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- Part of Sessional papers No. 19 not printed.
- In Sessional papers No. 10, pages 34 & 177 are incorrectly numbered
pages 3 & 77.
- In Sessional papers No. 10 the page number 74 is upside down.
- In Sessional papers No. 18, page 27 is incorrectly numbered page 2.

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOLUME 6.

FIFTH SESSION OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA.

SESSION 1872.



VOLUME V.

PRINTED BY I. B. TAYLOR, 29, 30 & 31, RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA.

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- Correspondence &c., relating to the conduct, suspension and dismissal of Mr. *W. Cooke*, Fishery Overseer, in the County of Bonnaventure. [*Not printed.*]
- Correspondence between the Dominion and Imperial Governments, relative to the illegal abduction, by American Citizens, from the Port of Guysboro', in Nova Scotia, of the American Fishing Schooner, *C. H. Horton*, while awaiting the action of the Court of Admiralty in Canada.
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- No. 11 .. LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT:—Report of the Librarian on the State of.
- No. 12 .. BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS:—General Statement of, for certain Districts in the Province of Quebec. (*Not Printed*).
- No. 13 .. BANKS:—Lists of the Shareholders of the several Banks of the Dominion of Canada, in compliance with the Act 34 Vic., cap. 5, sec. 12.
- No. 14 .. CENSUS:—Returns for the year 1871, taken under the Act 33 Vic., cap. 21. (*Not Printed*).
- Report of things done under "The Census Act," in conformity with the 27th section of the said Act. (*Not Printed*).

- No. 15.. **MANITOBA EXPEDITION** :—Statement of Expenditure made on account of, under authority of a Special Warrant issued by His Excellency the Governor General, according to provisions of Act 31 Vic., cap. 5, sec. 35, clause 2, and Order in Council, 17th October, 1871.
- Order in Council, dated 17th October, 1871, respecting the appropriation of \$100,000 to meet the expenditure of the expeditionary force about to proceed to the Province of Manitoba.
- No. 16.. **UNFORESEEN EXPENSES** :—Return of Warrants issued under authority of orders in Council, from 1st July, 1871, to 31st March, 1872, and charged to appropriation for Unforeseen Expenses, granted by Act 34 Vic., cap. 1, schedule B.
- No. 17.. **SUPERANNUATION** :—Statement of all allowances and gratuities granted under the Act 33 Vict., Cap. 4, intituled: An Act for the better ensuring the efficiency of the Civil Service of Canada, by providing for the superannuation of persons employed therein in certain cases.
- Statement of the cases in which additions have been made to the actual number of years' service of persons employed in the Civil Service who have been superannuated, under the provisions of the Act 33 Vict., Cap. 4.
- No. 18.. **WASHINGTON TREATY** :—Message from His Excellency the Governor General transmitting for the information of the House of Commons certain Despatches and Minutes of the Privy Council, having reference to the Treaty of Washington.
- Message from His Excellency the Governor General transmitting for the information of the House of Commons, certain Despatches and Correspondence between the Governments of Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island and the Imperial Government, in reference to the Fishery Clauses of the Treaty of Washington.
- No. 19.. **RED RIVER** :—Schedule of claims arising out of the late Insurrection at Red River, reported on by the Hon. the Recorder of Manitoba.
- Return to Address for a statement in detail of all the claims made by the different persons named in the Report of F. G. Johnson, Commissioner, to whom were referred for investigation the claims of sufferers by the Insurrection in Ruperts Land, in 1869-70; shewing item by item the nature of the claims, &c.; also, of the instructions which were given to the said Commissioner Johnson. [*Not printed.*]
- Return to Address, for a statement in detail of all the claims made by John Schultz, Esquire, and filed either with the Government or with the Recorder Johnson, shewing item by item the nature of these claims, the proof produced in their behalf, &c. Also copies of the Instructions which were given to the said Recorder Johnson, regarding these claims, &c. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 20.. **PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION NOTES** :—Circulation statement of Provincial and Dominion Notes to the 31st March, 1872. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 21.. **BANK OF UPPER CANADA** :—Statement of Affairs of the estate of the Bank of Upper Canada on the 31st March, 1872, compared with the Statement of

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- No. 22 . . SECRETARY OF STATE FOR CANADA :—Report for the year ending 30th June, 1871.
- Report of the Indian Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces.
- No. 23 . . STATUTES OF CANADA :—Official distribution of the Statutes of Canada, 34 Victoria, being the Fourth Session of the First Parliament, 1871, under the provisions of the Act 31 Vict., Cap. 1, Sec. 14. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 24 . . RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF CANADA :—Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of Canada, from the 1st July, 1861, to the 31st March, 1872.
- No. 25 . . INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY :—Annual Report of the Commissioners.
- Copies of all correspondence between the Government and all other parties, such as Engineers and Contractors, respecting the Intercolonial Railway Bridge to be constructed across the Miramichi River.
- Return to Address, Statement of all costs and charges connected with the survey and management of the Intercolonial Railway, since the date of last Return made to this House on the subject, up to the present time; shewing in separate sums the amount of travelling and other expenses of the Commissioners, including all the expenses of the Commissariat Office, since the above date.
- Return to Address, Papers, Letters and Documents that have passed between the Government of the Dominion, the Commissioners on the Intercolonial Railway, and other persons interested in the following matters, viz. :—As to the rent paid by the said Commissioners, for the use of the House now occupied at Newcastle, by A. Light, Esq., and the Intercolonial Office, stating who was the owner.
- 1st.—Of the said House at the time it was so rented.
- 2nd.—Of the lands taken for the Railway Station.
- 3rd.—Of the Old Ship Yard intended for Water terminus.
- 4th.—Of the Old Commercial Buildings now occupied as the Custom House at Newcastle, specifying separately the amount paid yearly for rent, the land damages, and the price paid or to be paid for each of the said premises, and to whom, when and how?
- No. 26 . . FENIAN INVASION, CANADA :—Return to Address, Copies of all Despatches and correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Imperial Government, relative to the claims arising from the Fenian Invasion of Canada, &c., and of the account of the Fenian Brotherhood drawn up by Lord Tenterden.
- MANITOBA :—Return to Address, Copies of all correspondence with Lieut. Governor A. G. Archibald, of Manitoba, and Mr. McMicken, Land Commissioner, regarding the Fenian Invasion of Manitoba; and the intercourse of the said Lieut. Governor with Louis Riel, &c.

- No. 27... PENITENTIARIES :--Report of the Directors of Penitentiaries of the Dominion of Canada, for the year 1871.
- No. 28.. INDIANS :--Return to Address, Copies of all correspondence relative to the appointment of a Commissioner or Commissioners for the Indians in Northumberland, N. B. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 29.. PROVINCIAL BUILDINGS, HALIFAX :--Message from the Governor General transmitting certain correspondence, with the award of the Arbitrators on the Claims of the Government of Nova Scotia, in connection with the Provincial Buildings at Halifax.
- No. 30.. TRIDER, ALBERT :--Return to Address, Official Reports relative to the death by an accident on the Government Railway between Windsor and Halifax ; of Albert Trider, an Employé on the road ; the proceedings on the Coroner's Inquest ; and also a Return of all accidents on the road. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 31.. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY :--Account of the moneys expended under the authority of the Act 31 Vict., Cap. 67 ; on account of the Geological Survey of Canada, for the year ending 30th June, 1871.
- Summary Report of Geological Investigations, dated the 20th May, 1872.
- No. 32.. PERLEY, M. (C. E.) :--Return to Address, Reports made by Mr. Perley, C.E., on the most practicable and effectual means of securing and maintaining unimpeded navigation of the River St. John, at or near the Oromocto Shoals (so called.) [*Not printed.*]
- No. 33.. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY :--First Progress Report on the Canadian Pacific Railway, by Sanford Fleming, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief.
- Return to Address, Copies of all instructions to, and correspondence with the Engineers in charge of Divisions B. C. D. and E., of the Canadian Pacific Exploratory Survey, and of any report of investigation into the cause of the failure of Division C., of said Survey, &c. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 34.. WINDSOR AND ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY :--Return to Address, Correspondence between the Government and the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Company ; including any memorials or protests addressed to the Government by the Company, and of any agreements made between the Government and the Company of the Government Railway between Windsor and Halifax, on their enjoyment of running power over the said Road. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 35.. PROVINCE OF CANADA, DEBT OF :--Return to Address, Correspondence between the Government of the Dominion, and the Governments of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, on the subject of the division of the surplus of the debt of the former Province of Canada, &c. ; and correspondence with the Governments of the different Provinces of the Dominion with respect to applications made for additional subsidies or more favorable financial terms than granted by the Confederation Act. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 36.. SCHOOL ACT, NEW BRUNSWICK :--Return to Address, Correspondence or

other documents relating to the School Act passed by the Local Legislature of New Brunswick, between the Dominion Government and that of New Brunswick.

- No. 37.. **HAMEL, A., JR.** :—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Government and any officers of Customs of the Dominion, or of the United States, respecting the seizure, in the hands of Mr. A. Hamel, Junr., of a quantity of merchandize, the property of the firm of Jos. Hamel, *et frères*, of the City of Quebec. [*Not printed*]
- SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN :—Ditto, ditto. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 38.. **EMPLOYES, DOMINION GOVERNMENT** :—Return to Address, names, origin, creed, position and pay of all Employés of the Dominion Government,—with statements from all the Public Departments, and from the Senate, the House of Commons, and the Intercolonial Railway Commission.
- No. 39.. **BOSSÉ, HON. MR. JUSTICE** :—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Government of the Dominion, and of the Province of Quebec, and the Hon. Mr. Justice *Bossé*, with respect to the refusal of that Hon. Judge to comply with the Order of the Government of Quebec, directing him to reside at Montmagny, in the District of Montmagny. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 40.. **HALIFAX POST OFFICE** :—Return to Address, Correspondence passed between the Postmaster of Halifax, N.S., and the Hon. Postmaster-General, relative to the abstraction of Money letters from the Post Office. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 41.. **CUSTOM'S DUTY, HUDSON'S BAY** :—Customs' Duties collected at Hudson's Bay Ports, on Hudson's Bay, 1868-69, 1869-70, and 1870-71. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 42.. **THAMES AND SYDENHAM RIVERS** :—Return to Address, Plans, reports, specifications and contracts relating to the improvement of the navigation of the Rivers Thames and Sydenham, since 1867.
- No. 43.. **PASPEBIAC HARBOR** :—Return to Address, Correspondence, reports and plans relating to the Paspebiac Harbor roadstead ; (first), as a Harbor of Refuge ; (second), as a Winter Harbor, communicating with the Intercolonial Railway.
- No. 44.. **ST. CLAIR FLATS CANAL** :—Return to Address, Report of Engineers or others appointed to investigate the location of the Canal across the St. Clair Flats, on the Canadian side of the Channel, by the Government of the United States.
- No. 45.. **APPEAL CASES** :—Return to Address, Statement of the number of cases which, from the 1st January, 1869, to the 1st January 1872, were taken before Her Majesty in Her Privy Council, on appeal of the Judgments rendered in each of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 46.. **MAIL SERVICE, JOLIETTE** :—Return to Address, &c., relative to the establishment of a daily Mail Service between Joliette, St. Ambroise de Kildare, and the Melaine d'Aillebart, in the County of Joliette. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 47.. **DEPARTMENTAL CLERKS** :—Return to Address, Showing all sums of money

- paid to any Departmental Clerk or Officer, by way of extra pay for extra writing or otherwise, at any time during the fiscal year ending 30th June 1871. [*Not printed.*]
- Return to Address, Shewing all sums of money charged or received on account of Salaries, extra services, travelling expenses, or on any other account, by the several Deputy Heads and Officers of Departments at Ottawa, &c. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 48 . . NORTH WEST BOUNDARY :—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Government of Ontario, respecting the North West boundary of Ontario.
- No. 49 . . INDIANS, IROQUOIS :—Return to Address, Correspondence since the 1st November last, between the Government, the Agent at Caughnawaga, and the Iroquois Indians relative to the conduct of the Chiefs of those Indians. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 50 . . PRINTING, CONFIDENTIAL :—Return to Address, Accounts paid or received for Departmental and Confidential Printing, since the date of last Returns, with the Orders in Council, and all other documents relating thereto ; and of all accounts paid or received for Binding, since the work was given without tender to the present contractor.
- No. 51 . . GRENVILLE CANAL :—Return to Address of the 25th ult. ; for copies of all tenders sent in for repairing or enlarging the Grenville Canal ; and also for copies of all contracts entered into, Orders in Council, and all other documents relating thereto. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 52 . . WELAND CANAL :—Return to Address, Reports by the Engineer in charge of the survey of the Welland Canal, in 1871, giving the quantity of earth and rock excavation required to be done to complete the Canal for Lake Erie level, by Port Colborne and Port Maitland route respectively ; also, copies of all Reports on the same subject by the Chief Engineer of the said Department. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 53 . . METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS :—Return to Address, Correspondence with the Government of the United States, and persons in the Dominion, on subject of Meteorological observations and Weather reports.
- No. 54 . . COPYRIGHT :—Return to Address, in relation to the question of Copyright. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 55 . . CORPORAL PUNISHMENT :—Return to Address, Cases in which the sentence of corporal punishment has been carried into effect in Canada. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 56 . . LIGHTHOUSES :—Return to Address, Tenders for the supply of Coal for Light-House purposes, for the years 1870, 71 and 72 ; with the Reports of the Inspectors on Samples. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 57 . . NORTH WEST TERRITORIES, INTOXICATING DRINKS :—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Government and the Lieut. Governor of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, having reference to the introduction of intoxicating drinks, arms, ammunition and other supplies, for sale or disposal, to natives of the said Territory, and others residing therein. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 58 . . MANITOBA LAWS :—Return to Address, Laws of Manitoba, enacted during

- the last Session of the Local Legislature, relating to the registration and qualifications of Electors ; and the constitution of a Supreme Court. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 59 . . . ELECTIONS, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND MANITOBA :—Return from the records of the Elections to the present House of Commons, in British Columbia and Manitoba, showing the aggregate number of votes polled in each Electoral Division in which there has been a contest, with the total number polled in each such Division, and the number of votes on the voters' lists of the same respectively, and the population in each constituency as shown by the last census prepared by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.
- No. 60 . . . INDIAN RESERVE, SARNIA :—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Secretary of State for the Provinces, and any party or parties, including Officers of the Department, respecting Lot 51, Front of the Indian Reserve at Sarnia. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 61 . . . WEST INDIES TRADE:—Return to Address, Correspondence, &c., since the 1st July, 1867, relating to trade relations between Canada and the West Indies.
- SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN :—Ditto, ditto. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 62 . . . BAY VERTE CANAL :—Return to Address, Report and Estimates relating to the Bay Verte Canal.
- No. 63 . . . SHIPPEGAN GULLY :—Return to Address, Correspondence, Orders in Council, Reports, Estimates relating to the deepening of Shippegan Gully. (*Not Printed.*)
- No. 64 . . . EMIGRANTS, FORT GARRY :—Statement shewing the expenses of maintaining teams and men at Prince Arthur's Landing, for the conveyance of emigrants to Fort Garry ; also for the same service from the Western terminus of the Lake Superior and Shebandowan Road to the Western side of the Lake of the Woods ; and from the Lake of the Woods to Fort Garry ; also the number of emigrants conveyed over said route.
- No. 65 . . . BONDED GOODS, U.S. :—Return to Address, Correspondence relative to fees charged by American officials on goods and produce passing through the United States in bond.
- No. 66 . . . PLOUGHS :—Return to Address, Number of Double furrow ploughs entered at the Port of Guelph, the value and the number on which duty has been paid, the number (if any) passed free of duty. (*Not Printed.*)
- No. 67 . . . MUD LAKE :—Return to Address, Correspondence relating to the building of the Dam across the outlet of Mud Lake, in the Township of Bedford, in the County of Addington, Ontario, in the year, 1871. (*Not Printed.*)
- No. 68 . . . CRIMPING BUSINESS :—Return to Address, Correspondence since 1st July, 1869, relating to the shipping or desertion of seamen, or what is known as the Crimping business. (*Not Printed.*)
- No. 69 . . . LUMBERMEN FEES :—Return to Address, Tariff of fees, under Chapter 46 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, now charged to lumbermen for supplying specifications, and allowed to Cullers for measuring, etc., respectively. (*Not Printed.*)

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- No. 70 .. POST OFFICE, QUEBEC :—Return to Address, Tenders received for the heating apparatus in the Post Office, Quebec, with the Report of the Chief Architect of the Department of Public Works thereon. (*Not Printed*).
- No. 71 .. PORT COLBORNE HARBOR :—Return to Address, Tenders received by the Department of Public Works, for the excavation of earth and rock, in deepening and improving Port Colborne Harbor, on Lake Erie, last year. (*Not Printed*).
- No. 72 .. ARBITRATORS :—Address shewing all the cases which have been decided by the Dominion Board of Arbitrators since Confederation ; with the awards made, and all the amounts paid to the said Arbitrators as salaries and travelling expenses, or any other account. (*Not Printed*).
- No. 73 .. DOCKYARD, HALIFAX :—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Imperial Government and the Government of the Dominion, respecting the proposed arrangement for obtaining a portion of Her Majesty's Dockyard at Halifax, as a terminus for the Intercolonial Railway. (*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 I. B. TAYLOR, 29, 31 & 33 RIDEAU STREET.

1872.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 7th May, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose a statement made by Insurance Companies, in compliance with the Statute 31st Victoria, cap. 48, section 14.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN LANGTON,

Auditor.

The Honorable

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

Minister of Finance.

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STATEMENT

MADE BY

INSURANCE COMPANIES,

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ACT 31 VICT., CAP. 48, SEC. 15.

LIST of Insurance Companies licensed to do business in Canada under the Act
the twenty-third

Name of the Company.	General Agent, Manager or Secretary.
The Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	Robert Wood, General Agent, Montreal.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	W. H. Orr, Manager, Montreal
The Agricultural Insurance Company, Watertown	Henry Cline, General Agent, Kingston .
The Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association of Canada, London, Ontario	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London...
The Andes Insurance Company, Cincinnati	F. B. Beddome, Gen'l Agent, London, O.
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.	Jas. B. M. Chipman, Manager, Montreal
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsey, Manager, Hamilton
The Commercial Union Assurance Company of London, England	Morland, Watson, & Co., General Agents Montreal
The Confederation Life Association of Canada	William McCabe, Manager, Toronto ...
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.	R. W. Gale, Manager, Montreal
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, London, Eng	Robt. Simms & Co., and Geo. Denholm, General Agents, Montreal
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut.	Robert Wood, General Agent, Montreal.
The Imperial Insurance Company, London, England	Rintoul, Bros., General Agents, Montreal
The Isolated Risk Fire Insurance Company of Canada	John Maughan, Jr., Secretary, Toronto
The Lancashire Insurance Company	William Hobbs, Genl. 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. Stephens, Gen. Agt., Montr'l.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	William Robertson, Manager, Montreal.
The Mutual Life Association of Canada	William Powis, Actuary and Secretary, Toronto
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	Livingston, Moore & Co., General Agents, Toronto
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 Aberdeen and London ...	Taylor, Bros., General Agents. Montreal
The Phoenix Fire Assurance Company of London, England	Gillespie, Moffatt, & Co., General Agents, Montreal
The Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	Simpson & Bethune, Gen. Agts., Mont'l
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, Gen. Agent, Montreal ...
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England .	James Grant, Manager, Montreal
The Royal Insurance Company	Routh & Beddall, Chief Agents, Montreal
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	James Nelson, General Agent, Montreal.
The Scottish Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	Oswald, Brothers, General Agents, do
The Scottish Imperial Insurance Company	H. J. Johnston, Genl. Agent, Montreal .
The Scottish Provident Institution	Oswald, Bros., General Agents, do
The Scottish Provincial Assurance Company	George Wm. Ford, Secretary, Montreal.
The Standard Life Assurance Company	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal ...
The Star Life Assurance Society of England	A. W. Lauder, General Treasurer, Toronto
The Sun Mutual Life Insurance Company of Montreal	M. H. Gault, Managing Director, Montreal
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 with section thereof.

Amount of Deposit.	For whose security deposited.	Description of Insurance business for which license .
\$53,580 ; viz : \$5,070 cash, and \$48,510 bank stock	Canadian policy holders .	Fire and Inland Marine.
\$140,000 United States 5-20 bonds	Policy holders generally .	Life.
\$100,000; viz : \$85,500, United States bonds, \$14,500 cash .	Canadian policy holders .	Fire.
\$25,000 cash		Fire.
\$50,000 U. S. bonds	Canadian policy holders .	Fire and Inland Marine.
\$80,292 cash	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.
\$50,000 cash	do do .	Life.
\$140,000 United States 5-20 bonds	Policy holders generally .	Life.
\$150,515, cash	Canadian policy holders .	Life.
\$100,000 cash	Policy holders generally .	Life.
\$100,343 cash	Canadian policy holders .	Fire.
\$130,000 United States 5-20 bonds	do do .	Fire.
\$100,067 ; viz : \$1,400 Canada 6 per cents ; \$48,667 Canada 5 per cents ; \$50,000 cash	do do .	Fire.
\$50,000 cash	do do .	Fire.
\$100,000 cash	do do .	Fire.
\$150,000 cash	do do .	Life.
\$150,093 ; viz : \$50,000 cash, \$62,293 Canada 5's., and \$37,800 Canada 6's	do do .	Fire and Life.
\$150,000; viz : \$50,127 Canada 5's., and \$99,873 cash	do do .	Fire and Life.
\$100,000 cash	do do .	Life.
\$16,666 cash	do do .	Life.
\$59,294 cash	do do .	Life.
\$100,000 United States gold 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	do do .	Fire.
\$100,297; viz : \$50,171 cash, and \$50,126, Canada 5's	do do .	Fire.
\$130,000 United States 5-20 bonds	Policy holders generally .	Life.
\$24,547 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.
\$100,000 cash	do do .	Life.
\$150,515 ; viz : \$96,982 cash, and \$53,533 Canada 5's	do do .	Fire and Life.
\$150,000 cash	Policy holders generally .	Life.
\$100,000 Canada 6's	Canadian policy holders .	Fire.
\$59,067 cash	do do .	Fire.
\$100,343, cash	do do .	Life.
\$150,789; viz : 100,343 cash, and \$50,446 Canada 6's	do do .	Life.
\$150,000 cash	do do .	Life.
\$100,343 cash	do do .	Life.
\$50,000	do do .	Life.
\$140,000, United States 5-20 bonds	Policy holders generally .	Life and Accident.
\$100,000, United States 6's of 1881	do do .	Life.
\$50,000 cash		Fire and Inland Marine.

JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

STATEMENT OF THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD,
CONNECTICUT.

FIRE BUSINESS TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1871.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.		\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....		153,751	12
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals, issued during the year in Canada.....	7,039		
3. Amount of the said policies		16,099,727	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada		12,261,241	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada.....	122		
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year.....		116,943	24
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense		11,000	00
Amount of losses in Canada resisted		1,500	00
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the un- earned premiums of the previous year, and 40 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year.....		143,359	00
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz:—40 per cent of the year's receipts.....		61,500	00
9. Deposit in Foreign Securities.....			
10. Deposit in Dominion Stock.....		5,070	69
Deposit in Canada Bank Shares		48,510	00
GENERAL BUSINESS.			
12. Assets of the company.....		6,490,502	95
13. Liabilities of the company, excluding liabilities on Current risks ..		1,803,956	25
14. Amount of total policies in force			
15. Amount of Capital Stock		3,000,000	00
16. Amount paid thereon.....		3,000,000	00
24. Amount of premiums received during the year in Canada.....		153,751	12
Less 25 per cent.....		38,438	00
Less also the amount of losses paid.....		116,943	24

ROBERT WOOD,
General Agent.

Montreal, 1st January, 1872.

STATEMENT OF THE ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

To 31ST DECEMBER, 1871.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.		\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada		229,137	06
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada	914		
3. Amount of the said policies		1,515,891	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada		5,694,006	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada	14		
6. Amount of the said policies		40,604	00
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....		39,600	00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada		None.	
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted		None.	
10. Deposit in U.S. 5.20 bonds		140,000	00

GENERAL BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
13. Assets of the Company	16,640,786	24
14. Liabilities do. excluding Premiums Reserve	835,240	58
15. Amount of Premium Reserve	13,267,572	09
16. Reserve at 4½ per cent 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 in all countries	6,118,231	79
20. Number of policies issued by do do	10,284	
21. Amount of the said policies	17,636,464	00
22. Number of policies become claims do	470	
23. Amount of the said policies	1,235,803	00
24. Amount of policies in all countries	101,827,832	00
25. Expenses of Management, Agencies Commissions, &c.	645,159	16

Wm. H. ORR,
Manager.

Montreal, 20th March, 1872.

STATEMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
WATERTOWN.

FIRE BUSINESS TO 31st DECEMBER, 1871.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year, in Canada	68,361	19
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals issued during the year, in Canada	9,250	
3. Amount of said policies	8,450,222	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	8,995,288	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada	47	
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year	13,168	32
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 40 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year	28,303	70
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz.: 40 per cent. of the year's receipts	27,344	50
9. Deposit in U. S. 5.20 Bonds	85,500	00
10. Deposit in Dominion Stock	14,500	00
11. Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada	12,881	89

GENERAL BUSINESS.

12. Assets of the Company	628,388	46
13. Liabilities of the Company, excluding liabilities on Current risks	5,330	50
14. Amount of total policies in force	81,209,890	00
15. Amount of Capital Stock	100,000	00
16. Amount paid thereon	100,000	00
17. Total premiums received in the year in all countries	336,289	14
18. Number of policies, new or renewals, in the year in all countries.	46,006	00

	\$	cts.
19. Amount of the above policies	52,196,300	00
20. Amount of the year's losses, viz.:		
Losses paid (all countries)	196,678	00
Losses due and unpaid	none	
Losses adjusted and not due	200	00
Losses in suspense in United States	4,800	00
Losses resisted	none	
21. All other claims against the Company	333	50
22. Amount of premiums earned during the year	201,773	49
23. Amount of premiums unearned during the year	134,515	65

ISAAC MUNSON,
Secretary and Manager for Canada.

Kingston, 1st January, 1872.

STATEMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

FIRE BUSINESS TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1871.

	\$	cts.
1. Amount of premium notes received during the year	39,493	15
2. Amount of premiums received during the year in Canada	78,072	34
3. Number of policies, issued during the year including renewals ..	12,687	
4. Amount of the said policies	10,550,987	00
Total number of policies in force	35,970	
Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	29,275,397	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred this year	218	
6. Amount of losses paid during the year in Canada	55,048	69
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense	4,000	00
Amount of losses in Canada resisted, (suspected fraud)	900	00
11. Deposit in Dominion Stock	25,000	00
Real estate owned in Canada	5,000	00
Miscellaneous do	500	00
Cash in Bank and in hand	36,265	84
Amount required to insure all outstanding risks (say)	75,000	00
12. Total Assets of the Association	229,995	58

D. C. MACDONALD,
Secretary.

London, 13th March, 1872.

STATEMENT OF THE ANDES INSURANCE COMPANY, CINCINNATI.

FIRE BUSINESS TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1871.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	31,431	29
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals, issued during the year in Canada	1,360	
3. Amount of the said policies	2,817,763	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada		
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada		
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year	5,667	97

	\$	cts.
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense	1,844	00
Amount of losses in Canada resisted	None.	
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year, being the unearned premiums of the previous year, and 40 per cent of the premium receipts of the current year	12,572	52
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz. :—40 per cent. of the year's receipts	12,572	52
9. Deposit in 10.40 United States registered Bonds	50,000	00
10. Deposit in Canadian Securities	None.	
11. Other Canadian Investments	None.	

GENERAL BUSINESS.

12. Assets of the Company	1,733,674	17
13. Liabilities of the Company, excluding liabilities on Current risks ..	138,469	06
14. Amount of total policies in force	80,005,527	97
15. Amount of Capital Stock	1,000,000	00
16. Amount paid thereon	1,000,000	00
17. Total premiums received in all countries	2,074,189	14
18. Number of policies new, or renewals in all countries		
19. Amount of the above policies	115,029,988	97
20. Amount of the years losses paid (all countries)	1,508,978	15
Losses due and unpaid	None.	
Losses adjusted and not due	None.	
Losses in suspense	133,369	06
Losses resisted	5,100	00
21. All other claims against the Company	None.	
22. Amount of premiums earned during the year	1,244,513	48
23. Amount of premiums unearned during the year	829,675	66
24. Amount of premiums received during the year in Canada	31,431	29
Less 25 per cent.	7,857	82
Less also the amount of losses paid	5,667	97
25. Balance to be deposited in conformity with Sec. 6 of the Act	17,905	50
26. Interest to be deposited	1,458	53
Total of Nos. 25 and 26	19,363	83
27. Actually deposited against the two preceding items	20,000	00

INLAND MARINE BUSINESS.

During the year ending 31st December, 1871.

Amount of premiums earned for the past year	269	79
Amount of premiums unearned for the past year	269	79
Number of policies issued during the year	20	
Amount of policies issued during the year	38,070	00

J. H. BEATTIE,
Secretary.

CINCINNATI, 31st December, 1871.

STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE BUSINESS TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1871.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	135,852	94
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals issued during the year in Canada	8,494	

	\$	cts.
3. Amount of the said policies	14,485,038	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	11,927,288	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada	168	
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year	83,669	39
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense	11,057	75
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	131,432	24
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz. : 35 per cent. of the year's receipts	47,548	52
9. Deposit in Foreign Securities		
10. Dominion Stock (including interest)	50,750	00
11. Municipal debentures and interest	61,820	15
Mortgages on real estate	74,166	37
Real estate owned in Canada	12,646	98
Miscellaneous do	74,265	38
Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada	102,898	08
12. Assets of the Company	376,546	96
13. Liabilities of the Company, excluding liabilities on current risks	81,973	63
14. Amount of total Policies in force		
15. Amount of Capital Stock	400,000	00
16. Amount paid thereon	200,000	00

INLAND MARINE BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
Amount of losses paid during the year	26,739	39
Amount of losses due and unpaid		
Losses adjusted and not due	12,808	99
Losses in suspense and waiting for further proof		
Losses resisted. Fraud	5,000	00
Amount of premiums earned for the past year	89,890	24
Amount of premiums unearned for the past year	15,594	25
Number of policies issued during the year	3,265	
Amount of " "	8,198,183	00
Amount at risk at date of statement	615,870	00

G. P. RIDOUT,
Gov. Br. Am. Ass. Co.

Toronto, 19th Feb., 1872.

STATEMENT OF THE BRITON MEDICAL AND GENERAL LIFE
ASSOCIATION.

To ————— (not published in 1871.)

	\$	cts
CANADIAN BUSINESS.		
Total premiums received during the year in Canada	37,894	66
Number of Policies issued during the year in Canada	8	
Amount of the said Policies	30,470	41
Amount at risk on total Policies issued in Canada	1,239,988	81
Number of Policies that have become claims in Canada during the year	11	
Amount of the said Policies	31,946	88

GENERAL BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
Assets of the Company	3,038,180	71
Liabilities of do	249,101	43
Amount of Capital Stock	973,340	00
Amount paid thereon	172,378	05
Total Premiums received during the year	1,074,833	23
Number of Policies issued during the year	1,887	
Amount of the said Policies	2,513,805	00
Number of Claims during the year	401	
Amount of the said Claims.....	832,832	18
Expenses of Management, Agency, &c.	199,424	47

JOHN MESSENT,
Secretary.

London, 15th April, 1871.

STATEMENT OF THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, HAMILTON.

To 30TH APRIL, 1871.

	\$	cts.
Assets of the Company.....	1,227,311	63
Liabilities of the Company, excluding premium and annuity reserve....	176,598	87
Amount of Capital Stock.....	1,000,000	00
Amount paid thereon.....	125,000	00
Cash on hand and in Banks	17,536	06
Agents' and other balances since accounted for.....	67,467	67
Mortgages on Real Estate	363,621	36
Real Estate	40,400	00
Municipal and other Debentures, Dominion and other Stock, and accrued Interest	502,556	60
Loans on Policies, Debentures, Stocks, and Bonds	69,016	08
Bills receivable.....	16	50
Half-yearly and quarterly Premiums accrued on policies payable within nine months	64,635	53
Deferred half payments on Half-credit Policies.....	99,976	97
Office Furniture	2,084	86
Total premiums received during the year.....	277,922	15
Number of policies issued during the year.....	1,529	
Amount of policies issued during the year	2,221,944	00
Number of claims from death during the year.....	42	
Amount of claims from death during the year	85,200	00
Amount paid on claims from death during the year, in Canada.....	88,328	27
Expenses of Management, Agency, &c.....	66,039	75
Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	277,922	15
Number of policies issued during the year in Canada	1,529	
Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	2,221,944	00
Amount at risk on total policies issued during the year in Canada.....	8,309,111	00
Number of policies that have become claims in Canada during the year. 42		
Amount of policies that have become claims in Canada during the year by death.....	85,200	00

A. G. RAMSAY,
Manager.

Hamilton, 28th July, 1871.

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

FIRE BUSINESS TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1871.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	80,162	02
2. Number of policies new, including renewals issued during the year in Canada 4,007		
3. Amount of the said policies	8,782,650	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	7,333,591	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada 105		
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year	85,262	94
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense		None.
Amount of losses in Canada resisted, non-liability		779 22
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the un- earned premiums of the previous year, and 40 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year	81,511	26
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz : 40 per cent. of the year's receipts.	31,308	39
10. Deposit in Dominion Stock	50,613	00

LIFE BUSINESS.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	22,371	00
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada 54		
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada	94,656	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	840,128	00
5. Number of policies that have become claims during the year in Canada 2		
6. Amount of policies that have become claims during the year in Canada	5,353	00
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada	5,840	00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada (since paid)		486 00
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted		None.
10. Deposit in Dominion Stock	100,343	00

JAMES ROSE.

Montreal, 27th February, 1872.

STATEMENT OF THE CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION OF
CANADA.

	\$	cts.
Deposit in Dominion Stock	50,000	00
Mortgages on Real Estate	1,700	00
Miscellaneous Securities	5,700	00
Reserve $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, based on new experience table of mortality, published by Institute of Actuaries, in 1869.		
Amount of Capital Stock of the Company	500,000	00
Amount paid thereon	50,000	00

This Association issued its first policy, 1st November, 1871.

WM. McCABE.

Toronto, 1st January, 1872.

**STATEMENT OF THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF HARTFORD.**

To 31st DECEMBER, 1871.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	184,566	72
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada	400	
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada	853,321	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada		
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada	4	
6. Amount of policies become claims during the year in Canada	8,100	00
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada	8,100	00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada	None.	
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted	None.	
10. Deposit in U. S. Bonds	140,000	00

GENERAL BUSINESS.

13. Assets of the Company	31,978,401	66
14. Liabilities do excluding premium reserve	697,981	92
15. Amount of premium reserve	25,609,655	00
16. Reserve, at 4 per cent., based on Combined Experience Table		
17. Amount of capital stock of the Company, none being a mutual Company		
19. Total premiums received by the Company during the year in all countries	7,803,491	91
20. Number of policies issued by the Company during the year in all countries	6,511	
21. Amount of the said policies	18,033,463	00
22. Number of policies become claims during the year in all countries	681	
23. Amount of the said claims	2,014,689	00
24. Amount of policies in all countries	182,785,236	80

JACOB L. GREENE,
Secretary.

Hartford, 2nd April, 1872.

STATEMENT OF THE EDINBURGH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

To 31st DECEMBER, 1871.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
Total premiums received during the year in Canada	25,792	90
Number of policies issued do do	22	
Amount of do do do	55,874	25
Amount at risk on total policies in force in Canada	790,429	86
Number of policies that have become claims in Canada during the year, 6		
Amount of claims in Canada paid during the year	21,973	25
Amount of claims in Canada in suspense and waiting further proof	None.	
Claims in Canada, the payment of which is resisted, and for what cause	None.	

DAVID HIGGINS,
Secretary.

Toronto, 20th January, 1872.

STATEMENT OF THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE
UNITED STATES,

To THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1871.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	100,520	00
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada..... 520		
3. Amount of the said policies	1,400,000	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada (Est).....	2,650,000	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada..... 3		
6. Amount of the said policies	5,500	00
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....	4,500	00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada.....	None.	
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted	None.	
10. Deposit in Canadian securities, gold 6 per cent. int.....	100,000	00

GENERAL BUSINESS.

13. Assets of the Company.....	16,174,824	55
14. Liabilities do excluding premium reserve.....	403,097	60
15. Amount of premium reserve.....	13,973,383	40
16. Reserve at 4½ per cent. based on 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	6,790,760	58
20. Number of policies issued by the Company during the year in all countries	10,082	
21. Amount of the said policies	41,804,027	00
22. Number of policies become claims during the year in all countries, 347		
23. Amount of the said policies and additions thereto.....	1,584,275	77
24. Amount of policies in all countries in force.....	154,331,143	00
25. Expenses of management, agencies, commissions, &c.....	1,097,289	33

R. W. GALE,
Manager.

Montreal, 26th March, 1872.

STATEMENT OF THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

FIRE BUSINESS—CANADIAN BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	17,392	72
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals, issued during the year in Canada	795	
3. Amount of the said policies	3,468,555	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	2,055,265	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada	7	
6! Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year	3,923	08
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense.....	Nil.	
Amount of losses in Canada resisted	Nil.	

	\$	cts.
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	13,947	98
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz:—40 per cent. of the year's receipts	6,957	09
9. Deposit in Foreign Securities		
10. Deposit in Dominion Stock	100,343	68

GEORGE DENHOLM.

Montreal, 8th February 1872.

STATEMENT OF THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1871.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	60,909	00
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals issued during the year in Canada		
3. Amount of the said policies		
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada (Estimated)	6,000,000	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada		
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year	76,681	92
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense		
Amount of losses in Canada resisted		
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada		
8. Amount of premiums unearned		
9. Deposit in U. S. Bonds	100,000	00
10. Deposit in Canadian Securities		
11. Other investments, &c.		

GENERAL BUSINESS.

12. Assets of the Company	2,942,061	18
13. Liabilities of the Company, excluding liabilities on current risks	979,994	97
14. Amount of total policies in force		
15. Amount of capital stock	1,000,000	00
16. Amount paid thereon	1,000,000	00
17. Total premiums received by the Company in the year in all countries	1,951,915	57
18. Number of policies, new or renewals		
19. Amount of the above policies		
20. Amount of losses paid (all countries) during the year 1871	2,218,060	72
Losses due and unpaid, losses adjusted and not due, losses in suspense	736,037	47
21. All other claims against the Company	243,957	50
22. Amount of premiums earned during the year		
23. Amount of premiums unearned during the year		

ROBERT WOOD,
General Agent.

Montreal, 6th February, 1872.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF
LONDON, ENGLAND.

FIRE BUSINESS TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1871.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	85,915	04
2. Number of policies, including renewals, issued during the year in Canada	4,175	
3. Amount of the said policies.....	10,753,562	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	8,645,470	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada	61	
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year	67,986	29
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense.....	6,316	67
Amount of losses in Canada resisted—reason why: Non-compliance with conditions	4,000	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 for 1871	69,630	00
8. Amount of premiums unearned:—40 per cent of the year's receipts.....	36,297	00

DEPOSIT.

Dominion Stock	50,000	00
Canada 5 per cent.....	48,667	00
Canada 6 per cent.....	1,400	00

W. H. RINTOUL.

Montreal, 6th February, 1872.

STATEMENT OF THE ISOLATED RISK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF CANADA.

FIRE BUSINESS TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1871.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the half year in Canada	20,680	06
2. Number of policies issued during the half year in Canada	2,028	
3. Amount of said policies	2,407,967	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	2,407,967	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the half year in Canada.....	2	
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year	2,132	00
Amount of losses in suspense	None.	
Amount of losses resisted	None.	
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year.....	{	Doing business for six months only.
8. Amount of premiums unearned		
10. Deposit in Canadian stock	50,000	00
11. Cash in bank and in hand in Canada	9,485	06

J. MAUGHAN, Jun.,
Manager.

Toronto, 8th February, 1872.

STATEMENT OF THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE BUSINESS TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1871.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	33,561	18
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals, issued during the year in Canada		1,905
3. Amount of the said policies	3,641,367	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	3,230,342	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada		23
6. Amount of losses paid during the year	25,055	57
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense	3,000	00
Amount of losses resisted, on account of fraud	3,000	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	27,250	61
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz., 40 per cent. on the year's receipts,	13,404	47

WILLIAM HOBBS,
General Agent.

Montreal, 19th March, 1872.

STATEMENT OF THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

To 5TH APRIL, 1871.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received or receivable in Canada during the year ending 5th April, 1871, the date of the last balance	139,140	79
2. Number of policies, new including renewals, issued during the year in Canada		377
3. Amount of the said policies	661,550	32
4. Amount at risk in total policies in force in Canada at 5th April, 1871, that is, the sums assured by such policies are	4,207,460	76
5. Number and amount of policies become claims during the year in Canada		18
6. Amount of said policies	42,184	26
7. Amount of these and previous losses in Canada paid during the year ...	29,681	80
8. Amount of claims in Canada in suspense at 5th April, 1871, that is, not proved or not payable at that date	25,185	00
9. Losses in Canada, the payment of which is resisted		None.

PETER WARDLAW,
Chief Agent.

Montreal, 31st January, 1872.

STATEMENT OF THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	263,696	74
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals issued during the year in Canada	13,157	
3. Amount of the said policies.....	27,165,768	67
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	25,115,754	65
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada	248	
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year	215,563	51
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense.....	13,580	30
Amount of losses in Canada resisted—Fraud.....	2,750	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.....	267,539	42
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz., 40 per cent. of the year's receipts	105,478	71
9. Deposit in foreign securities.....	None.	
<hr/>		
10. Deposit in Canadian Securities, viz.:		
1. Dominion stock	50,000	00
2. Canada 5 per cents	65,293	33
3. Canada 6 per cents	25,400	00
4. Montreal Waterworks Bonds.....	10,000	00
<hr/>		
Total Government Deposit	150,693	33
<hr/>		
11. Other Canadian investments :—		
5. Government securities owned not deposited.....	1,200	00
6. Montreal city debentures	23,000	00
7. Mortgages on real estate	22,200	00
8. Real estate owned in Canada	43,304	23
<hr/>		
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Cash in bank and in hand in Canada.....	51,954	39
Montreal waterworks bonds.....	21,000	00
Fire alarms telegraph bonds.....	12,000	00
Ottawa and Prescott railway bonds.....	24,576	67
Montreal and Champlain railway bonds.....	32,612	50
Loans on call	12,000	00
Montreal investment association bonds	25,000	00
Balance due by agents	6,505	30
<hr/>		
Total investments in Canada	426,046	42
<hr/>		
LIFE DEPARTMENT.		
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	9,338	13
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada	110	
3. Amount of said policies	134,100	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	356,060	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada.....	2	
6. Amount of said policies	2,000	00

	\$	cts.
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....	2,000	00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada.....	None.	
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted	None.	

G. F. C. SMITH,
Resident Secretary and Chief Agent.

Montreal, 31st January, 1872.

STATEMENT OF THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION ENGLAND.

FIRE BUSINESS TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1871.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	63,330	25
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals, issued during the year in Canada.....	2,542	
3. Amount of the said policies.....	8,762,191	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	6,638,118	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada.....	33	
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year.....	35,034	90
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense.....	10,500	00
Amount of losses resisted.....	None.	
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the un- earned premiums of the previous year, and 40 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year.....	47,930	10
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz : 40 per cent. of the year's re- ceipts.....	25,332	10
9. Deposit in foreign securities		
10. Do in Dominion stock, 6 per cent	99,873	00
Do Do 5 per cent	50,127	00

ROMEO H. STEPHENS,
Agent.

Montreal, 5th February, 1872.

STATEMENT OF THE THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

To 31ST DECEMBER, 1871.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	14,954	22
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada	23	
3. Amount of said policies	59,500	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	383,510	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada	4	
6. Amount of said policies	5,150	00
7. Amount of claims during the year in Canada.....	6,451	00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada	2,150	00

	\$	cts.
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted		
10. Deposit in foreign securities		
11. Deposit in Canadian securities, cash	100,000	00
12. Cash in bank and in hand	2,571	68

WILLIAM ROBERTSON,
Manager, Canada.

