. General....	Deputy.....				2,600	00	2,600	00
Wm. White.....	Secretary.....	Chf. Clerk(1)	July, 1870			1,800	00	2,000	00
W. D. LeSueur.....	Correspondence.....	1st Class.....	" 1870			980	00	1,200	00
G. H. Hargrave.....		Jr. 2nd do ..	" 1870	Now.....		900	00	950	00
B. King.....	Dead Letters.....	Sr. 2nd do ..	" 1870			940	00	1,100	00
H. S. Weatherley.....	Stamps.....	1st Class.....	" 1870			1,400	00	1,450	00
R. Sinclair.....	Ocean Mail.....	Sr. 2nd do ..	" 1870			1,000	00	1,100	00
H. J. Garrett.....	Stamps.....	Jr. 2nd do ..	July, 1871	Decr. 1869		900	00	925	00
W. S. Thomas.....	Short hand writer.....	do	above Max	June, 1870		1,020	00	1,020	00
H. W. Griffin.....	Bill stamp accounts.....	do	July, 1870	April, 1871		800	00	800	00
J. Plunkett.....	Clerk.....	do	July, 1870	Feby, 1872		760	00	760	00
A. Lindsay.....	Clerk.....	3rd Class.....	" 1870	July, 1870		500	00	550	00
G. O'Donohoe.....	Dead letters.....	do	April 1871	Feby, 1871		500	00	600	00
G. R. Cochran.....	Clerk.....	do	July, 1871	Oct. 1872		500	00	500	00
M. Boswell.....	Stamps.....	do	July, 1871	June, 1873		500	00	500	00
W. K. Dunlevie.....	Dead letters.....	do	April, 1872	Feby, 1874		500	00	500	00
U. A. Maingy.....	Clerk.....	do	at Max.....	Now.....		480	00	650	00
A. H. Fletcher.....	do	do	July, 1871	June, 1874		450	00	450	00
A. W. Throop.....	do	Probation'ry				300	00	300	00
H. A. Wicksteed.....	Accountant.....	Chf. Clerk(1)	July, 1870			2,000	00	2,200	00
E. C. Hayden.....	Chief Examiner.....	1st Class.....	" 1870			1,400	00	1,450	00
W. H. Smithson.....	Chief Compiler.....	do	" 1870			1,200	00	1,200	00
R. Oliver.....	British Packet Accounts.	1st Cl. Supy.	at Max.....			1,400	00	1,400	00
J. Audette.....	Blank Forms.....	do	July, 1870			1,280	00	1,290	00
E. H. Benjamin.....	Examiner.....	Jr. 2nd.....	July, 1871	Now.....		980	00	990	00
P. E. Bucke.....	Compiler.....	do	July, 1870	Now.....		800	00	850	00
J. McNab.....	Monthly sheets.....	do	" 1870	April, 1872		680	00	700	00
J. C. Patterson.....	Accounts.....	Jr. 2nd.....	" 1870	July, 1874		600	00	700	00
C. Roger.....	Monthly sheets.....	3rd Class.....	at Max.....	Now.....		650	00	650	00
G. M. Patrick.....	Accounts.....	do	April, 1872	Feby, 1874		500	00	500	00
J. Walsh.....	Accounts.....	3rd Class.....	April 1870	Now.....		500	00	600	00
R. J. Oliver.....	do	do	Jan. 1872	Oct. 1873		500	00	500	00
D. McCarthy.....	do	do	July 1871	June 1874		450	00	450	00
H. G. Hopkirk.....	do	do	" 1871	" 1874		450	00	450	00
J. Ashworth.....	Cashier.....	Chf. Clerk(2)	" 1870			1,600	00	1,800	00
J. Boyd.....	Advice Clerk.....	Jr. 2nd.....	at max.....	Now.....		980	00	1,000	00
P. LeSueur.....	Supt. Money Order.....	Chf. Clerk(1)	July 1870			2,200	00	2,250	00
C. W. Jenkins.....	Principal Clerk.....	1st Class.....	Jan. 1871			1,200	00	1,225	00
J. Brophy.....	Ledger.....	Sen. 2nd.....	" 1870			1,100	00	1,100	00
E. G. Bennett.....	Ledger.....	Jr. 2nd.....	July, 1870	Now.....		800	00	850	00
J. W. McDougall.....	General Ledger.....	do	do 1870	July, 1874		500	00	700	00
R. J. Shaw.....	Ledger.....	3rd Class.....	do 1872	May, 1872		500	00	600	00
C. J. Higgins.....	Copying.....	do	do 1871	July, 1873		500	00	500	00
L. Blanchet.....	Bank Accounts.....	do	April, 1872	Feb. 1874		500	00	500	00
C. Sangster.....	Ledger.....	do	do 1872	April, 1874		500	00	500	00
J. C. Stewart.....	Supt. Savings Bank.....	Chf. Clerk(2)	July, 1870			1,400	00	1,800	00
D. Matheson.....	Principal Clerk.....	Senr. 2nd.....	do 1870			900	00	1,100	00
S. Burnham.....	Clerk.....	3rd Class.....	April, 1872	April, 1874		500	00	500	00
R. Macdonald.....	do	Probation'ry				300	00	300	00
J. R. Smith.....	do	3rd Class.....	July, 1870	July, 1874		360	00	400	00
Franklin Huntington.	Accounts.....	Prob. Clerk.				300	00	300	00
Allan Jones.....	do	do				300	00	300	00
Philip T. Vankougnet.	Dead Letters.....	do				300	00	300	00
Sidney Smith.....	Copying.....	do				300	00	300	00
James Lemoine.....	Accounts.....	do				300	00	300	00
George Rance.....	Office Keeper & Messen'r		At max.....			500	00	500	00
John Yorick.....	Messenger.....		July, 1870			416	00	420	00
W. O'Brien.....	do		do 1870			416	00	420	00
W. Bennett.....	do		do 1870			364	00	390	00

AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.

NAME.	DUTIES.	Rank under New Act.	Date when next increase can commence	Date when eligible for Promotion	Present Salary.		Salary this year.	
					\$	ct	\$	ct
J. C. Taché	Deputy	Deputy			2,600	00	2,600	00
*A. J. Cambie	Patent Clerk & Paymaster	1st & Cf. Cl(3)	July, 1870		1,440	00	1,650	00
Rev. C. Tanguay	Attached on Special Serv.				1,200	00	1,200	00
S. Drapeau	Statistical Clerk	Jr. 2nd Class	At max.	April, 1870	1,000	00	1,000	00
W. H. Johnson	do do	do do	do do	do 1870	1,000	00	1,000	00
S. S. Finden	Correspondence	Senr. 2nd do	1870		1,020	00	1,100	00
C. C. Neville	Statistical Clerk	Jr. 2nd.	above max	Now	1,020	00	1,020	00
S. Ferland	Trade Marks, Copyrights, and Archives	do	July, 1871	July, 1871	900	00	900	00
N. Boissonnault	Curator of Patent Models	3rd.	above max	Now	730	00	730	00
H. Casgrain	Assist. Patent Clerk	Jr. 2nd.	Jan., 1871	Aug., 1872	720	00	735	00
J. W. O'Brien	Blue Book and Translator	3rd.	above max	Now	720	00	720	00
E. Tétu	Clerk	3rd.	do	Feb., 1871	730	00	730	00
W. Routhier	do	3rd Class.	do	Now	730	00	730	00
J. E. D'Auteuil	do	do	do	July, 1871	730	00	730	00
D. Lanigan	do	do	do	Nov., 1872	730	00	730	00
J. B. Jackson	do	do	do	do 1872	730	00	730	00
J. F. Dionne	do	do	do	April, 1874	730	00	730	00
W. J. Lynch	Copying Clerk		July, 1870	July, 1870	365	00	400	00
J. E. Lemieux	Office-keeper & Messeng'r		At max.		500	00	500	00
A. Fréchette	Tradesman (Models)		July, 1871		450	00	450	00
J. Boly	Messenger		do 1870		450	00	480	00
B. Moreau	do		do 1870		450	00	450	00
J. B. Lacroix	do		do 1870		365	00	390	00

MARINE AND FISHERIES.

Wm. Smith	Deputy	Deputy			2,600	00	2,600	00
W. F. Whitcher	Commissioner of Fisheries	1st Cl & Chf. Clerk (3).			1,600	00	2,000	00
John Hardie	Correspond'ce & Registers	1st Class	Sept. 1872		1,400	00	1,400	00
John Tilton	Accountant	do	do 1872		1,400	00	1,400	00
S. P. Baucet	Clerk Fisheries Branch and Draughtsman	Senr. 2nd Cl.	July, 1870		1,100	00	1,100	00
William L. Magee	Assistant Bookkeeper	Senr. 2nd Cl.			1,100	00	1,100	00
J. S. Thomson	Clerk	3rd Class	above Max	Now	730	00	730	00
W. H. Alexander	do	do	Jan. 1872	Nov. 1873	500	00	500	00
James Ducey	do	do	do 1872	Nov. 1873	500	00	500	00
J. R. Tucker	do	do	do 1872	Nov. 1873	500	00	500	00
H. B. Small	do	do	do 1870	Jan. 1874	400	00	400	00
Thomas Drinkwater	Correspondence and Stenographic Writer	do			600	00	600	00
E. Jessop	Housekeeper				400	00	400	00
George Fisher	Messenger		July, 1870		450	00	480	00
Thos Wheeler	do		Jan. 1874		450	00	450	00

TREASURY BOARD.

John Langton	Secretary				1,000	00	1,000	00
J. M. Courtney	Accountant	Chief Clerk			2,000	00	2,000	00

FINANCE OFFICES, NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

D. Tims	Inspector	} No classification required. }	2,000	00	2,000	00
F. Knight	Inspector of Customs Ports		1,600	00	1,600	00
E. Ratchford	Paymaster Halifax		1,600	00	1,600	00
Sydenham Howe	Auditor, Clerk do		1,600	00	1,600	00
D. Creamer	Clerk do		800	00	800	00
B. Robinson	Paymaster St. John		1,000	00	1,000	00
Wm. Seeley	Accountant do		1,200	00	1,200	00

* In lieu of any payment from Contingencies, which ceased on Contingent Act, 1868.

N.B.—The figures 1, 2, and 3, inserted after the words "Chief Clerk," indicate the position of them as shown in Schedule "C."

SCHEDULE C.

LIST OF CHIEF CLERKSHIPS classified according to the importance of the duties attached to them.

CLASS 1.

Salaries rising from \$2,000 to \$2,400.

Militia.....	Accountant.
Secretary of State.....	Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs.
Audit.....	Assistant Auditor.
Do	Accountant of Contingencies.
Customs.....	Assistant Commissioner.
Inland Revenue.....	Assistant Commissioner and Chief Inspector.
Public Works.....	Secretary.
Post Office.....	Secretary.
Do	Accountant.
Do	Superintendent Money Order Branch.

CLASS 2.

Salaries rising from \$1,800 to \$2,200.

Governor General's Office.....	Chief Clerk.
Privy Council.....	Assistant Clerk.
Secretary of State.....	Deputy Registrar and Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.
Do	Ordnance Land Agent.
Post Office.....	Cashier.
Do	Superintendent Savings Bank.

CLASS 3.

In the following Departments, one or other of the 1st Class Clerks are to be selected as having rank of Chief Clerk, with an allowance of not more than \$400, and the total salary not to exceed \$2,000 :—

Receiver General's.
Agriculture.
Marine and Fisheries.

In the following Departments, a Chief Clerk does not appear to be necessary, the 1st Class Clerk or the Senior 1st Class Clerk (if there be more than one) being the second in command :—

Department of Justice.
do of Secretary for the Provinces.

Besides these, the Inspector in the Finance Department will rank as a Chief Clerk, with a fixed salary of \$2,000 like the Inspectors of Customs, Post Office, &c., &c., who are classified in the Outside Services of these Departments.

SCHEDULE D.

RULES for the Classification of the existing Departmental Staff of the Civil Service under the Civil Service Act, and for determining the times at which they will be eligible for an increase of salary or promotion.

(1.) These Rules are principally framed to meet the cases of men who were formerly classified under the old Civil Service Act in Canada, but the same principles will apply to a man formerly in the service of the other Provinces, upon the assumption that his rank should be in that class under the present Act, within the limits of which the salary

he was enjoying fell, and that his standing in that class would count from the date when he first received that or any other salary falling within the limits of such class.

(2.) Any employé not formerly classified under the Civil Service Act, but belonging to any Outside Service, or any person formerly in the employment of Government or of the Legislature, whose services were dispensed with in consequence of the re-arrangement of duties since Confederation, may be introduced into the present Civil Service at the salary he formerly enjoyed, if such salary fall within the limits of the class to which he is appointed, and the length of his service in his previous appointment will count in ascertaining his standing in his present class.

(3.) If such a person is appointed to duties assigned to a lower class than that within the limits of which his former salary fell, his salary will be at the maximum of his new class, and he will have the benefit of his former length of service in estimating his standing in his new class.

(4.) If he is appointed to a higher rank than that within the limits of which his former salary fell, it will be considered a new appointment, and his former service will not count towards his standing.

(5.) If his services have been dispensed with and he has received one or two years' gratuity, one or two years shall be deducted in consequence from his length of service.

(6.) Extra Clerks, who have had 12 months' service up to July 1st, 1868, will be classed not higher than 3rd Class unless they have had six years' service. Their standing in the class will count from their first appointment, and their salary will be such as they have hitherto received, or at such rate as the Government may determine.

(7.) Extra Clerks who have had six years' service may, in the discretion of the Head of the Department be appointed to the Junior 2nd, and their standing in that class will count from such appointment.

(8.) Any Clerk whether appointed before or after June 30, 1867, whose salary is beyond the rate to which he would have reached in his class by services under the Civil Service Act, or by these rules, will remain at that salary until, by length of service, he would have become entitled to an increase.

(9.) If a Clerk had had such service that, during the past year, he would have reached the salary he then enjoyed or a higher salary, during the current year, he will be rated in his class at the step under the Civil Service Act next above the salary he then enjoyed.

(10.) As under the old Act a man had to serve two years as Probationary Clerk, and only one year under the present Act, in counting the length of service in the two junior classes, the service shall count from his first entrance as if he had entered under the provisions of the present Civil Service Act.

(11.) If a 3rd Class Clerk appointed before June 30, 1867, was receiving, June 30, 1868, a salary less than the minimum of the new Junior 2nd Class, he will now be ranked as a 3rd Class Clerk, unless he has had six years' service from entrance, when it will be in the discretion of the Head of the Department to promote him to the Junior 2nd.

(12.) If his salary as 3rd Class Clerk was within the limits of the present Junior 2nd Class, it will be in the discretion of the Head of the Department to rank him in the latter class, if he has had six years' service from his first appointment; if not, he will remain in his present rank and salary until he is eligible for promotion.

(13.) If a 3rd Class Clerk, under the 14th rule, should be ranked as Junior 2nd Class, his standing in that class will be such as it would have been if he had been promoted to it after the completion of six years' service from his first entrance.

(14.) If a 2nd Class Clerk, under the old law, was, June 30, 1868, in receipt of a salary not exceeding the maximum of the present Junior 2nd Class, he will be ranked in that class, and his standing in it will not be less than it would have been if he had been placed in it after six years' complete service from his first appointment.

(15.) If a 2nd Class Clerk was, June 30, 1868, in receipt of a salary beyond the limits of the present Junior 2nd Class, he will, nevertheless, be ranked as Junior 2nd, unless his duties are such as, in the theoretical organization of his department, are assigned to the

Senior 2nd Class, and he is appointed to the higher rank ; but he shall not be so appointed unless or until he has had five years' service in the old 2nd Class, or twelve years' service from his first appointment.

(16.) If a 2nd Class Clerk under the old classification is appointed to the Senior 2nd, his standing as such will date from his appointment to the Senior 2nd Class, irrespective of his length of service in any of the lower grades.

(17.) All 1st Class Clerks under the old classification, who are not appointed to 1st Class Clerkship under the new law, shall have the honorary title of Supernumerary 1st Class Clerks, but without any of the annual increases appertaining to that rank. If performing duties which in the theoretical classification are assigned to the Senior 2nd Class Clerks, they will be entitled to the increases up to the limit of that class, their service in the old 1st counting as service in the present Senior 2nd. If they are performing duties assigned to a lower grade than Senior 2nd, they will receive no increase upon their present salary.

(18.) Under the old Civil Service Act there were certain officers, book-keepers and others, who were not classed, but received salaries as high as, or higher than, those of the First Class. All those, unless classed as Chief Clerks, will, for the purposes of the present rules, be considered as having been 1st Class Clerks.

(19.) If a 1st Class Clerk, under the old classification, is appointed to a 1st Class Clerkship under the new law, his standing as such will count for his appointment as 1st Class Clerk or equivalent rank under the old law.

(20.) If any Clerk receiving a salary above the minimum of the new First Class, but who is not at present appointed to a First Class Clerkship, should hereafter receive such appointment, he will retain his existing salary, until by length of service, counting from such appointment, he would be entitled to an increase.

(21.) The existence of a Chief, or First Class Clerkship, does not *entitle* a man performing the duties to that rank.

FINAL REPORT

OF THE

Civil Service Commissioners.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.



OTTAWA :

PRINTED BY I. B. TAYLOR, 29, 31, & 33, RIDEAU STREET.

—
1870.

FINAL REPORT
OF THE
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

AFTER the presentation of our former reports, the Session of Parliament interrupted our investigations, and it has only been quite lately that all the Members of the Commission have been able to re-assemble. We have now the honor to submit our final report, embracing, besides some supplementary matter to our former reports, the result of our enquiries into the remaining Outside Services of the Dominion.

THE CIVIL SERVICE ACT.

Doubts have been entertained as to the extent to which the detailed provisions of the Civil Service Act were intended to apply to the Outside Services. In our former reports we have assumed that they are only applicable to the Departmental staff; but the subject is of such importance that all doubts should be removed by legislation, if necessary.

We learn from the persons who were consulted in framing the Act that it was originally intended that there should be attached to it certain schedules giving the classification of the Outside Services, somewhat similar to those in the Civil Service Act of the Province of Canada; but that intention was abandoned until a commission to be appointed had reported on the subject. Nevertheless, Section 2 was left as part of the Act, although there is nothing further contained in it respecting the organization of the Outside Services, except in so far as it is provided by the 15th Section, that the Governor in Council shall organize and classify the staff necessary for these services, as well as the Departmental staff, and submit the same to Parliament.

The introduction of the words "Outside Services" into the 15th, 16th, and 23rd Sections has, however, led to a doubt how far the rest of the Act applies to them; but in our opinion, it was not the intention that the organization and provisions therein laid down should apply to any but the Departmental staff, and if the letter of the Act does not bear out this interpretation, we think that it should be amended at the next Session of Parliament.

It appears to us that the only provisions of this Act, which, without great inconvenience, could be held to have a greater extension than that which we have given to them, are 4th and 5th Sections respecting the manner of making appointments, and the 24th Section requiring an oath of office from all. It is, no doubt, advisable that there should in all cases be a preliminary examination, and that there should be some limit to the age at which appointments can take place, whether the appointment be in the Departments or in any other branch of the service; but the same rules can hardly be made to apply where the circumstances are so different. The question of examinations is partly disposed of by the 6th Section, but that proviso may be held only to permit special examinations in the Departments named, and not to exempt candidates from the general examination before the Civil Service Board. We think that there should be an examination in all cases, but that in all Outside Services it might be entrusted to the officers of the Department concerned, under such rules as each may make, which should be sanctioned by an Order in Council.

The limitation of the age at which appointments may take place is open to the same difficulties. It is evident that it is very rarely that a lighthouse keeper or an overseer of fisheries, or an emigration agent could be appointed at the age of twenty-five, and it would be very inconvenient if upon every such appointment special reasons had to be assigned in the Order in Council, or a special report made to Parliament, as provided by the 3rd Section. Rules should be laid down and sanctioned by Order in Council, but different rules would no doubt be to some extent found necessary in each Department.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT UPON THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

A reference has been made to us by the Minister of Finance, respecting the organization of this Department. He refers to the possible amalgamation of the two branches of which it at present consists, to which we have alluded in our former report, and requests us to give our opinion upon the propriety of such an amalgamation, and upon the necessary changes in the organization of the department, which would result from it.

The business of the Finance Department may be thus classified :--

A.—BOOK-KEEPING.

The Dominion Ledger.—The Dominion book-keeper will require two assistants to keep the two cash books and two journals. The ten days' statements of receipts and expenditures, and the monthly balance sheet, will be made out by them. They should also be charged with the preparation for the Public Accounts of all detailed statements of receipts, where a distinct department, as the Post Office or Customs, does not furnish them.

The Appropriation Ledger.—This book deals only with expenditure, and should be kept, as is now done in the Audit Office, by double entry, but from the warrant book, and not from the warrants paid. At present the Dominion Ledger takes no cognizance of authorities, excepting in the case of debentures issued. This important branch of the subject ought now to be also transferred to the Appropriation Ledger. The keeper of this ledger would require an assistant, and they should be charged with the preparation of detailed statements of expenditure for the Public Accounts.

The Warrant Book, in which the warrants, as issued, are entered, together with the care of the warrants themselves after payment, and of the applications on which they are founded, would be in charge of a clerk, who should form part of the book-keeping establishment, and who should keep a statement of unpaid warrants, revised every ten days, so as to check with the books kept from the warrants paid.

Another clerk must be attached to the book-keeping, who should keep the accounts of all Government Savings Banks, other than the Post Office Savings Banks.

In order to guard against any of these books falling in arrear, there should be a supernumerary ready to take the place of any of the above named book-keepers, and there are always statements to prepare which will employ his spare time.

The whole of this business should be under the supervision of the Dominion book-keeper, who should have the rank of a chief clerk. The keeper of the Appropriation Ledger should have the rank of a first-class clerk. The rest need not have a higher rank than senior second-class.

B.—AUDITING.

All accounts, excepting those which are paid upon the authority of another department, should be audited before payment; and as the authority for the expenditure forms a necessary part of the audit, whether it takes place before payment, or after detailed accounts are rendered by the department in charge, the authority for the issue of warrants naturally goes with the auditing. An officer with the rank of a chief clerk, should have the supervision of this branch of the business; and a necessary appendage to it is a clerk to keep an appropriation book from the warrants as ordered. The latter should have the rank of a first-class clerk. There would require to be two or three juniors, one of whom might be a senior second-class clerk, to assist in the detailed audit, and to keep some necessary subsidiary books. These should be charged with the preparation of some of the subsidiary statements for the Public Accounts.

The preparation of the warrants should also be connected with this branch. The warrant clerk need not have a higher rank than senior second-class; and though at busy seasons he would require some additional help, we do not think that a permanent assistant is necessary.

C.—COUNTER-SIGNATURE OF CHEQUES, DEBENTURES, &c.

The signature of cheques, debentures, and Dominion notes, if the latter, for the future, should be signed in this department, and not by the officers of the Bank of Montreal, involves great responsibility, and should be entrusted to an officer of high rank; but it takes up so much time, and causes such constant interruption, as to interfere materially with any other consecutive work.

In the case of ordinary warrants, the officer ordering the issue of a warrant is responsible that it is for the proper amount, and in favor of the proper person. The officer countersigning the cheque has only to see that it corresponds with the warrant, and that there is a proper power of attorney, if the warrant is not acquitted by the person himself; but in the case of interest on Public Debt, and the redemption of debentures, it is impossible to issue a warrant for each individual payment. All such payments are made either upon open warrants, properly so called, *i.e.*, a warrant to be issued for each separate class of securities at the beginning of the financial year, for the whole amount which will fall due, authorizing the individual payments at any time during the year, when they may be called for; or a general warrant, authorizing the issue of separate cheques, according to a schedule accompanying it. In all such cases, the person ordering the issue of the warrant can only be responsible that the total amount is payable, and no one can check the individual payments except the officer countersigning the cheques. It follows, therefore, that the Debenture Books, the schedules of Dominion Stock, compensation to Seigneurs, and other such documents, must be kept under the supervision of the person who countersigns the cheques. For this purpose he would require an assistant, who should have the rank of a senior second-class clerk, or perhaps first-class.

If we were organizing a Finance Department *de novo*, we should be of opinion, that the person whose duties we have thus described should have the rank of a chief clerk, and would probably be an officer of long service, who was not as competent as formerly for active work. If the two branches are now amalgamated, we should say that one or other of the present deputy heads might take these duties, retaining—until a vacancy occurred—his rank, and salary, and his seat in the Board of Audit.

D.—STATISTICS AND REGISTRATION.

Some years since, a statistical clerk was added to the Finance Department and subsequently transferred to the Audit Office. A great number of returns from banks, railways, municipalities, etc., are received, tabulated, and published, some in the *Gazette*, and others in an annual volume presented to Parliament, besides many others which are more particularly for the use of the Department. The accounts of insurance companies making deposits under the Act are also kept by the same officer. A very large amount of correspondence arises out of these returns, and the statistical clerk is held accountable for preparing a variety of information for the Department which does not fall within the duties of an ordinary book-keeper. Such an appendage to the Finance Department appears essential, and the person in charge should have the rank of a first-class clerk, with an assistant, a junior.

It appears to us that the system of registration of everything received, with suitable indices, is less perfect in both branches of the Finance Department than in many others, which may be partly accounted for from the great number of applications from outside, and of references from other Departments, coming in at all periods of the day to the Minister himself, and to his different subordinates, upon matters specially under their charge. This must always render a uniform and complete system of registration very difficult, but advantage ought to be taken of the reorganization of the Department to put this subject upon a better footing. The proper supervision over the registration of all documents coming into the Department, and the correspondence arising out of them would require a person of considerable standing, and a very large portion of such documents and correspondence already pass through the hands of the statistical clerk, these duties might be conveniently united. If there were to be a corresponding and

statistical clerk, or secretary, with the joint duties, he might have the position, as in the Post Office, of a chief clerk of the second rank.

E.—CONTINGENCIES.

The accountant of contingencies, who used to be attached to the secretary's office, has been transferred to the Finance Department, and he has also charge of the Stationery Office, which by the Act forms a part of that Department. He has always had, and should continue to have, the rank of a chief clerk, and he will require at present two assistants, one practically conversant with stationery and printing business, who may rank as a second-class clerk, and a junior.

F.—OUTSIDE SERVICES.

The payments in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have, hitherto, been made upon a different principle from those in Ontario and Quebec. When an application comes in, instead of causing a warrant to issue, the auditor sends a certificate authorizing the paymaster to pay the amount. The paymaster has a credit at the bank, enlarged from time to time, as may become necessary, and he transmits weekly to the Audit Office a statement of the cheques drawn by him, whereupon a warrant issues, reimbursing the bank. In some cases, where a particular payment has to be made, after it has been approved of by the department in charge, there is no doubt that a warrant could be issued, as in Ontario and Quebec, although some modification may have to be made in the method of acquitting such warrants; but in a majority of the services, as in the expenditure for railroads, militia, lighthouses, &c., where a number of small sums are payable, great inconvenience would result if every individual payment had to be referred to Ottawa, and reported upon here. Each of these departments has, therefore, an officer on the spot, who is authorized, under general instructions, to make the necessary expenditure, and the paymaster is instructed to meet his requisition to a limited amount, upon his certificate in each case that the definite sum is ascertained to be due. If the Paymaster's Office were abolished, and all payments emanated direct from Ottawa, recourse in such cases must be had to accountable warrants for round sums, which it has been the policy of successive governments to restrict as far as possible. For this reason, and from the difficulty there would be in the acquitting of ordinary warrants, and especially from the existence of a different currency in Nova Scotia, we think that for the present, at least whilst the communications are so slow and irregular, it will be desirable to maintain the existing arrangement. It would, however, be inconsistent with the system established in our Financial Departments if the entire control over such large sums were left in the hands of one man. Two officers have, therefore, been appointed at Halifax—the auditor, who is the servant of the Finance Department, to whom the authority for the payment is given from head quarters, and the paymaster, who is the servant of the Receiver General's Department; and both their signatures are required to a cheque on the bank against the letter of credit. In New Brunswick the case is different. Mr. Robinson, collector of customs for the port of St. John, had for many years acted also as the treasurer of the Province, and as an old and trusted officer, the paymastership under the Dominion was assigned to him, and he has an assistant, with the title of accountant, who keeps the books, and countersigns all cheques, having in many respects the same duties as the auditor at Halifax, but not the same independent position, or the same salary.

It seems desirable that the practice in the two places should be assimilated. The auditor, who keeps all the accounts, and who is really the person responsible that all payments are in accordance with the instructions he receives cannot be dispensed with; and at Halifax it has been found necessary to give him a clerk. But the paymaster has little to do excepting to sign the cheques prepared for him by the auditor, and we think that advantage might be taken for this purpose, as in New Brunswick, of the additional services of some other superior officer. In any future action with regard to Savings Bank management, or the issue of Dominion notes or stamps, the possibility of uniting these with the paymaster's duties should be borne in mind.

The auditor at Halifax was appointed at \$1,600 a year, before the passage of the

Civil Service Act, and the paymaster has since been placed at the same salary. If it is thought advisable to classify these outside officers as in the Departments, they should rank as first-class clerks; but that question should be decided not only with regard to them, but also in the case of the outside agents of other Departments, as Marine and Fisheries, Emigration, &c. At St. John no definite allowance to Mr. Robinson has been decided upon for his additional service, but he was paid \$800 in 1867-8. His assistant receives a salary of \$1,200, which is that with which a first-class clerk in the Departments commences.

It had frequently been found necessary to send one of the officers of the Audit Office to inspect the accounts of several of the sub-accountants at a distance; and though many of these are now under the control of the Local Governments, these two great financial branches at Halifax and St. John, together with the Savings Banks in those Provinces, are of such importance, that in our former report we recommended the appointment of an inspector available for all such services, who should rank with the inspectors of other Departments.

Theoretical Organization.	Minimum.	Maximum	Average.
	\$	\$	\$
Deputy Head.....	2,600	2,600	2,600
One Chief Clerk, Debentures and Cheques.....	2,000	2,400	2,200
One Senior Second Class (or perhaps first) Assistant.....	1,100	1,400	1,250
One Chief Clerk, Dominion Book-keeper.....	2,000	2,400	2,200
One First Class Appropriation Ledger.....	1,200	1,800	1,500
Five Senior Second Class Assistant Book-keepers.....	5,500	7,000	6,250
One Third or Junior Second Assistant.....	400	1,000	700
One Chief Clerk, Auditing Branch.....	2,000	2,400	2,200
One First Class Clerk, Appropriation Book.....	1,200	1,800	1,500
One Senior Second Class Warrant Clerk.....	1,100	1,400	1,250
One Senior Second Class Auditing.....	1,100	1,400	1,250
One Third or Junior Second Auditing.....	400	1,000	700
One Chief Clerk, Correspondence and Registration.....	1,800	2,200	2,000
One Third or Junior Second Assistant.....	400	1,000	700
One Chief Clerk, Contingencies.....	2,000	2,400	2,200
Two Third or Junior Second Assistants.....	800	2,000	1,400
One Junior Second Minister's Secretary.....	700	1,000	850
Two Third or Junior General Work.....	800	2,000	1,400
One Office Keeper.....	500	500	500
Two Messengers.....	600	1,000	800
Twenty-eight Persons.....	\$28,200	\$38,700	\$33,450

Present Staff, 30 Present Salaries, \$34,698 32

Outside Service.	Minimum.	Maximum	Average.
	\$	\$	\$
One Inspector.....	2,000	2,000	2,000
Two Auditors, St. John and Halifax (first class).....	2,400	3,600	3,000
One Clerk, Halifax (Junior Second Class).....	700	1,000	850
Allowance to Two Officers acting as Paymasters.....	2,000	2,000	2,000
Six Persons.....	\$7,100	\$8,600	\$7,850

Persons..... Present Salaries, \$9,095 00

The following memorandum upon the outside services of the Customs Department, was handed in by two of the Commissioners, with a request that it might be inserted as supplementary to our former report :—

MEMORANDUM ON THE REPORT ON THE OUTSIDE SERVICE OF THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

The undersigned desire to place on record, by this Memorandum, that in their opinion, the Report of the Civil Service Commissioners on the Outside Branches of the Service, is, in several respects, incomplete, and it fails to accomplish all the objects intended by Council when the Commissioners were appointed.

In the Order of Council, 6th June, 1868, the duties of the Commissioners are, *inter alia*, defined to be,

“ II. To enquire into and report upon the adequacy of the existing staff, both as regards numbers and efficiency, for the proper carrying on of the public business in all its branches ; as well in the Departments at the seat of Government, as in the Outside Branches of the Service.”

“ III. To report whether any and what changes can be effected, either in the reduction of the number of officers, or the transfer or retirement of any of them, and upon what terms such changes can be made.”

The Outside Branches of the Service, at the time when the Commissioners were appointed, were in the different Provinces, dissimilar in many respects. This was the natural result of organizations, which prior to confederation, were based upon different systems, classification, and rates of salary. Undoubtedly, it was in every way desirable, that the Outside Service in all the Provinces of the Dominion, should be assimilated at as early a date as practicable. To this end the preliminary step was to get a thorough knowledge of the different systems in use, so that a comparison could be made, and an opinion formed of their respective merits and deficiencies. With this object in view, Committees visited the principal cities of the Dominion, and inspected the various Government offices at these places. Valuable information was got by this proceeding ; but, unfortunately, it was not followed up in such a way as, we think, was required in the circumstances. Notably such was the case with the Custom Houses at the different ports of the Dominion. A classification of these ports was proposed and adopted by the Commission which we consider open to several important objections, and specially defective in that it includes in the same class ports of which the Customs business is widely dissimilar in amount and in a material degree in character also. We think a thorough examination into the business of each port could have been made from the records and returns in the Department at Ottawa, and upon the result in each case when ascertained, a staff for each port, and salaries commensurate with the duties and responsibility, could have been arranged with accuracy and fairness, which could not be attained by grouping together into one class ports having business unequal in extent, and partially dissimilar in character. And while it is true that the Customs business at a port changes with the course of trade and from other causes, yet, by distinct tabular statements, shewing the totals of the business at each port, the numbers, ages, and salaries of the existing staff, and other particulars, as at 30th June last, the Council would have had a starting point, and such useful information as would have rendered an annual revision of the schedules by the Department, and thereafter by Council, a comparatively easy matter.

When these views were enunciated in the commission, it was considered that there was not time to collect the data and prepare the schedules alluded to, and that to delay the report for them would be objectionable. Doubtless, there was force in the argument at the time, and, unfortunately, several members of the commission were so much occupied with their Departmental duties, that they could not give the time necessary to a careful arrangement of the work proposed. In this way, the classification of ports was concurred in by members of the commission who desired to see another course adopted,

had there been time for it. Now, when the commission is about to close its labors, it is too late to begin the plan proposed; but this memorandum will explain why the point was not pressed at the time it was first mooted, and subsequently.

The ideas given regarding the Customs ports, apply also, in degree, to the Outside Branches of other Departments. And looking to the whole case, we can but repeat our regret that the proposed statements have not been prepared, and the Report based upon the results which we are confident would have been attained.

(Signed,)

C. S. ROSS,

WILLIAM SMITH,
Commissioners.

Civil Service Commission,
Ottawa, 26th November, 1869.

OUTSIDE SERVICE UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.

EXCISE.

The Revenue arising from excise duties having already reached an important amount annually, and being likely to produce yet larger results in the future, we have given particular attention to the details of management followed throughout this branch of the Public Service. But there are difficulties in the way of arriving at such definite conclusions as we could have wished to reach. The Department has only been organized for a short time, and the experience of the staff, generally, in their respective spheres, has not been sufficient fully to test the value of the forms, checks, and discipline in use. Again, many of the officers require to be possessed of special qualifications, and of a scientific knowledge of certain branches of chemistry, and other subjects, and it cannot be expected that all are so thoroughly conversant with these particular parts of their duty, as may be looked for by and bye. We are, therefore, of opinion that it would be premature to consider either the organization or system of the Department as finally settled, and that its present condition should be viewed as but approximately defined.

With reference to the qualifications required on the part of officers in the Outside Branches of this Department, we find the formularies for the examination of candidates are very complete, and where the examination is rigidly carried out, no incompetent man can pass. We cannot too strongly urge the necessity for a strict adherence to the requirements called for by these examinations. The revenue must inevitably suffer where any relaxation of the rules is permitted, and the worst consequences must follow where men are appointed or allowed to remain in the Department without examination. Unfortunately, up to the present time the rules have not been strictly adhered to, and in all the points which we have visited we have found many men in the service who have undergone no examination; but an improvement is gradually taking place in this respect.

It must be admitted, however, that there were great difficulties in the way of placing the service at once on the footing, upon which it is hoped that it may ultimately be constituted. A large increase of the number of officers became suddenly requisite, and the appointments were of necessity made from persons who had hitherto had no practical experience of the duties they were called upon to perform. But a still more serious difficulty has arisen from the men who were already in the service, when the great extension of the business of excise took place. There are a great many old officers, who were quite competent to discharge respectably the routine duties which devolved upon them under the old system, but who are by no means of the class of men who would have been selected for carrying out the present much more stringent regulations; and it is doubtful whether many of them would be able to pass the examinations which are now required from all. This is a most important difficulty, which must be met, and which we submit for the serious consideration of Government.

A memorandum upon this subject was prepared in the Department, and submitted to the late minister, which so fully and ably deals with this subject, and other points connected with the organization of the service, that we cannot do better than quote the following extract from it:—

“ With reference to the accompanying memorandum, I beg to submit, that an adherence to the general principles sanctioned by an Order in Council of the late Province of Canada, passed on the 24th September, 1866, respecting this branch of the service, will greatly promote efficiency.

“ I am convinced that, except in very exceptional cases, every one who enters the service should do so in the lowest grades, and while young enough to acquire habits and knowledge suited to the specialities of the work to be done. The higher positions in the service should only be attainable by those who have shown themselves competent in the lower ones; and every promotion should be preceded by an examination of the officer's previous work, and of himself in matters peculiar to the office to which it is proposed to promote him. And while promotion, as vacancies occur, should belong, as of right, to those who are in the service and have qualified, no promotion of an unqualified officer should be made on account of seniority alone.

“ In adopting and acting upon this principle, an inducement is held out to officers to exert themselves in acquiring that sort of knowledge requisite to fit them for the service, and to rise above the dead level to which they are apt to sink, when they know that promotion depends less upon their personal fitness than upon the accident of seniority, or some peculiar influence they may be able to exercise.

“ When a considerable extension of the service became necessary, in consequence of the imposition of increased duties and new taxes, it was not possible, in all cases, to test the qualifications of persons who were appointed until after they were selected, and had entered upon their duties. It may happen, therefore, that some have been appointed who do not possess, as fully as is desirable, the qualifications necessary for their position. In fact, it was scarcely possible, even in a majority of cases, to select persons who had been educated in the technicalities of the service. But the most difficult part of the subject to deal with, is the fact that some of the most important collectorships are held by men who received their appointments when little was expected of them beyond paying over the money which came into their hands, usually without any action on their part, beyond signing a receipt; and who, having gone on for many years transacting the business of their divisions, in a manner which neither implied vigilance nor supervision, cannot now, whether from unfitness in habit or education, adapt themselves to the changed state of affairs.

“ But whatever difficulty there may be in dealing with those who have already received appointments from the Crown, I submit, that the most stringent regulations ought to be enforced as to those who enter the service in the future, so as to ensure the appointment, as a rule, of persons capable of discharging efficiently the duties assigned to them. It cannot be too strongly urged, that nothing short of the utmost devotion to the service, and a capacity for directing that devotion in a suitable channel, can ever secure the full collection of taxes, which there is so great a temptation to evade, and so many ways of escaping. No matter how comprehensive, or how stringent, or how perfect the laws relative to this branch of the service may be, they will fail to secure the sympathy or support of public opinion, without which no law can be successfully carried out, and will be found insufficient to secure a full and equitable collection of the revenue, unless supplemented by the zeal of intelligent officers, who will be capable of distinguishing fraudulent intentions from ignorance, and who will give their whole attention, not only to the detection of fraud, but equally to the prevention of it, by the enforcement and application of the provisions of the law which are intended to effect this object.

“ To bring about so desirable a result, officers employed in this—more, perhaps, than in any other branch of the Public Service—must look upon their duties as a profession, which is not to be dealt lightly with, and a knowledge of which cannot

“ easily be picked up. They must consider themselves as students, and as having
 “ acquired a knowledge of their profession, only when they have filled satisfactorily t
 “ themselves, and with the approbation of those with whom they come in contact, th
 “ highest offices in it.

“ If these views are correct, and they have the sanction and force due to their
 “ adoption in the Inland Revenue Service of the United Kingdom, it follows that only
 “ young men should be appointed to the service, that they should enter it in the lowest
 “ grade, and that before being appointed they should undergo the ordeal of a rigid
 “ examination, and also at every step they take upwards.”

In these general views we entirely concur, and we wish briefly to state the main principles which should be adopted in re-organizing the Excise Branch of the Inland Revenue Department—

1. All the officers who have not already been examined should be subjected to a strict examination, and should receive certificates according to the duties which their qualifications fit them to perform.

2. If any of those now occupying the higher offices are unable to obtain a certificate for that office, if they are retained in the service at all, they should be removed to other less important positions, even if the salary they now enjoy is not interfered with.

3. In case of any person, who formerly had the rank of collector, being found inefficient for that rank, if he is employed elsewhere in a subordinate position, even if his salary be not reduced, he should no longer retain the title and commission of collector. We mention this, especially, because cases have come under our notice of a contrary practice, so that in many places there are two or more men with the title of collector, the one really performing the duties, whilst the other retains the name; but as certain specific powers are by law given to collectors, as the granting of licenses, there may be, and there have been, instances of a conflict of jurisdiction in such cases. The extent to which this occurs, from the former collectors not being suitable for the present duties of the office, may be seen from the fact that there are now, with the title and commission of collector, two men at Toronto, Paris, Prescott, Belleville, Peterborough, Sarnia, Montreal, Terrebonne, Pontiac, Sherbrooke, and St. Hyacinthe, and three at Cobourg, London, St. Catherines, Goderich, and Windsor.