Montreal, 5th February, 1872.

STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

No return. Licence issued 23rd August, 1871.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1871.

	\$	cts.
CANADIAN BUSINESS.		
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	28,736	79
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada	388	
3. Amount of the said policies	524,926	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	1,298,326	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada	1	
6. Amount of policies become claims during the year in Canada	2,127	40
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada	2,127	40
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada	Nil.	
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted	Nil.	
11. Deposit in Dominion Stock—gold, \$59,274 09	64,630	56
GENERAL BUSINESS.		
13. Assets of the Company	2,120,651	93
14. Liabilities do, excluding premium reserve	63,686	52
15. Amount of premium reserve	1,028,017	00
16. Reserve at the rate of 6 per cent., based on American experience table		
17. Amount of Capital Stock of the Company	1,000,000	00
18. Amount paid thereon	1,000,000	00
19. Total premiums received by the Company, during the year in all countries	629,791	06
20. Number of policies issued do do	3,003	
21. Amount of policies do do	5,946,803	00
22. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada	47	
23. Amount of the said policies	131,700	0
24. Amount of policies in all countries	19,020,722	00
25. Expenses of management, agencies, commissions, &c.	371,612	29
26. Amount of premiums received during the year in Canada	28,736	79
Less—25 per cent.	7,184	19
,, also the amount of losses paid	12,127	4
27. Balance to be deposited	19,425	20

E. A. ROLLINS,
Vice-President.
E. W. PEET,
Secretary.

Philadelphia, 21st February, 1872.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

To 31ST DECEMBER, 1871.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	127,296	41
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	461	
3. Amount of the said policies	1,453,750	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	2,599,750	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada... 9		
6. Amount of the said policies	12,597	50
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....	11,500	00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada.....	None.	
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted.....	None.	
10. Deposit in U. S. 6 per cent Bonds.....	100,000	00

GENERAL BUSINESS.

13. Assets of the Company.....	18,803,768	76
14. Liabilities do excluding premium reserve.....	474,457	12
15. Amount of premium reserve—estimated.....	15,685,000	00
16. Premium Reserve, 4½ per cent., based on American table		
17. Amount of Capital Stock of the Company.....	None.	
19. Total premiums received by the Company during the year in all countries.....	6,031,879	32
20. Number of policies issued by the Company during the year in all countries.....	8,908	
21. Amount of the said policies.....	24,603,305	84
23. Amount of policies become claims by the Company in all countries... 1,341,790 08		
24. Amount of policies in all countries	113,154,809	45
25. Expenses of management, agencies, commissions, &c.....	854,334	99

MORRIS FRANKLIN,
President.

WM. H. BEERS,
Vice-Prest. and Actuary.

New York, 26th February, 1872.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE BUSINESS TO THE 30TH NOVEMBER, 1871.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada (<i>i.e.</i> net premiums after deduction of amounts paid for re-insurances).....	203,724	37
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals issued, during the year in Canada, ending 30th November, 1871.....	10,844	
3. Amount of the said policies.....	24,428,964	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	20,308,283	84
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada.....	169	
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year.....	140,757	67
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense.....	7,700	00

	\$	cts.
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 40 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year.....	189,153	71
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz: 40 per cent. of the year's receipts	81,449	60
9. Deposit in foreign securities.....		
10. Deposit in Dominion stock, 6 per cent	50,000	00
do do 5 do	100,253	00
11. Montreal harbor bonds	20,000	00
Montreal city bonds.....	53,000	00
Mortgages on real estate	16,000	00
Real estate owned in Canada	65,000	00
Cash in bank and in hand	46,803	81

LIFE BUSINESS TO 30TH NOVEMBER, 1871.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada, ending 30th November, 1871	31,598	59
2. Number of policies actually issued during the year in Canada ... 27		
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	78,800	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	1,148,000	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada..... 3		
6. Amount of the said policies	4,833	33
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....	4,566	88
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada		None.
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted		None.

THOMAS DAVIDSON.

Montreal, 16 February, 1872.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF ABERDEEN AND LONDON.

FIRE BUSINESS TO DECEMBER 31st, 1871.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received	50,682	35
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals issued during the year in Canada	2,959	
3. Amount of the said policies.....	7,698,345	00
4. Amount at risk, 31st December, 1871	6,464,821	00
5. Number of policies on which losses occurred during the year 46		
6. Amount of losses paid.....	22,709	34
Amount of losses in suspense, 31st December, waiting adjustment, since paid.....		325 00
Amount of losses resisted		
7. Amount of premiums earned, viz.: unearned premiums of last year, and 60 per cent. of this year	40,510	27
8. Amount unearned, viz: 40 per cent. of this year's premiums.....	20,272	94
9. Deposit in foreign securities		
10. Deposits in Canadian securities		

	\$	cts.
Dominion stock	85,833	
Canada 5 per cent.....	12,167	
Do 6 per cent.....	2,000	100,000 00
<hr/>		
12. Assets of the Company	5,770,000	00
15. Amount of Capital Stock	10,000,000	00
17. Total premiums received by the Company in the year in all countries	1,920,000	00
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Montreal, 18th March, 1872.	J. W. TAYLOR,	

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1871.

	\$	cts.
CANADIAN BUSINESS.		
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	80,133	59
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals issued during the year in Canada	2,907	
3. Amount of the said policies.....	4,345,133	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	10,463,153	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada	29	
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year.....	37,226	91
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense		
Amount of losses in Canada resisted, claims excepted by conditions of policy	10,000	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.....	81,137	65
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz : 40 per cent. of the year's receipts	32,053	46
10. Deposit in Dominion Stock	50,126	00
Deposit in Cash.....	50,171	00
A. T. PATERSON.		

•Montreal, 30th January, 1872.

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

To 31st DECEMBER, 1871.

	\$	cts.
CANADIAN BUSINESS.		
Premiums of the year.....	134,082	17
Policies issued during the year	732	
Amount thereof	1,177,837	00
Total amount at risk	2,639,233	00
Policies become claims	18	
Amount thereof	42,500	00
Paid on claims during the year.....	42,500	00
Claims in suspense or resisted		None.
Deposit in U. S. Bonds	130,000	00
GENERAL BUSINESS.		
Assets of the Company	7,510,614	05

	\$	cts.
Liabilities, exclusive of reserve	330,224	61
Premium reserve	5,471,528	67
Reserve at 4½ per cent., based on American experience		
Premiums received during the year	2,722,301	46
Number of policies issued	10,039	
Amount thereof	20,147,872	00
Policies become claims	281	
Amount thereof	724,238	00
Total amount at risk	63,498,994	00
Expenses of management, agencies, &c.	477,165	50

Montreal, 5th March, 1872.

THOMAS SIMPSON,
Of Simpson & Bethune, General Agents.

STATEMENT OF THE PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

FIRE BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year	171,514	55
2. Number of policies, new, and renewals, issued during the year ..		9,910
3. Amount of the said policies	15,283,494	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada about	9,500,000	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year, 192		
6. Amount of losses paid during the year	100,344	18
Amount of losses in suspense	14,570	00
Amount of losses resisted	1,000	00
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year	116,207	95
8. Amount of premiums unearned	55,306	60
10. Deposit in Dominion Stock	24,547	37

MARINE BUSINESS.

Premiums received	55,958	21
Losses paid	\$35,746	76
Adjusted and not due	5,428	73
Disputed	972	89
	42,148	88

Toronto, 26th September, 1871.

A. HARVEY,
Manager.

STATEMENT OF THE QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1871.

FIRE BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	73,602	23
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals, issued during the year in Canada		3,654
3. Amount of the said policies	7,352,776	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada		
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada		60
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year	17,582	00

	\$	cts.
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense.....	15,675	00
Amount of losses in Canada resisted (Fraud).....	1,600	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	58,333	80
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz., 40 per cent. of the year's receipts	29,440	80
9. Deposit in Foreign Securities		
10. Deposit in Dominion Stock	100,000	00
11. Municipal debentures	35,200	00
Mortgages on real estate	3,000	00
Real estate owned in Canada	40,000	00
Miscellaneous do	20,205	40
Cash in Bank and in hand	9,715	33

GENERAL BUSINESS.

12. Assets of the Company.....	325,000	00
13. Liabilities of the Company		
14. Amount of total policies in force	7,352,776	00
15. Amount of Capital Stock	1,000,000	00
16. Amount paid thereon	325,000	00
17. Total premiums received by the Company in the year in all countries		
18. Number of policies, new or renewals, issued by the Company in the year in all countries	3,654	
19. Amount of the above policies		
20. Amount of the year's losses	17,582,00	00

W. L. FISHER,
Secretary.

Quebec, 12th February, 1872.

STATEMENT OF THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY ENGLAND.

FIRE BUSINESS TO 31st DECEMBER, 1871.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

	\$	cts
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	\$122,609	74
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals, issued during the year in Canada	6,178	
3. Amount of said policies	12,168,918	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	10,726,788	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada	141	
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year.....	89,272	43
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense.....	19,175	43
Amount of losses in Canada resisted	Nil.	
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.....	116,212	45
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz., 40 per cent. of the year's receipts	49,043	89
10. Deposit in Dominion Stock, 6 per cents.....	100,000	00
do do 5 do	51,100	00
14. Mortgages on real estate	26,812	50
Miscellaneous investments	9,593	23
Cash in Bank and in hand	33,195	46

LIFE BUSINESS.		\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....		11,187	32
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	23		
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada		31,872	56
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada		389,321	64
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada.....	2		
6. Amount of the said policies		1,500	00
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada		500	00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada.....		1,000	00
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted		Nil	
11. Deposit in Dominion Stock.....		100,000	00
do Canada 5 per cents.....		51,100	00
12. Other Canadian investments			
Mortgages on real estate.....		26,812	50
Miscellaneous		9,593	23
Cash in Bank and in hand		33,195	46

A. M. FORBES.

Montreal, 6th February. 1872.

STATEMENT OF THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE BUSINESS TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1871.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.		\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year (less re-insurances)		262,509	27
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals, issued during the year.....	12,779		
3. Amount (<i>i. e.</i> , sum assured) of the said policies.....		31,851,153	97
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force.....		27,846,337	50
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year	216		
6. Amount of losses paid during the year.....		181,486	08
Amount of losses in suspense.....		6,255	72
Amount of losses resisted.....		None	
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year, being 40 per cent. of the premium receipts of the year 1870, and 60 per cent. of premium receipts for 1871.....		254,855	15
8. Amount of premiums unearned, being 40 per cent. of the receipts of the year 1871.....		105,003	71
9. Deposits in Canadian securities (for Fire and Life Department) viz : \$96,982 cash, and \$53,533 Canada 5's		150,515	00
LIFE BUSINESS.			
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada		31,617	79
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	25		
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada		61,593	25
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada		1,205,658	71
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada	6		
6. Amount of said policies		23,700	14
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada		18,253	82
8. Amount of claims in suspense at the close of the year in Canada (since paid).....		5,446	32
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted		None.	
10. Deposits in Dominion Stock.....		150,515	00

H. L. ROUTH.

Montreal, 2nd February, 1872.

STATEMENT OF THE SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1871.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.		\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada		12,346	73
2. Number of policies issued and taken up during the year in Canada 6			
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada		10,463	33
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada		457,911	65
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada		Nil.	
6. Amount of policies become claims during the year in Canada		Nil.	
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada		Nil.	
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada ..		Nil.	
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted		Nil.	
11. Deposit in Canadian securities		150,000	00

JAMES NELSON,
General Agent.

Montreal, 14th February, 1872.

STATEMENT OF THE SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

To 31st DECEMBER, 1871.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.		\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada		20,661	49
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals, issued during the year in Canada	1,091		
3. Amount of the said policies		3,966,121	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada		2,300,107	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada	20		
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year		28,408	37
NOTE.—This includes \$10,000 paid for a loss which occurred in 1870, but as it had not been reported to the office, or claim presented at the time of making the Annual Statement, it could not appear therein.			
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense.....		Nil.	
Amount of losses in Canada resisted.....		Nil.	
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the present year, and 60 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year		17,413	98
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz: 40 per cent. of the year's receipts		8,264	60
10. Deposit in Dominion Stock		100,000	00

W. R. OSWALD.

Montreal, 31st January, 1872.

STATEMENT OF THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE BUSINESS TO 31st DECEMBER, 1871.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	36,133	98
2. Number of policies new, including renewals, issued during the year in Canada	2,265	
3. Amount of the said policies.....	5,081,860	00

	\$	cts.
4. Amount at risk upon all policies in force in Canada	3,903,319	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada		28
6. Amount of losses paid during the year in Canada.....	18,127	02
7. Amount of losses in Canada in suspense		800 00
8. Amount of losses in Canada resisted		Nil.
9. 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 for the year.....	30,627	43
10. Deposit in Canadian securities, viz : Canada 6 per cents. (cash)	59,067	00
11. Cash in bank and in hand in Canada	18,365	69
12. Balances in hand of agents and miscellaneous.....		856 78
Amount of premiums received during the year in Canada.....		36,133 98
Less 25 per cent	\$9,033	49
Less also amount of losses paid	18,127	02
		27,160 51
Add interest on deposit received during the year		1,772 02
Amount of securities requiring to be deposited		10,745 49
Amount to be deposited at market value (\$10,000 at 111½).....		11,150 00

H. J. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

Montreal, 28th February, 1872.

**STATEMENT OF THE SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.
MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.**

To 31st DECEMBER, 1871.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.		\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....		8,815	66
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	28		
3. Amount of the said policies		49,187	41
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....		329,385	73
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada....	1		
6. Amount of policies become claims during the year in Canada.....		973	34
7. Amount of claims paid during the year in Canada		973	34
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada			Nil.
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted.....			Nil.
10. Deposit in foreign securities			Nil.
11. Deposit in Dominion stock		100,343	68

JAMES K. OSWALD.

Montreal, 28th February, 1872.

STATEMENT OF THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BUSINESS TO 31ST JANUARY, 1872.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.		\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada		64,978	95
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada	113		
3. Amount of the said policies		154,075	02
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada		1,632,152	57
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada	9		

	\$	cts.
6. Amount of policies become claims during the year in Canada (including bonuses)	14,528	93
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada (including bonuses)	14,528	93
8. Amount of claims in Canada outstanding as at 31st January, 1872, but not due at that date, inclusive of bonuses	1,552	47
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted	None.	
10. Deposits in Dominion Stock	100,343	68
Canadian Five per Cents	38,446	66
Canadian Six per Cents	12,000	00
11. Other Canadian Investments, viz. :—		
Municipal debentures	24,000	00
Mortgages on real estate	37,316	00
12. Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada	1,831	38

GEO. WM. FORD,
Secretary.

Montreal, 20th March, 1872.

STATEMENT OF THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
SCOTLAND.

To 15th NOVEMBER, 1871.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received and receivable during the year in Canada ..	139,869	12
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada	331	
3. Amount of the said policies	506,617	48
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	4,715,604	50
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada ..	23	
6. Amount of policies become claims during the year in Canada	42,971	40
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada	26,604	02
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada, not due	16,367	38
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted	None.	
10. Deposit in Dominion Stock	150,000	00

W. M. RAMSAY,
Manager, Canada.

Montreal, 4th March, 1872.

STATEMENT OF THE SUN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF MONTREAL.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1871.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	13,975	02
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada	148	
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada	402,000	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	402,000	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada		
6. Amount of said policies		
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada		
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada		
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted		
10. Deposit in Foreign Securities		

	\$	cts.
11. Deposit in Dominion Stock	50,000	00
12. Deferred premiums	1,032	36
In agent's hands	1,644	06
Mortgages on real estate	5,000	00
Bank Stocks	4,508	50
Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada.....	1,349	39
13. Assets of the Company	63,496	42
14. Liabilities	None.	
17. Amount of Capital Stock of the Company	500,000	00
18. Amount paid thereon	50,000	00
25. Expenses of management, agencies, commissions, &c., &c.	2,538	39

Commenced business 1st September, 1871.

Montreal, 27th February, 1872.

J. CRAIG, Actuary.
M. H. GAULT,
Managing Director.

STATEMENT OF THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD.

LIFE DEPARTMENT TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1871.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	34,397	65
2. Number of policies issued during the year	512	
3. Amount of the said policies	862,000	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	1,604,784	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada.....	5	
6. Amount of the said policies	9,500	00
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....	9,500	00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada ..	5,000	00
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted	None.	
10. Deposit in Foreign Securities. See Accident Department Statement		
11. Deposit in Canadian Securities	Nothing.	
12. Other Canadian Investments	Nothing.	

GENERAL BUSINESS.

13. Assets of the Company	1,051,990	27
14. Liabilities of the Company, excluding premium reserve	32,000	00
15. Amount of premium reserve	944,754	61
16. Reserve at 4½ per cent. based on American experience table		
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 year in all countries	382,591	13
20. Number of policies issued by the company during the year in all countries	2,745	
21. Amount of the said policies	4,550,594	00
22. Number of policies become claims during the year in all countries ..	54	
23. Amount of the said policies	113,241	00
24. Amount of policies in all countries	13,181,199	00
25. Expenses of management, agencies, commissions, &c., &c.	181,075	43

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	54,056	36
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada..... 3,080		
3. Amount of the said policies	6,730,300	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	Unknown.	
5. Number of policies become claims in Canada	451	
6. Amount of the said policies.....	13,083	50
7. Amount paid on the said claims	13,083	50
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada	5,300	00
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted	None.	
10. Deposit in U. S. 5-20 Bonds	140,000	00
11. Deposit in Canadian Securities	Nothing.	
12. Other Canadian Investments	Nothing.	
Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada	798	63

GENERAL BUSINESS.

13. Assets of the Company	863,784	25
14. Liabilities do, excluding premium reserve	78,510	81
15. Amount of premium reserve.....	164,825	70
16. Reserve of 5 per cent., based on company's own table		
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 year in all countries	569,622	78
20. Number of policies issued by do do 31,797		
21. Amount of policies issued by do do 103,669,533 00		
22. Number of policies become claims do Unknown.		
23. Amount of policies become claims do 184,681 61		
24. Amount of policies in all countries	80,734,349	00
25. Expenses of management, agencies, commissions, &c.	422,684	35

T. E. FOSTER,
General Agent.

Hartford, 7th February, 1872.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1871.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	89,523	80
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada..... 228		
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	387,750	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	2,223,400	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada	11	
6. Amount of said policies.....	30,000	00
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....	22,000	00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada	None.	
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted	None.	
10. Deposit in United States Bonds	100,000	00
11. Mortgages on real estate	2,852,694	65

GENERAL BUSINESS.		\$	cts.
13. Assets of the Company.....		5,946,825	10
14. Liabilities of the Company, excluding premium reserve.....		97,485	00
16. Reserve at 4 per cent. based on combined experience.....		5,251,911	00
19. Total premiums received by the Company during the year in all countries.....		1,626,592	65
20. Number of policies issued by the Company during the year in all countries	4,030		
21. Amount of the said policies		8,902,620	00
22. Number of policies become claims during the year in all countries	166		
23. Amount of the said policies		368,035	00
24. Amount of policies in all countries		35,724,649	00
25. Expenses of management, agencies, &c., &c		269,351	57

HENRY CROCKER,
President.

Boston, 2nd February, 1872.

STATEMENT OF THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE BUSINESS TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1871.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	227,698	23
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals, issued during the year in Canada	13,028	
3. Amount of the said policies	18,841,232	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	15,355,262	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred	226	
6. Amount of losses paid during the year	155,564	23
Amount of losses in suspense (waiting proof)	15,106	00
Amount of losses resisted		None.
7. Amount of premiums issued 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.....	163,534	25
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz: 40 per cent. of the year's receipts	91,079	29
10. Deposit in Canadian securities		
Dominion Stock with interest	50,750	00
11. Other Canadian investments		
Municipal debentures (with interest) (par value \$92,753 34)	86,582	04
Mortgages on real estate	102,364	14
Real estate owned in Canada	21,633	72
Miscellaneous do	66,546	76
Cash in Bank and in hand	34,568	21

INLAND MARINE BUSINESS FOR 1871.

Amount of losses paid during the year	30,935	62
Amount of losses due and unpaid		None.
Losses adjusted and not due		None.
Losses waiting further proof	4,960	95
Losses, the payment of which is resisted		None.
All other claims against the Company		
Amount of premiums earned for the past year	89,908	91
Amount of premiums unearned for the past year	14,920	00

	\$	cts.
Number of policies issued during the year	2,158	
Amount of said policies	5,861,740	00
Amount at risk at date of Statement.....	626,200	00
Losses in Canada paid during the year	30,935	62
Do in suspense waiting further proof	4,960	95
Do the payment of which is resisted.....	None.	
Premiums received during the year in Canada	104,828	91
Do earned during the year in Canada.....	89,908	91
Do unearned do do	14,920	00

BERNARD HALDAN,
Managing Director.

FREDERICK LOVELACE,
Secretary.

Toronto, 19th February, 1872.

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

To 31st DECEMBER, 1871.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	*9,546	26
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada	*142	
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada	*174,350	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	321,531,	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	None.	
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted	None.	
10. Deposit in foreign securities.....	None.	
11. Deposit in Canadian securities.....	100,000	00

*These figures do not include a large number of Policies which will be included in the Society's books as at 31st December last; the premiums under which were not then, but are now paid.

JAMES GRANT,
Res. Secretary.

Montreal, 12th April, 1871.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1871.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	62,371	06
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	228	
3. Amount of the said policies.....	309,100	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....		
5. Number of policies become claim ^s during the year in Canada ..	6	
6. Amount of the said policies.....	10,500	00

	\$	cts.
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....	10,500	00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada	None.	
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted	None.	
10. Deposit in foreign securities	None.	
11. Deposit in Canadian securities	80,292	60
12. Government securities not deposited	373,125	00
Mortgages on Real Estate	64,650	00
Cash in Bank and in hand	39,405	93

GENERAL BUSINESS.

13. Assets of the Company.....	876,447	67
14. Liabilities of the Company excluding premium reserve.....	21,500	00
15. Amount of premium reserve.....	733,174	00
16. Reserve rate at 4½ per cent., based on American experience table..		
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	473,386	61
Interest	34,930	46
do		
do		
do		
20. Number of policies issued during the year in all countries.....	1,639	
21. Amount of policies issued during the year in all countries	2,624,725	00
22. Number of policies become claims during the year in all countries 45		
23. Amount of said policies	107,321	00
24. Amount of policies in all countries	8,957,842	00
25. Expenses of management, agencies, commissions, &c., &c.....	97,009	70
26. Amount of premiums received during the year in Canada.....	62,371	06
Less 25 per cent	\$15,592	76
Less also amount of losses paid	10,500	00
	<u>26,092</u>	<u>76</u>
27. Balance to be deposited, in conformity with Section 6.....	36,278	30
Actually deposited against preceeding items in gold	86,272	60

H. C. ALLEN,
Manager.

Brantford, 16th March, 1872.

STATEMENT OF THE BRITON MEDICAL AND GENERAL
LIFE ASSOCIATION.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	38,957	15
84 proposals for Assurance were received, covering.....	\$166,498	28
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada	50	
3. Amount of the said policies.....	115,137	13
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	1,211,010	34
5. Number of claims from death during the year in Canada.....	7	
6. Amount of the said claims	32,436	33
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada	46,594	81
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada, admitted but not due.....	5,669	66
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted.....	None.	
10. Deposit in Foreign Securities		
11. Deposit in cash	100,343	00

	\$	cts.
12. Government securities not deposited £10,000 sterling, invested in Canada, 5 and 6 per cent.		
Mortgages on Real Estate.....	4,000	00
Real Estate owned in Canada	2,500	00
Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada	1,813	63

GENERAL BUSINESS.

13. Assets of the Company £639,941 17s. 1d. sterling	3,114,383	69
14. Liabilities do exceeding premium reserve.....	164,486	36
15. Amount of premium reserve.....	2,777,520	00
17. Amount of capital stock of the Company.....	978,333	33
18. Amount paid thereon	172,877	33
19. Total premiums received by the Company during the year in all countries	1,072,340	11
20. Number of policies issued by the Company during the year 1847		
21. Amount of the said policies	2,704,346	90
22. Number of policies become claims during the year in all countries 431		
23. Amount of the said policies.	760,283	54
25. Expenses of management, agencies, commissions, &c.	190,550	41

JAS. B. M. CHIPMAN,
Manager.

Montreal, April, 1872.

The Statement of "The Star Life Assurance Society of England" has not been received.

JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 7th May, 1872.

SUMMARY of the Fire Insurance Business in Canada, 1871.

Name of Company.	Premiums of the year.	No. of Policies (new).	Amount of Policies (new).	Amount at risk.	No. of losses during the year.	Amount paid of losses paid.	Losses in suspense.	Losses resisted.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Atlas	153,751 12	7,039	16,099,727 00	12,261,341 00	122	116,943 24	11,000 00	1,500 00
Agricultural	68,361 19	9,250	8,450,222 00	8,995,288 00	47	13,168 32	None.	None.
Agricultural, Mutual	78,072 34	12,687	10,550,987 00	29,275,397 00	218	55,048 00	4,000 00	900 00
Andes	31,431 29	1,360	2,817,763 00	11,927,288 00	168	5,667 97	1,844 00	None.
British America	135,852 94	8,494	14,485,038 00	11,927,288 00	105	83,669 39	11,037 75	779 22
Commercial	80,162 02	4,007	8,782,650 00	7,333,691 00	7	85,262 94	None.	None.
Guardian	17,382 72	795	3,468,555 00	2,035,265 00	.....	3,923 08	do	.....
Heartford	60,909 00	.....	6,000,000 00	6,000,000 00	.....	76,681 92	.....	.....
Imperial	85,915 04	4,175	10,753,562 00	8,645,470 00	61	67,986 29	6,316 67	4,000 00
Isolated	20,680 06	2,028	2,407,967 00	2,407,967 00	2	2,132 00	None.	None.
.....	33,561 18	1,905	3,641,379 00	3,220,342 00	23	25,055 57	3,000 00	3,000 00
Liverpool and London and Globe	263,686 74	13,137	27,163,768 67	23,115,754 65	248	215,563 51	13,580 30	2,750 00
London	63,330 25	2,542	8,762,191 00	6,638,118 00	33	35,034 90	10,500 00	.....
North British and Mercantile	203,724 37	10,844	24,428,964 00	20,708,283 84	169	140,757 67	7,700 00	.....
Northern	50,682 35	2,959	7,698,345 00	6,464,821 00	46	22,709 34	.....	.....
Phoenix	80,133 59	2,907	4,345,133 00	10,463,153 00	29	37,226 91	325 00	do
Provincial	171,514 55	9,910	15,283,494 00	9,500,000 00	132	100,344 18	14,570 00	10,000 00
Quebec	73,602 23	3,684	7,552,776 00	.....	.....	17,582 00	15,675 00	1,600 00
Queen	122,609 74	6,178	12,168,918 00	.....	60	89,272 42	19,175 43	.....
Royal	262,509 27	12,779	31,581,153 97	27,846,337 50	216	181,486 08	6,255 72	.....
Scottish Fire	20,661 49	1,031	3,966,121 00	3,900,107 00	20	28,408 37	None.	do
Scottish Imperial	36,133 98	2,285	5,081,360 00	3,903,319 00	28	18,127 02	800 00	do
Western	227,698 23	13,028	18,841,282 00	15,365,262 00	226	155,564 23	15,106 00	do

SUMMARY of the Inland Marine Insurance Business in Canada, 1871.

Name of Company.	Premiums of the year.	No. of Policies (new).	Amount of Policies (new).	Amount at risk.	No. of Policies become claims.	Amount of Policies become claims.	Claims paid in 1871.	Claims in suspense.	Claims resisted.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Andes.....	269 79	20	38,070 00				26,730 39		5,000 00
British America ..	55,988 21	3,265	8,198,183 00	615,870 00			35,746 76		972 89
Provincial.....	104,828 91	2,158	5,861,740 00	626,200 00			30,935 62	None.	None.
Western.....									

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

REPORT

OF THE

HON. H. L. LANGEVIN, C. B.,

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.



OTTAWA:

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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

REPORT BY THE

HON. H. L. LANGEVIN, C.B.,

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable John, Baron Lisgar, of Lisgar and Baillieborough, in the County of Cavan, Ireland, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c.

May it please Your Excellency :—

I have the honor to report that, in accordance with the desire expressed by the Privy Council, I visited British Columbia, with the view of acquiring a knowledge of that new Province, in relation to the Pacific Railway and its western terminus. I was charged at the same time to study the requirements of that distant Province, and to ascertain personally what public works are necessary for it. To fulfil my mission, it was requisite that I should extend my observations to a point beyond that to which the attention of the Minister of Public Works, when he visits the works under the control of his department, is ordinarily confined. It is for this reason that this report necessarily includes matters which are not generally found in the reports which I have the honor to submit to Your Excellency.

On my journey to British Columbia, I travelled from Chicago to San Francisco by the American Pacific Railway, and at San Francisco, I embarked on the iron steamer "Prince Alfred," of 900 tons, which conveys the Canadian mails to Victoria, the Capital of British Columbia.

DIVISION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

This new Province of Canada is divided into two perfectly distinct parts—Vancouver Island and the main land. They were constituted colonies, the first in 1849, and the second in 1858 ; they were then united in 1866 under the name of British Columbia, and so continued until the 20th July last, at which date that large and beautiful colony became one of the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada.

[CLIMATE.]

Climate.

The climate of British Columbia varies according to the locality whether this be in the lower parts of the country near the sea and in Vancouver Island, or in the central tracts of the Province, which differ entirely the one from the other. In the lower parts and on the island the climate is extremely agreeable during the summer. The thermometer seldom rises above eighty degrees Fahrenheit, and in winter it seldom falls below fifteen degrees. It may in fact be said of this region, that it possesses the climate of England, but without its extreme humidity. On the other hand, in the central portion of the Province the drought, the heat and the cold are greater. The heat there is sometimes very intense. However, in the region which I visited, the cattle remain out during the whole year, and it is only when the winter is very severe, that it is found requisite to supplement the nutriment which they continue to find in the open field. As to horses, I was assured that they could find their food out of doors during the whole twelve months of the year. I requested the Honorable Chief Justice Begbie, who knows the Province well, to communicate to me the result of his experience; this he has done in a memorandum, which I attach with pleasure to this report, and which will be found in Appendix A. I also refer Your Excellency to Appendix B, which is another short memorandum furnished by the officials at Victoria, to Appendix C., containing meteorological observations taken at New Westminster, by order of Colonel Moody, of the Royal Engineers; to Appendix D and E, being meteorological observations taken at the mouth of the Fraser River, and at the Fisgard lighthouse in the Strait of Fuca; to Appendix F, which is an extract from the *Colonization Circular* issued in 1870 by Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners; to Appendix G, being an extract from a pamphlet by Henry de Groot upon British Columbia; to Appendix H, being an extract from a pamphlet on Vancouver Island by Dr. Charles Forbes, published in 1862; to Appendix I, being a chapter from Mr. J. Despard Pemberton's work on Vancouver Island and British Columbia, published in 1860; and to Appendix J, being an extract from a work on that Province by Dr. Alexander Rattray, published in 1862.

Memorandum
Chief Justice
Begbie on the
climate.

TERRITORIAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Territory.

British Columbia contains very extensive tracts of arable land. There is also a vast region fitted for grazing purposes, another covered with fine forests, and lastly that part of the country in which gold, silver and coal mining is carried on. The arable land is of two classes—that which is naturally well watered, and that which requires artificial irrigation. I ascertained that this artificial irrigation was for the most part not more costly than the clearing of our wooded land. The works consist generally of a dyke which retains the waters of a lake, or of a river, in such a way as to form a reservoir. In times of drought once or twice during the summer, this water is allowed to run through a conduit or ditch which discharges into another ditch dug at the upper part of the fields which it is desired to irrigate. From this latter ditch proceed a large number of trenches, dug at regular distances along the fields, so that by allowing the water to remain for from twenty to twenty-four hours, the land between the trenches is moistened, and vegetation progresses as rapidly as if a grateful shower had watered the fields. I observed this result in several places, and among others in the interior of Columbia, upon the farms of Messrs. Calbreath and Hawks, at an altitude of seventeen hundred feet above the level of the sea. On these farms I saw, adjacent to each other, fields that had been artificially irrigated, and others which had not. The former this year yielded forty bushels of wheat to the acre, while the latter produced but ten.

Arable land.

Irrigation.

The tracts of land adapted for the raising of cattle, horses and sheep, are of wonderful extent, and offer great advantages to those who are desirous of turning their attention to that branch of industry. The climate is very favorable, admitting of the animals living in the open air, and thus diminishing the cost of shelter, which is generally only required for sheep, and then only during exceptional seasons. From the top of Mount Begbie, fifteen miles from Bridge Creek, on the Caribco Road, may be seen an immense plain more than one hundred and fifty miles long, and from sixty to eighty miles wide. On the other hand, from Cache Creek to the United States frontier, between the Thompson and Fraser Rivers, there is an immense and magnificent tract adapted for cultivation, grazing, &c. In these parts the plains and the hills are covered with a herb called *bunch grass*, which possesses highly nutritious qualities, and the importance of which has called forth from one of the editors of the *Atta California*, of San Francisco, who was travelling in the country last summer, the following tribute of appreciation:—"In winter, he says, this herb (bunch grass) keeps the cattle in excellent condition, and as in general but little snow falls, cattle feed upon it during the whole winter. The snow rarely exceeds from twelve to fifteen inches in depth. It is from this region of the District of Okanagan that the beef, with which the Victoria markets are supplied, is obtained. Directly the winter is over the bunch grass grows with great luxuriance, and I am assured that the nutritive qualities of this bunch grass excel those of the celebrated blue grass and clover of Virginia and Maryland." In Columbia it is no rare thing to find farmers owning from two hundred to a thousand head of cattle, and the number must increase, directly the works on the Canadian Pacific Railway are commenced in Columbia, and still more when the railway is opened; for in the first case the local demand will be largely increased, and subsequently by the opening of the road new outlets for trade will be provided for sheep and cattle breeders, as well as for farmers for the produce of their land.

Lands for raising cattle, horses and sheep.

"Bunch grass"

Large herds.

ADVANTAGES FOR SETTLEMENT.

It is therefore evident that this country offers considerable advantages to any one who is desirous of cultivating the soil, or of breeding cattle, horses or sheep. These advantages are more particularly set forth in a short memorandum, communicated to me by a gentleman of experience, who has resided in the Province for a number of years. It is as follows:—

Advantages for settlement offered by Columbia.

"These advantages are:—1st. A mild and not very variable climate. 2nd. Immense tracts of land for the maintenance of cattle, situated to the east of the Cascade Mountains, and producing principally bunch grass. 3rd. The pre-emption right to 320 acres of land, the price of which, one dollar an acre, the purchaser may not be called on to pay for many years, and in no case until eight years have elapsed. 4th. The pre-emption right to 160 acres of land if the settler prefers to establish himself to the west of the Cascade Mountains. 5th. The existence of a good system of roads, which excite the astonishment of every stranger, when the scanty population of the Province is considered. 6th. Good local markets for farm produce, and for the increase of herds. 7th. Security against incursions and depredations by the Indians. 8th. The protection granted to person and property. 9th. Immense forests containing timber of all kinds. 10th. Inexhaustible fisheries. 11th. Mines of gold, silver, iron, copper, coal, &c. 12th. Free institutions."

FOREST LANDS AND TIMBER.

The forest lands of British Columbia are of great extent, and are very rich. They are not confined to one part of the Province, but are found

Forest land:

Douglas pine. throughout nearly its whole extent. The Douglas pine is one of the most valuable trees in Columbia, and is found in great abundance. It yields spars from ninety to 100 feet in length, and from twenty to twenty-four inches in diameter. The tree is very often from 150 to 175 feet long without knots or branches, and of a diameter varying from six to ten feet. I have myself seen several logs from sixty to eighty feet long, and six feet in diameter, in Messrs. Moody, Dietz & Nelson's booms at Burrard Inlet. From that place—that is, from the mills belonging to those gentlemen, and to the company called the "Hastings Mill Company"—there were this year exported from twenty to twenty-five million feet of timber, which must have furnished lading for thirty ships of 1,000 tons. It is a fact that an order for 750,000 feet of timber was this year received from Valparaiso at Burrard Inlet, it having been found impossible to fill the order at the American Sound, where wood of the required dimensions could not be found. The order was in course of execution during my visit to Columbia, and the timber so exported was a subject of admiration to those who visited Burrard Inlet at that time.

Timber ex-
ported.

The short memorandum which follows was prepared at my request by a gentleman who is in a position to give exact information as to the timber of the country.

Timber trees.

"The timber trees for which the Province of British Columbia is chiefly remarkable, are as follows:—Douglas pine, spruce or Menzies fir, yellow fir, balsam, hemlock, white pine, yellow pine or Scotch fir, cedar, yellow cypress, arbor vitæ, yew, oak, white maple, arbutus, alder, dogwood, aspen, cherry, crab apple, willow, cottonwood.

Where found.

"These trees abound in almost all parts of the Province, and are all of more or less value. It is impossible to give any exact area or describe the exact position. But in a general way, in all the numerous indentations of the coast of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, the Douglas and Menzies pine, the cedar, and the maple, may be found in exhaustless quantities. The coast of British Columbia is wonderfully adapted, from its conformation and growth of timber, for lumbering, possessing as it does deep and safe harbors, and unrivalled water power.

White pine.

"The *White Pine* is a valuable timber for carriage building or furniture, and is plentiful, but not so generally scattered through the country.

Maple.

"The *Maple* is universal on the island and coast range.

Scotch fir.

"The *Scotch Fir* is chiefly found with the willow and cottonwood on the bottom lands.

Cedar.

"The *Cedar* abounds in almost all parts of the country. It attains an enormous growth, and is used for all sorts of purposes, the manufacture of roofing shingles being one of the most important. Its facility for splitting renders it very valuable to the farmer for fencing purposes.

Douglas pine.

"But the most valuable species is the Douglas fir. It is almost universally found on the sea coast, and up to the Cascade range. It grows to an enormous size, and is one of the best woods for large spars known. It can be obtained 150 feet in length free from knots, and has squared forty-five inches for ninety feet. Its extraordinary size, straightness, and uniform thickness, its strength and flexibility, the regularity of the grain, the durability of the timber, and its freeness from knots, places this timber almost beyond competition.

Lumbering.

"The lumbering trade of British Columbia is carried on entirely on salt water. The logs are drawn through the woods by oxen, and rolled into the water on ways constructed for the purpose, and are sawn in the mills situated at the water's edge, whence they are shipped direct. The timber of British Columbia has been barely tapped; hardly enough has been cut to make an impression on these vast forests. The yearly export amounts to about \$250,000.

“ In Vancouver Island coal and wood are used for fuel ; oak, pine, and Fuel. poplar are the woods chiefly in use. On the mainland pine and poplar are almost exclusively used, at a cost of \$2 50 to \$3 50 a cord (128 cubic feet) in the low country, but at the mines wood is very dear—\$7 50 a cord.”

The Arbutus mentioned above, is found on the Island of San Juan, and Arbutus. on the coast of Columbia. It is an evergreen, and sheds its bark in the autumn. It is a very hard wood, and is manufactured into mallets, &c.

For further information respecting the timber of Columbia, I refer to Appendix K., which is an extract from Mr. Pemberton’s work on Columbia, and to Appendix L., an extract from Dr. Rattray’s book.

FACILITIES FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF TIMBER.

Having enquired what facilities the rivers of Columbia afforded for the transportation of timber, I was told in reply :—

Facilities for the transportation of timber.

“ Timber is at present chiefly procured in the vicinity of the harbors, and towed to the different mills. Little or no wood is just now brought from the interior.

“ The Columbia River affords a natural outlet for the the timber growing on the slopes and hills bordering the Columbia River Valley ; but the navigation of the Columbia River from the 49th parallel to the sea, is not open to British subjects as it should be.

“ The Fraser River may also be made the means of conveyance of the timber of the immense forests along its upper waters, by the construction of timber slides at different places.”

QUANTITY OF TIMBER EXPORTED.

I considered that a statement of the quantity of timber exported from Columbia during the last ten years would be a subject of interest, and in consequence, Mr. Hamley, the excellent Collector of Customs at Victoria, has furnished the required statement, with the addition of some remarks which are of use to explain it. It is as follows :—

STATEMENT of the various descriptions of Lumber exported from the Colony or Province of British Columbia during the ten years ending 31st December, 1870. Statement of lumber exported during past ten years

Year.	Plank.		Shingles.	Laths and Pickets.	Spars.	Miscellaneous.	Value.
	Rough.	Dressed.					
	Feet.	Feet.						M.	Bundles or M.	No.	$
1861	288,650					Knees.	3,416
1862	205,600	3,000	878			Logs, &c.	9,729
1863	322,700	3,200	951			13 cords.	9,885
1864	2,687,460	430,194	579	55		1 Flag pole.	43,490
1865	2,120,410	267,246	1	42	251		80,195
1866	1,271,611	342,931	50	7	257		70,807
1867	4,146,000	122,000	908	175	1,424	175 pieces.	86,691
1868	15,637,303	696,922	835	512	8	21 cords, }	184,135
1869	18,814,381	1,427,126	1,035	1,433	790	92 M piles, }	252,154
1870	7,544,073	2,342,903	841	200	832	420 bundles.	128,257
Totals	53,038,188	5,664,322	6,078	2,424	3,562		\$862,059

" In this statement, the exports from 1861 to the end of 1866, are from the mainland portion of British Columbia only ; from 1867 to 1870, they are from the United Colony.

" In 1861, 1862 and 1863, the exports were solely to the then separate colony of Vancouver Island.

" In 1864, the first lumber was sent beyond the limits of the present Province, to the Australian Colonies.

" In 1870, one of the mills at Burrard Inlet was shut for the greater portion of the year, which accounts for the falling off in the quantity exported.

" This year (1871), the exports will probably be greater than ever before.

" British ships carry more than one-half. The remainder is carried principally by Americans."

AURIFEROUS REGIONS.

Auriferous lands.

The auriferous lands of British Columbia do not appear to be confined to any single district of that great Province. They extend all along the Fraser and Thompson Rivers, and are particularly rich in the district of Cariboo. Then again there are the new gold mines of the district of Ominica in the north of Columbia, which would appear to extend over a very large tract of country, as they are found along the shores of the Peace and Ominica Rivers, of Germansen Creek and of a number of other rivers and streams. Gold has also been found on Vancouver Island, but in small quantity. It is probable that we are but beginning to discover the richness of these mines, which have not yet been systematically worked.

CAUSES OF TARDY DEVELOPMENT.

Causes of tardy development.

The first requisite in that region was a geological survey, which by giving general information as to the geology of the country, would serve as a guide to miners and diggers by shewing them at what places they might hope to find the precious metal, and in what other spots they were pretty sure not to find it. That survey is now being made, and gives promise of the happiest results. In the meantime it is established that from the United States frontier to the 53rd degree of north latitude, and to a width of from one to two hundred miles, gold is found nearly everywhere ; and the Honorable Mr. Good, in his report for 1869, declares that the yield of the gold-mines in 1869 was quite proportionate to the population, and that the exports of gold dust had been ascertained to be \$2,417,873, to which amount must be added about \$1,000,000 exported by individuals, giving a total of \$3,417,873.

In the second place, there are required for the working of these mines, roads to reach them and capital to carry on the works. The Government of Columbia has already done much towards the opening of routes of communication, and it is very probable that now that it is no longer burdened with a debt too heavy for the limited population of the Province, it will be in a position to facilitate access to these auriferous regions by the opening of new roads and trails. As to capital, that will be forthcoming the moment easy access to the mines exists, and will follow the opening of the Pacific Railway, which is destined to effect a great change in the aspect not only of that Province, but of two-thirds of the Confederation.