4. All new appointments to subordinate offices at important points, should, as far as possible, be confined to young men (not exceeding twenty-five years of age, as fixed by the Civil Service Act for the Departments), and such men should commence at a salary not exceeding \$400. But at distant posts, where a man is placed alone, such a limitation, either as to age or salary, could not be strictly adhered to. An officer in such a position, although the duties may not be very important, must be something more than a mere lad; and \$400 would rarely be sufficient to secure the services of an efficient man. There should, however, be some limitation to the age at which any new appointment can be made; and we think that the clause in the Civil Service Act, Section 3 (1), if made to apply to them sufficiently meets the difficulty.

5. At many points in the several revenue divisions, advantage may be taken of the existence of officers of customs, to reduce the expense of both establishments. We can see no objection to the same officer, under certain circumstances, serving both departments. If, for instance, at an outport in Nova Scotia, it were found necessary to have an excise officer, the Department of Inland Revenue, with the assent of the Customs Department, might make an additional allowance to the customs officer there, for attending to the excise business; and in the amount of remuneration, the fact that he was already a paid officer of Government might be taken into consideration.

Even when this is not done, under ordinary circumstances, an arrangement might be made, that where there is only a single officer employed, the officer of one department might act for the other in case of sickness or other disability.

6. We think that for the purpose of educating young men for this service, it would be advisable to establish a class of probationary clerks, at salaries similar to those in the Departments, who should be stationed in some of the principal revenue divisions under

experienced collectors. They could be made useful during their term of probation, and would afterwards be available for permanent employment. They should undergo a preliminary examination, similar to that for probationary clerks in the Departments, but should not be required to present themselves for the special examination for the service until they were to be permanently appointed.

There are some points to which our attention has been drawn, whilst visiting the principal cities in the Dominion, which we think it desirable to bring under the notice of Government.

Although a fresh arrangement of revenue divisions has been made, and officers appointed under it, it does not appear to have been formally sanctioned by Order in Council, and until this is done, questions of conflicting jurisdiction may arise.

We found at several places where there are manufactories in bond, that an officer is kept constantly supervising the establishment, and as this is for the convenience of the manufacturer, although the salaries are paid by the Government in the first instance, they are covered by a contribution from the manufacturers. This appears a fair arrangement, but it may lead to abuse. If an establishment is closed, or the manufacturer determines to dispense with a special officer attached to his works, the officer would no longer be required, or if retained in the pay of Government, would become a supernumerary until another opening were found for him. The knowledge of this must make the officer feel that he is, to a certain extent, dependent upon the manufacturer whom it is his duty to watch, and who, through the medium of the Government, pays his salary. He gets his appointment because the manufacturer wants him, and he may lose it upon any change of arrangements in this respect. It seems quite clear that as long as the system of manufacturing in bond is continued (and we are informed that it is rapidly diminishing), there should, at any rate, be a regular system of rotation, by which all officers attached to particular manufactories, or distilleries, should be frequently moved from one to another, or even to different towns.

At Hamilton, the offices of Inland Revenue and Customs are in the same building. We think that there is a manifest convenience in this, as there is necessarily so much intercourse between the Departments. The officials at the Custom House object to this arrangement, complaining that they are called upon to take charge of goods liable to duty in the customs warehouse, and otherwise to do things for the Inland Revenue not immediately connected with their Department. This is, doubtless, to some extent correct, but the saving of expense by the present arrangement, as compared with having separate warehouses, lockers, &c., is important, and we are of opinion that, except in the largest cities, where the business of both is very extensive, the two Departments might concur in arrangements which would diminish the cost to Government, and give increased convenience to the public. A similar practice, we believe, has been found to work well in the United Kingdom.

We have given, in an appendix, a schedule of the classification of the outside officers of excise, as now established by Order in Council, which we think, upon the whole, satisfactory. We would, however, call attention to some points which may be worthy of consideration. If the inspectors are debarred from participating in seizures, as we have urged in our former Reports, an addition may be made to their fixed salaries. They may be placed at from \$1,600 to \$2,000, a discretion being left to the Department to fix the salary within these limits, according to the importance of the inspection district, and length of service of the officer; but it appears to us questionable whether the number of inspectors is not excessive. With a man of high rank as a collector, doing the active work in each revenue division, we think that one inspector could satisfactorily conduct the inspection of more than five or six divisions.

We have also some doubts as to the sufficiency of the salaries assigned to excisemen. When the qualifications which they must possess, as indicated by the subjects of the special examination, and the great temptations to which they are exposed in the discharge of their duties are considered, we think that a salary of \$500, which is all that is given to twenty, out of the fifty-five excisemen in Ontario, is not sufficient to obtain the services

of efficient men; and we are informed by the Commissioner that they have great difficulty in retaining men who have proved themselves useful in that position. There is no branch of the Public Service where the false economy of underpaying men in a position of trust is more likely to be exemplified.

The question immediately referred to us was the organization of the staff necessary to carry on the business of the several Departments, and we do not know that we are called upon to offer any opinion as to the policy of the Inland Revenue laws, by which their duties are determined. There are, however, two or three subjects, which under the present state of the law, so materially affect the duties of the officers, and the extent to which the staff has to be kept up, that we cannot altogether pass them over.

The present provisions of the law, as to raw and leaf tobacco, involve an amount of local supervision by the officers of excise, which increases the expense of the service to an extent, which does not appear to be compensated by the addition to the revenue.

We have also expressed an opinion in our former Report that the whole system of inspection of weights and measures by the Department of Inland Revenue ought to be altered, and we understand that a Bill was prepared, but not introduced, during the last Session of Parliament, to effect this object. The subject should not be lost sight of.

It will also be necessary that there should be an entire revision of our legislation upon the subject of tavern licenses. This will be requisite, in consequence of the doubt which now seems to exist, as to what portions of these revenues properly belong to the Dominion, and what to the individual Provinces. As far as the officers of the Inland Revenue Department are concerned, they are charged with duties connected with the collection of the licenses and the superintendence of the taverns, in which, to a certain extent, at any rate, they are acting for the Provincial Governments; and these duties are not only unconnected with, but, we are informed, injuriously interfere with their proper work, and bring them into associations which are detrimental to their general efficiency.

It appears also that the extent to which removals in bond are now permitted adds very much to the duties and, consequently, to the extent of the necessary staff, without adequate advantage to the Revenue or convenience to the public.

The present arrangements for the distribution of excisable articles manufactured in Canada appear to be very cumbersome. Spirits cannot be removed in quantities greater than five gallons without a permit, and tobacco cannot be retailed except with a separate stamp on each package, whilst, by the custom of the trade, the packages are often as small as sixteen to the lb. This minute supervision by the Excise Officers naturally adds materially to their labor and increases the cost of the staff, as well as of its contingencies for stamps, &c.; and at the same time it acts injuriously upon the home manufacturer, as both spirits and tobacco imported are free from these onerous regulations.

CULLER'S OFFICE.

The duties of the Culler's office are prescribed by an Act of the Legislature of the late Province of Canada, Chap. 46, of the Consolidated Statutes. The duties are important in the bearing they have on the lumber trade of the country, and the Act referred to has evidently been prepared with great care, and is the result of long experience in that branch of our Canadian trade. The Acts in New Brunswick (Revised Stat. of N. B. Cap. 96, 1854,) and in Nova Scotia (Revised Stat. of N. S., Cap. 85, 3rd Sess, 1864,) which govern the subject, should be carefully examined and compared with the Culler's Act of the Province of Canada, in order that one general rule for the culling and measurement of lumber, and a uniform system of management, should prevail throughout the ports of the Dominion at which lumber is shipped or exported.

The law, in establishing this office, contemplated that it would be self-sustaining. The 31st section of the Act provides that the Governor in Council may, from time to time, raise or lower the tariff of fees and charges, for culling, measuring and counting off, established by that Act, in such manner, as to meet, and defray, as nearly as possible,

the expenses of the Supervisor's Office, and to provide for the sufficient payment of cullers.

The tariff, accordingly, has undergone some modifications, and the culling charges are somewhat higher than those specified in the Act. The apportionment of the fees between the office and the cullers has also been changed, so as to be rather more favorable to the cullers, who, under the apportionment in the Act, received an average of about four-fifth's of the fees, whilst now they are the recipients of about five-sixth's.

The present staff of licensed cullers of square timber, masts and spars, numbers forty-six; but the Supervisor is of opinion that twenty would be sufficient to meet the exigencies of the trade. There are twenty cullers of deals, planks and lathwood, and fourteen cullers of staves. The number in each of the two latter classes is no more than is required for the business of the port. The average salaries or wages realised in fees by each of the cullers last year amounted to about \$500, and though there are fluctuations in different years, upon the whole, during the past ten years, the receipts have exceeded the expenses by the sum of \$4,692.11.

The Supervisor considers that there should be two lists of cullers; one containing the names of the active staff—the other the names of a supernumerary class, from which cullers might be selected when wanted, thus dealing with cullers under the Supervisor's office as with tide waiters in the Customs.

By a return of officers and clerks employed in the office of the Supervisor of cullers at Quebec, we find that the whole staff consists of the supervisor, a deputy supervisor, a bookkeeper, a cashier, and twelve specification clerks, besides a messenger and office-keeper. The aggregate of the salaries amounted to \$14,065.

The supervisor is of opinion that a deputy supervisor, as a separate officer, may be dispensed with on the retirement of the present deputy, who is 74 years of age, the bookkeeper performing his duties; and that eight permanent specification clerks would suffice, the present number being reduced as vacancies may occur; but extra clerks may be employed as work may offer, and he suggests, that such extra clerk should be paid at so much per 1,000 pieces of lumber culled.

CANALS.

The Canals of the Dominion, which are now open to the trade, are those in Ontario and Quebec. In Nova Scotia, the works on the "Shubenacadie Canal" commenced in 1825, have been for some years suspended, and those on the "St. Peter's Canal," commenced in 1854, are still in progress.

The existing canals, in the order of their magnitude or importance, are as follows, viz:—

1. The Welland Canal. 2. St. Lawrence. 3. Rideau and Ottawa. 4. Chambly, including St. Ours Lock. 5. Burlington Bay Canal. 6. St. Ann's Lock.

For Toll purposes, the Canals are divided into sections, at each of which sections, on the several canals mentioned, one officer at least is stationed. A larger staff, however, is necessary at the entrance of the principal canals, such as at Colborne, on the Welland, and at Montreal, the entrance of the Lachine Canal. The staff here referred to is, of course, independent of that which is employed by the Department of Public Works for the superintendence of the works themselves—the opening of the locks, &c. On the Rideau and Ottawa Canals, however, the lock-keepers who were found there upon the transfer of these canals by the Ordnance to the Government of Canada, and who also collected the tolls, were continued in the performance of both those duties, for which they receive a per diem compensation or salary of 90 cents from the Department of Public Works, but none from the Department of Customs. The business of the ordnance canals having, however, considerably increased, it may be found just and reasonable that the officers collecting the tolls on those canals should be placed upon a better footing in point of emoluments.

The statement given in the appendix shows that the amount of tolls collected, and the number of let-passes issued at the several sections or offices on each of the canals

during the last year, as also the present salaries of the officers and employés, and the contingent expenses which, together, represent the cost of collection.

In the estimate formed of the duties and labors of the staff employed on this branch of the Public Service, it has not escaped consideration that during winter, say for an average period of five months, the canals are closed, and that during this suspension of navigation, the officers enjoy a recess from their labors, at least for a part of this time. The revision and checking of their books and preparation of their returns after the close of the business of the season may engross two or three weeks of their time; but with this exception they must have little or nothing to do during the winter months. As a set off, however, against this interregnum of leisure, the season of navigation imposes upon a canal officer the task of attending to his duties night and day. His liability to night work may fairly be considered quite an equivalent for the suspension of active duties during three or four months. It is, moreover, unlikely that the services of a suitable officer could be secured for the performance of the duties in question for three-fourth's of the year without paying him for the whole year.

The gross amount of tolls collected on the canals during the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1868, was \$365,767, and the cost of collection—covering salaries, office rent and contingencies—was \$23,538, or $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, about one half of which cost is chargeable against the Montreal and Lachine offices,—the former lying at the N. E. entrance of the Lachine Canal, where are situated the great basins, and at which point the trade of the St. Lawrence and the Rideau and Ottawa Canals unite, the Lachine section being common to both the trade *via* the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa Rivers. A large amount of the official business transacted here is represented, in part, by the let-passes issued at the Montreal and Lachine offices, which show an aggregate number of 9,652, whilst the combined number at Ports Colborne and Dalhousie, the opposite entrances of the Welland Canal, does not exceed 4,334, although the tolls collected at the latter two ports amount to \$213,536, against \$63,544 collected at Montreal and Lachine. It should, however, be borne in mind, that upwards of 4,000 tons of iron ore, and 64,000 tons of wheat and other grain, representing \$10,727 of tolls passed down the St. Lawrence Canals *free*, under the regulations exempting articles from tolls when having previously paid full tolls in the Welland or Chambly Canals.

The staff is thus necessarily larger at Montreal than is required at any other office of the Dominion canals. The charge of the wharves, sheds and stores, and the supervision of the landing, shipment, and trans-shipment of goods, constantly taking place at the canal basins, requiring the attendance of outside officers, such as a wharfinger, several tidesmen, and a superintendent, whilst three clerks appear to be required in the office to keep the books, examine the reports, and make out the let-passes; the collector himself keeps the cash book, and the superintendent has charge of the general work of the office.

At Port Colborne, the collector occupies a dwelling-house, belonging to the Government, in which the office is kept, and this is also the case at Port Dalhousie, the northern entrance of the Welland Canal.

At Montreal, the collector of tolls, when appointed to that office was permitted to occupy the dwelling-house, in which the Canal office was then kept; and upon the removal of the office to the present public building, at the mouth of the canal, which is unadapted to be a dwelling-house, Mr. Gough, the then and present incumbent, was allowed, by Order in Council, a sum of £60 per annum, by way of lodging money or compensation for the loss of an official residence.

This allowance for lodging money is an exceptional case in the Department, and although it may not, consistently, be withdrawn from the present collector, who is an old and able officer, it would not, it is presumed, be continued to his successor.

With the exception of lumber, upon which the tolls are levied according to measurement, or number of pieces, the tariff is based upon *weight*, and the tolls are collected at a given rate per ton. The printed tariffs, therefore, contain a table of the quantity of each article constituting one ton weight, and the ships' reports are, as a general rule, the

only data which the collectors have to rely upon for the collection of the tolls. The verification of reports or manifests cannot, of course, be made without, partially at least, if not wholly, unloading the vessels; and as this operation would involve such expense and delay as would defeat the whole object of the canals, in the promotion of trade, it has been found necessary to submit to the chances of occasional, if not systematic, frauds on the Revenue, by the making of short reports—the only effectual remedy for the evil being the check afforded by weigh locks, the magnitude of which, owing to the dimensions of the canals, would render their construction expensive. Experience, however, has shown that the weigh locks on the American canals have answered the purpose for which they were built. In the annual return of the Tolls, Trade and Tonnage of the Canals laid before the Legislature of the State of New York, in 1863, we find that the *reported* weight of 30,204 cargoes is set down at 7,695,984,488 lbs. Of the number of cargoes mentioned, 18,582 show an aggregate deficiency in the report as compared with the real weight, of 186,949,437 lbs. or about 2½ per cent. The accumulated addition for sixteen years amounted to 2,164,283,976 lbs. or 1,082,142 tons.

Nevertheless, it is believed that the construction of weigh locks, of which three at least, if not four, would be required on our canals, is scarcely practicable at present. An additional 2½ per cent on the gross revenues of our canals would not, it is considered, represent the capital that would be required to build such locks; and the cheques on the fidelity of the ship's reports will have to be left to the devices which experience and ingenuity may suggest.

SLIDES.

The collection of the slide dues has always been under the Crown timber agents, and it appears almost necessary that it should continue to be so. As the slide dues depend upon the amount of timber passing over the slide, the crown timber agent is the only person who can properly know how much timber belongs to each person, and if the money is not collected on the spot, it is a lien on the timber together with the timber dues, and is collected at Quebec before shipment. But the timber dues belong to the local governments and the slide dues to the Dominion. The Crown timber agent is thus to some extent the servant of both Governments, but it is evidently desirable that he should be distinctly the servant of one authority only, although he may have additional duties to perform for others. On the St. Maurice and the Saguenay, which lie wholly within the Province of Quebec, the slide dues are collected by the timber agents of Quebec. No allowance has been made to the agent on the Saguenay for the collection, and \$200 per annum is allowed to the agent on the St. Maurice for this service.

On the Ottawa and its tributaries the case is more complicated. The timber agent on the Upper Ottawa collects timber dues for both Ontario and Quebec, and slide dues for the Dominion, and Mr. McLean Stuart at Quebec, collects also such slide as well as timber dues as have accrued on timber and which have not been paid in the upper country. It has, therefore, been proposed that the agents on the Ottawa and at Quebec should be the servants of the Dominion, and that their salaries and the expenses of their office should be borne by each in proportion to the amount of work performed. The Government of Ontario has assented to this as a temporary measure, but no answer to the proposal has been received from Quebec, and all these expenses have, up to the present time, been paid by the Dominion, and kept in a suspense account. It is clearly necessary that some further action should be taken in this matter.

With regard to the St. Maurice and Saguenay slides, the Dominion has positively no interest in them whatever. They were erected for the transmission of timber which now exclusively belongs to Quebec, and it would very much simplify the matter if these slides were at once surrendered to that Province. For the two years preceding confederation the receipts were altogether \$15,791.35, and the expenses \$29,512.31; and for the two years since confederation, the receipts have been \$17,420.14 and the expenses \$30,012.97.

There does not appear to be any reason why the Dominion should have any further responsibility connected with these works.

It is possible that some of the slides on the tributaries of the Ottawa might be surrendered to the Provinces in which they are situated ; but on the main stream at any rate it seems essential that the Dominion should retain the control. But some definite understanding should be come to as to the method of dividing the expenses, if the timber agent is to be retained as the collector of slide dues. The revenue and expenditure of the Ottawa slides for the two years before confederation were \$101,584.91 of receipts, and \$40,582.15 of expenses ; and for the two years after \$107,662.21 and \$54,635.33.

BILL STAMPS.

Before confederation, the method of managing the bill stamps was as follows. Licenses were given by the Minister of Finance to certain persons as distributors of bill stamps. These licenses were generally confined to banks, brokers, and stationers. All these parties were supplied with stamps upon their requisition, and upon their paying the amount less 5% commission. The Receiver General held the custody of the stamps, and supplied them on the requisition of the Chairman of the Board of Customs, Excise and Stamps. Besides these distributors, in order to supply the wants of the smaller towns and country places, certain postmasters were appointed distributors, and prepayment of the stamps was not required from them. The Postmaster General was considered a distributor, and was supplied with stamps on his requisition. He furnished stamps to his postmasters who accounted to him, being allowed a commission of five per cent, and he accounted to Government for the whole amount supplied to him.

Upon confederation, this business was transferred to the Department of Inland Revenue, and as far as Ontario and Quebec are concerned it is managed in the same way, excepting that the Receiver General issues the stamps now on the requisition of the Commissioner of Inland Revenue, instead of upon that of the Chairman of the Board of Customs, Excise and Stamps. But in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, a different system has been adopted. The Inspector in each Province is supplied with stamps, which he sells accounting to the Department. No certain rule seems to have been as yet established as to the method of distribution. Some postmasters distribute as in Ontario and Quebec, but they receive the stamps from the revenue inspectors, and account to them, and not through their own Department. The whole system appears to us to require thorough reorganization.

We think that the system established in Ontario and Quebec should be adopted in the other Provinces. The paymasters acting for the Receiver General should hold the stock of stamps in hand. Licenses should be given to all authorized distributors, which in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick may perhaps be signed by the Revenue Inspector. The Paymaster would supply stamps to all licensed distributors upon the requisition of the Revenue Inspector, and upon receiving a certificate of deposit in the bank for the amount, less the commission. They would also supply stamps to the Postmaster General, also on the requisition of the Revenue Inspector, making a special return to the Audit Office with their weekly accounts of the value of stamps so supplied. The Postmaster General would distribute the stamps amongst his postmasters, who would account to him for them, retaining their commission ; and he would account with the Finance Department. A complete record of all the transactions would thus be kept in the Finance Department, as is now the case in Ontario and Quebec ; and, in order to make the record in the Inland Revenue Department complete, the Inspector should make returns monthly, or oftener, of all requisitions issued by him on the paymasters.

OUTSIDE SERVICE OF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
STATISTICS.

EMIGRATION.

The subject of emigration is one in which the Provincial Governments, which have the control of the public lands, can act more efficiently than the Dominion. Still, it appears desirable that at the principal ports where emigrants enter the Provinces, say at Quebec, Halifax and St. John, and also perhaps at some of the principal distributing centres as at Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton, the Dominion should have some share in the superintendence over the service. We do not feel called upon to discuss the point how far the Dominion and the Provinces should contribute to the expense of such offices, which must evidently be a matter of arrangement between the several governments. We merely propose to indicate the staff which would appear to be necessary at such places.

At Quebec we would recommend the following staff:—

Agent, at present salary.....	\$1,200
Assistant do do	1,000
Norwegian & German Interpreter, \$80 per month when employed.	

The Quarantine Establishment at Grosse Isle would have to be maintained, and it should be under the supervision of the emigration agent at Quebec. His occasional absence to visit Grosse Isle necessitates his having a competent assistant at Quebec.

The office should be at Point Levi, since the steamships now bring nearly all the emigrants, who are landed at the wharf near the Grand Trunk Railway terminus.

At St. John, there is an emigrant agent, with a salary of \$862.50. He has no assistant, nor is one needed, as very few of the emigrants to New Brunswick seem to require any assistance, other than information of the proper route whereby to reach their destination. About three-fourths remain in the country, and the collectors of customs at the outports assist the agent at St. John, but without remuneration for so doing.

At Halifax, we think an agent with a salary of \$800 would be sufficient. Or perhaps some Government official with other duties, might also attend to the emigrants, and receive some additional salary for the duty performed.

At Montreal, Toronto, and Hamilton, we think there should be an agent with salary ranging from \$800 to \$1,200, and a clerk or messenger. But as these offices are more of a local than general character, it may be questionable whether they should not be left altogether in the hands of the local governments.

STATISTICS.

At Halifax there is an office for the collection of vital statistics. This is the only systematic attempt in the Dominion to collect and publish information upon this important subject, and without expressing any decided opinion as to the merits of the method pursued in that office, we desire to call the attention of Government to the expediency of organizing a general system of registration throughout the Dominion.

Upon the remaining outside services of other Departments we would make some very brief remarks.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The most important branch under this Department is that of the railways in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; but as the Government had appointed a special Commission to report upon them, we have not thought that it fell within our duty to go over the same ground. Upon the superintendence of the other works in different parts of the Dominion we could offer no suggestions without local investigations for which we had no opportunities; but we wish to observe that, excepting in the case of important new

constructions, we think that there would be much saving of time and expense, if the Department of Marine and Fisheries had charge of much of the work which has been heretofore in the hands of the Department of Public Works. Ordinary repairs of existing light-houses, new beacons, and similar works, involving no great cost, could easily be superintended by the local agents of the former Department, without the delay and expense of sending an officer of the Public Works to inspect and report. It is difficult to lay down any certain rule as to the limits of the functions of the two Departments, but by concert between them, when the Order in Council passes authorizing the expenditure of any particular vote, it should be stated which Department is to be charged with the work; and if, as we have recommended in our former report, an officer of Public Works is appointed resident in the Maritime Provinces, his advice and assistance could be obtained when necessary.

MILITIA.

As the whole question of the extent and organization of the Militia was in suspense during the absence of the minister when we formerly reported upon that Department, we only took notice of that portion of the staff at head quarters, which is engaged in the financial branches of the business; and that with the remark that the organization proposed was on the supposition that the extent of the service remained much the same as it is at present. We took no notice of the remainder of the staff at Ottawa, which more especially belongs to the Adjutant General's Office. Even now the business of that office will so entirely depend upon the Militia arrangements, which will ultimately be adopted throughout the Dominion, that we offer no suggestions as to its proper organization; but we wish to state our opinion that the whole of the staff at Ottawa, including the Adjutant General's Office, ought to be brought under the operation of the Civil Service Act.

In conclusion, we desire to express our thanks to the several deputy heads with whom we have conferred at Ottawa, and to the chief officers in the different cities which we have visited for the information and assistance which we have received from them.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN LANGTON,
Chairman.

APPENDIX A.

SCHEDULE of Inspection Districts and Inland Revenue Divisions with the Staff of Officers at each.

Inspection Districts.	Inland Revenue Division.		Collectors, Class and Salary.					Deputy Collectors, Class and Salary.			Excisemen, Class and Salary.			Total amount of Salaries.	
	Name.	Territorial Extent.	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	1	2	3		
			1,600	1,200	800	600	400	800	600	300	700	600	500		
London.	Windsor	Essex		1			1	1			(e) 1	1	(b) 2	\$ 4,700	
	Lambton	Kent		1	1								1	2,500	
	London	Sarnia		1			2	1			1	1	3	5,600	
		Middlesex													
	Goderich	Elgin													
		Huron				(c) 1	1						1	1	2,800
		Bruce													
	Paris	Perth													
		Oxford		1	1								2	2	4,200
	Guelph	Brant													
Norfolk															
Hamilton	Wellington		1					1				5	4	7,000	
	Waterloo														
Toronto	Hamilton														
	Wentworth		1					1			1	3	2	5,500	
St. Catharines	Halton														
	Haldimand														
Algoma	Lincoln			1				1	1		1			2,600	
	Welland														
Toronto	Algoma						1							400	
	Toronto														
Collingwood	Peel		1	1			1	1	2		1	3	5	10,200	
	York														
Peterborough	Ontario														
	Simcoe														
Cobourg	Grey					1			1					1,200	
	Victoria				(c) 1	(b) 1								900	
Belleville	Peterborough														
	Durham				(f) 2							1		2,400	
Kingston	Northumberland														
	Hastings		1							(a) 1			2	2,500	
Perth	Prince Edward														
	Lennox														
Ottawa	Addington			1									2	2,200	
	Frontenac														
Prescott	Renfrew					1							1	900	
	Lanark														
Cornwall	Carleton														
	Ottawa City			1									1	1,300	
Prescott	Russell														
	Leeds				(f) 1										
Cornwall	Grenville		1	1									2	3,100	
	Dundas														
Prescott	Stormont					(c) 1	-								
	Glengarry													500	

APPENDIX A.—Continued.

SCHEDULE of Inspection Districts and Inland Revenue Divisions, &c.

Inspection Districts.	Inland Revenue Division.		Collectors, Class and Salary.					Deputy Collectors, Class and Salary.			Excisemen, Class and Salary.			Total amount of Salaries.	
	Name.	Territorial Extent.	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	1	2	3		
			1,600	1,200	800	600	400	800	600	300	700	600	500		
Montreal.	Montreal	Montreal City.												\$	
		Do Island													
		Isle Jesus													
		Laprairie	1	1								1 (e)	9		9,000
		Chambly													
	Beauharnois ..	Soulanges													
		Vaudrenil													
	Missisquoi	Huntingdon ..													
		Beauharnois ..					1								400
	Terrebonne	Chateauguy ..													
		Napierville													
		St. Johns						2							800
	Pontiac	Iberville													
		Missisquoi													
		Joliette													
	St. Hyacinthe ..	Montcalm													
		L'Assomption ..					1					1			900
		Perrebonne													
	Sherbrooke	Argenteuil													
		Two Mountain ..													
		Pontiac							2						800
	Beauce	Ottawa													
		Verchères													
Richelieu															
Three Rivers	St. Hyacinthe ..					1					1			900	
	Bouville														
	Bagot														
Arthabaska	Brome														
	Stanstead														
	Sherbrooke							2						800	
Beauce	Shefford														
	Richmond														
	Compton														
Quebec	Berthier														
	Maskinongé							1						400	
	St. Maurice														
Quebec	Champlain														
	Yamaska														
	Drummond														
Quebec	Arthabaska							1						400	
	Nicolet														
	Beauce														
Quebec	Megantic														
	Lotbinière							1						400	
	Wolfe														
Quebec	Quebec City ..														
	County														
	Montmorency ..														
Quebec	Portneuf	1											1	5	
	Levis														
	Dorchester														
		Bellechasse												5,900 With four assistants.	

APPENDIX A.—Continued.

SCHEDULE of Inspection Districts and Inland Revenue Divisions, &c.

Inspection Districts.	Inland Revenue Division.		Collectors, Class and Salary.					Deputy Collectors, Class and Salary.			Excisemen, Class and Salary.			Total amount of Salaries.	
	Name.	Territorial Extent.	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	1	2	3		
			1,600	1,200	800	600	400	800	600	300	700	600	500		
Quebec.	Kamouraska..	Kamouraska .. L'Islet ..					1							\$ 400	
	Rivière du Loup.....	Montmagny .. Temiscouata ..					1							400	
		Chicoutimi .. Saguenay ..					1							400	
	Gaspé.....	Charlevoix .. Gaspé ..													
		Magdalen Isl'd Bonaventure ..					1							400	
New Brunswick.	St. John	Victoria												3,500 With Inspector of Petroleum.	
		Carleton													
		York													
		Sunbury													
		Queen's Co.		1							2		1		
	Chatham	King's Co.													
		Charlotte													
		St. John													
	St. Stephen.....	Albert													Not determin'd Not determin'd
		Westmoreland Restigouche ..													
St. Andrew.....	Gloucester .. Northumberl'd Kent			1										800	
Nova Scotia.	Halifax	Annapolis												2,800	
		Colchester													
		Hants													
		Kings		1								1	2		
		Lunenburg													
	Yarmouth.....	Halifax												Not determin'd	
		Northumberl'd Digby													
		Yarmouth													
	Pictou	Shelburne												1,200	
		Queen's													
Sydney.....	Pictou				1 (d)								Not determin'd		
	Antigonish Greysborough ..											1			
		Cape Breton													
Total.....			3	14	9	6	22	6	4	3	7	29	37	\$90,500	

(a) At present receives \$300. (b) \$400. (c) \$500. (d) \$700. (e) \$800. (f) \$900.

APPENDIX B.

A STATEMENT of the Amount of Tolls Collected, the Salaries of Collectors and Clerks, Office Rent, and other contingencies, &c., during the Fiscal Season of Navigation of the undermentioned Canals of Canada, between 1st July, 1867, and 30th June, 1868.

Sections of Canals.	Tolls Collected.	No. of Let Passes.	Collectors' Salaries.	No. of Clerks.	Salaries.	Total Salaries.	Office Rent and Contingencies.	Total Expenses of Collection.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Welland Canal.</i>								
Port Colborne	148,383 38	2,210	1,400 00	2 @	500 00	2,400 00	290 03	2,690 03
„ Maitland	1,013 34	240	500 00	.....	.....	500 00	124 97	624 97
„ Dunville	2,946 21	380	750 00	.....	.....	750 00	39 03	789 03
„ Robinson	4,515 72	825	720 00	.....	.....	720 00	21 98	741 98
„ St. Catherines	1,173 00	267	200 00	.....	200 00	400 00	.....	400 00
„ Dalhousie	65,153 25	2,124	1,000 00	1	.....	1,000 00	126 28	1,126 28
	\$223,184 90	6,046	4,570 00	3	1,200 00	5,770 00	602 29	6,372 29
<i>St. Lawrence.</i>								
Montreal	62,148 98	6,432	1,840 00	{ 2 @ 1 @ 1 @ 2 @	1,000 00 750 00 500 00 600 00	{ 6,290 00	2,551 66	8,841 66
Lachine	1,396 84	3,220	1,000 00	1	700 00	1,700 00	203 69	1,903 69
Beauharnois	456 64	228	750 00	.....	.....	750 00	26 08	776 08
Williamsburg	1,039 49	456	750 00	1	375 00	1,125 00	54 00	1,179 00
Cornwall	408 34	192	600 00	.....	.....	600 00	50 25	650 25
	\$65,450 29	10,528	4,940 00	8	5,525 00	10,465 00	2,885 68	13,350 68
<i>Chambly Canal.</i>								
Chambly	26,518 60	2,131	840 00	1	200 00	1,040 00	50 92	1,090 92
St. Johns	8,901 38	1,274	720 00	.....	.....	720 00	.....	720 00
St. Ours Lock	476 30	436	400 00	.....	.....	400 00	3 22	403 22
	\$35,296 28	3,841	1,960 00	1	200 00	2,160 00	54 14	2,214 14
<i>Burlington Bay Canal.</i>								
Hamilton	\$14,862 75	988	.....	{ 1 1	300 00 200 00	{ 500 00	.....	500 00
				2	500 00			
<i>St. Ann's Lock Canal.</i>								
St. Ann's	\$8,041 72	6,814	625 00	.....	.....	625 00	29 20	654 20
<i>Ottawa and Rideau Canal.</i>								
Kingston Mills	3,087 45	2,646	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smith's Falls	1,336 70	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carillon	2,829 00	3,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	29 94	29 94
Grenville	8,132 60	2,544	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 18	35 18
Ottawa	3,196 84	1,122	272 47	.....	.....	272 47	99 43	371 90
	\$18,582 59	9,617	272 47	.....	.....	272 47	164 55	437 02
Grand Totals ..	\$365,418 53	37,834	12,367 47	14	7,425 00	19,792 47	3,735 86	23,528 33

 APPENDIX C.

Present Staff of Outside Services of Department of Agriculture and Statistics.

Quebec Immigration Agent	\$1,200 00	
Assistant	1,000 00	
Interpreter	250 00	
Messenger	200 00	
Inspecting Physician	1,200 00	
Assistant	600 00	
Allowance for Boat hire, ditto	800 00	
		<hr/> 5,250 00
Montreal Immigration Agent		1,200 00
Ottawa		800 00
Toronto		1,000 00
Kingston		800 00
Hamilton	800 00	
Interpreter	180 00	
		<hr/> 980 00
St. John Immigration Agent	862 62	
Inspecting Physician	1,200 00	
Assistant	400 00	
Boatmen for	1,000 00	
Hospital Steward	300 00	
		<hr/> 3,762 62
Miramichi Immigration Agent		400 00
Halifax	1,000 00	
Deputy	400 00	
Inspecting Physician	1,000 00	
Hospital Steward	560 00	
Registrar of Statistics	1,500 00	
Two Clerks at \$600	1,200 00	
Messenger	240 00	
		<hr/> 5,900 00
		<hr/> <u>\$20,092 62</u>

No. 65 .

R E T U R N

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 4th April, 1870; For a Return shewing the state of the account between Thomas Robertson and the Government, in regard to the receipts and expenditure of the Dundas and Waterloo Macadamized Road whilst under the charge of the said Thomas Robertson, as Agent, and also what steps (if any) have been taken to effect a settlement of the said account.

By command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 12th April, 1870.

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

No. 66.

R E T U R N

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 6th April, 1870; For a Return of the names of all persons now employed in the Montreal Post Office as Clerks or Letter Carriers; the date of their appointment or employment and the salaries paid the same.

By command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 12th April, 1870.

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

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 4th April, 1870,—For Copies of all Correspondence respecting the Appointment of Judges for the County of Gaspé, and the County of Bonaventure, since 1st July, 1868; also Copies of all Correspondence, and of all Instructions given to either of the said Judges, directing them to proceed to the holding of the Court at Amherst, Magdalen Islands, at the periods fixed by law, with a Statement of the number of sittings, and the date of each sitting of such Court.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 12th April, 1870.

[*Translation.*]

NEW CARLISLE, 18th July, 1868.

SIR,—Having ascertained in an indirect manner, but from a source which appears to me reliable, that my colleague, Mr. Justice Thompson, has tendered his resignation, and that he being placed on the retired list, a new Judge is to be appointed in his stead, and presuming that the power which appoints to office must also be that which not only fixes the place of residence, but likewise defines the limits of jurisdiction, I have the honor to address to you for the purpose of submission to His Excellency the Governor General, the following claim :

When, in 1859, Mr. Justice Thompson (whom it had been proposed to place on the retired list, in view of his advanced age), was again commissioned as Judge, the Government of the day (as I understand) being desirous of causing him to be assisted—in view of his age—more directly than the terms of Section 13 of Cap. 80 of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada provided, assigned to me one of the terms (the Autumn term) of the Circuit Court of the Magdalen Islands, which form part of the County of Gaspé, of which he was placed in charge, and for ten years I have never failed to be present at that term, except on one occasion, and then for want of means of getting there.

Now, as very probably a Judge not only younger than Mr. Justice Thompson was, but younger than I myself am now, will be appointed, I desire respectfully to submit to His Excellency the Governor General, that the cause of the partition of the said terms

having ceased to exist, the new Judge of Gaspé being, doubtless, junior not only in rank but also in years, should be required to take charge of all the Courts of the County in which he is to reside; for these reasons I make application to the Honorable the Privy Council to be pleased to annul the Order in Council in question, and to His Excellency the Governor General to be pleased to sanction such annulling, thus leaving to the Judge residing in the county of Gaspé, all the Courts held within the limits thereof, at which he can easily preside, saving always the assistance provided for in cases to which the section of the statute above cited applies.

As a further reason, which may tend to induce His Excellency in Council to abrogate the said order, I may be permitted to submit for consideration the circumstance that in this County (Bonaventure), there are no means or routes of communication with the Islands in question, whereas in the county of Gaspé there is frequent and regular communication, viz., the packet or schooner carrying the mails from Gaspé Basin to the Islands, the steamer navigating from Quebec to Percé (the new Judge's place of residence), and thence to Pictou directly by the Gulf, which might easily land the Judge when passing the Islands, and the *Canadienne* which frequently makes the passage from Gaspé Basin, (or Percé, the new judge's place of residence,) to the Islands.

On the other hand, the Judge of Bonaventure is obliged to take passage in the Island packet, in which he has only the accommodation of the sailor of a schooner, and to reach it he has to travel from New Carlisle to Gaspé Basin, a distance of nearly 100 miles, often by land, over long portages and mountains, and over very bad roads, driven by the mail carrier, whose night journeys, bad horses, and very bad vehicles, contribute in no small degree to make the journey one of trouble and fatigue, to which a judge residing at Percé or at Gaspé would be in no way exposed.

But at any rate, if for reasons other than those which, as it appears to me, occasioned the order in question, and which I am at present unable to appreciate, that order cannot be abrogated, I would request that it should be so amended as to provide that the junior judge should, as heretofore, take charge of the Autumn Circuit. And, in view of the want of direct transport hence to the Islands, the difficulties and trouble entailed by a journey from this place to Gaspé, when the steamer is not here at a favorable time to provide a passage to the Basin, I beg to appeal to the justice of the Government by submitting that if absolutely the Judge of this County cannot be exempted from the journey to the Islands, direct means of transport should at least be provided for him, either by directing that the *Canadienne* on her spring cruise, should take up the Judge on the way, at New Carlisle or Paspébiac, and convey him to the Islands, or by arranging that the packet carrying the mail should be charged with that duty.

I consider it proper to inform you, for the information of His Excellency and the Government, that I take no notice of non-official reports in relation to the retirement of Mr. Justice Thompson, as regards the holding of the Courts in his County, but having no doubt of the truth of those reports, I consider it fitting to suggest to you that if it should occur that there should be no Judge in office for the County of Gaspé, and arrived in that County to preside at the Courts to be held therein from the 1st to the 20th August next, first at Rivière-aux-Renards, and then at Percé, it might be necessary to communicate with me at the earliest possible period by telegraph, *vid* Dalhousie, N.B., informing me of the necessity of being present thereat, the operator at Dalhousie to transmit the message to me at once by mail.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed,) P. WINTER, Judge.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that under the authority of the 1st Section of the 78th Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, His Excellency the

Governor General has been pleased to assign the County of Bonaventure to be that in which you shall ordinarily exercise your judicial functions as a Puisné Judge of the Superior Court of Lower Canada, and under the 9th Section of that Act, to fix your residence at New Carlisle, in the said County.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed,) E. PARENT,
Under Secretary.

Honorable Mr. Justice Maguire,
Quebec.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that under the authority of the 9th Section of the 78th Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to assign the County of Gaspé as that in which you shall hereafter ordinarily exercise your judicial functions, and under the 9th Section of that Act, to fix your future residence at Percé, in the said County.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed,) E. PARENT,
Under Secretary.

Honorable Mr. Justice Winter,
New Carlisle, Bonaventure.

QUEBEC, 2nd September, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 31st August last, informing me that it had pleased His Excellency the Governor General to appoint me a Puisné Judge of the Superior Court of Lower Canada, and that His Excellency was pleased to assign the County of Bonaventure to be that in which I should ordinarily exercise my judicial functions, and that I should fix my residence at New Carlisle, in the said County.

I have also the honor to acknowledge the receipt of my commission, and herewith enclose the sum of thirteen dollars, the usual fee thereon.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed,) J. MAGUIRE.

Etienne Parent, Esquire,
Under Secretary of State,
Ottawa, Province of Ontario.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint you a Puisné Judge of the Superior Court of Lower Canada, and that the commission to that effect will be delivered to you by a messenger of this office in a day or two.

There is payable on said commission a fee of \$13, which you are requested to transmit to this Department as soon as you receive the commission.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed,) E. PARENT,
Under Secretary.

Honorable John Maguire,
Judge, Superior Court, Quebec.

To the Honorable the
Secretary of State for Canada,
Ottawa.

NEW CARLISLE, 8th September, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, informing me that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased, under the authority of the 9th Section of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada to assign the County of Gaspé as that in which I shall hereafter ordinarily exercise my judicial functions, and to fix my residence at Percé, in that County.

This acknowledgement has already been forwarded to Dalhousie, N.B., on Saturday, the 5th instant, in a memorandum for a telegraphic despatch which I presume has reached Ottawa on yesterday, the same being to the following effect:—

“Letter of the 31st ultimo received. Per next mail strong grounds will be urged against transfer of my residence to Percé.”

And, in accordance with that announcement, I was intending to proceed, but the circumstance of the demise of the Honorable Mr. Justice Thompson, which took place on the 4th instant, and of his funeral, which took place on yesterday, taking up much of the time which I had reserved for the discussion of the above matters; and, therefore, the few hours left for me to forward by this day's mail, will not suffice properly to investigate the same. This, however, will be forwarded by steamer.

In the first place, I beg to say that the information conveyed by your letter, was both astounding and painful to me, and I am at a loss to account how, for what reason, and by what means the order in question can have been obtained. The Government would certainly scorn to do me an injustice, to suit the convenience of an individual who, in point of precedence, is or should be *the thirteenth after me*, and whose superiority I am not prepared to acknowledge. On the other hand, such removal cannot, I presume, have been considered a promotion, for in my estimation (and such is public opinion) it is in both the moral and material points of view quite the reverse. It would seem as a disgrace, which, necessarily, must be hurtful to character, causing dismay, and carrying withal, to a considerable extent, the ruin of my domestic economy. And all this, most likely, much to the satisfaction of some individuals, who though being few in number, would make the most they could of the circumstance, and whose scoffing would be most offensive, not only to myself personally, but also to the *prestige*, with which the administration of justice should be surrounded.

If the removal of my residence is not a promotion, am I then to consider it as a mark of disgrace? If so, it must be founded upon some alleged wrong, or in default of solid grounds of complaint, may be the result of malevolence and intrigue, whereby the justice of the Government may have been turned away from its natural course.

Far be it from me, even for an instant, to presume any intention on the part of the Government to do me an injustice; but the dignity of my office, honor, and self-respect, make it incumbent upon me respectfully to remonstrate and submit for consideration, the reasons why the removal in question should not be persisted in. And with that view, I would first call the attention of His Excellency to the 1st Section of the Consolidated

Statutes for Lower Canada, Cap. 81, expressing the intent of the Legislature respecting the independence of judges. And hence, I would conclude, that should the intended removal of my jurisdiction and residence have been occasioned by any charge against me, whether direct or indirect, deserving disgrace, even to the smallest degree, or from the effects of intrigue, I should not be condemned without a hearing, or without being confronted with the accuser or perpetrator of such intrigue; for, otherwise, the right or prerogative of removing from time to time, of which the Crown is invested by Section 9 of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, Cap. 78, might (by even indirect means) be brought into action in a manner contrary to the afore-mentioned provision of Cap. 81, placing a judge, by such removal of residence, in the alternative of submitting to both moral and material ruin (or either) on the one hand, or resigning office to save the former, yet not thereby averting the latter.

But leaving aside the idea that the proposed removal may in anywise prove offensive either to public or private character, or prejudicial to the enjoyment of public confidence, still it could not but be most seriously damageable in a material point of view—blasting and destroying the small savings, which during ten years of strict, yet not parsimonious economy have been put together to provide for the future maintainence of my family. This I have already experienced by my removal from Percé to this place. There I held a valuable property, with which I parted at \$600.00 less than I would otherwise have done; but considering my removal to this place as being to the best part of the district—and hence, as it were, a promotion, and it being a matter of public interest, I did not complain. Yet, I hoped to obtain indemnity, for at least the expenses of removal, but obtained none, though I was confident that it would not be objected to—and to this day the matter has remained *en délibéré*. My claim upon fair approximation, amounted to upwards of \$300.00, making altogether, nearly \$1,000.00 of loss. Again, in the present instance, were I called upon, whether presently, or at some future time, to remove to such other rural district as might be considered superior, with augmentation of salary, the former would be promotion, and the latter indemnity for losses, and hence feeling both honored and indemnified, I should gladly accept the offer, even though litigation should *there be* much greater than it is in this district.

Besides the diminution of public confidence which my removal might occasion, and the mortification inflicted by being thrown out of home, for the gratification and selfishness of one or a few individuals—the damage and losses which would be the result, ought to be matter for serious consideration, the same being, not only the expenses to be incurred in the removal of my family and household, but also the sacrifice to be incurred in the disposal of residence, farm, with live and other stock, and of the crop of this season, the whole worth upwards of \$4,000.00, and which could not realise one half of such value.

I beg, confidently, to urge as a powerful ground against the proposed removal, the causes propounded in the memorandum of the representatives in Parliament of the Gulf, and of the counties of Bonaventure and Gaspé, presented and dated 24th February, 1859—whereof extracts are hereunto subjoined, whereupon the removal of my residence was, by Order in Council, signified to me by letter of the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, dated 7th May, 1859, also hereunto annexed, to which I beg to crave reference—and to observe that at the time of my removal from Percé, I was the sole Judge in office in this district, and hence no inconvenience resulted therefrom, for Mr. Justice Thompson's reappointment took place but several weeks later.

The causes for removal, in those documents mentioned, do now exist, even to a greater extent than at the aforesaid date, inasmuch as five of Mr. LeBoutillie's family *Cousins Germains par alliance* were then under tutelage, and are now doing for themselves.

Referring to the foregoing, and to my letter of July last, claiming either exemption from attendance at the Magdalen Islands Circuit—or, should the Government see fit still to alternate the holding of the terms thereof, between the two Judges of Gaspé, that as heretofore, the junior Judge be charged with the Autumn Circuit, I forward, herewith,

copy of letter confirming the former determination of the Government, respecting the exercise of judicial functions in this district. Although Mr. Justice Thompson was appointed to reside at Percé, he never resided there, and the Government did not enforce the order, because, as I presume, the law as it now stands, authorizes His Excellency to do so, as well in this, as in other districts.

In conclusion, I beg to express that placing full trust in His Excellency and His Government, I firmly hope and believe the order in question will be cancelled; and that Mr. Justice Maguire now appointed, will, in reality, and in every respect, as expressed in the publication of his appointment, be in the place and stead of the late Mr. Justice Thompson, thereby insuring the existence of good feeling between us, which in view of public interest I would earnestly wish to cultivate, giving him at least the Autumn term of the Magdalen Islands, and should the faith of the Government be so engaged towards my present colleague, in respect of his residence, I would suggest that the order in question, concerning our judicial functions and residences, be left in abeyance until some satisfactory arrangement may hereafter be made.

I would be desirous, personally, to submit my case to His Excellency's Government, and to that end would ask for that purpose (and for the first time since ten years) a leave of absence. But having no intimation of the result of my application made in July last, and above mentioned, respecting the Magdalen Islands Circuit, I must forthwith proceed thereto; and unless I should, on my return, find here some intimation to the contrary, I propose leaving this for Ottawa, where, I hope, my presence for the above purpose will be approved.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

P. WINTER,

Judge Superior Court.

Extracts from a Memorandum in reference to the Administration of Justice in the District of Gaspé.

24th February, 1859.

Hon. U. J. Tessier,
John Le Boutillier, Esq.
and John Meagher,
Esq.
The undersigned representatives of the District of Gaspé, in the Lower House and the Upper House of the Parliament of Canada, beg leave to call the attention of the Government, through the Honorable the Attorney General for Lower Canada to the following observations, &c.:

* * * * *

After the withdrawal of Judge DeBlois, His Excellency the Governor General appointed the Honorable Peter Winter as one of the two Judges for the Superior Court for the District of Gaspé, and since his appointment Judge Winter has resided at Percé, *chef-lieu* of the County of Gaspé.

Now, the undersigned believe it to be their imperative duty to represent, that the Honorable Mr. Thompson, on account of the complaints made against him, &c., * * * * * ought not to be appointed a Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Gaspé.

However, there are new and very strong reasons why a change of residence ought to be made between Judge Winter and Judge Thompson, if he is appointed, *or any other, to that office*; Judge Winter is related to several families in the County of Gaspé, and to one of the principal firms who owns one of the most extensive establishments, in the County of Gaspé. And he has been subject, and is still subject, to a recusation, causing great delays and expenses; on the other hand, Judge Thompson has connections in the County of Bonaventure, which connections are a serious impediment to the good and impartial administration of justice in the County of Bonaventure.

The 11th section of the 20th Victoria, cap. 44, has wisely enacted, "That two judges shall reside in the District of Gaspé, at such places as shall be appointed by the Governor."

Under these circumstances, we represent, and strongly urge, as an act of justice to the people of District of Gaspé :—

1st. That the Honorable Mr. Thompson be not appointed Judge of the Superior Court for the District of Gaspé.

2nd. That whoever is appointed, it should be immediately ordered according to the 11th section of the Act 20th Victoria, cap. 44, "that the Honorable Judge Winter should reside and act in the County of Bonaventure. And that the other Judge to be appointed for the District of Gaspé be ordered to reside in the County of Gaspé.

Toronto, 24th February, 1859.

Certified true extracts,
(Signed,)

P. WINTER.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 7th May, 1859.

SIR,—It has been represented to His Excellency the Governor General, that being related to several families in the County of Gaspé, and to one of the principal firms, who own the most extensive establishments in the county, you have been, and are still subject to recusation, causing great delay and expense; whereupon His Excellency in Council has been pleased to direct that your residence be for the future fixed at New Carlisle, and that you be required to take up your residence there within two months from the date of the receipt of the notification of your being informed thereof.

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

E. PARENT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Winter,
Percé, Gaspé.

Certified a true Copy,
(Signed,)

P. WINTER.

PERCÉ, 2nd June, 1859.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of the 7th ultimo, intimating that, for the causes therein mentioned, His Excellency the Governor General in Council had been pleased to direct, that for the future, and within two months after receipt of the information, my residence be fixed at New Carlisle, which letter reached this place on the 19th, and being re-mailed, was received by me at New Carlisle on the 21st of the same month.

With respect to the delay so fixed, I beg to say, that although disposed to use diligence in conforming myself to the above direction, my domicile cannot finally be established at New Carlisle, within the period mentioned, because in this, as in other rural districts, proper places of residence cannot as easily be obtained as in cities. Yet, having to attend vacation sittings of the Superior Court at New Carlisle, and at the Circuits of Carleton and Ristigouche, I shall be in the County of Bonaventure during all the month of July next.

I beg to add, that having whilst in New Carlisle acquired a place of residence, but which requires considerable repairs and improvements, for which it was impossible for me to complete arrangements whilst on the spot, it becomes necessary for me to make an express trip, which will occasion an absence from home of about ten days, and I hope that I shall be justifiable in charging for the same the usual allowance for travelling

expenses, as when attending circuits. Anticipating also, that the actual expenditure to be necessarily incurred in removing my household will be allowed me, and this, I can safely estimate at not less than fifty pounds currency. All which I beg that you will be pleased to submit for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

P. WINTER, Judge, Superior Court.

To the Honorable the
Provincial Secretary of Canada, Toronto.

(Certified a true Copy,)

(Signed,)

P. WINTER.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

TORONTO, 24th August, 1859.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to assign to you the County of Bonaventure, and to Mr. Justice Thompson the County of Gaspé, as the counties in which you respectively shall ordinarily exercise your judicial functions.

I have also to inform you that the Circuit Court of the Magdalen Islands is to be held by both of you, viz.: the Spring term by Mr. Justice Thompson, and the Autumn term by yourself.

A Proclamation will be published in the *Canada Gazette* Saturday next, fixing the above Autumn term to commence on the 22nd September next. You will, therefore, prepare yourself to hold that term.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

E. PARENT, Assist. Sec.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Winter, &c.

(Certified a true Copy,)

(Signed,)

P. WINTER.

NEW CARLISLE, 10th September, 1859.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, that in conformity with the directions contained in your letter of the 7th May last, relative to the fixing of my future residence at this place, I have pressed a removal of my household much sooner than required, because to avail myself of the delay allowed, would either have interfered with the circuits of this County, or caused the postponement of such removal for a considerable time. I beg to submit, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General, that the removal of a family and household to a distance of 66 miles, in the district of Gaspé, where the means of conveyance are not at hand, as elsewhere, is extremely difficult and expensive, and that when, as in my case, such a removal is ordered for public convenience and advantage, it would seem in accordance with justice that a public officer should not, besides being put to much trouble and serious inconvenience, be made to incur such heavy expenses, loss and damage to property, as is always attending a removal.

Here follows a statement, which, I believe, underrated the expenses I have been at in effecting the removal of my family and household from Percé to New Carlisle, which is as close an approximation as I could make, not having been able to keep an exact account of details, viz.: (Here follow sundry items, shewing a total of £77 19s. 6d., currency.)

I beg to refer you to my letter of the 2nd June last, in reply to your letter above mentioned, whereby I also craved the favorable consideration of His Excellency, relative

to the expediency and justice of allowing an indemnity for the above mentioned expenses. I find, on further consideration, that the gross estimate, therein mentioned, fell short of the expenditure really incurred, and I beg to remark that the first item has not been charged in any claim for travelling expenses, made for attendance at Courts because of being of a different nature. The expediency of granting indemnity for expenses incurred in removing from one place to another for public convenience, has been admitted by the Executive Government and the Legislature, with respect to officers belonging to the different departments, and I know not why the same rule should not apply to judges in similar cases; particularly where the removal of a family and household is a matter of difficulty, and is expensive.

I may safely add, in conclusion, that the above amount being granted will not cover one half, perhaps, not one fourth of the damage and loss entailed upon my property, moveable and immoveable, in consequence of my change of residence.

This refers to the fact that my property below, being unsold and badly tenanted, must suffer by deterioration, and I must expect not to obtain its value, when a purchaser will offer, to which add, that I have been obliged to run into debt here, in purchasing, rebuilding, &c., &c.

Hoping that the above claim will be favorably considered.

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

The Hon. the Provincial Secretary.

[Translation.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 17th September, 1868.

SIR,—I have been instructed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, setting forth the inconveniences to which you consider you will be subjected by your change of residence, and announcing your intention of coming to Ottawa, and to inform you the decision of His Excellency the Governor General, communicated to you by my letter of the 31st ult., was not arrived at except after mature consideration, and for the interest of the public service. But I am authorized to add that, although your residence has been fixed at Percé, you will, nevertheless, be allowed a reasonable time to make arrangements and to dispose of any property you may be desirous of selling or letting; at New Carlisle.

Under these circumstances, I am further charged to give you to understand that there can be no necessity and no use in your coming here, but that, on the contrary, the public service requires that you should not at present leave your post.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) E. PARENT, Under Secretary.

The Honorable Mr. Justice Winter,
New Carlisle, County of Bonaventure.

[Translation.]

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN,
NEW CARLISLE, 30th July, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose to you herewith, to be submitted for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General, a copy of the presentment of the grand

jury, made at the Court of Queen's Bench sitting at New Carlisle during the term of July instant, and to inform you that a similar copy has been transmitted to the Honorable the Secretary of the Province of Quebec.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

F. D. GAUVREAU, Clerk of the Crown.

(Signed,)

The Honorable the Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

DOMINION OF CANADA, DISTRICT OF GASPÉ,
COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE.

To His Honor Mr. Justice McGuire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec, presiding over the Court of Queen's Bench now holden at New Carlisle, in the County of Bonaventure.

The grand jury desire to express their sense of gratification at the opportune and welcome interference on the part of Government in placing on this bench a gentleman, whose legal knowledge and experience, whose character of impartiality, integrity, and dignity, and whose high sense of duty, will, in the opinion of this grand jury, restore confidence in the administration of justice in this county.

In the course of our investigation, we found that most of the cases brought to our consideration were not of a grave character, and could have been disposed of by a stipendiary magistrate, thus saving the country and the Crown heavy expense and inconvenience, and dealing more readily justice to parties accused, who by law can obtain bail, and who afterwards take advantage of the proximity of New Brunswick to run away and avoid the ends of justice. We would, therefore, humbly recommend the appointment at an early date of a proper person to look after those cases.

We have examined the court house and jail, and found the building altogether inadequate, though kept in as good order as possible. The bedsteads, bedding, and furniture of the jail are old, unfit for use, and should be renewed. It was with great satisfaction that we learned from your honor that a new court house and jail will shortly be built, thus affording proper accommodation for the administration of justice.

Finally, we beg to express our thanks for the valuable assistance given to us by your honor in the discharge of our duties.

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

THEODORE ROBITAILLE, Foreman.

JNO. R. HAMILTON, Junior.

MAXIME FORREST.

DANIEL CHISOLM.

JOSHUA x WOODMAN.

EDWARD HALL.

WILLIAM R. M'RAE.

A. BEBEE.

HENRY CALDWELL.

JOHN ALAIN.

OCTUVUS SHERAR.

JOHN HALL.

GEORGE A. CORBIN.

JOHN COCHRANE.

LEVI x BABIN.

RICHARD SMITH.

WILLIAM HOWATSON.

Grand Jury Room,

14th July, 1869.

Certified to be true copy,

New Carlisle, 30th July, 1869.

(Signed,)

F. D. GAUVREAU, Clerk of the Peace.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 4th April, 1870, for Copies of all Correspondence respecting the Appointment of Judges for the County of Gaspé, and the County of Bonaventure, since 1st July, 1868; also Copies of all Correspondence, and of all Instructions given to either of the said Judges, directing them to proceed to the holding of the Court at Amherst, Magdalen Islands, at the periods fixed by law, with a Statement of the number of sittings, and the date of each sitting of such Court.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 25th April, 1870.

(Copy.)

QUEBEC, 20th April, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th inst., requesting a statement as to the number of times the Court has been held at the Magdalen Islands, since the 1st of July, 1868, and, in answer, I beg to say that I am under the impression the circuit was held at the Magdalen Islands, in September, 1868, and in May, 1869, by Mr. Justice Winter, the Judge of Gaspé, to which the Magdalen Islands belong.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

J. MAGUIRE.

P. J. Jolicœur, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary, Quebec.

No. 68.

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 7th March, 1870; For copies of all Correspondence and Reports of the Engineer in charge of the Welland Canal, since 30th June, 1869. *First*, as to feeding said Canal from Lake Erie; *Second*, as to the damage done to the village of Dunville by the freshet in April last; *Third*, as to the building of waste weir in the embankment across the Grand River, at the village of Dunville; *Fourth*, as to opening what are known as the back ditches along the Welland Canal, through the township of Moulton; *Fifth*, as to the supply of water furnished the mills on the said Canal, in the year 1869; *Sixth*, as to the damage done to Port Maitland piers, in April last; *Seventh*, also, Copies of all Orders in Council, since the 30th June last, in reference to said works.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 16th April, 1870.

No. 69.

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 6th April, 1870; For a Return of the names of all parties now employed in the Excise Office in Montreal; the date of their appointment or employment, and the salary or remuneration paid to each.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 19th April, 1870.

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

No. 70.

R E T U R N

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 6th April, 1870; For a Return of the names of all persons appointed and now employed in the Montreal Custom House as Clerks, Tidewaiters, Supernumeraries, Packers or Laborers in Examining Warehouse; when appointed or employed; the salary or amount paid to each; also, the names of the Clerks, Tidewaiters, Supernumeraries, Packers or Laborers dismissed or suspended since 1866, and the cause of their dismissal or suspension.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 21st April, 1870.

No. 71.

R E T U R N

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 28th March, 1870; For Copies of all Orders in Council, and Correspondence, and of all leases and surrenders of leases touching the property now leased by Government to the Cornwall Manufacturing Company, or George Stephen, Esquire, with a statement of the rents payable under the former leases, and of the rent (if any) payable under the present lease, and of the rents payable in respect of the other water powers in the Cornwall Canal leased by the Government to other parties.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 26th April, 1870.

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

No. 72.

MESSAGE.

Resolved—That a Message be sent to the HOUSE OF COMMONS, to communicate to that House a Statement laid on the Table of this House by the Clerk of the Senate, showing the sums paid to each Senator as Indemnity and Mileage for the last Session of the present Parliament.

Ordered, That the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the House of Commons by the Clerk of the Senate.

Attest.

J. F. TAYLOR,

Clerk of the Senate.

No. 73.

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 4th April, 1870; For Copies of all Minutes in Council and Departmental Orders, and of all Correspondence between the Minister of Finance and the Treasurers of Quebec and Ontario, respectively, relating to the rate of interest allowed since the 4th May, 1859, on the capital of the Seigniors, and the capital of compensation to the Townships in Lower Canada, and also on the compensation to Upper Canada arising out of the Seigniorial Legislation called the Upper Canada Building Fund.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 11th April, 1870.

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

No. 74.

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 4th April, 1870; For a Return of all moneys expended on the public piers and wharves of the Dominion, from 1st July, 1867, with the names of the parties expending the same, and the name of the wharf or pier upon which such expenditure took place.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 7th May, 1870.

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

No. 75.**R E T U R N**

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, applying for a Statement; shewing the number of Seizures, from the 1st July, 1867, to the 1st July, 1869, for violation of the Inland Revenue Laws; the Name of the Owner of the Property seized; the Amount realized from each Seizure; the Name of the Officer or Officers who made the Seizures, and the Reward given from each Seizure, and to whom given.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 2nd May, 1870.

No. 75.

R E T U R N

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, applying for a detailed Statement; shewing the Amount of Money received by Alfred Brunel, and other Officers of the Public Service, on account of Seizures made in connection with the Department of Inland Revenue, since the 1st of January, 1866, up to the present time

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 2nd May, 1870.

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

No. 76.

R E T U R N

(IN PART)

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 25th April, 1870; For a Return shewing, *1stly*, the amount which has accrued in each year from the sale of Clergy Reserves in Upper Canada, since the passage of the Act 18th Vic., Cap. 2; *2ndly*, a Statement of the amount paid annually to each Municipality in Upper Canada during that period; and, *3rdly*, the amount now due to each of them respectively under the authority thereof.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 9th May, 1870.

No. 77.

R E T U R N

To an Address of THE SENATE, dated the 4th March, 1870; For a Copy of the Report and Remarks of the Chief Justice of New Brunswick and the Bar of that Province, on the subject of the proposed Bill to constitute a Court of Appeal, with all correspondence with any Judges or public functionaries on the same subject.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 30th March, 1870.

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

No. 78.

R E T U R N

To an Address of THE SENATE, dated 23rd March, 1870; For a Return shewing the amounts appropriated and expended by the Dominion Government, since the Union, upon the great lines of communication connecting the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick by the Metapediac and Restigouche Roads, and the Temiscouata and St. John route; distinguishing the amounts expended within the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick, in both cases. And also, a Return shewing the amount expended by the Dominion Government upon the Annapolis and Liverpool Road in Nova Scotia, since 1st July, 1867; together with Copies of all Correspondence addressed to, or emanating from any of the Public Departments in reference to each of the said roads; all Orders in Council connected therewith, and instructions based thereon; and also, what further sums may be required for construction, maintenance, and repairs to the said Roads.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 4th May, 1870.

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

No. 79

R E T U R N

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 27th April, 1870; For the particulars of the Account rendered by and paid to the Sheriff of Northumberland, of \$600, charged in the Public Accounts up to 30th June, 1869.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

OTTAWA, 9th May, 1870]

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

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE YEAR 1869.

.....
PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.
.....



OTTAWA :

PRINTED BY I. B. TAYLOR, 29, 31, AND 33, RIDEAU STREET.

1870.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT.

APPENDIX.

REPORTS OF IMMIGRATION AGENTS.

Mr. STAFFORD, Quebec.
Mr. DALEY, Montreal.
Mr. WILLS, Ottawa.
Mr. MACPHERSON, Kingston.
Mr. DONALDSON, Toronto.
Mr. RAE, Hamilton.
Mr. CLAY, Halifax.
Mr. SHIVES, St. John, N.B.
Mr. LAYTON, Miramichi.

REPORTS OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF QUARANTINE.

Dr. MONTIZAMBERT, Grosse Isle.
Dr. GOSSIP, Halifax.
Dr. HARDING, St. John, N.B.

REPORT OF DR. WELLS,

Secretary-Treasurer of the Trustees of the Quebec Marine and Immigrants' Hospital.

CONTENTS.

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

	PAGE
ADDRESS	
I.—General Remarks	1
Legislation concerning the Department	1-2
Immigration Act	2
Comparative Statement of the Increase of Business	2
Absorption of the Statistical Staff by other Labors	2
II.—IMMIGRATION :—	
Comparative Statement and Figures	2
Entry of Immigration at different Ports	3
Emigration passing through the Territory of Dominion	3
Immigration having Settled in Canada	4
Remarks on Information Collected	4
Nationalities of Emigrants	4
Occupations and Trades of Immigrants	4
Immigrants having received Help	4
Expenditure for Help to Immigrants	5
System at Work for the distribution of Immigrants	5
Organization of Emigration Committees in England	5
Expenses of Immigration Service	5
Details of Expenditure	6
Immigration of Admiralty's Artizans	6
Changes in the Organization of Agencies of Europe	6
Appointments of Agents	6
Conference on Immigration	6-7
Printed Information to be furnished by Local Governments	6
Posters, for Post Offices in the United Kingdom	6
Immigrants accommodation at Toronto	7
Subsidies asked for by English Committees	7
Changes in the <i>personnel</i> of the Agencies	7
Conduct of Immigrants generally good	7
III.—QUARANTINES :—	
Sanitary Condition of Immigrants in general	7
Typhus Fever at Grosse Isle	7
Death of a Nurse, and Sickness of Superintendent	7
Dr. Rinfret appointed Assistant Superintendent	7
Statistical Abstracts	8
Destruction of Superintendent's House by Fire	8
Expenditure of Grosse Isle Station	8
Lawlor's Island, Halifax	8

	PAGE
Yellow Fever.....	8
Expenditure of Halifax Station.....	8
Partridge Island Station at St. John, N. B.....	8
Sanitary Condition.....	8
Expenditure of St. John's Station.....	8
IV.—MARINE AND EMIGRANTS' HOSPITAL :—	
Reference to previous Departmental Report.....	8
Abstracts of Year's Records.....	9
V.—STATISTICS :—	
General Remarks.....	9
Statistical Tables to accompany Report of Census.....	9—10
List of Tables prepared.....	10
Registration Office of Nova Scotia.....	10
VI.—PATENTS OF INVENTION, COPYRIGHTS, TRADE MARKS, &c. :—	
Increase of Business in the Patent Branch.....	10
New Patent Act of 1869.....	10
Re-organization under New Law.....	10
Tabular Comparative Statement for the last 15 Years.....	11
Copyrights, Industrial Designs, and Trade Marks.....	11
Abstracts of Proceedings.....	12
Preliminary Examination.....	12
List of Canadian Patents.....	12
The Collection of Models.....	12
Re-arrangement of Models.....	12
Reference to Appendix.....	12

APPENDIX.

No. 1.—QUEBEC AGENT'S REPORT :—	
Number of Immigrants.....	3
Comparative Statement.....	4
Lines of Vessels.....	4
Origins of Immigrants.....	5
Trades of Immigrants.....	5
Expenditure of Service.....	6
Assisted Emigration from England.....	6
Inland Transport.....	7
Destination of Immigrants.....	8
Statistical Tables.....	9—13
No. 2.—MONTREAL AGENT'S REPORT :—	
Statement of Immigrants.....	14
Classes of Immigrants wanted.....	15
Miscellaneous Information.....	16
Statistical Information and Expenditure.....	17—18

	PAGE
No. 3.—OTTAWA AGENT'S REPORT :—	
Arrived Immigrants, classified	19
Distribution of Immigrants, and Remarks	19—20
Accommodation for Immigrants.....	21
Expenditure	22—23
No. 4.—KINGSTON AGENT'S REPORT :—	
Movements of Immigrants	23
Miscellaneous Remarks	24
Statistical Information and Expenditure	25
No. 5.—TORONTO AGENT'S REPORT :—	
Total movements of Immigrants.....	26
Miscellaneous Remarks.....	24
No. 6.—HAMILTON AGENT'S REPORT :—	
General Remarks	27
Statistical Tables	28—30
Expenditure	31—32
No. 7.—HALIFAX AGENT'S REPORT :—	
Movements of Immigrants	33
Expenditure	34—35
No. 8.—ST. JOHN (N.B.) AGENT'S REPORT :—	
General Remarks	36
Statistics and Expenditure.....	37
No. 9.—MIRAMICHI AGENT'S REPORT :—	
General Remarks	38
Statistics and Expenditure	39
No. 10.—REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT AT GROSSE ISLE :—	
Statement of Proceedings and Remarks.....	40
Statement of Expenditure	41
Tabular Statement of Inspection of Vessels	42—43
Returns of the Hospitals	44
No. 11.—REPORT OF INSPECTING PHYSICIAN AT HALIFAX :—	
Report on the Appearance of Yellow Fever.....	45
Remarks on Lawlor's Island	46
Statement of Expenditure	47—48
No. 12.—REPORT OF INSPECTING PHYSICIAN AT PARTRIDGE ISLAND :—	
Inspection of Vessels	49
Grounds and Buildings	50
Statement of Expenditure	51
No. 13.—REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF MARINE AND EMIGRANT HOSPITAL :—	
Financial Report and Remarks	52
Summary of Patients Returns	52
Details of Expenditure	53—54
Returns of the Hospitals.....	56
Medical Report	57—59

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR 1869.

*To His Excellency the Right Honorable SIR JOHN YOUNG, Bart., Governor
General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

I have the honor to submit the present Report of the Department of Agriculture, for the period included in the Calendar year 1869.

Your Excellency having been pleased to appoint me to preside over this Department on the 16th of November, 1869, it follows, that the greater part of this Report refers to matters which have taken place under the direction of my predecessor in office, the Honorable Mr. Chapais.

I.—GENERAL REMARKS.

The part directly taken by the Department in the legislation of 1869, was the preparation and presentation of the three following important measures :

An Act respecting Immigration and Immigrants.

An Act respecting Patents of Invention.

An Act respecting Contagious Diseases affecting animals.

By the first of the above-mentioned statutes, the concurrent jurisdiction given to the General and Local Governments as regards Immigration, by the 95th section of the "British North America Act" was defined, in pursuance of arrangements arrived at, in a conference of delegates from the Executive of the said Governments.

No changes or increase of the Head Quarters Staff of the Department have taken place, although the labours have steadily increased at a ratio, on the whole, about equal to that pointed out by my predecessor in his Report for 1868, as shewn in the following tabular statement continued from the said last-mentioned Report :

Year.	Total Number of Letters received.	Total Number of Letters sent.	Number of cases of Patents, Copyrights, and Trade Marks.	Total Number of Immigrants attended to.
1864	5,422	5,152	181	40,649
1865	6,694	7,658	200	47,103
1866	7,435	8,250	337	51,795
1867	7,571	10,679	540	57,873
1868	8,696	10,299	643	71,448
1869	9,516	13,654	965	74,365

As was remarked in the last Departmental Report already mentioned, the requirement of this additional work has been met at the expense of the Statistical Branch, now reduced to only two clerks, who even oftentimes are called upon to undertake to do other work.

II.—IMMIGRATION.

The immigration of the year 1869 has been still in excess of the large immigration of 1868; and when discriminating between the figures expressing the number of emigrants who have entered the country by the St. Lawrence and those who have made their appearance through the inland ports, there appears a still greater increase in favor of the St. Lawrence route. The following are the comparative figures of the total number of emigrants who have passed through our territory, after arrival at Quebec, by way of the St. Lawrence :—

1854	53,180
1855	21,274
1856	22,439
1857	32,097
1858	12,810
1859	8,778
1860	10,150
1861	19,923
1862	22,176
1863	19,419
1864	19,147

1865	21,355
1866	28,648
1867	30,757
1868	34,300
1869	43,114

The following is a statement of the total emigration which for the last four years has entered Canada by each of the respective ports of Quebec, Halifax, St. John, N.B., and Miramichi, and *via* the Suspension Bridge and Inland Agencies :—

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
<i>Via</i> the St. Lawrence.....	28,648	30,757	34,300	43,114
„ the Suspension Bridge and other Inland Ports of Ontario and Quebec.....	23,147	26,631	36,511	30,326
„ Halifax.....		781	366	448
„ St. John, N.B.		409	271	456
„ Miramichi				21
Total	51,795	57,578	71,448	74,365

As usual, these emigrants divide themselves into two distinct categories, composed of those who only make use of our travelling routes to go and settle in the Western States of the neighbouring Republic, and of those who report themselves or are booked as intending settlers for Canada.

The following is a statement of the relative numbers appertaining to each of these two categories for each of the last four years :—

FIRST CATEGORY.

In 1866, to United States	41,704
1867, „	47,212
1868, „	58,683
1869, „	57,202

SECOND CATEGORY.

Those who have settled within the Territory of Canada—

1866	10,091
1867	14,666
1868	12,765
1869	18,630

Out of the latter number 17,202 in 1869, are stated to have settled in the Province of Ontario, 503 in the Province of Quebec, 477 in the Province of New Brunswick, and 448 in the Province of Nova Scotia.

Little reliance, however, can be placed upon the accuracy of these figures; the data upon which they are based are imperfect, and, in some instances, conjectural. In former reports, emanating from the Department, allusion is made to the difficulty experienced in obtaining exact information on this subject.

The greatest and nearly insurmountable difficulty of procuring such statistical returns arises from the fact that emigrants are constantly moving, after their arrival at any given locality, after having reported themselves as intending settlers for Canada, and after sojourning sometime in the country, may take their departure for the States without being noticed.

There is no way of ascertaining the nationalities of emigrants arriving by the inland ports, nor is there any of determining the trades and callings of the male adults of the same class of emigrants, their intercourse with the agents, even when it occurs, being of the very briefest nature; but, owing to the regularity of the transport service of the ships carrying emigrants to the Port of Quebec, it is possible to collect such information for the latter class.

The following is the indication of nationalities of the 43,114 emigrants who have been attended to by the Quebec Agency, viz. :—

English	14,691
Irish	3,339
Scotch	2,774
German	1,959
Scandinavians	20,129
Other origins	222
	43,114

The following is a summary of the trades and callings of the male adults of the steerage emigrants attended to by the Quebec Agency :—

Farmers	5,520
Laborers	8,710
Mechanics	5,115
Clerks, &c.	112
Professional men	12
	19,469

Out of the number of emigrants landed at Quebec, a large proportion of those who were intending settlers for Canada belonged to the class of English mechanics or laborers thrown out of employment by the scarcity of labor in the mother country: 6,200 of these poor people were, during the calendar year 1869, recipients of aid, through the ministrations of the Quebec Agency, in the form of inland passages to their first destinations.

The total sum granted and paid by the Dominion Government in favor of poor emigrants, has amounted in round figures to \$15,000 during the calendar year 1869.

The way the system is carried on between the Dominion and the Provincial Governments as regards that class of destitute emigrants, may be thus summarily described :— On arriving at the port of disembarkation, the immigrants are asked which of the places, where there are agencies, they have selected for the place of their primary destination,

and on that, a pass, generally by railway, is furnished to them; when arrived at such place of primary destination, they are held to be under the charge of the Province within which such agency is situate. Any further aid, either in food or subsequent transport so defrayed, is to be paid by the Local Government of the Province benefitted by that ingress of immigration; such Local Government, however, having a conceded right of making use of the Dominion Agent for the purpose of attending to and forwarding the immigrants to their final destination.

The total expenses of the Immigration Service during the year 1869, amounted to \$59,775.84, which expenditure is composed of the following items:—

Quebec Agency	\$18,710 44
Montreal do	1,848 04
Ottawa do	1,131 77
Kingston do	918 85
Toronto do	2,545 92
Hamilton do	1,060 68
Halifax, N.S., do	1,550 73
St. John, N.B., do	1,090 63
Miramichi do.....	500 22
	29,357 28
European Agencies	13,211 25
Gross Isle Quarantine	\$11,440 47
Halifax do.....	2,376 49
St. John, N.B.	3,390 35
	17,207 31
	Total
	\$59,775 84

Of the above amount of \$29,357 28, charged as the expense of the different agencies in Canada, \$15,432 have been paid on account of aid to and transport of immigrants; of which sum \$14,798 were paid at Quebec for the transport of the 6,200 hereinbefore referred to. It is not to be lost sight of, that further expenses have been incurred by the Local Governments for the same class of immigrants. A part of the expenses sustained by the Dominion of Canada is of course defrayed by the Capitation Tax, collected at the port of Quebec, which amounts, on an average, to nearly as many dollars as there are immigrants. During the year 1869, however, a remittance of that Capitation Tax was made in favor of 1,706 artisans and labourers discharged from the Royal Dockyards, and who had been sent to Canada by the Admiralty in Her Majesty's Troop-ships, *Crocodile*, *Serapis*, and *Simoom*—this dispensation being provided for in the Emigration Act, in favor of Artizans employed in Her Majesty's Service.

During the course of the year 1869, the service of Emigration in Europe has been materially changed and increased. The agent in England, Mr. Dixon, who had been located in Liverpool, and afterwards at Wolverhampton, was directed to move and establish

himself in London, the metropolis being the most central place, and being just now the focus of the emigration movement.

An agent was appointed, on the 18th of March, 1869, for Northern Europe, in the person of Mr. Simays, whose proficiency in the French, German, Dutch, and Flemish languages pointed him out for that position. Mr. Simays opened an office in Antwerp, but employs a great part of his time in travelling.

Two agents were appointed for Ireland, and one for Scotland. Mr. Moylan, whose appointment took place on the 17th of August, 1869, and who is entrusted with the canvassing of the south of Ireland, has established his residence in Dublin; and Mr. Foy, appointed on the 11th of November, 1869, who is to act in the north of Ireland, is stationed at Belfast. Mr. Shaw, named agent for Scotland, on the 11th of November, 1869, was directed to select Glasgow as his head-quarters.

A number of communications have been exchanged during the year 1869, between the Local Governments and this Department, through the Secretary of State for the Provinces, relating to the constant demand of European Agents for printed information to be circulated abroad. At the Conference, held on the 28th of October, 1869, at which Sir John A. Macdonald and the Honorable Mr. Chapais were present, on behalf of the Dominion Government, the Honorable Mr. Chauveau, on behalf of the Quebec Government, and the Honorable Messrs. Carling and Wood, on behalf of the Ontario Government, it was agreed that both the Local Governments represented should cause to be prepared, each one a pamphlet on the resources of their respective Provinces for distribution, and that posters were to be issued to be exhibited in the Post Offices of the United Kingdom, thus profiting by the kind permission given by the Postmaster General of England. It was surmised that the Government of Nova Scotia was to prepare for the issue of a pamphlet relating to its own Province.

The members of the Conference, on behalf of the Ontario Government, brought forward the question of immigrants' accommodation to be had at Toronto; and it was agreed that the subject, which had already occupied the attention of the Department, should be, without delay, thoroughly investigated, preparatory to speedy Governmental action in the premises.

With reference to questions submitted by the Continental agent as to whether any of the Governments would undertake defraying the cost of ocean transport and the temporary maintenance of bodies of immigrants, it was answered that none of the Governments represented were ready to enter into such a scheme. A similar decision was given in answer to a letter from the Rev. Mr. Herring asking subscriptions in favour of emigration clubs already formed or in process of formation.

The following changes have taken place, namely, the appointment of Mr. J. G. Daley as agent in Montreal, on the 1st of August, 1869, in lieu of his father, Mr. Joseph Daley, deceased; and the appointment, on the 3rd November, 1869, of Mr. Edwin Clay, as agent at Halifax, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Honorable Mr. Pineo.

As a concluding remark on this important subject of immigration, I am glad to be able to state that the immigrants who have settled in Canada during the year 1869 have

been readily and easily absorbed, to the mutual advantage, I have every reason to believe, of the country and themselves, and that, with few exceptions, (always to be expected,) the immigrants have behaved themselves in a creditable manner.

III.—QUARANTINE.

Although, generally speaking, and specially as regards the emigration coming from the ports of the United Kingdom, the health of the emigrants has been very good during the year 1869; still, there has been an unusual amount of sickness amongst the foreign emigration *en route* for the United States, a large part of which has been subject to the influence of serious diseases, and specially of typhus fever of a very malignant character. For the first time during many years, the tried acclimated staff of the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle, has had to suffer from the contagion. Some of the employés were attacked by the disease, and one of the nurses, Mrs. Hurst, died from typhus; the medical superintendent himself, Dr. Montizambert, was for several weeks in a dangerous state from the effects of the same disease.

In consequence of the illness of the superintendent, who was the only medical attendant at the station, Dr. Rinfret, of Pointe Levis, was despatched to the Quarantine Island, where he stayed, as assistant medical superintendent, from the 29th of June to the 2nd of September, during a part of which period he, of course, had the exclusive charge of the establishment, and the remainder of the time assisted Dr. Montizambert, who was still labouring under the weakness that necessarily follows such ailments.

At the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle, forty ships, carrying 10,123 passengers were examined in conformity with the requirements of the Act and Quarantine Regulations. Out of these forty ships, sixteen, with a total number of 4,474 emigrants, performed a regular Quarantine, their passengers being landed and detained for various periods on the island; three other ships, with an aggregate of 736 passengers, were kept in Quarantine of observation for a short time. The ships so detained had lost, by death, eighty-three of their passengers during the voyage, by far the greatest number of these deaths having happened amongst infants and young children, debilitated by improper diet, added to the discomfort of the passage.

The number of sick admitted in the different hospitals of the station has been 495, out of whom 44 died; the number of typhus cases included in the total number above given has been 139, of whom 27 have died. Further and other details concerning the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle, with remarks, will be found in the Medical Superintendent's Report, which is annexed, with other Reports, as an appendix.

To add to the trials to which the medical superintendent of Grosse Isle has been subjected, during the year 1869, a fire occurred on the night of the 25th of October, by which his residence was destroyed, with the greatest part of his wearing apparel and other personal property. As the salary of the medical superintendent is only \$1,000, it may be easily imagined how heavily such a succession of calamities must have pressed upon him.

The total expenditure of the Grosse Isle Quarantine Station for the year 1869 has been \$11,440.

I am sorry to have to state that the purchase of Lawler's Island, in the Harbor of Halifax, has not yet been completed, owing to difficulties, already mentioned in my predecessor's Report, which have not yet been overcome. The gentleman entrusted by the Honorable the Minister of Public Works with the task of procuring a good title has not yet been able to surmount the difficulties arising from the absence of several of the co-proprietors of the island.

From the beginning of the year 1869 to the 29th July no disease was observed by the inspecting physician on board of ships inspected by him, but from the 29th of July to the end of the year, 18 cases of yellow fever occurred, of which 3 ended by death; one slight case of typhus was also attended to by the inspecting physician of the Halifax Station.

The total cost of the Halifax Station was \$2,376.