One thing which has retarded the working of the mines of the rich district of Cariboo is the cost of freight from the Lower Fraser to Barkerville. Not only are the distances long, and the cost of transport considerable, but the articles so transported are subject to the payment of heavy duties to meet

the cost of the Cariboo road, a road which would be a credit to a rich and prosperous country. It is desirable that these duties should be repealed, or at least considerably diminished.

PRODUCE OF THE MINES.

To give Your Excellency an idea of the richness of these mines, I will here state what those which I visited produced this summer. The "South Wales" mine at Vanwinckle, twelve miles from Barkerville, which is the extremity of the Cariboo Road, produced during the last three weeks of the month of August, 328, 215 and 256 ounces of gold respectively. The "Forest Rose" mine on William's Creek, produced in one week 203 ounces, and in another 245 ounces. The "Ballarat" mine yielded 72 ounces one week, and 95 ounces the following week. Produce of the mine.

Some of these mines are at a depth of from 100 to 150 feet under ground, and the shafts leading to them communicate with galleries, each of which is more than 200 feet long. The "Lane and Kurtz" mine gives promise of very great results. It is in the centre of what is called the Meadows; it is in the hands of an American Company, with a capital of \$500,000. It had been abandoned, although it yielded a large quantity of gold; but the subterranean water came in so rapidly, that the company which was working it was unable to continue its operations for want of means. If the present American Company succeeds in pumping out the water by means of the powerful machinery which it has conveyed 600 miles into the interior of Columbia, it is certain that numerous companies will be at once established at the Meadows, who will follow the example of that company, and will be rewarded for their sacrifices by a rich harvest of gold, similar to that which was obtained by the old company, when its operations were stopped by subterranean inundation.

The Blue Book of 1870, contains the following statements respecting these mines:—

"Cariboo:—These mines have been steadily worked during the year, Cariboo. and with satisfactory results to those employed. Many of the old mining creeks that have been diminishing in importance for the past year or two, have this year recovered somewhat of their former prosperity, and have yielded to great advantage.

"Lillouet and Clinton:—The gold mines in this district are principally Lillouet. worked by Chinese, who are satisfied with small earnings in return for their labor.

"Columbia and Kootenay:—This mining district has not come up to Kootenay. the hopes entertained of it in previous years; the country has not been thoroughly prospected, the greater number of the miners having left it, being tempted by brighter prospects in the newly discovered gold fields of Omnicca, and others having left the country to try their fortunes at new discoveries in California. Those, however, who remained seem to be content with what they have realized, and are engaged in carrying on works of sluicing and tunnelling with vigor.

"Hope, Yale, and Lytton:—The gold mining in this district is principally carried on by Chinese on the banks of the Fraser River, who make from \$1 to \$5 a day per man.

"The yield of gold for the year has been as follows:—

Cariboo	\$1,047,245 00
Lillouet	15,000 00
Columbia, &c.....	161,500 00
Yale and Lytton	110,000 00

“This, however, is only approximate, as it is impossible to arrive at “the quantity of gold carried out of the country in private hands.”

PRICE OF GOODS AT THE CARIBOO MINES.

Price of Goods at the Cariboo Mines.

Before passing on to the gold mines of the district of Ominica, I consider that to show what sacrifices the hardy miners who have opened up the Cariboo district, and who are at the present time at work there, have made, and are still making in order to work the auriferous tracts, it is expedient to insert here a comparative table of the prices of certain articles in the district of Cariboo, in 1861 and 1871. It is as follows:—

	1861.	1871.
A Shovel	\$14 00	\$1 50
A Pick	14 00	3 00
A pound of Flour	2 50	0 20
" Bacon	2 50	0 60
" White Sugar	2 50	0 35
A pair of gum Boots	40 00	9 00
A bottle of Brandy.....	14 00	2 00
A bottle of Champagne.....	14 00	8 00
A pair of Bocts, half long to knee, Cariboo made	36 00	20 00
A pair of Blankets (four points) Hudson's Bay Company.....	35 00	16 00
Freight per pound	0 90	0 11
One Meal.....	2 50	1 00
One ordinary Cooking Stove	350 00	100 00
One sheet iron Stove, with six lengths of Pipe.....	100 00	25 00
Daily wages of a Carpenter	16 00	7 00
" Foreman.....	16 00	6 00
" Workman	12 00	5 00
" Chinaman .....	.....	3 50

GOLD MINES OF THE DISTRICT OF OMINICA.

Gold Mines of the district of Ominica.

The gold mines of the district of Ominica have not been really worked until this year. They are reached either by steamer from Victoria to Nanaimo, and thence by the River Skeena, or else by the Cariboo Road. A letter from Ominica, dated 15th August last, states that it was intended to make a trail from Lake Stuart, by means of which provisions and merchandise might arrive from Yale a month earlier in the spring than they could formerly, which would probably cause that route to be preferred to the River Skeena. At that time there were in the district more than 1,200 persons within a radius of about 20 miles. As I had not time to visit that remote district, I had to derive information from other sources, and I ascertained from persons who were in a position to form the best opinions as to the results of the works in that part of the country, that those results were most satisfactory. Thus, on Lost Creek, one mine yielded 192 ounces, to be divided among five miners in return for one week's labour; and another, that belonging to Ward, Dunleary and Co., yielded as much as \$500 a man during one week. On Black Jack

Gulch, the yield of the mine, from its first working, was \$40 a man per day, or \$200 for the five miners. On Manson Creek there were about 200 miners, who were making from \$5 to \$50 a day each. On Slate Creek, fifty men were making from \$5 to \$20 a day. On Germansen Creek, the amount of gold collected during the last week of August, was \$10,000. Since that period fresh reports have reached me, and everything tends to the belief that the season has been a productive one; the district is really rich in gold, and promises much. Some hundreds of miners have resolved to winter at the mines, and to carry on their operations during the winter. Others, in view of the high price of provisions and merchandise, will come down to Victoria, and return in the spring. And judging from the reports which flow in from all quarters, and from the numerous miners I myself met on the road, who came from Montana in the United States, and who consider this district to be another promised land, it is evident that this spring there will be a large influx of mining population.

PRICE OF GOODS AT THE OMINICA MINES.

It is, however, to be remarked, that in the month of August last, in the district of Ominica, all transactions, with but few exceptions, were on a credit basis. There was but little money or gold dust in circulation. Flour was selling at from thirty-five to forty cents a pound, and beans for a little more. Smoked pork was one dollar a pound, sugar eighty cents a pound, and beef from twenty-five to thirty cents a pound. Wages were eight dollars a day.

Price of Goods
in the district
of Ominica.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF GOLD MINES.

Since the foregoing was written, the Commissioner of Gold Mines in that district has made a report, of which a copy has been sent to me; it gives a correct idea of the state of affairs, and I consider it important that it should not be omitted. It is as follows:—

“GERMANSEN CREEK, OMINICA,
“23rd October, 1871.

“SIR,—I have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that the mines on Germansen Creek have failed to realize the expectations formed of them in the early part of the season; and at present there are but few companies taking out pay. Several are, however, preparing to test the hills on the upper portion of the creek during the coming winter; and, should they be successful, it is in contemplation to construct large ditches, which will greatly facilitate the working of the benches and hills on either side of the creek.

Official Report
on the Omini-
ca Mines.

“I am, however, enabled to report more favorably of Manson River and its tributaries, which have, notwithstanding the difficulties attendant on the opening of the mines, in many instances, paid the miners handsomely.

“Several ditches are now being constructed with a view of conveying water to the benches and hills of Manson River and Slate Creek, where a very considerable amount of gold has already been obtained; and I have no hesitation in saying that the diggings, in this portion of the district, are sufficiently established to justify the belief that they will afford profitable employment to a large number of men for years to come.

“On Manson River, the greater portion of the season has been spent in working the surface diggings in the bed of the stream, which have barely paid expenses; but it is now apparent that a deep channel exists, as was the case in Williams' Creek, and the most experienced miners in the district are of the

“ opinion that the channel contains the lode for which they have been searching; and from the prospects obtained by the only two companies who have succeeded in sinking to the bed rock, it would appear that these opinions well founded.

“ It is difficult to ascertain, with any degree of accuracy, the amount of gold taken from the Ominica mines, during the present season; but the returns that have been furnished to me by the foremen of the principal companies, shew a yield of over \$300,000, and to this may be fairly added not less than \$100,000 more, taken away in the hands of miners, of which there is no return, making in all \$400,000.

“ At the request of a number of miners, I have reserved a plot of land, on the north bank of Manson River, at the mouth of Slate Creek, for a town site, and have had it marked off into thirty lots; since which, several traders have built substantial houses and commenced business there.

“ (Signed) P. O'REILLY,
Gold Commissioner.”

EXPORTATION OF GOLD.

Exportation of Gold.

I received from the Honorable Mr. Good, the following statement of the official exportation of gold. The note at the bottom shews that, to arrive at the amount of gold really yielded by the auriferous territory, 33 per cent must be added.

“ STATEMENT of the Gold shipped from British Columbia by Banks, from 1862 to 1870, and as far as can be ascertained for 1871.

Year.	Bank of British N. America, (actual shipments).	Bank of British Columbia, (actual shipments).		Wells, Fargo & Co., (actual shipments 1867, '68, '69 and '70, estimated for 1862, '63, '64, '65 and '66).	Total.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$		
1862.....	58,789	{ 502,835 } { 400,000 }	902,835	From actual Returns. (Estimated) 163,271	1,211,624	
1863.....	674,378	.....	.....		630,000	1,376,547
1864.....	716,361	.....	1,428,467		302,169	2,748,088
1865.....	546,649	.....	1,496,986		603,240	2,618,404
1866.....	751,987	.....	798,116		574,769	1,983,600
1867.....	1,144,888	.....	499,603		433,505	1,860,651
1868.....	666,259	.....	915,288		216,160	1,779,729
1869.....	597,245	.....	495,577		198,182	1,324,884
1870.....	330,120	.....	432,482		232,062	1,002,717
1871, to 20th Sept.	243,595	.....	336,926		240,115	743,798
	5,730,291		7,316,277	3,613,573	16,650,036	

“ This Return is exclusive of gold carried out of the country by miners themselves, which has always been estimated at one third more in each year.

“ (Signed) CHARLES GOOD,
Colonial Secretary.”

SILVER AND COPPER MINES.

Silver & Copper Mines.

The silver and copper mines of British Columbia have not yet been largely worked. Nevertheless, in the month of September last, I saw very rich specimens from a silver mine near Hope, on the Fraser River, and I was

told that it was proposed to work that mine on a large scale. On the spot, works of a considerable extent were being carried on; among others, a road leading from Hope to the mine itself. I am further aware that this silver mine is not the only one which exists in the Fraser Valley; and, so soon as the Hope mine shall have been worked and shall have yielded, as is expected, good results, there is no doubt but that other mines situated in the same range of mountains, will likewise be worked.

COAL MINES.

The coal mines of Columbia are very valuable and numerous. The **Coal Mines.** mines of Nanaïmo, which yield bituminous coal, are those which, at the present time, are the most worked. They are very easy of access, and vessels can be loaded from them without difficulty. This coal abounds on the eastern coast of Vancouver Island, not only at Nanaïmo, but also at Departure Bay, Bayne's Sound, Isquash and at Moskeemo, near the end of the Island. This coal is, in fact, the only good coal found on the Pacific coast. Mr. Dilke has probably this in his mind when he remarks as follows in his "Greater Britain":—

"The position of the various stores of coal in the Pacific is of extreme **Future of** importance as an index to the future distribution of power in that part of **Columbia.** the world; but it is not enough to know where coal is to be found, without looking also to the quantity, quality and cheapness of labour, and facility of transport. In China and in Borneo there are extensive 'coal fields,' but they lie the 'wrong way' for trade. On the other hand, the California coal at Monte Diablo, San Diego and Monterey lies well, but is bad in quality. Tasmania has good coal, but in no great quantity, and the beds nearest to the coast are formed of inferior anthracite. The three countries of the Pacific, which must, for a time at least, rise to manufacturing greatness, are Japan, Vancouver Island and New South Wales; but which of these will become wealthiest and most powerful depends mainly on the amount of coal which they respectively possess, so situated as to be cheaply raised. The dearness of labour which Vancouver suffers will be removed by the opening of the Pacific Railroad, but for the present New South Wales has the cheapest labour, and upon her shores at Newcastle are abundant stores of coal of good quality for manufacturing purposes, although for sea use it burns 'dirtily' and too fast."

On the subject of the coal mines of Columbia, the Blue Book of 1869 contains the following:—

"Two hundred men are employed in these mines. The yield for 1869 **Mines of** was 40,883 tons, of which 19,700 tons were shipped to foreign parts. The **Nanaïmo.** price of coals at the pit's mouth is 24 shillings (sterling) a ton. The coal contains 66 per cent. of carbon. The area of the mine is 900,000 square yards. Three pits are worked. The seam is generally 4 feet thick."

The Blue Book of 1870 adds:—

"These mines are progressing favourably, and have been worked to advantage during the year, the yield of coal for exportation having been about 30,000 tons. The price of coal at the pit's mouth is \$6 per ton. The coal contains 66 per cent. of carbon."

A Director of one of these mines told me that the mine produced this year 44,000 tons of coal. This mine, as well as others, would yield much more if our coal was not subject in the United States to a very heavy import duty.

English vessels which are stationed at Esquimalt or which touch at **Comparison of** these parts, make partial use of the Columbia coal. A trial having been **three descrip-** made to test the respective qualities of Douglas, Newcastle and Dunsmuir **tions of coal,**

coal on board H.M.S. "Boxer," the following result was ascertained by the Chief Engineer :—

" H. M. S. "BOXER."

" Trial of Douglas, Newcastle, and Dunsmuir Coals on the 24th, 27th, and 29th of September, 1870.

	Douglas.	Newcastle.	Dunsmuir.
Hours fires have been lighted	9 hrs. 20 m.	9 hrs. 0 m.	9 hrs. 5 m.
" steaming	7 hrs. 40 m.	7 hrs. 30 m.	7 hrs. 30 m.
Height of steam gauge	34 lbs.	36.7 lbs.	36.5 lbs.
Total quantity of Coals used in lbs.	17,808	15,732	15,478
Quantity used while Steaming lbs.	15,778	13,869	13,632
Revolutions per minute	143	143	151
Horse power, indicated	292.9	276.22	296.1
Coals per indicated Horse power per hour.	7.5 lbs.	7.17 lbs.	6.6 lbs.
Miles run during trial	70	60	65
Quantity of coals used per mile	225.4 lbs.	231.15 lbs.	209.7 lbs.
Density of Sea water	1 nearly	1 nearly	1 nearly
" of water in Boilers	1 $\frac{4}{33}$	1 $\frac{4}{33}$	1 $\frac{4}{33}$
Direction of wind	various	ahead	abeam & aft.
Force of wind	1 to 2	1 to 3	1 to 3
Total quantity of Ashes in lbs.	1,472	1,378	1,399
" " Clinker in lbs.	790	858	725
" " Soot in lbs.	125	160	116
Per centage of Ashes	9.32	8.75	9.04
" " Clinker	4.43	5.45	4.68
" " Soot .....	.792	1.017	.7494

" With Dunsmuir coal, the throttle was nearly wide open, with Newcastle and Douglas from one-third to one-half open.

" Dunsmuir compared with Newcastle :—There is more smoke, much less soot, the tubes are much cleaner, the work is much lighter for the stokers, it is better steaming coal and there is much less dirt about the deck.

" Dunsmuir compared with Douglas :—There is less smoke, the tubes are much cleaner, less dirt about the deck, and they keep steam much better.

" Newcastle compared with Douglas :—There is much less smoke, keeps steam better, the tubes are about the same, and dirt about the deck the same.

" While trying the Dunsmuir coal the boilers primed very much, if they had not done so, the horse power, revolutions, steam, &c., would have shown a much better result.

" (Signed) ANDREW WATT,
Engineer in Charge."

" H.M.S. ' Boxer,' Esquimalt, B. C."

ANTHRACITE.

Anthracite.

Veins of coal have been found in several other parts of the Province; the coal is of excellent quality, but a deficiency of capital has prevented the veins being worked. Thus on Queen Charlotte's Island excellent and very valuable coal is found; it is anthracite. It contains seventy-two per cent of carbon, and it is stated to be better adapted for use in foundries than the Pennsylvanian anthracite. In 1869 the company which was working this mine, was taking coal from three veins on 6,000 acres of land; in three years the company expended \$80,000 in carrying on their works. The coal was worth \$10 at the mouth of the shaft. But for want of means the company had to abandon both

its mines and its capital. Coal has been found not only on Vancouver Island, but also in the interior of Columbia, 160 miles from the sea, near the Nicola River, a tributary of the Thompson. It is said to be superior to that on the sea coast.

Mr. Hamley, the collector of Customs at Victoria, at my request furnished the following statement of coal exported during the last four years. Exportation of Coal.

STATEMENT of the Coal exported from British Columbia, from 1867 to 1871:—

Year	Where Shipped.	Quantity. Tons.	Value. \$
1867	To the United States	11,223	72,953
1868	” ” ”	29,219	189,923
”	” Mexico	1,305	8,482
1869	” the United States	19,970	119,820
1870	” ”	16,114	96,687
Total.....		Tons 77,831	\$487,865

Mr. Hamley, adds:—

“ Before 1867, the Colonies were separate and no account was therefore kept of the export of coal from Nanaïmo at the Custom House of British Columbia. Nanaïmo coal is universally used in Victoria. A large quantity is consumed by her Majesty’s ships and the coasting steamers, and a few tons are annually sent to the mainland.”

To ascertain correctly what these mines have produced, it is necessary to establish what are the sales effected by the companies working them. Yield of the Coal Mines. The following statement was furnished to me as correct:—

Amount of Sales of Coal.

1861	14,600 tons.
1862	18,690 ”
1863	21,394 ”
1864	28,632 ”
1865	32,819 ”
1866	25,115 ”
1867	31,239 ”
1868	44,005 ”
1869	35,802 ”
1870	29,843 ”

I was further informed that the prices of labor, in relation to coal mines, Price of labor. are as follows:—

Miner.....	\$3.00 to \$4.00 a day
Mechanic.....	3.75
Engineer.....	2.00 to 3.50 ”
Blacksmith.....	2.00 to 3.25 ”
Laborer	1.75 to 2.00 ”
Chinese or Indian.....	1.00 to 1.25 ”

Having thus spoken of the arable, grazing, forest and mining lands of British Columbia, I annex as appendices the following documents: Appendix M, letter from the proprietor of the Dunsmuir mine, giving interesting details on the subject; Appendix N, letter giving important details in relation to the mines of the District of Ominica; Appendix O, law respecting gold mines; Appendix P, law respecting mineral lands, other than auriferous lands; Appendix Q, the Columbia land law; Appendix R, an extract from Dr.

Rattray's work on the Columbia coal ; Appendix S, the law respecting joint stock companies.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, &c.

Agricultural produce.

Besides the produce of the mine, there is agricultural produce, and that obtained from cattle breeding, the fisheries and the chase. Wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, peas, vegetables, and fruits, such as apples, plums, cherries, &c., grow and flourish in Columbia. At Cariboo, however, the frequent frosts do not allow of the cultivation of grain ; and what little cultivation there is there, is confined to vegetables which do not require a long season to bring them to a degree of maturity at which they can be used. But it would be erroneous to suppose, that, in the interior of Columbia, the cultivation of grain cannot be carried on. I saw in the interior, at the mouth of the Quesnel River, land farmed by a Canadian of the name of Brousseau, and he had a magnificent crop of all sorts of grain. More than this, at a distance of thirteen and a half miles from the Quesnel River, towards the interior of Columbia, I saw at a level of 2,700 feet above the sea, cabbages, carrots, turnips, and potatoes, which would have done credit to any part of Canada whatever. And elsewhere, at almost as great a height, I found fields of wheat, barley, and oats, presenting the finest possible appearance, and in their mute language proclaiming that those who believed that Columbia was a land of mountains, unfit for cultivation, and destined to prove but a source of expense to the Confederation, had made a great mistake. The fact is, that, at Clinton, I was shewn a mill, among others, that this year turned out four hundred tons of flour, and the wheat brought to this mill is entirely the produce of the country. There are, I think, eight mills of that description. Last year, barley and oats were sold at from two to three cents a pound ; this year they are selling at from three to five cents. Wheat was sold at three cents last year, and this year it is selling at three and three-quarter cents a pound. For details respecting agricultural produce, I refer to Appendix T, which is an extract from the Blue Book for 1870. It also contains a list of the prices of certain articles of consumption.

CATTLE.

Dr. Rattray, whom I have already quoted as a man who is generally well informed as to our new Pacific Province, after having spoken of Vancouver Island as not being highly susceptible of cultivation, except in its southern parts, adds :—

“This colony, however, has British Columbia on her right to fall back upon to supply her markets, a country in every way adapted, by its climate, soil, fine pastures, and an abundance of arable land, for agricultural and pastoral development, and capable of becoming a storehouse of animal and vegetable produce, able to supply, not only this island, but the entire Pacific.”

Raising of cattle, &c.

The author is right. Columbia not only yields abundance of agricultural produce (and will yield more when the population is greater, and the demand increases), but the country is specially adapted for the raising of cattle, horses, and sheep. I saw oxen, six years of age—which had never been under any shelter other than the vault of heaven—in very good condition, and as fat as the finest cattle which are brought to the markets in our Eastern Provinces. I do not mean to say that a prudent cattle-breeder ought not to provide shelter for his cattle, and ought not to lay in at least one month's forage, in case of accident, a thing he can easily do, for the plain is covered with the succulent grass of which I have already spoken above.

What I have just said in relation to cattle applies equally to horses, with this difference, that the horse finds his food more easily, in the event of a fall of snow, than the ox does. His foot easily penetrates through from ten to twelve inches of snow, and reaches the grass, which, in that country, constitutes his favorite nourishment.

With respect to sheep, there is no part of Canada better adapted for raising them than Columbia. They here continue in good condition, fatten rapidly, and the breeder finds a ready sale both for the mutton and for the wool.

It is needless to say that the porcine race is represented here, and multiplies to an astonishing extent. During the fine season they only need the roots, fruits, cactus, and herbs, which are so abundant in all parts of Columbia; but, like sheep, they require more care during the winter. The pig, however, is an animal for which there is always a market in a mining country like Columbia, and which is always sure to bring a fair profit to the breeder.

FISHERIES.

The fisheries of Columbia are probably the richest in the world, but they have been but very little worked. The gold fever draws immigrants towards the auriferous tracts, causing them to neglect what to many of them would prove to be a much richer mine, and one yielding much more certain results than that, to seek which they go so far, and undergo so much labor and fatigue. At the present time things are beginning to wear a different aspect; some attention is being turned to the fisheries, without, however, the auriferous lands being in consequence neglected; however, the fisheries require fresh arrivals to develop their full resources. The present population has its ordinary avocations, and can devote to this new branch of industry but an unimportant part of its time. Inferences may be drawn from the fact that there are really only two large fishing establishments: one a salmon fishery under the management of Captain Stamp, who, for the first time, exports salmon in tin boxes; the other, a whale fishery in the Gulf of Georgia. I saw one of the whalers, the *Byzantium*, in Deep Bay. She was an English brig, commanded by Captain Calhoun, and on board of her was Captain Roys, the inventor of an explosive ball, which is used in the whale fishery, and which, on penetrating the marine monster, explodes, and throws out a harpoon. The first whale, against which this projectile was used, was killed in 1868. In 1869 and 1870, the company made use of a small steam vessel; and their success last year induced them to devote to the trade a brig of 179 tons, manned with twenty hands. Captain Calhoun complained of having to pay heavy duties on nearly all the articles required for the fishery. This obstacle to the success of this branch of industry, will shortly be removed by the substitution of the Canadian tariff for the tariff of British Columbia.

I was assured that, if that expedition proved a success, there is room in our Pacific waters for at least fifty undertakings of a similar character. I observe that, since my return, the whaling schooner *Industry* has arrived at Victoria with 300 barrels, or about 10,000 gallons of oil, after an absence of only five weeks. One of the whales killed during the expedition was sixty feet long, and would certainly yield nearly seventy barrels of oil.

On this subject the Blue Book of 1870 contains the following:—

“During the year there were three whaling companies in existence (one of these has since broken down). Thirty-two whales were killed, yielding 25,800 gallons of oil, worth 50 cents per gallon. There was one vessel with boats, and there were two stations with boats, employing altogether forty-nine hands. The capital invested in this interest amounted to about \$20,000.”

“The dog-fish catch exceeds in importance that of the whales. 50,000

"gallons of dog-fish oil was rendered, worth forty cents per gallon. This branch of industry is steadily progressing."

From another source I have obtained the following information respecting 1871.

Whaling companies.

"There are three whaling expeditions now in action in the waters of British Columbia, viz.:

"1st. The British Columbia Whaling Company, with the "Kate," a schooner of seventy tons, outlay \$15,000. They have already secured 20,000 gallons; they expect 10,000 more. The value of oil here is 37 cents a gallon. In England it is worth £35 a ton of 252 gallons. This company have in addition secured already 30,000 gallons of dog-fish oil, worth 37 cents here per gallon, 55 cents in California, and £35 a ton in England.

"2nd. The brig "Byzantium," 179 tons, expenditure \$20,000. Their take for the year is not known.

"3rd. Steamer "Emma" and scow "Industry," expenditure \$10,000 estimated take 15,000 gallons.

"This coast is considered by an old whaler from Providence to be one of the best fields in the world from whence to start whaling enterprises. Particular attention is called to the value and facility of the dog-fish oil fishery, which is even a more paying undertaking, at present, than the whaling."

Salmon.

In Columbia salmon is most abundant, and constitutes one of the principal sources of wealth in the country. It is sold at a very low price—five cents a pound—at Victoria, and constitutes an important part of the food of the Indians. There are five species, a description of which is contained in Appendix U., which is an extract from the Reverend Dr. Brown's pamphlet on British Columbia.

DETAILS RESPECTING THE FISHERIES.

As this branch of industry, the fisheries, was so little developed, I obtained from a gentleman who is, from his studies, in a position to give me correct information on this subject, a memorandum which, though short, gives more details than it was possible for me to obtain from official documents. It is as follows:—

"In speaking of the fisheries of British Columbia, one may almost be said to be speaking of something which has no existence. With the exception of a small attempt at putting up salmon in tins on the Fraser River, and one or two whaling enterprises of a few years standing, no attempt whatever has been made to develop the actually marvellous resources of this Province in the way of fish. I will, therefore, proceed to give a list of the fish that are to be found in quantities that would warrant the establishment of fisheries, and then a brief description of the habits, locality, and commercial utility of each class of fish, with any remarks that may occur that would be of interest or value.

Different varieties of fish.

"Description of fish found in British Columbia and Vancouver Island:—
"Whale, sturgeon, salmon, oulachan or houlican, cod, herring, halibut, sardine, anchovy, oysters, haddock, and dog-fish.

No restrictive laws in force.

"There is no law governing fisheries in British Columbia. Fishing is carried on throughout the year without any restrictions. This state of things is well suited to a new and thinly populated country. The restrictions of a close season would be very injurious to the Province at present, and for many years to come.

"It is quite impossible to give even an approximate estimate of the produce of the fisheries during the last ten years, there being no data from which it could be computed.

“ There is no local law preventing Americans from fishing in our waters.

“ *Whale*.—I am unable to say whether the whales are sperm, or of what species, but an undertaking, now some three years old, seems from all accounts (it has been found impossible to obtain any official return from the company) to have been very successful. That it is a profitable speculation there can be no doubt, or it would have been long ago abandoned; and that the company have no difficulty in obtaining whales is also demonstrated by the amount of oil secured. I have little doubt that if this branch of industry were followed up by men well versed in the requisite knowledge, a vast amount of wealth might be added to this Province by whale fisheries.

“ The *Sturgeon* abounds in the rivers and estuaries of British Columbia. This fish is caught with little or no difficulty. It attains a gigantic size, over 500 lbs. in weight. The flesh is excellent, both fresh and smoked. No attempt, that I am aware of, has ever been made to put the fish up for market. Its commercial value is derived from the isinglass and caviare which are made from it. I am not aware of there having been any attempt to manufacture isinglass in this country. Caviare of excellent quality has been produced. At present I should be inclined to believe that there is no person in the Province capable of making isinglass, which is, therefore, a resource entirely undeveloped as yet.

“ *Salmon*.—The salmon in the waters of British Columbia are excellent in quality, varied in species, and most abundant. In the rivers which they penetrate up to their head waters, they are caught by a drag-net in the deep waters, and by a bag-net in the rapids. In the sea they are generally caught with hook and line; a canoe at certain seasons can be filled in a day by the latter method. The Fraser River salmon is justly famous. It is used fresh, salted, pickled, smoked, and kippered, and for export is put up salted in barrels, and fresh in one or two pound tins; the latter practice has only been commenced during the past three years. The article produced is of a most excellent description, and will doubtless prove a source of considerable export trade when it becomes known in suitable markets. There would appear to be no limit to the catch of salmon.

“ *Oulachans or Houlicans*.—This small fish, something about the size of a sprat, appears in the rivers of British Columbia and about certain estuaries on the coast towards the end of April. Their run lasts about three weeks, during which time they may be captured in countless myriads. Eaten fresh they are most delicious, and they are most excellent packed in a salted or smoked form. This fish produces oil abundantly, which is of a pure and excellent quality, and which, as held by some, will eventually supersede cod liver oil. This fish is caught with a pole of about ten feet in length, along which are arranged, for five feet at the end, nails like the teeth of a comb, only about an inch and a half apart. The comb is thrust smartly into the water, brought up with a backward sweep of the hands, and is rarely found without three or four fish impaled on the nails. I have seen a canoe filled with them in two hours by a couple of hands.

“ *Cod*.—Several species of cod are found in the waters of British Columbia, which are excellent both fresh and cured. It has been often asserted, I cannot say with what truth, that the true cod is found on this north-west coast. That, however, remains to be proved.

“ *Herring*.—This fish also abounds during the winter months, and is of good sound quality. It is largely used in the Province, both fresh and smoked, but nothing has been done in the way of export.

“ *Halibut*.—Halibut banks are of frequent recurrence in the inland waters of this Province. The fish attain an enormous size, and are caught

- “ by deep-sea-lines. They are only used in the Province at present. They are of first rate quality, and an excellent article of food.
- Sardines.** “ *Sardines.*—Are always found among herrings. I cannot state if they are precisely the fish known to commerce under that designation, or in what quantity they exist; but they are firm in flesh and excellent in flavor.
- Anchovy.** “ *Anchovy.*—This fish is only second to the oulachan or houlican in its abundance. During the autumn it abounds in the harbors and inlets, and may be taken with great ease in any quantity. Eaten fresh, they have rather a bitter flavor.
- Haddock.** “ *Haddock.*—This fish, called in the country ‘mackerel,’ to which however it has no resemblance, is a great favorite both fresh and cured. It is caught in the winter months, and when smoked forms a luxurious addition to the breakfast table. I am of opinion that a very large trade will be done some day in exporting this fish to the southern ports of America, where fish is highly valued in a smoked or cured state.
- Dog-fish.** “ *Dog-Fish.*—This species of fish can be taken with great facility with a line and hook in almost any of the numerous bays and inlets of this Province. The oil extracted from them is obtained in abundance, and is commercially of much value. It is produced in moderately large quantities by the Indians, and exported.
- Oysters.** “ *Oysters.*—Are found in all parts of the Province. Though small in their native beds, they are finely flavored and of good quality. When, in course of time, regular beds are formed, and their proper culture is commenced, a large export will no doubt take place both in a fresh and canned state. There is a large consumption of oysters in cans on the Pacific coast.”

PRODUCTS OF THE CHASE.

Furs. The products of the chase in Columbia are very various and abundant. Furs, for example, constitute one of the most valuable exports from this Province. I procured the following list of animals, the furs of which are obtained for the purposes of trade, the value of the fur being set opposite to the name of each animal, viz. :—

	Each.
Panther	\$2 50
Wild Cat.....	0 75
Wolf.....	2 50
Red Fox.....	25 00
Fisher.....	5 00
Mink.....	2 00
Martin.....	5 00 to \$10
Racoon.....	0 75
Beaver.....	1 00 per lb.
Black Bear.....	5 00 to \$8
Brown Bear.....	7 50
Wolverine.....	1 00
Siffleur.....	0 50
Musk Rat.....	0 25
Lynx.....	3 00
Common Otter.....	5 00
Sea Otter.....	50 00 to \$80
Squirrel.....	0 12
Red Deer (Elk).....	0 15 per lb.
Blacktailed Deer.....	0 15 „

Ermine	0 50
Sea Lion	0 00
Fur Seal	10 00
Mountain Goat	2 00
do Sheep.....	3 00

At Cariboo.

Silver Fox	50 00 to \$70
Black Fox	100 00

Until the year 1860 the fur trade was entirely monopolized by the ^{Fur trade.} Hudson's Bay Company; but since that date the trade has ceased to be exclusively in the hands of that Company, and there are now a large number of persons who have invested their capital in it. In general, the trade is carried on by coasting vessels, which exchange goods for peltry. It is rather difficult to arrive at a just estimate of the value of the furs exported. I was however assured that it amounted to \$210,000, in 1868, and to \$233,000 in 1869.

BIRDS AND ANIMALS OF COLUMBIA.

There are also in British Columbia large numbers of waterfowls, snipe, ^{Birds and animals of} geese, swans, pheasants, partridges, prairie chickens, grouse and ducks, without ^{Columbia.} taking into account—says one writer—the eagle, sparrow-hawk, mosquito-hawk, owl, wood-pecker, humming-bird, king-fisher, swallow, robin, crow, pigeon, plover, crane, magpie, thrush, jay and blue-bird.

In Appendix V will be found a list of the animals and birds of Vancouver Island, furnished by Dr. Forbes. I add to it, in Appendix W, an extract from Mr. Pemberton's work, giving some further details respecting the animals and birds of Columbia.

STONE QUARRIES.

After having pointed out the principal products of Columbia, I perceive ^{Quarries.} that I have omitted to mention the fine stone quarries at Newcastle Island (two miles from Nanaimo) in Departure Bay. A sandstone of very fine quality is obtained from them. From the upper part of the quarry can be quarried blocks 50 feet long by 8 in diameter. I saw columns 30 feet long, by 4 feet and two inches in diameter, intended for the San Francisco Mint. The lower part of the quarry, which is very considerable, is composed of strata from 6 inches to 4 feet in thickness. The agent of the company, which is working this quarry, told me that 8,000 tons of this stone would be required for the San Francisco Mint, and I understood that the stone cost \$3 a ton on board the vessel; large blocks however costing double that price.

SHIPBUILDING AND NAVIGATION.

I now come to the subject of shipbuilding and the navigation of the ^{Ship.} Province.

The number of vessels built during the last ten years is not considerable. It is a branch of industry which is as yet only in its infancy; but which, through the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is destined soon to assume large proportions.

It is however expedient, for statistical purposes, to ascertain that number, though small. It is as follows :—

Victoria.....	1861 ...	3 Steamers	...	5 Schooners	
"	1862 ...	.....	...	2	... 1 Barge
"	1863 ...	2 Steamers	...	2	"
"	1864 ...	.....	...	2	"
"	1865 ...	.....	...	2	"
New West- minster... }	1865 ...	.....	...	1	" ... 1 Light Ship
Victoria.....	1866 ...	2 Steamers			
"	1867 ...	1	"	1	"
Sooke.....	1867 ...	.....	...		... 1 Brigantine
Victoria.....	1868 ...	.....	...	2 Schooners	
Soda Creek	1869 ...	1 Steamer			
	1870 ...	.....	...
Victoria.....	1871 ...	.....	...	2	"
<hr/>					
Total		9 Steamers		19 Schooners	1 Brigantine 1 Barge 1 Light Ship

Arrivals and departures of Vessels. The number of vessels which arrived in the Ports of the New Province, and which sailed from them during the last ten years, is as follows :—

	Entered.		Cleared.
1861 ...	227	} Of these a good number were canoes with freight and passengers for the mines, which did not return .....	... 178
1862 ...	276		... 255
1863 ...	243		235
1864 ...	233		235
1865 ...	289		277
1866 ...	220		219

Previous to the Union of British Columbia and Vancouver Island in 1866, the only port of entry then in British Columbia, was New Westminster.

1867 ...	1059	1066
1868 ...	921	951
1869 ...	864	896
1870 ...	814	835

After the Union, the Ports of Victoria, Nanaimo, New Westminster, and Burrard Inlet are included.

Vessels navigating the waters of Columbia.

To the foregoing tables we may add a statement of vessels of all sizes trading in British Columbia. This table shows the nationality of each class of vessels, and their tonnage. For this information I am indebted to the Government of Columbia. It is as follows :—

<i>Steamers.</i>	
8 Coasting	British.
5 Inland (River Fraser) 3 only running	"
1 To and from San Francisco	"
1 To and from Puget Sound	American.
2 To and from Portland.....	"

17

Ships and Barques.

7 from England are generally chartered to carry lumber—3 by Hudson Bay Company, and an average of 4 by other British Merchants.

6 from and to San Francisco, are generally chartered to carry lumber—American.

21 to Australia, China, and South America, (in 1870)—6 British, 15 Foreign.

3 between Honolulu and Victoria—1 American, 2 British.

Schooners and Sloops.

28 Coasting,—British.

Tonnage.

8 Coasting Steamers	1182 tons	.....	83 men.
3 Inland.....	452	”	..... 22 ”
7 Ships from England in 1870.....	3868	”	.....115 ”
6 Traders to and from San Francisco	1320	”	..... 60 ”
21 To Australia, &c.....	10894	”	.....279 ”
3 To and from Honolulu	893	”	..... 24 ”

The 21 vessels mentioned above to “Australia, &c.,” are not regular traders. They are the vessels cleared in 1870.

In Appendix X will be found extracts from the Blue Book for 1870, containing fuller details respecting vessels, their nationality, tonnage, crews, &c., &c.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufactures of Columbia are few in number; but water power Manufactures. being abundant, it is certain that so soon as the requirements of the Province call for them, manufactories may be multiplied under advantageous circumstances. I shall treat this subject as I did that of ship building; although these branches of industry are only in their infancy, so to speak, it is well, in a statistical point of view, to give the information which we possess respecting the present condition of things. This information will prove useful at a later date, for purposes of comparison. The following table is a statement of the manufactories, mills, &c., at the principal places in Columbia, in the year 1870.

New Westminster.

3 Saw Mills—can cut 183,000 feet of lumber per day.

1 Grist mill—can grind 30 barrels per day.

1 Distillery—distils 300 to 400 gallons per month.

Hope, Yale, and Lytton.

2 Saw Mills—can cut 7,000 feet of lumber per day.

5 Flour Mills—2 can grind 23 barrels, the others 10 barrels per day each.

Lillouet and Clinton.

1 Saw and Flour Mill (combined)—can grind 60 barrels of flour per day, and cut 12,000 feet of lumber.

1 Flour Mill on Dog-Creek—can grind 2,000 pounds of wheat per day.

1 Saw Mill at Lillouet—can cut 5,000 feet of lumber per day.

1 Saw Mill at Clinton—can cut 2,000 feet of lumber per day.

1 Flour Mill at Lillouet—can grind 120-sacks in twelve hours.

Kootenay and Columbia.

1 Saw Mill, waterpower—in process of construction.

1 Bed Rock Flume—in process of construction.

Cariboo.

- 1 Steam Saw Mill, on William's Creek, 20 horse power—can cut 20,000 feet of lumber per day.
- 1 Steam Saw Mill, on Ditton Lightning Creek—can cut 20,000 feet of lumber per day.
- 1 Quartz Mill, on William's Creek, 3 horse power, 4 stamps of 450 lbs. each—can crush 4 tons a day.
- 1 Flour Mill, 20 horse power—can grind 50 barrels of flour per day.
- 1 Flour Mill, Soda Creek, water power—can grind 40 barrels of flour per day.
- 1 Saw Mill, Quesnel, water power—can cut 2,500 feet of lumber per day.

Nanaimo.

- 1 Saw Mill.

Victoria.

- 1 Iron Foundry.
- 2 Sash Factories.
- Gas Works.
- 4 Breweries.
- 2 Distilleries.
- 1 Soap Factory.
- 2 Tanneries.
- 1 Ship Yard.
- 2 Lumber Yards.

EXPORTS.

Exports.

Before passing on to the population of British Columbia, and after the statement of the produce and manufactories of the Province, I think it is expedient to state that in 1870, the exports amounted to \$208,364, exclusive of the gold, the amount of which is given above. The details of the exports will be found in Appendix Y.

POPULATION.

Population.

The population of British Columbia was greater some years ago than it is now. That was when the gold fever was at its height. According to the enumeration made, I think, in the month of March or April 1871, the population of Columbia was 8,576 whites, 462 negroes, and 1,548 Chinese, giving a total of 10,586, the distribution whereof throughout the territory is given in Appendix Z.

The total of 10,586 does not include the Indians, of whom I shall speak shortly.

Increase of the population.

The white and Chinese population increased by immigration during the year 1871 by from 1,500 to 2,000. This immigration is to be attributed to the discovery of the new gold mines of Peace River, district of Ominica; and, to judge by appearances, it is likely to continue during the coming season.

Disparity between the sexes.

In this population is observable the usual disproportion between the two sexes, which was remarked from the first in California and Australia. Thus, the number of men is 7,574 and of women 3,012.

Submission to the laws.

The population is remarkable for its spirit of order and submission to the laws. This state of things is to be attributed, in the first place, to the fact that the white population is composed in great part of men of education, many of whom have seen better days, and who are consequently less disposed than the majority of ordinary populations, in these distant regions, to avail themselves of every favorable opportunity of violating the law. It is also to

be attributed to the firm administration of the laws by the Chief Justice, whose name alone, at the time of the great immigration during the gold-digging excitement, was the terror of delinquents.

Although the magistrates entrusted with the census fulfilled the duty ^{Nomadic} confided to them with care, it is undeniable that in so vast a country as ^{population.} Columbia, with such a scattered population, it is hardly possible to take a correct census. The names of many traders, miners, and fishermen were not registered, and consequently not included in the total number given as the result of the census.

The white population of Columbia is intelligent and industrious, and may unhesitatingly be compared with the population of any other part of Canada. If the progress of the Province has not been rapid, it is to be attributed much less to a want of energy on its part than to other causes. Of these causes the paucity of population is perhaps the principal for it has ^{Spirit of} been found impossible, under existing circumstances, to obtain a considerable ^{enterprise} revenue, and so to be placed in a position to carry out great undertakings. ^{shown.} This small population, however, did not hesitate to submit to great sacrifices to open that great highway from Yale to Cariboo, which gave, and still gives, comparatively easy access to the rich mines of the District of Cariboo, and which, for boldness of enterprise and solidity of construction at many points, is worthy of a great people. Suffice it to add, that this great Cariboo road, which in many places is cut out of the mountain side, at a height of from 600 to 1,000 feet above the Fraser or the Thompson River, which run at the base of the precipice, cost nearly a million and a quarter of dollars.

CHINESE.

The Chinese population is regarded with no greater affection in Columbia ^{Chinese.} than in California, but is, at any rate, in the former country, not ill treated. The Chinese are an industrious, clean and laborious community. They are generally miners, working either on their own account or for the whites, or in service as laborers or domestic servants, most frequently in the latter capacity as cooks. Many of them are also employed, either on their own account or by others, in the transportation of freight from the lower Fraser to the mines. They live on little, and make a livelihood even in places from which the whites have had to emigrate lest they should perish of hunger. Those who dread the increasing immigration of the Chinese maintain that they are a population but little to be desired. They forget that the presence of the Chinese has contributed to reduce the price of wages in the mines. A Chinese there receives \$3 to \$3 50 a day, and a white man \$5. It is added that the Chinese leave nothing in the country. That is strictly true, if it is said of their dead, the ashes of which are scrupulously conveyed by them to China. But it is certain that the Chinese leave a great deal of money in the country, by their purchases, travelling, &c. During my trip to the Cariboo Mines, I saw a great number of Chinese, who were going to or returning from them, and in many cases they were travelling in stages, and halted like others at the stopping places to take their meals; and often, on land as well as on board the steamers, travelled as first class passengers.

INDIANS.

The census of the Indian population has not been made, but it ^{Indians.} is desirable that it should be so before long. That population is estimated at 30,000, 40,000, and even 50,000 souls. Persons who are in the best position to judge of the number of these Indians, such as the Catholic and

Their
number.