There has been no disease at the Quarantine Station of Partridge Island, in the Port of St. John, New Brunswick. A few ships, coming from infected ports, were, nevertheless, subjected to probationary Quarantine, and put through purifying processes, by the Inspecting Physician, as a matter of prudence. The expenses of the Partridge Island Station have amounted to \$3,390.

IV.—MARINE AND EMIGRANT HOSPITAL AT QUEBEC.

I have nothing to add to what has already been said by my predecessor about the organisation and special position of the Marine Hospital, and of its character; being, as it were, a second Quarantine for the emigration and shipping of the St. Lawrence.

During the year 1869, the admission of patients to this institution has amounted to 1,308, distributed as follows between the three classes of inmates, viz:—

Seamen	795
Emigrants	110
Residents and Strangers	403
Total	1,308

Which total, with the addition of the number of 46, indicating the number of patients in the hospital on the 1st of January, 1869, makes an aggregate of 1,354 inside patients treated in the institution during the year.

The number of deaths during the year has been 45.

The further particulars and medical statistics are to be found in the Reports hereunto annexed.

V.—STATISTICS.

The work carried on for the last few years in the Department, and which has been described in the last Departmental Report, has been pursued ; as much indeed, as the very small staff now employed on that work can permit.

The greatest amount of statistical labour during the year, however, has been bestowed upon preparing abstract tables of the previous Censuses, which tables are intended to be published in connexion with the Returns of the forthcoming Census of 1871, so as to constitute a series of the main statistical information from the commencement of the Colony.

The following is a list of the abstracts made at the date of this Report :—

1. Abstract, revised and corrected, of the census of the year 1665, comprising returns of the population by ages and professions.
2. Abstract of the population of 1667, by ages and professions.
3. A short statement of the number of population, of extent of cleared land, and quantity of stock and agricultural produce, for the year 1668.
4. The same for 1679.
5. An Abstract of the population of 1681, with ages and agricultural census for the same year.
6. The same for 1685, less ages and professions.
7. The same for 1688.
8. The same for 1692, with ages.
9. The same for 1695.
10. The same for 1698.
11. A statement of population and agricultural data for 1719.
12. The same for 1720.
13. The same for 1721.
14. The same for 1734.
15. Abstract of the personal and agricultural census of 1754.
16. Abstract of the personal and agricultural census of 1765.
17. A statement of the census of the Province of Quebec of 1784.
18. A statement of the population of Lower Canada of 1822.
19. A statement of the population of Lower Canada of 1825.
20. Abstract of the census of Lower Canada for 1831.
21. Abstract of the census of Lower Canada for 1844.
22. The same for 1851.
23. Various statements of the population of Upper Canada, collected from the assessment rolls, embracing every year from 1824 to 1842.
24. Abstracts of the census of Upper Canada for 1842.
25. Abstract of the census of Upper Canada for 1848.
26. Abstract of the census of Upper Canada for 1852.

-
27. A statement of the population and quantity of land occupied for Nova Scotia for the respective years of 1763, 1764, and 1766.
28. An abstract of the census of Nova Scotia, both personal and agricultural, for the year 1827.

The work of completing these tabular statements of the statistics of the four Provinces is still going on under the very great difficulty of obtaining authentic copies of the original documents : with means and addition to the staff the result naturally would have been to furnish a more complete and elaborate result ; such as it will be, it will nevertheless, constitute a very interesting and useful document.

The question of the taking of the next census has been, of course, a matter of study to the few members of the staff, whose time is partly or wholly devoted to statistics

The statistical labor of the Registration Office of Nova Scotia has been progressing, as well as the computation of the tables of vital statistics of Lower Canada, the general result of which it is intended also to give information upon, with the next census returns.

VI.—PATENTS OF INVENTION, COPYRIGHTS, TRADE-MARKS AND INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS.

The business in the Patent Office and adjoining branches, is still increasing at an even greater rate than in preceding years, notwithstanding, that during the year 1869, an interruption of the business took place for nearly a couple of months upon the coming into force of the New Patent Act, with which, of course, the public had to be made acquainted, before regular papers, conformable to the requirements of the law, and of the new forms, could be lodged.

The Patent Act of 1869, commenced to take effect on the first of July in that year, and on the 2nd of July, the rules, regulations, and forms of the Canada Patent Office, prepared by my predecessor, the Commissioner of Patents were approved by Your Excellency.

The old organisation of this branch of the Department, had, at the same time, to undergo a thorough change, which was done, I am happy to say, in a very short time and without any confusion.

The following table will show the increase that has taken place for the last 15 years, in the Patent Office work, and in the registration of copyrights, trade-marks, and industrial designs :—

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Applications for Patents.....	99	120	126	116	142	170	160	180	207	170	184	274	369	570	781
Patents Granted.....	92	108	115	98	112	150	142	160	156	145	162	263	218	546	580
*Caveats.....															60
Transfers Registered.....	32	53	54	35	26	47	56	72	78	74	70	126	193	337	470
Designs Registered.....							2		4	1	1		5	6	12
Trade Marks Registered.....							3	17	1	7	16	65	54	32	50
†Copyrights.....														34	62
Fees Received.....	\$1911	\$2370	\$2406	\$2165	\$2479	\$752644	\$73013	\$703650	\$903759	\$903267	\$963618	\$766132	\$788110	\$0011052	\$0014214

* There were no Caveats provided for in the old Law.
 † Transferred from the Department of the Secretary of State.

Out of the 580 Patents granted during the year 1869, 204 have been issued under the authority of the new law; this number, for the reason heretofore stated, really represents the proceedings of only four months' operations.

The duty of entering into a sort of preliminary examination, and the scrutiny which is imposed by the Caveat Clause of the new law, as well as the work of Registration both of exemplification and copyrights, have materially added to the responsibilities and to the labors of that branch of the Department.

A complete list of Canadian Patents, that is, of all Patents granted from the beginning of the Patent business in the four Provinces, constituting the Dominion of Canada, has been commenced, and carried to the 30th of December, 1868. As relates to Patents issued in the former Province of Canada, the work, so far done, forms 160 pages of 8vo printing, apart from the index, and when finished, to the date of the coming into force of the present Act, it will contain altogether about 300 pages; but the pressure of business has forced to suspend that work, which otherwise cannot be properly carried on, as far as the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Patents are concerned, before the Records of the Patent Office of these two Provinces are arranged, classified, and indexed; a work, which with the present strength of the staff must of necessity be protracted some time.

The collection of models, which was crowded in a single room, under the roof of the Departmental Building, has been arranged and distributed in two rooms, where it appears to much better advantage, and where it is more accessible for examination and study.

The total number of models deposited in the model rooms at the end of the year 1869, was 3,243, of which number 2,887 are models connected with Patents issued under the former law, 196 connected with Patents issued under the new law, and 160 are connected with applications, having not yet resulted in the granting of Patents; 443 of the 3,526 Patents registered in the office, are without models, some being of classes which do not require models, few having been met with an exemption, and by far the greatest number, owing to the destruction of models previous to the organisation of the Department, and the many removals to which the models have been subjected. What is said here of the models does not apply to the models deposited in the two Patent Offices of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the transfer of which had not been completed, at the end of the year 1869.

Forming the appendix to the Report, will be found the Reports of the different officers at the head of the different branches of the outside service of the Department.

The whole of which is respectfully submitted,

CHRIST'R DUNKIN.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OTTAWA, 1870,

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT

OF THE

Minister of Agriculture and Statistics.

REPORTS OF THE AGENTS OF IMMIGRATION, OF THE QUARANTINE
OFFICERS, AND OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE MARINE AND
EMIGRANT HOSPITAL.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
IMMIGRATION AGENTS
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA,
FOR THE YEAR 1869.

No. 1

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE IMMIGRATION AGENT IN QUEBEC,
FOR 1869.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

QUEBEC, 1st February, 1870.

SIR,—In obedience to the instructions contained in your letter to me of the 15th ult., I have now the honor to submit, for the information of the Honorable Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, a short Report of the proceedings at this agency during the year 1869, accompanied by the usual tables and statistical addenda.

Table No. 1, which forms a summary of the whole season's immigration, shows that the total number of emigrants embarked for Quebec during the year was :—

	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
	1,978	41,250	43,228
Add births at sea.....	....	31	31
	1,978	41,281	43,259
Deduct deaths at sea and in quarantine .....	....	145	145
	1,978	41,136	43,114
Total landed			

The arrivals, compared with those of 1868, stand thus :—

Where from.	1868.		1869.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.		
England.....	1,324	14,849	1,525	26,351	11,703	.....
Ireland.....	203	2,382	231	2,512	158	.....
Scotland.....	190	1,734	210	2,657	943	.....
Total from United Kingdom.....	1,717	18,965	1,966	31,520	12,804	.....
Germany.....	.....	4,204	.....	1,073	.....	3,131
Norway.....	.....	9,403	12	8,541	.....	880
Other countries.....	.....	11	.....	2	.....	9
	1,717	32,583	1,978	41,136	12,804	3,990
	.....	1,717	.....	1,978	.....	.....
	.....	34,300	.....	43,114	.....	.....

Showing an increase of 12,804 in the emigration from the United Kingdom, and a decrease of 3,990 in that from foreign ports. Total increase in 1869, 8,814.

The emigrants were conveyed in 76 steamers, of 109,681 tons burthen, and 57 sailing ships, of 34,961 tons.

The average passage of steamers from Liverpool was 12 days, from Londonderry 11 days, from Glasgow 15 days, and from London 17 days.

The sailing ships averaged 36 days from the United Kingdom, 48 days from Germany, and 44 days from Norway.

The number of cabin and steerage passengers by each line was as follows :—

Line.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
Liverpool and Derry Steamers.....	1,651	22,250	23,901
London Steamers.....	64	1,843	1,907
H. M. S. Transports.....	.....	1,706	1,706
Glasgow Steamers (occasionally touching at Liverpool, Dublin, and Derry)	251	5,675	5,926
United Kingdom Sailing Ships.....	.....	46	46
Germany do.....	.....	1,073	1,073
Norway do.....	12	8,541	8,553
Other countries do.....	.....	2	2
	1,978	41,136	43,114

It will be observed that of the whole emigration from Great Britain and Ireland, only 46 souls came out by sailing ships, and I may add that these vessels were neither passenger ships, nor amenable to the provisions of the Imperial Passenger Act.

The following is a comparative statement of the nationalities of the emigrants of 1868 and 1869 :—

	1868.	1869.
English	6,497	14,691
Irish.....	3,563	3,339
Scotch	1,937	2,774
Germans and Prussians	5,068	1,959
Norwegians, Swedes, and Danes	16,031	20,129
Other countries	1,204	222
	34,300	43,114

The origins of the emigrants brought out by the various lines of steamers and sailing vessels in 1869 may be classified as follows :—

	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans and Prussians.	Scandina- vians.	Other Countries.	Total.
Liverpool and Londonderry steamers	9,971	2,235	174	755	10,576	190	23,901
London steamers.....	1,775	81	25			26	1,907
H. M. S. Transports	1,706						1,706
Glasgow steamers (touching at Liverpool and Irish ports United Kingdom (sailers) ..	1,212	1,011	2,568	131	1,000	4	5,926
Germany	27	12	7	1,073			46
Norway					8,553		8,553
Other countries						2	2
	14,691	3,339	2,774	1,959	20,129	222	43,114

The first passenger ship of the season, the steam-ship *Nestorian*, arrived on the 20th of April, and the last vessel, the steam-ship *Peruvian*, reached port on the 15th of November.

The mortality which occurred amongst the emigrants of 1869 bears a marked decrease in percentage to that of former years. This may be chiefly accounted for by the fact that the greater bulk of the emigration came out by steamers carrying duly qualified medical practitioners, and on board of which proper hygienic discipline is, as a rule, observed.

Table No. 2 presents a comparison between the number of passengers from each port in 1868 and 1869, from which it appears that the emigration from England proceeded principally from the Port of Liverpool, in Ireland it came from Londonderry, in Scotland from Glasgow, in Germany from Bremen, and in Norway from Christiania.

Table No. 3 yields the trades and callings of the steerage male adults, which were as follow :—

Farmers	5,520
Laborers.....	8,710
Mechanics	5,115
Clerks, Traders, &c.	112
Professional Men	12

19,469

Table No. 4 exhibits the number of immigrants landed at the Port of Quebec, from 1829 to 1869 inclusive, a period of 41 years, producing an aggregate of 1,171,584, or a yearly average of 28,575.

With reference to the expenditure at this office for immigration and quarantine purposes, for the year 1869, I have already, according to your instructions, forwarded you

full details thereof, and I now beg leave to append the following table, containing a comparative statement of the expenditure of 1868 and 1869:—

	1868.	1869.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts
Hamilton agency	1,282 86	1,060 68		222 18
Toronto "	2,700 04	2,545 92		154 12
Kingston "	1,024 97	918 85		106 12
Ottawa "	1,237 20	1,131 77		105 43
Montreal "	2,091 14	1,848 04		243 10
Quebec "	6,554 40	18,346 19	11,791 79	
Quebec (incidentals)	1,203 58	364 25		839 33
Inspecting port physicians	2,900 00	2,600 00		300 00
Grosse Isle quarantine	12,186 59	11,440 47		746 12
European agencies	1,656 71	4,450 25	2,893 54	
	32,737 49	44,706 42	14,685 33	2,716 40

Showing an increase of expenditure, this year, of \$11,968.93, which may be, in a great measure, accounted for by the large amount of transport assistance granted (by order of Government) to indigent immigrants sent out by various charitable associations in the United Kingdom.

The amount of the capitation tax collected by the Customs House during the year was \$41,069.00.

The following table gives the number of emigrants assisted by the societies referred to, who furnished us with lists of the people they sent out; but there were many smaller detachments, and some separate families, requiring relief, of which no particulars had been furnished to us.

Arrival.	Ship's Name.	By whom sent.	Sexes.			Total No. of Souls.
			Males.	Females.	Children.	
1869.						
April 29.....	S.S. Germany	Hon. F. Hobart's Committee ..	88	62	148	298
" 29.....	" "	Clerkenwell Emigration Com- mittee	13	4	5	22
May 3.....	" Nova Scotian ..	Hon. F. Hobart's Committee ..	1	2	4	7
" 3.....	" "	Hertfordshire Reformatory ..	4			4
" 6.....	H. M. S. Crocodile ..	British and Colonial Emigration Society—Discharged dockyard laborers	176	92	123	391
" 10.....	S. S. Dacia	British and Colonial Emigration Society	86	89	84	259
" 15.....	H. M. S. Serapis.....	British and Colonial Emigration Society	326	166	215	707
" 31.....	S. S. Cleopatra.....	British and Colonial Emigration Society	32	35	63	130
" 31.....	" "	Model Farm, Surrey	18			18
" 31.....	" "	Vicar of Portsmouth	16	11	9	36
June 7.....	" Nestorian	Clerkenwell Emigration Society ..	31	17	33	81
" 13.....	" Prussian	Hon. F. Hobart's Committee ..	85	71	158	314
" 13.....	" "	Miss Logan's Committee	91	64	157	312
" 21.....	" Austrian	Hon. F. Hobart's Committee ..	1	1	4	6
" 21.....	" "	Miss Maria S. Rye	17	110	16	143
" 22.....	" St. David.....	South Dublin Union		15		15
" 22.....	" "	Dublin, by Lamplight Institution ..		5		5

Arrival.	Ship's Name.	By whom sent.	Sexes.			Total No. of Souls.
			Males.	Females.	Children.	
1869.						
July 4.....	S. S. Dacia.....	British and Colonial Society.....	42	42	104	188
" 4.....	"	Poor Law Guardians.....	2	1	3	6
" 4.....	" Hibernian.....	Clerkenwell Emigration Society.....	16	6	7	29
" 9.....	H. M. S. Simoon.....	British and Colonial Society.....	230	162	216	608
" 10.....	S. S. Peruvian.....	Miss Logan's Committee.....	4	2	9	15
" 19.....	" Nestorian.....	Clerkenwell Emigration Society.....	11	2	.....	13
" 24.....	" Cleopatra.....	British and Colonial Society.....	44	38	76	158
August 1.....	" Austrian.....	Hon. F. Hobart's Committee.....	49	40	76	165
" 1.....	"	Clerkenwell Emigration Society.....	14	3	5	22
" 14.....	" Medway.....	British and Colonial Society.....	94	78	131	303
" 14.....	"	Poor Law Guardians.....	4	2	4	10
" 16.....	" Hibernian.....	Hon. F. Hobart's Committee.....	61	45	87	193
" 29.....	" Nestorian.....	"	10	10	21	41
" 29.....	"	Clerkenwell Emigration Club.....	20	8	9	37
September 3.....	" Dacia.....	British and Colonial Society.....	84	61	88	233
" 5.....	" Prussian.....	Clerkenwell Emigration Club.....	20	8	4	32
" 12.....	" Austrian.....	"	46	19	31	96
" 19.....	" Moravian.....	"	24	9	11	44
" 27.....	" Hibernian.....	"	66	20	49	141
" 27.....	"	Workmen's National Emigration Society.....	3	.....	.....	3
" 27.....	"	National Emigration Aid Society.....	2	2	9	13
October 4.....	" Peruvian.....	Clerkenwell Emigration Committee.....	9	7	7	23
" 4.....	"	St. Joseph's Home, Sheffield.....	.....	2	.....	2
" 4.....	"	Bristol and Clifton Emigration Society.....	.....	1	3	4
November 8.....	" Hibernian.....	Miss Maria S. Rye.....	.....	16	78	94
		Total.....	1,840	1,334	2,047	5,221

NOTE.—The sum of £1,613.18.3 sterling, equal to \$7,840.35, was remitted to me at various times for the use of these people. A portion of each remittance was paid to the immigrants on landing, and the balance remitted to the inland agents, to be handed them on arrival at the several agencies, as duly reported to you at the time.

The emigrants sent out in Her Majesty's transports received the sum of 10/- sterling per adult, and 5/- each child over one year of age, from the paymaster of the vessel.

The aggregate number of those assisted with free transport by this office amounted to 6,200, viz:—

2,195 male adults.
1,616 female do.
1,702 children.
689 infants.

6,200 souls, being equal to 4,663 adults, at a total cost in transport of \$14,978.20, averaging \$2.41 per capita, or \$3.21 per adult.

Their nationalities were:—

5,739 English.
258 Irish.
68 Scotch.
85 Germans.
50 Norwegians.

6,200

And they were forwarded by me to the following places :—	ADULTS.
Lower ports	14½
Eastern Townships	96½
Montreal	266
Central districts	506½
Toronto	3,231½
West of Toronto in Canada	548

Total 4,663

The general destinations of the steerage passengers to Canada in 1869, compiled from the usual returns furnished to me by the Grand Trunk authorities, may be thus given :—

	ADULTS.
Eastern Townships	171
Montreal	1,615
Central districts	1,621
Toronto	5,014
West of Toronto in Canada	1,824
	10,245
Lower Provinces	12
Remained in Canada	10,257
Went to Eastern States	3,761
Do. Western do.	18,908½
Unaccounted for	1,334

Adults 34,260½

Of the 10,257 adults reported as booked at Point Levy for places in Canada, nearly all came out by steamers; and out of the 1,334 adults unaccounted for, a large proportion also may fairly be set down as having remained in the Dominion, some of them having stopped over at Point Levy for a day or two to clean and rest themselves, whilst others crossed over to Quebec, and went on to their destinations by steamers, and these, of course, are not included in the returns handed to us by the Grand Trunk agents. We may, therefore, conclude that fully 11,000 adults of the arrivals at this port during the past season proceeded to places in Canada, showing an increase over 1868 of upwards of 6,000 adults.

According to reports received from the inland agents, these people all found ready employment, many of the mechanics having accepted work at farm labor.

The prospect of an increased demand this year for farm laborers, skilled and unskilled, for female domestic servants, and for a limited number of mechanics, are, as usual, exceedingly good; and the various lines of railway projected in Ontario, as well as the Intercolonial, now in course of construction, will afford employment to large numbers.

The experience and success of the past two seasons appear to have encouraged the various Committees in London formed for the purpose of assisting emigration to the Colonies (more particularly to Canada) to renew their efforts on a more extended scale, and the Press reports of public meetings on the subject, held in London lately, plainly indicate that the question of emigration, as a relief to the distress now prevailing amongst the unemployed working classes of the large cities in England, is not only exciting universal attention, but is everywhere freely advocated and discussed.

Judging, therefore, from the reports of these meetings, from the printed proceedings of the several Committees, and from the letters I am constantly receiving from our agent in London, Mr. Dixon, I think I may safely assert that we have every reason to anticipate the immigration of assisted artisans, laborers, and their families, during the approaching season will be far in excess of last year's.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. STAFFORD, Agent.

TABLE No. I.

RETURN of the number of Emigrants embarked for Canada, with the number of Births and Deaths during the voyage and in Quarantine; the total number landed at Quebec and Montreal, distinguishing Males from Females and Adults from Children, with the number of Souls from each Country; also, the number of Vessels arrived, their tonnage and average length of passage, during the Season of 1869.

Whence.	Class.	No. of Vessels.	Average number of days on Passage.	Tonnage.	Number Embarked.				Total number of souls on board.	Deaths on passage.					
					Cabin Passengers.	Adults.	Children from 1 to 12 years.	Total Steerage.		Births.	Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Total.	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
England	Steamers	55	12	88,973	12,933	6,210	2,888	2,700	1,612	26,343	1	1	2	5	7
	Sailing Vessels	8	36	7,600	15	3	4	4	1	27					
Ireland	Steamers*	11	11		1,329	807	135	137	92	2,500					
	Sailing Vessels.	3	34	2,479	7	4		1		12					
Scotland	Steamers	21	15	20,708	1,630	584	171	173	94	2,652	1	1	1	1	3
	Sailing Vessels.	3	38	2,453	7					7					
Germany	"	4	48	2,342	382	320	161	140	100	1,103	1	1	2	3	6
Norway & Sweden.	"	38	44	19,662	3,188	2,343	1,370	1,258	445	8,604	16	11	7	4	15
Other Countries...	"	1	37	425	2					2					
Totals		133		124,642	19,493	10,271	4,729	4,413	2,344	41,250	19	12	4	24	31
										43,259			12	4	102

* Steamers touching at Irish Ports are included in English and Scotch Steamers.

TABLE No. 1.—Continued.

Whence.	Class	Deaths in Quarantine.						Total landed in the Colony.						Grand Total landed in the Colony.			
		Adults.			Children.			Total.			Infants.	Total Steerage.	Cabin Passengers.				
		M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.							
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
England	{ Steamers							12,931	6,210	2,883	2,694	15,814	8,904	1,606	26,324	1,525	27,849
	{ Sailing Vessels							15	3	4	4	19	7	1	27		27
Ireland	{ Steamers							1,329	807	135	137	1,464	944	92	2,500	231	2,731
	{ Sailing Vessels							7	4		1	7	5		12		12
Scotland	{ Steamers							1,629	584	170	172	1,799	756	95	2,550	210	2,860
	{ Sailing Vessels							7				7			7		7
Germany	"	5	1	2	4	2	14	375	319	156	130	531	449	83	1,073		1,073
Norway & Sweden.	"	7	11	2	6	3	29	3,174	2,328	1,353	1,234	4,527	3,562	452	8,541	12	8,553
Other Countries	"							2				2			2		2
Totals		12	12	4	10	5	43	19,469	10,255	4,701	4,372	24,170	14,627	2,339	41,136	1,978	43,114

CLASSIFICATION OF CABIN PASSENGERS.

Males	1,057
Females	628
Children	293
Total	1,978

13,607 Single men.
4,192 Single women.

TABLE No. 2.

STATEMENT of the number of Immigrants landed at the Port of Quebec, distinguishing the Countries and Ports from whence they sailed, during the Seasons of 1868 and 1869.

ENGLAND AND WALES.		1868.	1869.	SCOTLAND.		1868.	1869.
Falmouth		10		Aberdeen		92	
Liverpool		15,429	24,547	Glasgow		1,825	2,860
London		706	1,623	Greenock		7	5
Maryport		5		Troon			2
Newport		2				1,924	2,867
Plymouth		18	30				
Portsmouth			1,676				
Sunderland		3					
		16,173	27,876				
NORWAY AND SWEDEN.				GERMANY.			
Arendal		6		Bremen		1,651	710
Bergen		1,857	1,525	Hamburgh		2,553	363
Christiania		4,224	3,855			4,204	1,073
Drammen		390	472	OTHER COUNTRIES.			
Drontheim		665	624	Antwerp (Belgium)		9	
Krageroe		83	88	Bordeaux (France)		1	
Nanzas		412	240	Marseilles do		1	2
Porsgrund		593	349			11	2
Rusoer		90	73				
Skien		426	649				
Stavanger		657	524				
Fredstrand			154				
		9,403	8,553				
IRELAND.							
Belfast		8					
Kingstown		670	871				
Londonderry		1,907	1,869				
Warren Point			3				
		2,585	2,743				

RECAPITULATION.

England and Wales	16,173	27,876
Ireland	2,585	2,743
Scotland	1,924	2,867
Germany	4,204	1,073
Norway and Sweden	9,403	8,553
Other Countries	11	2
	34,300	43,114

L. STAFFORD,
Agent.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
Quebec, 31st December, 1868

TABLE No. 3.

TRADES and Callings of the Steerage Male Immigrants of 1869.

Architects	2	Japanners	1
Asphalts Layers	1	Laborers	8,710
Attorneys	1	Lecturers	1
Auctioneers	3	Lithographers	3
Bakers	18	Locksmiths	1
Barmen	2	Mariners and Seamen	14
Blacksmiths	36	Masons	156
Bleachers	1	Mathematical Instrument makers	1
Blockmakers	7	Machinists	180
Boatbuilders	2	Millers	9
Bollermakers and Fitters	151	Millwrights	18
Bookbinders	4	Miners	3,520
Brakesmen	1	Missionaries	3
Braziers	2	Moulders and Foundrymen	23
Brewers	3	Musicians	1
Bricklayers	21	Navvies	31
Brickmakers	1	Packers	1
Brokers	1	Painters and Glaziers	13
Builders	5	Paperhangers	1
Butchers	5	Pedlars	1
Butlers	1	Plasterers	2
Cabinetmakers	2	Plate Glass Silverers	1
Carpenters and Joiners	156	Platelayers	1
Carriage Fitters	1	Ploughmen	6
Carts and Cab-drivers	6	Plumbers	2
Cartridgemakers	2	Porters	2
Cartwrights	1	Printers	9
Carvers and Gilders	2	Puddlers	7
Chemists and Druggists	2	Photographers	7
Cigarmakers	1	Quarrymen	6
Civil Engineers	2	Railway Guards	2
Coachmakers	4	Riveters	3
Coachmen	5	Ropemakers	2
Coppersmiths	9	Royal Laboratory workmen	3
Clerks and Accountants	53	Saddlers and Harness makers	3
Cloth Lappers	3	Salesmen	3
Colliers	3	Saw Sharpeners	1
Commercial Travellers	3	Sawyers	12
Confectioners	1	Schoolmasters	3
Coopers	15	Servants, (domestic)	3
Cotton Spinners and Dressers	6	Shepherds	2
Curriers	4	Shipwrights	60
Cutlers	1	Shoeblocks	2
Distillers	3	Shoemakers	19
Doctors	2	Shopkeepers	2
Drapers	7	Slaters	1
Dressers	1	Soldiers	2
Dyers	2	Smiths	38
Engine drivers	22	Stonecutters	1
Engravers	1	Stone Masons	2
Factory Operatives	73	Sugar bakers	2
Farmers	5,520	Surveyors (Land)	4
Filers	14	Tailors	15
Firemen	6	Telegraph Operators	2
Forgemen	1	Tenters	1
Flax dressers	2	Tinsmiths	3
Gamekeepers	1	Trimmers	2
Gardeners	14	Traders	18
Gasfitters	4	Turners	11
Grocers	4	Upholsterers	1
Grooms	2	Warehousemen	5
Gunsmiths	10	Watch Case makers	1
Hammermen	23	Watch and Clockmakers	2
House Decorators	1	Weavers (cloth)	11
Ironmongers	17	Wheelwrights	4

TABLE No. 3.—Continued.

TRADES and Callings of the Steerage Male Immigrants of 1869.—Continued.

Whitesmiths.....	3	RECAPITULATION.	
Workers in Iron.....	14	Farmers.....	5,520
Workers in Brass.....	3	Laborers.....	8,710
Mechanics not specified.....	154	Mechanics.....	5,115
No stated occupation.....	54	Clerks, Traders, &c.....	112
Grand Total.....	19,469	Professional men.....	12
			19,469

L. STAFFORD,
Agent.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
Quebec, 31st December, 1869.

TABLE No. 4.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the number of Immigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec, since the year 1829 until 1869 inclusive.

Years.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Germany, Norway, and Sweden.	Other Countries.	Total.
1829 to 1833.....	43,386	102,266	20,143	15	1,889	167,699
1834 „ 1838.....	28,561	54,904	11,061	485	1,346	96,357
1839 „ 1843.....	30,791	74,981	16,311	.....	1,777	123,860
1844 „ 1848.....	60,458	112,192	12,761	9,728	1,219	196,364
1849.....	8,980	23,126	4,984	436	968	38,494
1850.....	9,887	17,976	2,879	849	701	32,292
1851.....	9,677	22,381	7,042	870	1,106	41,076
1852.....	9,276	15,983	5,477	7,256	1,184	39,176
1853.....	9,585	14,417	4,745	7,456	496	37,699
1854.....	18,175	16,165	6,446	11,537	857	53,180
1855.....	6,754	4,106	4,859	4,864	691	21,274
1856.....	10,353	1,688	2,794	7,343	261	22,439
1857.....	15,471	2,016	3,218	11,368	24	32,097
1858.....	6,441	453	1,424	3,578	214	12,810
1859.....	4,846	417	793	2,722	.....	8,778
1860.....	6,481	376	979	2,314	.....	10,150
1861.....	7,780	413	1,112	10,618	.....	19,923
1862.....	6,877	4,545	2,979	7,728	47	22,176
1863.....	6,317	4,949	3,959	4,182	12	19,419
1864.....	5,013	3,767	2,914	7,453	.....	19,147
1865.....	9,296	4,682	2,601	4,770	6	21,355
1866.....	7,235	2,230	2,222	16,958	3	28,648
1867.....	9,509	2,997	1,793	16,453	5	30,757
1868.....	16,173	2,585	1,924	13,607	11	34,300
1869.....	27,876	2,743	2,867	9,626	2	43,114
	375,198	493,058	128,293	162,216	12,819	1,171,584

Grand Total..... 1,171,584
Yearly Average..... 28,575

L. STAFFORD,
Agent.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
Quebec, 31st December, 1869.

No. 2.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE IMMIGRATION AGENT IN MONTREAL,
FOR 1869.IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 18th January, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 15th January instant—to hand this morning—to which I am pleased to be enabled promptly to reply.

I may premise by saying that Mr. Stafford, from Quebec, 29th November, 1869, wrote me, saying, “As the Dominion Parliament meets early in the winter, I should feel “obliged if you would have your Report ready to send in by the end of December. * * *” Acting on these instructions, and assuming that the Reports and Accounts should be sent to Mr. Stafford, I called in all accounts due by my office, made out my Reports, and forwarded the annual statement *direct* to him. If I have been wrong in reporting to QUEBEC instead of to your OFFICE, please inform me, and the error shall not occur again. Meantime, please accept my inexperience as an excuse. The enclosures will, I believe, meet the demand of your office, viz. :—“A,” copy of my year’s Report, 1869; “B,” copy of year’s expenses, showing (separate quarters) 1869; “C,” Return showing Expenditure under different heads, July to December, 1869; “D,” the blank form filled up as required by your letter.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JNO. J. DALEY,

Immigration Agent.

J. C. Taché, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture, &c.,
Ottawa.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
MONTREAL, 31st December, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward, herewith, the Annual Report of this Agency for the year ending 31st December, 1869.

Having entered on the duties of this office so recently as August last, you will deem it, I trust, unnecessary that I should apologize for the brevity of my remarks.

I may say, however, that though not actively engaged in the office of my predecessor (my late father), I have, more or less, for years been acquainted with its duties and routine; and from papers and data which have come into my possession, I am prepared to furnish the figures requisite for the Return. At the same time, I respectfully add a few brief remarks suggested by facts that have come under my observation.

Indigent Immigrants.—This Agency has given aid to immigrants of this class during the past year, one hundred and fifty-three (153) souls, equivalent to one hundred and thirty-three and a half adults (133½), viz. :—

Males.....	67
Females	47
Children	39
	153

Souls 153

English	92
Irish	29
Scotch	8
Russian	1
German	3½
	133½
Forwarded to their destination :—	Adults
West of Toronto	4
Central Canada and Toronto	100
Ottawa District	21½
Eastern Townships and P.Q.	8
	133½

Of this number, 78 received attention and aid from the late Mr. J. H. Daley, and 55½ from myself, at a cost to the Department of \$277.5, being an average of \$2.7 per adult.

Independent of the above, 313 immigrants have, through advice and assistance from this agency, obtained employment in Montreal and its neighborhood; principally farm laborers and mechanics, all of whom, so far as I am advised and believe, are comfortable in their situations; and give satisfaction to their employers.

There has been a much greater demand for farm laborers (skilled) than I have been able to supply. This remark applies especially to married couples capable and willing to take situations in farms in the vicinity.

I have comfortably situated many boys, of, say, from 14 to 18 years of age, as in-door servants, from whom I have received satisfactory reports; such boys, if active, industrious, and willing, do well here.

Thirty-five (35) female domestics, cooks, housemaids, &c., have been found places, and that readily, for I regret to say, as to this class, so few have applied to me that I have been unable to accommodate perhaps one housekeeper in five who was anxious to secure such servants.

Clerks, &c.—Professional men, clerks, drapers' assistants and others of such classes, are not in demand here, and, unless provided with means, in addition to good introductions or engagements previous to leaving home, more especially if married, should be advised not to emigrate.

My experience has taught me that their position here is unenviable. Landing in respectable apparel, with a little money, and hoping to obtain speedy employment, they seek, naturally, accommodations exceeding their means, which are soon expended. When disappointed, they at last apply to this office, willing to accept work of any kind, and, as a *dernier ressort*, get menial employment for which their previous training ill suits them, and from which, even by years of good conduct, they perhaps never again recover their former position.

Mechanics.—Mechanics who have come under my notice have been of a respectable and intelligent class, and their employers, I believe, are willing to testify to their industry and ability; and many will, I am sure, at no distant day, congratulate themselves in their change of home.

It will be seen on reference to my Return that, in proportion to the whole, the number of English immigrants has been greater than in former years,—a fact attributable, I presume, to the effects of the London aid societies. Their success, I hope, will induce them to persevere in so good a cause.

Immigration via United States.—I am pleased to find, in connection with immigrants, that there is an openly-expressed disposition amongst them to remain British subjects; they are far less disposed than formerly to seek their fortune in the neighbouring Republic. I have not (from the reason above given) data to bear me out in this,

but I speak of what I hear and see daily ; in corroboration, however, I may say that many, from their own sources of information, are convinced that they will do better in the Dominion than in the States.

Other British workmen, now on the other side of the line, are anxious to remove here. A few days since I received a letter from a large party, for some time settled in Massachusetts, who expressed much dissatisfaction with their surroundings, both as to wages and associations, and feel fully resolved to remove to Canada. I am now in correspondence with them.

Under this head it is pertinent to remark, that much imposition and annoyance is practised on the uninitiated who may hope to make their way to this Province by the way of New York. At the latter port, it is true that they get their *through tickets* to Montreal ; not, however, *direct* as they should be—say by Troy and the V. C. R. Road, but by the N. Y. C. R. Road and Suspension Bridge, or Rochester, or Rome and Ogdensburgh, &c., &c.—causing unnecessary delay, often detention of baggage, to say nothing of the all-important item of *expense*. Besides which, there are Customs Regulations, which give immigrants much trouble, the latter easily got over, it is true, by an experienced traveller, but utterly incomprehensible to a stranger ignorant of their existence. The St. Lawrence is by all means preferable for intending emigrants.

Half-Fare Tickets.—Through the kindness of Mr. C. J. Brydges, manager of the G. T. Railroad ; Mr. Alexander Millory, of the I. S. Navigation Co. ; Mr. J. B. Lamère, of the Richelieu S. B. Co., and the officers of their respective lines, I have been enabled to provide many immigrants with tickets at half-price. This has been a great boon to poor, though not absolutely indigent, families, and no expense to this agency.

Head Money.—Mr. Crispo, acting Collector of Customs, reports having received only two dollars (\$2) head money during the season.

Hospital.—Dr. Ross, house surgeon of the General Hospital, has kindly furnished me with his report for the year, showing 46 as having been received in that Institution but one death—a child.

Health and Condition.—Generally good. No epidemic disease reported.

Capital.—For remarks under this head, reference is respectfully made to reply to question No. 5 in accompanying Annual Report.

Concluding Remarks.—The Department is indebted to the St. George's, St. Patrick's, St. Andrew's, and German Societies for their noble exertions in seconding my efforts, and in all cases freely, and to the extent of their means, affording aid to the deserving poor brought to their notice. Mr. Wm. Brown, at the head of the "House of Industry and Refuge," has been ever ready to give shelter and assistance where needed, and the warmest thanks of this agency are due to him.

The whole of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

JNO. J. DALEY^r

Govt. Immigration Agent.

L. Stafford, Esq.,
Govt. Immigration Agent,
Quebec.

[COPY.—Original forwarded to Mr. Stafford, 29th December, 1869.]

RETURN OF THE MONTREAL AGENCY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH DECEMBER, 1869.

1. State the number and nationalities of the immigrants that reached you, the route they came by, and their probable destination.—Total number of immigrants passing through Montreal, 30,670½, viz., *via* United States, 1,556 ; and, *via* St. Lawrence, 29,114½. Remaining in Canada, 11,733½ ; went to United States, 18,937. Immigrants coming more immediately under the cognizance of this agency for advice, aid, &c., as under :—

	Via St. Lawrence.	Via States.	Total.	Remained in Canada.	Went to the States.
English.....	191	220	411	411	
Irish.....	123	163	286	286	
Scotch.....	16	26	42	42	
Germans.....	3½	18	21½	21½	
Belgians.....	2		2	2	
American Citizens.....					
Russians.....		1	1	1	
Total applying to this office.....	355½	428	783½	783½	
Reported above.....	29,114½	1,556	30,670½	11,733½	18,937
Grand Total.....	29,450	1,984	31,434	12,497	18,937

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?—General condition good; immigrants generally healthy. Assisted and forwarded to their destination, 133½, really destitute.

3. What description of labor is most required in your District? and how many persons of either sex could you probably find employment for?—Labor most in demand, agricultural labourers and male and female domestics. During the past year, this agency has found employment for 313 applicants in Montreal and its vicinity, principally good and skilled farm laborers, servant girls, shoemakers (42), painters (9), others, say machinists, painters, &c.

N.B.—Have been unable to supply demand for female domestics; would have found employment for double or more seeking situations.

4 Give the details of the expenditure at your agency during the year ending 31st December, 1869 :—

Transport	\$	cts.
Provisions	277	05
Undertaker	29	09
Printing, Stationery, Office Rent, and Montreal Directory..	4	50
Incidental expenses	213	90
Fuel for office	42	50
Fuel for office	21	00
City tax	9	00

Salaries :—	\$597	04
P. S. Perrott, assistant in office, from 10th May to 30th June, 1869	51	00
Late Mr. J. H. Daley, Immigration agent, from 1st Jan. to 31st July, 1869	700	00
Jno. J. Daley, Immigration agent, from 1st August to 31st Dec. 1869	500	00
	\$1,848	04

5. State, as near as you are able, what capital has been introduced into your District by immigrants, and how many have purchased land or settled, and in what localities; also, add any remarks or suggestions which you may deem desirable. Of course the bulk of the immigrants, as shewn in previous answers, came not immediately under the official notice of this agency; many such are necessarily of the wealthier class; many, I have reason to believe, are in good circumstances; those applying here for aid are mostly indigent; those purchasing lands have settled in the western portions of the Dominion.

"C."

MONTREAL IMMIGRATION AGENCY.

Statement of Expenditure, under different heads, of the six months beginning July 1st, and ending 31st December, 1869 :—

	Quarter ending 30th Sept. 1869.	Quarter ending 31st. Dec. 1869.	Total.
Transport	126 75	40 00	166 75
Office rent	50 00	50 00	100 00
Postage	8 18	2 74	10 92
Stationery	8 53	.....	8 53
Directory	2 00	.....	2 00
Fire wood	21 00	.....	21 00
Advertising	3 37	.....	3 37
Sundries	11 25	13 50	24 75
			\$337 32
Salaries, late J. H. Daley, 1st to 31st July, 1869			100 00
„ J. J. Daley, 1st August to 31st Dec. 1869 ..			500 00
			\$937 32

Furnished in reply to instructions from Department of Agriculture. Dated 15th January, 1870.

JOHN J. DALEY,
Immigration Agent.

IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
MONTREAL, 18th January, 1870.

"D."

Required by Instructions from Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, 15th January, 1870, per form furnished.

IMMIGRATION OF 1869.

Total No. of Immigrants by way of St. Lawrence.	Total No. of Immigrants direct by Dominion Ports.	Total No. of Immigrants by way of United States.	No. remained within limits of Agency.	No. sent to other agencies for settlement.	Remarks.
29,450	All Immigrants to this agency come through Quebec via St. Lawrence route, hence No. is 29,450.	1,984	313	133½ 317	{ By free tickets at ex- pense of this agency. By ½ ticket at no ex- pense to this agency.
29,450	29,450	1,984	313	450½	

JOHN J. DALEY,
Immigration Agent.

MONTREAL IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
January 18, 1870.

No. 3.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE IMMIGRATION AGENT IN OTTAWA,
FOR 1869.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

OTTAWA, 17th January, 1870.

L. Stafford, Esq.,
Government Immigration Agent, Quebec.

SIR,—I have the honor of presenting Report of arrivals of Immigrants at this Agency during the season of 1869.