Protestant missionaries, gave me to understand, however, that that population would not at the present time amount to the highest of those figures. I conclude, therefore, that from 35,000 to 40,000 is probably the more exact number. However, the Hon. Chief Justice Matthew Baillie Begbie appears to think that for some years they have diminished in number. In a memorandum which he was obliging enough to prepare for me, the Honorable Judge gives most interesting details respecting the Indian tribes; and although I was able to verify by personal observation a number of the facts which he records, I prefer not to state them here myself, but to transcribe his memorandum in full in the body of this Report itself, in order that the information which I have to offer may be given in as complete a manner as possible. The following is his memorandum:—

MEMORANDUM BY CHIEF JUSTICE BEGBIE.

Indians found
in all parts of
the Province.

“ Indian tribes are found everywhere, all over the Province. The main divisions, in one sense, may be taken to be the coast Indians, and the inland tribes. On Vancouver Island, I apprehend they are all coast Indians. There are apparently no interior parts fit for settlement by Indians. They may and do go inland for hunting deer, and lake fishing; but in most parts, the deer are to be found in sufficient quantity not far from the sea; and the sea fishing is much superior in quantity and nutritive quality to the lake fishing. On the mainland the conditions are reversed in great measure. The upper country is far superior for settlement and hunting purposes to the coast, and the large rivers abound with salmon, which run up to the Rocky Mountains. The lakes also afford abundant food during the season when the salmon are not running, and the wild berries which grow in great profusion and excellence are (especially the ‘service berry’) a staple article of food, being dried and stored for food and trade.

Probable num-
bers of coast
and interior
Indians.

“ I cannot judge at all, of my own authority, of the number of the coast Indians. To the north of British Columbia, they are said to be in considerable numbers. In the parts of the Province, of which I have any personal knowledge, the Indians are exceedingly sparse, and annually diminishing (this includes all the country east of Fraser River). I should guess—but it is a mere guess,—that there are not 5,000 in the vast triangle between New Westminster, Kootenay, and Cariboo—400 miles from east to west, and 350 miles from North to South. But it is proper to state that in a recent report to the Bishop of the Diocese (Anglican), the Rev. J. B. Good says, (Lytton, 3rd May, 1870): ‘I estimate the number of the disciples at large [Anglicans, at Lytton] young and old to be at least 2,000, Mr. Holmes having under him, in the Yale district, nearly as many more.’ Yale and Lytton are fifty-seven miles apart. The latter attracts probably Indians from Lillooet, Nicola, and even from the Okanagan. Yale probably collects Indians on the Fraser River for thirty or forty miles downwards. But at least half of the Fraser River native population lies below that, and is probably attracted wholly by the Roman Catholic missions at St. Mary’s, and at New Westminster; and there are two other thriving Roman Catholic missions, one on the east side of Okanagan Lake, and one to the north, near William’s Lake. I should really think that these four stations influence as many disciples, as the two central Anglican stations; but I should be surprised if the four claimed 4,000 disciples. Mr. Good’s whole report, however, is not before me, and it may not be intended to bear the sense here put. This is nevertheless the idea conveyed in the pamphlet from which I quote, which states 4,000 Indians under instruction.

“ Referring to the continual entries in an old journal of the Hudson’s Bay Company, preserved at Fort Langley, from the foundation of that first

“ fort on the Lower Fraser River, in 1826-7, one would suppose that the coast Indians, tempted to frequent the Fraser for fishing, or for war, were at least three times as numerous fifty or sixty years ago as they are now. In the interior, whole tribal families have disappeared within the last few years, and it is probable that in certain districts *e.g.*, Lillouet and Okanagan, not one tenth, perhaps even not one twentieth, survive. In 1846, Mr. A. C. Anderson of the Hudson's Bay Company, advised against the Lillouet-Douglas Route for the Hudson's Bay Company's brigades, on account of the very great number of Indians they would have to pass through, estimating the number, at and about the Fountains (8 miles from Lillouet), at 4000 to 5000. I have never seen (1858-69) on the greatest occasions at Lillouet more than 400 or 500—many of whom had come forty or fifty miles—some 100 miles.

“ One tribal family of about sixty individuals on Canoe Creek was, in 1862 or 1863, entirely destroyed by small-pox, with the exception of a single man. In the same epidemic, the Williams Lake families were reduced from 200 to below 100 individuals. Their wars are occasionally equally destructive. On more than one successful onslaught, every man has been killed, and only the unwounded women and children preserved as slaves—almost always, every man the victors could reach, was killed. At Comox, several years ago, on such an occasion, every man, woman and child was killed, except one woman, who fled to the bush. She was *enccinte*, and her child, a son, still survives; I have seen him. Of course his tribe was extinguished. They rear small families and the children often die. Accidents do much in such small adventurous societies; private quarrels do much; whisky and dissipation wear them to an early death, and sap the powers of reproduction; but the great devastators have been their cruel tribal wars, and, much worse, small-pox and measles. Vaccination has made a stand to secure them against the former; but measles are nearly as deadly, and even vaccination is as severe a malady with them as measles among Europeans. Eruptive disorders seem to overpower their constitutions. Wars have immensely diminished of late; there are deadly private quarrels; few tribal war expeditions. Indeed, I don't remember to have known of one.

“ The habits of the Indians are exceedingly simple; probably such as are common to almost all societies in a low degree of organization. They appear to live very much on the “village community” system, as described in “Mayne's Ancient Law,” at least as regards land and its produce, and their fishing grounds. The chiefs owe their pre-eminence partly to birth or family connections, partly to personal attributes and the choice of the tribal family or tribe. The chiefs appear to acquire their predominance of wealth by voluntary contributions, or “benevolences,” from those who admit their authority, offered sometimes from fear, sometimes from flattery, sometimes perhaps from motives of attachment. They preserve their influence by measures of recklessness and severity, or of wisdom, but principally perhaps by the generosity or lavishness with which they re-distribute the wealth they have acquired; in fact, all this part of their polity very much resembles that of the Plantagenet Kings of England.

“ The houses of the coast Indians are more roomy and substantial, being a sort of one story card castle (only firmly fastened), of axe-hewn lumber, divided into several compartments, of which one is occupied by each family. In the interior, the houses, or wigwams, are made of skins more or less dressed, old tent cloths, mats, &c. In severe weather, they take shelter in underground houses—circular pits, from 20 to 40 feet in diameter, and 8 or 10 feet deep, covered over with a substantial earthed roof, with a 3 feet circular aperture in the centre, which is the only ingress for the inhabitants and provisions, and the only egress for the inhabitants and the smoke,

“ I don't believe anything else leaves the cave until it is finally abandoned in the spring. It may be imagined what havoc measles or small-pox will cause in such a pit. I do not remember any of these pits nearer the sea than at Hope. I have known at least one Indian, however, (St. Paul, near Kamloops, died 1867), who lived in a comfortable squared-log house, with three or four rooms, cows, chickens, pigs, and a decent garden ; living in infinitely more comfort and pretensions than the officers of the Hudson Bay Company, in their fort, on the opposite side of the Thompson River. Like most savages, they possess enormous powers of appetite, and enormous powers of abstinence from food.

Indians' skill in boat-building and management.

“ Everywhere, almost, the Indians have great skill in the manufacture and management of canoes. Those on the coast and the lower Fraser are perfect models of naval architecture on the wave-line principle. On the Columbia, they are built of the bark of the white pine, with the most modern bow, viz. :—on the identical principle of ‘ Griffith's Patent,’ only with a similar projecting snout at the stern.

Polygamy.

“ Polygamy prevails among them, as among most non-Christian people, limited only by considerations of finance.

The Indians' want of religious notions.

“ Alone among all intelligent savages of whom I have read, (for there is no doubt these are very intelligent, and with vast natural power of observation,) they seem to have no religion whatever, nor any idea of any God, except what has been imported. They have, however, some notion of spirits, restricted, I think, almost entirely to spirits of dead men, though there is one much spoken of, ‘ Shay,’ or wind spirit, supposed to haunt a certain point on Harrison Lake. I have never heard of an Indian language which possessed in its vocabulary a word expressive of an abstract idea.

Slavery.

“ Slavery is universally known ; among tribes under European influence it is much retrograding. Slaves were almost all derived from wars ; and, since wars have died out, the source of slavery is stopped. They are all of course devoted to whiskey, and to gambling. As a logical consequence from the absence of all indigenous religion, there are no indigenous forms of cursing and swearing. The natives have very readily adopted the habit, but they use, to our disgrace, none but English oaths and terms of abuse. Of these, of course, they have first learnt, and best remember, the lowest and the most obscene. Many of the northern Indians display considerable aptitude for carving, and others for handling metals. The astonishing accuracy of their eye may be seen in any canoe, for which they never have a model, nor do they ever ensure accuracy by a single measurement.

Compacts with Indians; what they have been and what could be done in that direction.

“ I am not aware of any treaty having been made with any tribe on the mainland. I believe that some sort of arrangement, as biading in honor as a treaty, has been made at different times, with different tribes in Vancouver Island. I am not aware that it has been reduced to writing ; I believe it has generally (where it exists) been in the form of a declaration of intentions by the local government.

“ Reserves have been laid out both here and on the mainland, in the vicinity of tribal families, of land reserved for their use ; but I am not aware of anything in the nature of a treaty. No general treaty would be possible, for there are a vast number of tribes, mutually more jealous and unintelligible than are the whites to them.

“ They are in that state of powerlessness and respect for the superior power, numbers, and acquirements of the governing race, that any arrangements which that race would, consistently with self-respect and humanity, think proper, would readily be adopted by the native.

Their anxiety about their reserves of land.

“ Their chief anxiety always is about their reserves of land which, perhaps necessarily, have not always been made in accordance with their

“ wishes. The manner in which they hold and occupy land (village communities frequently occupying and cultivating irregularly detached plots) is a tenure scarcely intelligible to English notions of property in land at all; and they have an affection for particular little bits of land, (which seems a feeling common to humanity, savage or civilized), which, probably, is exceedingly inconvenient to a surveyor, and is not always, in our view, very reasonable. It is, in fact, prejudice.

“ What would probably be most useful for them, and tend to preserve the numbers and improve the position of these very valuable inhabitants of the Province, would be to teach them settled habits, and, above all, agriculture. Mr. Duncan, at Metlahkatlah, seems one of the most successful of all who have attempted this; but he is a man of rare gifts.

“ I call the Indians very valuable inhabitants, because, 1st—they are admirably adapted for opening up a difficult country. Without them, it may be said, the country could not have been entered nor supplied in 1858-60. Until roads were made, no supplies were taken in except by Indians. 2nd—they are large consumers, in proportion to their means, of customable articles. 3rd—they are our best tools for obtaining one great product of the country—furs.

“ But these qualities are exactly those which make it very difficult to civilize them. The Indian admires and desires to acquire our stores of knowledge and our means of wealth, and quite appreciates our comforts, both of clothes, and food, and dwellings. But his inborn capacity for enduring hardships, *i. e.*, for enabling him to do without our novelties, the very qualities which render him so useful as a pioneer or hunter, make him tire of steady industry, and less influenced by its results. Accordingly, after years of cultivation, he constantly relapses, for a time at least, into a painted savage, and goes hunting and fishing—or starving—as a relaxation. These influences will, no doubt, prove to be hereditary, but there is more hope with the next generation than with this.

“ It might be possible to establish, under adequate superintendence, small establishments to which any Indians might have access for one or more year or years, and where, during residence, they might be trained in speaking English, and in useful labor, receiving at the end of the year their due share, according to such a scale as might be established, of the surplus profit, after maintaining the establishment; or even, if no net profit was made, receiving something. It might not be deemed necessary that these establishments should be self supporting entirely. They should be limited to receive only a certain number, so that the Indians might perceive admission to be a favor. They should be bound for a fixed period, but not for too long,—say one year, subject to re-engagement. Whatever the method to be adopted, it should be under the superintendence of a practical man, not too lavish, and cautiously gradual.

“ There has never, since 1858, been any trouble with Indians except once, in 1864, known as the year of the Chilcotin Expedition. In that case, some white men had, under color of the pre-emption act, taken possession of some Indian lands (not, I believe, reserved as such,—the whole matter arose on the west of Fraser River, where no magistrate or white population had ever been,—but *de facto* Indian lands, their old accustomed camping place, and including a much-valued spring of water), and even after this, continued to treat the natives with great contumely, and breach of faith. The natives were few in number, but very warlike and great hunters. They had no idea of the number of the whites, whom they had not seen. They shot down every white whom they did see, twenty-one I think, including a trail party of Mr. Waddington's—one or two escaped their notice. Six Indians were induced to surrender, and were hung. The

Suggestions for improving condition of Indians.

Value of Indians as inhabitants of the country.

Difficulty of bringing Indians to conform to habits of civilized whites.

In reference to the establishment of training schools for Indians.

Troubles with Indians. What they have been.

“expense to the colony was inordinate. Except in such cases, which cannot affect the progress of society for good or evil, no trouble is to be apprehended. Occasional isolated murders will be committed, and the arrest of the murderers will be difficult and expensive.

Improbability
of danger from
Indians.

“But for any general danger, the scattered position of the tribes, their thinness of population, their mutual enmity—even now, there is nothing better, among strange tribes, than an armed peace—and their variety of languages, making union for a common purpose impossible,—these considerations alone, make any danger from them inconsiderable, even if they were as hostile to the Government and to the authorities, as they are, in general, exceedingly well disposed.

“Victoria, 5th September, 1871.”

THEIR TREATMENT, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

Treatment of
the Indians.

To complete the information as to the manner in which the Indians are treated, and also with a view to aid in deciding upon a plan for their future treatment, I beg to refer Your Excellency to Appendix AA, which is a memorandum prepared in January, 1870, by His Honor Lieutenant Governor Trutch, then Commissioner of Lands and Works of Columbia, and to Appendix BB, which is a letter addressed to me by His Lordship Bishop d'Herbomez, Vicar Apostolic of British Columbia. Your Excellency will observe, by the former document, what has been the treatment of the Indians by the Government of the Province, and by the second as well as by the first, what are the suggestions which are offered as to their protection and treatment in the future. I do not here, myself, express any opinion on this subject, preferring to leave to my colleague, who is more especially charged with the protection of the Indians, the initiation of the measures to be taken in regard thereto.

INDIANS AN IMPORTANT POPULATION.

Importance of
the Indians.

The Indians, as the Chief Justice has remarked, have been, and still are, and will long continue, an important population for Columbia, in the capacity of guides, porters, and laborers. They have learned, at least in the southern parts, and in those places which are inhabited by the whites, to regard authority with respect and fear. To them, the person of the British subject—“King George Man”—as they call him, is sacred, but such is not the case with the American from the United States. For one reason or for another, whether because they believe that the Indian races have been illtreated in the American Union, or because they are impelled by some other motive, the Indians of Columbia are not partial to Americans. They do not however attack them, for they know that the arm of the law would be able to reach them even in the depths of their forests.

Their charac-
ter.

The Indians, throughout the whole of that part of Columbia which I visited, are faithful and trustworthy. If you entrust a message or a letter to them, you may be certain that they will at once convey it to its destination. They are not equally industrious. In the hunting or fishing seasons, however, they are seen to work—the men in laying up a stock of meat, fish, furs, &c.; and the women in gathering fruits, which they dry. These provisions are stored by the Indians, 30, 40, and 50 feet above the ground, in the tops of trees, where they construct a description of storehouse, the sanctity of which is invariably respected.

THEIR PROGRESS TOWARDS CIVILIZATION.

Some tribes have been induced to collect together in villages, and progress has in this way been made toward their civilization. Mr. Begbie speaks of the establishment founded by Mr. Duncan at Metlahkatlah, and which I regret not to have been able to visit, being situated in the north of Columbia, where I was not able to go. But I saw at Victoria, the Convent of the Ladies of St. Anne, where a number of young female Indians and half-breeds receive an education which is as solid and as complete, as is obtainable in many establishments of the same class in other parts of Canada. I also remarked that at St. Mary, on the Fraser, between New Westminster and Yale, there was an important establishment founded by His Lordship Bishop d'Herbomez, comprising a college and a convent for young Indians and half-breeds, male and female. It was on the day of the re-opening of the classes, and it was a pleasant thing to see hundreds of canoes and pirogues, manned by Indians who came from a distance of 100 and even 200 miles to bring their children to these educational establishments. They now appreciate the advantages which their children derive from the education which they receive. I was also not astonished to learn that at the periods of missions more than 2,000 would be assembled together at one time. There is also at Caowchan a convent founded by the Rev. Mr. Rondeau, of Montreal, and intended for the education of young female Indians and half-breeds. As in the case of the Victoria and St. Mary Convents, education is here also imparted to the young girls by the Sisters of St. Anne.

On the other hand in certain other villages, for instance near Nanaïmo, where in one are found the Nanaïmos, in another the Euclatores, and on the main land the Scychelles, but a very small number of the Indians are Christians, and their morals are excessively lax. They sell their wives and daughters to the first comer. In Barclay Sound and its vicinity are found the Opitsiishahts, the Sishahts, the Ohiahts, the Ucluclets, the Toquahts, and the Aichuklesetts. In appearance they do not differ from the other Indians of the south of Columbia, but they are idolaters, practice polygamy and only abstain from thieving when there is nothing to their taste.

INDIAN TOMBS.

The Indians appear to hold their dead in great respect. They erect tombs, which generally consist of a wooden pent-house, under which is a canoe containing the ashes of the deceased. The canoe contains, in addition, cooking utensils, &c., and carved on wood may be seen rude representations of Indians with paddles, &c. Above the pent-house, floating in the wind are standards in the case of a chief; and if the deceased has been a great warrior, guns are hung upon it; if he has been a great hunter, the skins of wild animals are placed there; and if he has been an expert horseman, the skins of two or three horses bear testimony to his prowess. These tombs are placed at some distance from the main road, often upon an eminence; they are respected by all.

COSTUME AND APPEARANCE OF THE INDIANS.

The Indians whom I saw, and they were many, were generally well clothed. They must, as has been said, contribute largely to the public revenue by their purchases of merchandise, such as cloth, blankets, &c. When they set out to engage in fishing they are less particular about their dress. I saw

numbers without any clothes at all, handling their paddles with great dexterity, and seeming to believe that clothes impeded their movements, and were injurious to the success of their fishery.

Appearance
of the Indians.

The Indians of the south of Columbia are generally of a dark tint. They wear their hair long, and do not appear to be particularly clean. In this they differ from the northern Indians, whom I saw when going to Seymour's Narrows. The latter are of a clear tint, and are larger, stronger and more cleanly; in short they are a fine race.

Indians on
horseback.

The Indians of the lower Fraser, and those of Vancouver Island, move about either in canoes or on foot. Those of the interior, on the main land, travel on horseback, and in many cases raise horses, either for sale, or to carry merchandise from Yale to the mouth of the Quesnel, or to Barkerville.

INDIAN RESERVES.

Indian
reserves.

The Indian tribes do not appear to receive any presents from the Government of Columbia. The Government has, however, established reserves of land for their benefit; some of these reserves are well situated, and might, if sold, produce an important fund for certain tribes. And there can be no doubt that, as several of these reserves are situated in the immediate vicinity of Victoria, and of other centres of white population, it would be for the advantage of the Indians that those reserves should be sold, and that they should be removed to a distance from the towns, and induced to devote themselves to agriculture and to certain manufacturing arts.

Money
belonging to
the Indians.

I understood that there was in the Bank of British Columbia a sum of \$1,984 belonging of right to the tribe of the Songhees, opposite Victoria. It was the produce of certain leases, which the Government conceded to white men, of a part of the reserve belonging to that tribe. Except in special cases, such as that just mentioned, the whites cannot settle on the lands of the Indians. They are forbidden to do so by proclamations, acts and ordinances respecting the public lands.

SALE OF LIQUOR TO THE INDIANS.

Sale of intoxi-
cating liquors.

The whites are also forbidden to sell intoxicating liquors to the Indians, but unfortunately illicit traffic in this respect is carried on upon a large scale. From cases that have come to light it is known that schooners and large canoes are engaged in this nefarious business. From Victoria the vessel proceeds to the upper part of the country, in the northern portion of the Gulf of Georgia, in order to be less liable to detection, and there confederates, either whites or Indians, are at hand to take charge of the casks of brandy or whiskey and convey them to the places where the Indians are encamped. The stipendiary magistrates inflict severe punishment whenever a trader is caught in the act, but unfortunately many of the guilty escape. This subject will not fail, I am certain, to receive the special attention of the Indian Department.

INDIAN LANGUAGES.

Indian
languages.

Before concluding this chapter in relation to the Indians, I must add a few words respecting their languages or dialects, which are very numerous. I need not say that during the five weeks that I passed in Columbia it was not possible for me to study these, so as to be able to speak of them from personal knowledge. I was, nevertheless, enabled to ascertain, from conversation with educated men, who have passed several years in British Columbia, and especially with Gilbert Malcolm Sproat, Esq., that their languages are

difficult and as numerous as their tribes. In addition to all these, from the moment the whites arrived in British Columbia, another medium of conversation was established, partly French, partly English, and partly Indian. This singular tongue, which is called the "Chinook jargon," has as its basis, besides the English and French languages, the language of the Haidahs (Northern Indians), which includes the Hygany, Massett, Skittgetts, Hanega, and Cumshewas tribes, and the language of the Chiheelis and Chinooks, who are southern Indians. The jargon is the language of commerce, and a knowledge of it is indispensable to all who trade with the Indians, or have dealings with them. And as our territory now extends to the Pacific, I consider it expedient to give with this report a dictionary of this Chinook jargon, which will be of use to those who go to Columbia, and is interesting as showing what transformations the Indian, English, and French languages have undergone on the Pacific Coast in consequence of the relations of the whites with the Indians. That dictionary constitutes Appendix CC.

Chinook
language or
jargon.

MR. SPROAT'S WORK ON THE INDIANS.

I cannot leave the subject of the Indians without calling Your Excellency's attention to a work published by Mr. Gilbert Malcolm Sproat, which I have already quoted. The title of this work, which is published by Smith, Elder & Co., of London, England, is "*Scenes and Studies of Savage Life*;" and although it does not treat of all the Indian tribes, as far as those of Vancouver Island are concerned, it gives in elegant language and in a highly interesting manner, valuable details as to their mode of life, their intelligence, industry, language, &c. These details are the more important from being the result of observations made by Mr. Sproat in the course of several years which he passed in the midst of the Indians, and from their being communicated by one who was perfectly in position to bring to bear a sound judgment in such matters.

Mr. Sproat's
work on the
Indians.

TREATIES WITH THE INDIANS.

Appendix DD. contains two treaties with Indian tribes which are given as specimens of the treaties which have been made with the Indians on Vancouver Island. It does not appear that any have been made with the Indians of the main land. Appendix EE. is a list of all the treaties which have been made.

Treaties with
the Indians.

PUBLIC WORKS.

I now pass on to the public works, buildings, and undertakings of Columbia.

They comprise:

1. Lighthouses and buoys.
2. A dredge and a steamer.
3. Post offices.
4. Custom houses.
5. The Mint.
6. A Marine Hospital.
7. Court houses and jails.
8. A Penitentiary.
9. Legislative buildings.
10. Departmental buildings.
11. Governors' residences.
12. A telegraph line.

Public works

13. Harbors.
14. A graving dock.
15. Improvement of the navigation of the Fraser.
16. The great Cariboo Road.
17. The Pacific Railway.
18. The conveyance of the mails.

LIGHTHOUSES AND BUOYS.

Lighthouses. The lighthouses are three in number, two fixed and one floating. The two fixed lights are those of Race Rock and Fisgard. The floating light is that at the mouth of the Fraser River.

RACE ROCK LIGHT.

**Race Rock
Lighthouse.**

Race Rock lighthouse is nine miles from Esquimalt Harbor, and is situated on nearly the extreme southern point of Vancouver Island, in the Strait of St. Juan de Fuca. This lighthouse, which was built in 1861, is provided with a second dioptric light. It is about 118 feet above the level of the sea. It shows a white revolving light, appearing every ten seconds, and may be seen, in clear weather, from a distance of twenty-five miles. It is built of stone upon a little island about 300 yards across. It is painted black and white, in horizontal bands. It contains an alarm bell for use in fogs. The lighthouse is solid, but needs some repairs; on the outside the joints of the stone require pointing, and the keeper's residence also needs repair. A new lightning conductor should be put up, and the apparatus of the light and of the alarm bell both require improvement. At this lighthouse there are a principal keeper (Mr. Argyle), two assistants, and the keeper's wife.

FISGARD LIGHT.

**Fisgard Light-
house.**

Fisgard lighthouse is situated on the western point of the entrance to Esquimalt Harbor, which is three miles from Victoria. It was built in 1860, and is white; the light is a stationary one, of the fourth class, and in clear weather may be seen from a distance of ten miles. It is seventy feet above the level of the sea. The lighthouse, which is of brick, requires repair on the outside. The joints will have to be pointed, and the whole painted. The stairs leading from the water's edge to the lighthouse should be entirely rebuilt. A keeper (Mr. Bevis) and his wife reside here; this keeper was appointed in March, 1861; he is intelligent and industrious. He should be provided with a good self-indicating thermometer to continue the tables, which he keeps with great care.

FRASER RIVER LIGHT.

**Fraser River
floating light.**

The Fraser River floating light is situated at the mouth of that river. It was constructed in 1865. It has a fixed white light, which can be discerned in clear weather from a distance of fifteen miles. The light is about forty feet above the level of the sea, and is composed of eight lamps. It is useful not only for craft entering the Fraser River, but also for vessels sailing along a part of the eastern coast of Vancouver Island. This light stood in need of some slight repairs at the time I was in Columbia. It is attended by a chief keeper, three assistants, and the keeper's wife, who prepares meals for all.

LIGHTHOUSES ASKED FOR.

In addition to the foregoing, it has been suggested that lighthouses should be constructed at the following points, viz. :—

1. At Cape Beale on the western coast of Vancouver Island. This lighthouse, which should be provided with a first class light and powerful fog whistle, would serve in the first place as a guide to navigators desirous of entering the Strait of Fuca, and prevent their being cast away on the coast; it would also serve to mark the entrance to Barclay Sound, which is a very deep harbor, and which, I have not the slightest doubt, will hereafter become one of the most important places on the Island. Indeed, from its outlet as far as the head of the Alberni Canal, for a distance of thirty-five miles Barclay Sound is navigable. It almost entirely crosses the whole breadth of Vancouver, being at its head only fourteen miles from the eastern coast of the island. Some years ago, considerable lumbering operations were carried on there, and so far as scenery is concerned, few parts of the world can present anything more worthy of observation.

Lighthouse at
Cape Beale.

2. A lighthouse with a fourth class light at the entrance of Victoria Harbor; that harbor being difficult of access in the night time, and being also the principal port of entry in the Province.

Lighthouse at
the Harbor of
Victoria.

3. On Lighthouse or Entrance Island, outside the entrance to Nanaïmo Harbor on the eastern side of Vancouver Island. The light placed here should be visible at a distance of fifteen miles. This lighthouse would be extremely useful, for at present navigators cannot enter that port during the night, and are compelled to anchor. This is the port resorted to in order to obtain coal from the two mines of which I have already spoken. Now, apart from the floating light at the entrance of the Fraser, there is no light, except the American lighthouse at Smith's Island, which is only of use to vessels navigating American waters. This new lighthouse would also serve to guide vessels crossing the Gulf of Georgia, and going to the east coast of Vancouver Island, towards the Fraser, or *vice versa*.

Lighthouse
near Nanaïmo.

On this subject Captain Richards of the Royal Navy says :—

“ Either Lighthouse or Entrance Island offers a good site for a lighthouse, which will soon be required at Nanaïmo ; but perhaps under all the circumstances, Entrance Island is the more eligible, as it would show a vessel her position in the Strait of Georgia, and serve to clear that dangerous shoal, the Gabriola Reef ; by far the greater amount of traffic also would always be from the southward and eastward ; a light in this position would lead a vessel through Fairway Channel, until the south point of Protection Island opened out, where a small harbor light would enable a vessel at night to take up a berth within the entrance, instead of remaining outside, where the water is too deep for anchorage.”

4. A lighthouse, of minor importance, on Turn Point, Stewart's Island, would complete the lighting of the coast from Victoria to Nanaïmo.

Lighthouse on
Stewart's
Island.

5. At Point Gray, at the entrance to the Harbor of Burrard Inlet, on the main land. This harbor is that most resorted to by vessels loading with lumber. It is a magnificent harbor, but one which, without a light at its entrance, can only be entered by vessels during the day-time. The light should be visible from a distance of at least fifteen miles, and would tend, together with the floating light at the mouth of the Fraser and that on Lighthouse Island, near Nanaïmo, to make the navigation of the Gulf of Georgia much safer.

Lighthouse at
Burrard Inlet.

Reserves for lighthouses in various places have been set apart by the Government of Columbia. I hope to be able to give a list of these in the Appendices to this Report.

Reserves for
Lighthouses.

BUOYS.

Besides the lighthouses which I have mentioned, there are at Victoria, Buoy, at Nanaïmo, and on the Fraser River, a number of buoys, which require

constant attention. Those on the Fraser River are specially liable to change their position, and this year they had to be repaired and restored to their respective places, complaints being preferred by the trade that they no longer indicated either the channel or the rocks.

Names, &c. of keepers of existing Lighthouses. In Appendix FF are given the names, rank, ages, salaries, and dates of appointment, of the persons employed at the existing lighthouses.

DREDGE.

Dredge. I visited the dredge which is lying in the Harbor of Victoria, and has become the property of Canada. It is strong, and in good condition. It has not been used for several years, and consequently will require to be thoroughly overhauled before being employed again; an expenditure of from \$6,000 to \$7,000 will probably be necessary. I shall not here enter upon the history of this machine. I procured from the Government of the Province ample details respecting this dredge, which will be found in Appendix GG. By it, Your Excellency will perceive that the dredge with its four lighters or scows, and the steamer "Sir James Douglas," which belongs to Canada, cost \$92,000. The lighters or scows are considered to be too large and clumsy, and it is suggested that four smaller ones should be substituted for them; these would cost about \$2,000. The Honorable Mr. Pearse estimates the annual outlay entailed by this machine and the steamer "Sir James Douglas," at \$24,000. For my part I am satisfied that that outlay could be greatly diminished by allowing the steamer "Sir James Douglas" to continue in her present service, and by making use of a small tug when required.

STEAMER "SIR JAMES DOUGLAS."

Steamer "Sir James Douglas." The steamer "Sir James Douglas" performs the postal service between Victoria, Nanaimo and Comox, and serves the intermediate ports. She has a nominal strength of 40 horse-power; she measures a little more than 153 tons, 110 feet keel, and 18 feet 8 inches beam. She is built of wood with copper bolts and iron knees. She is very strong, and may be considered equal to the service of the inner waters of Columbia, but could never be used for service on the Pacific; her speed is from 8 to 9 knots an hour. She is commanded by Captain William Clarke, an excellent sailor, highly deserving of the confidence which is reposed in him. He has under his command an engineer, two firemen, three other sailors and an Indian. The vessel carries passengers and freight. The receipts and expenditure during the last six years have been:—

Receipts	\$76,756
Expenditure	74,540

In the amount credited to receipts is included a sum of \$4,200, which was the consideration demanded by the proprietor of an inferior steam vessel for the transportation of the mails. The expenditure does not comprise the amount of the interest on the cost of the vessel, nor her annual deterioration. Appendix HH contains fuller details respecting this steamer, which is also made use of to convey supplies to Race Rock Lighthouse.

POST OFFICES AND CUSTOM HOUSES.

Post Offices and Custom Houses. The post offices and custom houses belonging to Canada in Columbia are situated at Victoria, and at New Westminster.

BUILDING AT VICTORIA.

At Victoria. The building in which the post office and custom house at Victoria are located is a wretched wooden one, entirely unfit for the purposes to

which it is devoted. The lot on which it is situated is 90 feet by 67, and belongs to the Government. It will be necessary to erect a suitable building, proportionate not only to the present, but also to the future requirements of the capital of the Province.

BUILDING AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

The corresponding building at New Westminster is sufficient for the requirements of that section. It requires some slight repairs, which will make it still more fit for the purposes to which it is applied.

THE MINT AND ASSAY OFFICE.

Some years ago a Mint was established at New Westminster. All the necessary machinery or apparatus was imported by the Government of Columbia and put in operation; the total cost being \$8,609. Some gold pieces were then coined; of these I saw two of the denomination of \$10, and two of \$20, each. The establishment was very soon closed, as it was found that it did not pay expenses. The machinery or apparatus is however carefully preserved. It appeared to me to be in very good order. It is under the care of Mr. Claudet, who has also charge of the Gold Assaying Office at New Westminster, of which there is a branch at Barkerville in the District of Cariboo. If the mines of Cariboo and of the District of Ominica continue to yield as rich results as is expected; and if, as is generally believed, the gold-bearing region on the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains is as rich and extensive as it is said to be, the question will arise whether it would not be for the interest of Canada to strike coin instead of allowing all that gold dust to be exported to San Francisco, there to swell the United States currency.

Appendix YY contains further information in regard to these buildings.

MARINE HOSPITAL.

There is no Marine Hospital in Columbia; but one of the conditions of the Act uniting that Province with Canada, is that there shall be one located at Victoria. Such an establishment is absolutely necessary. Hitherto, sick seamen have been received into the Royal Hospital at Victoria, and into that at New Westminster, which are purely local hospitals, intended for the necessities of the inhabitants of Victoria and of New Westminster and their vicinity. The outlay occasioned by the attendance which it is necessary to bestow upon sick sailors, is considerable, and should, as soon as possible, cease to be at the cost of the Province.

COURT HOUSES.

I visited the principal court-houses of Columbia, and satisfied myself that they are sufficient for the requirements of the Province. At Victoria, the courts are held in one of the public buildings, of which I shall shortly speak. The building is partly of brick and partly of wood. Some trifling additions, chargeable to the provincial treasury, will obviate the necessity of a new building for a number of years. At New Westminster and at Nanaimo the buildings used for the same purpose, without being models of architecture, are sufficient for the present.

JAILS.

Jails.

The Jails of Victoria and New Westminster, as well as the local Jails of Nanaimo and Yale, appear to have been built with care, the three former of wood and that at Yale of stone. These jails, without being, as secure or as strongly built as those in certain other Provinces of the Confederation, do not appear to allow of the escape of the delinquents confined in them more frequently than is the case in the older Provinces. They are managed with care and economy, and presented, at the time of my visit, an appearance of remarkable cleanliness.

PENITENTIARY.

Penitentiary.

There is no Penitentiary in Columbia; but in virtue of the Act for the union of that Province with Canada, the latter took upon herself the erection of one. At the present time, prisoners who have been condemned to imprisonment with hard labor are confined in the jails of Victoria and New Westminster, and during the day they are chained and employed, at New Westminster and its vicinity, in working on the streets and highways, and at Victoria in improving the property on which the residence of the Lieutenant Governor is situated. At one time it was the practice for them to work also on the streets of Victoria, but public sentiment was opposed to it, and has been respected by the Government, which has ceased to employ them in that manner.

The accommodation afforded by the present jails is becoming too scanty even to contain the prisoners, much more to admit of their being put to any occupation within the prison walls. If prisoners sentenced to more than two years' confinement could, as in the other Provinces, be sent to a penitentiary, the existing jails might suffice for delinquents sentenced to a shorter term of imprisonment; and the punishment would be regarded by the convicts, when they were aware that they would be sent to the penitentiary, as more severe, and it would, moreover, be possible in such an institution to classify and reform them.

Site of the Penitentiary.

The question now is, at what place the penitentiary should be erected. For my part, I have no hesitation in recommending New Westminster as the most suitable site. There is there, at what is called the Camp, some few minutes' walk from the centre of the town, and on the bank of the Fraser River, a considerable piece of land, which is public property, and which is, in my opinion, the most desirable site. Prisoners from Victoria might easily, and in a few hours, be conveyed thither by steamer, and those from the mainland could be brought from the interior, by the Cariboo road, as far as Yale, and thence by steamer to New Westminster. Should the land on that side of the Fraser not be sufficient, there is, on the other side of the river, immediately opposite, another very large reserve, which might be utilized for convict labor.

LEGISLATIVE BUILDING.

Legislative Building.

The Legislative building, though not a palace, is a very good edifice of brick and wood, sufficient for the requirements of the local Legislature. It is situated at Victoria, close to the centre of business; and upon the same lot of land, which is about seven acres in extent, are the buildings for the use of the law courts, and for the offices of the Lieutenant-Governor and the public departments of the Province. All these buildings and this land are evidently necessary for the Government and Legislature of Columbia, and an Order in Council should hereafter, in conformity with the Act of Confedera-

tion, formally appropriate them for those purposes, similar action being also taken in respect to court-houses and jails.

GOVERNORS' RESIDENCES.

There are two Governor's residences in Columbia, that at Victoria and that at New Westminster. This is to be attributed to the fact that, at no very remote period, the present Province constituted two distinct colonies, with separate governments. Those two colonies having been merged some time previous to Confederation, into the existing Province of British Columbia, the seat of government of the new Province was fixed at Victoria, and the pleasant residence at New Westminster, which, through the splendid hospitality of certain Governors, had become highly popular, was abandoned and placed in charge of a keeper, William Loudon, who receives for his services \$40 a month. Governors' Residences.

This residence at New Westminster is of wood, and is in tolerably good order. It might be utilized, as well as other wooden buildings which are in the vicinity, as a residence for the Director of Penitentiaries, if the penal institution be erected at the Camp, which adjoins this property. The building contains most of the furniture used by the last Governor of the colony. The remainder was removed to Victoria when the seat of government of the new Province was fixed there. Residence at New Westminster.

The official residence of the present Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia is situated on an elevated site, in the immediate vicinity of Victoria. The edifice, which is spacious, is built partly of stone and partly of wood. It is in a tolerable state of repair, and is surrounded by large and beautiful gardens, the land attached to it being rather more than twenty-seven acres in extent. There is a ground-rent of ten pounds sterling on the property. The furniture in use by the last Governor of Columbia before Confederation remained in the residence, which was not, at the time of my departure from Columbia, occupied by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor; it will, however, doubtless be so before long. The site, although the prospect is very fine, was not selected with a view to the present position of affairs. The upper portion of it is a rock, almost barren, upon which earth has been carted, which does not, however, everywhere conceal its arid nature. There is no water, which has therefore to be brought from considerable distances. Thus, the outlay of a Lieutenant-Governor there would necessarily be very large. This consideration was evidently not taken into account at the time when the Governor of the country had a high salary. Now that the salary only amounts to \$7,000, it follows that to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to reside there, he must be provided with a house easily supplied with water and fuel, and I have reason to believe that public opinion in Columbia tends in this direction. This property, like the others which I have already mentioned, should be transferred by Order in Council. Residence at Victoria.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

By the Act completing the union of Columbia with Canada, the telegraph lines of that Province became the property of the Dominion, and are a charge upon it. These telegraph lines extend from Swinomish, in Washington Territory (United States) to Barkerville, at the extremity of the Cariboo Road. There is, besides, a branch from Matsqui to Burrard Inlet *via* New Westminster, in addition to a telegraphic right of way over the line belonging to the *Western Union Telegraph Company*, from Swinomish to Victoria, which comprises two submarine cables. This line of telegraph is 569 miles long, in addition to the submarine portion, which is Telegraph lines.

a mile and a quarter in length; it originally cost \$170,000. Besides this line, there is that from the mouth of the Quesnel to the Sabine, but the has not been kept up, and is abandoned.

Title.

The title, in virtue of which the Government of British Columbia held this line of telegraph, constitutes Appendix I I. of this Report.

This line of telegraph, nearly the whole of which I saw, appeared to me to be generally in good condition, only standing in need of ordinary current repairs; the instruments and batteries are good; the wire is No. 9 galvanized.

Your Excellency will observe by the title in Appendix I.I. that the line is under our control in virtue of a lease for 999 years, to which the Government may put an end by giving a month's notice. The telegraph line is a charge upon the Government, which has to maintain in a good state of repair, and at its own expense, the portion under water; and in consideration of this, all messages between Victoria and Swinomish are to be transmitted by the *Western Union Company* without charge.

Cost of Maintenance and Revenue.

The cost of the maintenance of this line from the 1st January, 1871, to the 1st July following, including salaries of superintendents, travelling expenses, wages of operators, and cost of repairs to the cables, was \$5,287, making the total for the year \$10,574.

On the other hand, the revenue during the same period was only \$2,394, or \$4,788 for the whole year. But the line to Barkerville having been opened only on the 15th July, and the receipts at that office up to the 25th August having been \$258, there is reason to believe that the revenue from the line will be considerably increased, while the additional expense will hardly be more than \$600. So that I conclude that the expenditure will be about \$11,250 a year, and the revenue about \$6,000. The revenue will, therefore, have to be supplemented by a vote of from \$5,000 to \$6,000, until such time as the revenue, in consequence of the opening up and peopling of the land, shall have increased.

TARIFF.

Tariff.

The tariff now in force on the line is as follows:

Tariff of the Telegraph Line of Columbia.

	Victoria.	Seheme.	Matsqui.	New Westminster.	Burrard Inlet.	Chilukweyuk.	Hope.	Yale.	Lytton.	Spence's Bridge.	Clinton.	83-Mile House.	Soda Creek.	Quesnel.
Seheme .....	.50													
Matsqui .....	.50	.50												
New Westminster .....	.50	.50	.50											
Burrard Inlet .....	.75	.50	.50	.50										
Chilukweyuk .....	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50									
Hope .....	.75	.50	.50	.50	.75	.50								
Yale	1.00	.75	.50	.50	1.00	.50	.50							
Lytton	1.09	.75	.50	.50	1.00	.50	.50	.50						
Spence's Bridge	1.25	1.00	.75	.75	1.25	.75	.75	.75	.50					
Clinton	1.25	1.00	.75	.75	1.25	.75	.75	.75	.50					
83-Mile House	1.25	1.00	.75	.75	1.25	.75	.75	.75	.75	.50				
Soda Creek	1.50	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
Quesnel	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	.75	
Barkerville	2.00	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.25	1.25	1.00	1.00	.75

STAFF.

The following is a statement of the names of the telegraph operators, and of their respective stations. I add to the list their ages, salaries and date of appointment, and I point out whether they are operators only, or whether it is their duty at the same time to see to the repairs of the line.

Stations.	Names of Operators.	Ages.	Monthly Salary.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
Victoria	F. H. Lamb, Supt.	29	\$100	1st June 1870.	
Sehome W. T.	W. Larman	39	65	1st Sept. "	Operator & repairer
Matsqui	John MacLure	40	90	1st Aug. "	" "
New Westminster ..	Geo. B. Murray	33	30	1st Sept. "	" "
Burrard Inlet	C. M. Chambers	31	nil.	1st June "	" "
Chilukweyuk	Jno. McCutcheon	29	40	1st Sept. "	" "
Hope	J. G. Wirth	50	30	1st Sept. "	" "
Yale	John Nicholles	17	40	1st Feb. 1871.	" "
Lytton	T. R. Buie	34	nil.	1st Sept. 1870.	" "
Spence's Bridge	Jno. Murray	35	nil.	1st April 1871.	" "
Clinton	J. L. S. Hughes	44	25	1st Oct. 1870.	" "
83 Mile House	Murdo Ross	31	40	1st Oct. "	" "
Soda Creek	Henry Yeates	39	80	1st Oct. "	" "
Quesnel	A. Barlow	35	30	1st May 1871.	" "
Barkerville	J. B. Leighton	20	80	1st June "	" "

The operators at Burrard Inlet, Lytton, and Spence's Bridge do not appear in this list as receiving any salary, and the following is the reason:—

The branch from New Westminster to Burrard Inlet, was built by Messrs. Moody and Co., for their use, the Western Union Company furnishing the materials and Messrs. Moody and Co. paying the cost of construction. That arrangement was then made, it would appear, because the other establishments engaged in the lumber business refused to contribute their share. Messrs. Moody and Co. pay the operator and have, I am told, a right to send their despatches over that branch without paying, the line nevertheless belonging to the Government. I am satisfied that arrangements might easily be made with that respectable firm for placing this part of the telegraphic system on the same footing as the principal line.

The operator at Lytton has the right of sending his own messages without charge, in consideration of which he performs the duties of operator without salary.

The operator at Spence's Bridge performs the duty, it would appear, as a relaxation and receives no pay.

Mr. Lamb, the superintendent is an American citizen. He is an able and very efficient officer, and has had great experience in telegraphy. He also acts as the superintendent of the American line from Victoria to Portland, Washington Territory, and under an understanding with that company he divides his time and his services between that section of their line and the telegraph belonging to British Columbia, receiving \$100 a month for each of those lines.

Mr. Lamb's services are valuable, not only on account of his experience in the superintendence of a telegraph line, but also, and more especially, on account of his practical knowledge of the locality and of the method of constructing and repairing that line of telegraph. It would be desirable, however, that the time and services of the existing superintendent, or of an equally competent person should be exclusively devoted to our line; but in

that case, if I am to rely upon the information which I received, the whole salary would have to be insured to the person employed, that is to say \$200 a month.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

Maintenance and repair of telegraph line. The telegraph line is at the present time kept in a good state of repair by Mr. Lamb under the provisional direction of the local department of Lands and Works. The local Government allows Mr. Lamb the assistance of its officers and employes to maintain and repair the line; and this is the more easy from the fact that the telegraph line, throughout nearly its whole extent follows the course of the great Cariboo road.

I was informed in Columbia that it had been the intention to insert, in any new contract for the conveyance of the mails between Yale and Cariboo, a condition providing for the gratuitous conveyance of persons charged with the duty of repairing the line; and in that case, all telegraphic despatches necessary for the postal service, and required by post office officials in connection with that service, would have been transmitted free of charge.

New telegraph office. The opening of a telegraph office at Cache Creek is suggested. Such an office would be very useful for the maintenance and repair of the line, and would serve the already considerable and growing establishments on the east and south-west in the direction of Kamloops, the Thompson River, the Okanagan Valley &c. It would be almost absolutely necessary in order to communicate with the surveying parties, and for the construction of the railway. The monthly outlay would be \$75, but if the operator were also the postmaster of the district, the revenue of the office would be increased, and would probably, before long, considerably diminish the expenditure, if it did not entirely meet it.

BY WHOM THE LINE SHOULD BE ADMINISTERED.

By whom the telegraph should be administered. The question now arises whether the Canadian Government should continue to retain this line of telegraph under its management, or whether it would not be better to replace the whole in the hands of the local Government of Columbia, an annual sum being paid to that Government until such time as, in consequence of the country having become sufficiently populous, the telegraph line shall become self-supporting. My own opinion is that if the Federal Government continues to manage the line itself, the cost of working will be much greater than it would be to the local Government, which has already on the Cariboo road its superintendents, officers and employes charged with the duty of keeping that great medium of communication in a good state of repair; while the Federal Government would have to employ new hands, or convey the permanent employes over considerable distances, whenever repairs to the line became necessary. I am therefore inclined to think that it would be more satisfactory to the Government of Canada and to that of the Province, to leave the management in the hands of the local Government, who should receive an annual fixed sum from Ottawa.

HARBORS OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Harbors of Vancouver Island.

The principal harbors of Vancouver Island are:—1. Victoria; 2. Esquimalt; 3. Nanaïmo; 4. Barclay Sound.

VICTORIA.

Harbor of Victoria.

1. The harbor of Victoria derives its importance from the fact that Victoria, the capital, is built at its head. It would appear that it would have been much more reasonable, and advantageous for the future of the

capital, that it should have been built at Esquimalt harbor in the immediate vicinity, which is a commodious and beautiful port, while that of Victoria is small and difficult of access. However, private interests without doubt originally determined the selection of Victoria, and as it is the principal port of entry, and that at which the customs duties of the entire Province are in great part received, it is important that the approach to it should be made safe.

In 1862 a commission drew up a report suggesting a plan for the improvement of this harbor (*vide* Appendix G.G.), and it was in consequence of that report that the Government procured a dredge, with scows and a tug-boat; but as I have already stated the scheme fell through in consequence of the excessive expenditure which its execution would have entailed on the Provincial Government, and the entrance of the harbor is therefore still obstructed by a bar of sand upon which vessels frequently ground, and which it will be necessary to remove in whole or in part. There are also some rocks opposite Deadman's Point, which should be blasted. On this subject Captain G. H. Richards, of the Royal Navy, says:—

“The entrance to Victoria Harbor is shoal, narrow and intricate, and with S.W. or S.E. gales, a heavy rolling sea sets on the coast, which renders the anchorage outside unsafe, while vessels of burthen cannot run in for shelter unless at or near high water. Vessels drawing fourteen or fifteen feet water may, under ordinary circumstances, enter at such times of tide, and ships drawing seventeen feet have entered, through only at the top of spring tides.”

There are besides deposits of mud in the harbor which must be removed unless the harbor is to cease to be frequented by any vessels except small coasting craft. Should the Canadian Government cause this work to be carried out, the mud and stones removed in dredging the harbor might be deposited in that part of it which is called James' Bay, which has a superficial extent of some ten acres, and which might then become a valuable property. The local Government should transfer that property to the Federal Government, or should contribute to the cost of the dredging in consideration of James' Bay being made the place of deposit of the material dredged up, and acquiring thereby a considerable value.

Appendix JJ. is an extract from a report made in November 1868, by the Honorable Mr. Trutch on this subject.

ESQUIMALT.

2. The harbor of Esquimalt is considered the best harbor on the Pacific coast, north of San Francisco. It is well lighted and may be entered with facility either by day or by night, in fine or in stormy weather. It is the Canadian harbor at which the Pacific Squadron of the British Navy is stationed. It has an almost even depth of thirty-six feet, the bottom is excellent, and the harbor is perfectly safe and sheltered. Here fifty vessels of the line might anchor with ease.

Free water communication between the two harbors of Victoria and Esquimalt is only prevented by a tongue of land about 750 feet wide. It is a question whether at some later date it will not be necessary to cut a canal through that tongue of land, and thus connect the navigable waters of the two harbors. Esquimalt would then become, without question, the entrance to Victoria, as nature would appear to have intended. This is a subject for future consideration.

NANAÏMO.

3. The harbor of Nanaïmo is situated on the eastern coast of Vancouver Island, about sixty-five miles from Victoria. It is the port of that coast.

The coal mines, now being worked, are there situated, and in its neighborhood also lie the fine quarries of Departure Bay. Further importance attaches to this harbor in view of the fisheries, and especially of the whale fishery. As I have already pointed out, the harbor requires a lighthouse and one or two buoys to indicate the position of a submerged rock. To sum up, it is well situated, large and safe.

BARCLAY SOUND.

Barclay Sound

4. Barclay sound is the principal harbor on the western coast of Vancouver Island. It is but little known in Columbia at the present day, because the lumber trade which was carried on there has ceased. It seems to be feared that this harbor may be selected as the terminus of the Pacific Railway, and that in that case Esquimalt and Victoria would be shorn of their importance. For my part, I entertain no such dread. Whatever spot may be selected as the terminus of the Canadian trans-continental Railway, Esquimalt will not the less continue to be one of the finest harbors in the world, and that of Victoria will continue to enjoy the importance conferred upon it by the Capital of the Province.

However this may be, Barclay Sound opens into the Pacific Ocean itself. From its mouth to the head of the Alberni Canal it is about thirty-five miles long. At that point it is but fourteen miles from the eastern coast of Vancouver, and easy communication from it to that coast may be had through a pass in the mountains, and by Lake Horne and the River Quablicum. In Barclay Sound and the natural canal of Alberni, the water is very deep, and once in the harbor the shelter is perfect. As I have said elsewhere this is one of the most picturesque harbors in the world. It is studded with large and small islets clothed with verdure; the hills are well wooded and on some lofty peaks eternal snows may be discerned. There are here some fishing establishments and at the head of the Alberni Canal, is a small town now deserted. Here formerly flourished the saw mills of Messrs. Anderson & Co. Then there were some 280 persons employed in the mills, the little town had a population of 600 souls, and in the adjacent waters rode large vessels of 1000 tons, which bore away to distant parts the timber which the district produced. Now nothing is to be seen but the Indian who formerly made the place his abode; and the civilization which once visited the spot would seem to have doomed it to barbarism or solitude. And yet if the terminus of the Pacific Railway is destined to be situated on Vancouver Island, it may be that the voice of civilization may again before long make itself heard in that region.

I have above stated that at the entrance of Barclay Sound, at Cape Beale, it is necessary that a lighthouse of the first-class should be erected. There can be no doubt that it will be requisite at a later date to place also a few buoys, and possibly to erect one or two lighthouses of third or fourth class, if the harbor should attain the importance, to which at a period more or less near, I am of opinion that it will rise.

HARBORS ON THE MAINLAND.

Harbors on the
mainland.

The principal harbors on the mainland are,—1. Burrard Inlet; 2. Howe Sound; 3. Bute Inlet; 4. Milbank Sound; 5. The River Skeena; 6. The River Nass.

BURRARD INLET.

Burrard Inlet;

1. The harbor of Burrard Inlet is one of the finest on the Pacific Coast. It is situated on the Gulf of Georgia, only a few miles from New West-

minster on the Fraser River. From the first narrows the harbor is nine miles in length; it is deep and safe. There it is that the lumber trade of Columbia is principally carried on. The timber which is cut in the district, lying between Lillouet and the Gulf of Georgia, reaches Messrs. Moodie and Co's mills at Burrard Inlet by means of an immense dry slide half-a-mile in length, which gives passage to the enormous saw-logs of which I have spoken elsewhere. Leaving behind them a long train of smoke, they plunge into the deep water, causing the spray to fly up into the air some thirty feet, and are then retained in powerful and perfectly secure booms.

This harbor is of very great importance, as it is frequented by a large number of vessels—by as many probably as all the other harbors put together—and as, being situated in the centre of the timber trade and near the outlet of the tract of country crossed by the Cariboo road, it must at a future period be the adjunct of an important town. The population at present consists of 400 or 500 whites, and 600 or 700 Indians. Captain G. H. Richards of the Royal Navy speaks of it in the following terms:—

“Burrard Inlet differs from most of the great sounds of this coast, in being extremely easy of access to vessels of any size or class, and in the convenient depth of the water for anchorage, which may be found in almost every part of it; its close proximity to Fraser River, with the great facilities for constructing roads between the two places, likewise adds considerably to its importance. It is divided into three distinct harbours, viz.: English Bay, or the outer anchorage; Coal Harbour, above the first narrows; and Port Moody, at the head of the eastern arm of the inlet.”

A lighthouse is required at the entrance of the harbor, and some buoys will also be necessary at other points.

HOWE SOUND.

2. Howe Sound is a harbor immediately to the north of Burrard Inlet. Howe Sound. I did not visit it, and cannot therefore speak of it from personal knowledge. If, however, I may rely upon reports which were made to me, it is difficult of access as compared with Burrard Inlet. It is separated from the latter by Bowen Island, which is situated at its mouth, and which forms the north-west boundary of Burrard Inlet. It cannot be looked upon as a harbor of any great importance, in view of the immediate vicinity of Burrard Inlet, which is the natural port of the whole district.

BUTE INLET.

3. Bute Inlet is much further to the north than Howe Sound, and Bute Inlet. receives the waters of the River Homatheo. The harbor is surrounded by lofty mountains, and may hereafter attain some importance, especially if the Pacific Railway should pass in the vicinity. Between its outlet and Vancouver Island is situated Valdès Island.

MILBANK SOUND.

4. Milbank Sound lies still further to the north than Bute Inlet, and is Milbank Sound. only mentioned here to be of record, for at the present time the harbor is one of no importance. Still, if the gold mines of the Peace River continue to yield well, and to attract the gold-mining population, as appears likely to be the case, one of the routes followed by the miners being that by the Straits of Georgia and Johnstone, Milbank Sound may become valuable as a harbor of refuge, and perhaps also as a point of departure for the interior.

RIVER SKEENA.

River Skeena. 5. Steam vessels from Nanaimo now ascend the River Skeena. It is one of the routes selected by miners in order to reach the District of Ominica (Peace River). This river is acquiring importance, and will probably require some lighthouses and buoys. It will be necessary to establish over this route a regular postal service for the miners.

RIVER NASS.

River Nass. 6. The River Nass is a little further to the north than the Skeena, and derives a certain amount of importance from its giving access to a more northern region than that near the Skeena, and from there being reason to believe that that region is also rich in gold mines. Both are valuable also in respect of the fisheries; they are navigable over a considerable part of their course. They receive the waters from the Lake, or from the vicinity of the Lake Alal, which is on the high lands. The River Nass is quite close to the frontier of Alaska, which by no means detracts from its importance. The steamer "Union" ascended it in 1865 to a distance of more than 25 miles from its mouth.

GRAVING DOCK.

Graving dock. The graving dock is one of the public works to which the highest importance is attached in Columbia, at least in Vancouver Island. That work is specially mentioned in the conditions of union between that Province and Canada. It is there said:—

"The Dominion Government shall guarantee the interest for ten years from the date of the completion of the works, at the rate of five per centum per annum on such sum not exceeding £100,000 sterling, as may be required for the construction of a first-class graving dock at *Esquimalt*."

Site of the dock.

The site of that dock having been thus designated, I made it my duty personally to examine the harbor of Esquimalt, and to ascertain for myself what place was considered the most suitable by scientific men. Admiral Farquhar, without whose kind assistance, most courteously rendered, in placing his gunboats at my disposal, I should have found it quite impracticable to visit many points of interest in the Province, was good enough to point out to me himself the site of the future graving dock. The place would appear to have been made expressly for the purpose; it is called Lang or Constance Cove, and is situate inside the harbor. The bay or cove is perfectly sheltered, and is not exposed to be attacked by an enemy. A commission composed of naval officers, appointed in 1867 by Admiral Hastings, made a minute examination of the spot. That commission reported that the soundings shewed that there were no stones or rock to blast. At flood-tide there are twenty-four feet of water, and the bottom is excellent and hard, consisting of sand and shells.

Necessity for its construction.

The construction of this dock is absolutely necessary for the navy as well as for the merchant service. British frigates stationed on the Pacific, are at present obliged to proceed to the United States (San Francisco), to be docked. The cost of the docking there is very great. Not less than £30,000 sterling has been expended in two years in these repairs. The expenditure of that enormous sum at Esquimalt, supposing there had been a dock in existence, would have yielded to the English Government much more satisfactory results, for it would have sufficed for a much more thorough refitting than the vessels actually underwent. Moreover the necessity for going to San

Francisco to dock vessels, must, as a natural result, cause the docking to be less frequent, and thereby render the British naval service less effective in that part of the globe.

It may perhaps be asked why Esquimalt was selected as the site of the graving dock, in preference to Nanaïmo, or Burrard Inlet. In reply to this question, I was told that the last four British admirals on the station had strongly recommended that course to be adopted, and that Esquimalt should be the rendezvous of the British navy on the Pacific. It was stated, in addition, that this place afforded great advantages for building, apart from the fact that it is the first harbor reached by vessels from the Pacific, after their entrance into the Strait of San Juan de Fuca. It is also believed that, Esquimalt being easy of access, vessels from Washington territory would find it advantageous to go into dock there.

It is true that, at Nanaïmo, tides rising very high (18 feet in the spring), and stone being found in the vicinity, a graving dock could have been constructed with tolerable ease, but, on the other hand, it is stated, that locality would not have been as convenient for the navy, or for vessels frequenting Puget Sound. Why Esquimalt was selected.

Since my departure from British Columbia, the Provincial Government has called for tenders for the construction of the dock in the following terms:— Tenders for its construction.

“The Government of British Columbia invite tenders to be sent in to the Lands and Works Office, Victoria, up to noon of the 20th day of March, 1872, for the construction of a graving dock at Esquimalt, British Columbia, under the guarantee provided in the twelfth section of the terms of union of this Province with the Dominion of Canada, which section is in the following words :

“The Dominion Government shall guarantee the interest for ten years from the date of the completion of the works, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on such sum not exceeding £100,000 sterling, as may be required for the construction of a first-class graving dock at Esquimalt.

“The dock is to be of a clear length of not less than 450 feet, a clear breadth of 90 feet at top and 50 at bottom, and affording a depth of water, at ordinary high tide, of not less than 24 feet on the sill, and to be substantially built upon a site to be selected, and provided by the party or parties tendering, subject to the approval of the Government. Parties tendering are required to specify the time within which they propose to complete the dock.

“Tenders are to be sealed, superscribed “Tenders for Esquimalt Graving Dock,” and addressed to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, British Columbia, and to be accompanied by plans and drawings, shewing the exact dimensions of the dock proposed to be built, the mode of construction and materials to be used therein.

“Parties desirous of tendering, but who may decline to do so under the guarantee above named, as insufficient, are invited to tender on the basis of such supplemental guarantee by the Provincial Government or other financial inducement as they may suggest.”

Fears appeared to be entertained that the guarantee afforded by the Canadian Government would not be sufficient, but on the other hand the importance of having the dock, not only to Canada generally, but especially to the Province and to the Imperial Naval Service, was thoroughly appreciated. And there appeared to be a conviction that the English Government would assist in its construction, and that the local Legislature would not fail to manifest, by substantial tokens, the interest that it felt in the matter.

Appendix KK contains the correspondence which has passed on the subject between the Admirals and the Governors of Columbia since 1867.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE FRASER RIVER.

The "Two Sisters."

In the Fraser River between Hope and Yale, that is to say, about three or four miles from Hope, and about eleven miles from Yale, there are two rocks known as "The Two Sisters." These rocks are a great impediment to navigation, and one of them should be removed. Hon. Mr. Pearse made a memorandum respecting them in 1868, and recommended that the one called the "Port Sister" should be blasted. He says:

"This survey shows that there would require 3,762 cubic yards of blasting to be done to bring the rock to the level of the water on 9th October. The water has never been known to be so low at the same time of year. If the blasting were down three feet below this level, there would be no impediment, except from ice, to the navigation of the river by the present class of steamers throughout the year. To effect this object, there would require to be blasted 692 yards, (cubic) making a total of 4,454 cubic yards. There could be no better time for undertaking this work than the present, owing to the low stage of water. The three feet referred to could be got out between this and March next, during which month the water in the river is at its very lowest. . . . The rock is very hard, but is throughout more or less rent by atmospheric agency. The water in the main channel is very deep—sixty-two feet in the middle. That in the western channel averages about four feet six inches; whilst below the Port Sister, there is a shoal for about one hundred yards, with about five feet of water over it, and immediately beyond the depth is sixty feet. These conditions are very much in favor of the work in my opinion, because a very great deal of the rock taken out might be left, either on the shoal, or in the western channel,—without any detriment to the river."

Probable cost of the work.

Mr. Pearse, in September, 1871, estimated the cost of this work at \$6,000 "according to the present price of labor, powder, &c." It is probable that the improvement in question could be effected for that sum, or for a sum of \$7,000.

CARIBOO ROAD.

Cariboo Road.

The Cariboo Road, to which I have alluded above, is one of the public works for which the new Province of British Columbia deserves the highest honor. It is a road which may be travelled in carriages and leads from Yale, on the Fraser, to Barkerville, its terminus. Without personal inspection, no idea can be formed of the difficulties which had to be surmounted in the construction of this road. It was built in great part on the scarp of the mountains which border on the Fraser and Thompson Rivers, and on many sections of the route these precipices are so abrupt, and offer so little facility for cutting out a road except at the cost of an enormous sum of money, that it has been found necessary to form the substructure of the road of crib-work, which has been attached to the almost perpendicular sides of the mountains. The plan adopted having been to follow the rivers, it is thought that the road is longer than it should be. It is, however, the only road establishing communication between the Lower Fraser and the interior of the country, and although it is very much travelled, and is but from fifteen to twenty-five feet wide, it is generally in good order, and accidents rarely occur. This is the more astonishing when one remembers that the road, for a great part of its course, presents either on the right hand or on the left, precipices from 500 to 1,000 feet in depth.

Over this road, which cost more than a million of dollars, is conveyed everything which is required at the mines, or which is brought from them. Cost of the road.

The mode of conveyance is, for passengers, by stages drawn by four or six horses, and for merchandise, by packed trains of two, three or four great waggons, drawn by ten or twelve mules, or by sixteen or eighteen oxen. There are packed trains composed exclusively of mules, each of which carries a certain weight, the goods or merchandise being strongly bound on the back of the animal. The packed trains travel at a foot's pace, some few miles a day, and at four or five o'clock in the evening, the muleteers stop on the road, and unharness their beasts, the harness being left where the animal halts; the cattle are turned out to graze till morning, and the muleteers, who are either whites, Indians or Chinese, camp at the side of the road near a stream, which they never neglect to select for the purpose. The unavoidable slowness with which merchandise is conveyed makes the cost of transport very great. And, therefore, the miners look forward eagerly to the building of the Pacific Railway, which will shorten for them, whatever route it may follow, the distance to be travelled, and will in that way make their labor more remunerative. Mode of conveyance.

I was informed that there were on the Cariboo road, about 20 ox-trains, of 16 head of cattle each, 25 to 30 horse or mule trains, of 10 head of cattle each, and at least 400 horses or mules without vehicles, all engaged in conveying goods and merchandise. Number of beasts of burden employed.

BRIDGE ON THE QUESNEL RIVER.

At the Quesnel River the road is interrupted, the crossing being effected by means of a scow. The crossing is costly, slow and often difficult. A bridge is absolutely necessary here, and as the Cariboo Road is, of necessity, under the control of, and a charge upon, the Provincial Government, I only mention this want that it may be of record. I have, however, reason to believe that the Provincial authorities are fully aware of the necessity of this bridge, which, moreover, is demanded by the press. The bridge would probably cost \$15,000. Bridge necessary across the Quesnel River.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is the most extensive public undertaking, in connection with British Columbia, that Canada has promised to see carried into effect, and it is also that from which we may expect to reap the greatest advantage, for by it all the Provinces of the Dominion will be united, and form one and the same nation, in the true sense of the word. The trade of Europe and Asia must necessarily be attracted to that road, and moreover, in making accessible the vast and beautiful territories of the North-West and Columbia, the emigration of Europe, and, it may be, Asia, will see thrown open to it an easy route by which to reach those valuable prairies and rich mineral lands, bringing in its train that reinforcement of population and riches of which we stand in need. Pacific Railway.

The clause relating to this work, in the terms of Confederation, is as follows:— What it is to be.

“The Government of the Dominion undertake to secure the commencement, simultaneously, within two years from the date of the Union, of the construction of a railway from the Pacific towards the Rocky Mountains, and from such point as may be selected East of the Rocky Mountains towards the Pacific, to connect the seaboard of British Columbia with the railway system of Canada; and further to secure the completion of such railway within ten years from the date of the Union.”

What is thought of our North-West Territory.

I shall not repeat here the reasons which decided, and justly decided, the Canadian Parliament to undertake this Railway. Those reasons are perfectly well known; but I find in a pamphlet published under the auspices of an American Company, which has begun the construction of the "Northern Pacific Railway," a detailed account of some of the sources of the revenue which it hopes to obtain, of which I think it worth while to embody in this report the following extracts:—

"Where the road crosses the Red River of the North, it taps 1,500 miles of inland navigation, down the Red River, through Lake Winnipeg, and up the Saskatchewan to the foot hills of the Rocky Mountains. Light draft steamers have long navigated this route. Along the greater part of this water-way the soil is good, the climate like that of Minnesota, and the settlements numerous. The trade of this vast region beyond the national boundary, including the transportation of supplies for the Hudson's Bay Company, will at once and permanently form part of the business of the Northern Pacific Road."

What is the nature of the Pacific Territory.

After so outspoken and true a eulogy on the North-West Territories, it is interesting to hear what the Company says about the Pacific territories:—

"The summer isothermal line of 70 degrees, which in Europe passes through southern France, Lombardy, and the wheat-growing region of southern Russia, strikes the Atlantic coast of the United States at the east end of Long Island, and, passing through central Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio and Indiana, *diverges north-westerly, and runs up into the British Possessions to latitude 52, at least 360 miles north of this road.*

"The fact of this mildness of climate is abundantly established. Nowhere between the Lakes and the Pacific is the climate colder than in Minnesota, and this great State is not surpassed as a grain-growing region, or in healthfulness of atmosphere. The seasons of Dakota are very similar to those of Iowa, and from Dakota westward the climate steadily modifies until in Oregon and Washington territory there is almost no winter at all, aside from a rainy season as in California.

"This remarkable modification of climate, the existence of which no well-informed person now questions, is due to several natural causes, chief among which are probably these: First. The mountain country lying between the 44th and 50th parallels is lower by some 3,000 feet than the belt lying immediately south. The highest point on the lines of the Northern Pacific Road is 3,300 feet lower than the corresponding summit of the Union and Central Line. Both the Rocky and the Cascade ranges, where they are crossed by the Northern Pacific route, are broken down to low elevations, compared with their height four hundred miles southward. This difference in altitude would in itself account for much of the difference in climate, as three degrees of temperature are allowed for a thousand feet of elevation. But, second, the warm winds from the South Pacific, which prevail in winter, and (aided by the warm ocean current corresponding to our Atlantic Gulf Stream) produce the genial climate of our Pacific Coast, pass over the low mountain ridges to the north of latitude 44°, and carry their softening effect far inland, giving to Washington territory the climate of Virginia, and to Montana the mildness of southern Ohio."

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES IN FAVOR OF A CANADA LINE.

Superior advantages which our territory affords for a railway.

Similar causes produce similar results at Vancouver Island and in a great part of Continental British Columbia. There is, however, a difference in favor of our country—it is this:—on the Union and Central Pacific Railway the highest elevation is 8,240 feet above the level of the sea, and on the proposed Northern Pacific Railway the highest elevation would be a little less

than 5,000 feet, whereas on the Canadian Pacific Railway the Rocky Mountains may be crossed at Tête Jaune Cache or Leather Pass at an elevation of only 3,760 feet, or at Howse's Pass at an elevation of a little more than 4,000 feet above the level of the sea.

SURVEY.

So soon as Columbia was united to Canada, in the month of July last, parties of engineers sent out by my department, under the control of Sandford Fleming, Esq., as Chief Engineer, commenced operations not only on the Pacific side, but also from Lake Nipissing to the Rocky Mountains. As the Chief Engineer will submit a report of his proceedings, and of the result of the examination made by the engineers acting under him, with a view of placing him in a position to indicate the general line which the Canadian Pacific Railway should follow, I shall refrain from entering here into any details on the subject.

PASSES IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

It is, however, understood that the Railway must necessarily pass either by Tête Jaune Cache, in latitude 52 degrees 48 minutes north, or by Howse's Pass in latitude 52 degrees 20 minutes north, those being considered to be the two passes which are the most practicable and the least elevated.

The Honorable Mr. Trutch, the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, inquired into the subject in 1868, and his report to the government of the day is replete with so much valuable information, that I consider I cannot do better than attach it hereto as Appendix LL.

By one or other of the passes named the Canadian Railway must be carried towards the Pacific, so as to connect the seaboard of British Columbia with the railway system of Canada.

TERMINUS OF CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

With regard to the question of the location of the western terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, I shall confine myself to a reference to the various localities that have been pointed out as well adapted for the purpose :

PROPOSED TERMINUS ON THE MAINLAND.—BURRARD INLET.

If it were found impracticable for the Railway to cross from the mainland to Vancouver Island, or if it were decided not to adopt that course, it might be that Burrard Inlet or Howe Sound should be the point selected.

Those two harbors, as I have stated elsewhere, are close to each other, and if the Railway were not to have its terminus on Vancouver Island, I incline to the opinion that Burrard Inlet should have the preference. It is a magnificent harbor, the centre of the timber trade of Continental Columbia, and the most accessible port from the valley of the Fraser. The location of the terminus at that place would of necessity give a great impulse to New Westminster, the former capital of Columbia. Burrard Inlet would also be perfectly accessible from the district situated between Howe Sound and Lillooet; for, if I am correctly informed, there is easy communication between Howe Sound and Burrard Inlet by means of a pass known to be in existence by many persons at Burrard Inlet. The harbor of Burrard Inlet would be easy of access for vessels from the Pacific, and would be subject only to the following disadvantages:—1. Being at a distance of 152 miles from the entrance of the Strait of Fuca; 2. Compelling British vessels to pass beneath American batteries, should the question of the Island of San Juan not be decided in our favor; 3. Not being on Vancouver Island.

BUTE INLET.

Terminus at
Bute Inlet.

I simply mention Bute Inlet, for I do not imagine that the line of the Railway would terminate there, supposing it were not to be continued to Vancouver Island. If however, as some suggest, a crossing should be established here by which powerful vessels could take railway cars across the Strait, Bute Inlet would probably serve as a terminus; although I must say that if the cars could be conveyed to Vancouver Island, the Pacific Ocean shipping would prefer the Vancouver Island terminus, as they would thus be spared a long voyage in the inland waters of Columbia.

TERMINUS ON VANCOUVER ISLAND.—ESQUIMALT.

Terminus at
Esquimalt.

If the terminus is to be on Vancouver Island, Esquimalt Harbor affords very great advantages which none will deny. In the first place the harbor is only sixty-five miles from the entrance of the Strait of Fuca, and although the shore of the strait opposite Vancouver Island is United States territory, yet the width of water (16 miles) renders the navigation quite secure. Esquimalt is besides a perfectly safe harbor and of sufficient extent to serve as the terminus of our Pacific Railway. It would be easy to defend in case of trouble, and vessels frequenting it might easily reach the Pacific, where they would receive the protection of the Imperial fleets. It is true that to get to it from Bute Inlet, the line of Railway would have to be longer than if the terminus were fixed at Barclay Sound, but the advantages afforded by Esquimalt are so superior that it would be false economy not to carry the line there. And it must not be forgotten that besides the advantages which I have enumerated, the immediate vicinity of the capital should tend to the selection of Esquimalt if the Railway is to be continued to Vancouver Island.

BARCLAY SOUND.

Terminus at
Barclay Sound

It would be well however, in locating the line, not to lose sight of the fact that the traffic over the Pacific Railway, must necessarily become very considerable if, as we expect, the road is used to transport the produce of China and Japan to a great part of North America and to Europe. And why should that trade escape us, when we see that the promoters of the Northern Pacific Railway of the United States count on that traffic, because their road will be shorter than the other lines terminating at San Francisco, and because Puget Sound, their Pacific terminus, is further north than San Francisco, and from that very fact the distance between Puget Sound, and China being much less than the distance between San Francisco and China? Now, as to geographical position, Esquimalt and Puget Sound are exactly the same, and we shall besides have the advantage of having a Railway which will be shorter, less costly as to construction, and less costly as to maintenance and working, as the altitudes to be surmounted will be less formidable, and as we shall not have to cross the great American desert. We may therefore reasonably count upon a large portion of that immense trade, and it may be that we shall then find that it will be well not to rely on a single port of entry. Barclay Sound, at the eastern extremity of the Alberni Canal, if it could be made accessible to the railway, would, under these circumstances, be possessed of great importance, for it could afford accommodation for many hundreds of vessels.

RIVER SKEENA.

Terminus at
the River/
Skeena. —

I am aware that the entrance of the River Skeena has also been mentioned as a possible terminus for the Canadian Railway. It is perhaps possible, but it is not probable, that it will be chosen. Such a terminus would be

much too far north and would subject vessels to a long and expensive course of inland navigation. For another reason, it would, in my opinion be a bad selection, for if the American Northern Pacific Railway is to terminate at Puget Sound, the latter spot would naturally have the preference; for when vessels reached the latitude of the Strait of Fuca, they would most certainly shape their course for the Strait in which the navigation is easy and safe, instead of sailing five or six degrees to the north to reach the mouth of the Skeena. This location therefore is not to be thought of.

RAILWAY BRIDGE AT SEYMOUR NARROWS.

In the event of the terminus being fixed on Vancouver Island, an important work would have to be carried into execution; that is, a bridge at Seymour Narrows (Johnstone Strait). Being aware of the importance which was attached to this question, I considered it advisable that I should visit the spot and be able to give more certain information on the subject, than was already available. I proceeded thither accordingly on board the *Sir James Douglas* in company with the Lieutenant Governor, Hon. Mr. Trutch. The strait is from 1800 to 2000 feet in width, with a current running from six to eight knots an hour. The depth varies from seventeen to sixty fathoms, and the tide rises about thirteen feet. At a distance of from 600 to 800 feet (one-third of the entire distance between the two shores) from Valdès Island which, with Vancouver Island forms the strait at this point, there is a rock which is said only to have been discovered two years ago. At low water there is eighteen feet of water over this rock. It is needless to say that I was not able to measure the rock, or to ascertain if it was adapted to serve as the foundation of the pier of a bridge over which the trains of the Pacific Railway might pass. If after examination it is found that that rock may serve as the foundation of such a pier it is likely that the problem of a bridge at this point will have been favorably solved. The cliffs at this part of the strait appear to be from 100 to 125 feet high.

Bridge at Seymour Narrows (Johnstone Strait.)

THE TIDES.

As the question of the tides may play an important part in connection with this subject, I consider it expedient to annex, in Appendix MM, what Captain George Henry Richards says in reference to the subject in his *Vancouver Island Pilot*.

The tides.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

It is also well to give here a table of distances, which will be of use in determining the advantages offered by the several places designated as possible to be selected as the terminus of the Railway. I am indebted for it to the Hon. Mr. Pearse.

Table of distances

From the entrance of the Fuca Strait	
To Esquimalt.....	65 miles.
To Burrard Inlet	152 "
From Esquimalt	
To Burrard Inlet	87 "
To Nanaimo	65 "
From Nanaimo	
To Comox.....	55 "
To Seymour Narrows (by land)	100 "
To Esquimalt (by land)	52 "
To the head of Barclay Sound.....	14 "

CONVEYANCE OF THE MAILS.

Mails.

Mails from Canada to British Columbia and *vice versa* are conveyed between San Francisco and Victoria by the Steamer *Prince Alfred*, an iron steam ship of 900 tons. The service is performed twice a month. Some mails are also conveyed by land to Portland or Olympia and thence reach Victoria by another steamer.

Postal service between San Francisco and Victoria.

This service is guaranteed by one of the conditions of union of Columbia with Canada, viz. :—

“The Dominion will provide an efficient mail service fortnightly by steam communication between Victoria and San Francisco, and twice a week between Victoria and Olympia, the vessel to be adapted for the conveyance of freight and passengers.”

FUTURE POSTAL SERVICE.

Future service

When the American Railway shall have been completed as far as Olympia, it will be a question whether the interests of Columbia will not require a modification of this article, and whether it would not be better, in the interest of all parties, to do away with the line from San Francisco, and to substitute for it a daily line between Olympia and Victoria. In fact from the instant that the American Railway shall have been completed to Olympia, travellers will prefer a twenty hours voyage only, the rest of the journey being made by rail, to running the risk of an extended voyage on the Pacific Ocean, which in those latitudes is very often anything but what its name implies. The cost to the Canadian Government would be the same or nearly so, but this service would have the advantage of reducing the journey between Victoria and San Francisco to less than two days, and of sparing travellers a sea voyage of from three to five days.

MAILS FOR VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Vancouver Island mails.

The Vancouver Island postal service is performed from Victoria by the steamer *Sir James Douglas*, which conveys the mails along the eastern coast as far as Comox, 130 miles from Victoria, stopping at Cowichan, Maple Bay, Chemainus, Nanaimo and Comox. Cowichan is a flourishing place. It possesses good schools, a convent at which the Nuns (who are Canadians) teach trades to Indian and half-breed girls, and the only stone church in the Province. Nanaimo is also a flourishing town, with bright prospects for the future. There are hardly any settlements on the western coast, and there is in consequence no postal service. The service to Comox is efficient and regular, and is performed with every possible regard to economy.

MAILS FOR THE MAINLAND.

Mails for the main land.

The mails for the mainland are despatched from Victoria. Some, of but little importance, are conveyed by the *Sir James Douglas*, as far as Nanaimo, where the steamer *Otter*, belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, receives the mails for the River Skeena. This service will have to be increased if the mines of the District of Ominica continue, during the coming season, to be as rich and as much resorted to as they were last year.

Cariboo mails.

The other mails, which are by far the most important, are conveyed from Victoria to New Westminster, thence to Yale, and from Yale to Barkerville.

From Victoria to New Westminster.

The service from Victoria to New Westminster, is performed by the steamer *Enterprise*, belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company. The vessel is very well adapted for the service. She has an excellent commander in

Captain Swanson, who personally, as well as in the name of the company, shewed me every possible attention.

From New Westminster to Yale, on the Fraser, the mails are conveyed, in summer, by the steamer *Lilloet*, commanded by Captain Parsons, who is deserving in every respect of the position which he holds. This service should be independent of that from Victoria to New Westminster, and arrangements should be made by which these steamers should wait for each other in case of delay. By this means alone, can the conveyance of the mails for the interior of the country, be rendered efficient. Otherwise, the mails arrive at Yale from the upper country, and if the steamers start without a previous understanding, the mails have to wait either at Yale or New Westminster. In fact, in any new post office contract entered into in that region, provision should be made for more speedy service, and for ensuring connections between the different modes of transport along the line.

From New
Westminster
to Yale.

More speedy
service.

From Yale to Barkerville, the service is performed by means of stages drawn by four or six horses. Until last year the contractor was Mr. Francis Jones Barnard, who owned excellent vehicles and horses, and fulfilled his contract to the satisfaction of all. A year ago, a contract was entered into with other contractors—Messrs. Gerow & Johnston—who have started a new line, and have taken the contract at a lower price. Numerous complaints are made as to the manner in which the service is now performed. It is important that, let the contractor be who he may, he should be held strictly to fulfil his contract; otherwise, all continental Columbia will be ill served, or deprived entirely of its mails.

From Yale to
Barkerville.

ADDITIONAL STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

Upon the Cariboo route, between Soda Creek and the mouth of the Quesnel, the Fraser is navigable, and the contractor, Mr. Gustavus Blin Wright, has put on a steamer, the *Victoria*, which makes the trip promptly and safely, and affords to travellers every comfort than can be desired.

From Soda
Creek to
Quesnel, the
Fraser is
navigable.

This is the same Mr. Wright, who has recently placed a steamboat on Lake Tatla, to provide miners with facilities for reaching the mines of the District of Ominica more speedily, more safely, and with less fatigue. I understood that, from the mouth of the Quesnel, he took his steamer up the Fraser River as far as Fort George, then by the River Nechago, Lake Stewart, the River Taché, Lake Tremble, or Traverse, and Middle River, as far as Lake Tatla, where is found the trail leading to the River Ominica. This will probably be the route followed in the conveyance of one of the mails intended for that part of the country.

Postal route
for the District
of Ominica.

NECESSITY OF A POST OFFICE INSPECTOR.

The presence of a good post office inspector is absolutely necessary in Columbia. There should be on the spot, some person with authority to act in an emergency, and one who, at the same time, would superintend the working of the system, and prevent fraud, abuses, and delay.

Post Office
Inspector
required.

ISLAND OF SAN JUAN.

The Island of San Juan, with the other islands in the archipelago of which it forms part, is situated between the Haro Strait and the Rosario Strait. If the arbitrator should decide that the treaty which determined the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions in North America, is to be interpreted as fixing the boundary in the Rosario Strait, then, as Your Excellency is aware, San Juan, and the other important islands,

The Island of
San Juan.

such as Lopez, Shaw, Blakely, Decatur, Orcas, &c., will form part of the territory of Canada. If, on the contrary, the Haro Strait forms the boundary between the two countries, then San Juan, and the other important islands which I have just mentioned, will belong to our neighbors.

Its extent.

I shall not here enter into any details on the subject of the other islands, but shall confine myself to a few remarks respecting San Juan. The island is 14 miles long, by about $4\frac{1}{2}$ in width. Its superficial area is 54 square miles; it is 18 miles from Victoria, the capital of Columbia, and is $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the shore of Vancouver Island. It appears to be very strong in a strategic point of view, and in the hands of an enemy, would command, on that side, the entrance to the Gulf of Georgia, and from that same fact, the entrance also of the Fraser River and of Burrard Inlet, in so far at least as vessels of large tonnage are concerned.

Military camps.

The Island of San Juan is jointly occupied by English and United States' troops. When I visited it in the month of September, there were about 200 or 250 soldiers there. The English camp is situated at the eastern end, and the American camp at the western end of the island. The English camp is in a picturesque spot, at the foot of a high mountain, called Mount Young. The camp appeared to be in very good order, and reflected credit on Captain De Lacombe, who commands it.

UNITED STATES CAPITATION TAX.

Capitation tax in the United States.

Before concluding this report, I consider it advisable to make mention of a complaint preferred by the Canadians in our Pacific Province. They grumble, justly, at the payment which the authorities of the State of California exact from them each time that they enter American territory, of a capitation tax of \$5. They say, with reason, that although that tax may be imposed on foreigners entering the United States, Canadians should be exempt, as they only pass through their country while *en route* from one part of Canada to another. They consider that, in this respect, the exemption from duties granted to merchandise, and to the Canadian mails, which pass through the United States to reach Canada, should be extended to *persons*.

IMPORTS AND DUTIES.

Various duties.

This mention of entry duties reminds me that I should have given a table of the imports into Columbia, from the date when Vancouver Island and continental Columbia became one and the same Province. I now append one. See Appendix NN. I attach to it, as Appendix OO, tables of the duties on imports, and of the taxes other than judicial imposts.

Duties of excise.

By means of those tables, it will be easy to see to what extent duties of excise have been levied in Columbia. The table forming Appendix PP, shews the revenue from customs, and also the total revenue for each of the ten years. I add as Appendix QQ, the excise law of the Province; as Appendix

Savings banks.

RR, the number of savings banks, the course of exchange in 1870, and the coin which was then current in Columbia.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

To complete the information which I collected in Columbia, I attach in the Appendix the following documents:—

**Game Law.
Proprietorship
of Vancouver
Island.**

Appendix SS.—Game law.

Appendix TT.—Relinquishment by the Hudson's Bay Company, to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, of their rights on Vancouver Island.

- Appendix UU.—Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, on the subject of the boundary line between British Columbia and the United States, and on the subject of the navigation of the Columbia River. **Boundary between Columbia and the United States.**
- Appendix VV.—Form of sale of public land, with the restrictions which it contains. **Public lands.**
- Appendix WW.—List of the names of stipendiary magistrates, with details as to their duties, salaries, &c. **Stipendiary magistrates.**
- Appendix XX.—List of Joint Stock Companies incorporated in virtue of the act or ordinance of 1869. **Joint Stock Companies.**
- Appendix YY.—Report on the Colonial Assay Office, shewing the quantity of gold submitted for examination and the necessity of the office. **Gold and Assay Office.**

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

I conclude with an expression of my sincere thanks, especially to His Honor the Honorable J. W. Trutch, Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, to His Excellency Admiral Farquhar, to the Honorable Mr. Begbie, Chief Justice, to the Honorable Mr. Justice Crease, and to the Honorable Messrs. McCreight, Pearse, and Good, for the facilities with which they provided me for obtaining the information which I was desirous of acquiring respecting British Columbia. To these gentlemen, and to a number of others, who also facilitated my researches, I am indebted for having been able to collect the information which I give here, and to acquire a knowledge, and become acquainted with the wants of the Province in so short a time. I venture to believe that my labor will not be unproductive, but that it will place Your Excellency, as well as my colleagues, and members of Parliament, in a position to judge of the value of that part of the Canadian Confederation which is as yet so little known, but whose future is so full of promise.

The whole respectfully submitted.

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,
Minister of Public Works.

Ottawa, March, 1872.

APPENDICES

ALLUDED TO IN THE FOREGOING REPORT.

APPENDIX A.

MEMORANDUM BY THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE BEGBIE.

Various descriptions of climate; the probable cause of the difference.

There are many different climates in British Columbia, apparently influenced in a great degree by four operative causes, each, probably, very important:

First, the soil, which in the lower country, and again north of Quesnel River, and generally in the Cascade and Selkirk ranges, is moist, well wooded, and mixed with, perhaps mainly constituted of, decomposed organic substances. In the middle of the Province, the middle Fraser, Thompson and Okanagan Districts, the soil is light, generally a sandy loam, of no great depth usually immediately superimposed on gravel beds (northern drift) occasionally of very great thickness, and always affording perfect drainage—comparatively destitute of trees or underbrush, covered with a thin but very nutritious grass (bunch grass.) As the great difference in the quantity and nature of the vegetable growth is an effect of the climate, so also it probably reacts powerfully upon it.