	Via St. Lawrence.				Via United States.				Total Arrivals.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Natives of England ..	107	72	134	313	18	10	17	45	125	82	151	358
Do Ireland ...	34	48	47	129	14	13	23	50	48	61	70	179
Do Scotland ...	10	4	7	21	3	1	1	5	13	5	8	26
Do Germany ..	49	34	51	134	15	15	11	41	64	49	62	175
Do Sweden ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	7	.....	1	5	7
Do France	1	3	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	7
	201	161	242	604	51	40	57	148	252	201	299	752

All were disposed in the following order, viz :—

City of Ottawa.....	225
“ Toronto	16
“ Montreal	7
Town of Belleville	1
Counties of Carleton.....	106
“ Renfrew	136
“ Russell	44
“ Prescott.....	20
“ Ottawa	136
“ Pontiac	55
Left for United States	6
Total.....	752

Assistance in the shape of passage orders, temporary relief, bread, &c., was granted to the undermentioned indigent immigrants, equal to 177 adults, at a cost of \$1.78 per adult :—

	Province of Quebec.				Province of Ontario.				Total Number.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	General Total.
Natives of England . . .	21	15	40	76	18	13	31	67	39	33	71	143
Do Ireland . . .	6	8	7	21	4	3	.....	7	10	11	7	28
Do Scotland . . .	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	2
Do Germany . . .	12	9	7	28	7	7	10	19	19	16	17	52
	40	32	54	126	29	29	41	99	69	61	95	225

The Expenses may be estimated thus:—

	Total indigent Immigrants.	Equal to Adults.	Salaries: Agent. Interpreter.	Office Expenditure.	Medical aid: Hospitals.	Transport.	Provisions.	Total Expenditure.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Dominion.....	.....	.....	842 00	240 02	49 75	.....	.....	1,131 77
Ontario.....	126	99	.....	.....	.....	167 23	35 58	202 81
Quebec.....	99	78	.....	.....	.....	52 45	10 85	63 30
	225	177	842 00	240 02	49 75	219 68	46 43	\$1,397 88

The following statement of arrivals for 1869 shows a decrease of 532 souls as compared with the previous year.

The immigrants of the year were generally healthy, and required but little medical aid.

They were principally composed of the working classes, having but limited means on arrival here; but I am glad to be enabled to state, that they were immediately supplied with employment—a portion in this city, and others among the rural population of the surrounding country. A much larger number of agricultural laborers could have been disposed of. The supply of this class of labor fell far short of the demand, only 97 of this much enquired for class of persons arrived at this agency, and were readily and satisfactorily disposed of, at wages varying from \$120 to \$160 per annum, together with board, &c. As has been before stated, the Ottawa county offers every inducement to the really competent agricultural laborer, and this season, the demand for such services has exceeded any previous year, in consequence of the very extensive breadth of country which was under cereal crops, and the more than ordinary yield therefrom, it may be truly and correctly said, that although the harvest was plentiful the laborers were few.

The applications received at this office during 1869, from various points of this locality for agricultural laborers may be thus stated, 794 to whom constant employment would be given, 675 to whom only temporary employment, say, during harvest; and for female domestics the applications were, 512 for the rural districts, and about a like number from residents of this city.

About 40 men and their families, that had been sent out by charitable institutions from the East end of London, England, arrived here and were provided with employment; they were principally composed of mechanics' assistants, a class of persons not required here at any time; they had been accustomed to work in the iron trade, such as iron ship

building, rolling mills, &c, and were in a destitute condition on arrival here. This class of people are not required in the Ottawa country ; many had to be placed several times, as they were totally unfit to perform the works incidental to the requirements of this section of Canada ; some few were good mechanics, and were easily and readily placed, others professing to be mechanics were likewise provided with employment, but, unfortunately, after a few days trial, it was discovered that they only had acquired a partial knowledge of a certain trade, consequently their services were not as much appreciated as if they had been possessed of general mechanical skill. In this country an operative should be capable of filling the entire branches of any trade, and not only a component part thereof, as is usual in older countries, which at the outset militates to the disadvantages of the newly arrived mechanics. It is to be regretted that so little attention is given to the repeated remonstrances against this class emigrating to this country, for there is no class so little needed as the mechanics' assistants, or one only skilled in some particular branch of a trade.

Twelve clerks during the year reached here, nine of whom were compelled to accept of menial situations, the others were disposed of as well as could be expected. This class of persons are likewise not required in this part of the Province, and as it is almost impossible to procure employment for them, they should not be induced hither. It would be well, in my opinion, to make this fact as public as possible in the old country, for it is really lamentable to find people, possessed of more than ordinary abilities, reduced to the position of menials, at little or no remuneration for their services.

Thirteen servant maids arrived here that had been sent out by the South Dublin Union ; they were disposed of at once, most advantageously. They seemed to be, and have proved themselves, a most respectable lot of girls, and as they were accustomed to the general duties of house services, they had no difficulty in procuring ready employment. If you can aid in obtaining a further supply of such girls for next season, you would confer a favor on the inhabitants of this city. The surrounding county also requires a number of female domestics with a knowledge of farm service, say dairy work, &c. If such persons could be sent hither, their services would command immediate and remunerative permanent employment.

Over 50 Germans and their families reached here, 15 of those families proceeded to the vicinity of Pembroke, to join relatives who had located there some few years ago, and who had selected sites for settlement purposes on the Crown lands. Seven other families proceeded to the townships of Bowman, County Ottawa, also to locate upon the Crown lands ; the remainder were provided with immediate employment : some few who were mechanics still reside in this city, and the others proceeded into the rural district, and are employed as agricultural laborers. The German element this year shows a very considerable falling off as compared with last year, this is very much to be regretted, as they are a very industrious and frugal people, the great majority being agriculturists, the very class so much needed in Canada.

I now deem it advisable to refer to the Free Grant lands set apart in the County of Renfrew, in the vicinity of Pembroke, in the townships of Head, Buchanan, Wylie, Rolph, Fraser, Alice, McKay, and Petewawa. This ought and will surely be an inducement to Germans and others who may desire to acquire land for settlement purposes, and as they are laid out in most desirable localities, it is to be hoped that the inducements thus offered may be the means of inducing such class of persons to select sites for their future homes.

As respects the future, I can only reiterate what has been stated on many previous occasions, that here in the Ottawa Valley, the really competent, reliant, hardworking immigrant can be certain of ultimate success. It is true that at first there may be hardships and privations to endure ; but, with perseverance, the willing hand can easily overcome them, and in a brief space of time he will find himself in a position of comparative comfort : it is really astounding to realize the change that takes place in a short time. In my own experience, immigrants of a few years standing in the county are now raising crops from off their own lands, and supporting themselves and families, by their own exertions, in a

manner truly marvellous. Our future is most propitious, and it is with every confidence I can recommend this section of the province as a field for the agriculturist, where his exertions are certain of ultimate success, as is generally acknowledged to be the case in the valley of the Ottawa. Now that our rulers seem to appreciate the desirability of settling our vacant lands, it is to be hoped that their efforts may be crowned with that success the cause so richly deserves.

It is with great satisfaction that I can state that ample and comfortable accommodation has been provided in this city for the use of the newly arrived immigrants—this is a boon that has been long needed—and the action of the Dominion Government in causing a suitable building to be erected, cannot fail to be appreciated by all those whose lot may in the future necessitate them taking advantage of its shelter, even though for a temporary period.

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

WM. JAS. WILLS,
Agent.

OTTAWA IMMIGRATION AGENCY.

IMMIGRATION OF THE YEAR 1869.

Total number of Immigrants by way of St. Lawrence.	Total number of Immigrants direct by Dominion Ports.	Total number of Immigrants by way of United States.	Number remained within limits of agency.	Number sent to other agencies for settlement.	Remarks.
604	148	722	24	6 Left for United States.

WM. JAS. WILLS, Agent.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
OTTAWA, 17th January, 1870.

STATEMENT of Expenses incurred at the Ottawa Agency on account of Immigration, from 1st July to 31st December, 1869.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DOMINION GOVERNMENT.		
Salaries of Agent and Interpreter.....	427 00	
Office Rent.....	60 00	
Postage.....	7 84	
Stationery.....	9 00	
Fuel.....	30 00	
City Taxes.....	28 54	
Incidental expenses, telegraphs.....	12 50	
Hospitals.....	27 25	
		602 13
ONTARIO.		
Transport.....	45 48	
Provisions.....	26 10	
		71 58
QUEBEC.		
Transport.....	34 38	
Provisions.....	8 10	
		42 48
		\$716 19

RECAPITULATION.

	Salaries of Agent and Interpreter.	Office Expenditure.	Medical aid.	Transport.	Provisions.	Total Expenditure.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Dominion.....	427 00	147 88	27 25			602 13
Ontario.....				45 48	26 10	71 58
Quebec.....				34 38	8 10	42 48
						\$716 19

WM. JAS. WILLS, Agent.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
OTTAWA, 20th January, 1870.

No. 4.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE IMMIGRATION AGENT IN KINGSTON, FOR 1869.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
KINGSTON, 18th January, 1870

J. C. Taché, M.D.,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

SIR,— In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 15th instant, I now beg to hand you the following Returns and Statements :—

1st. Number and nationality of immigrants that reported their arrival in my agency ; *via* what route they came, and their destination.

2nd. A statement showing the number of immigrants assisted ; from what country they came, and expense incurred in free transport, and provisions and lodgings.

3rd. Showing amount expended for immigration purposes at this agency during the calendar year 1869, on account of Dominion and Ontario Governments respectively, and for what service expended.

4th. Showing number of immigrants that remained within the limits of my agency, and number of those forwarded to other agencies, &c., &c., on form furnished by you.

5th. Statement of expenditure at this agency on account of immigration between 1st July and 31st December, 1869.

I trust that the above-mentioned Returns and Statements will prove satisfactory, and afford you all the information you require.

You will note that a large proportion of the European immigrants that landed in this agency, who reported their arrival to me, were of the pauper class, and required assistance to reach a point where their services might be required. However, you must remember that the better class of immigrants seldom report their arrival, and I am of opinion that a greater number of this class landed at the various way ports and railroad stations within the limits of my agency, than those that reported to me.

The demand for labourers during the past year, more particularly for those understanding farm work, has been very large, and the wages offered good, say from \$10 to \$15 a month and board.

Application for labourers	2,225
" female servants	976
" mechanics	243

Farmers who had made application through their Township Councils expressed great disappointment that so few immigrants landed at Kingston, and it is to be hoped that next season more may be induced to land here, particularly farm labourers.

All the immigrants that landed here, so far as I can learn, are doing well, and are satisfied with the country. A few passing through here lately, some of whom had been in Toronto and were on their way to Montreal, and others going from Montreal to Toronto, seemed disappointed with the country, but most of these had arrived too late in the season to expect to succeed well. Pauper immigrants should be advised not to leave the old country to arrive here later than 1st of August, if they expect to get comfortably through their first winter here.

The general health of this year's immigrants was very good; a few Germans were detained in hospital here with typhoid fever, two of whom died; the others recovered and proceeded to their destination in the county of Waterloo.

I have to state that I do not take any note of immigrants that do not land here, when passing through to Western States or Toronto and Hamilton, as these are included in Toronto and Hamilton Returns.

I may mention that I had made returns of the year's operation at the close of the year to the Quebec office, as also returns to Ontario Government up to 1st October last.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES MACPHERSON, Agent.

RETURN OF THE KINGSTON IMMIGRATION AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1869.

1st. Number and nationality of Immigrants that arrived within Kingston Agency, by what route they came, and their destination.

From what Country.	Via St. Lawrence.	Via States.	Total.	Remained in Canada.	Went to States.
English.....	336	12	348	328	20
Irish.....	34		34	34	
Scotch.....	8		8	8	
Germans.....	9		9	9	
Norwegians.....	2		2	2	
American Citizens and Canadians returned from States, as per letters : entries made at Custom Houses in my agency.		734	734	734	
	389	746	1,135	1,115	20

2nd. Number of Immigrants assisted, and from what country.

From what Country.	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Children under 4 year.	Over 4 years and under 12.	Total.	Paid for Provisions	Paid for Transport	Total Expenditure.	Remarks.
England.....	74	45	32	41	192	\$ 32 28	\$ 80 93	\$ 113 21	200 Souls equal to 162 Adults assisted.
Germany.....	3	1	1	3	8	0 75	10 00	10 75	
	77	46	33	44	200	\$33 03	\$90 93	\$123 96	

3rd. Showing amounts paid by Dominion and Ontario Governments respectively.

Service.	Paid by Dominion.	Paid by Ontario.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Transport	11 10	79 83	90 93
Provisions and Lodgings	5 75	27 28	33 03
Incidentals, Rent, Stationery, Postage, &c.	102 00	1 09	103 09
Salary	800 00	.....	800 00
	918 85	108 20	1,027 05

IMMIGRATION OF 1869.

Total number of Immigrants by way of St. Lawrence.	Total number of Immigrants direct by Dominion Ports.	Total number of Immigrants by way of United States.	Number remained within limits of Agency.	Number sent to other Agencies for settlement.	Remarks.
389	1,135	Europeans 12, also 734 Americans and Canadians returned from United States. } 746	1,082	Sent to Toronto.. 20 Montreal. 6 Ottawa .. 7 Went to States... 20 53	

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of Immigrants arrived by St. Lawrence and Dominion Lake and River Ports	1,135
European immigrants <i>via</i> St Lawrence	389
do do United States	12
American Citizens and Canadians returned from States by Lake and River Ports	734
	1,135
The Immigrants from Europe, Americans and Canadians returned from States that remained in my agency	1,082
Sent to Toronto	20
do Montreal	6
do Ottawa	7
Went on to the States on their own account	20
	1,135

STATEMENT of Expenditure at Kingston Agency, on account of Immigration, between 1st July and 31st December, 1869.

Service.	Paid by Dominion.	Paid by Ontario.	Total Expenditure.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Transport	4 50	63 33	67 83
Provisions and Lodgings .....	.....	16 48	16 48
Incidentals, including Rent, Stationery, Postage and Fuel	49 71	.....	49 71
Salary for 6 months	400 00	.....	400 00
	454 21	79 81	534 02

No. 5.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE IMMIGRATION AGENT IN TORONTO,
FOR 1869.

TORONTO, 20th January, 1870.

L. Stafford, Esq.,
Immigration Agent, Quebec.

SIR,—I have now the honor of submitting my Annual Report for the year 1869, showing the annuals have largely increased over any former year for some time past, and that over double the number remained in Canada over the former year.

By the St. Lawrence route, the number of annuals were 30,001, and *via* the United States, 575, in all, 30,576 ; out of this number 10,222 remained in Canada—the balance, 20,354, passed through to the United States. All were of a healthy class, and found immediate employment on their arrival. Since then a large number have been able to send money home to bring out their friends, and up to this time no complaints have reached this agency of any magnitude.

Every attention was shewn them by the employés of the various lines of railway, and all were forwarded to the nearest point of their destination with the least possible delay.

From the flattering prospects for the coming season, we may look forward to a large increase, owing to the exertions put forth in England by the various Emigration Associations, and the active measures taken by the Local Government of Ontario in distributing a large amount of valuable information through the hands of the Canadian agents now stationed in different parts of Europe.

We hope to be fully prepared for them on their arrival. The construction of the several new lines of railway, and the drainage of our flat lands, will open up a large field of employment, in addition to the demand which still continues for farm laborers and mechanics, amongst our agriculturists.

While appreciating the efforts of those benevolent parties in England, that are engaged in sending out a class of mechanics from London, it is most desirable they should be advised not to send too many of any one class, such as boiler makers, fitters, and rivetters ; the few complaints that have reached this agency came principally from this class, who are but ill suited to other employment in this country.

In conclusion, I am glad to be able to state we are to have suitable buildings erected in time for the spring arrivals, and only hope that we may not only have a numerous but a healthy immigration next spring.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

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

JOHN A. DONALDSON,
Government Immigration Agent.

No. 6.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE IMMIGRATION AGENT IN HAMILTON,
FOR 1869.GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
HAMILTON, 22nd January, 1870.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions of the 15th instant, I now have the honor to place before you the various statements called for, which I hope, on examination, will be found correct and satisfactory.

It is highly gratifying for me to mention that the general health of the immigrants who arrived during the last year were excellent. There was not a symptom of any epidemic, and the only death I have to record out of the number who reached here, was that of a Norwegian girl, two years old, who had been detained in the Quarantine Station, below Quebec, for some time with her parents; she expired an hour after going into the sheds here. The cause was attributed to general debility. There were several cases of sickness amongst the children, an occurrence to which they are frequently subjected, especially on arrival in the country during the hot summer weather. I am happy, however, to say, that all were soon convalescent, without requiring any medical assistance, before they left the sheds. The expenses incurred in transport have been \$596.44, and provisions, \$312.25, making in all \$908.69, by which 1,496 souls, equivalent to 1,102 adults, received temporary assistance, at an outlay of little over 60½ cents per head, and a fraction over 82½ cents for each adult. The most careful economy has been observed, and relief was afforded only to those who were perfectly helpless, and without any means to proceed on their way to join friends or relatives. During the year, 85 applied for aid, whom I refused, because I did not consider them entitled to Government support.

Judging from the bountiful harvest last summer, and the general prosperity that prevails throughout the country, I think the prospects for the new arrivals [this coming spring are most encouraging, and I only hope my prognostications in this respect will be fully verified.

The demand for good farm servants who thoroughly understood agricultural work was very great, and even common laborers were in much request, especially during the haying and harvest seasons. The farmer can, without difficulty, always find plenty of work, provided they are competent men who understand ploughing, or even milking, &c.

The capital brought into the country the past year, was, by immigrants of the following nationalities, viz. :—*From the Old Country*, 96 English families, \$118,100; 2 Irish, \$11,800; 28 Scotch, \$21,850, and 85 Germans, \$143,400; *from the United States*, 3 English, \$2,000, and 2 Germans, \$1,600, making, in all, 219 families and single men, amounting to \$298,750, against 214 families, &c., with \$202,550 in the corresponding year 1868; shewing an excess in favour of 1869, of \$96,200. Every precaution has been taken to glean the most correct information, and it strikes me very forcibly, that the amounts given for each nationality, is much larger than what I have stated. Amongst some of the recent arrivals, there were *three Germans* from Bremen, having \$100,000, who are now erecting a coal oil refinery in Dundas, intending to carry on the business on a large scale and, provided they find it a good investment, can procure much more capital if required.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. H. RAE,

Immigration Agent.

J. C. Taché, Esq.,

Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Immigration,

Ottawa.

STATEMENT No. 1—Showing the arrival and destination of Immigrants at Hamilton Agency, for the year ending 31st December, 1869.

Country.	Via St. Lawrence.	Via States.	Total.	Remained in Canada.	Went to the States.
English	1,705	3,697	5,402	3,103	2,299
Irish	266	463	729	545	184
Scotch	253	253	506	437	69
Germans	3	10,611	10,614	607	10,007
Norwegians	3,602	1,998	5,600	2	5,600
American Citizens*		1,740	1,740	1,740	
French		20	20		20
Welch	2	75	77	3	74
Danes		884	884		884
Italians		13	13	1	12
Swedes		6,319	6,319		6,319
Hollanders		550	550		550
Bohemians		119	119		119
Boles		107	107		107
Pelgians		24	24		24
Total	5,831	26,873	32,704	6,438	26,266

*Majority came via Suspension Bridge.

STATEMENT displaying the arrival and destination of Immigrants at the Hamilton Agency, for six months, from 1st July, 1869, to 1st January, 1870.

Country.	Via St. Lawrence.	Via States.	Total.	Remained in Canada.	Went to the States.
English	874	2,061	2,935	1,606	1,329
Irish	73	234	307	200	107
Scotch	120	90	210	197	13
Germans	3	5,401	5,404	346	5,058
Norwegians	1,357	313	1,670	1	1,669
American Citizens		1,010	1,010	1,010	
French		20	20		20
Welch		20	20		20
Danes		74	74		74
Italians		12	12		12
Swedes		2,022	2,022		2,022
Hollanders		45	45		45
Belgians		24	24		24
Bohemians		47	47		47
Poles		63	63		63
Total	2,427	11,436	13,863	3,360	10,503

EXPENDITURE for the same period.

For what Service.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Dominion.</i>		
Stationery	\$ cts. 12 15	\$ cts. 51 96
Incidental expenses	39 81	
<i>Local Government.</i>		
Transport	313 81	483 46
Provisions	161 50	
Incidental expenses	6 15	
Total		\$535 42

R. H. RAE,
Immigration Agent.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
HAMILTON, 22nd January, 1870.

STATEMENT No. 2—Showing the number and class of indigent Immigrants (for settlement in Canada) who have received Government aid in transport and provisions a Hamilton Agency, for the year ending 31st December, 1869.

Country.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
English	415	298	468	1,181
Irish	69	72	109	250
Scotch	21	18	19	58
Germans	3	.....	1	4
French	1	.....	.....	1
Welch	2	.....	.....	2
Total	511	388	597	1,496

MEMORANDUM of those exclusively supplied with provisions, included in above Statement.

Country.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Remarks.
English	218	190	316	724	
Irish	36	40	53	129	
Scotch	7	8	9	24	
Total	261	238	378	877	Equivalent to 649 adults.

STATEMENT No. 3—Showing the number and class of destitute Immigrants (for settlement in Canada) who have received Government assistance in railway, stage, and waggon transport, and partially in provisions, at the Hamilton Agency, for the year ending 31st December, 1869.

Country.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Remarks.
English	197	108	152	457	
Irish	33	32	56	121	
Scotch	14	10	10	34	
Germans	3		1	4	
French	1			1	
Welch	2			2	
Total	250	150	219	619	Equal to 453 adults.

SUPPLEMENT TO STATEMENT No. 3—Showing the expenses incurred in railway, stage, and waggon transport, to destitute Immigrants at the Hamilton Agency, for the year ending 31st December, 1869.

From.	To.	Route.	No. of Persons.	No. of Passes.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.	
					\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Hamilton	Suspension Bridge	Great Western Railway	25	18	1 00	18 00		
"	Thorold	"	13	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	90	6 75		
"	St. Catharines	"	120	83	90	74 70		
"	Winona or Honey Creek	"	3	2	25	50		
"	Bronte	"	8	6	25	1 50		
"	Toronto	"	24	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	9 75		
"	Dundas	"	1	1	15	15		
"	Harrisburg	"	1	1		50		
"	Galt	"	36	26	75	19 50		
"	Guelph	"	15	15	1 00	15 00		
"	Paris	"	104	71 $\frac{3}{4}$	75	53 62		
"	Princeton	"	4	2	1 00	2 00		
"	Woodstock	"	6	5	1 25	6 25		
"	Brockville	"	5	3	1 25	3 75		
"	Ingersoll	"	9	6	1 40	8 40		
"	London	"	63	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 75	88 37		
"	Strathroy	"	9	6	2 25	13 50		
"	Petrolia	"	18	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 75	34 38		
"	Bothwell	"	1	1		2 50		
"	Thamesville	"	3	2	2 90	5 80		
"	Chatham	"	17	16	3 00	48 00		
"	Windsor (Canadian side)	"	52	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 00	106 50		
			537	390				
Paid Catherine and Mary Connolly, for stage or railway fare from Paris to Brantford							50	
Paris	Brantford	Grand Trunk Railway		4 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	1 13		
"	Onondago	"		1		50		
"	Cainsville	"		2	40	80		
"	Dunnville	"		1		1 40		
"	Stratford	"		19 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 00	19 50		
"	Clinton	"		3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 95	6 83		
							30 16	
St. Catharines.	Welland	Welland Railway		2 $\frac{3}{4}$	45	1 13		
"	Port Colborne	"		14	70	9 80		
							10 93	
Hamilton	Caledonia	Port Dover Stage	16	12		9 00		
"	Allerton Township, Ancaster	Waggon	6	4		2 00		
							11 00	

New rate of Emigrant fares, at one cent per mile, commencing from 1st October, 1869.

From.	To.	Route.	No. of Persons.	No. of Fares.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
					\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Hamilton	Clifton	Great Western Railway	1	1		45	
"	Suspension Bridge	"	3	2½	44	1 10	
"	Thorold	"	2	2	34	68	
"	St. Catharines	"	7	5½	32	1 76	
"	Beamsville	"	5	2½	22	44	
"	Toronto	"	8	6½	40	2 60	
"	Galt	"	1	1		32	
"	Guelph	"	5	5	47	2 35	
"	Paris	"	18	10½	29	3 04	
"	Beachville	"	1	1		53	
"	Woodstock	"	1	1		48	
"	London	"	3	3	76	2 28	
"	Chatham	"	2	2	1 41	2 82	
"	Windsor (Canadian side)	"	3	3	1 86	5 58	
							24 43
		Total	619	453			596 44

ABSTRACT STATEMENT NO. 4—Exhibiting the expenses incurred in transport and provisions to destitute Immigrants, for the Dominion and the Local Governments, at the Hamilton Agency, during the year ending 31st December, 1869.

Quarter.	For what Service.		Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Dominion.</i>			
March 31	{ Transport	3 00	8 11	
	{ Provisions	68		
	{ Incidental expenses	4 43		
June 30	{ Stationery	10 78	20 61	
	{ Incidental expenses	9 83		
September 30	{ Stationery	11 20	23 95	
	{ Incidental Expenses	12 75		
December 31	{ Stationery	95	28 01	
	{ Incidental expenses	27 06		
	<i>Local Government.</i>			
June 30	{ Transport	277 63	433 59	
	{ Provisions	150 07		
	{ Incidental expenses	5 89		
September 30	{ Transport	286 57	414 88	
	{ Provisions	125 75		
	{ Incidental expenses	2 56		
December 31	{ Transport	29 24	68 58	
	{ Provisions	35 75		
	{ Incidental expenses	3 59		
				917 06
				\$997 73

SUMMARY.		Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Dominion.</i>			
Transport		3 00	
Provisions		68	
Stationery		22 93	
Incidental expenses		54 07	
			80 68
<i>Local Government.</i>			
Transport		593 44	
Provisions		311 57	
Incidental expenses		12 04	
			917 05
			\$997 73

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
HAMILTON, 22nd January, 1870.

R. H. RAE,
Immigration Agent.

IMMIGRATION OF 1869.

Total number of Immigrants by way of St. Lawrence.	Total number of Immigrants by way of Dominion Ports.	Total number of Immigrants by way of United States.	Number remain- ed within limits of Agency.	Number sent to other agencies for settlement.	Remarks.
5,831	None.	26,873	5,369	*1,069	

*MEM.—Those going beyond limits of agency came via Suspension Bridge. Majority were proceeding to Toronto.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
HAMILTON, 22nd January, 1870.

R. H. RAE,
Immigration Agent.

No. 7.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE IMMIGRATION AGENT IN HALIFAX, FOR 1869.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
No. 40 Bedford Row,
HALIFAX, N.S., 25th January, 1870.

SIR,—As required by your letter of the 15th inst., I have now to offer a *condensed* Report of the proceedings of this Office, for the year ended 31st December last.

The number of Immigrants from Great Britain amounts to :—

Men	289
Women	73
Boys	34
Girls	40
In all.....	442

exceeding by 76 the number in 1868. The most of the men are mechanics and miners, (the smaller proportion being farm labourers), with a few farmers; their ages chiefly ranging from 19 to 50, very few being either above or below these ages. None have applied for any pecuniary aid, but I forwarded several by rail to their destinations. My duties have been chiefly to furnish information to those who desired it. Almost all have come to join friends who have been already settled, or for situations procured for them; and I have every reason to believe that all are doing well.

I have found it impracticable to form any estimate of the people coming from the United States. Every week they are going and coming in nearly equal numbers; and nearly all who came are people returning to the Provinces, or visitors from the States. With the exception of six European immigrants, who, I know to have come by the States, there may be none, unless some may have arrived at the *out* ports. If masters of vessels were required to give lists of their passengers—numbers and names—to the Collectors on their arrival, and reporting their cargoes, some satisfactory information might be arrived at.

From enquiries, I have learned that many of the farm people, who were induced to leave several of the counties last year for the States, have returned greatly disappointed; but I have no means of ascertaining the numbers of those who went or returned. Many went and came back by the *out Ports*.

I have lately had several enquiries relating to prospects in this Province, from people intending to emigrate from England and Scotland; to which I have replied with such correct information as I suppose will induce them to come.

I beg now to enclose, herewith, the two statements of expenditure—one in all—details for 1869 and the other under different heads from 1st July to 31st December, 1869.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

For EDWIN CLAY,

J. OUTRAM.

J. C. Taché, Esq., M.D.,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture,
&c., &c., &c., Ottawa.

IMMIGRATION OF 1869.

Total number of Immigrants by way of St. Lawrence.	Total number of Immigrants direct by Dominion Ports.	Total number of Immigrants by way of United States.	Number remained within limits of this agency.	Number sent to other agencies for settlement.	Remarks.
.....	442	6	444	4	I am not aware of any having left this Province, except the four forwarded to New Brunswick.

STATEMENT of Expenditure in detail of the Dominion Immigration Office at Halifax, N.S., for the calendar year ended 31st December, 1869.

		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Jan.	5....	Paid J. M. Geldert, rent of office for Quarter ended 31st December	25	00	
"	6....	" Ann Hales, cleaning office from 1st November to 31st December	2	40	
"	7....	" J. Buckley, for office key	0	25	
"	8....	" City Poor and County assessments	86	30	
"	"	" School do.	2	40	
"	8....	" Water rates, from 1st May, 1868 to 1st May, 1869	8	70	
"	8....	" W. Roche, for chaldron of coals and truckage	2	50	
"	11....	" Postage account for Quarter ended 31st December, 1868	6	00	
			1	14	
					45 99
Feb.	1....	" Salary for January, H. G. Pineo	83	33	
"	"	" " " J. Outram	33	33	
					116 66
"	11....	" Samuel Phillips, Immigrant, in aid	1	00	
"	27....	" Salary for February, H. G. Pineo	83	33	
"	"	" " " J. Outram	33	33	
					116 66
					234 32
Mar.	1....	" Ann Hales, cleaning office, January and February	2	40	
"	31....	" Salary for March, H. G. Pineo	83	34	
"	"	" " " J. Outram	33	34	
					116 68
					118 08
April	3....	" Ann Hales, cleaning office during March	1	20	
"	7....	" Postage account for Quarter ended 31st March	1	93	
"	14....	" Phelan and Kelly, shovel for office	0	25	
"	14....	" J. M. Geldert, rent of office for Quarter ended 31st March	25	00	
					28 38
May	1....	" Salary for April, H. G. Pineo	83	33	
"	"	" " " J. Outram	33	33	
					116 66
"	1....	" Ann Hales, cleaning office for April	1	20	
"	31....	" Salary for May, H. G. Pineo	83	33	
"	"	" " " J. Outram	33	33	
					116 66
					234 52
June	1....	" Ann Hales, cleaning office for May	1	20	
"	30....	" J. M. Geldert, rent of office for Quarter ended this date	25	00	
"	30....	" Salary for June, H. G. Pineo	83	34	
"	"	" " " J. Outram	33	34	
					116 68
					142 88
July	9....	" Postage account for Quarter ended 30th June	1	66	
"	13....	" Ann Hales, cleaning office for June	1	20	
"	27....	" M. Davis " " " July	1	20	
"	31....	" Salary for July, H. G. Pineo	83	33	
"	"	" " " J. Outram	33	33	
					116 66
					120 72
Aug.	27....	" M. Davis, cleaning office for August	1	20	
"	31....	" Salary for August, H. G. Pineo	83	33	
"	"	" " " J. Outram	33	33	
					116 66
					117 86
Sept.	30....	" Salary for September, H. G. Pineo	83	34	
"	"	" " " J. Outram	33	34	
					116 68
					116 68
Oct.	1....	" J. M. Geldert, office rent for Quarter ended 30th September	25	00	
"	8....	" Kelly, storing coals	0	30	
"	12....	" Postage account for Quarter ended 30th September	0	90	
"	30....	" Salary for October, H. G. Pineo	83	33	
"	"	" " " J. Outram	33	33	
					116 66
					142 86
Nov.	8....	" Ann Hales, cleaning office 1st September to 31st October	2	40	
"	17....	" Water rates, from 1st May, 1869, to 1st May, 1870	2	50	
		Carried forward	4	90	\$1,308 29

STATEMENT of Expenditure in detail of the Immigration, &c.—*Continued.*

		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....				
Nov. 30....	„ Salary for November, H. G. Pineo.....	883	33		
	„ „ „ J. Outram.....	33	33		
				116	66
					121 56
Dec. 31....	„ City Poor and County Assessments for 1869.....	6	50		
	„ School do. do.....	2	70		
				9	20
„ 31....	„ Salary for December, H. G. Pines.....	83	34		
	„ „ „ J. Outram.....	33	34		
				116	68
					125 88
					\$1,550 73
	N.B.—Rent of office for last Quarter paid in January, therefore not added in above.....				25 00

HALIFAX, 25th January, 1870,

FOR EDWIN CLAY,
J. OUTRAM.

EXPENDITURE of the Dominion Immigration Office at Halifax, from 1st July to 31st December, 1869, classified under separate heads.

		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Office Expenses—</i>					
	Rent of office, (\$25 paid in January, 1870.).....			50	00
	Cleaning office.....	\$6	00		
	Storing coals.....	0	30		
				6	30
	Water rates, 1869 to 1870.....			2	50
	Assessments for City Poor and County Rates and Schools.....			9	20
					68 00
	Contingencies—Postage Account.....			2	56
					2 56
	Relief to Immigrants (none paid since 1st July).....				
<i>Salaries—since 1st July—</i>					
	H. G. Pineo and Edwin Clay.....	500	00		
	Joseph Outram.....	200	00		
				700	00
					700 00
					\$770 56

HALIFAX, 25th January, 1870.

FOR EDWIN CLAY,
J. OUTRAM.

No. 8.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE IMMIGRATION AGENT IN ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, FOR 1869.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,

ST. JOHN, N.B., January, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, for your information, a statement of the operations of this office, and the number of immigrants that have arrived at this port during the past season.

The arrivals during the year number 456. Of these there arrived, by steamers, from England, 345 ; from England, by sailing ships, 12 ; from Ireland, 25 ; and from Scotland, by steamers, 74. I cannot state what number have come out to the United States, and from thence arrived by the Boston steamers at this port ; the number must have been very considerable, as last year it amounted to 135 souls, and I feel satisfied that it exceeded that number during the past season. It may, therefore, be safely estimated that the number will not fall short of 600.

During the season there was a steady demand for agricultural laborers, and a considerable number of the emigrants having come from the rural districts, were engaged by farmers, and proceeded at once into the country. There were, likewise, some families with means, who are now located on improved farms in different sections of the Province. A number of lads sent out from the Wellington Farm School, near Edinburgh, and a few from Devonshire, were sent to good places in the country. The demand for female domestics was very great, as well as for dairy-women, but the arrivals of this class of labor has fallen off for some years past. It was hoped that Miss Rye might be induced to take an interest in this portion of the Dominion, and send some of those, who find it so hard to gain a livelihood at home, to a district where there is every certainty of immediate and remunerative employment. Hundreds could have a choice of places here, with every certainty of steady employment, comfortable homes, and good wages.

The new lines of railway, and those in the course of construction, will open up large tracts of choice land, which, it is to be hoped, will induce an influx of settlers. For many years I have endeavored, and in hundreds of instances with success, to locate on the Crown lands the working men who cling to the cities, and who, in times of commercial distress, find it difficult to procure a livelihood—who toil for others, and frequently at low wages—and who, as age comes on, find themselves only able to procure a scanty subsistence. In the towns, their chances of having a home for themselves are very small, and there is little prospect of laying by anything in case of sickness ; whereas, as tillers of the soil, they have the assurance of a comfortable home of their own, and abundance of wholesome food. In the country, too, they have the satisfaction of seeing their children grow up around them, and, in time, settling down as tillers of the soil. The efforts used with this class of persons has resulted favorably, and numbers who might otherwise have continued to be day-laborers are now the owners of good farms.

The regulations for the disposal of the Government lands afford to all who desire to become settlers an easy and cheap means of procuring lots on which to locate. All male persons, eighteen years of age and upwards, can select, from tracts laid out and surveyed for settlement, such quantity as they may require for themselves and their children. There are no free grants ; but for \$20 dollars they can procure 100 acres, subject to the conditions that the settler shall take possession of the same and commence improving the land ; and the \$20 so paid shall be expended in the construction of roads and bridges in the neighbourhood ; or he may, instead of paying the price named, perform work on the roads to the value of \$10 a year, for a period of three years, which is to be considered an equivalent for a money payment. He is required to build a house of not less dimensions than 16 by 20 feet, reside therein, and clear and cultivate ten acres within three years ; and when these conditions are complied with, a grant under the Great Seal of the Province is issued, vesting the land in him and his heirs. There is a further provision, that should the means of the settler be limited, he may, from time to time, and for reasonable periods, absent himself from his farm, in order to procure the means of support for himself and family, without forfeiting his claim.

There are now laid out, and set aside for settlement, 216,643 acres, viz. :—In the County of Restigouche, 19,000 acres ; Gloucester, 25,000 ; Northumberland, 10,000 ; Kent, 21,000 ; Queen's, 22,000 ; Sunbury, 8,000 ; York, 20,000 ; Carleton, 48,000 ; Victoria, 34,000 ; and other tracts near Madawaska, to the eastward of the Miramichi River, south of Seminagan Ridge and the north point of Lapin, in Northumberland, all admirably adapted for settlement.

The Quarantine Buildings on Partridge Island are in good order, and all the conve-

niences and appliances requisite for the comfort of such sick immigrants as may require to be landed there are at hand.

The following are the items of expenditure for the year commencing 1st January, 1869, and ending 31st December, viz :—

Rent of office	\$100 00
Messenger	50 00
Stationery	14 21
Postages, &c.	13 34
Cleaning office	2 50
Boat hire	1 25
Taxes	20 95
Newspapers	10 25
Directory	1 25
Repairing stove	2 22
Coal	10 04

\$228 01

Of the foregoing, and for the six months, from the 1st July, 1869, to December 31st, are as follows, viz :—

Rent of office	\$50 00
Messenger	25 00
Postage	12 72
Coal	10 04
Newspapers	6 25
Directory	1 25
Repairing stove	2 22
Cleaning office	1 00

\$108 48

ROBERT SHIRES,
Immigration Agent.

IMMIGRATION OF 1869.

Total number of Immigrants by way of St. Lawrence.	Total number of Immigrants direct by Dominion Ports.	Total number of Immigrants by way of United States.	Number re-mained within limits of Agency.	Number sent to other Agencies for settlement.	Remarks.
There arrive every season a number of Immigrants from Quebec, but as they come <i>via</i> Portland, Maine, by steamer, no record can be kept of the numbers.	456	The same remark may be applied as regards Immigrants from Great Britain, <i>via</i> the United States. Last year 135 arrived at New York, whose destination was New Brunswick. For the present year the official returns have not yet been published.	250	11	There is but one other Agency in the Province, viz : Miramichi.

ROBERT SHIRES,
Immigration Agent.

No. 9.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE IMMIGRATION AGENT IN MIRAMICHI,
FOR 1869.

CHATHAM, MIRAMICHI, January 24, 1870.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, which came to hand on Saturday last, desiring me to forward, with all possible despatch,—

1. A short yearly Report of the proceedings of the year 1869.
2. Expenditure, in detail, of the calendar year 1869.
3. Expenditure, in detail, of the first six months of the fiscal year 1869-70; also enclosing a table, to be filled up and returned.

I beg now to refer you to the enclosure marked "A," as a statement of expenditure, in detail, for the calendar year, 1869. This statement includes \$43.56, being the total amount of expenditure for the fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1869; a statement of which was forwarded to the Department at the close of the fiscal year. Also, to the enclosure marked "B," as a statement of the expenditure of the first six months of the fiscal year 1869-70. I also return the table filled up, as required, and beg to submit the following Report :—

My general instructions, bearing date 16th April last, appear to contemplate that I should await the arrival of immigrants here, and administer to their wants upon certain contingencies.

By a circular letter, issued by the Department, dated 30th April, 1869, I was informed that all help and aid to indigent immigrants was to be furnished through me by the Local Government. I accordingly addressed the Honorable Provincial Secretary of this Province, requesting instructions, and enclosing to him a copy of the circular letter referred to. I received that gentleman's instructions, dated 18th June. The substance being, that I was to keep a record of all information received under the terms of a certain advertisement published over the name of Mr. Shires, agent at St. John, and further directing me to seek information that might be useful to immigrants arriving at Miramichi and neighbouring ports, and directing me to put myself into communication with all immigrants arriving on my side of the Province, and to furnish them with all needful information; and further, authorizing me to assist with pecuniary aid such as were destitute of the means necessary to convey them to such points as I might designate, and in general directing me to perform all acts necessary to aid and assist all strangers arriving in these parts, whether to obtain employment, or to purchase land from the Government, or from individuals, with the intention of becoming settlers in the country.

It will be observed, that in no part of my instructions am I directed or authorized to give any information respecting the suitability of this part of the Dominion as a home for the emigrating population of the old world, until actual arrival here. My proceedings have, therefore, been confined principally to giving information and advice in twenty-one instances, the most of whom found their way here, *via* the Port of St. John, and to the answering of various letters of inquiry received from parties who contemplate emigrating from Scotland and Ireland in the approaching spring.

I beg permission to say that I have supplied myself with copies of certain pamphlets descriptive of New Brunswick, as a field for immigrants, but in none of those is this part of the Province any more than barely alluded to. It will be no disparagement, then, to presume, that the several Dominion agents in Great Britain and Ireland and the continental agent at Antwerp, are not conversant with the capabilities of this part of the Dominion as a field for immigrants. In view of these facts, and the paucity of immigration, I would most respectfully ask to be authorized and permitted to put myself into, say monthly communication with those gentlemen, in order that they may hand official information of the suitability of this part of New Brunswick as a home for immigrants.

in an agricultural point of view, as well as for mechanics, fishermen, and unskilled labourers.

I should report that in one case of the arrival of a family at this port the captain neglected to report, and it transpired that he had had an improper intimacy with a young female. A prosecution, under the local act, was about to be commenced for not reporting, but the captain having married the girl, and the remaining passengers having no complaints, I deemed it prudent not to proceed.

I may remark that emigration from this side the Province appear to have practically ceased, and that many who left here in former years have returned better satisfied and wiser men.