The second important consideration is, the very great difference of level; the open country round Okanagan varies from 1,500 feet above the sea level; round Nicola Lake, from 2,000 feet upwards; round Lake Lahache, from 2,500 feet upwards, while the plateau between Clinton and the Bridge Creek, is nearly level at 3,500 to 4,000 feet. I give these figures from memory and in round numbers.

The third and fourth considerations are, in a great degree, intermixed, being the geographical considerations arising from the greater or less distance from the sea, and the direction and vicinity of the mountain ranges, by which the equalizing currents of air from the ocean, or the intensifying currents from the arctic regions, or the superheated plains to the south of British Columbia, are checked or invited.

Climate near sea coast (low-lying lands) and Vancouver Island

The range of climate, therefore, is extremely great. Generally speaking the low portions near the sea and Vancouver Island have a moderate thermometrical range, rarely exceeding 80° Fahrenheit in the shade on the hottest day in summer, and rarely falling to 20° Fahrenheit in winter. The summers are generally dry, although with occasional showers; the winters generally bring much rain or snow; although I have known brilliant weather in winter for a month at a time. There is generally a good deal of wind, not however, of exceeding violence.

Climate in Central Columbia.

In the middle districts, both summers and winters are very dry, not so as to destroy vegetation by any means, for the country is covered with grass; but at most of the farms artificial irrigation is found desirable. The summer heat is intense, and in winter, mercury commonly freezes. In the winter of 1868, a tolerable thermometer at Quesnel Mouth was reported to me to have marked—57° F. = 89° F. below freezing point.

As to the effect of winter in freezing up harbors, I can only speak of three: Victoria (and Esquimalt), Fraser River and Burrard Inlet. The former and probably all the inlets to the S. and W. of the island, are quite open. Fraser River is generally open all winter; but in the course of thirteen winters, I have known it nipped early in November (in November, 1859 or 1860), and once continuously from January to March (about 7th January to about 21st March, 1862), during which time cattle were habitually driven across the ice to be butchered at New Westminster. Fraser River is generally closed for a few days only. On the other hand, in the majority of winters it is so obstructed. At Burrard Inlet (nine miles from New Westminster) there is in many winters a thin film of ice, but nothing, I should think, to impede navigation. Nanaïmo, I believe, is more seriously frozen, but probably never so as to obstruct steamers much.

State of harbors during the winter.

The winds up the country are not important, nor generally strong; although, of course, there are occasional outbursts. Upon the sea coast, of course, they are very important, especially as like the currents, they vary very suddenly both in strength and direction. But as to this, both winds and sea currents will probably be found most fully described in Admiral Richard's sailing directions.

Force and direction of winds and sea and river currents.

There is nothing especial about the inland rivers except, 1st, their swiftness; 2nd (for the most part) their unnavigability; 3rd, the absence of all valley; they generally run in a mere groove, with but a small portion of alluvial soil.

In the upper country my experience is limited to the six travelling months—from May to November. During those months, the wind is almost always from the W. or N. W., and this accompanies dry weather. Owing to the conformation of the country, probably, and the vicinity of mountains in many parts, the surface wind may be in a very different direction from that in the upper strata. It is of course almost or quite impossible to observe this when the sky is perfectly clear, or uniformly overcast.

Direction of winds in upper country.

The existence of these different directions is well established at New Westminster, and at Victoria, for certain winds and states of the weather. At New Westminster, from November to May, much rain falls; nine-tenths of it with a surface wind from S. E. to N. E. Yet whenever during rain the motion of the clouds is visible, I have always noticed them to be driving from the S. or S. W.; which current (perhaps operated on by the mountains northward from Pitt Lake), appears to engender the counter current from the east, along which the rain seems to be borne, though it evidently comes in fact from the S. or S. W., *i. e.*, from the Pacific Ocean. When at New Westminster the rain comes on a surface current from the west (as it does occasionally), this surface current is a true wind, generally of considerable force (6-8) and almost always clearing up fine in four or five hours. At Victoria, in like manner (where the prevailing winds are S. W. and S. E.—the latter the only stormy wind), a S. W. wind in the summer especially is well known to be generally a sort of counter current to a N. W. wind blowing outside the straits.

Direction of wind in low country.

M. B. B.

September 15th, 1871.

APPENDIX B.

MEMORANDUM FROM THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Climate.
Its effect on
harbors.

Q. Are harbors open the year round? When closed?

A. Harbors open throughout the year, except New Westminster, (fifteen miles up Fraser River, - fresh water); floating ice here makes harbor dangerous for shipping from January to March.

Q. Is there snow? Where? How much? Where does it fall? How long does it remain?

Snowfall.

A. Very little snow in Victoria. One fall in 1870, about an inch; little more at Nanaimo and Comox, but does not remain long on the ground. At New Westminster, snow commences about January, and is all gone by March -- not continuous. In the higher altitudes, more snow falls; but, in the open country, it seldom exceeds two feet in depth. In all the pastoral districts throughout the Province, cattle, as a rule, can obtain feed at any season of the year. Some unusually severe winters, farmers have had to depend on provender for their cattle, that had been stored up previously. A farmer who provides one month's forage, is considered a very careful, safe man.

Q. Is there any difference on Vancouver Island, and what?

Temperature
of Vancouver
Island.

A. The temperature on Vancouver Island in summer, is lower than on the mainland, owing to the prevailing southerly winds blowing from the direction of the snow-capped mountains, on the American side, and across the Sound. The waters of the sound are peculiarly cold at this season, caused, it is supposed, by the currents running from the north, and by the melted snow finding its way into the Sound from the mountain tops.

APPENDIX C.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

Taken at the Royal Engineer Camp, during the year 1862, by order of Col. R. C. Moody, R.E., commanding the troops.

NEW WESTMINSTER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Latitude, 49° 12' 47.5" N.; Longitude, 122° 53' 19" W.

					Barometer.
The highest reading of the barometer, corrected for temperature, was.....				30,517	Feb. 9.
The mean height of the barometer, corrected at 9.30 a.m., was.....				29,983	
The mean height	do	do	at 3.30 p.m., was	29,963	
The lowest	do			29,071	Jan. 22.
				Degrees,	Temperature.
Maximum temperature, in sun's rays (black bulb) was.....				104.0	Aug. 29.
do do of air, in shade, was.....				88.5	" "
do do do at 9.30 a.m., was				73.9	July 23.
do do do at 3.30 p.m., "				86.0	Aug. 28.
Mean temperature of air, in shade at 9.30 a.m., "				46.8	
do do do at 3.30 p.m., "				51.2	
Minimum do do at 9.30 a.m., "				2.0	{ below zero, Jan. 15.
do do do at 3.30 p.m., "				6.0	" "
do do on the grass				15.0	{ below zero, Jan. 16.
Greatest amount of humidity.....				1.000	
Mean do do at 9.30 a.m., "				.842	
do do do at 3.30 p.m., "				.772	
Least do do .....				.320	Jan. 3.

The cistern of the barometer is about 54 feet above the level of the sea. All the observations were made at 9.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. daily throughout the year.

There were slight frosts nearly every night in the month of April, and once in May (16th); they did not re-commence until the 9th of October. The severe frosts of January and February, have been unknown for many years.

Thunder and lightning occurred on the 24th May, 24th July, and 22nd, 29th, and 30th August.

Rain fall. Table shewing the depth of rain, the number of days on which it fell, the mean humidity, (9.30 a.m., and 3.30 p.m.) mean temperature of the air in shade, and the lowest temperature on the grass in each month.

	Inches.	Days.	Humidity.	9.30 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	Thermometer. Min. on Grass.
January	3.480	9	.855	19.0	23.0	15.0
February	5.727	8	.815	30.3	34.2	2.0
March	5.830	17	.862	38.0	41.7	23.0
April	2.345	14	.767	45.5	51.3	26.0
May	3.415	13	.718	51.1	62.1	31.5
June	2.760	10	.712	62.7	67.1	40.0
July	2.709	12	.713	63.2	67.7	44.0
August	2.930	8	.787	63.5	69.8	43.0
September	1.625	9	.751	58.4	62.7	33.5
October	4.605	10	.869	49.3	52.9	23.0
November	4.050	8	.938	37.9	41.7	22.0
December	7.990	17	.948	36.7	39.7	18.5
	47.466	135	.....	.....	.....	.....

Rain fell on 8 days when the wind was south, 4—S.W., 3--W., 5 N.-W., 8—N.E., 43 -- E., 26—S.E., and 38 when calm.

The greatest fall of rain in twenty-four hours, measured 2.260 inches, and was on the 20th March. The average fall for every day of the year, was 0.130 inches, and, for each wet day, it was 0.352.

Ozone.

The amount of ozone this year was very small ; its mean daily number would be represented by 3 on the scale, and it seldom exceeded 6. During the greater part of October, November, and December, there was little indication of its presence. For November, and the early part of December, there were heavy fogs, during which there was no ozone.

Comparison of three years.

Comparison of Mean Results for Three Years.

Years.	Rain.		Mean Temperature.		Min. on Grass.	Humidity.		Mean height of Barometer.	
	Inches.	Days.	9.30 a.m.	3.30 p.m.		9.30 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	3.30 p.m.
1860....	54.420	151	49.9	54.0	15.5	.847	.766	29.942	29.919
1861....	60.485	164	48.8	52.2	10.0	.764	.854	29.943	29.889
1862....	47.466	135	46.8	51.2	15.0 below zero.	.842	.772	29.983	29.963
Means.	54.124	150	48.5	52.5	.....	.818	.797	29.956	29.924

Rain was more equally distributed throughout all the months this year, than in 1860 or 1861.

In the winter months, January to March, and October to December, 31,682 inches of rain fell, in 1862 ; 41,230, in 1861 ; and 13,834, in 1860.

The prevailing direction of the wind during rain in each year, was E. and S.-E. The absolute limiting nights of frost, in the three years, was nearly the same. Wind and Frost.

Year.	Highest Level.	Lowest Level.	Difference of Level.	Remarks.
1860	12th June ..	4th March.	10.5 feet ...	From 22nd May to 12th Aug., ships did not swing to the flood tide.
1861	8th June ..	17th March.	9.5 feet ...	From 19th May to 10th Aug., ships did not swing to the flood tide.
1862	14th June .	19th April..	10.5 feet ...	From 1st May to 2nd Sept., ships did not swing to the flood tide.

Ice appeared on the 1st of January, 1862; and the river at New Westminster was unnavigable on the 4th; it was completely frozen over on the 9th, and the ice attained a thickness of thirteen inches in the channel, opposite the R. E. camp, on the 12th of February. Sleighs were running from Langley, to several miles below New Westminster; and persons walked from Hope to the latter place, a distance of eighty miles, on the ice, at the end of January. Lake Harrison and the other lakes were frozen. Navigation from New Westminster was open to the mouth of the river, on the 11th March; and from Yale, on the 12th April. Again, on the 5th December, there was ice in the river at New Westminster for one day. In January, 1861, there was ice at New Westminster, but the navigation to the mouth of the river was not impeded. In 1860 there was no ice. Formation of ice.

The observations were taken by second Corporal P. J. Leech, and Lance Corporal J. Conroy, R.E.

(Signed)

R. M. PARSONS,
Captain, R.E.

APPENDIX D.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER kept at Fisgard Lighthouse from October, 1870, to August 31, 1871.

1870.		Maximum height of Barometer.	Minimum height of Barometer.	Maximum height of Thermometer.	Minimum height of Thermometer.	Average of Barometer at 8 a.m.	Average of Barometer at 8 p.m.	Average of Thermometer at 8 a.m.	Average of Thermometer at 8 p.m.	Total evaporation, in 100ths of an inch.	Number of rainy days.	Rain fallen, in 100ths of an inch.	Wind prevailing during the month.
October	30.46	29.76	29.76	65	56	30.15	30.14	61	62	.31	8	1.57	S. W.
November	30.38	29.58	29.58	64	56	30.00	30.00	59	63	.01	14	3.43	Variable.
December	30.40	29.49	29.49	45	31	30.09	30.07	57	39	none.	11	4.15	E. to S.S.E.
1871.													
January	30.76	29.42	29.42	47	28	29.95	29.96	38	40	none.	18	5.99	N.
February	30.31	29.34	29.34	50	28	29.89	29.88	37	39	none.	10	2.08	S.E. to W.
March	30.57	29.05	29.05	52	38	29.90	29.88	42	42	.02	15	2.47	W.
April	30.52	29.70	29.70	62	42	30.02	29.64	51	46	.16	5	.96	S. to W.
May	30.13	29.71	29.71	65	44	29.92	29.91	63	50	.27	8	.57	E. & S.S.E. to W.
June	30.27	29.82	29.82	80	50	30.11	30.08	65	59	.35	3	.24	S. to W.
July	30.22	29.85	29.85	75	52	30.06	30.00	69	59	.38	1	.19	S.S.E. to W.
August	30.29	29.90	29.90	78	52	30.10	30.07	67	59	.35	1	.15	E. to E.S.E. & W.

AVERAGE of barometer and thermometer during the months of—

	Oct. and Nov.	Dec., Jan. and Feb.	March, April and May.	June, July and August.
BAROMETER { at 8 a.m.	30.08	29.98	29.95	30.10
BAROMETER { at 8 p.m.	30.07	29.98	29.93	30.05
THERMOMETER { at 8 a.m.	60.00	38.00	48.00	68.00
THERMOMETER { at 8 p.m.	61.00	39.00	47.00	59.00

Note.—It is impossible to give a perfectly correct account of the lowest temperature by the thermometer in use. If a self-adjusting maximum and minimum were supplied, a more reliable record could be kept.

ESQUIMAULT, September, 1871,
(Signed) Wm. BEVIS, Light Keeper.

APPENDIX E.

PREVAILING DIRECTION OF WIND.

Taken from Returns furnished by Lighthouse Keepers.				Direction of wind.
Month.		At mouth of Fraser River.	Race Rock.	
September, 1870	.....	.....	W. to N.	
October,	.....	Variable.	.....	.....
November,	.....	N.E. to S.E.	.....	N.N.E and W.
December,	.....	.....	.....	N. and N.E.
January, 1871	.....	N.E., E. and S.E.	.....	N.
February,	.....	S.E. and E.N.E.	.....	N. to S.W.
March,	.....	.....	.....	W.
April,	.....	S.E. and E.	.....	.....
May,	.....	S.E. and E.N.E.	.....	.....
June,	.....	S.E.	.....	.....
July,	.....	Variable.	.....	.....
August	.....	W. and S.E.	.....	.....

APPENDIX F.

EXTRACT FROM COLONIZATION CIRCULAR 1870.

British Columbia and Vancouver Island.

Climate

The climate of the Western Colonies is stated to be excellent, and has been compared to the climate of the milder parts of England, or to that in the south of France. Indeed, it is said to be preferable to that of England, as it has more fine steady weather, is far less changeable, and on the whole milder.

The days in summer are warm, but not oppressive, and free from glare; the evenings are cool, with a gentle sea breeze.

Heavy rains generally fall in December or January.

The winter is a little cold, but not severe.

There are occasional frosts and falls of snow, but they rarely last long.

The climate of British Columbia may compare favorably with most colonies, more particularly with those on the American Continent, in similar latitudes.

It is remarkably healthy both in summer and winter, there being nothing like malaria or ague, either in the hottest summer weather, or the dampest localities.

The climate varies considerably according to the height from the level of the sea.

On the western and eastern side of the Cascade Range the climate is quite different.

Variations of climate.

The western is heavily timbered, and subject to heavy rains in spring and autumn, while on the eastern side the country consists of rolling grassy plains lightly timbered, the summer heat more intense, the rain light.

Tomatoes and melons ripen readily in the open air, and the winters are comparatively mild.

Again, at William's Creek, Cariboo District, situate in latitude 53°, or 5° north of New Westminster, the site of our most extensive gold mines, and at an altitude of 4,200 feet above the level of the sea, the weather of all seasons is most variable, subject to violent storms of rain and thunder, both in summer and winter.

Winter.

The winter begins in October and lasts till April, the thermometer varying from ten above to twenty below zero; snow generally falling in January and February to a depth of seven to ten feet.

The present meteorological observations may be taken to represent chiefly the features of the climate of that portion of the Colony occupying the southern corner of the Cascade Range.

Snow not exceeding a foot in depth except in extraordinary winters; and the summer season very much like that of England, with less rain in June, July and August.

Meteorological observations.

Extract of meteorological observations taken at the Government House, New Westminster, B. C., during the year 1865:—

Latitude, 49° 12' 47' N.

Longitude, 122° 53' 19' W.

The highest reading of the barometer, corrected for temperature, was	...	...	...	...	30·589	4 Feb.
The mean height was,	do	..	at 9:30 a.m.		29·975	
do do	do		3:30 p.m.		29·963	
The lowest do	do	.			29·137	19 Feb.
Maximum temperature in sun's rays (black bulk) was	...	...	...	...	108·5	4 Aug.
Maximum temperature of air in shade	...	...	...	...	87·5	29 July.
do do do do	do	do	9:30 a.m.		78·7	8 Aug.
do do do do	do	do	3:30 p.m.		84·5	
Mean do do do do	do	do	9:30 a.m.		47·6	
do do do do	do	do	3:30 p.m.		51·9	
Minimum do do do do	do	do	9:30 a.m.		15·0	8 Feb.
do do do do	do	do	3:30 p.m.		16·7	18 Dec.
Minimum temperature on the grass	...	...	...	...	1·8	
Greatest amount of humidity	...	...	...	...	1·000	
Mean do do	...	...	9:30 a.m.		·822	
do do do	...	...	3:30 p.m.		·740	
Least do do	...	...	...	...	·270	12 Dec.

The cistern of the barometer is about thirty-four feet above the level of the sea.

All the observations were made at 9:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. daily throughout the year.

TABLE shewing the depth of rain, the number of days on which it fell, the Rain fall, mean humidity (9:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.), mean temperature of air in shade, and the lowest temperature on the grass in each month :—

	Rain in Inches.	Days.	Humidity.	Thermometer.		
				9:30 a.m.	3:30 p.m.	Min. on Grass.
January	4·07	17	·869	33·9	36·4	24·9
February	3·34	17	·869	34·4	39·5	24·1
March	2·43	20	·817	35·3	38·9	25·4
April	1·99	10	·714	46·4	51·8	31·7
May	2·22	13	·787	53·0	59·5	41·6
June	1·83	11	·753	58·9	63·7	43·0
July	1·55	6	·734	65·7	70·9	46·9
August	1·70	12	·795	63·8	69·8	47·2
September	4·73	23	·875	55·1	58·5	44·8
October	3·26	10	·892	51·5	55·7	40·5
November	8·68	24	·950	44·4	46·7	36·3
December	5·04	19	·810	29·4	31·6	21·6
Total	40·84	182				

The day on which most rain fell, and which measured 1·64 inches, was on the 28th November.

The prevailing direction of wind was E. and N. E.

Ozone, registered for nine months only, gave a greater quantity than former years, as shewn by the test papers; its mean daily number would be represented by five on the scale, and often indicated as high as nine.

An earthquake was felt a few minutes after nine p.m. on the 25th August.

Heavy thunder and vivid lightning occurred on June 20th, July 15th, August 6th and September 12th.

Comparison of COMPARISON of Mean Results for three Years ; also Mean Result for the results. Year 1865.

Years.	Rain.		Mean temperature.		Min. on grass.	Humidity.		Mean height of barometer.	
	Inches.	Days.	9:30 a.m.	3:30 p.m.		9:30 a.m.	3:30 p.m.	9:30 a.m.	3:30 p.m.
1860.	54·420	151	49·9	54·0	15·5	·847	·766	29·942	29·919
1861.	60·485	164	48·8	52·2	10·0	·764	·854	29·943	29·889
1862.	47·466	135	46·8	51·2	{ 15·0 below zero. }	·842	·772	29·983	29·963
Means.	54·124	150	48·5	52·5	.....	·818	·797	29·956	29·924
Mean for 1865.	{ 40·84	182	47·6	51·9	1·8	·822	·740	29·975	29·963

The observations for the above three years were taken by the Royal Engineers, and were discontinued on the disbandment of the detachment in 1863, and were not resumed till January, 1865.

Rain was more equally distributed throughout all the months in 1862, than in 1860 or 1861.

In the winter months, January to March, and October to December, 31·682 inches of rain fell in 1862, 41·230 in 1861, and 40·586 in 1860.

In the remaining months, 15·785 inches fell in 1862, 19·255 in 1861, and 13·834 in 1860.

The prevailing direction of the wind during rain in each year, was E. and S. E. The absolute limiting nights of frost in the three years were nearly the same.

The observations were taken by second Corporal P. J. Leech, and Lance Corporal J. Conroy, R. E.

R. M. PARSONS,
Captain, R. E.

MEMO. :—The meteorological observatory at the camp, New Westminster, was discontinued in 1866 for lack of funds.

J. W. T.

APPENDIX G.

EXTRACT FROM PAMPHLET BY HENRY DE GROOT,

Published in 1859.

The climate of the Pacific coast, as is well known, is no where so severe Climate. in the same parallel of latitude, as that of the Atlantic, the difference varying from fifteen to twenty degrees, that is, we have to go some 1,200 miles further south on the Atlantic side of the continent, to find a mean winter temperature corresponding to that on the Pacific side. And though the climate of British Columbia forms no exception to this rule, it is somewhat varied, certain belts of country being warm and dry, while others are moist and of a more equable temperature. Thus we have a district extending from the mouth of the Fraser River inland, about 150 miles, characterized by a humid climate, and in which the thermometer of Fahrenheit rarely falls below ten or rises above ninety degrees in the course of the year.

Throughout this region rain is abundant during the spring. During Rain fall, summer and autumn, falling not only in frequent showers, but continuing sometimes for several days together.

Snow also falls here in the winter from one to two feet, often more in Snow fall, the northern part of the district, though hardly so much near the sea.

It is not apt to lie more than a week or two at a time, it then melting and the ground remaining bare for a like interval, to be again succeeded by another fall, and so on throughout the winter, which generally breaks up in the early part of March. The damp and cloudy weather here prevalent during the summer prevents the heat reaching so high a point as further in the interior.

When the atmosphere is clear heavy dews fall at night, and fogs at all Dews and
Fogs. seasons of the year are common.

Beyond this wet section of country, the northern limits of which cross the Lilloet route in the vicinity of Anderson's Lake, and the Fraser between the Upper Canon and the Forks, lies a district of about equal breadth characterized by greater heat and aridity, and which though situate further north, and generally more elevated, is scarcely any colder in the winter, and has even less snow than the country further south along the lower Fraser.

North of this, again, is another belt having a more humid climate, showers being frequent in the summer, and the winters somewhat more rigorous.

Taken altogether then, the climate of British Columbia, though subject to much fluctuation, and varying with locality, cannot be considered one of great severity; neither the heat of summer nor the cold of winter reaching such extremes as in Canada, or the Northern States of the Union.

As evidence on this point, it may be stated that the snow along the valleys of the Upper Fraser and its tributaries, rarely ever exceeds eighteen inches in depth, and for the most part does not even reach six inches, while a great portion of the time there is none at all on the ground during winter.

The larger lakes never freeze over, nor do the Fraser or other large streams ever close entirely up.

Stock is able to subsist on the bunch grass throughout the winter, and Food of Cattle

even work animals keep in tolerable condition on the rushes that grow in the bottoms without other feed.

On the divides and more elevated places, the depth of snow as well as the degree of cold, depends of course on the height of the locality; the traveller encountering snow in some places he may have to pass, twice as deep as that found in the valleys.

Climate of the
Upper Fraser.

There was no snow or frost of any consequence on the Upper Fraser river last year, until about the first of December, when the weather suddenly became cold, the snow falling to a depth of five or six inches, and even a foot, on the lower part of the river.

The smaller streams and the ditches at the same time became covered with ice, and the ground froze to the depth of several inches, interfering seriously with, and for the most part putting a stop to, mining operations.

This weather after continuing for two or three weeks, moderated, and for the next five weeks, but little snow fell, while the thermometer in two or three instances only, went below twenty degrees, fluctuating between that point and forty-five degrees.

After this mild period came another spell of cold and varying weather, which held for three or four weeks, when the snow and ice mostly disappeared, and the Indians leaving their winter houses, declared that season at an end.

The miners also got to work in their claims, and have not since been interrupted.

This was early in the month of March, since which time the weather has been constantly growing warmer, the thermometer having fallen but a few times below the freezing point.

During March the weather was showery, with some slight frosts and falls of snow in the early part of the month. Much the same kind of climate as above described, prevails throughout the regions lying between and bordering on the Kamloops and Great Okanagan Lakes, as well as the extensive districts to the north and east.

APPENDIX H.

EXTRACT FROM PAMPHLET BY DR. CHARLES FORBES,
M.R.C.S. ENGLAND, SURGEON ROYAL NAVY.

Published by the Colonial Government, Vancouver Island, 1862.

The following meteorological observations having reference to the tables appended, will show the character of the seasons which have prevailed on the coast generally, for the last fifteen years, and will further elucidate the subject by pointing out the causes of the difference observable between the littoral and inland insular climates. Causes of difference of climate.

On the western side of the North American Continent, the summer heats are modified by the boreal currents and melting snows of the watersheds, while the severity of winter is not increased by a sweeping Arctic current such as washes the eastern shores.

Arctic currents do sweep down, however, and in summer are felt far south, below the latitude of San Francisco. but, more diffused, they do not lower the temperature in a corresponding degree, and the coast, open to the warm rays of the western sun, and the moist westerly winds, presents to equal latitudes on the eastern side, very unequal isothermal conditions.

A more extended series of observations is needed, before any general deductions can be made whereby to recognize the existence of any cycle, or predicate the possible recurrence of any particular season.

Enough, however, is known to give the general character already assigned to the climate of Vancouver, viz. :—a dry, warm summer, a bright and beautiful autumn, an open, wet winter, and spring. Severe and exceptional seasons occurring at irregular intervals.

The winter of 1846 was remarkably severe, the cold setting in on the 5th of January, and continuing with severity until the middle of March, during which time the Columbia River was frozen, the thermometer ranging five degrees below zero. Winters.

1847.—Very mild throughout.

1848.—The cold weather began on the 17th December, the Columbia River froze over, but the ice broke up before New Year's Day, the river remaining open.

1849.—The cold weather set in on the 27th November, when the moon was at full; clear days and sharp frosty nights continued till the 10th December, when the Columbia was covered with floating ice, and snow began to fall heavily.

This continued till the 18th (seven inches of snow on the ground), when it became mild, with S.E. winds and rain, and open weather continued to the end of the month.

These remarks apply to the coast generally; the following have reference specially to Vancouver :—

The year 1850, as shewn by a thermometric register, kept at Fort Victoria, (see tabular statement, page 71), was fine throughout. It shows that there were in that year 201 fine days, 96 overcast and foggy, 97 rainy, and 17 days on which snow fell. The year 1850, on V. I. Temperature and weather.

This, however, is not critically correct, as respects doing justice to the

fine weather, for under the two last heads are included all days on which rain or snow fell, although the amount might be trifling.

Maximum temperature of air in shade

At 8 a.m., 65° Fahr., on 20th June, 1850.

At 2 p.m., 84° " 26th " "

At 8 p.m., 73° " 28th July "

Minimum temperature of air in Shade

At 3 a.m., 14½° Fahr., on 4th December, 1850.

At 2 p.m., 24° " " "

At 8 p.m., 16° " " "

Mean daily temperatures given in Abstract Appendix No. 1 (see page 72.)

Snow began to fall on the 5th January. On the 24th there were 17 inches on the ground, which, however, was all gone by the 28th. The maximum temperature for January was 47° Fahr. The minimum temperature 21° Fahr., on the 23rd.

February was open and mild. On the 12th, gooseberry buds were opening; some hail showers and frost towards the end of the month. Maximum temperature 58°. Minimum temperature 26° Fahr.

March.—Variable weather, slight snow storms in early part, but so partial, that on the 2nd, early plants were coming into leaf in sheltered spots, native hemp was three inches high, elder bush putting out leaves. On the 7th, the catkins of the palm willow in full bloom. On the 29th there was still snow on the ground, and buttercups in flower. Maximum temperature 60°. Minimum 35° Fahr.

April.—High winds, altering with calms. Strawberries coming into bloom on 13th. Maximum temperature 69°. Minimum 35° Fahr.

May.—Fifteen fine clear days, twelve overcast, four rainy. On the 1st, plains covered with verdure, the turn-cup lily, heartsease, crowfoot, jonquil, and many other flowers in full bloom, camass flowering, spring wheat and peas rising, early potatoes above ground. On the 4th, campaniola and lupin coming into flower, wild cherry and serviceberry coming into blossom, and wild vetch flowering in warm places. On the 6th, apple tree in blossom, strawberries forming. 7th, potatoes planted in March and April coming up. 12th, early beans in bloom. 18th, wild rose coming into bloom. 25th, strawberries ripening. 31st, wild gooseberries ripening. Maximum temperature 79°. Minimum 39° Fahr.

June.—Twenty-three fine clear days, seven overcast and foggy. On the 14th, queen of the meadow and golden rod in bloom. 17th, potatoes flowering. Maximum temperature 84°. Minimum 47° Fahr.

July.—Twenty-two fine days, nine overcast. Maximum temperature 82°. Minimum 52° Fahr. 11th, barberry and raspberries ripe. On the 17th, first double rose on Vancouver Island came into flower.

August.—Twenty-six fine days, five overcast. Maximum temperature 79°. Minimum 53° Fahr. On the 16th, distant thunder, high wind, N.E.

September.—Twenty-four fine days, six overcast. Maximum temperature 74°. Minimum 45° Fahr. On the 7th, heavy dews.

October.—Twenty fine days, ten overcast. Maximum temperature 70°. Minimum 38° Fahr.

November.—Thirteen fine days, fourteen overcast, three rainy. On the 19th, a heavy gale of wind, felt simultaneously along the whole coast. Maximum temperature 55°. Minimum 32° Fahr.

December.—Ten fine days, sixteen overcast, four rainy, one snowy. Fraser River frozen on the 4th, ice quickly broke up. Maximum temperature 48°. Minimum 14½° Fahr.

Other years.

The above gives the general character of the year 1850, and may be taken as a good type of a season, intermediate between the severity of 1846,

and the mild open winters, which prevailed until 1859-60; when the cold set in in November, and continued for some months with heavy falls of snow.

From March, 1860, the weather was mild throughout, and continued so through the winter, and into the spring of 1861.

The summer of this latter year was very hot and dry, the early autumn was very fine and clear, with occasional cold, south-easterly winds, heavy rains in November, and early part of December.

The tabulated statement at page 72, for the year 1860-61, shows the ranges of the barometer, thermometer, (wet and dry bulbs), number of days fine, rainy, &c., and furnishes a good comparative estimate of climatorial variation.

Care must be taken, however, to bear in mind, that in consequence of its insular position, washed by an ocean having a remarkably low temperature, the littoral climate of Vancouver, differs materially from that of the inland plains and valleys, therefore the register No. 2, for 1860-61, kept on board one of H.M. ships, is peculiarly interesting, as showing what range the thermometer takes in the shade, when removed from all possible influences of radiated or reflected heat.

To this cause is to be assigned the differences in the mean daily temperatures, observable on comparison of the different months in the two years, both ashore and afloat, and not simply to change or variation of climate.

ABSTRACT of Thermometrical Observations, from a Register kept at Fort Victoria, Vancouver Island, for 1850, showing Maximum and Minimum Temperatures, &c., &c. Temperature at Fort Victoria.

Date.	Thermometer.						WEATHER.							
	High'st			Lowest.			Number of Days.		No. of Days.		No. of Days.		No. of Days.	
	8 a.m.	2 p.m.	8 p.m.	8 a.m.	2 p.m.	8 p.m.	Clear & Fine.	Wind.	Overcast Cloudy.	Wind.	Rain.	Wind.	Snow.	Wind.
1850.														
Jan....	43	47	40	22	31	21	8	N. & N. by E.			16	S.W. & W	7	N. & N.E.
Feb....	44	58	47	26	36	29	10	N. & N. E.	6	N. E.	11	S.W., S.E.		
March..	49	60	51	27	33	28	6	N. & W.	8	S.W., S.E.	8	S.E.	9	N. & S.E.
April...	54	69	49	39	39	35	24	N.W. to S.W.	2	S.E.	4	S.E.		
May....	65	79	57	45	46	39	15	N.W. to N.E.	12	S. to S.W.		S.E.		
June....	65	84	64	50	59	47	23	Light and Variable	7	N.E., S.E.				
July....	65	82	73	52	60	53	22	N.W., S.W.	9	S., S.W.				
Aug....	64	79	60	53	63	53	26	N.W., N.E.	3	Calm				
Sept....	62	74	63	45	59	49	24	S.S.W., N.W.	6	Calm				
Oct....	55	70	52	33	48	38	20	N., N.E., S.W.	10	C'ms, Lt, S & S.E. w'ds				
Nov....	52	53	51	32	38	32	13	Calms, Light East winds	14	S.W., S.W	3	S.E.		
Dec....	43	46	44	14	24	16	10	Calms, Light North winds	16	Calm	4	S.W.	1	S.E.
Total.							201		96		50		17	

Mean temper No. 1.—MEAN DAILY TEMPERATURE in the shade, for the year 1850, Register ature. kept on shore at Fort Victoria.

	8 A.M., DEG.	2 P.M., DEG.	8 P.M., DEG.
January	32	38	32½
February	36	44½	38
March	37	46	37
April	46	57	44
May	54	69	51
June	57½	69½	53¼
July	61	74	60
August	59½	72	57½
September	54½	64½	55
October	46½	57½	46½
November	39½	46	40
December	35	40	36

No. 2.—MEAN MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE in shade, for the year 1860-61. Register kept on board ship.

	1860. DEG.	DEG.	DEG.
April	54	49	51
May	59	53½	58
June	62	57	57½
July	64	58	55½
August	65½	59½	54½
September	60	55½	58½
October	55½	54½	54½
November	50	51½	48½
December	46	44	40
1861.			
January	43	40½	41½
February	43½	40	43
March	40	50	48

Barometer.
Meteorological observations.

In the quarter ending 30th June, 1860, the highest barometric range was in April, 30·53 ; the lowest 29·25. In the same month, there were seventeen fine days, seven rainy, and six overcast, with variable and light winds from east and south. Sea water 50° Fahr., the hygrometric observations show an average difference of 3° 7-10 Fahr., between the wet and dry bulbs. Average temperature 51½° Fahr.

In May the barometer had an average range of 30·04. There were eighteen fine days, nine rainy, and four overcast, with variable winds, chiefly from south-west. Sea water 51° Fahr. The thermometer average 55¼° with 4°1-10 Fahr., difference between wet and dry bulbs.

June.—Twenty fine clear days, six rainy, and four overcast. Barometric range, average 30·02. Average of thermometer 61°, and difference of bulbs 4°7-10. Sea water 55° Fahr.

July.—Sixteen fine days, six foggy, seven rainy. Average range of barometer 29·93, thermometer 60°1-10 Fahr., hygrometer 3½° Fahr. Sea water 58½° Fahr. Prevailing winds, south and south-east, with calms.

August.—Twenty-four fine days, seven rainy. Average range of barometer 30·01, thermometer 63½° Fahr., hygrometer 1°. Sea water 58¼° Fahr. Winds S.W., S. and S.S.E.

September.—Eighteen fine days, seven rainy, five overcast. Average range of barometer, 30·12, thermometer 57½° Fahr., hygrometer 1°. Sea water 55° Fahr. Prevailing winds S. and S.S.E.

October.—Thirteen fine days, eleven rainy, seven overcast. Average range of barometer 30.01° , thermometer 54° Fahr., hygrometer 103-155. Sea water 50° Fahr. Winds N.E., variable, calms.

November.—Ten fine days, twelve rainy, eight overcast. Average range of barometer 30.18 , thermometer $49\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ Fahr., hygrometer $1^{\circ}1-30$ Fahr. Sea water $47\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ Fahr. Prevailing winds N. and S.W., to E.S.E.

December.—Fifteen fine days, nine rainy, seven overcast. Average range of barometer 29.96 , thermometer, 42° Fahr., hygrometer, $1^{\circ}5.6$ Fahr. Sea water $45\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ Fahr. Winds N. and N.E., variable, frequent calms.

January.—Ten fine days, eleven rainy, ten overcast. Average range of barometer 30.01 , thermometer 38° Fahr., hygrometer 3° Fahr. Sea water $43\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ Fahr. Winds variable, frequent calms.

February.—Nine fine clear days, seven rainy, eleven overcast, one snowy. Average range of barometer, 29.94 , thermometer $44\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ Fahr., hygrometer 3° Fahr. Sea water $43\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ Fahr. Winds light, variable, frequent calms.

March.—Fifteen fine days, four rainy, nineteen overcast, three snowy. Average range of barometer 25.02 , thermometer 46° Fahr., hygrometer $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ Fahr. Sea water $44\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ Fahr. Winds, light, variable.

The importance of a knowledge of the remarkable differences observable in these registers, kept one on shore, the other afloat, is obvious both in a sanitary and agricultural point of view.

The humidity of the atmosphere can be only estimated by the above average difference between the wet and dry bulbs.

The absence of thunderstorms is a remarkable fact. Distant thunder is heard at times, but very rarely does the electrical discharge take place over Vancouver.

APPENDIX I.

EXTRACT FROM WORK ON VANCOUVER ISLAND AND
BRITISH COLUMBIA,

By J. Despard Pemberton, Esq., Published in 1860.

*Proposed British Emigrant and Postal route from Canada to the Pacific
through British Columbia.*

Climate.

As some very erroneous impressions, regarding the climate of the different localities through which the proposed line must pass, prevail, I may be excused for making the following remarks.

It is commonly said that in point of temperature, in North America, the same effect is experienced by travelling through 1° of longitude westward, as by travelling through 1° of latitude southward.

This is manifestly an exaggeration; still it is a fact that, as we move westward, the climate becomes milder, and the average annual temperature is increased.

Increase of
temperature
towards the
west.

This increase of temperature, in the region we are speaking of, on the same latitude, amounts probably from side to side of the continent, to 15° Fahr., an effect, perhaps, produced by the summer winds of the Pacific, which blow almost constantly from west or north-west, wafting warmth and moisture through the passes of the rocky chain. But whatever the cause, the fact is certain; the south part of Vancouver Island, for instance, having a climate much milder than in England, is a hundred miles north of Quebec.

An isothermal line drawn across the continent would, of course, be far from straight, but the general obliquity of such a line may be judged of in this way:—If such a line were drawn from New York it would pass through Lake Winnepeg to Fort Simpson; in other words, if New York were with respect to latitude, similarly placed on the West Coast, Fort Simpson, a thousand miles north of it, would enjoy a temperature equally favorable with it.

Comparison
with Russia.

Mr. Blodget, who has published an extensive work on the Climatology of the United States, remarks that nine-tenths of European Russia,—the main seat of population and resources—is farther north than St. Paul; that, in fact, Pembina is the climate equivalent of Moscow, and for that of St. Petersburg (which is in 60° north) we may reasonably go to latitude 55° on the American continent. Like European Russia, also, the Saskatchewan district has a climate of extremes, the thermometer having a wide range; but it is well understood that the growth of the cereals, and of the most useful vegetables, depends chiefly on the intensity and duration of the summer heats, and is comparatively little influenced by the severity of winter cold, or lowness of the mean temperature during the year.

Isothermal
line.

Therefore, it is important to observe that the Northern shore of Lake Huron has the mean summer heat of Bordeaux, in Southern France, namely 70° Fahr., while Cumberland House, in latitude 54°, longitude 102°, on the Saskatchewan, exceeds, in this respect, Brussels and Paris.

The United States Army Meteorological Register has ascertained that the line of 70° mean summer heat, crosses the Hudson River at West Point, thence descends to the latitude of Pittsburg, but westward is traced through

Sandusky, Chicago, Fort Snelling, and Fort Union, into British America. "It is warmer," he says, "at Fort Benton on the Missouri, in long. $110\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ west, and lat. $47\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ north for every season, than at St. Paul, Minnesota.

"The mean winter temperature at Fort Benton is 25° , and the same as that of Chicago, Toronto, Albany, and Portland, Maine.

"At St. Paul it is but 15° , or 10° less. It is not so cold as this on the main (south) branch of the Saskatchewan."

Allowing the 15° Fahr. before mentioned; considering 1° latitude south equal to 1° Fahr.; also as usual, 300 feet of altitude equal to 1° Fahr.; the average climate of the Vermilion Pass would probably resemble that of Moose or York factories, in the southern part of Hudson's Bay, of which Dr Rae says the summer there extends from early in June to early in November,—five months. Mr. A. C. Anderson's opinion on this subject, from his long residence in the country, is entitled to attention: of the Upper Fraser he says:—

"The regular freshets begin at the latter end of April, and last during Freshets
" May and June.

"About the 15th of June may be regarded as the culminating point; and by the middle of July the waters are generally greatly subsided.

"There is rarely a freshet of much consequence at any other season; but this sometimes happens, and I have known a sudden freshet from heavy rains in October, raise the river beyond the summer limit.

"Snow begins to fall in the mountains early in October.

Snow.

"In July there is still snow for a short distance on the summit of the Fort Hope trail, but not to impede the passage of horses. From the middle of October, however, to the middle of June, this track is not to be depended upon for transport with pack animals.

"The summer climate about the Forks is dry, and the heat is great.

"During winter, the thermometer indicates occasionally from 20° to 30° of cold below zero of Fahr.; but such severe cold seldom lasts on the upper parts of Fraser's River for more than three days; the thermometer will then continue to fluctuate between zero and the freezing point, until possibly, another interval of cold arrives. Climatic variation.

"But the winters are extremely capricious throughout these regions, and no two resemble each other very closely.

"In general the snow does not fall deep enough along the banks of main streams to preclude winter travelling with pack animals. The quality of the pasture is such (a kind of bunch grass in most places) that animals feed well at all seasons.

"There are many spots between the Similkameen Valley and Okanagan that are specially favorable for winter ranches.

"In some the snow never lies, however deep it may be around."

Mr. John Miles, on May 1st, found the Saskatchewan country completely free from snow, and the river very full of water.

Of a climate known to be capricious, whether we compare seasons or localities, it is of course impossible to speak with certainty; but, we have evidence enough to justify the inference that Vermilion Pass would be open at least five or six months, (perhaps seven) out of the twelve, and the remaining portions of the route much longer.

One peculiarity of the climate of the country, it requires in England an effort to realise. Surrounded by snowy peaks, the air is often not only warm but sultry. Even at Victoria, where snow seldom exceeds a few inches, or Langley, we have evidence of this every day. The snow itself is not of the damp, compact nature we are accustomed to, it is light, dry, and drifting; on this account, when it does come to thaw, it disappears with astonishing rapidity.

The annexed data extracted from the reports of the Secretary of War, U. S., 1853-1854, record some particularly interesting facts on this point. Report of U.S. Secretary of War,

“ Mr. Pinkham crossed the mountains from Walla-Walla to Seattle, by the Yakima pass, the summit of which he crossed on the 21st of January. For about six miles on the summit, the snow was found to vary from four feet to six feet in depth, occasionally seven feet.

“ The area covered by snow exceeding twelve inches in depth, was somewhat less than seventy miles; of this forty five miles were two feet, and upwards; twenty miles were four feet, and upwards; and five miles were six feet and upwards.

“ All the snow was light and dry; it was the accumulated snows of the winter to January 21st; deposited in successive layers of two inches to two feet, which have generally lain undisturbed since their fall; and they present little obstruction to removal in comparison with the compact drifted snows of the Atlantic States. The winter and spring temperatures of the Yakima pass, 3000 to 4000 feet elevation, are given as follows:—November, 36°; December, 28°; January, 28°; February, 30°; March, 31°; April, 38°.

“ The mean temperature at Puget Sound, from observations extending over four years, is exactly 10° higher than these; at the Sound the winter rain is 20.6 inches, and since more rain usually falls in the neighborhood of mountains than on plains, and snow occupies from ten to twelve times the bulk of an equal quantity of rain, it is probable that the accumulated snows of winter, in the Vermilion Pass, would exceed twenty or twenty-one feet, but that the Pass would frequently be open in December. and passable in May.”

APPENDIX J.

EXTRACT FROM WORK ON VANCOUVER ISLAND AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

By Alexander Ratray, M.D., Edinburgh, Published 1862.

METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT for Esquimalt, Vancouver Island, for the year 1860-61.

1860-61.	Barometer.					Thermometer.					Difference between Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometer.				
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Medium.	Monthly range.	Greatest daily range.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Medium.	Monthly range.	Greatest daily range.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Medium.	Monthly range.	Greatest daily range.
April.....	30.53	29.84	30.23	0.69	1.04	61.5	43.5	51.74	18.0	9	69	1 1/2	31 1/16	5	3 1/2
May.....	30.39	29.63	30.03	0.76	0.28	62.5	46.5	55.50	16.0	8 1/2	74	0	3 1/4	7 1/4	5 1/2
June.....	30.47	29.76	30.06	0.71	0.22	68.0	52.5	59.44	15.5	10	83	1	3 1/2	7 1/4	5 1/2
July.....	30.20	29.90	30.10	0.30	0.15	68.5	54.5	61.01	15.0	10	81	0 1/2	3 1/2	8	6 1/2
August.....	30.37	29.64	30.04	0.73	0.29	72.0	55.0	62.10	17.0	11 1/4	61	0	3 1/2	6	6 1/2
September.....	30.42	29.48	30.08	0.94	0.45	65.5	50.0	57.97	15.5	11 1/2	44	0	0 1/10	2 1/2	2 1/2
October.....	30.25	29.63	30.01	0.62	0.27	60.5	45.5	54.11	15.0	8	3 1/2	0	0 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
November.....	29.83	29.26	30.10	1.57	0.55	61.0	40.5	49.16	20.5	11	5	0	1 1/2	5	3 1/2
December.....	30.54	29.43	29.96	1.11	0.27	59.0	28.5	42.62	30.5	29	7	0	1 1/2	7	6
January.....	30.42	29.43	30.11	0.99	0.33	51.5	23.5	39.19	28.0	22	6	0	1 1/2	6	5
February.....	30.69	29.19	30.03	1.50	0.42	50.5	29.5	43.17	21.0	22 1/2	9 1/2	0	2	6	7 1/2
March.....	30.60	29.43	30.09	1.17	0.40	59.0	34.0	45.31	25.0	23	5	0	1 1/2	5	4
Entire year.....	30.69	29.19	30.07	1.50	1.04	72.0	23.5	51.77	48.5	29	9 1/2	0	2 1/12	9 1/2	7 1/2

METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT for Esquimalt, Vancouver Island, for the year 1860-61.—Continued.

1860-61.	Direction of Winds, (Number of Readings).												Force of Wind.			State of the Weather.																	
	N.W.	N.N.W.	N.	N.N.E.	N.E.	E. by N.	E.	E. by S.	E.S.E.	S.E.	S.S.W.	S.	S.S.W.	S.W.	W.S.W.	W. by S.	W. by N.	W.N.W.	Variable.	Calm.	Average.	Range.	Calm days.	Calm mornings.	Calm evenings.	No. of fine days.	No. of wet days.	No. of showery days.	No. of foggy and misty days.	No. of days with strong breeze, or squally.	No. of days with thermometer below freezing.	No. of days on which snow or hail fell.	
April.....	9	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	46	3	31	30	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2 1/2	0-8	2	10	12	19	0	9	0	0	0	1
May.....	2	3	7	14	2	14	2	14	2	14	2	39	1	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 1/2	0-7	0	11	10	20	0	10	0	0	0	0
June.....				15	4	15	4	15	4	15	4	30	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1/2	0-7	0	17	11	24	0	6	0	2	0	0
July.....				19	9	19	9	19	9	19	9	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1/2	0-5	3	15	9	22	0	8	0	1	0	0
August.....	3	5	6	7	20	62	10	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1/2	0-6	2	17	10	27	0	4	0	0	0	0
September.....	5	2	6	8	22	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1/2	0-8	3	24	16	14	1	8	0	0	0	0
October.....	5	15	8	10	27	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1/2	0-7	5	27	23	9	3	11	0	0	0	0
November.....	2	2	9	4	10	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1/2	0-9	4	20	13	10	4	9	2	4	0	0
December.....	21	15	24	20	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1/2	0-9	5	13	19	13	4	6	2	2	0	0
January.....	4	20	42	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1/2	0-8	3	9	11	9	3	12	0	7	8	4
February.....	4	28	6	4	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1/2	0-9	1	17	11	7	1	12	1	4	1	2
March.....	19	1	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1/2	0-9	2	19	18	13	1	6	0	4	0	0
Entire year.....	38	37	189	4	56	5	73	10	94	57	345	28	271	12	16	16	16	2	51	602	17	0-9	30	204	163	187	17	101	17	35	11	12	

795
88
324
1188
* Once every twelve days.
+ 51 1/3 per cent. of the entire year, the remainder being dull, squally, rainy, &c.
§ Once every 3 1/11 days.

SYNOPSIS OF WINDS.
Southernly winds 795 = 61.72 per cent.
Northerly " 324 = 25.15 "
Easterly " 88 = 6.83 "
Westerly " 30 = 2.33 "
Variable " 51 = 3.96 "
1,288

In the table on the two preceding pages will be found a statement of the prevailing weather, at Esquimalt, for one year, viz., from the 1st April, 1860, to the 1st April, 1861, inclusive, which may be taken as a fair specimen from which to form an average conclusion. Weather at Esquimalt.

This goes far to prove that we enjoy, as a rule, fine weather. Of the 365 days of the year, no fewer than 187, or 51 per cent., were fine, the remainder being dull, showery, rainy, &c.

During the winter months, fine weather accompanying frost is by no means uncommon, or of short duration.

Rain fell on 118 days, or once every $3\frac{1}{11}$ days; most heavily and frequently during the winter months, from October to February. Snow fell on twelve days only, and then neither heavily nor for any length of time. The thermometer fell only eleven times below freezing, during the year, a good indication of the mildness of the winter. Rain.

Heavy and prolonged fogs prevail during October and November. In the summer, mists are usually rare, partial, and transitory.

The highest summer temperature shown in the table was 72° (9th August); June, July, and August, being the warmest months of the year. The lowest, 23½°, the coldest months being December, January, and February. The annual thermometric range was 48½°, while the greatest daily range (23°), occurred in March, and the smallest during October. Temperature.

The extremes of temperature are, therefore, by no means great, a good index of the equable character of the climate, and of the absence of sudden and violent changes.

The columns indicating the difference between the wet and dry bulb thermometers (a good criterion of the amount of moisture in the atmosphere), shew that during the entire year, even during the winter months and the rainy and foggy weather of October and November, the air is not unfrequently very dry. The greatest difference between the wet and dry bulbs was 8¼° (June)—it has been observed as high as 13°, (5th May, 1861,) and the least maximum difference, 2½° (September).

The dampest months of the year were from September to January inclusive, the dampest of all being October, when fogs are often prevalent. Moisture.

The barometric variations are neither great nor frequent, the range for the entire year being only 1.50 inch.

The wind columns shew the great frequency of calm mornings and evenings, while entire calm days occurred about once in every ten. Wind.

The average force of wind for the entire year was only $1\frac{7}{10}$, scarcely equal to a light breeze, the highest being nine. High winds and squally weather are unusual in summer, they chiefly visit us in the spring and winter months.

The following table will shew the direction of those winds which occurred during the year with a force equal to a fresh breeze:—

Esquimalt, Vancouver Island, 1860-61. Table of Winds with a force at and above 5, (fresh breeze).

Direction of Wind.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Total and Per centage.
Southerly (chiefly S.W)	11	5	6	4	6	2	2	5	...	5	4	6	56=67.47 percent
Northerly	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	...	1	11=13.25 "
Easterly	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	6= 7.23 "
Westerly	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	6= 7.23 "
Variable	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4= 4.82 "
Totals	13	6	6	5	6	3	4	8	3	11	7	11	83

Thus it appears that high winds are commonest in April, and blow chiefly from the south and south-west, forming sixty-seven per cent. of the strong breezes which occur during the entire year. Strong northerly winds are rare even in winter. The per-centage from the west is, however, unusually large. When westerly winds do occur, they are often violent.

Southerly winds prevail, as a rule, during the year, and occur in the proportion of sixty-seven per cent.

Next to these in the order of frequency are the northern, eastern, and western. The southerly winds, which blow nearly all the year round, and those in winter from the north, may be said to prevail in the southern extremity of Vancouver Island.

The less prevalent easterly and westerly winds usually occur during the winter months, especially December and January; in the summer, very rarely.

Winds with rain.

Esquimalt, Vancouver Island, 1860-61. Winds which accompanied Rain.

Direction of Wind.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Summary.
S.W.	4	2	4	2	...	...	2	3	...	5	3	4	29
S.	1	4	...	2	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	14
S.S.W.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2
S.E.	1	2	...	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	7
S.S.E.	...	...	...	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
N.E.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4
N.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	5	3	1	1	14
N.W.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	5
N.N.W.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	5
E.	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	2	11
E.S.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
W.S.W.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Vancouver Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Columbia	2	1	1	2	...	1	3	1	2	2	1	...	16
Total	9	10	6	8	4	9	14	13	10	13	14	8	118.
							64						

The above table shows that the winds which most frequently accompany rain are southerly or sea breezes, principally S.W. These almost invariably accompany the showers of spring and summer, and often occur with the heavier and more prolonged winter rains—although northerly and easterly winds, both land breezes, are those which usually follow the latter, and together form about one-third of the winds which succeed rain.

Characteristics of seasons.
Spring.

The following are the usual characteristics of the different seasons:—
The spring is short, and lasts from the beginning or middle of March to the end of April or beginning of May. In early March the weather undergoes a marked change, and a drier and milder atmosphere forms a decided contrast to that of the cold and wet winter months that precede it. Trees bud and come into leaf, and, towards its close, various wild plants, e.g., the *Colinsia Tullium*, &c., are in flower. The prevailing weather is characterized by fine mild days, still alternated, however, with occasional rain and squalls. Towards the latter end of April, fine weather has fairly set in, with mild dry south and south-west winds, but farming operations may usually be commenced with the utmost safety in the beginning or middle of March, as the keen biting "March winds" of the English climate, so detrimental to the

budding fruit and vegetation generally, are seldom, and never severely, felt here.

Our beautiful and more protracted summer begins with May, and ends with Summer. September. During these glorious months we are cheered by a bright sun, a clear and often cloudless sky, lasting frequently for days together, with gentle sea and land breezes. Rain falls seldom, and never heavily; fogs and mists are rare; the season is delightful. Sometimes, indeed, the power of the sun becomes excessive, and the soil very arid from the want of rain; but these drawbacks are but trifling, and do not interfere, to any appreciable extent, either with individual arrangements, or agricultural or horticultural operations. The heavy English "harvest rains" of August and September are unknown in Vancouver Island, and the crops are usually sown, reared, cut, and housed with fine weather.

The autumn, which lasts during October and November, presents a Autumn. marked change. Cold and moist northerly winds succeed the dry southerly breezes of summer; fogs begin in October, and occasionally during the latter end of September, with a moist atmosphere and frequent rains. These, however, alternate with periods of fine mild weather, sometimes lasting for ten days or a fortnight, and forming what, in the aggregate, is termed the "Indian summer." So mild, however, is the temperature, comparatively speaking, even at the latter end of November, that wild strawberries may occasionally be seen in bloom.

During the winter, which lasts from the beginning of December to the Winter. end of February, cold moist northerly and southerly winds prevail, with frequent rains and occasional fogs, the latter, however, less common than in the autumn. This state of things is often pleasantly varied by periods of fine, clear, frosty weather, lasting from two to four, or even eight or ten days. The thermometer is seldom much below zero, snow is uncommon, and neither falls heavily nor lies long, nor are the frosts intense or long continued, ice being seldom more than one inch thick. So mild is the usual winter weather of this colony, that most farmers leave their stock unhoused and at large during the entire season. More severe and prolonged winters occasionally occur, however, as during the past year of 1861-62, and during 1852-53, but these are exceptional, and do not happen more frequently here than in England and other countries with similar climates.

APPENDIX K.

EXTRACT FROM J. D. PEMBERTON'S WORK ON VANCOUVER ISLAND AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

TIMBER.

Timber.

The largest trees yet discovered on the Pacific coast resemble cedar, but are of the cypress kind. They are found at Mariposa and Calaveras, and measure upwards of 30 feet in diameter, and nearly 400 feet in height. No pines have been met with as large as these. Near Humboldt, I noticed a forest of firs (which resembled the Douglas, but had smaller foliage and cones), in which a diameter of from 14 to 15 feet, and a corresponding height, was not uncommon. A few trees of the Douglas kind, of similar size, are found on the banks of the Columbia. In the British Colonies, trees exceeding 9 or 10 feet in diameter, and 270 or 300 feet in height, are rarely met with. In the very large trees, alluded to as being found south of 49°, the annual rings are large and soft, and the timber comparatively weak.

Douglas pine.

In this respect, the timber north of 49° being of more moderate dimensions, has decidedly an advantage. There the Douglas fir, which, with the silver fir (*grandis*), is the most abundant on the coast, will, I should think, prove, on being properly tested, to be the strongest fir or pine in existence. Broken in a gale, the stem is splintered to a height of 20 feet at least, and when being hewn down, it is astonishing to observe how small a portion of the trunk will withstand the leverage of the whole tree. On account of the quantity of resin it contains, the timber is exceedingly durable. The bark resembles cork, is often 8 or 9 inches thick, and makes a capital fire. H. M. S. *Thetis* was sparred with it,—I am not aware with what result. If the wood is not too heavy, I should think it will make the best spars in the service.

Menzies and other pine.

On the banks of the Nitinat lulet and elsewhere, forests of the Menzies pine occur, very suitable in point of size for first-class spars. This wood appears to work beautifully. Hemlock spruce (*Canadensis*), from which laths are made, is very common. The banks of the Columbia, near Colville, appear to grow *ponderosa* almost exclusively. A small pine (*inops*), a portion of the bark of which Indians eat, is constantly met with near water, whether in the lowest swamps, or basins on mountain tops. The Weymouth pine (*Strobus*), is common everywhere. The *P. Nootkatensis* I have not met with. These are but a few of the firs or pines which are generally met with. A series of experiments to test their physical properties has been commenced, but is as yet too incomplete for publication.

Although spar-timber is common everywhere, the trees grow larger and straighter in the still valleys bordering on the Gulf of Georgia, than where more exposed on the coast.

There are two occasions on which touring in a pine forest is far from entertaining, viz. :—In a storm; when tree after tree, with a noise like thunder, comes crashing to the ground; and, secondly, when the forest is on fire. It is difficult to conceive anything more dismal than the appearance of charred and branchless forests where fires have swept. It is not un-

common in autumn see the country in this way illuminated by a blaze extending for miles in every direction.

Of oak there are two kinds ; the timber is weak, and the trees usually Oak. show symptoms of decay.

If curled maple is in England valuable for furniture, as I am told it is, Maple and it may be of service to some one to know that it grows in abundance on ^{arbutus.} the banks of the rivers in these Colonies. The trunks of the *Arbutus* grow very large, and the wood in color and texture so much resembles box, that for many purposes it might supply the uses of the latter. It is, however, specifically lighter.

The country also produces cedar, or rather cypress (*Cupressus thyoides*), Other timber: juniper, yew, birch, poplar, sorbis, &c., but I never noticed ash, beech or elm.

APPENDIX L

EXTRACT FROM DR. A. RATTRAY'S WORK ON VANCOUVER ISLAND AND BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1862.

TIMBER PRODUCE.

Timber: its value and uses. The timber produce of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, will soon be of great value in the colonies themselves, especially in the former, likely to possess a large mercantile navy.

In addition to this, the increasing scarcity in many countries of timber adapted for mast and spar-making, and for ship-building purposes generally, makes the produce of these colonies of peculiar value, especially to extensive ship-building countries like Great Britain. Both colonies are, for the most part, forest-clad, and much fine timber exists.

The pine, or cone-bearing family, predominates throughout, and forms a marked feature in the scenery.

Varieties. The following list comprises the most useful and important trees :—

1. *Coniferae* (Cone-bearing family).

- Pinus Douglasii* Douglas Pine.
- „ *Balsamea* Canada Balsam Pine.
- „ *Strobus* White, or Weymouth Pine.
- „ *Canadensis* Hemlock Pine.
- „ *Mitis*
- „ *Nigra* Black Spruce.
- „ *Nobilis* Noble Fir.
- „ *Grandis*
- „ *Monticola*
- Thuja Occidentalis* White Cedar.
- Cupressus Thyoides*..... Common Cypress Cedar.
- Taxus Bacchata* Western Yew.

2. *Amentaceae* (Catkin-bearing family).

- Platanus Acerifolia*.....Plane.
- Populus Tremula*Aspen.
- „ *Balsamea*Cotton Wood.
- Quercus Nigra*Black Oak.
- „ *Alba*White Oak.

3. *Ericaceae*.

- Arbutus Laurifolia*.....Arbutus.

Pine. The Douglas pine preponderates at the southern end of Vancouver Island, and along its east and west coasts, with occasional patches of oak, and a few maple, cypress, arbutus, yew, and other varieties.

Maple. Maple is said to abound towards its north end. Many of the trees on the hilly ground are of stunted growth ; but, in the valleys and low ground, especially along the west coast, heavy timber is plentiful, especially the lofty Douglas pine, admirably adapted for mast and spar-making. Messrs. Stamp & Co., at Barclay Sound, are actively pushing the timber trade, and

are exporting cut timber to Australia, &c. ; and are also under contract to supply the English Government with spars.

Much of the oak of this colony is of good size and quality, and well adapted for knee-timber and general ship-building purposes.

Their wood has been of incalculable utility to these young colonies, where it still forms the principal fuel, and the most generally employed material for house-building, land-fencing, &c., &c.

Saw mills are much required at the southern end of Vancouver Island, to supply the colony with sawn timber ; much of that now in use is imported from the neighbouring American territory. The principal difficulty in this colony, is the scarcity of labor.

The timber produce of British Columbia is both varied and valuable ; the country along the Lower Fraser especially is densely wooded.

The forests of this colony may be said to be inexhaustible, and will long yield timber in abundance when the timber produce of Vancouver Island has been consumed. British Columbia has superior facilities for the development of an export trade in timber. By its large and rapid rivers, especially the Fraser and its tributaries, and the Harrison and other lakes, which usually communicate with them, the timber of the north-east, east, and southern parts of the interior, and of the whole of the extensive tract of wooded country which the Fraser River drains, may be floated down to New Westminster or Victoria for shipment : while that of the hilly region, which lies between the western coast and the Cascade and Harrison Lake ranges, may be similarly transported by the smaller streams, and those numerous arms of the sea, which are found in that direction, *e.g.* :—Bentinck Arm, Howe Sound, Bute Inlet, &c., where saw mills may easily be established for the manufacture of spars and timber, similar to that now in operation at Barclay Sound.

The timber found in British Columbia, though more varied than that of Vancouver Island, is even less used, except for fuel and house-building.

Several markets may be found for the manufactured timber of Vancouver Island and British Columbia ; in England, spars, oak, and other woods are much required for ship-building ; in Australia and South America, timber is scarce ; and in China, especially in the south, whose teeming population are compelled to sacrifice everything to agriculture, and where wood is therefore scarce, valuable, and in great demand for house, junk, and boat building, the soft woods of Vancouver Island will find a ready sale ; and also charcoal, the principal fuel used by the Chinese for culinary and general domestic purposes.

The collection of turpentine, an exudation from various species of pine, might be profitable in these colonies. The Douglas pine yields it in considerable quantities, though probably not so abundantly as the Carolina pine, the ordinary source of the turpentine of English commerce.

The manufacture of tar, invaluable to Vancouver Island as a commercial and fishing colony with a numerous shipping, has not yet been attempted in either colony.

In the southern states of America, it is made from the heart-wood of dead pines, which becomes charged with resinous juice long after the tree has died, from which it is extracted by an easy process, usually carried on in the forest. From tar thus obtained, pitch may be procured by distillation.

The manufacture of potash, or pearlash, (the blacks salts of commerce,) now extensively carried out in the forests of Canada, might be attempted in those of British Columbia and Vancouver Island with their surplus wood.

In Canada, the hard woods yield it in greatest abundance, especially elm, ash, birch, beech, and maple ; and the salt is made by dissolving and evaporating the ashes left on burning the trees. This salt will be useful in the colony for soap, candle, and other manufactures.

APPENDIX M.

COPY OF LETTER FROM ROBERT DUNSMUIR, Esq.

Nanaimo, B. C., September 20, 1871.

THE HONORABLE H. L. LANGEVIN, C. B.
Minister of Public Works.

Coal Mining
on Vancouver
Island.

SIR,—Being informed by Captain Spalding that you wished to have a few remarks from me relative to the seam of coal which we are about to work on Vancouver Island, and not knowing the exact points on which you would feel most interested, as very little has been done so far towards its development, I have considered it not amiss to state in the first place how it was discovered.

Discovery of
mine.

When I was in the bush about three miles from the sea, in the month of October 1869, not exactly for the purpose of prospecting for coal, but being thoroughly acquainted from past experience with all the coal formation in this country, I came across a ridge of rock, which I knew to be the strata overlying the lowest seam that had as yet been discovered here. A short time afterwards, I sent two men to prospect, and in three days discovered a seam of coal $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in thickness, 30 feet below the tops of the ridge, dipping S.E., one foot in six.

Trial of the
coal.

After procuring from government a right to further prospect, I sunk a slope $97\frac{3}{4}$ yards in the seam, and mined therefrom about 500 tons, twenty-five tons of which were taken on board of H. M. S. Boxer, for trial. The same quantities were taken from the Vancouver Coal Company's Douglas' Pit and Newcastle Mine. A copy of the report of said trial, I herewith enclose.

While working the slope, I had a party of men prospecting in the same ridge, about half a mile nearer the sea, and found the same seam about 27 feet from the surface. I afterwards had a bore put down about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the beach, and struck the seam 8 feet in thickness, at a depth of 132 feet. This place was as far to the dip of the field, as the grant from Government allowed me to go. Hence you will observe that the distance between where I first discovered the coal, and the bore is $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles, with an average width of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, which I believe contains coal, although there may be a few "faults" met with, as is the case in all coal fields, but considering the depth of the bore in such a distance from the "out crop" they cannot be of much consequence.

It was my intention to have worked, for the present, the second place where the coal was found, merely because it would have shortened the length of the tram-road; but as I was again strolling through the bush about ten weeks ago, about 200 yards from the place I had determined to work, I chanced to come upon the root of a fallen tree, which I thought had a peculiar appearance. On examination I found coal sticking on the upturned root, and digging a little under it, I saw that coal had been there, but was now removed by the action of fire.

I then sent for two of the workmen, who brought picks and shovels, and in half-an-hour, we discovered a seam of coal *left* 3 feet thick, the top of course having been consumed. I set the men to work about 80 yards further to the dip, and 9 feet below the surface found the seam of 9 feet in thickness.

For a distance of 54 yards by 2 yards wide, I have had the surface removed, and from the cut intend to "open cast" some acres to the rise, where the surface to be removed will only average about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

I expect to find a rock roof to the dip of this, in which case the coal will have to be mined, this I may remark is rather a remarkable discovery, no machinery being required for a considerable time. The quality of the coal appears to myself and others to be superior to the other.

It is my opinion that the average yield of this field, per acre, will be about 7,000 tons; but should the thickness of 9 feet continue, it will be much more. H. M. ships have been supplied with most of the coal procured from the first opening, and under considerable difficulties, as the coal had to be teamed to the beach and put alongside in lighters. ^{Anticipated yield of the mines.}

At present I am constructing a tram-road to, and building a wharf at, Departure Bay (one of the finest harbors on the coast, where vessels of any draught can enter), and intend to be able to supply coal within two months. There are about forty men employed at present, twenty-five whites, seven Chinese, and the remainder Indian.

Should you wish information regarding coal or coal mining in this Province at any future time, I shall always feel it an honor to do what I can in supplying it to the best of my ability,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) ROBERT DUNSMUIR.

APPENDIX N.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER ON GOLD MINING AT GERMANSSEN CREEK.

GERMANSSEN CREEK, August 16th, 1871.

Nature and yield of gold diggings.

Manssen River

Black Duck Gulch.

Proposed pack road.

Necessity for a mail.

* * * I did not think the country sufficiently prospected to justify me in writing definitely about the mines before this. There are two and a half miles of this stream that will pay from \$10 to \$75 per day to the hand; the diggings are shallow, and will be speedily worked out. Of course there may be some few claims that will prove blanks, but they cannot be many, as prospects have been obtained in a majority. South-east from this place there has been a stream called Manssen River discovered. So far the stream, with few exceptions, has proved a blank, but on both sides of the creek there are many benches and joints of bare rock and gravel, that pay well; in some instances they pay as high as \$75 per day to the man. I think if there was water to be had to wash the flats, the yield of gold from that section would be very heavy indeed. There are several small creeks and gulches putting into Manssen Creek that prospect well, two of which pay remarkably. Lost Creek, for five days' work, with five men, cleaned up 192 oz. of gold dust. The new company below them consider their ground equally as good. The companies above them have not got their claims opened, but think the pay will be found as good there as below. The next is Black Duck Gulch. The best pay is from \$40 to \$50 per day to the man, four companies working. There are some of the oldest and best miners in the mountains prospecting. One of them, who came in for a fresh supply of provisions, thinks they are going to develop some rich mines fifty miles north-west from here. I think there is a lively future for this section of British Columbia. I consider there are mines enough found at present to justify a population of 2,000 in risking the country. The only drawback to the old route will be the road tolls. If they can be removed I have no doubt the travel and merchandise will come that way. The trail cut by the packers can be made a splendid road for pack animals at a little expense; at least, all who have travelled over the route say so. From this town to Stewart's Lake the distance will not exceed 115 miles; from thence to Quesnel 175 miles. Good feed can be had all the way. There is some talk of gold quartz being found. I cannot trace the report to reliable men. Next week almost every company, for a distance of two miles, will be washing. I cannot give you an idea as to how many men there are here. There are quite a number leaving, and of course they will give the country a bad name, but I feel certain time will prove this to be a great mining region. We need a weekly mail to the place. Cannot something be done to induce the new Government to send us a mail twice a month in winter, and as often as it is sent to Cariboo in the summer? There are about twenty houses erected here, many of which compare favorably with the mercantile houses in Barkerville. About three miles of this creek are abandoned by the miners, but many contend the pay will be found in the flats where it is not in the stream. I believe the largest pieces found in Manssen River district weigh \$80 and \$100. Nothing so heavy has been found in this creek this season.

APPENDIX O.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE LAWS RELATING TO GOLD MINING.

[2nd April, 1867.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and assimilate the laws relating to **Preamble.**
Gold Mining in this Colony :

Be it enacted by the Governor of British Columbia, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows :—

1. From and after the passing of this Ordinance “The Gold Mining Repeals for-
“ Ordinance, 1865,” and the proclamations, rules and regulations and ordi- mer Acts.
nances repealed thereby, are hereby repealed ; provided, however, that such
repeal shall not in any manner affect any rights acquired, or any liabilities or
penalties incurred thereunder, or any remedies or punishments prescribed
thereby, but such remedies and punishments may still for the purposes of
such enforcement, but not further or otherwise, be available and capable of
imposition.

2. In the construction of this Ordinance the following expressions shall **Interpretation**
have the following interpretation respectively, unless there be something clause.
inconsistent or repugnant thereto in the context :—

The words “ Her Majesty ” or “ the Crown ” shall mean Her Majesty, **Her Majesty,**
Her heirs and successors ; the word “ Governor ” shall mean and include any **the Crown.**
person administering the Government of this Colony ; “ Gold Commissioner ” **Governor.**
shall include Chief Gold Commissioner, Assistant Gold Commissioners and **Gold Com-**
others lawfully acting as Gold Commissioners, either under special authority **missioner.**
or the authority of this Ordinance ;

The word “ Mine ” shall mean any locality in which any vein, stratum or **Mine.**
natural bed of auriferous earth or rock shall be mined ; and the verb “ to
mine ” shall include any mode or method whatsoever of working the same for
the purpose of obtaining gold therefrom ;

“ The word “ Claim ” shall mean the personal right of property or **Claim.**
interest in any mine : and in the term “ Mining Property ” shall be included **Mining**
every claim, ditch, or water privilege used for mining purposes, and all other **property.**
matters and things thereto belonging, or used in the working thereof ;

“ Bar Diggings ” shall mean every mine over which a river extends **Bar diggings.**
when in its flooded state ;

“ Dry Diggings ” shall mean any mine over which a river never extends ; **Dry diggings.**

The mines on benches shall be known as “ Bench Diggings,” and shall **Benchdiggings**
for the purpose of ascertaining the size of claims therein be excepted out of
the class of “ Dry Diggings ;”

“ Streams and Ravines ” shall include water-courses, whether usually **Streams and**
containing water or not, and all rivers, creeks and gulches ; **Ravines.**

“ Hill Claims ” shall include all claims located on the surface of any hill ; **Hill claims.**

“ Ditch ” shall include a flume or race, or other artificial means for **Ditch.**
conducting water by its own weight, to be used for mining purposes ;

“ Ditch Head ” shall mean the point in a natural watercourse or lake **Ditch head.**
where water is first taken into a ditch ;

“ Free Miner ” shall mean a person named in, and lawfully possessed of **Free Miner.**
a valid existing Free Miner’s Certificate, and no other ;

And words in the singular number shall include the plural, and the masculine gender shall include the feminine gender ;

Record, &c.

The words " Record," " Register," and " Registration," as hereinafter used, shall be synonymous.

Ordinance divided into twelve parts.

3. This Ordinance shall be divided into twelve parts :—

The first part relating to the appointment of Gold Commissioners and their jurisdiction ;

The second part to Free Miners and their privileges ;

The third part to the registration of claims and Free Miners' general rights ;

The fourth part to the nature and size of claims ;

The fifth part to bed-rock flumes ;

The sixth part to the drainage of mines ;

The seventh part to mining partnerships and limited liability ;

The eighth part to administration ;

The ninth part to leases ;

The tenth part to ditches ;

The eleventh part to Mining Boards and their constitution ;

The twelfth part to the penal and saving clauses.

PART I.

Appointment of Gold Commissioners and their Jurisdiction.

Gold Commissioner to be appointed by the Governor.

4. The Governor may from time to time appoint such persons as he shall think proper to be Chief Gold Commissioner and Gold Commissioners either for the whole Colony or for any particular Districts therein, and from time to time in like manner fix and vary the limits of, and subdivide such Districts, and make and revoke all such appointments.

Mining Court in each District

5. Within every such District or Districts there shall be a Court to be called the " Mining Court," in which the Gold Commissioner of the District shall preside as judge thereof.

Jurisdiction of Gold Commissioner.

6. Such " Mining Court " shall have original jurisdiction as a Court of Law and Equity to hear and determine all mining disputes arising within its District, and shall be a Court of Record with a specific seal ; and in determining suits or actions brought therein, the Gold Commissioner may render such judgment, or make such order or decree as he shall deem just, and for the purposes thereof, and for enforcing the same he shall have and exercise, save as hereinafter excepted, the same powers and authority, legal and equitable, as are now exercised in the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of British Columbia, by any Judge thereof ; Provided, however, that the Gold Commissioner shall, if desired by both parties to a cause in cases of liquidated damages, or if desired by either party to a cause in case of unliquidated damages, summon a jury of from three to five Free Miners to assess the amount of such damages.

Same powers as Judge of the Supreme Court in enforcing decision.

Prescribed forms unnecessary.

7. No prescribed forms shall be necessary, provided that the substance of the matter complained of be properly expressed in writing and embodied in a summons to be issued from the Court, and served on the opposite party, or as may be directed, and such summons may, by leave of the Gold Commissioner, be amended, if requisite, by either party, upon such terms as he may impose, and the sum of ten dollars shall be charged for every summons so issued.

Jurisdiction beyond district in certain cases.

8. Where disputes arise concerning mining property, portions whereof are situated in adjoining or different districts, the Gold Commissioners of either of such districts before whom the dispute is first brought shall determine it.

9. The Gold Commissioner may, in cases of disputed boundaries or Mining measurements, employ a surveyor to mark and define the same, and cause the reasonable expense thereof to be paid by either or both of the parties interested therein.

10. He shall also have the power to lay over any or all claims within his district, for such period and under such circumstances as he may think proper.

11. He shall have power to order any mining works to be so carried on as to ensure the safety of the public, or protect the interests of claim holders or bed rock drains; and any abandoned works may by his order be either filled up or guarded to his satisfaction, at the cost of the parties who may have constructed the same, or in their absence then upon such terms as he shall deem expedient.

12. It shall be lawful for him, upon being so requested, to mark out for business purposes or gardens, on or near any mining ground, a plot of ground of such size as he shall deem advisable; subject, however, to all the existing rights of Free Miners then lawfully holding such mining ground, and their assignees. And any building erected, or improvements made thereon for any such purposes, shall in every such case be erected and made at the risk of the persons erecting and making the same; and they shall not be entitled to any compensation for damage done thereto by such Free Miners so entitled in working their claims *bona fide*.

13. It shall be lawful for him, upon being so requested, to mark out for business purposes or gardens, on or near any mining ground not previously pre-empted, a plot of land of such size as he shall deem advisable, to be held subject to all the rights of Free Miners to enter upon and use such lands for mining purposes, upon reasonable notice to quit being given to the occupier, such notice to be subject to the approval of the Gold Commissioner; and, further, upon the payment of due compensation for any crops thereon, and for the buildings and improvements erected on such plots; such compensation to be assessed by the Gold Commissioner previous to entry, with or without a jury of not less than three.

A monthly rent of five dollars shall in every such case be payable by the grantees of such plot, or their assignees, to the Gold Commissioner.

14. Any judge of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of British Columbia may, with the advice and consent of the Gold Commissioner of any particular district, from time to time make, repeal, and alter any rules and regulations for the conduct of the business before such Gold Commissioner, and for the costs incident thereto.

15. Where any mining cause, wherein the sum of damages sought to be recovered shall be less than two hundred and fifty dollars, is brought in the first instance before the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of British Columbia, it shall be lawful for the court, after issue joined, to direct the cause to be tried before any particular Gold Commissioner, upon such terms as the court shall think fit.

16. All jurors and witnesses summoned under and by virtue of the powers contained in this Ordinance, shall be entitled for their attendance to receive such compensation as the court may direct.

17. When in civil cases, the subject matter in any mining dispute is in value more than two hundred and fifty dollars, an appeal shall, save as hereinafter excepted, lie from the decision, ruling, judgment, order, or decree of the Gold Commissioner, to the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of British Columbia; provided, however, that the decision of the Gold Commissioner, or of a jury summoned under the provisions of this ordinance, upon all matters of fact, shall be final and conclusive, and no appeal shall lie therefrom. No appeal shall be allowed in any cause, unless notice thereof be given

in writing to the opposite party, or his attorney, within four days after the decision complained of, and also security be given, to the approval of the Gold Commissioner, for the costs of the appeal, and the amount (if any) payable under the judgment. And the said Court of Appeal may make such order as it shall think fit. Such appeal may be in the form of a case settled and signed by the parties, their counsel, or attorneys.

PART II.

Who may be Free Miners, and their privileges.

Who may be a Free Miner. Free Miners under age to be treated as adults. Miner's Certificate.

18. Every person over but not under sixteen years of age shall be entitled to hold a claim. Minors, who shall become Free Miners, shall, as regards their mining property and liabilities contracted in connexion therewith, be treated as adults.

19. Every Gold Commissioner, upon payment of the sums hereinafter mentioned, shall deliver to any person applying for the same, a certificate, to be called a Free Miner's Certificate, which may be in the following form :—

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Free Miner's Certificate, not Transferable.

Date,—

No.—

Valid for ——— years.

This is to certify that A.B., of ——— has paid me this day the sum of ——— and is entitled to all the rights and privileges of a Free Miner, for ——— year from the date thereof.

(Signed) G. B.

*Chief Gold Commissioner, or Gold Commissioner
(as the case may be.)*

Certificate for one or three years.

20. Such Free Miner's Certificate shall, at the request of the applicant, be granted and continue in force for a period of one year, or three years, from the date thereof, upon payment by such applicant, to the use of Her Majesty, of the sum of five dollars for one year, and fifteen dollars for three years. Such certificate shall not be transferable, and only one person shall be named therein. And every holder of a certificate shall have three clear days after the expiration thereof, and no longer, to renew the same.

Three days' grace to renew certificate. Lost certificate.

21. If any Free Miner's Certificate shall be accidentally destroyed or lost, the same may, upon evidence thereof and upon payment by the applicant of two dollars and fifty cents, be replaced by a true copy thereof, signed by the Gold Commissioner of the district wherein the original certificate was issued. Every such new Certificate shall be marked "Substituted Certificate." And unless some material irregularity be shewn in respect thereof every original or substituted Free Miner's Certificate shall be evidence of all the matters therein contained.

Right to enter and mine.

22. Every Free Miner shall during the continuance of his certificate, and no longer, have the right to enter and mine upon any of the waste lands of the Crown, not for the time being occupied by any other person.

Compensation to prior occupants.

23. In the event of such entry being made upon lands already lawfully occupied for other than mining purposes, previous to entry full compensation shall be made to the occupant or owner for any loss or damages he may sustain by reason of any such entry ; such compensation to be determined by the nearest stipendiary magistrate or Gold Commissioner, with or without a jury of not less than five.

Must be a Free Miner in certain cases.

24. No person shall be recognized as having any right or interest in or to any mining claim or ditch, or any of the gold therein, unless he shall be,

or in case of disputed ownership, unless he shall have been at the time of the dispute arising, a Free Miner.

PART III.

Registration of Claims and Free Miners' General Rights.

25. Every Free Miner locating a claim must record the same at the office of the Gold Commissioner of the district within which the same is situated, within three days after the location thereof, if located within ten miles of the said office. (One additional day shall be allowed for such record for every additional ten miles, or fraction thereof. Such record shall be made in a book to be kept for the purpose, in which shall be inserted the name of the claim, the name of each locator, the number of his certificate, the locality of the mine, the date of his recording the same, and such other matters and things as may be deemed requisite by the Gold Commissioner.) **Registration of claim.**

26. All claims must be re-recorded annually, but any Free Miner shall, upon application, be entitled to record his claim for a period of two or more years, upon payment of the sum of two dollars and fifty cents for each and every year included in such record; and such record shall, without renewal, and for and during the time therein mentioned, but for no further period, have the same force and effect as if the same had been recorded annually. **Re-registration.**

27. It shall be lawful for the Gold Commissioner to demand from any Miner, applying to record a claim, the production of his certificate, and upon his neglect or refusal to produce the same, to refuse to record such claim or interest therein. **Production of certificate prior to registration.**

28. In case of any dispute, the title to claims will be recognized according to the priority of registration, subject to any question which may be raised as to the validity of the record itself, and, subject further to the terms, conditions and privileges contained in Clause 25. **Priority of rights recognized according to priority of registration.**

29. No transfer of any claim, or of any interest therein, shall be enforceable, unless the same or some memorandum thereof shall be in writing, signed by the transferrer, or by his lawfully authorized agent, and registered with the Gold Commissioner. **Transfers must be in writing and registered.**

30. For every record made, and leave of absence granted, or any other matter or thing whatever relating to mining, for which a special fee shall not have been provided, the Gold Commissioner shall charge a registration fee of two dollars and fifty cents as herein defined. **General fee on recording mining matters.**

31. The books of record shall, during reasonable hours, be open to public inspection, and the sum of one dollar, and no more, shall be charged for every search made therein. **Fee for search.**

32. Every copy of, or extract from, any record or register kept under this ordinance, and certified to be a true copy or extract, under the hand of the Gold Commissioner or other person entrusted to take and keep such record or register, shall, in the absence of the original register, be receivable in any judicial proceeding as evidence of the matters and things therein contained; and the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents shall be charged for each copy of a record so certified. **Certified copy of any record to be evidence.**

33. Every Free Miner shall be allowed to hold, at the same time, any number of claims acquired by purchase, but only two claims by pre-emption in the same locality, save as hereafter provided, viz. :—one quartz claim, and one other claim; subject, however, to the laws as to record, occupation, and otherwise, for the time being in force. And every Free Miner may sell mortgage, or dispose of the same. He shall also be entitled, in addition to **Charge therefor.** **Free Miner may hold any number of claims by purchase, and two by pre-emption, and more than two by**

pre-emption in above, to hold a pre-emption claim on each (but not on the same) hill, certain cases. creek, ravine, or bench.

Miners' interest to mining property a chattel. 34. The interest which a Free Miner has in a claim shall be deemed and taken to be a chattel interest equivalent to a lease, for such period as the same may have been recorded, renewable at the end thereof, and subject to the conditions as to forfeiture, working, representation, registration, and otherwise, for the time being in force with respect to such claim.

Definition of a miners' right in a claim. 35. Every Free Miner shall, during the continuance of his certificate, have the exclusive right of entry upon his own claim, for the minerlike working thereof, and the construction of a residence thereon, and shall be entitled exclusively to all the proceeds realized therefrom ; provided that his claim be duly registered, and faithfully and not colorably worked, but he shall have no surface rights therein.

Right of entry to adjacent claim-holders. Provided also that the Gold Commissioner may, upon application made to him, allow adjacent claim-holders such right of entry thereon as may be absolutely necessary for the working of their claims, and upon such terms as may to him seem reasonable.

One record covers not only the claim but a fair share of the water necessary to work it. 36. In addition to the above rights, every registered Free Miner shall be entitled to the use of so much of the water naturally flowing through or past his claim, and not already lawfully appropriated as shall, in the opinion of the Gold Commissioner, be necessary for the due working thereof.

Claims recorded in close season when laid over. 37. No claim located and recorded in any district, within fourteen days before, or at any time after the claims therein shall have been laid over to the ensuing season or other specific date, shall be deemed to be so laid over, unless so much work shall have been *bona fide* expended thereon by the holder thereof as shall, in the opinion of the Gold Commissioner, fairly entitle him to have such claim laid over.

Claims when deemed abandoned. 38. A claim shall be deemed to be abandoned and open to the occupation of any Free Miner, when the same shall have remained unworked by the registered holder thereof for the space of seventy-two hours, unless sickness or other reasonable cause be shewn ; Sundays, and such holidays as the Gold Commissioner may think fit to proclaim, are to be omitted in reckoning the time of non-working.

Full-sized claims must be worked. 39. Every full-sized claim, as defined in this Ordinance, shall be represented and *bona fide* worked by the owner thereof, or by some person on his behalf.

In prospecting leave granted to work with less than full complement. 40. The Gold Commissioner shall have the power to regulate the number of miners who shall be required to work in prospecting a claim, or set of claims, until gold in paying quantities is found.

Forfeiture absolute. 41. Every forfeiture of a claim shall be absolute, any rule of law or equity to the contrary notwithstanding.

Undivided interest in a company when not represented, Company must either— Admit claimant as a member ; Or stake off claim for him. 42. Where any undivided mining interest in a Company shall be claimed by any Free Miner, by reason of any defect in the title or representation thereof, which defect shall be first established to the satisfaction of the Gold Commissioner, the Company shall be bound—

Either to admit the claimant as a member of the Company to the extent of such defective interest,

Or, to stake off, to the separate use of the claimant, any portion of ground in the joint ground of the Company, equal in extent to such defective interest.

In such latter event, the claimant shall not be entitled to any interest whatever in the remaining ground of the company, or be considered a member thereof, by reason of such appropriation. In either case, the company shall pay all costs and expenses, incurred by reason of allowing the non-representation aforesaid. The Gold Commissioner may make such order as to costs as he may deem just.

Company to pay costs except otherwise ordered,

PART IV.

Nature and Size of Claims.

43. From and after the date hereof, the size of claims shall be as follows:—For “Bar diggings,” a strip of land 100 feet wide at high-water mark, and thence extending into the river to its lowest water-level. Size of claim.
Bar diggings.

44. For “Dry diggings,” 100 feet square. Dry diggings.

45. “Creek claims” shall be 100 feet long, measured in the direction of the general course of the stream, and extending in width from base to base of the hill on each side. Where the bed of the stream or valley is more than 300 feet in width, each claim shall be only 50 feet in length, extending 600 feet in width. Where the valley is not 100 feet wide, the claims shall be 100 feet square. Creek claims.

46. “Bench claims” shall be 100 feet square. Bench dig-
gings.