Trusting that this Report and the enclosures will be satisfactory,

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. G. G. LAYTON,

Immigration Agent.

“ A. ”

IMMIGRATION AGENCY, MIRAMICHI.

STATEMENT of Expenditure, in detail, of the calendar year, 1869.

For this amount paid J. & A. McMillan, for Stationery for use of office.....	\$	cts.	
“ actual expense incurred in visiting St. John, as directed by letter, April 16th, 1869			8, 90
“ Postages and stamps			20 50
“ Office rent, due June 30th.....			2 50
“ “ “ December 31st.....			11 66
			43 56
			30 00
Total expenditure, calendar year 1869	\$		73 56

“ B. ”

STATEMENT of Expenditure of the first six months of the fiscal year, 1869-70, ending 31st December, 1869.

For rent of office for six months, @ \$60 per annum.....	30 00
Total.....	\$30 00

J. G. G. LAYTON,
Agent.

CHATHAM, MIRAMICHI, January 24th, 1870.

IMMIGRATION OF 1869.

Total number of Immigrants by way of St. Lawrence.	Total number of Immigrants direct by Dominion Ports.	Total number of Immigrants by way of United States.	Number remained within limits of Agency.	Number sent to other Agencies for settlement.	Remarks.
None	21	None, unless returned immigrants may be so considered.	10	Eleven left here for Restigouche with instructions from me.	Eleven persons arrived here, <i>via</i> Saint John, and since, I am informed, settled in the northern part of the Province.

No. 10.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE QUARANTINE STATION, GROSSE ISLE,
FOR 1869.

QUEBEC, January 20th, 1870.

SIR,—In compliance with the requirements of your letter of the 15th instant, I have the honor herewith to enclose:—

1st. A Report of the proceedings of the Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle, for the season of 1869.

2nd. A statement of expenditure, in all details, during the calendar year 1869.

3rd. A statement of expenditure, under different heads, of the six months beginning 1st July and ending 31st December, 1869.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. C. Taché, Esq.,

F. MONTIZAMBERT, M.D.

Deputy Minister of Agriculture, &c., &c., &c.

Ottawa.

QUARANTINE STATION,

GROSSE ISLE, October, 28th, 1869.

To the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith, the "Annual Hospital Report," and "Annual Report of Ships Inspected" for the season of 1869.

Forty ships have been inspected, carrying a total of 10,123 passengers. Of these ships, sixteen with 4,474 passengers, performed quarantine, and three others, with 736 passengers, were detained in quarantine of observation for short periods.

Of the passengers who died during the voyage, a large proportion consisted of young children. I noticed that this was also the case in each of the previous years of my connexion with this station. The cause of death, in most of these cases, is stated to be "Diarrhœa" and wasting away. Deaths of young children from this cause are of frequent occurrence everywhere and under all circumstances, and are usually to be traced to improper diet. Amongst the articles of diet required by law to be provided for passengers, none can be said to be proper for young children; and least of all, for those suddenly deprived of their natural nourishment, as children at the breast are apt to be when their mothers are attacked with sickness.

Some owners of passenger ships seem to have recognized the existence of this deficiency, and have accordingly supplied their ships with preserved milk. This article can be obtained at most shipping ports, or prepared at trifling expense by the addition of one teaspoonful of the saturated aqueous solution of sulphite of soda to a gallon of milk. And it seems to me highly desirable that all passenger ships should be supplied with it in quantities proportional to the probable duration of the voyage, and the number of children on board under six years of age; or in the case of families supplying their own provisions, that it should be added to the compulsory diet roll in quantities similarly proportioned.

The prevailing disease this season has been typhus fever, of which there were 139 cases, a larger number than there has been in any one season for the last twenty years. Ten members of the quarantine staff, including the Medical Superintendent, contracted the disease; all of these recovered, except hospital nurse, widow Mary Ann Hurst, who died on the 10th of July.

The total admission to hospital were 495, of these 44 died, or 1 in 11.25. The total admissions from typhus fever were 139, deaths 27, or 1 in 5.14, which compares favorably with the average mortality of 1 in 4.78 as given by Murchison and other authors,

especially when the advanced stage of many of the cases admitted from on shipboard is considered.

The dry earth system of sewage was introduced in the hospital, and found to answer well, controlling effectually the factor of the excreta of the fever patients. Owing to the sudden large influx of sick, and the illness of the Medical Superintendent, its trial was necessarily but imperfect; arrangements have, however, been made this autumn for its full working next season.

During the illness of the Medical Superintendent, the duties of his office were performed by temporary Assistant Medical Superintendent, Dr. Rinfret, in a manner that left nothing to be desired.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the steadiness and good conduct of all the members of the staff, during this year of more than ordinary labor and exposure to contagion.

Of the sum of \$700 granted last spring for necessary works, \$682.63½ were expended in fitting the new shed, central division, with chimneys and bunks, in building in connection with it a cook and wash-house, with boilers and fireplaces, and in providing flights of steps for the new wharf.

On the night of the 25th of October, the quarters of the Medical Superintendent were totally destroyed by fire, which broke out whilst the inmates were asleep, where the wood work of the building was in contact with the chimney. No cause for apprehending such a calamity was apparent when the Medical Superintendent made his usual careful survey of the house before retiring to rest, at which time the only two fires in the house were nearly extinct.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
 Your obedient servant,
 F. MONTIZAMBERT, M.D., L.R.C.S.E., &c., &c., &c.

STATEMENT of Expenditure, in all details, at the Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle, for the calendar year, 1869 :—

	\$	cts.
Pay of Officers and wintering parties	6,664	29
General supplies	1,966	37
Cartage and washing	496	50
Printing and stationery	58	44
Medicines	150	28
Steamboat service	983	46
Repairs :—Mathieu, \$682.63 ; blacksmith, \$3.50	686	13
Contingencies, including missionaries, &c.	435	00
Total.....	\$11,440	47

F. MONTIZAMBERT, M.D., Medical Superintendent.

STATEMENT of Expenditure, under different heads, at the Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle, from the 1st of July to the 31st December, 1869 :—

	\$	cts.
Pay of Officers and wintering party	4,299	76
General supplies	710	62
Cartage and washing	280	10
Medicines.....	66	18
Steamboat service	598	44
Repairs.....	3	50
Contingencies	340	65
Total	\$6,299	25

F. MONTIZAMBERT, M.D., Medical Superintendent.

RETURN of Vessels Inspected at the Quarantine Station,

No.	Rig and Name.	Master.	Port.	Sailed.	Arrived.	Cargo.	Passengers.	
							Cabin.	Steerage.
1	S. Monsoon	Soldsen	Kragerø	April 4.	May 14.	Ballast.		87
2	Ferdinand	Meyer	Bremen	do 4.	do 16.	General.		359
3	Bk. Tonaro	Torwalden	Rusoer	do 10.	do 16.	Ballast.	2	70
4	S. Lamdal	Petersen	Porsgrund	do 12.	do 18.	do	15	335
5	B. Concordia	Christiansen	Christiania	do 18.	do 18.	do	7	253
6	Emerald	Helgesen	do	do 18.	do 18.	do		86
7	Emit	Steebrunaan	Bremen	do 10.	do 20.	General.		377
8	Louise Kohn	Tonnis	Hamburg	do 17.	do 23.	do		271
9	Skien	Melanchon	Skien	do 18.	do 23.	Ballast.	1	338
10	S. S. Damascus	Trocks	Liverpool	May 14.	do 28.	General.		403
11	Bk. Maryland	Hansen	Bergen	April 29.	do 29.	Ballast.	7	290
12	Heros	Olsen	Stavanger	May 3.	June 1.	do	12	288
13	Alma	Gilertsen	Bergen	Apl. 27.	do 1.	do	4	234
14	Rjukan	Hansen	Skien	do 29.	do 11.	do	3	333
15	Columbia	Rød	Christiania	do 24.	do 12.	do		133
16	S. Rubens	Johnsen	do	do 24.	do 12.	do	3	177
17	Anna Delins	Iversen	do	do 28.	do 12.	do		389
18	Martha	Thornsen	do	do 23.	do 13.	do	4	255
19	Napoleon	Annendsen	do	do 28.	do 14.	do	16	330
20	Franklin	Vanvoos	Drontheim	May 7.	do 15.	do	3	304
21	Valkyrien	Belkren	Bergen	do 4.	do 17.	do	8	307
22	Atalanta	Reinertsen	Stavanger	do 18.	do 18.	do	1	204
23	Manilla	Baarsad	Drammen	April 25.	do 18.	do	2	248
24	Bk. Moss	Gendersen	Christiania	do 25.	do 19.	do		300
25	S. Argonaut	Stibalt	do	do 20.	do 19.	do	3	272
26	Bk. Flora	Manlin	Drammen	May 5.	do 20.	do		223
27	New Brunswick	Nangos	Nangos	do 10.	do 20.	do		246
28	S. Johan	Thorsen	Christiania	April 20.	do 20.	do	4	360
29	Olaf	Andersen	do	do 24.	do 20.	do	2	153
30	Neptunus	Ludvigsen	Drontheim	May 7.	do 22.	do		320
31	B. Erling Skingson	Meling	Bergen	do 17.	do 22.	do	18	263
32	Atlantic	Larsen	Christiania	do 7.	do 22.	do		262
33	Louisa	Larsen	Hamburg	do 1.	do 27.	General		98
34	Nordlipit	Christophersen	Christiania	do 12.	July 5.	Ballast.	2	193
35	Hilda	do	Bergen	do 25.	do 7.	do	4	216
36	Lyna	Lye	do	do 26.	do 9.	do	3	186
37	Ebenezer	Neilsen	Tuedestrand	do 15.	do 12.	do		154
38	Statsraad	Nicolaayen	Christiania	do 15.	do 12.	do		208
39	Immanuel	Landgeen	do	June 1.	Aug. 5.	do	4	266
40	Septembria	Thorgissen	do	do 28.	do 25.	do		205
							197	9,996
								127
								10,123

Grosse Isle, from May 1st to October 31st, 1869.

Crew.	Sick.	Died.	Born.	Consigned to.	Discharged.	Remarks.
18				Dobell	May 14	All well.
18	6	10		Beling	do 20	Scarlet fever.
16			1	Order	do 16	All well.
19		1		Falkenburg	do 18	One child died of pneumonia.
14	2	1		Order	do 19	An infant died of convulsions. Two cases fever and cold. Detained under quarantine of observation.
10				Falkenburg	do 18	All well.
16	10	4	2	Beling	do 23	Typhus fever.
14	11	2			do 29	Small pox and measles.
16	20	4	1	Order	June 3	Typhus fever.
59	7	2		Albos	May 31	Small pox. Two deaths from bronchitis and pleurisy.
16	3	2		Order	do 30	Three cases rubeoloid eruption. Ship detained under quarantine of observation.
16		1		Falkenburg	June 1	One death from an accident.
13				Order	do 1	All well.
16		2	2	Hagens	do 11	Two infants died of convulsions.
12		1	1	Falkenburg	do 12	One born and died.
17	1	1			do 13	One case of rubeoloid eruption. Ship detained under quarantine of observation.
17		3	2	Order	do 12	Three children died of diarrhoea—debility.
14		1		Munderloh	do 13	One man died of phthisis.
18	15	8	2	Falkenburg	do 17	Measles.
15	4	3		Hagens	do 18	Small pox. A woman died of phthisis. Two children of diarrhoea and wasting away.
16	20	2	3	Order	do 21	Measles.
16				Shipman	do 18	All well.
14				Order	do	do
14	5	4	2	Shipman	do 21	Measles.
17		1	2	Munderloh	do 19	A boy died of cholera.
14	2			Falkenburg	do 20	Two infants dying of cold; debility; landed.
14		7	1			Five children, and a man at 68, died of cold; debility. One man of pneumonia.
18	10	3	3	Hagens	do 23	Measles and varioloid
17	3	1	1	Falkenburg	do 24	Varioloid. One born and 1 died 8 days afterwards.
17	13	2	1	Hagens	do 26	Typhus fever and measles.
17	2	3	1	Order	do 23	Varioloid.
13					do 22	All well.
11		2		Munderloh	do 27	Two infants died of diarrhoea—debility.
12	21	3	1	Falkenburg	July 8	Two adults and one child died.
13	1			Order	do 7	All well.
12	27	3	2		do 12	Measles.
14		1			do 15	One death from typhus fever.
11		1		Munderloh	do 12	One child died of bronchitis.
13		1		Falkenburg	Aug. 5	One man, at 65, died of senile debility and sea sickness.
12	1	3	1		do 25	Two deaths from diarrhoea and miasma. One sick, bronchitis. One born and died.
639	184	83	29			

(Signed,)

F. MONTIZAMBERT, D.D.,

Medical Superintendent.

RETURN of Admissions, Deaths and Discharges from the Quarantine Hospital, Grosse Isle, from the 16th May to the 18th of September, 1869, including Diseases, Country, and Religion.

COUNTRIES.	DISTRIBUTION.				ADMISSIONS. — DISEASES.					DEATHS. — DISEASES.					DISCHARGED. — CONVALESCENT.				RELIGION.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Typhus Fever.	Scarlatina.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Other diseases.	Total.	Typhus Fever.	Scarlatina.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Other diseases.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Roman Catholics.	Protestants.
Germany ..	49	41	47	137	77	10	7	8	35	137	8	2	1	1	13	41	40	40	124	74	63	
Norway ...	33	152	164	349	54	...	43	60	192	349	18	...	...	...	5	30	2	140	153	319	...	349
Canada ...	2	6	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	1	2	5	...	...	7	5	3
Total ...	84	199	211	494	139	10	50	68	227	494	27	2	1	8	6	44	72	185	193	450	79	415

F. MONTIZAMBERT, M. D.
Medical Superintendent.

No. 11.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE QUARANTINE STATION OF HALIFAX.
FOR 1869.

QUARANTINE OFFICE,

HALIFAX, N.S., January 21st, 1870.

SIR,—I have this day received your communications, dated Ottawa, January 15th, 1870, requesting me to furnish you with a Report of the proceedings and expenditure of the institution over which I preside, for the calendar year 1869; and also a statement of the expenditure of the first six months of the fiscal year 1869-70.

REPORT.

For the information of your Department, I beg leave to forward the following Report of the proceedings of the Quarantine Office, Halifax, N. S., for the calendar year of 1869:—

From the commencement of 1869 to July, no cases of contagious diseases were brought into this port; and, during that time I was principally occupied in maintaining a visitatorial inspection of the different steamers and sailing vessels arriving in this port carrying steerage passengers, in order to assure myself that the Quarantine Regulations were not eluded or infringed.

Since July, 1869, I have boarded and examined the following vessels, with the results given below:—

July 29th.—H.M.S. *Eclipse*, from Havana, with five cases of yellow fever on board,

all of which were convalescent. The cases were removed to isolated sick quarters. The *Eclipse* had 16 cases of yellow fever after leaving Havana, and one death, Captain Harvey, who was buried at Nassau.

August 2nd.—H.M.S. *Barracouta*, from Port Royal, Jamaica, with two cases of yellow fever—one serious, the other convalescent. The sick were removed to isolated quarters, and the ship was sent to Quarantine at Many Island, Bedford Basin, for three days, and then released. Of the two cases sent to sick quarters, one died on the 3rd August, the day after the arrival of the ship. The *Barracouta* had five cases of fever after leaving Jamaica, four of which died, one at Halifax, the remaining case recovered.

September 27th.—H.M.S. *Albacore*, from Bermuda, with two cases of yellow fever—both convalescent. The cases were removed to isolated quarters. Assistant Surgeon Thomas died of yellow fever on the passage from Bermuda to this Port.

October 6th.—Schooner *Sarah Jane* (Ferguson, master), from St. John, Newfoundland, bound to New York, put into this port in distress, with a seaman (George Doherty) labouring under typhus fever. This man, on the arrival of the schooner, was found by me to be seriously ill and in a destitute condition. A nurse and clean clothing were provided, and the case treated on board at the Quarantine anchorage ground, there being no Quarantine Hospital to which he could be sent. After a very serious illness, this man recovered and sailed in the schooner for New York, on Tuesday, October 19th.

The expenses of this case were defrayed by Mr. Johnston, of the Marine and Fisheries Department, at Halifax, out of the fund for distressed seamen.

October 7th.—Brig *Rapid*, of Quebec (Duquette, master), from Martinique *via* St. Martins, with the steward, Lewis Michos, sick with yellow fever. After the arrival of the vessel, the case became rapidly worse, and died on the evening of the 10th October, after seven days' illness. The master reported, one man took sick on the 21st September, and died at sea on the 27th September, after six days' illness. The above was also treated on board the vessel.

October 16th.—Brig *Fawn* (Doat, master), owned by Messrs. Mitchell, of Halifax, from Kingston, Jamaica, with the second mate, Robert Dickson, sick on board. This case was suspicious from the first, but did not present any prominent symptoms; and as there was no probatory buildings, he was landed and conveyed to a boarding house, where he was placed in a separate room. On the morning of the 17th, (Sunday) all the more severe symptoms of yellow fever presented themselves, *viz.*:—bleeding from the nose, mouth, and gums, bloody stools, &c. After this, the symptoms rapidly increased in severity, and he died at 5 p.m. Tuesday, October 19th.

A nurse was provided, and, after the death of the case, the room was thoroughly cleaned, and all the bedding clothes, &c., that had been used were destroyed by my orders, and under my supervision.

In this case, I was very kindly assisted by Dr. F. F. Garvie, the acting city medical officer. I also take this opportunity of acknowledging the very kind and prompt manner in which, on application, His Worship the Mayor of Halifax, Stephen Tobin, Esq., placed the City Hospital for Contagious Diseases at my disposal; but the building, being new, and never having been occupied, before the necessary arrangements could be made, the case became so much worse that, in consultation with Dr. Garvie, we were of opinion that the man would die in the effort of removal to such a distance (two miles), and consequently we determined to let him remain where he was.

November 1st.—H.M.S. *Vestal*, from Port au Prince, with one case of yellow fever—convalescent. The case was removed to isolated quarters, and the ship underwent a thorough cleaning. The *Vestal* had 40 cases of yellow fever, with seven deaths, between 9th September and 12th October.

December 30th.—H.M.S. *Racoon*, from Port au Prince, had seven cases of yellow fever, with one death, between the 8th and 17th December. The cases on board were all convalescent, and were removed to isolated quarters. The ship was thoroughly cleaned.

All the cases in H.M. ships were under the care of the surgeons of their respective ships.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, since July 29th, 1869, 18 cases of yellow fever have arrived in this port, out of which three died; and one case of typhus fever, which recovered.

As regards the property in possession of the Department at Halifax, I may mention that the framework, sashes, &c., &c., of the building, handed over to the Dominion by the Government of Nova Scotia on the union, still remain on Lawlor's Island, in charge of Mr. Devlin, the steward, who resides on the island, but in a condition that would prevent them from being used for their original purpose.

They might, however, be made available in any new building, and an allowance made for the material by the contractor.

The island is still under rental, but without any advantage to the Quarantine Service, as no use can be made of it under present circumstances, except for the storage of the framework, sashes, &c., mentioned above.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. J. GOSSIP, M.D.,

Inspecting Physician, Port of Halifax, N.S.

J. C. Taché, Esq.,

Deputy Minister of Agriculture, &c., &c., &c.,
Ottawa.

QUARANTINE OFFICE,

HALIFAX, N. S., January 24th, 1870.

SIR,—I have, by this mail, forwarded to you the statements of expenditure requested in your communication of the 15th inst.

I have endeavored to make them as complete as possible, and for that purpose have added expenditure which has not gone through my hands, viz. :—the rental of Lawlor's Island, which has always been paid directly by Mr. Knight, auditor for Halifax.

I have also added some other items, which, although paid since the beginning of the present year, properly come under the head of Expenditure for 1869, viz. :—the additional \$2.14 per cent. on salaries for the six months ending December 31st, 1869, and also the expenses incurred in the treatment, &c., of a case of sickness in October last.

I have also to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, dated Ottawa, January 17th, relative to the payment of certain expenses incurred in the treatment of sick cases, informing me that such expenses are to be paid out of the Quarantine contingent fund.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. J. GOSSIP, M.D.,

Inspecting Physician, Port of Halifax.

J. C. Taché, Esq.,

Deputy Minister of Agriculture, &c.,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT of Expenditure of Quarantine Office at Halifax, N.S., for 1869.

1869.		\$	cts.
Feb.	1	To Salary, Inspecting Physician for January	83 33
"	1	" " Steward (J. Devlin)	46 66
"	1	" Wages, Wm. Power (Boatman)	46 50
March	1	Salary, Inspecting Physician for February	83 33
"	1	" " Steward (J. Devlin)	46 66
"	1	" Wages, Boatman (Wm. Power)	42 00
"	5	" Wm. Gossip, Bill for Stationery, &c.	8 07
April	1	Salary, Inspecting Physician for March	83 33
"	1	" " Steward (J. Devlin)	46 66
"	1	" Wages, Boatman (Wm. Power)	46 50
May	1	Salary, Inspecting Physician for April	83 35
"	1	" " Steward (J. Devlin)	46 70
"	1	" Wages, Boatman (Wm. Power)	45 00
"	1	" E. D. Tucker & Co. for Storing Boats, &c.	8 00
"	31	Salary, Inspecting Physician for May	83 33
"	31	" " Steward (J. Devlin)	46 66
"	31	" Wages, Boatman (Wm. Power)	46 50
"	31	" J. S. Campbell, Painting and Repairing Boat, &c.	34 55
"	31	" Flower & Son, Sail and Mast for Small Boat	7 00
June	30	Salary, Inspecting Physician for June	83 34
"	30	" " Steward (J. Devlin)	46 68
"	30	" Wages, Boatman (Wm. Power)	45 00
"	30	" Wm. Gossip, Bill for Stationery, &c.	3 50
July	31	Salary, Inspecting Physician for July	83 33
"	31	" " Steward (J. Devlin)	46 66
"	31	" Wages, Boatman (Wm. Power)	46 50
Aug.	31	Salary, Inspecting Physician for August	83 33
"	31	" " Steward (J. Devlin)	46 66
"	31	" Wages, Boatman (Wm. Power)	46 50
"	31	" Extra Boatman, Boarding H.M.S. "Eclipse," July 29th	0 50
"	31	" " " " H.M.S. "Barracouta," August 2nd	0 25
Sept.	30	Salary, Inspecting Physician for September	83 34
"	30	" " Steward (J. Devlin)	46 68
"	30	" Wages, Boatman (Wm. Power)	45 00
"	30	" Extra Boatman, Boarding H.M.S. "Albacore," September 27th	0 50
Oct.	31	Salary, Inspecting Physician for October	83 33
"	31	" " Steward (J. Devlin)	46 66
"	31	" Wages, Boatman (Wm. Power)	46 50
Dec.	2	Salary, Inspecting Physician for November	83 33
"	2	" " Steward (J. Devlin)	46 66
"	2	" Wages, Boatman (Wm. Power)	45 00
"	31	Salary, Inspecting Physician for December	83 34
"	31	" " Steward (J. Devlin)	46 68
"	31	" Wages, Boatman (Wm. Power)	46 50
		Total Expenditure for 1869, in Nova Scotia Currency	\$2,169 90
The above total does not include the difference in currency on salaries for the six months ending 31st December, 1869, which was paid during the present month, viz. :-			
		Two dollars 74 cents per cent. additional on half-year Salary of Inspecting Physician, of \$500	13 70
		Two dollars 74 cents per cent. additional on half-year's salary of Steward, of \$280	7 67
		Also, Rent of Lawlor's Island, for the year ending 31st December, 1869, paid by the Auditor at Halifax, and charged to contingencies	120 00
		Also, Expenses incurred in treatment, &c., of case of sickness in October, not yet settled, but to be charged to contingencies	65 25
So that the full Statement of Expenditure, for 1869, will be as follows :-			
<i>Synopsis of Expenditure for 1869.</i>			
		Salary, Inspecting Physician	1,000 00
		" " Steward (J. Devlin)	560 00
		Boat and Crew Service	598 30
		Contingences	11 57
		Arrears of Salaries for quarter ending December 31st, 1868	0 03
			\$2,169 90

STATEMENT of Expenditure, &c.—*continued.*

1869.		<i>Statement in full of Expenditure for the year ending December, 31st, 1869.</i>	\$ cts.
Dec. 31....	One year's Salary, Inspecting Physician, to date		1,013 70
" 31....	" " Steward (J. Devlin) "		567 67
" 31....	" " Expenses, Boat and Crew "		598 30
" 31....	Contingencies		196 82
Total			\$2,376 49

All of which is submitted,

JAS. J. GOSSIP, M.D.,
Inspecting Physician,
Port of Halifax, N.S.

January 24th, 1870.

EXPENDITURE, under different heads, of the Quarantine Office at Halifax, N.S., for the six months beginning 1st July and ending 31st December, 1869.

1869.			\$ cts.
Dec. 31....	Six Months' Salary, Inspecting Physician, from 1st July		500 00
" 31....	" " Steward (J. Devlin) "		280 00
" 31....	Boat and Crew Service for six months "		277 25
" 31....	Contingencies		Nil.
Total in Nova Scotia Currency			\$1,057 25
The above Total does not include the difference in Currency on Salaries for the six months ending 31st December, 1869, which was paid during the present month, viz. :—			
Two dollars 74 cents per cent. additional on half-year's Salary of Inspecting Physician, of \$500			13 70
Two dollars 74 cents per cent. additional on half-year's Salary of Steward, of \$280			7 67
Also, Rent for Lawlor's Island, for half-year ending 31st December, 1869, paid by the Auditor at Halifax, and charged to Contingencies			60 00
Also, Expense incurred in treatment of case of sickness in October, not yet settled but to be charged to Contingencies			65 25
So that the full Statement of the Expenditure for the fiscal half-year ending December 31st, 1869, will be as follows :—			
<i>Statement in full of Expenditure for Six Months ending December 31st, 1869.</i>			
1869.			
Dec. 31....	Half-year's Salary, Inspecting Physician, to date		513 70
" 31....	" " Steward (J. Devlin) "		287 67
" 31....	" " Expenses, Boat and Crew "		277 25
" 31....	Contingencies		125 25
Total			\$1,203 87

All of which is submitted.

JAS. J. GOSSIP, M.D.,
Inspecting Physician,
Port of Halifax, N.S.

J. C. TACHÉ, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

January 24th, 1870.

No. 12.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE QUARANTINE STATION OF PARTRIDGE
ISLAND, FOR 1869.

INSPECTING PHYSICIAN'S REPORT OF 1869.

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK,
January 17th, 1870.

SIR,—As the year 1870 having commenced, I herewith forward to His Honor the Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, a Report of the particulars during the year 1869, in connection with the quarantine, up to the 1st January next, and am happy in stating that we have been favored during the past year in having little or no infectious diseases on board of vessels among the number that arrived, although several arrived during the summer, under suspicious circumstances, from infected ports; and in all cases, those infected or suspected vessels were subjected to a probationary quarantine and purification, which was rigidly carried out by me, as previously reported. Those arriving at the commencement of the year, and during the winter, had no sickness, and did not come under the "Act."

On the 10th of April, the steam-ship *United Kingdom* arrived from Liverpool, *via* Londonderry, with 339 passengers, and one death on board from pneumonia the day previous to arrival, and was, therefore, allowed to proceed and enter the Custom House, after inspection, as no other sickness was on board, or maimed, or infirm, likely to become a parish charge. The greater number of the passengers proceeded again to the United States with the vessel, the only direct passenger vessel from Europe during the year. A small number of immigrants arrived from Europe, *via* Halifax, and did not come under the Quarantine Act here.

On the 22nd of August, the barque *Nimroud* arrived at the quarantine station from Rio de Janeiro; left on the 20th of June, and on the 4th of July one man took ill with fever, and died on the 24th. The remaining seamen were healthy on arrival. The vessel was placed in quarantine 48 hours for purification, and discharged, free from infection.

On the 12th of September, the ship *Flying Foam* arrived at quarantine (with the signal for inspection) from Calcutta, *via* Trinidad, Porto Spana. Embarked 444 cooly passengers at Calcutta for Trinidad. During the passage, 32 deaths occurred, 11 from Asiatic cholera, the others from choleraic diarrhoea and debility. After landing the remainder of the coolies at Trinidad, and receiving ballast there, the vessel sailed again for this port, with 32 of a crew. Six days after sailing, yellow fever broke out on board—nine cases—and three deaths occurred on the passage here. The said vessel was detained in quarantine nine days, under rigid purification, and discharged free from infection, the crew in good health, every precaution having been used with both the ship and ballast.

The brig *Ornio*, from Glasgow, was inspected on the 20th of September (with the Union Jack at the Peak), with 14 of a crew. One man was ill on board with acute rheumatism. Disease not infectious. The vessel was allowed to proceed.

The foregoing are the important cases coming under my charge during the year, and my attention was steadily directed to the arrival and watching of all vessels entering the harbor, with my boats and men prepared at all times to give immediate attendance on the inspection of vessels, and landing of any sick immigrants or seamen, if required, into the hospitals at the quarantine station (on Partridge Island), with the necessary care of the sick; and not having, during the past year, had any infected sick immigrants or seamen among the shipping requiring to be landed, my isolation at the station on the island was not at all times necessary during the season. Whether the present succeeding year may bring forth such favorable results as in reviewing the past (which is a source for gratitude) depends on a kind Providence.

During the years from 1831 to 1847, a number of fever and small-pox cases were landed yearly in summer at the station, under treatment, with no less than 700 and upwards, in 1847, in hospitals and tents (including immigrants and seamen). Since 1847, the immigration has gradually become insignificant, without any reaction here visible. I have supposed such, in some measure, to the great facilities of passages in steam vessels to the United States from Europe—not any advantage gained by immigrants in settling in the United States to these Provinces, as the greater part, and all those who were steady and industrious, who immigrated here past years, have become comfortable, affluent, and many independent in circumstances, whose faces are familiar to me since arrival.

I have now respectfully to inform His Honor the Minister of Agriculture that much improvement has been on the buildings and grounds at the quarantine station since under the Dominion, both in appearance and preservation, and no expenses incurred further than absolutely necessary for preservation; as the new sills were put under the hospital in 1868, and all the building white-washed in 1869; and last autumn, after the destructive gale, the fences were all repaired and made new, enclosing the establishment, and preventing destruction from cattle, as before reported.

The shed, or receiving-house for healthy immigrants' purification, reported last year, requiring new sills, was not repaired; supports were put under the building, which can remain for another year; and I would recommend its being repaired with new sills the coming season.

The marine pest house at the station, for seamen only, and separate from the immigrant buildings, is in good order, and fit at all times for the reception of infected seamen.

I would also beg to suggest to His Honor the Minister of Agriculture, that a small sum, as a reserved fund, would be necessary during the coming season, or hereafter, when required, to purchase some bedding and furniture additional for the immigrant buildings, in case of many sick arriving at any time, and need not be appropriated unless required on the arrival of sick, as the articles could be procured immediately if required.

In closing this statement, I have also to observe that Dr. Wm. Harding, assistant, has at all times offered his services in the establishment when required; also, that Doherty, hospital steward, has been attentive during the year in looking after the hospital buildings, and attending his duty faithfully.

The following is a statement of expenditure, in all details, of the calendar year 1869:—

EXPENDITURE at the Quarantine Establishment, St. John, New Brunswick, for the year commencing 1st January to the 31st December, 1869, including all Salaries.

		\$	cts.
1869.	One year salary of Inspecting Physician, from 1st of January to 31st of December, 1869.	1,200	00
	Expenses of boats and crew for same period.	1,000	00
	Hospital Steward, Quarantine Station, same period.	300	00
April.....	Messrs. Trillis and Davis, Morning News, printing.	18	50
June.....	Thos. McAvity for nails, &c., for hospital.	1	75
	I. Chaloner for stove varnish, whitewash brushes, &c.	5	60
	James Ready, for lime.	5	40
	A. McRoberts, for brooms, salt, soap, &c.	2	55
	H. Beek, for stationery.	2	69
	Expenses of whitewashing all the Quarantine Buildings.	30	00
	Mrs. Flynn, as nurse, cleaning hospital, &c.	25	00
November..	Jas. Reddie, for lime and cartage.	3	50
	James Hanns and Co., for stove pipe.	2	30
	S. G. Blizzard, for lumber for fences, &c.	57	63
	A. Roberts, for supplies for hospitals.	4	90
	H. Beek, for stationery.	3	59
	Thos. McAvity, for nails for fences, &c.	9	74
	G. H. Clarke, for 3 cords of wood for hospitals.	15	00
	do also for coal.	5	00
December..	Messrs. Doherty and Kirkpatrick, for fencing and repairs.	73	20
	Mrs. Flynn, for cleaning hospital for 6 months.	24	00
	Total for the year at P. Island.	\$2,790	35
	Assistant Inspecting Physician's salary, one year.	400	00
	Expenses.	200	00
	Amount in full for Quarantine for year.	\$3,390	35

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK,
January, 26th, 1870.

G. J. HARDING, M.D.,
Inspecting Physician,
Port of St. John.

To J. C. TACHÉ, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

No. 13.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE MARINE AND
IMMIGRANT HOSPITAL, FOR 1869.

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

The Trustees of the Marine and Immigrant Hospital have the honor to submit the following as their Annual Report:—

The outlay for the maintenance of the hospital, during the year 1869, amounted to the sum of \$19,668.29. All desirable details, as to the manner in which this amount has been expended, will be found in the statements hereto attached.

Of this \$19,668.29, only \$14,889.13 was at the charge of the Dominion Government ; the balance, \$4,779.16, was met as follows :—

By grant from the Province of Quebec	\$4,000 00
„ lease of beach, 1868 to 1869.....	160 00
„ do do arrears	253 16
„ board of the house surgeon	210 00
„ do of the son of the matron.....	30 00
„ do of patients	115 00
„ sale of ashes	6 00
„ fine received from the Clerk of the Peace	5 00
	\$4,779 16

The House Surgeon's Annual Report may be summed up as follows :—

No. of patients on the 31st December, 1868	46
„ of admissions	1,308
	1,354
„ of patients discharged	1,256
„ of deaths	45
„ of patients on the 31st December, 1869	53
	1,354
Average duration of stay in hospital	19 $\frac{2}{3}$ days.
Aggregate do do do	26,583 „
Mortality per cent.	3 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.

If these figures, and this annual outlay, are compared with those of former years, it will be perceived that the Commission has effected a not inconsiderable saving. This saving may be observed in most of the items of expenditure, but especially in all articles of daily consumption, such as medicine, spirits, lighting and fuel-wood. The saving in the fuel is to be attributed to the making, by the Commission, of openings in the partitions between adjoining wards, in which to place stoves, and thus these wards have been heated with a single stove instead of two, as formerly.

The items of carpenters' work and painting show a rather considerable outlay, but the repairs occasioning it had become so indispensable that it was necessary to set aside all other considerations and have them executed at once. The boards in the lobbies and in the principal wards were in such a condition that it was requisite to have some of them planed, others renewed, and the whole painted. These carpenters' accounts also include a not inconsiderable sum, which was expended in repairs to the principal drain, of which that part adjoining the River St. Charles, where the soil rises most with the frost, was broken up.

The trustees use every effort to make their administration as economical as possible, without, however, losing sight of the comfort of the patients ; they, accordingly, considered it expedient to add, for the more suffering patients, a hair mattress and a feather pillow to the simple paillasse and straw pillow with which the beds are furnished: The cost of these articles, and that of some indispensable furniture, had the effect of considerably increasing the cabinet-maker's account.

The work which the Department of Public Works caused to be done to the roof and chimneys of the hospital contributed in no small degree to increase the comfort of the patients. All the inconveniences set forth by the Commission in the Reports of late years have since entirely disappeared.

The balustrade has also received the repairs of which it stood in need, but requires re-bronzing.

In conclusion, the trustees have the satisfaction to add that, thanks to the cordial

and enlightened co-operation, both of the visiting physicians and of the staff of the hospital, the condition of the patients is in every respect all that could be desired.

The whole humbly submitted.

P. WELLS,
Secretary.

MARINE AND IMMIGRANT HOSPITAL,
QUEBEC, 28th February, 1870.

Alphabetical List of Expenditure, 1869.

	\$	cts.
Advertising	20	22
Ale	78	30
Allowance to Clergy for vehicles	288	00
Apples, 81 doz.	15	40
Biscuits, 87 lbs.	10	87½
Bread, 37,620 lbs.	930	73
Butter (fresh), 292½ lbs.	71	20½
Cartage	46	30
Cartwright's work	48	00
Children born at the Hospital, to provide for	400	00
Clockwork	2	00
Crockery	98	97
Cutler's work	19	40
Drugs	294	85
Dry goods.....	1,236	21
Ducks, 17	6	40
Eggs, 266 doz.	51	63½
Fish	67	25½
Firewood, 337 cords.....	1,174	23
Flower roots.....	2	00
Fowls, 112	37	77½
Freight	9	58
Furniture,—chairs, tables, mattresses.....	376	50
Gas	468	84
Gas-fitter's work	96	87
Geese	4	55
Groceries	2,078	96
Hardware	262	33
Ice.....	17	00
Instruments (surgical).....	23	05
Insurance premiums.....	270	00
Interments	95	00
Joiner's work	530	39
Meat, 31,090 lbs.	1,473	16
Milk, 4,630 gals.	694	49
Painter's work	304	49
Pigeons, 5 doz.	5	25
Plants	27	00
Plumber's work	132	87
Post Office box.....	1	70
Potatoes, 507 bushels	224	11½
Printing	39	50
Saddler's work	10	60
Salaries	5,632	23
Sausages, 71 lbs.	10	05
Seeds (garden and flower)	10	25

	\$	cts.
Sewing	79	30
Smith's work.....	201	65
Stationery	27	03
Straw, 1,013 bdl.....	68	06
Sundries	58	05½
Trees planted	34	40
Turkeys	9	25
Vegetables.....	87	42½
Washing	850	60
Water	400	00
Wood cutting	153	99
	\$19,668	29

Summary of Expenditure, 1869.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Salary of officers and servants	5,632	23		
Allowance to chaplains	288	00		
Provisions supplied to officers and servants..	1,580	60		
			7,500	83
DiETING OF THE SICK				
DiETING OF THE SICK.....	3,640	32		
Medical comforts	32	77		
Wine, beer, spirits	326	75		
Drugs and surgical instruments	472	79		
			4,472	63
CARTAGE				
Cartage	46	30		
Fuel.....	1,328	22		
Ice	17	00		
Interments	95	00		
Light	497	82		
Straw	68	06		
Washing	972	09		
Water	400	00		
			3,424	49
ADVERTISING, PRINTING, AND STATIONERY				
Advertising, printing, and stationery	86	75		
Children born in the Hospital, to provide for	400	00		
Crockery	98	97		
Dry goods	1,236	21		
Furniture	376	50		
Hardware	262	33		
Insurance premiums	270	00		
Sewing.....	79	30		
Sundries	135	41		
			2,945	47
CARTWRIGHT'S WORK				
Cartwright's work	48	00		
Gas-fitter's work	96	87		
Joiner's work	530	39		
Painter's work	304	49		
Plumber's work	132	87		
Saddler's work	10	60		
Smith's work	201	65		
			1,324	87
	\$19,668	29		

Alphabetical List of Groceries, 1869.

	\$	cts.
Almonds, 1 lb.		25
Arrowroot, 12 lbs.	2	40
Baking powder, 8 packets	1	02
Barley, 2,031 lbs.	81	24
Bed-cords, half-doz.		60
Blacking, 8 bottles	1	70
Blacklead, 6 lbs.		75
Blue, 8 lbs.	2	10
Brandy, 2 bottles and 11 gals.	30	70
Brooms (corn), 9 doz.	19	50
Butter, 3,307 lbs.	583	48
Candles (Belmont), 36 lbs.	9	60
Candles (tallow), 87 lbs.	10	48
Cheese, 48 $\frac{1}{8}$ lbs.	11	42
Chocolate, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	3	65
Coffee, 150 lbs.	37	73
Currants, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	3	92
Figs, 5 lbs.	1	20
Finnan Haddies, 20 lbs.	4	47
Fish, 142 lbs.	5	68
Flour, 29 bags	29	65
Gelatine, 3 bds.		45
Ham, 203 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	34	37
Lard, 56 lbs.	8	40
Lemons, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	1	95
Lemon, essence of, 13 bottles	3	30
Lemon peel, 4 lbs.	2	40
Linseed meal, 474 lbs.	24	87
Lobsters, 21 tins	4	65
Macaroni, 1 lb.		25
Matches, 12 gross.	8	90
Molasses, 1 gal.		35
Mustard, 5 bottles and 36 lbs.	9	36
Nutmegs, 1 lb.	1	40
Nuts, 3 lbs.		38
Oatmeal, 1,210 lbs.	42	30
Oil (cod-liver), 15 gals.	37	50
Oil (linseed), 3 gals.	3	60
Oranges, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	4	55
Pails, 2 doz.	3	60
Peas, 1 bushel	1	30
Pepper, 16 lbs.	4	10
Pickles, 21 bottles	5	70
Raisins, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	5	05
Rice, 40 lbs.	1	78
Sago, 24 lbs.	2	16
Salt, 5 bottles and 21 bushels.	9	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Scrubbers, 5 doz.	12	20
Soda (washing), 6 lbs.		30
Soap (yellow), 1,794 lbs.	71	68
Soap (Windsor), 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	6	30
Spices	5	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
Starch (corn), 40 lbs.	48	72

	\$ cts.
Starch (washing), 16 lbs.....	2 16
Sugar (Muscovado), 2,693 lbs.	267 28½
Sugar (crushed), 504 lbs.....	72 10
Sugar (ground), 65 lbs.	9 89
Sugar (loaf), 36 lbs.....	4 54½
Tea, 649 lbs.....	254 10
Vinegar, 1 gal.	60
Whiskey, 95 gals.....	114 00
Whiting, 20 lbs.	60
Wine (Sherry), 7 bottles and 61 gals.	103 75
Wine (Spirits of), 20 gals.	40 00
Worcester sauce, 19 bottles.....	8 95
	\$2,078 96

RETURN of Sick in the Marine and Immigrant Hospital, from the 1st January to 31st December, 1869.

Description.	Remained.	Since Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Men.....	32	1,055	1,087	1,031	26	30
Women.....	14	213	227	195	12	20
Children.....		40	40	30	7	3
Total.....	46	1,308	1,354	1,256	45	53

SEAMEN.

Seamen.....	6	795	801	785	8	8
-------------	---	-----	-----	-----	---	---

IMMIGRANTS.

Men.....		33	33	30	2	1
Women.....		42	42	38	2	2
Children.....		35	39	28	5	2
Total.....		110	110	96	9	5

CITIZENS AND STRANGERS.

Men.....	26	227	253	216	16	21
Women.....	14	171	185	157	10	18
Children.....		5	5	2	2	1
Total.....	40	403	443	375	28	40

Number of Days in Hospital.

Seamen.....	13,632
Emigrants	2,121
Residents.....	10,830
Total.....	26,583

Religions.

Protestants	797
Catholics	556
Mahometant	1
Total.....	1,354

L. CATELLIER, M.D.,
Resident Physician.

RETURN of Sick in the Marine and Emigrant's Hospital, &c.—*Continued.*

No.	Countries.	
1	Austria	5
2	Belgium	5
3	Canada	248
4	Denmark	20
5	East Indies	2
6	England	263
7	Finland	13
8	France.....	15
9	Germany	32
10	Greece	12
11	Hanover	2
12	Holland.....	9
13	Italy	10
14	Ireland	270
15	Jersey and Guernsey	8
16	Norway.....	93
17	Portugal	6
18	Prussia	18
19	Russia	9
20	Scotland	160
21	South America	4
22	Spain	5
23	Sweden	76
24	United States of America	21
25	Wales	38
26	West Indies	10
	Total	1,354

DEATHS.

Description.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Abscess in the Brain.....	1	.....	.....	1
Apoplexia.....	1	.....	.....	1
Ascites.....	.....	1	.....	1
Bronchitis.....	1	.....	.....	1
Carditis.....	1	.....	.....	1
Concussio cerebri.....	1	.....	.....	1
Congestion of the Lungs.....	.....	1	.....	1
Debilitas.....	1	1	.....	2
Diarrhoea.....	1	.....	.....	1
Epilepsia.....	.....	1	.....	1
Erysipelas Phlegm.....	1	.....	.....	1
Febris.....	4	4	2	10
Gastritis.....	1	.....	.....	1
Hydrocephalus.....	.....	.....	1	1
Morbus Cordis.....	3	1	.....	4
Nephritis.....	.....	1	.....	1
Of the Kidneys.....	1	.....	.....	1
Phthisis.....	4	1	.....	5
Pneumonia.....	3	1	.....	4
Peritonitis.....	1	.....	.....	1
Rubeola.....	.....	.....	3	3
Tetanus.....	.....	.....	1	1
Variola.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total.....	26	12	7	45

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 3rd March, 1870, for Copies of all Correspondence with the Imperial Government, relative to the admission or exclusion of American Fishing Vessels from the waters of the Dominion, and all Orders in Council on the subject.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 10th May, 1870.

(Canada, No. 76.)

DOWNING STREET, 30th April, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information, the enclosed extract of a letter from the Board of Admiralty in reference to a communication addressed to this department by Sir E. Cartier and Mr. McDougall, dated the 23rd ultimo, in which those gentlemen requested that assistance should be afforded this year by Her Majesty's Navy in the protection of the North American Fisheries.

I have, &c.,

FREDERIC ROGERS,

For EARL GRANVILLE.

Governor General,

The Right Hon. SIR JOHN YOUNG, Bart., G. C. B.,
&c., &c., &c.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Romaine to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office, dated Admiralty, 12th April, 1869

With reference to your letter of the 8th inst., and its enclosure, relative to the enforcement of the regulations for the protection of fisheries in the Canadian waters. I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of Earl Granville, that the Commander in Chief on the North America and West India Station has been instructed to detach H.M.S. "Royalist" for this service, and that instructions will now be sent to him to give the protection solicited by the Canadian Government, and to report at once the measures taken for this purpose.

(Canada, No. 104.)

DOWNING STREET, 5th June, 1869.

SIR,—With reference to the letter addressed by you to Sir R. Mundy, on the 1st May last, I have the honor to inform you that I have had under my consideration the proposal made by the Minister of Marine for the Dominion of Canada, and approved by a Committee of the Privy Council, that commissioned officers, or some competent persons specially deputed therefor, on board of Her Majesty's ships employed on the service of protecting the British North American Fisheries, be empowered to grant licenses to United States fishing vessels, whenever and wherever they shall be met with, and may be required to procure the same. After consultation with the Admiralty, I regret to say that I am unable to sanction this proposal, nor can Her Majesty's Government approve of Sir R. Mundy's suggestion, that custom house officers should be placed on board Her Majesty's vessels for this purpose.

I have also had under my consideration the further proposal made by Mr. Mitchell, that the practice of giving foreign fishing vessels three warnings before either enforcing the acceptance of licenses, or compelling them to depart from the inshore fishing grounds under pain of seizure, be discontinued, and a single warning be considered sufficient for the purpose.

I am not aware how far the fishermen of the United States have been encouraged by any public notice or otherwise, to expect that these three warnings will be given them. If this should be to any extent the case, some precautions will probably be necessary in withdrawing the forbearance which they are accustomed to count upon.

Subject to this qualification, Sir R. Mundy will be informed that he is at liberty to adopt the course recommended by Mr. Mitchell.

In all other respects I am aware of no reason for varying the course hitherto pursued in the matter by the naval officers entrusted with the protection of the fisheries.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

GRANVILLE.

Governor General,

The Right Hon. Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart., G. C. B., &c.,

(No. 76.)

OTTAWA, 2nd July, 1869.

The Right Honorable
The EARL OF GRANVILLE.

MY LORD,—I would beg to draw your lordship's attention to that portion of your despatch, No. 104, June 5th, 1869, which has reference to the number of warnings to be given to foreign fishing vessels, before either enforcing the acceptance of licenses or compelling them to depart from the inshore fishing grounds, on pain of seizure.

2. I brought this despatch under the notice of the ministers, and enclose a copy of a Minute of Council, which conveys their views on the subject.

3. You will perceive that Mr. Mitchell, the Minister for Fisheries, states "that such condition has been suggested by the officers in command of Her Majesty's ships engaged in the fishing service"; and refers to a despatch from the Colonial Office, of May 9th, 1868, wherein I find the following paragraph: "The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been requested to authorize the Admiral to instruct the naval officers under his command that one previous warning will henceforth be sufficient," etc., etc.

Mr. Mitchell, therefore, hopes that the improved practice may be sanctioned, and instructions issued to the Admiral accordingly. In conclusion, he suggests that copies of the reports of the naval officers engaged in the fishery service should be forwarded to the Dominion Government, as they contain "particulars regarding the state of the fisheries, and suggestions affecting their protection and development of great practical interest and value."

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council on the 24th June, 1869.

The Committee have had under consideration the accompanying report of the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries on the despatch, No. 104, dated 5th June instant, relating to the number of warnings to be given to masters of foreign fishing vessels in Canadian waters, prior to detaining them for non-acceptance of licenses, and they respectfully advise that the said report be approved, and that a copy thereof be transmitted to Earl Granville, for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Certified.

(Signed,) WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, P.C.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,
FISHERIES BRANCH, OTTAWA, 21st June, 1869.

The despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, No. 104, dated 5th instant, refers to that part of the Minute in Council of the 29th ultimo, which relates to the number of previous warnings to be given to the masters of foreign fishing vessels in Canadian waters, prior to detaining them for non-acceptance of fishing licenses. The proposal adopted and approved by the Governor General in Council, to which reference is made in Earl Granville's communication is to the effect that only one, instead of three, warnings be given to foreign fishing vessels before compelling them either to accept licenses or to depart from the inshore fishing grounds, on pain of seizure.

The undersigned has the honor to observe that such condition has been on several occasions suggested by the Canadian Government, and by the officers in command of Her Majesty's ships engaged in the fisheries service; and, it appears, that in accordance with a despatch from the Colonial Office, dated 9th May, 1868, instructions were given by Vice-Admiral Mundy to officers in command of Her Majesty's ships engaged in protecting the fisheries, that one previous warning will be sufficient before seizing any vessel fishing in transgression of the law.

The Canadian Government not having received any official reports relative to the operations of Her Majesty's vessels, during last year, is unaware if the amended practice was actually enforced. In suggesting its formal renewal, as a condition of again extending for the present season the temporary licensing system, the minister has had in view the fact that it is probable such notice of it will have been given as should obviate the objection stated by Earl Granville, and he has issued instructions to the fishery officers in charge of Canadian vessels employed to protect the fisheries, in pursuance of the policy and conditions adopted for the current year, and already carried out.

It is, therefore, respectfully recommended, inasmuch as the improved practice has been sanctioned for the last year, and that it would be impolitic now to revert to the former practice, the Secretary of State for the Colonies be requested to instruct the Admiral accordingly.

The undersigned would beg leave to remark, that, as the usual instructions furnished to the commanding officers serving under Vice-Admiral Mundy are very comprehensive, and besides requiring full information of the operations of the cruisers and the movement of foreign fishermen, they are framed to elicit particulars regarding the state of the fisheries, and suggestions affecting their protection and development, of great practical interest and value to this department, it is highly desirable that copies of all these documents should be, whenever convenient, supplied to the Government of Canada.

The whole respectfully submitted.

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

OTTAWA, 29th June, 1869.

SIR,—I duly referred your communication of June 1st to the ministers, and have now the honor to enclose a Minute of Council, which conveys their views on the subject.

2. You will perceive that the Council objects to the placing of officers in command of colonial vessels under the "immediate orders" of Imperial officers, for reasons which are stated in the Minute, and that they do not consider such a step necessary to harmonious action.

(Signed,)

JOHN YOUNG.

Vice-Admiral Sir RODNEY MUNDY, etc.,
"Royal Alfred."

(Copy.)—(Canada, No. 161.)

The Secretary of State to the Governor General.

DOWNING STREET, 12th August, 1869.

Sir,—With reference to your despatch, No: 76, of the 2nd July, respecting the protection of the British North America fisheries, I transmit to you, herewith, for your information, copies of correspondence on the subject between the Admiralty and this Department.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

F. R. SANDFORD,

For Earl GRANVILLE.

Governor General the Right Honorable
Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart.

(Copy.)

Sir F. Sandford to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

DOWNING STREET, 3rd August, 1869.

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence noted in the margin, relating to the protection of the North American Fisheries, I am directed, by Earl Granville, to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a despatch from the Governor General of Canada, with its enclosures, respecting the number of warnings to be given to United States' vessels found fishing in Canadian waters without "a license."

Lord Granville desires me to request that he may be informed what course was taken last year with respect to these warnings by Her Majesty's ships engaged in the protection of the fisheries, in consequence of clause two of the additional instructions issued by Sir R. Mundy, and forwarded in your letter of the 7th July, 1868; and also, what course Sir R. Mundy and the officers under his command are now taking with respect to these warnings.

It is very desirable that the Canadian Government should be kept as fully informed as possible, either through this office, or by direct communication from the Admiral on the station, not merely of the instructions from time to time issued to him relating to the fisheries, but also of any matter of interest in relation to that subject, which the Admiral may have it in his power to communicate to the Governor without inconvenience.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

F. R. SANDFORD.

The Secretary to the Admiralty, &c.

(Copy inclosed.)

Mr. Lushington to the Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

ADMIRALTY, 9th August, 1869.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 3rd inst., and its enclosures, respecting the number of warnings to be given to United States' vessels found fishing in Canadian waters, and requesting to be informed what steps Sir R. Mundy, and the officers under his command, have taken last year, and are now taking in this matter, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to refer you to their letters of the 7th July, 1868, 21st May, 1869, and 17th June, 1869, and to request you will inform Earl Granville that, as shewn by those letters, the Admiral and other officers on the North American station are acting in conformity with the instructions contained in the Colonial Office letters of 8th May, 1868, and 5th June, 1869, relative to *one* warning only being given.

2. Copies of your letter of the 3rd inst., and of its enclosures, having been transmitted to the Commander in Chief on the North America and West India Station, and he has been directed to afford any information in his power to the Governor General of Canada, with regard to the fisheries.

I am, &c.,
(Signed,) VERNON LUSHINGTON.

The Under-Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

(Copy inclosed.)

Lord H. G. Lennox to Sir F. Rogers.

ADMIRALTY, 7th July, 1868.

SIR,—I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you, herewith, for the information of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir R. Mundy, dated the 18th June, 1869, enclosing copies of the instructions he has given to the captains of Her Majesty's ships, to be employed this summer in the protection of the British North American Fisheries, and correspondence with the Government of Canada, on the subject of licenses to United States' fishermen.

My lords have approved of Sir Rodney Mundy not complying with the desire expressed that such licenses should be issued by the commanding officers of Her Majesty's ships.

I am, &c.,
(Signed,) HENRY G. LENNOX.

Sir F. ROGERS, Bart., &c.

(Copy.)—(No. 199.)

Vice-Admiral Sir R. Mundy to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

(Protection of the Fisheries of Canada and Prince Edward Island.)

"ROYAL ALFRED," HALIFAX,
18th June, 1868.

In submitting for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the accompanying copy of a letter, dated 28th ultimo, from Viscount Monck, on the subject of licenses to United States fishermen, together with my reply, I beg to state that although unable to comply with the suggestions offered by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, on the subject, I have given the enclosed instructions to the captains of the ships employed in the St. Lawrence this summer, which will, in my opinion, meet the requirements of the case.

(Signed,) RODNEY MUNDY,
Vice-Admiral.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

(Copy.)

Mr. Elliot to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

DOWNING STREET, 7th May, 1868.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 15th January last, and to my letter of the 4th of March, relative to the terms on which American fishermen should be allowed, this year to fish in British waters, I am directed by the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government has assented to the adoption, this year, in the Dominion of Canada, of a fee of \$2 a ton on licenses to vessels to fish in Canadian Waters, and that the Governments of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland have been apprised that there will be no objection to their adopting the same amount of fee.

I am desired to request that the Admiral may be authorised to instruct the officers under his command, that henceforward one previous warning will be sufficient before seizing any vessel fishing in transgression of the law.

I am, &c.,
(Signed,) J. F. ELLIOT.

The Secretary to the Admiralty:

(Copy inclosed.—Immediate.)

Mr. Romaine, to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

ADMIRALTY, 4th June, 1869.

SIR,—I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to transmit to you for the information of Earl Granville, copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy, dated H. M. S. "Royal L. Fred," Halifax, 15th May, with its enclosures, relative to the protection of the fisheries in Canadian waters, and I am to inform you, with reference to paragraph 1 of that letter, that my Lords will, if the Secretary of State so desires, carry out the plan explained in Sir Rodney Mundy's letter, of receiving Custom House Officers or other duly qualified persons, on board Her Majesty's ships, to issue licenses and receive payment for them, but they feel bound to say, that, in their judgments, the very fact of such a plan being proposed, points to the inexpediency of employing Her Majesty's ships to enforce the Revenue and Municipal Laws of a Colony having such powers of self-government as are enjoyed by the Dominion of Canada.

With reference to the proposed regulations, they have to observe that the proposal of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, is that if the license and payments are refused by a fishing vessel, she is to be compelled to depart or to be seized.

It is certain that the United States will send vessels of war to look after their fleet of 700 fishing vessels in the waters of the Dominion, and such a seizure as is here contemplated, may well take place in the presence of an armed vessel of the United States.

The knowledge and concurrence of the United States in these orders, before their being put in force, would seem to be necessary to prevent collision.

Communication and discussion before hand would perhaps save serious disputes.

My Lords would be glad, as this question may lead to serious complications, to receive precise instructions from the Secretary of State, as to the orders to be given to Sir Rodney Mundy.

They propose to telegraph the heads of any instructions, and to write to him by the mail of the 5th inst.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) W. G. ROMAINE.

The Under Secretary of State for the Provinces,

&c., &c., &c.

(Copy inclosed.—No. 127.)

Vice-Admiral Sir R. Mundy to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

“ROYAL ALFRED,” HALIFAX,

15th May, 1867.

SIR,—In transmitting, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the copies of a correspondence which has passed between the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada and myself on the subject of the protection of the fisheries in Canadian waters, I would ask to receive an early intimation of their Lordships' views, relative to permitting a Custom House officer, or other authorized official, to be received on board each ship employed on this service, for the purpose of issuing the licenses and receiving the fees.

2nd. I wish also to call their Lordships' attention to the measures which the Privy Council of Canada have submitted to Sir John Young, and which His Excellency has approved, for preventing the encroachment of the American fishing vessels within the treaty limits of three miles of British territory.

3rd. Since the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty in 1866, the system of “warnings” to trespassers, has not realized the anticipations of the Government by which it was established in that year, hence the desire of the present Dominion Executive to resort to the more stringent steps proposed in the Minute of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

In the course of the ensuing summer, when on an average 700 vessels belonging to the United States are occupied fishing in these narrow waters, grave complications may arise, and possibly collisions take place, and the question is, therefore, one deserving of the serious consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

4th. In my letter, No. 112, of the 6th instant, I made their Lordships acquainted with the force I intended to employ on this service, and I shall remain in the “Royal Alfred,” on this division of the station, ready, should my presence be required, to proceed to the gulf.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) RODNEY MUNDY,
Vice-Admiral.

The Secretary of the Admiralty,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

Sir F. Rogers to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

DOWNING STREET, 5th June, 1869.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of yesterday's date, respecting the protection of the fisheries in the Canadian waters, I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a despatch which His Lordship has addressed on the subject to the Governor General of Canada.

I am, &c.,
(Signed,) F. ROGERS.

The Secretary to the Admiralty,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

Mr. Briggs to Under-Secretary, Colonial Office.

ADMIRALTY, 17th June, 1869.

SIR,—I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., enclosing a draft of a confidential despatch

which Earl Granville proposes to address to the Governor General of Canada on the question of the future protection of the North American Fisheries, and I am to acquaint you, for the information of his lordship, that my lords concur in the propriety of this communication to Sir John Young.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) JOHN HENRY BRIGGS.

The Under Secretary of State
for the Colonies, &c.

(Copy inclosed.)

Mr. Romaine to Sir F. Rogers.

ADMIRALTY, 7th June, 1869.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of 5th inst., I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Earl Granville, a copy of their lordship's letter of the 5th inst., to the Commander in Chief on the North America and West India Station, relative to the protection of the fisheries in Canadian waters.

I am, &c.,
(Signed,) W. G. ROMAINE.

Sir F. ROGERS, Bart., &c.,
Colonial Office.

(Copy inclosed.)—(No. 245.)

Mr. Romaine to Vice-Admiral Sir R. Mundy.

ADMIRALTY, 5th June, 1869.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of 15th May, No. 127, and its enclosures, relative to the protection of the fisheries in Canadian waters, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you herewith, for your information and guidance, a copy of the letter from this department to the Colonial Office, dated 4th inst., and the reply from Earl Granville, from which you will learn that the Secretary of State does not wish that Her Majesty's ships should receive on board Custom House officers, or other duly qualified persons, to issue licenses to foreign fishing vessels, and to receive payment for them—and that if one warning instead of three is given to such fishing vessels, before enforcing the acceptance of licenses, or compelling them to depart from the inshore fishing grounds, under pain of seizure, precautions will be necessary in withdrawing the forbearance which they are accustomed to count upon.

My lords hope, that whilst rendering every assistance in your power for the protection of these fisheries, you will instruct the officers under your orders to use the utmost temper and forbearance compatible with the duty entrusted to them, especially as in certain events, one warning in place of three will only be given to American fishermen.

I am, &c.,
(Signed,) W. G. ROMAINE.

Admiral Sir R. MUNDY, &c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)—(Canada, No. 183.)

The Secretary of State to the Governor General.

DOWNING STREET, 14th September, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter from the Board of Admiralty covering copy of a report from Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy, relating

to the protection of the Canadian fisheries, and adverting to the recent withdrawal of the Canadian vessel "Druid" from co-operating with Her Majesty's ships in this service, in order to enable her to proceed on duties connected with the supply of stores to the light-houses of the Dominion.

The circumstances stated in Admiral Mundy's letter, shew that concerted action between the Imperial and Colonial authorities is very important for the effectual protection of the fisheries, and I trust there is not any disposition on the part of the Canadian Government to withhold their active co-operation with the officers in command of Her Majesty's ships.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

Governor General,
The Right Hon. Sir JOHN, YOUNG, Bart.,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Sir Frederic Rogers.

ADMIRALTY, 26th August, 1869.

SIR,—I am commanded, by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to transmit, for the information of Earl Granville, a copy of a letter from Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy, dated 1st August, and of its enclosures, relative to the protection of Canadian fisheries.

2. The Admiral reports that an unusual number of fishing schooners, belonging to the United States, have arrived on the northern shores of Prince Edward Island, but that only a few licenses had been demanded by the masters, who object to pay the license duty of \$2 per ton, and prefer to run the risk of being caught within the three mile limit.

3. Sir R. Mundy also draws attention to the withdrawal, without notice, of the *only vessel* belonging to the Dominion of Canada, which was under orders to co-operate with Her Majesty's ships.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) VERNON LUSHINGTON.

Sir F. ROGERS, Bart., &c., &c., &c.

(Copy—No. 215.)

Protection of the Canadian Fisheries.

"ROYAL ALFRED" AT SEA, IN STRAITS OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

1st August, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that having sailed from Halifax on the morning of the 24th ult., in Her Majesty's Ship "Royal Alfred," bearing my flag, I passed through the Gut of Canso on the following day, and communicated with the "Minstrel" and "Mullet," cruising in the Gulf of St. Lawrence for the protection of fisheries.

2. A larger number than usual of fishing schooners, belonging to the United States, had recently arrived on the northern shores of Prince Edward Island, and the season promised to be very favorable.

3. Only a few licenses had been demanded by the masters of these vessels, who, when boarded, invariably made the same statement, that whilst in 1866 they willingly paid the half dollar per ton, they did not intend to pay the \$2, the amount which had been fixed for the present year. They preferred to run the chance of being caught within the three-mile limit, knowing that they could not be captured unless they had previously received one warning to quit the coast.

4. The fishermen belonging to the Dominion of Canada and Prince Edward Island bear no animosity to these foreigners, but, on the contrary, act in harmony with them, and no complaints have been made by the seamen of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or of Prince Edward Island, of the encroachment of the Americans.

5. The schooners of the United States are distinguished at once from those of all other nations by their larger tonnage, peculiar build, superior fittings, and well cut sails, and their great speed in all weather is equally remarkable.

6. On the 29th ult., having buoyed the intricate channel leading to the anchorage off Charlottetown, I proceeded into that harbor, and moored the flagship at a distance of one cable and a quarter from the Queen's Wharf. I remained there one day, for the purpose of communicating with Sir R. Hodgson, the administrator of the Government, on subjects connected with the fishery question; and, in the course of the present week, I shall return to Halifax, to await the arrival of Rear-Admiral Wellesley.

7. I enclose a copy of a letter which I addressed yesterday to the Governor General of Canada, from which it will be seen that the *only Dominion vessel* which had been notified to me as under orders to co-operate with Her Majesty's ships, on this part of that coast, had been removed, by command of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, without any notice having been afforded to me of this intention; and her withdrawal has taken place at the moment when her presence was most desirable.

8. Considering the lengthened correspondence which has taken place between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the Dominion of Canada, on the fishery question, and the consequent instructions which I have received from their lordships, I have thought it my duty to make myself personally acquainted with the details and practical working of the existing arrangements, in order that I may furnish my successor with the exact position of affairs, and I feel persuaded that if, in the course of the next year, more concerted action—in the spirit of Earl Granville's despatch of the 19th May, 1869, to the Secretary of the Admiralty,—be carried out between the Imperial and Canadian authorities, a far better result for the real protection of the fisheries will be obtained than can be realized under the present disjointed system.

I have, &c.,
(Signed),

RODNEY MUNDY,
Admiral.

The Secretary of the Admiralty, &c.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Fishing Licenses taken out by American Fishing Vessels, from 1866 to 1869.

1866—From 9th June to 8th September :			
89 vessels at 3s. currency per ton.....	£834	16	9 currency.
1867—From 13th June to 27th September :			
26 vessels at 6s. currency per ton.....	446	14	7½ "
1868—From 25th June to 22nd August :			
5 vessels at 12s. currency per ton	152	13	9 "
1869—From 14th July to 28th July :			
6 vessels at 12s. currency per ton.....	128	9	3 "

Four of the vessels, of 1869, are of the following tonnage: 5⁴⁷/₁₀₀, 18, 26⁹⁵/₁₀₀, and 27 tons.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 8th January, 1870.

The Committee having had under consideration the reports of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, dated respectively the 15th and 20th ult., in connection with certain despatches from Lord Granville, on the subject of protecting the fisheries of Canada, beg to recommend :

That the system of granting fishing licenses to foreign vessels, under the Act 31 Vict., c. 61, be discontinued, and that, henceforth, foreign fishermen be not permitted to fish in the waters of Canada.

Also, that six suitable sailing vessels, similar to "La Canadienne," in addition to the two vessels at present employed, to be chartered and equipped for the service of protecting the Canadian in-shore fisheries against illegal encroachments ; these vessels to be connected with the Police Force of Canada, and to form a marine branch of the same.

They further recommend that Her Majesty's Government be requested to maintain, on the fishing stations of Canada, a sufficient naval force to prevent riotous combinations among foreign fishermen, and to protect the officers of the police in the execution of their duties.

With reference to Lord Granville's proposal to support the local force, by the presence of only one vessel of war, the Committee consider this measure of support would be inadequate, and hope that Her Majesty's Government may be induced to increase it.

Certified,

W. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

WASHINGTON, April 2nd, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose copy of a note which I have received from the Secretary of State of the United States, requesting me to transmit to him any information I may be able to communicate, "concerning any official action, having the force of "law or valid regulations, on the part of the Canadian authorities," in connection with the announcement recently made, that the Government of the Dominion intend to issue no more licenses to foreign fishermen, and that they are taking every step possible to protect their fisheries.

If any such documents exist, I shall feel much obliged if Your Excellency will cause copies of them to be forwarded to me, so that I may be able to comply with the request made by Mr. Fish.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) EDWARD THORNTON.

The Right Hon. Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart., G.C.B., &c.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, April 1st, 1870.

SIR,—Information has reached this Department to the effect that it was announced, on behalf of the Canadian Ministry, in the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, on the 9th ult., that it was the intention of the Government to issue no more licenses to foreign fishermen, and that they are taking every step possible to protect their fisheries.

I will thank you for such information as you may be able to communicate, concerning any official action having the force of law, or valid regulations, on the part of the Canadian authorities, in the direction above indicated.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) HAMILTON FISH.

E. THORNTON, Esq., C.B., &c.

(Copy, No. 11.)

*The Governor General to Mr. Thornton.*GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA, April 11th, 1870.

SIR,—With reference to your despatch of April 2nd (No. 10.), I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, a memorandum from the Premier of the Dominion of Canada, together with copies of the Fishery Acts, 1868, in order to supply the Secretary of State of the United States with the information he requires.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) JOHN YOUNG.

EDWARD THORNTON, Esq., C.B., &c.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OTTAWA, April 8th, 1870.

The undersigned has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a reference to the Privy Council of a despatch from Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Washington to the Governor General, transmitting copy of a note which the former had received from the Secretary of State of the United States, requesting him to transmit any information he might be able to communicate, concerning any official action, having force of law, or valid regulation on the part of the Canadian Authorities, in connection with the announcement recently made, that the Government of the Dominion intend to issue no more licenses to foreign fishermen, and that they are taking every step possible to protect their fisheries.

Upon this despatch, the undersigned has the honor to report that, by an Act passed on the 22nd May, 1868 (31 Vict., c. 61), certain provisions were made respecting fishing by foreign vessels in British waters, a copy of which act is hereunto annexed.

These provisions are taken very much from enactments previously existing in the late Province of Canada (Con. Stat., Canada, cap. 62), in Nova Scotia (Revised Stat., cap. 94), and in New Brunswick (Revised Stat., cap. 101).

The undersigned has the honor further to state, that His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 8th January last, was pleased to order, "That the system of granting fishing licenses to foreign vessels, under the Act, 31 Vict., c. 61, be discontinued, and that, henceforth, all foreign fishermen be prevented from fishing in the waters of Canada.

"Also, that six suitable sailing vessels, similar to 'La Canadienne,' in addition to the two vessels at present employed, be chartered and equipped for the service of protecting the Canadian in-shore fisheries against illegal encroachments by foreigners; these vessels to be connected with the police force of Canada, and to form a marine branch of the same."

These police vessels will be commanded by competent officers, with magisterial powers; will be stationed in Canadian waters, with instructions to act with the greatest discretion, and only in clear cases of infringement of the law.

(Signed,) JOHN A. MACDONALD.

(Copy, No. 13.)

Mr. Thornton to the Governor General.

WASHINGTON, 22nd April, 1870.

SIR,—With reference to Your Excellency's Despatch, No. 11, of the 11th instant, enclosing a communication from Sir John A. Macdonald, relative to the Canadian fisheries,

I have the honor to enclose a copy of the note which I have received from Mr. Fish, and in which he invites my attention to the first paragraph of the Order in Council, of 8th January last. Mr. Fish also made a verbal communication to me upon the same subject yesterday, and said that the phrase "waters of Canada" might be supposed to include some of those waters in which, by the Treaty of 1818, American fishermen have a right to fish, but which, by the extension of the boundaries of Canada, may now be comprised within the "waters of Canada."

I assured Mr. Fish of my conviction that the above-mentioned Order in Council had no intention of abridging any of the rights to which citizens of the United States are entitled by the Treaty of 1818, and that I would call Your Excellency's attention to the subject.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed,)

EDWARD THORNTON.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, 21st April, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 14th instant, enclosing a copy of a despatch from His Excellency the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, and of papers which accompanied it.

I must invite your attention, and that of Her Majesty's authorities, to the first paragraph of the Order in Council of the 8th January last, as quoted in the memorandum of the Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada, accompanying the despatch of His Excellency the Governor General, which paragraph is in the words following, to wit:—

"That the system of granting fishing licenses to foreign vessels under the Act 31 "Victoria, cap. 61, be discontinued, and that henceforth all foreign fishermen be prevented "from fishing in the waters of Canada."

The words underscored seem to contemplate an interference with rights guaranteed to the United States under the 1st Article of the Treaty of 1818, which secures the American fishermen the right of fishing in certain waters understood to be claimed, at present, as belonging to Canada.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed,)

HAMILTON FISH.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,

OTTAWA, 28th April, 1870.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries has the honor to state, with reference to Mr. Thornton's despatch of the 22nd instant, accompanied by a note from Mr. Secretary Fish, in which the latter calls attention to the first paragraph of the Order in Council of 8th January last, and expresses his apprehension of interference with certain fishing rights guaranteed to the United States by Article 1 of the Convention of 1818; that the wording of the Minute of Council referred to, clearly shews, by providing for the prevention of "illegal encroachment by foreigners" on the inshore fisheries of Canada, that the Canadian Government never contemplated any interference with rights secured to United States citizens by the treaty in question between the British and American Governments.

Mr. Thornton was, therefore, quite right in assuring Mr. Fish, in general terms, that there could be no intention to abridge any rights to which citizens of the United States are entitled by treaty.

The undersigned remarks that Mr. Fish also labors under a misapprehension in

supposing that the present boundaries of the Dominion comprise any fishing grounds affected by the existing treaty stipulations to which Mr. Fish's note refers, which were not formerly within the bounds of the old Province of Canada.

With regard to the general effect of the first paragraph of the Order in Council of 8th January last, quoted at length and underlined in Mr. Fish's note, the undersigned would further observe that the Act relating to fishing by foreign fishing vessels, under the authority of which licenses were issued to United States fishermen, applied to all foreigners; and as this discontinuance of the license system which had existed under it, applies also to other foreign vessels and fishermen frequenting our coasts, and who are not entitled to fish anywhere in the waters of Canada, the terms of such formal discontinuance were necessarily general, and in any case they could apply only to those waters within which our "inshore fisheries" are situated, and in which neither American nor other foreign subjects have any legal right to fish.

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

P. MITCHELL,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 10th May, 1870.

The Committee of Council have had before them the Despatch No. 13, dated 22nd April, 1870, from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, enclosing copy of a note which he received from Mr. Fish, in which he invites his attention to the first paragraph of the Order in Council of the 8th of January last, discontinuing the system of Fishing Licenses, and stating that Mr. Fish also made a verbal communication to him upon the same subject, and said that the phrase "waters of Canada," might be supposed to include some of those waters in which, by the Treaty of 1818, American fishermen have a right to fish, but which by the extension of the boundaries of Canada may now be comprised within the "waters of Canada."

Mr. Thornton states that he assured Mr. Fish of his conviction that the above-mentioned Order in Council has no intention of abridging any of the rights to which citizens of the United States are entitled by the Treaty of 1818, and that he would call Your Excellency's attention to the subject.

The Committee have also had under consideration the annexed report, dated 28th of April, 1870, from the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to whom the above despatch was referred, and they entirely concur in the views expressed in that report, and advise that a copy thereof be transmitted by Your Excellency to Mr. Thornton for the information of the United States Government.

Certified.

W. H. LEE,
- Clerk, Privy Council.

Copy of a Report of the Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 3rd May, 1870.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the draft, submitted by the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, of "special instructions to fishery officers, *ex-officio* magistrates, in command of Government vessels engaged as marine police, in protecting the inshore fisheries of Canada," and they respectfully advise that the same be approved and adopted.

Certified,
(Signed,)

W. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

(Confidential.)

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Special Instructions to Fishery Officers, ex-officio Magistrates in command of Government Vessels engaged as Marine Police in protecting the Inshore Fisheries of Canada.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,

Ottawa, 12th April, 1870.

SIR—The service to which you are appointed is a special and peculiar one; and the exercise on your part of the greatest possible discretion and judgment is required.

The following directions, for your information and guidance, are of a confidential nature.

The DUTIES you will perform, and the POWERS you shall exercise, are defined by the present instructions.

DUTIES.—It will be your duty to cruise at all times with the vessel under your command on the various "Stations" to which, from time to time, you may be assigned; and to prevent foreign fishermen and fishing vessels from intruding on the inshore fisheries and fishing grounds of Canada, either to take or cure fish, or to procure bait for fishing.

Probably American fishing vessels and fishermen chiefly will be concerned. Therefore, it is requisite for you to be more especially informed of the relation of United States citizens to fishery privileges in British waters, as well those of a common and concurrent nature as those of an exclusively Canadian character. Also, to be instructed to what extent, and for what (other than fishing) purposes American fishing vessels and fishermen are permitted free access to the bays and harbors of the Dominion.

The terms of the First Article of the Convention of the 20th October, 1818, between Great Britain and the United States, has, since the expiration of the Reciprocity Treaty, governed the participation of American fishermen in the Gulf and Labrador fisheries. A copy of the said Article is appended.

1. United States fishermen may exercise the liberty of fishing in common with British subjects along that part of the coast of Canada extending from Mount Joly, near the River Grande Natashquan, to the easterly limit of Canada at Blanc Sablon Bay, and around the Magdalen Islands; and enjoy freedom also to land and cure fish on certain of the unsettled shores of the Labrador coast. Wherever any settlement exists within these limits, the privilege of landing and curing fish may be enjoyed by previous agreement with the settlers, or with proprietors of the ground.

2. In all other parts, foreigners are precluded from fishing within three marine miles of Canadian shores, American vessels may, however, enter into all bays and harbors for certain specified purposes.

These purposes are:—for shelter, repairing damages, purchasing wood, and obtaining water. They are to be admitted for no other purpose whatever. And during such admission they may be subjected to any restrictions, necessary to prevent them from taking, drying, or curing fish therein, or in any other manner abusing the privileges thus accorded to them. You will be careful to observe that such qualified admission to the ports and harbors of Canada, be not made a pretext or cloak for transferring cargoes, or transacting any other business connected with their fishing operations.

With regard to the Magdalen Islands, although the liberty to land, and to dry and cure fish there is not expressly given by the terms of the Convention to the United States fishermen, it is not at present intended to exclude them; nor is it desirable to impose a narrow construction on the term "unsettled." Places containing a few isolated houses might not, in some instances, be susceptible of being considered as "settled" within the meaning and purpose of the Convention. Something would, however, depend upon the facts of the situation, and the circumstances of the settlement. Private and proprietary rights form an element in the consideration of this point. The generally conciliatory spirit in which it is desirable that you should carry out these instructions, and the desire

of Her Majesty's Government that rights of exclusion should not be strained, must influence you in making as fair and liberal an application of the term as shall consist with the just claims of all parties.

Should interference with the pursuits of British fishermen, or the property of Canadians, appear to be inseparable from the exercise of such indulgence, you will withhold it, and insist upon entire exclusion.

Americans, when so admitted, should be made aware that, in addition to being obliged in common with those subjects of Her Majesty, with whom they exercise concurrent privileges of fishing in Colonial waters, to obey the laws of the country, and particularly such Acts and Regulations as exist to ensure the peaceable and profitable enjoyment of the fisheries by all persons entitled thereto, they are peculiarly bound to observe peace and order in the *quasi* settled places to which, by the liberal disposition of Canadian authorities, they may be admitted.

Wheresoever foreigners may fish in Canadian waters, you will compel them to observe the Fishery Laws. Particular attention should be directed to the injury which results from cleaning fish on board of their vessels, while afloat, and throwing overboard the offals, thus fouling the fishing, feeding, and breeding grounds. The *Fisheries Act* (Sec. 14) provides a heavy penalty for this offence.

Take occasion to enquire into, and report upon, any modes of fishing, or any practices adopted by foreign fishermen which appear to be injurious to the fisheries.

Copies of the Fishery Laws of Canada accompany the present instructions.

POWERS.—The capacity in which you are vested with magisterial powers, is that of Fishery Officer for the Provinces forming the Dominion of Canada. Your power and authority as a Fishery Officer are derived from the following Statutes: "*The Fisheries Act*—(31 Vic., cap. 60);

"*An Act respecting Fishing by Foreign Vessels*" (31 Vic., cap. 61), and the subsequent Statute entitled, "*An Act to amend the Act respecting Fishing by Foreign Vessels*," made and passed in the present session of the Parliament of Canada;

"*Chapter 94 of the Revised Statutes* (third series) of *Nova Scotia*," (Of the Coast and Deep Sea Fisheries);

The Act entitled, "*An Act to amend cap. 94 of the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia*" (29 Vic., cap. 35);

An Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick, entitled, "*An Act relating to the Coast Fisheries, and for the Prevention of Illicit Trade*" (16 Vic., cap. 69);

Also, from such Regulations as have been passed, or may be passed by the Governor General in Council, or from Instructions from the Department of Marine and Fisheries, under *The Fisheries Act* hereinbefore cited.

In such capacity your jurisdiction must be strictly confined within the limit of "three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors" of Canada, with respect to any action you may take against American fishing vessels, and United States citizens engaged in fishing. Where any of the bays, creeks, or harbors, shall not exceed ten geographical miles in width, you will consider that the line of demarcation extends from headland to headland, either at the entrance to such bay, creek, or harbor, or from and between given points on both sides thereof, at any place nearest the mouth where the shores are less than ten miles apart; and may exclude foreign fishermen and fishing vessels therefrom, or seize it found three marine miles of the coast.

Should you have occasion to compel any American fishing vessels or fishermen to conform to the requirements of the *Fisheries Act and Regulations* as regards the modes and incidents of fishing, at those places to which they are admitted under the Convention of 1818,—particularly in relation to ballast, fish offals, setting of nets, and hauling of seines, and use of "trawls" or "bultows," more especially at and around the Magdalen Islands,—your power and authority over such cases will be similar to that of any other Fishery Officer appointed to enforce the Fishery Laws in Canadian waters. (*Vide Fisheries Act*.)

Certain portions of the foregoing Acts relate to the prevention of illicit trade. Instructions will, therefore, be given you by the Customs Department, authorizing you to act as an Officer of Customs; and it will form part of your duty to see that the Laws and Regulations affecting Revenue, are duly observed. In your capacity of a Customs Officer, you cannot receive any aid from Her Majesty's vessels to enforce authority under the Customs Laws.

JURISDICTION.—The limits within which you will, if necessary, exercise the power to exclude United States fishermen, or to detain American fishing vessels or boats, are, for the present, to be exceptional. Difficulties have arisen in former times with respect to the question, whether the exclusive limits should be measured on lines drawn parallel everywhere to the coast, and describing its sinuosities, or on lines produced from headland to headland across the entrance of bays, creeks, or harbors. Her Majesty's Government are clearly of opinion, that, by the Convention of 1818, the United States have renounced the right of fishing, not only within three miles of the Colonial shores, but within three miles of a line drawn across the mouth of any British bay or creek. It is, however, the wish of Her Majesty's Government neither to concede, nor, for the present, to enforce any rights in this respect which are in their nature open to any serious question. Until further instructed, therefore, you will not interfere with any American fishermen, unless found within three miles of the shore, or within three miles of a line drawn across the mouth of a bay or creek which is less than ten geographical miles in width. In the case of any other bay, as Bay des Chaleurs, for example, you will not admit any United States fishing vessel or boat, or any American fishermen, inside of a line drawn across at that part of such bay where its width does not exceed ten miles.

ACTION.—You will accost every United States' vessel or boat actually within three marine miles of the shore, along any other part of the coast except Labrador, and around the Magdalen Islands, or within three marine miles of the entrance of any bay, harbor, or creek, which is less than ten geographical miles in width, or inside of a line drawn across any part of such bay, harbor, or creek, at points nearest to the mouth thereof, not wider apart than ten geographical miles, and if either fishing, preparing to fish, or having obviously fished within the exclusive limits, you will, *on the first, and only on one occasion*, inform the owner, master, or person in charge, of the liability of the vessel, or boat and tackle, to seizure and confiscation, and require him to depart forthwith. Make it known that such preliminary forbearance, in thus allowing him to depart immediately, is not because of any claim to notification, but as a mere act of indulgence, which, in the exercise of your discretion, and under your instructions from the Government, you are permitted to extend, according to existing circumstances.

Should such owner, master, or person, in charge of any foreign ship, vessel, or boat, being clearly within proscribed limits, and so found fishing, preparing to fish, or having fished therein, refuse, or neglect to desist and depart forthwith, or should he still continue wilfully, in despite of warning, to fish or hover in Canadian waters, or be again found fishing, preparing to fish, or having fished, or be again found in any actual trespass, abuse of privilege, or evasion of the fishery laws, relating to fishing by foreign vessels, you will instantly seize and detain the ship, vessel, or boat, together with the boats, tackle, rigging, apparel, furniture, goods, stores, and cargo, for an infraction of the Statutes of Canada, respecting Fishing by Foreign Vessels (31 Vict., c. 61), and the subsequent statute amending the same, entitled, "*An Act to amend the Act respecting Fishing by Foreign Vessels*," adopted by the Parliament of Canada at the present Session.

Copies of the former, and of the latter Acts, are furnished, herewith, for your use and distribution.

These Acts of Parliament subject to summary seizure, and to forfeiture, any foreign ship, vessel, or boat, which is found fishing, or having fished, or preparing to fish, within the prohibited limits, and provide for carrying out of the seizure and forfeiture.

Compulsory means may be employed; but resort to force will be justified only after every other prudent effort has failed.

DIRECTIONS.—If, from threatened resistance and obvious determination to contest the

seizure, and because of the relative inadequacy of your own force, you shall believe any attempt at capture liable to be frustrated, you will warn the parties of the futility of resistance, and that you are authorized to procure the assistance, if needed, of any of Her Majesty's cruisers. In case of need, you must signal for, or otherwise procure the immediate aid of one of Her Majesty's ships, or of some other of the Canadian Government vessels belonging to the Marine Police. With both the first and last mentioned you will co-operate in all things pertaining to the protection of the fisheries.

If a foreign ship, vessel, or boat, be found violating the Convention, or resisting consequent seizure, and momentarily affects her escape from the vicinity, she remains always liable to seizure and detention, if met by yourself in Canadian waters, and in British waters everywhere if brought to account by Her Majesty's cruisers. But great care must be taken to make certain of the identity of any offending vessel to be so dealt with.

All vessels seized must be placed, as soon as convenient, in the custody of the nearest Customs Collector; and information, with a statement of the facts, and the depositions of your sailing master, clerk, lieutenant, or mate, and of two, at least, of the most respectable of your crew, be despatched with all possible diligence to the Government. Be careful to describe the exact locality where the unlawful fishing took place, and the ship, vessel, or boat was seized. Also, corroborate the bearings taken, by soundings, and by buoying the place (if possible) with a view to actual measurement, and make such incidental reference to conspicuous points and land marks as shall place, beyond doubt, the illegal position of the seized ship, vessel, or boat. Omit no endeavour or precaution to establish on the spot that the trespass was or is being committed within three miles of land.

As it may be possible that any foreign fishing craft has been carried within the headland lines, and into Canadian waters, by violent or contrary winds, by strong tides, through misadventure, or any other cause, independent of the will of the master and crew, you will consider these circumstances, and satisfy yourself with regard thereto, before taking the extreme step of seizing and detaining any vessel.

On capture, it will be desirable to take part of the foreign crew aboard the vessel under your command, and place some of your own crew, as a measure of precaution, on board the seized vessel; first substituting a British or Canadian flag for the foreign flag borne at the time of capture. If your ordinary complement of men does not admit of this being done, or if, because of several seizures, the number of your hands might be too much reduced, you will endeavour to engage a few trustworthy men to supply any such emergency. The portion of foreign crew taken on board the Government vessel, you will land at the nearest place where a consul of the United States is situated, or where the readiest conveyance to any American consulate in Canada, or the other British Provinces, may be reached, and leave them there.

When any of Her Majesty's vessels about the fishing stations, or in port, shall be met with, you should, if circumstances permit, go on board and confer with the naval commander, and receive any suggestions he may feel disposed to give, which do not conflict with these instructions, and afford him any information you may possess about the movements of foreign craft, also inform him what vessels you have accosted, and where.

Do not fail to make a full entry of all circumstances connected with foreign vessels, noting their names, tonnage, ownership, crew, port, place of fishing, cargo, voyage, and destination, and (if ascertainable) their catch. Report your proceedings as often as possible, and keep the Department fully advised on every opportunity, where instructions would, most probably, reach you at stated intervals.

The service in which you are engaged will be subject to the general direction and control of the chief officer, or master in command, Captain P. A. Scott, R.N., on board the Government steamer "Lady Head," whose orders and arrangements you will conform to in every respect. He is advised to consult and to act in conjunction with the British admiral and naval officers commanding Her Majesty's ships.

The precise limits of the station on which you are to cruise, and the further details of your duties, will be described in the directions you will receive from Captain Scott.

Considerable inconvenience is caused by Canadian fishing vessels, and those belong-

ing to Prince Edward Island, neglecting to show their colors. You will draw the attention of masters to this fact, and request them to hoist their colors without requiring to be hailed and boarded.

It cannot be too strongly impressed upon you, nor too carefully enjoined on the officers and crew under your command, that the present service should be performed in a spirit of forbearance and moderation.

The Government relies on your prudence, discretion, and firmness, in the performance of the special duties thus entrusted to you.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) P. MITCHELL,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

APPENDIX A.

Article I. of Convention between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, Signed at London, October 20, 1818.

Article I. Whereas, differences have arisen respecting the liberty claimed by the United States, for the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry, and cure fish, on certain coasts, bays, harbors, and creeks of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, it is agreed between the high contracting parties, that the inhabitants of the said United States shall have, for ever, in common with the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland, which extends from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands; on the western and northern coast of Newfoundland, from the said Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands; on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, and also on the coasts, bays, harbors, and creeks, from Mount Joly, on the southern coast of Labrador, to and through the Straits of Belleisle, and thence northwardly, indefinitely along the coast, without prejudice, however, to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson's Bay Company. And that the American fishermen shall also have liberty, for ever, to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors, and creeks of the southern part of the coast of Newfoundland, hereabove described, and of the coast of Labrador; but, so soon as the same, or any portion thereof, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such portion so settled without previous agreement for such purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground. And the United States hereby renounce for ever any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry, or cure fish, on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, not included within the above-mentioned limits: Provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbors for the purpose of shelter, and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying, or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them.

(Copy, Canada, No. 94.)

DOWNING STREET, 19th April, 1870.

SIR,—With reference to previous correspondence, with reference to the protection of the Canadian fisheries, I have the honor to inform you, that the Board of Admiralty have been requested to send to the Canadian waters, a force sufficient to protect Canadian fishermen, and to maintain order.

I have, &c.,
(Signed)

H. J. HOLLAND,
For Earl Granville.

Governor General
The Right Honorable
Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

No. 82.

R E T U R N

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 25th April, 1870;—For Copy of the Report of H. W. Austin, in relation to certain obstructions called “Eel Weirs,” which exist in the River Richelieu, between St. John’s and Iberville.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 4th May, 1870.

No. 83.

R E T U R N

To an Address of the SENATE, dated April 6th, 1870;—For a detailed Statement showing the number of proclamations, notices, regulations, tenders, or other official papers, which have been published by Order of the Government, its officers, or employees, or commissioners, in the course of the last fiscal year.—1st. In the *Canada* Newspapers. 2nd. In Newspapers beyond the limits of *Canada*. Also a statement of the amount paid or due for the above public advertisements.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 10th May, 1870.

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

No. 84.

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 23rd April, 1869;—For statement of amount of revenue collected from tax on tobacco.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 28th February, 1870.

No. 85.

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 4th ult.;—For a statement giving the names of all persons who have been employed, either temporarily or otherwise, in connection with the Public Service at Ottawa, including the House of Commons and Senate, since the 1st January, 1868, up to the present time, giving the names of those employed in each department separately, the date of each appointment, and the amount of salary or allowance to be paid to each, together with the nature of the business to be transacted by each person so appointed.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 12th May, 1870.

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

SUMMARY REPORT

ON THE

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,

BY

ALFRED R. C. SELWYN, DIRECTOR.

DATED 2ND MAY, 1870.

.....
PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.
.....



OTTAWA :

PRINTED BY I. B. TAYLOR, 29, 31 AND 33, RIDEAU STREET

1870.

SUMMARY REPORT

OF THE

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 2nd May, 1870.

SIR,—In compliance with the terms of the Act establishing the Geological Survey of the Dominion of Canada, which makes it incumbent on the officer in charge to furnish annually, in May, a report of the progress of the work under his direction, I now have the honor to lay before you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, the following summary of the operations of the Survey since the date of the last report of my predecessor, Sir William E. Logan, F.R.S.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) ALFRED R. C. SELWYN,
Director of the Geological Survey.

To the Honorable Joseph Howe, M.P.,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 2nd May, 1870.

Having arrived in the country in October of last year, and having been in charge of the Survey since the 1st December, only five months, I have, from personal observation, no knowledge of the districts previously reported on, nor of those explored during the past season.

In the last Summary Report of progress, by my predecessor, Sir William E. Logan, dated 1st May, 1869, it was stated that reports had been received from the various assistants, whose works of exploration were then mentioned, but that it would be necessary to defer their presentation to a future occasion.

Most of these reports are now in the press; they have been studied and revised; and, although the dates at which they were originally written have not been altered, additional facts, the results of further investigation, have been embodied in them, and when considered requisite, illustrative maps and sections have been prepared to accompany them.

Reports by Sir William E. Logan, and Mr. Edward Hartley, on the Pictou Coalfield, giving the results of one season's investigation by Sir William, and of two by Mr. Hartley, to December 1869, are also in the press; as well as one by Mr. James Richardson, of his exploration last season, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, from the River Saguenay to Seven Islands Bay.

These, and other reports, will be published at an early date in a volume, uniform with those issued by the Geological Survey in 1863 and 1866.

The contents of this volume will be as follows, viz :—

1. Report 1867-1868, by Sir W. E. Logan, F.R.S., on a part of the Pictou Coal-field, Nova Scotia.
2. Report by Mr. Edward Hartley, F.G.S., on a part of the Pictou Coal-field, Nova Scotia.
3. Report by Mr. Robert Bell, F.G.S., on the Geology of some of the islands of the Manitoulin group.
4. Report by Mr. James Richardson, on the Lower Silurian rocks on the south side of the St. Lawrence, between the Chaudière and Rivière du Loup, with a map.
5. Report by Mr. H. G. Vennor, on the Geology of Hastings county, Ontario, with a map.
6. Report by Mr. Charles Robb, on the Geology of a portion of the counties of York, Carleton, and Victoria, in New Brunswick, with a map.
7. Reports by Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, F.R.S., 1. On the Goderich Salt Region ; 2. On Iron and Iron ores.
8. Report by Mr. James Richardson, on a Geological examination on the north shore of the lower St. Lawrence, from the Saguenay to Seven Islands Bay.
9. Report by Mr. Robert Bell, F.G.S., on the Geology of the Thunder Bay and Lake Nipigon regions, with a map.
10. Report by Mr. Edward Hartley, F.G.S., on Coals and Iron Ores of Pictou county, Nova Scotia.

APPENDIX.

Report by Mr. John Bell, M.D., M.A., on the Plants of the Manitoulin Islands.

The appendix to Mr. Hartley's report contains much interesting and valuable information respecting the characters and economic qualities, as steam and gas-producers, of the coals from the Pictou and Springhill, Cumberland county, Coal-fields. The facts recorded have been deduced, from a series of carefully made analyses, and from practical trials with railway and marine engines, carried out, either by Mr. Hartley himself, or under his immediate direction and superintendence. The details of the manner in which these trials were conducted, and other useful observations connected with the economics of coal, will be found in this report ; it contains also descriptions and analyses of Pictou County iron ores. A considerable portion of Mr. Hartley's time and attention was devoted last year to these experiments, and the results obtained, are considered so satisfactory, and of so great commercial importance, as to justify the investigations being continued, and extended to other districts. In this connection, and to show the value of such enquiries, Professor J. S. Newberry, a better authority than whom could not be quoted, says, in his address recently delivered to the Legislature of Ohio, 7th February, 1870, (pages 40-41,) when speaking of the coking coals of that state—"To investigate the peculiarities of the different seams of coal included in this class, and prescribe the best method to be pursued in their use, is a great and important duty to be performed by this or some other Geological Board, and one that will add millions annually to the revenues of our people. In order to show how important the work is, I will only refer to the manufacture of iron in our south-western counties, until recently, the most important centre of iron industry in the state. Here there is an abundance of excellent ore, and forty furnaces that have been for years using charcoal for its reduction. But the supply of fuel afforded by the forest growth of a country is comparatively small, and it has there been, already, to a large extent, exhausted. Now, this region

abounds in coal, though mostly of the coking variety; and it is evident that its prosperity and progress will hinge upon the intelligent adaptation of the coal found there, to the purposes heretofore served by charcoal. If the mineral fuel of this portion of the State can be successfully employed in the reduction of its ores, the iron manufacture may be expanded to an indefinite extent; without this, it must not only cease to advance, but diminish. Already an exhaustive investigation into the properties and adaptations of different Ohio coals has been begun by the Geological Corps. This should be continued until every owner of coal lands, in every county in the coal-area, shall know with accuracy how much, and what kind of coal he possesses, for what it is fit, how much it is worth, how it can be worked, and where it is to be marketed. It is not too much to expect that when this investigation shall have been completed, the industries of the State will be sensibly affected, and very much expanded by it."

These remarks apply in full force to the Dominion of Canada, within which there is abundance of iron ore, and also large quantities of coal, similar to that of Ohio, remaining undeveloped, chiefly for want of that accurate knowledge of its properties, and of the right means to be employed for its adaptation to the several purposes for which either wood, charcoal, or anthracite, have hitherto been used, at a cost often greatly exceeding that of the coals of the country, if intelligently applied.

By special request, Mr. Hartley is preparing a full report of his experiments, for the information of Lewis Carvell, Esq., General Superintendent of Railways in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, through whose kindness in placing the requisite means at his disposal, he was enabled to carry out his investigations. He is also greatly indebted, to the kindness and wise liberality of the following Companies, and their officers: Mr. J. Hoyt, of the Acadia Coal Company, Mr. J. Dunn, of the Intercolonial Coal Company; the Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Company; and Mr. J. Hudson, of the General Mining Association. Mr. Hartley's experiments are, it is believed, already sufficient to indicate that a very large annual saving can be effected in the cost of fuel on railways and steamers, and in manufacturing works, in some cases by the substitution of coal for wood or charcoal, and in all by a more accurate knowledge of the right system of firing, the requisite draft, and the proper construction of furnaces and fire-places.

Mr. H. G. Vennor has been occupied in completing and extending his investigations on the structure, distribution, and economic minerals of the several rock masses in the counties of Hastings, Peterboro, Addington, and Frontenac, in the Province of Ontario.

Last summer his observations were chiefly confined to portions of the counties of Addington and Frontenac, and have embraced an area of about eleven hundred and fifty square miles, in which he has determined and mapped the distribution of the various deposits. They do not differ essentially, in their mineralogical character, and associations from those of the same formations, previously mapped by Mr. Vennor, in the counties of Hastings and Peterboro, some of which have already been described in the geological Reports of former years.

The rocks to which Mr. Vennor's attention was devoted last summer, are divided, in descending order, into the following groups:—

- C or 3. Dolomites, mica-slates, and calc-schists.
- B or 2. Diorites, chlorite-schists and magnetic iron ores.
- A or 1. Syenite, gneiss and crystalline limestone. (Laurentian.)

The precise relations of groups 2 and 3, to the Laurentian rocks, group I, is a question which hitherto had not been satisfactorily determined. Last year this was mentioned by Sir William E. Logan, and he then stated they were all classed, provisionally, with the Lower Laurentian.

Mr. Vennor has, however, now succeeded in establishing the fact that the dolomites, calc-schists and mica-slates, division 3, lie unconformably on the syenite, gneiss and crystalline limestone of division 1; while the position to be assigned to the diorites, chlorite-schists and iron ores of division 2, still remains doubtful, and will require further investigation. The possibility has been suggested that the latter may represent some

part of the Huronian system, interposed unconformably to 1 and 2. At present, however, there appears to be no reason for separating it from division 3. The similarity, lithologically, of certain beds in the county of Hastings, belonging to this group, to portions of the Huronian series on the northern shores of Lake Huron, was noticed in 1865, by Mr. Macfarlane, (*vide* page 93, *Geology of Canada*, 1866); and it now seems not improbable that this will prove to be the real age of at least some of the groups of strata which were, last year, provisionally designated as the Hastings series. In any case, Mr. Vennor's determination of the true relations of the upper division of these rocks to the Laurentian system, is, on palæontological grounds, exceedingly interesting and important, as it extends the known range of *Eozoon Canadense* to a series of rocks resting unconformably on the Laurentian.

No very important addition has been made, this season, to our knowledge of the various economic minerals which have already been mentioned in previous reports of the Survey, as occurring in this region. Galena appears in several places, associated with veins of calc-spar and barytes, cutting the Laurentian rocks. The most important of these veins, and the only one hitherto worked, is situated in the township of Loughboro, and is known as the Frontenac Lead Mine. A full description of this mine will appear in a future report. It is also briefly noticed in the volume of reports now in press.

Gold and silver are reported to have been found in several new localities. Specimens have been collected from these, but with one exception, have not yet been analyzed. The specimen assayed, was taken from a vein in the township of Kennebec; it consisted chiefly of blende with small crystals of galena, in a calcareous and schistose matrix, and contained a small proportion of silver. White crystalline limestone, often compact, and suitable for building and ornamental purposes, is extensively developed at Marble Lake, in the township of Barrie, where it has already been quarried, to a limited extent, for local building purposes. It also affords excellent lime; a fine dolomite, often of a beautiful flesh color, is found here in thin beds associated with the limestone. In the same township, there are beds of a fine grained slate, suitable for whetstones.

The precise localities in which these economic minerals occur, will be given with further details, in a future report, and they will also be indicated on a map accompanying it. This map, a first edition of which accompanies Mr. Vennor's report for 1868-69, will likewise contain some important topographical information, not given in any map of the district previously published.

In the spring of 1869, Mr. R. Bell, was instructed to proceed to Lake Superior, to examine portions of its north-western shores, and especially the Thunder Bay region; and to investigate there the geological relations of the silver-bearing rocks, and the mode of occurrence and associations of the silver veins. He was likewise instructed to visit Lake Nipigon, if practicable, make a survey of its shores, and ascertain as much as possible of the geological features of the Nipigon basin. Rocks of Upper Silurian age, in a horizontal attitude, had been reported to occur on Lake Nipigon. It was considered important to verify this statement, because, if correct, it would imply that lands might be found there, fit for settlement, and which would also offer facilities for the construction of lines of communication westward, such as do not exist in the Laurentian region further south. Although, except in the form of boulders, no Upper Silurian rocks were met with, Mr. Bell's investigations have, nevertheless, not only greatly extended our knowledge of the distribution of the Upper Copper-bearing rocks of Lake Superior, thus enlarging the limits within which valuable deposits of silver and copper may be expected; but they have likewise served to determine the existence of a considerable area, in the Nipigon basin, well adapted for settlement, and also, that the physical contour of the country presents no serious impediment to the construction of an easy line of communication westward, whether by waggon-road or railway.

The shores and islands of Lake Nipigon are occupied for the most part by rocks, supposed to belong to the series provisionally classed as "the Upper Copper-bearing rocks." Their general lithological characters correspond with those of the rocks of the

same formation on the shores of Lake Superior, described in considerable detail in the *Geology of Canada*, 1863 and 1866, as well as in other earlier published reports of the Geological Survey. The general aspect, the mineral associations, and the physical condition of those rocks, as given in the description referred to, would seem, in the absence of either palæontological or stratigraphical evidence to the contrary, to associate them with formations of considerably later date than the Silurian Copper-bearing rocks of the Eastern Townships. Mr. Macfarlane has already, though on lithological considerations only, advocated this view, in a paper published in the *Canadian Naturalist*, for May, 1867, in which he considers them as probably of Permian age. Before it can, however, be established whether this supposition is correct, or the age of these rocks determined, further careful study, and exploration of the region is required.

I have already had the honor to submit a preliminary report by Mr. Bell, chiefly on the physical features of the country, and in reference to the construction of roads, or other lines of communication through it. His complete report, with geological details, accompanied by a map, on a scale of four miles to an inch, of Lake Nipigon and adjacent country, will be ready for presentation immediately, and probably be included in the volume now in the press. In constructing the map of those parts of the country that were not examined by Mr. Bell, and of which no surveys were available, Indian sketches, and such other sources of information as were considered reliable, have been used.

Mr. James Lowe, has made considerable progress during the season, in tracing the distribution of the crystalline limestone bands of the Laurentian system in the township of Rawdon, and north of the seigniory of Ramsay. The mineralogical characteristics and general aspect of these limestones have already been fully described in the *Geology of Canada*, 1863 and 1866. In the former, Sir William E. Logan has also pointed out the difficulties encountered in endeavouring to trace the very intricate arrangement and distribution of the different bands. To unravel and map these intricacies is, however, the only means by which a clear comprehension can be obtained of the geological structure of the region. It is also a work which has a special value in connection with future settlement, because almost the only tracts of fertile soil on the Laurentian rocks are found accompanying these crystalline limestone bands, and therefore a map on which their distribution is correctly depicted, will be a useful guide to the localities where there is land fit for cultivation, and in selecting the best lines on which to construct colonization roads. These limestones also afford excellent lime, and good ornamental marbles and building materials, which together with the numerous economic minerals, iron and lead ores, plumbago, apatite, pyralolite, &c., mentioned in the *Geology of Canada*, 1863, as frequently associated with them, renders an accurate knowledge of their distribution of still further importance.

In New Brunswick, the investigations commenced in 1868, by Professor L. W. Bailey, of the University of New Brunswick, at Fredericton, and by Mr. J. F. Matthew, of St. John, were continued last year, and considerably extended. A manuscript report, with a sketch-map and sections, giving the results of their explorations, has been received, but, owing to the extremely complicated distribution of the formations to which their attention has been devoted, and to the want of reliable palæontological evidence, unexpected difficulties have arisen in attempting to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the intricate structure, and of the true geological sequence of the different rock masses in the region. It is, therefore, considered advisable to defer the publication of their conclusions till the evidence is again carefully examined and reconsidered, and additional facts obtained by further and more extended investigation.

Mr. Charles Robb was also engaged in New Brunswick, last summer, completing his investigations in the central and north-western portion of the province. The results of his labors will appear, together with a map of the area he has examined, in the volume of reports now being printed.

Further, I may mention two geological examinations that were made during the season in the province of Quebec, the one by Mr. W. M'OUAT, and the other by Mr. A. Webster.

These gentlemen were selected by Sir W. E. Logan, at the request of the Honorable J. O. Beaubien, Commissioner of Crown Lands, to accompany, for geological purposes, certain surveying parties sent out by the Provincial Government to make explorations in the country occupied by the Laurentian series of rocks, north of the St. Lawrence.

Reports of such observations as they were able to make, together with plans of the area examined, have been prepared and transmitted to the Quebec Government. In forwarding Mr. A. Webster's report and plan, Sir Wm. E. Logan says, "I regret they are so meagre, but a single straight line, carried through the forest, from which there is no opportunity to trace individual bands of rock for any great distance on the strike, can scarcely be expected to give any general structural result, or any geological facts of importance, except such as may be merely accidental."

The surface of the country examined by Mr. Webster, lying towards the head-waters of the St. Maurice River, is almost everywhere covered by debris, consisting of large and small boulders, gravel and sand, carrying a coat of mosses. Even the crowns and summits of the ridges were, from this circumstance, examined with difficulty to any considerable extent. Examination was further rendered difficult from the country being crossed in every direction by brooks, swamps, wind-falls, and *brulés*, and dotted with lakes and ponds. In thirty miles the line of examination intersected twelve small rivers, and well marked streams, and crossed eight lakes of various sizes. The prevailing rock is gneiss, forming a hilly country, the ridges conforming more or less to the strike of the rock, which is generally north-east, but varying occasionally to north-west. The timber, throughout the whole distance is of poor quality, and small size; only in a few places was there any soil met with fit for cultivation, and then in but limited patches. No limestone bands, or other minerals of economic value, were observed. From either extremity of the line surveyed, a wide extent of country could be overlooked from points of considerable elevation. To the south-westward there appeared a succession of undulations, covered by a growth of poor timber, and to the north-eastward the undulations rise into precipitous mountains, of even less promising appearance; the distance overlooked in each direction was estimated at not less than twenty miles.

The country examined by Mr. Walter McOuatt extends from the recently surveyed township of Kiamica, on the River Lièvre, for about fifty-three miles, with an average breadth of about eight miles, in a north-east direction, to within a few miles of the head-waters of the St. Maurice River. It appears to present a somewhat more favorable aspect than that examined by Mr. Webster. It has throughout an undulating outline of ridges and valleys, the former seldom abrupt, and nowhere so rugged or broken as in the region occupied by Laurentian rocks further south. The surface is composed of soil and gravel, with numerous boulders, and the underlying rock is visible only at wide intervals; though probably it would appear more frequently, but for the thickly wooded character of the country, which favors a rank growth of moss, and an accumulation of vegetable mould.

The soil, for the first twenty miles, is described as apparently fertile. On the summits and slopes of all the more elevated ridges, fine sugar-maples, yellow birches, and other hard-wood trees abound; while on the lower elevations, and in the valleys, white birches, spruces, balsam-firs, and pines predominate. Hemlocks are met with, occasionally, as far as Lake Kiamica; and on the shores of the lake, butternut trees were seen. Much of this country would afford valuable agricultural land, were it not for the vast number of large boulders which are scattered over the surface.

Beyond the first twenty miles, though the soil is apparently unchanged, the country gradually assumes a bleaker and poorer aspect, and the maple, yellow birch and pine trees, are almost entirely replaced by white birches, small spruces and balsam-firs. On the ridges, in the vicinity of Stonehouse Lake, maples are again tolerably abundant, but inferior in size to those in the Lake Kiamica District.

Gneisses, micaceous and hornblendic schists, and quartzites, are the prevailing rocks. Out-crops of white, coarsely crystalline limestone were observed in several places, and are supposed to belong to one continuous band, the probable course of which is indicated

on the plan prepared by Mr. McOuat, and transmitted with his report. The general dip of the gneiss rocks appears to be southerly, at angles from 45° to 85° , while the greatest observed dip of the limestone did not exceed 60° , and the lowest was only 20° .

The only economic minerals, besides limestone, that were met with, are magnetic iron ore and graphite; the former was seen, in one place, in crystalline masses, in a vein; it also occurs in the form of sand, in considerable quantities, on the shores of Lake Kiamica, and was likewise observed occurring, in a similar manner, on the shores of Lac Brulé. Graphite was found only in very small quantities, chiefly in disseminated scales in a garnetiferous gneiss, and occasionally in the crystalline limestone. The opportunities for careful examination were so limited, that the circumstance of nothing more important having been observed, is not surprising, nor can it be considered as in any way affirming that valuable mineral deposits are altogether wanting in the district.

The variation in the aspect of the country will, doubtless, be found to be more or less connected with the run of the limestone bands, and probably the reappearance of the maples in the vicinity of Stonehouse Lake, where the limestone band again strikes the line of survey, may be thus accounted for.

Much of Dr. T. Sterry Hunt's time during the past year has been devoted to investigations in the field. He spent three months in New Brunswick, chiefly in company with Professor Bailey, in the examination of the crystalline rocks of that province, whose structure and relations are such as to require the aid of careful lithological and chemical studies for their elucidation. It was also found necessary that he should make some excursions through the states of Maine and New Hampshire, in order to connect the rocks of New Brunswick with those of the province of Quebec, and to correlate the results of the Canadian Survey with those of the geologists of these States.

The examination and study of the various collections of rocks and minerals made by the explorers of the Survey has also occupied a large part of his time, while the number of those who, either personally or by letter, consult Dr. Hunt about the economic mineralogy and the geology of the Dominion is now so great as to make continued claims on his attention. To these various duties has latterly been added the supervision of the publication of the volume of Survey reports; and but little time has been left for investigations in the laboratory.

At Dr. Hunt's request the services of a chemical assistant—Mr. Gordon Broome, F.G.S., a distinguished young Associate of the School of Mines, London—have been secured temporarily, and he has been occupied for the past three months, under Dr. Hunt's directions, with chemical work in the laboratory.

In December last year the first copies of Sir William E Logan's large Geological Map of Canada were received from the publisher, Edward Stanford, Charing Cross, London; and a further consignment arrived in February. These have been distributed to the following institutions, public officers, and private persons,—to the latter in return for substantial aid rendered, either in the construction of the map itself, or, generally, to the Geological Survey:—

H. R. H. Prince Arthur,	Montreal.
The Governor General,	Ottawa.
Parliament Library,	“
Secretary of State for the Provinces,	“
Minister of Agriculture,	“
Managing Director and Chairman, Grand Trunk Railroad,	Montreal.
Crown Lands Department,	Ontario.
Crown Lands Department,	Quebec.
Crown Lands Department,	New Brunswick.
Inspector of Mines,	Halifax, N. S.
Alexander Murray—Newfoundland Geological Survey,	St. John's, Newfoundland.
Col. Wolseley, Qr.-Master General's Office,	Montreal.
Laval University,	Quebec.
McGill University,	Montreal.

Queen's University,
University College,
University of New Brunswick,
King's College,
Dalhousie College,
Professor James D. Dana,
Professor James Hall,
Smithsonian Institution,
United States Coast Survey,

Kingston.
Toronto.
Fredericton, N. B.
Windsor, N. S.
Halifax.
New Haven, Conn.
Albany, N. Y.
Washington, D. C.

The cost of each copy of the map, in eight colored sheets, is two pounds ten shillings sterling, exclusive of freight and charges. It is much to be regretted that the Geological fund is not large enough to admit of a much wider gratuitous distribution of this magnificent and valuable map, of which it is not too much to say that it is a work the country may justly be proud of, and one reflecting the highest credit on the Geological Corps of Canada, and on every one engaged in its production.

In view of the beneficial results to the country likely to be secured by its diffusion, I had the honor, last February, to address the subjoined letter to the Honorable the Secretary of State for the Provinces, offering some suggestions respecting it, for the favorable consideration of the Government; and I hope means will yet be devised to secure a more general circulation for it, than can be anticipated if left to the ordinary course of sale.

—

Letter.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OFFICE,
MONTREAL, February, 1870.

SIR,—Numerous applications from scientific and literary societies, educational institutions, and private individuals, have been received by Dr. Hunt and myself, requesting to be presented with a copy of Sir W. E. Logan's large, geologically colored Map of Canada, recently published.

I do not consider I have, at present, any authority that would justify me in complying with these requests, without the special sanction and approval of the Government; more especially as to do so would involve a very considerable expenditure of Survey funds, which, even without extra outlay of this kind, barely suffice to meet the necessary annual charges for the maintenance of the Museum, and for the geological exploration of the vast area included in the limits of the Dominion, to which the investigations of the Survey now require to be extended. Nevertheless, considering the importance of developing the mineral and other resources of the country, and the certainty that a more accurate knowledge of its geography and geology must tend materially to promote this object, it seems very desirable that such a valuable map, affording as it does, the most comprehensive and reliable information on these points, should be widely known and frequently consulted. Under these circumstances, I should be glad to receive your instructions in the matter.

When Sir W. E. Logan's large work on the Geology of Canada was published, a sum of money was, I believe, appropriated by Parliament to defray the cost of distributing copies, both in Europe and America. I think, if a similar course could be adopted for the distribution of the map, it would be very desirable to do so. The cost of it to the Canadian Government, geologically colored, in eight sheets, would be £2 10s. sterling per copy. If copies are distributed in Europe, it would be best to have them sent direct from London, which could be done by sending a list of the destined recipients, with the requisite instructions, to the publisher, Mr. Edward Stanford, 6 and 7 Charing Cross, London, S. W.

Appended, I beg to hand you a list of public institutions,—literary, scientific and educational—and of private persons, to whom the map might be sent, and who would not only value it themselves, but would often be able to render it valuable to this country, in the manner before indicated.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) ALFRED R. C. SELWYN.

To the Honorable Joseph Howe, M. P.
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

During 1869, Mr. Billings has been engaged re-arranging portions of the Museum, and much of his time has also been occupied in examining and determining the species and genera of the fossils collected by the explorers in various parts of the Dominion during the year. These are roughly estimated to comprise about 2,000 specimens; numbers of them are, however, too imperfect for determination, and very few of them sufficiently perfect for exhibition in the museum collections. Mr. Billings is further engaged investigating the structure, and the affinities of certain fossils—the crinoidea, cystidea, blastoidea, and trilobites. The results of these and other palaeontological researches, when completed, will form a part of the second volume of the Palaeozoic Fossils of Canada. In the meantime, they are being published, in a somewhat abridged form, in the Canadian Naturalist, the American Journal of Science, and the Annals of Natural History. The portions relating to the trilobites will be communicated to the Geological Society of London, by Sir William E. Logan. In this paper the legs of a trilobite are described for the first time. The specimen, in which Mr. Billings has made this interesting discovery, is a well preserved example of *Asaphus platycephalus*, from the Trenton limestone, at Ottawa, and so far as known, is at present unique.

BUILDINGS.

The building devoted to the purposes of the Museum and Office of the Geological Survey, is an old three-story stone dwelling-house, situated at the corner of St. Gabriel Street, and Fortification Lane. In a report of Mr. Rubidge, A. E., P. W., for 1869,* on the several public buildings of the Dominion under the control of the Public Works Department, I find it stated of the Museum and Office of the Geological Survey, that “the premises are, generally speaking, in good repair,” and that “for years past, all the repairs, not exceeding \$100.00 annually, have been paid for out of the Legislative appropriation, under Sir William E. Logan’s charge;” and further that “for the past eight or ten years the Public Works Department has not incurred any expenditure on this property.” In 1858, a few trifling additions were made to some of the out-buildings, by the Department of Public Works. The premises have been occupied by the Geological Survey since 1852, or about seventeen years, and during that period no expenditure whatever, except that above named, has been incurred on account of this property, by the Public Works Office. The amount, not exceeding \$100, mentioned as having been annually expended on the premises, by Sir W. E. Logan, has chiefly been devoted to keeping the roof water-tight, and to absolutely essential and pressing internal repairs.

From the foregoing facts, it will readily be believed that the buildings, especially externally, and the premises generally, are now in a condition which makes it exceedingly desirable, if only on grounds of economy, that they should be thoroughly and substantially repaired, without delay.

The geological collections exhibited in the Museum have hitherto been restricted to specimens from the former province of Canada, now constituting the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, which, up to 1868, included the limits to which the operations of the Survey extended. The area has, however, since been greatly enlarged by the addition of the territories constituting the Dominion of Canada. Even for the comparatively small area of Ontario and Quebec, the accommodation afforded by the building is insufficient for

* Appendix No. 19, Commissioner of Public Works’ Report, for 1869.

the exhibition of all the specimens of minerals, rocks, and fossils, necessary for the complete illustration of the mineralogy and the geology of those provinces; and no space whatever now remains to exhibit any of the specimens, from the other provinces, which are annually being added to the collection, in large numbers, but which have to be packed in boxes, and stored away, instead of being utilized to illustrate the published reports of the explorers, and the mineral resources of the country.

SCHOOL OF MINES.

Suggestions for the establishment of a School of Mines, in connection with the Geological Survey, have recently been submitted for the consideration of the Government, which, if carried out, would involve obtaining suitable accommodation. It has been proposed to effect this by erecting a three-story brick building, sixty feet by forty feet, on the ground in rear of the Museum. By such an addition to the premises, a two-fold purpose might probably be achieved at a comparatively small expense, viz: securing the accommodation required for the School of Mines, and likewise additional space for museum purposes, sufficient to exhibit collections illustrating the geology of those parts of the Dominion, which, under existing circumstances, can be only very inadequately represented.

MINERAL STATISTICS.

In view of the importance and usefulness of mining records, and of complete and accurate statistics of mineral produce, it is thought desirable to endeavour, in future, to publish yearly, with the reports of the Geological Survey, a return of the mineral production of the Dominion. With this object in view, the annexed circular and blank form have been issued, and copies of it have been sent to all persons who, it has been ascertained, are actively engaged in mining, or in raising or manufacturing mineral products, and whose addresses were known. In circulating the printed form, either personal or written application has, in most cases, also been made to have the information asked for under the respective heads, given in as complete a form as possible, and the object of the enquiry has, at the same time, been more fully explained. No great success can be expected at first, neither is it likely that the replies received will be of such a nature as to afford the requisite material for the compilation of as complete a statistical return as could be desired. The precise object of the enquiry will have to be familiarized, and its public utility more generally understood and appreciated. On the whole, however, the results already obtained, are very encouraging, and I have no doubt that by degrees a large amount of valuable information relating to the mineral produce of the Dominion, will be collected.

Mr. Edward Hartley has issued ninety-seven circulars, with explanatory letters. Eleven only of these have been returned filled up, in most cases very satisfactorily. He has also received fifteen letters, acknowledging the circular, and promising to return the form filled in with the information asked for. 200 copies of the circulars have been sent to the Honorable Robert Robertson, Commissioner of Mines and Public Works in Nova Scotia, who has kindly promised his assistance in distributing them there, and undertakes to see that they are put in the hands of every person engaged in mining, connected with his department, who would be likely to make any use of them.

Professor R. Bell has sent 169 circulars to eighty-four persons in Ontario and Quebec, some of whom have undertaken to distribute the duplicates sent to them to mine-owners in their respective districts, whose addresses were not known at the Geological Survey Office. Of these only, fifteen have as yet been returned; they are filled up very satisfactorily. Twenty more have been acknowledged, and the information promised. Sectional drawings of two mines have been sent with the returns, shewing the nature of the deposit and the extent of the working.

The scheme, so far, appears to meet with general approval, and no one to whom application has been made, has declined to give the desired information.

(Signed,)

ALFRED R. C. SELWYN,
Director of the Geological Survey.



DOMINION OF CANADA.

RECORDS OF MINES AND MINERAL STATISTICS.

It has been decided to institute, in connection with the Geological Survey, a systematic collection of Records of Mines and of Statistics of the production and consumption of Minerals in the Dominion. As it will be impossible to effect this, so as to secure reliable and valuable results, without the cordial co-operation of all persons interested in mining pursuits, Owners, Directors, Managers, and Agents of Mineral Properties, and Iron Masters, Smelters, and Metal Merchants, are invited, and respectfully urged, to lend their hearty assistance towards promoting the object in view.

The great and permanent value, to the Mining interests of a country, of such Records and Statistical information, when carefully collected and compiled, is so well recognized and established, that it does not need to be dwelt upon.

To facilitate the work, the annexed form has been prepared for circulation; and it is hoped no difficulty will be experienced in getting it promptly returned to this office, with as much information, under the respective headings, as can be conveniently given.

As the Mineral Statistics are intended for publication with the Annual Reports of the Survey, it is desirable that all Returns for the year should be sent in as early as possible, and in no case later than the 31st January.

Statements given in confidence will be used only to aid in the compilation of totals; and it is hoped that inability to reply fully, or even in part, to all the queries, will in no case be considered a reason for altogether withholding information, however scanty, which can be given without inconvenience.

Professor R. Bell and Mr. Ed. Hartley have been requested to undertake the collection and arrangement of the Returns; Professor Bell, in Ontario and Québec; and Mr. Hartley, in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

ALFRED R. C. SELWYN,

DIRECTOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OFFICE,

Montreal, January, 1870.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

RECORDS OF MINES AND MINERAL STATISTICS.

Period from.....187 to.....187 Return of.....
 Province of.....
 County of.....

	REMARKS.
Name in full. Mine or other description of Property worked. Name of, and distance from, nearest Town, Railway Station or Port. Cost and mode of conveyance..... Names of Owners, or of Company and Manager..... Nature of Tenure and particulars of Terms, (Rent, Royalty, &c.)..... Total depth of mine: Name, average thickness, depth, and number of seams, beds, or veins..... Number, dimensions, and depths, of shafts and stopes, and total length and dimensions of galleries, levels, drives, or other excavations..... Total area worked,—in acres, cubic yards, or feet..... Dates when { Discovered..... First worked..... Suspended, and cause..... Re-opened..... Number of hands employed, men and boys; or total number of days' work. Miners or Quarrymen, Mechanics, Bankmen, Labourers, whether by Contract, Day-work or Tribute... Average rate of wages, or earnings, of each class..... Number of Horses employed in the mine, and on the surface..... Number, H. P., and kind of Engines in the mine, and on the surface; also Whims, Whips, Cranes, Stamp Mills, Crushing-Rollers and Pumps, and whether worked by Steam, Water, Wind, and otherwise..... Total cost or estimated value of fixed machinery; also of rolling-stock and plant..... Total quantity, quality, and kinds of material raised or produced..... Total quantity sold. Total value, and price per at the works or delivered..... Quantity used on the works. Quantity on hand on the first January. 18 , and quantity on hand 31st December, 18 , from previous years..... Total quantity crushed, reduced, or otherwise treated. Produce per and process used..... Destination { Provinces..... of Neighbouring states... Produce. { Foreign countries.....	

Signature and address of person making the Return.

It is very desirable that Plans and Sections of the Mine, accurately drawn to scale, and showing surface and underground works, should, if possible, accompany the Return. After the first year the annual additions only would need to be given.

No. 87.

RETURN

To an Address of the SENATE, dated the 21st March, 1870;—For a Statement containing the following information, that is to say:

1st. The amount paid annually, by way of indemnity, under the Consolidated Seigniorial Act, for the benefit of that part of the Township of Whitworth, included and comprised in the Parish of St. Antonin, in the County of Temiscouata, as civilly or canonically erected since that part of the said Township became entitled to such indemnity.

2nd. To whom such indemnity has been paid, and when.

3rd. How, and in what manner such indemnity has been expended, and by whom, and under what orders or authority—with accounts in detail showing what improvements have been made or proposed to be made, and in what places,—and distinguishing improvements made in whole or in part in that portion of the said Parish included in the said Township from those made in that portion thereof included in a Seignior.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 5th April, 1870.

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