47. The Gold Commissioner shall have authority, in cases where benches are narrow, to mark the claims in such manner as he shall think fit, so as to include an adequate claim.

48. Every claim situated on the face of any hill, and fronting on any natural stream or ravine, shall have a base line or frontage of 100 feet, drawn parallel to the main direction thereof. Parallel lines drawn from each end of the base line at right angles thereto, and running to the summit of the hill, shall constitute the side lines thereof. Posts of the legal size shall be planted, 100 feet apart, on both the base line and the side lines. The whole area included within such boundary lines shall form a “Hill Claim.” Hill claims.

49. In tunnelling under hills, on the frontage of which angles occur, or which may be of an oblong or elliptical form, no party shall be allowed to tunnel from any of the said angles, nor from either end of such hills, so as to interfere with parties tunnelling from the main frontage. Tunnelling
under hills.

50. The Gold Commissioner shall have power to refuse to record any hill or tunnel claim on any creek, which claim, or any part thereof, shall include or come within 100 feet of any gulch or tributary of such creek. Gold commis-
sioner may re-
fuse to record
certain tunnel
claims.

51. Tunnels and shafts shall be considered as appurtenant to the claim to which they are annexed, and be abandoned or forfeited by the abandonment or forfeiture of the claim itself. Forfeiture of
claim involves
tunnel, &c.

52. For the more convenient working of back claims on benches or slopes, the Gold Commissioner may, upon application made to him, permit the owners thereof to drive a tunnel through the claims fronting on any creek, ravine, or water-course, and impose such terms and conditions upon all parties as shall seem to him expedient.

53. Quartz claims shall be 150 feet in length, measured along the lode or vein, with power to follow the lode or vein and its spurs, dips, and angles anywhere on or below the surface included between the two extremities of such length of 150 feet, but not to advance upon or beneath the surface of the earth more than 100 feet in a lateral direction from the main lode or vein, along which the claim is to be measured. Quartz claims.

54. In quartz claims and reefs, each successive claimant shall leave three feet unworked, to form a boundary wall between his claim and that of the last previous claimant, and shall stake off his claim accordingly, not commencing at the boundary peg of the last previous claim, but three feet further on. If any person shall take out his claim contrary to this rule, the Gold Commissioner shall have the power to remove the first boundary peg of such wrong-doer three feet further on, notwithstanding that other claims may then be staked out beyond him, so that such wrong-doer shall then have but 147 feet. And, if such wrong-doer shall have commenced work immediately at the boundary peg of the last previous claim, the Gold Commissioner may remove his boundary peg six feet further on than the open work of such wrong-doer, Regulation for
working.

and all such open work, and also the next three feet of such space of six feet, shall belong to and form part of the last previous claim, and the residue of such space of six feet shall be left as a boundary wall. Every such boundary shall be deemed the joint property of the owners of the two claims between which it stands, and may not be worked or injured, save by the consent of both owners.

Discoverer's claim.

55. If any Free Miner, or party of Free Miners, shall discover a new mine, and such discovery shall be established to the satisfaction of the Gold Commissioner, the first discoverer, or party of discoverers, if not more than two in number, shall be entitled to a claim double the established size of claims in the nearest mines of the same description (*i.e.*, dry, bar, or quartz diggings). If such party consist of three men, they shall collectively be entitled to five claims of the established size on such nearest mine; and if of four or more men, such party shall be entitled to a claim and a half per man, in addition to any other claims legally held by pre-emption or otherwise. A new stratum of auriferous earth or rock, situated in a locality where the claims are abandoned, shall, for this purpose, be deemed a new mine, although the same locality shall have been previously worked at a different level. And dry diggings discovered in the vicinity of bar diggings, shall be deemed a new mine, and *vice versa*. A discoverer's claim shall, for all purposes, be reckoned as one ordinary claim.

Claims how marked.

56. All claims shall be as nearly as possible in rectangular forms, and marked by four pegs, at least four inches square, standing not less than four feet above the surface, and firmly fixed in the ground. No boundary peg shall be concealed, moved, or injured without the previous permission of the Gold Commissioner. Any tree may be used as a stake, provided that it be cut down to at least the legal height, and the stump squared as above.

Measurement.

57. In defining the size of claims, the same shall be measured horizontally, irrespective of inequalities on the surface of the ground.

Deposit of leavings.

58. The Gold Commissioner may, where deemed advisable, mark out a space in the vicinity for deposits of leavings and deads from any tunnel, claim, or mining ground whatsoever, upon such terms and conditions as he may impose.

PART V.

Bed-rock Flumes.

Grant for not more than five years.

59. It shall be lawful for the Gold Commissioner, upon the application hereinafter mentioned, to grant to any Bed-rock Flume Company, for any term not exceeding five years, exclusive rights of way through and entry upon any mining ground in his district, for the purpose of constructing, laying, and maintaining bed-rock flumes.

Three or more constitute a company.

60. Three or more Free Miners may constitute themselves into a Bed-rock Flume Company, and every application by them for such grant shall be in writing, and shall state the names of the applicants, and the nature and extent of the privileges sought to be acquired. Ten clear days' notice thereof shall be given between the months of June and November; and between the winter months of November and June, one month's notice shall be given, by affixing the same to some conspicuous part of the ground, and a copy thereof upon the walls of the Gold Commissioner's office of the district. Prior to such application, the ground included therein shall be marked out by posts of the legal size, placed at intervals of 150 feet along the proposed main line or course of the Flume, with a notice affixed thereto stating the number of feet of ground claimed on either side of such main line. And it shall be competent to any Free Miner to protest before the Gold Commissioner, within such times as aforesaid, but not afterwards, against

Protest.

such application being granted. Every application for a grant shall be accompanied by a deposit of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, which shall be refunded if the application be refused ; and if the application shall be entertained, then such sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars shall be retained and paid into the colonial treasury, for the use of Her Majesty, whether the application be afterwards abandoned or not.

Fee of \$125 payable.

61. Every such grant shall be in writing, signed by the Gold Commissioner.

Grant to be in writing.

62. Bed-rock Flume Companies shall, upon obtaining such grant, be entitled to the following rights and privileges, that is to say :—

(a.) The rights of way through and entry upon any new and unworked river, creek, gulch, or ravine, and the exclusive right to locate and work a strip of ground one hundred feet wide and two hundred feet long in the bed thereof, to each individual of the Company.

Rights of way and privileges upon new creeks.

(b.) The rights of way through and entry upon any river, creek, gulch or ravine worked by miners for any period longer than two years prior to such entry, and already wholly or partially abandoned, and the exclusive right to stake out and work both the unworked and abandoned portions thereof, one hundred feet in width, and one quarter mile in length, for each individual of the Company.

Upon creeks worked two years and over.

(c.) And no person heretofore or hereafter locating unworked or abandoned ground within the limits of the said Company's ground, after the notice hereinbefore mentioned has been given, shall be held to have or to have had any right or title as against such Company to any ground so taken up by them.

On abandoned ground.

(d.) The words "abandoned ground" shall be construed to mean all new and unworked ground, and ground not legally held and represented within the meaning of this ordinance.

Interpretation of abandoned ground.

(e.) Such rights of way through and entry upon any rivers, creeks, and ravines, discovered within the two years next preceding the date of their application before mentioned, and upon any portions of which four or more Free Miners are legally holding and *bonâ fide* working claims, as to the Gold Commissioner, may seem advisable.

Upon creeks discovered within two years.

(f.) The rights of way through and entry upon all claims which are at the time of the notice of application hereinbefore mentioned, *bonâ fide* and not colourably worked by any Free Miner or Miners, for the purpose of cutting a channel and laying their flume therein, with such reasonable space for constructing, maintaining, and repairing the flume as may be necessary. Provided that the owners of such last mentioned claims shall be entitled to take and receive the gold found in the cut or channel so made, but where any advantage equivalent to the cost of making the cut may accrue to the individual claim-holder, by reason of such flume being laid through the claim, the Bed-rock Flume Company shall be entitled to the actual cost of making such cut to the bed-rock.

Rights of way through claims legally held and worked.

(g.) The use and enjoyment of so much of the unoccupied and unappropriated water of the stream on which they may be located, and of other adjacent streams, as may be necessary for the use of their flumes, hydraulic power, and machinery to carry on their mining operations ; and they shall have their right of way for ditches and flumes to convey the necessary water to their works, they being liable to other parties for any damage which may arise from running such ditch or flumes through or over their ground.

Right to use of unappropriated water.

(h.) The right to all the gold in their flumes.

Gold in the flume.

63. The holders of claims through which the line of the proposed flume of such Company runs, may, upon giving at least ten days' notice in writing of such their intentions to the Bed-rock Flume Company, put in a Bed-rock Flume to connect with that of the Bed-rock Flume Company ; but they shall maintain the like grade, and build their flume as thoroughly, and of as strong materials, as are used by such Company.

Claim-holders upon giving ten days' notice, may construct their own flume.

Where so constructed and abandoned.

64. Claim-holders so constructing their own flumes at their own expense, through their respective claims, shall also keep their flume clear of obstruction, and they shall be entitled to all the gold found therein, but they shall be subject to the same rules and regulations with regard to cleaning up the flume, repairs and other matters in which both parties are interested, as may be adopted by such Bed-rock Flume Company; and such claim-holders shall have the right at any time before the abandonment of their claim or claims, to become members of the Bed-rock Flume Company, by uniting their claims and flume with the ground and flume of the Company, and taking an interest proportionate to that which they shall cede to the company; or should they so desire, they may abandon their claims and flume, and such abandonment shall enure to the use and benefit of the Bed-rock Flume Company.

Number of feet to be completed within certain times.

65. Every Bed-rock Flume Company shall, for each of the men constituting the same, construct and lay at least fifty feet of flume during the first year, and 100 feet annually thereafter.

Free miners entitled to use flume for tailings.

66. Any Free Miner or Miners lawfully working any claims where a Bed-rock Flume may be constructed, shall be entitled to tail their sluices, hydraulics, and ground sluices into such flume, but so as not to obstruct the free working of such flume by rocks, stones, boulders, or otherwise.

Registration of grant.

67. All Bed-rock Flume Companies shall register their grant when obtained, and a registration fee of twenty-five dollars shall be charged therefor; and they shall also pay an annual rent of twelve dollars and fifty cents for each quarter of a mile of right of way legally held by such Company. No re-registration of a grant shall be necessary.

Bed-rock flumes chattels.

68. Bed-rock Flumes and any interest or interests therein, and all fixtures are hereby declared to be personal property, and may be sold, mortgaged, transferred, or otherwise dealt with as such.

PART VI.

Drainage of Mines.

Gold Commissioner may grant rights of way through mining ground for drains.

69. It shall be lawful for the Gold Commissioner to grant to any Free Miner, company of Free Miners, or joint stock companies, for any term not exceeding ten years, exclusive rights of way through and entry upon any mining ground in his district, for the purpose of constructing a drain or drains for the drainage thereof.

Application to be in writing.

70. Every application for such grant shall be in writing, and shall state the names of the applicants, the nature and extent of the proposed drain or drains, the amount of toll (if any) to be charged, and the privileges sought to be acquired.

Ten clear days' notice to be given.

71. Upon such application a notice, similar to that required upon application for the right of way for Bed-rock Flumes, shall be given.

Deposit of \$125

72. Every application for such grant shall be accompanied by a deposit of \$125, which shall be refunded in case the application shall be refused by the Government; and if the application shall be entertained, then such sum of \$125 shall be retained and paid into the Treasury of the Colony, to the use of Her Majesty, whether the application be afterwards abandoned or not.

Grants to be in writing.

73. Such grants shall be made upon such conditions as the Gold Commissioner shall deem reasonable, and shall be embodied in writing.

Covenants.

74. The rights of way and entry above mentioned, the power to assess, levy, and collect tolls (not exceeding in amount that mentioned in the application) from all Free Miners using such drain or benefited thereby, shall be given to the grantees.

The grantees shall also covenant therein as follows:—

(a.) That they will construct such drain or drains of sufficient size to meet all requirements within a time (if any) therein named.

(b.) And have and keep the same in thorough working order and repair, and free from all obstructions, and in default thereof that the Gold Commissioner, for the time being, may order all necessary alterations or repairs to be made by any Free Miners, other than the grantees, at the cost and expense of the latter. Such cost and expense to be levied by sale (subject however to the conditions of the grant), of all or any part of the drainage works, materials, and tolls.

(c.) That they will within a reasonable time construct proper tap drains from or into any adjacent claims, upon being required so to do by the owners thereof, and in default thereof suffer such parties to make them themselves, in which case such parties shall only be chargeable with one-half the usual rates of drainage toll, or such other proportion of toll as the Gold Commissioner shall in that behalf prescribe.

(d.) That they will not in the construction and maintenance of such drains and tap drains, in any way, injure or damage the property of adjacent claim-holders, and in the event thereof, that they will make good any damage so sustained.

75. In the construction of drains to be used as tap drains only, three days' notice given as above shall only be necessary. Tap-drains.

76. The Gold Commissioner alone, or if desired by either party, with the assistance of a jury of five Free Miners, which he is hereby authorized to summon for that purpose, may ascertain whether any and what compensation shall be paid for any damage which may be caused by any such entry or construction as aforesaid. Damages.

77. Such grant shall be duly registered as hereinbefore provided, and the sum of five dollars shall be charged therefor, save when such grant gives the grantees the power and right of collecting tolls, in which case the sum of twenty-five dollars shall, instead of five dollars, be paid as a registration fee. No re-registration of any such grant shall be necessary. An annual rent of twenty-five dollars for each quarter mile, and fraction thereof, shall be paid by Drain Companies collecting tolls, to the Gold Commissioner, such rent to commence from the date of their grant. Registration.

PART VII.

Mining Partnerships.

78. All Mining Companies shall be governed by the provisions hereof, unless they shall have other and written articles of co-partnership, properly signed, attested, and recorded. Co-partnership rules if no articles are drawn up.

79. No mining co-partnership shall continue for a longer time than one year, unless otherwise specified in writing by the parties; but such co-partnership may be renewed at the expiration of each year. Partnership to continue for one year.

80. The business of co-partners herein referred to shall be mining, and such other matters as pertain solely thereto. Co-partnership business to be mining.

81. A majority of the co-partners, or their legally authorized agents, may decide the manner of working the claims of the co-partners, the number of men to be employed, and the extent and manner of levying assessments to defray the expenses incurred by the company. Such majority may also choose a foreman or local manager, who shall represent the company, and sue and be sued in the name of the company for assessments and otherwise; and he shall have power, with the consent of a majority of the company, to bind them by his contracts; and the partnership or company name must be inserted in the record of the company's claims. Any co-partner, or his duly authorized agent, shall be entitled to represent his interest in the co-partnership property to the extent thereof, by work and labor, and so long as such work and labor shall be done and performed to the satisfaction of the Majority of the partners govern.

82. Any co-partner, or his duly authorized agent, shall be entitled to represent his interest in the co-partnership property to the extent thereof, by work and labor, and so long as such work and labor shall be done and performed to the satisfaction of the Foreman.

foreman. In the event of such workman being discharged by the foreman, the Gold Commissioner, upon application to him, may summon the foreman before him, and upon hearing the facts, may make such order as he shall deem just.

Assessments,
when leviable.

82. During the time of working, all assessments when levied, shall be payable within five days thereafter.

Penalty for
default.

83. In default of payment within such time, the debtor, after having received any notice specifying the amount due by him, shall, upon such amount being ascertained by the Gold Commissioner to be correct, be personally liable to the company therefor, and his interest in the company, if so ordered, shall be sold by the Sheriff in the usual way, for the payment of the debt and costs; and should the amount realized be insufficient to meet the same, the Gold Commissioner shall have the power to issue an order, directed to the Sheriff, to sell such other personal property (if any) belonging to the debtor as may be sufficient therefor.

Notice of sale,
and mode of
sale.

84. Notices of sale of such debtor's mining or other property, or such part thereof as shall suffice to pay the debt and costs, shall be conspicuously posted up ten clear days prior to the day of sale, in the vicinity of such mining or other property, and at the Court House nearest thereto. Such sale shall be by public auction, and the bidder offering to pay the amount due for the smallest portion of the mining or other property, shall be entitled to such portion. The purchaser, on payment of the purchase money, shall acquire therein all the right and title of the debtor, and shall be entitled to the immediate possession thereof. A bill of sale of the mining property so sold, signed by the Gold Commissioner, and duly recorded, shall confer a good legal title thereto upon the purchaser.

Notice of
abandonment
to be given.

85. After a notice of abandonment in writing shall have been served on the foreman of the company by any member thereof, such abandonment shall be considered absolute, and operate as a discharge against all debts contracted by the company after such notice has been given, and no such member shall be deemed to have abandoned such interest without having served such notice as aforesaid.

Limited Liability.

86. Any mining company, composed of two or more Free Miners, may limit the liabilities of its members, upon complying with the requirements following, that is to say:—

Requirements

Upon filing with the Gold Commissioner of the district a declaratory statement, containing the name of the company, the area of the ground claimed, the location of the claim, and the particular interest of each member of the company; and also placing upon a conspicuous part of the claim, in large letters, the name of the company, followed by the word "Registered." After such conditions have been complied with, no member of such company shall be liable for any indebtedness accruing thereafter, exceeding an amount proportioned to his interest in the company.

Not less than
 $\frac{1}{4}$ of full inter-
est may be
held.

87. No person shall locate, purchase, hold, or enjoy less than one-fourth of one full interest of 100 feet, in any company so constituted. This section shall not apply to gold quartz mining claims.

Accounts of
companies,
how to be
kept.

88. All mining companies so constituted shall keep a correct account of their assets and liabilities, together with the names of the shareholders, and the interest held by each, and shall make out a monthly balance-sheet, showing the names of the creditors, and the amounts due to each, and file the same among the papers of the company; and such balance-sheet and all the books of the company shall be open to the inspection of creditors of the company at all reasonable hours.

89. No member of such company shall, after a bill of sale conveying his interest, or some portion thereof, has been duly recorded, or after notices of abandonment, in writing, of his interest shall have been left with the foreman of the company and the Gold Commissioner, be liable for any indebtedness of the company accruing thereafter.

Cessation of individual liability.

90. No such company shall declare any dividend until all liabilities due shall have been paid.

When dividend may be declared.

91. No such company shall be liable for any indebtedness contracted by any member thereof, other than its foreman or agent duly authorised.

Foreman only liable for debts.

92. If any such company fail to comply with any of the foregoing provisions, such company shall be liable to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Penalty for non-compliance herein.

93. The Gold Commissioner in each mining district shall keep a book exclusively for the purpose, in which he shall record all declaratory statements filed in his office, and another book in which he shall record all notices of abandonment.

Declaratory statement, how filed.

94. There shall be paid to the Gold Commissioner, for the use of Her Majesty, upon the filing of each declaratory statement, the sum of two dollars and fifty cents; and upon the filing of each notice of abandonment, the sum of one dollar, and no more.

Fee for filing.

95. All other matters not herein provided for shall, as far as is practicable, be governed by the provisions of the "Mining Joint Stock Companies' Act, 1864," but nothing in the nine preceeding sections contained shall be construed so as to repeal or vary any of the prior or subsequent sections of this ordinance.

When in force.

96. In the case of any Mining Joint Stock Company, duly registered in this Colony under the provisions of the "Mining Joint Stock Companies' Act, 1864," and not under this Ordinance, every shareholder of such company, though not a Free Miner, shall be entitled to buy, sell, hold, or dispose of any mining shares therein, anything to the contrary notwithstanding herein contained.

When persons not free miners may hold interests in companies.

PART VIII.

Administration.

97. In case of the death of any Free Miner, while registered as the holder of any mining property, his claim shall not be open to the occupation of any other person for non-working or non-representation, either after his decease, or during the illness which shall have terminated in his decease.

Deceased terminers' interest.

98. The Gold Commissioner shall in all such cases take possession of the mining property of the deceased, and may cause such mining property to be duly represented, or dispense with the same at his option; and he shall sell and dispose of the same by private sale, or, upon giving ten days' notice thereof, by public auction, upon such terms as he shall deem just, and out of the proceeds pay all costs and charges incurred therein.

Power of Gold Commissioner.

99. The Gold Commissioner shall take into his custody and safe keeping, or order some person so to do, all the property of deceased miners until proper letters of administration be obtained.

Custody of property of deceased miner.

PART IX.

Leases.

100. All grants under this ordinance for any mining ground, ditch privileges, or otherwise, shall be in writing, in the form of a lease to be signed by the Gold Commissioner, and by the grantees or lessees.

All grants to be in writing.

Except otherwise expressed in this Ordinance. Applications must be in duplicate.

Ground must be marked out and notices posted up.

Deposit of \$125

Leases for ten years.

Dry Diggings.

Bar Diggings.

Quartz Reefs unworked, Quartz Reefs abandoned.

Reservation of rights of the Crown understood, also public ways, &c.

Grant to mine only.

Covenants by lessee.

Gold Commissioner may grant ditch privileges for ten years.

101. Save where the contrary is expressed in this Ordinance, the following clauses shall apply :—Applications for leases, accompanied by a plan of the proposed undertaking, are to be sent in duplicate to the Gold Commissioner of the district wherein the ground desired to be taken is situated, who shall immediately forward it, with his report, to the Governor for his sanction, excepting in cases where the lease does not exceed five years ; but the ground shall be secured to the applicant until the Governor's decision has been received. Prior to such application, the ground applied for shall be marked out by posts of the legal size, and written notice of application, signed by the applicant, shall be fixed to any post nearest to mining claims then being worked. A copy of such notice shall also be put up at the Gold Commissioner's office.

102. Every application for a lease shall be accompanied by a deposit of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, which shall be refunded if the application be refused ; and if it be entertained, such sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars shall be retained and paid into the treasury of the Colony, for the use of Her Majesty, whether the application be afterwards abandoned or not.

103. Leases will not in general be granted for a longer term than ten years, or for a quantity of ground greater than that herein prescribed, that is to say :—

In Dry Diggings, ten acres.

In Bar Diggings, unworked, half a mile in length along the high water mark.

In Bar diggings worked and abandoned, one mile and-a-half in length along the high water mark.

In Quartz Reefs, unworked, half a mile in length.

In Quartz Reefs, worked and abandoned, one mile and a half in length.

With liberty in the two last cases to follow the spurs, dips, and angles on and within the surface for two hundred feet on each side of the main lead or seam.

104. Leases as above will not in general be granted of any land, alluvium or quartz, which shall be considered to be immediately available for being worked by Free Miners as holders of individual claims. Nor will such a lease be granted in any case where individual Free Miners are in previous actual occupation of any part of the premises unless by their consent.

105. Every such lease shall, without expressing the same, be understood to contain a reservation of all rights of the Crown, and all reasonable provisions for securing to the public, rights of way and water, save in so far as shall be necessary for the minerlike working of the premises thereby demised. The premises demised shall be granted for mining purposes only, and it shall not be competent to the lessee to assign or sub-let the same or any part thereof, without the previous licence in writing of the Gold Commissioner. Every such lease shall contain a covenant by the lessee to mine the said premises in a minerlike way, and also, if it shall be thought fit, to perform the works therein defined within a time therein limited. And it shall also contain a clause by virtue whereof the said lease may be avoided, provided that the lessee shall refuse or neglect to observe and perform all or any of the covenants therein contained.

PART X.

Ditches.

106. It shall be lawful for the Gold Commissioner, upon the application hereinafter mentioned, to grant to any person for any term not exceeding five years, the right to divert and use the water from any creek, stream, or lake, at any particular part thereof, and the rights of way through and entry upon

any mining ground in his district, for the purpose of constructing ditches and flumes to convey such water.

107. Ten days' notice thereof shall be given, by affixing the same to some conspicuous part of the ground, and a copy thereof upon the walls of the Gold Commissioner's office of the District, and it shall be competent to any Free Miner to protest before the Gold Commissioner within such ten days, but not afterwards, against such application being wholly or partially granted.

108. Every application for a grant of water exceeding 300 inches shall be accompanied by a deposit of one hundred and twenty-five dollars which shall be refunded in case the application shall be refused by the Government ; and if the application be entertained, then such sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars shall be retained and paid into the Colonial Treasury, for the use of Her Majesty, whether the application be afterwards abandoned or not.

Deposit of \$125 to be paid.

109. Every application for such rights shall be in writing, and shall state the names of the applicants, the name of the stream or lake to be diverted, the point of diversion, or ditch head, the quantity of water to be taken, the locality for its distribution, and the price (if any) to be charged to Free Miners or others for the use of such water, and the time necessary for the completion of the ditch.

Application to be in writing.

110. The Gold Commissioner, upon protest being entered, or for reasonable cause, shall have power to refuse or modify such application or grant.

Gold Commissioner may refuse or modify grant.

111. Every grant of a ditch or water privilege in occupied creeks, shall be subject to the right of such registered Free Miners as shall at the time of such grant be working on the stream above or below the ditch head, and of any other person or persons whatsoever who are then in any way lawfully using such water, for any purpose whatsoever.

Grants to be subject to Free Miners' rights.

112. If, after the grant aforesaid has been made, any Free Miner locate and bona fide work any mining claim below the ditch head, on any stream so diverted, he shall, upon paying to the owner of the ditch, and all other persons, compensation equal to the amount of damage sustained, be entitled to such quantity of water to work his claim, as he may require. And in computing such damages, the expense of the construction of the ditch, the loss or damage sustained by any claim or claims then using and depending upon the water conveyed in the said ditch, and all other losses reasonably sustained shall be considered.

Damages when to be paid.

113. No person shall be entitled to any grant of the water of any stream mined for the purpose of selling the water to present or future claim-holders on any part of such stream. The Gold Commissioner may, however, in his discretion grant such privileges as he may deem just, when such ditch is intended to work bench or hill claims fronting on any such stream, provided that the rights of Free Miners then using the water so applied for be in all such cases protected.

Grants not to be made in certain cases.

114. The Gold Commissioner shall have power, whenever he may deem it advisable, to order the enlargement or alteration of any ditch or ditches, and to fix what (if any) compensation shall be paid by the parties to be benefited by such alteration or enlargement.

Gold Commissioner may regulate size &c., of ditches.

115. Every owner of a ditch or water privilege shall be bound to take all reasonable means for utilizing the water granted and taken by him. And if any such owner shall wilfully take and waste any unreasonable quantity of water he shall be charged with the full rent as if he had sold the same at a full price. And it shall be lawful for the Gold Commissioner, if such offence is persisted in, to declare all rights to the water forfeited.

Waste of water not permitted.

116. It shall be lawful for the owner of any ditch or water privilege to distribute for use the water conveyed by him to such persons, and on such terms as he may deem advisable, within the limits mentioned in their application : Provided always that the owners of any ditch or water privilege

Water how to be distributed by grantee.

shall be bound to supply water to all applicants being Free Miners, in a fair proportion, and shall not demand more from one person than another, except where the difficulty of supply is enhanced.

Rent of \$5 per annum on fifty inches of water.

117. Unless otherwise specially arranged, an annual rent of five dollars shall be paid for every fifty inches of water used for mining purposes, when not sold, and when sold, the rent to be paid for any water privilege shall be in each month one average day's receipts from the sale thereof, to be estimated by the Gold Commissioner, with the assistance, if he shall so think fit, of a jury.

General regulations.

118. Any person desiring to bridge across any stream, or claim, or other place, for any purpose, or to mine under or through any ditch or flume, or to carry water through or over any land already occupied by any other person, may, in proper cases, do so with the sanction of the Gold Commissioner. In all such cases the right of the party first in possession, whether of the mine or of the water privilege, is to prevail, so as to entitle him to compensation and indemnity, if the same be just.

Rules for measuring water.

119. In measuring water in any ditch or sluice, the following rules shall be observed :—

The water taken into a ditch shall be measured at the ditch head, with a pressure of seven inches. No water shall be taken into a ditch except in a trough placed horizontally at the place at which the water enters it. The aperture through which the water passes shall not be more than ten inches high. The same mode of measurement shall be applied to ascertain the quantity of water running out of any ditch into any other ditch or flume.

Notice of entering registered claim to be given.

120. Whenever it shall be intended in forming or upholding any ditch, to enter upon and occupy any part of a registered claim, or to dig or loosen any earth or rock, within four feet of any ditch not belonging solely to the registered owner of such claim, three days notice in writing of such intention shall be given before entering or approaching within four feet of such other property.

Rules for diverting or crossing ditches.

121. Any person heretofore or hereafter engaged in the construction of any road or work may, with the sanction of the Gold Commissioner, cross, divert, or otherwise interfere with any ditch, water privilege, or other mining rights whatsoever, for such periods as the said Commissioner shall direct.

Gold Commissioner to settle compensation therefor,

122. The Gold Commissioner shall order what (if any) compensation for every such damage or interference shall be paid, and when, and to whom, and whether any and what works damaged or affected by such interference as aforesaid, shall be replaced by flumes or otherwise repaired, and in what manner, by the person or persons inflicting any such damage.

and to give certificate of authority.

123. Upon compliance with the requirements aforesaid, the Gold Commissioner shall certify in writing under his hand that the person or persons named therein were duly authorized to create the damage or interference aforesaid, and have duly fulfilled the requirements herein mentioned, and have also duly satisfied and discharged all damages by him or them occasioned to any persons whatsoever, in respect of the damage or interference referred to.

to be recorded,

124. Every such certificate shall be recorded by the said Gold Commissioner, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose at his office, and shall be at all times open to inspection, upon payment of a fee of one dollar for every inspection.

and to be sufficient in law courts.

125. Every such certificate so recorded shall be sufficient evidence in any court of judicature in the Colony, of all matters and things therein contained or referred to, and shall discharge the person or persons to or for whom the same is granted, from all liability with respect to the damage or interference therein mentioned.

126. The Gold Commissioner shall, upon the application of any party interested therein, and after notice as hereinafter mentioned to all whom it may concern, inquire into and decide all matters arising out of or connected with any such damage or interference as aforesaid, and such decision or judgment shall be final and without appeal, in all cases where such decision or judgment shall be given in respect of any sum or matters at issue, the amount or value whereof, which shall be stated in the decision, shall not exceed \$500. Gold Commissioner to decide disputes.

127. In cases where such amount or value shall exceed \$500, any party aggrieved by such decision may appeal against the same to the Supreme Court of Civil Justice, upon giving written notice of such intention to the Gold Commissioner, within four days of such decision, and upon giving, within such four days, to the Gold Commissioner whose decision is appealed against, a good and sufficient bond or mortgage, the amount of which shall be fixed by the Commissioner, from the party or parties appellant, for the prosecution of the appeal, and for the payment of all such costs as may be awarded by the said Supreme Court. Appeal may be made in cases over \$500 to the Supreme Court.

128. The owners of any ditch, water privilege, or mining right, shall, at their own expense, construct, secure, and maintain all culverts necessary for the passage of waste and superfluous water flowing through or over any such ditch, water privilege, or right, except in cases where a natural stream or river applicable or sufficient for the purpose exists in the immediate vicinity. Security of waste water in ditches to be at expense of owners.

129. The owners for the time being, not being the Government, of any ditch or water privilege, shall construct and secure the same in a proper and substantial manner, and maintain the same in good repair to the satisfaction of the Gold Commissioner, and so that no damage shall occur, during their ownership thereof, to any road or work in its vicinity, from any part of the works of such ditch, water privilege, or right, giving way, by reason of not being so as aforesaid constructed, secured, or maintained. Ditches to be constructed in a secure manner.

130. The owners of any ditch, water privilege, or right, shall be liable and shall make good, in such manner as the Gold Commissioner shall determine, all damages which may be occasioned by or through any parts of the works of such ditch, water privilege, or right, giving way as aforesaid, and the same may be recovered before a magistrate in a summary manner. Damages to be made good by grantees.

131. The publication of any written notice to the party intended to be affected thereby, in two consecutive numbers of the *Government Gazette*, or any newspaper circulating in the Colony, or by affixing the same for ten days on some conspicuous part of any premises referred to in such notice, and also at the office of the Gold Commissioner, shall be deemed good and sufficient notice for all purposes under this Ordinance. Notice to be given in Government Gazette.

132. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to limit the right of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to lay out from time to time the public roads of the Colony, across, through, along, or under any ditch, water privilege, or mining right, in any unsurveyed Crown Land, without compensation, doing as little damage as conveniently may be in laying out the same. Saves public rights.

PART XI.

Mining Boards and their Constitution.

133. Upon petition, signed by not less than one hundred and one Free Miners in any district, it shall be lawful for the Gold Commissioner acting for such district, to constitute therein a local board, to be called "The Mining Board." Constitution of Mining Boards.

134. The Mining Board shall consist of nine members, who shall retire annually, and shall be elected by the votes of the inhabitants of the district, who are Free Miners at the time of the election. Their number and elections.

- Member's qualification.** 135. No Free Miner or other person shall be eligible as a candidate, unless he shall have been a registered owner of a mining interest in the district, for at least three months previous to the election.
- Voter's qualification.** 136. Each voter shall have nine votes, but shall not be allowed to give more than one vote to each candidate.
- Gold Commissioner to be returning officer.** 137. The votes of the electors shall be given in person by the voter, and the Gold Commissioner of the district shall act as the returning officer, and shall decide all questions as to qualification and disqualification of the members elect. The first election shall take place on such day as the Gold Commissioner may appoint.
- Vacancy of membership.** 138. If any member shall cease to be a registered Free Miner in the district, or shall be convicted of any misdemeanor, or felony, or of any wilful and malicious contravention of this Ordinance, or of any by-law in force in the district, he shall *ipso facto* vacate his seat in each case, and not be re-eligible, save that a member vacating his seat, only by reason of ceasing to be a registered Free Miner, shall be again eligible at any time upon his becoming a registered Free Miner.
- Absence from Meeting.** 139. Whenever any member shall absent himself from three or more consecutive meetings of the board, whether regular or adjourned meetings, he shall, upon a resolution passed by the Board to that effect, be considered to have vacated his seat therein.
- Vacancies in the Board.** 140. The Gold Commissioner shall fill by appointment all vacancies which may arise in the said Board, when the same may occur, and such appointees shall hold office until the next general election.
- Power to make by-laws, &c., which must be approved by the Governor.** 141. The Mining Board shall, subject to the previous provisions hereof, have power by resolution to make by-laws, which shall be submitted for the approval of the Gold Commissioner, (any by-laws so approved by the Gold Commissioner, shall be immediately posted in the Gold Commissioner's Office), and also from time to time to suggest any alteration or repeal of existing laws for regulating the size of claims and sluices, the mode in which claims may be worked, held, and forfeited, and all other matters relating to mining in the district; and any by-laws so made shall be binding in such district, until the same shall have been disapproved by the Governor.
- Majorities.** 142. Any resolution of such Mining Board may be passed by a bare majority of the members of such Board. The Gold Commissioner shall, within seven days after the receipt of the copy of any such resolution, signed by the Chairman of the Board, concerning any by-law or general regulation which he shall on any grounds deem expedient to lay before the Governor, make and send a fair copy thereof signed by such Gold Commissioner, with his opinion thereon.
- Mining Board Meetings.** 143. The Mining Board shall meet at such times as a majority of the said Board shall decide, and one-half of the members of the said Board shall constitute a quorum. Provided, nevertheless, that it shall be lawful for the Gold Commissioner, and so often as in his opinion occasion shall require, to call together such Mining Board.
- Votes Oral.** 144. The votes on all resolutions of the Mining Board shall be given by the members personally, and by word of mouth.
- Mode of conducting the proceedings.** 145. All questions of order, and of the time and manner of conducting the business of such Mining Board, and of the times and places of meeting after the first meeting thereof, may be decided by the majority of the said Mining Board, either from time to time as any questions shall arise, or by any fixed rules, and others as may be thought advisable.
- Power to the Governor to dissolve any Mining Board.** 146. It shall be lawful for the Governor, by an order under the Public Seal of the Colony, at any time to declare the Mining Board in any district dissolved, at a day to be named in such order, and if no day be therein named in that behalf, then as from the date of such order.

PART XII.

Penal Clauses and Clauses of Indemnity.

147. Any person wilfully or unlawfully acting in contravention of this Ordinance, or of any by-law, rule, or regulation, to be established by virtue of this Ordinance, or refusing to obey any lawful order of the Gold Commissioner, shall, on being summarily convicted before any Justice of the Peace or Gold Commissioner, be liable to a fine not exceeding \$250, or to an imprisonment not exceeding three months. Summary power in cases of disobedience

148. All penalties imposed under this Ordinance may be recovered forthwith, or at any such reasonable interval after conviction, and non-payment as shall be allowed, by distress and sale of any mining or other personal property of the offender. Penalties how recovered.

149. All fines and fees whatsoever payable under this Ordinance, except otherwise expressly appropriated, shall be paid into the Treasury of the Colony, as portion of the revenue thereof, to the use of Her Majesty, Her Heirs, and Successors. All fines and fees to be paid into the Treasury.

150. Any person convicted and sentenced to any term of imprisonment beyond thirty days, or to pay any fine beyond \$100 over and above the costs of conviction, may appeal to the Supreme Court of Civil Justice; provided that such person do, within forty-eight hours after such conviction, enter into recognizance with two sufficient sureties, conditioned personally to appear to try such appeal, and to abide the further judgment of the court, and to pay such costs as shall be by such last mentioned court awarded. And the convicting Gold Commissioner may bind over any witness or informant under sufficient recognizances to attend and give evidence at the hearing of such appeal. Appeal to the Supreme Court in Criminal and Summary Cases.

151. On any such appeal, no objections shall be allowed to the conviction on any matter of form or insufficiency of statement, provided it shall appear to the said Supreme Court, that the defendant has been sufficiently informed of the charge made against him, and that the conviction was proper on the merits of the case. No merely formal objection allowed.

152. Any person who shall wilfully damage, destroy, or alter any Free Miners' Certificate, or who shall falsely pretend that he is the person named therein, or who shall wilfully destroy or falsify any of the records and registers hereby directed to be kept, shall be guilty of felony, and being duly convicted thereof, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice, to penal servitude for not more than ten years. Certain offences. Felony.

153. Any person who shall steal, or sever with intent to steal, any gold or gold dust from any claim, or from any ground comprised in any lease granted under this Ordinance, shall be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof, shall be liable to be punished in the same manner as in case of larceny. Stealing gold dust from claim felony.

154. Any person who shall with intent to defraud his co-partner (or in cases of agency, his principal) in any claim, secrete, keep back, or conceal any gold found in such claim, shall be guilty of felony, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished in the same manner as if he had feloniously stolen the same. Defrauding co-partner or principal felony.

155. Nothing herein contained shall, save where such intention is expressly stated, be so construed as to affect prejudicially any mining rights and interests acquired prior to the passing of this Ordinance; and all rights and privileges heretofore and hereunder acquired shall, without the same being expressly stated, be deemed to be taken and held subject to the rights of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, and to the public rights of way and water of this Colony. Saves existing mining rights.

156. This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as "The Gold Short Title Mining Ordinance, 1867."

APPENDIX P.

AN ORDINANCE TO FACILITATE THE WORKING OF
MINERAL LANDS.

[10th March, 1869.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to develop the resources of the colony by affording facilities for the effectual working of silver, lead, tin, copper, coal, and other minerals, other than gold :

Be it enacted by the Governor of British Columbia, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows :—

After Queen's
Assent to Act,
all mineral
lands open for
mining.

1. From and after the proclamation in this Colony of Her Majesty's assent to this Ordinance, every person, or association, or company of persons whomsoever, shall be free to enter and explore for silver and all the baser metals and minerals, including coal, in and under the mineral lands hereinafter defined, subject nevertheless to the provisions and conditions of this Ordinance, and any other regulations affecting the acquisition and tenure thereof, which may from time to time hereafter be prescribed by law.

Prospecting
license for two
years.

2. Every person, association of persons, or company, desirous of acquiring a mine or mining claim under this Ordinance, shall, before entering into possession of the particular part of the said mineral lands he or they may wish to acquire and work for minerals, make application in writing to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works for the district within which the land required is situate, for a prospecting license over such land, for any term not exceeding two years from the date of such application.

Applicant to
send place and
description to
land office.

3. Every such applicant shall give to such Assistant Commissioner the best practicable written description of the plot of land over which the privilege is sought, after having located the same, together with a proper plan or diagram thereof shewing the position of the boundary posts to be set up by the applicant in and upon the land, and by stating in the description any other land marks of a noticeable character ; and such application and plans shall be in duplicate, one of which shall be filed of record in the office of the said Assistant Commissioner at the time of its being received by him, and the other transmitted forthwith by the said Assistant Commissioner to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and retained by him for general reference.

Shape of land.

4. Every piece of land sought to be acquired under the provisions of this Ordinance shall, save as hereinafter mentioned, be of a rectangular shape, and the shortest line thereof shall be at least two-thirds the length of the longest line.

Natural bound-
aries may be
adopted in
certain cases.

5. Where the land sought to be acquired is in whole or in part bounded by mountains, rocks, lakes, swamps, or the margin of a river, or by other natural boundaries, then such natural boundaries may be adopted as the boundaries of the land sought to be acquired, and in such case it shall be sufficient for the claimant to show to the satisfaction of the Assistant Commissioner of the district that the said form conforms as nearly as circumstances permit to the provisions of this Ordinance.

Lines of adja-
cent claims
may be
adopted.

6. If the land sought to be acquired be bounded by land already held under this Ordinance, the line of such land may be adopted by the person so seeking to acquire, notwithstanding any irregularity in such line, which may have been occasioned by the adoption of a natural boundary by the claimant of the adjacent land.

7. Where a piece of land is partially or entirely enclosed between two or more claims, the claimant may acquire such enclosed piece, notwithstanding any irregularity of form or disproportion in length of any of the sides.

8. No applicant shall be entitled to receive a prospecting license until he shall have proved to the satisfaction of the said Assistant Commissioner, that before making such application he has caused a written or printed notice of his intention to apply for such a license to be posted on some conspicuous part of the land applied for by him, and of any adjacent (if any) sett or mining claim, and on the Court House of the district (if any) for fourteen clear days, or if the ground applied for, or any part thereof, has been previously recorded, then for one calendar month previous to his application, and that no valid opposition to his claim has been substantiated before the said Assistant Commissioner, as hereinafter mentioned.

9. Such Assistant Commissioner is hereby empowered and required, upon receiving satisfactory proof of the said applicant having complied with the preliminary requirements in that behalf hereinbefore contained, to grant to such applicant a prospecting license as aforesaid.

10. Every applicant, upon proving to the satisfaction of such Assistant Commissioner that he has *bona fide* explored or worked for coal (or other minerals, as the case may be) during the said term of two years, shall be entitled to an extension of the said term for a second period of one year, and such further time as the Governor shall think fit.

11. A prospecting license may include within the general limits therein defined, the following quantities of mineral land, that is to say:—

(1.) In the case of a prospecting license for coal alone, not exceeding 500 acres to each individual applicant, or 2,500 acres to any Association or Company consisting of not less than ten persons.

(2.) In the case of a prospecting license for any other minerals than coal or gold, not exceeding 100 acres to each individual applicant, or 500 acres to any association or company consisting of not less than ten persons.

Out of the above lands the licensee may, at or before the expiration of such license, or of any prolongation thereof, select for purchase the portion of mineral land to be included in a Crown Grant, as hereinafter mentioned.

12. Such license may be in the form marked A. or B. (as the case may be) in the schedule hereto (which schedule is hereby made part of this Ordinance), and shall include full and exclusive power and authority to search for, raise, get, make merchantable, and sell for the use of the licensee, all metals and minerals in such license specified, and none other, within the prescribed limits, to make and erect the necessary roads, works and buildings, for profitably or conveniently carrying on the mining operations therein; with a power to the licensee, at or before the expiration of such license, or any prolongation thereof, upon compliance with the terms and conditions in this Ordinance contained, to claim a Crown Grant of such portion of the mineral land included in his license, as is hereinafter in that behalf more particularly described.

13. The interest of every licensee under this Ordinance shall be deemed to have absolutely ceased and determined on the expiration or other sooner determination of his license, or any prolongation thereof, unless he shall have prior to such expiration or determination made application for a Crown Grant, as herein provided; and on such expiration or determination a new prospecting license over the same mineral land, or any part thereof, may be made to any new applicant entering into possession, and complying with the requirements of this Ordinance.

14. Every person, Association, or Company, lawfully holding a prospecting license under this Ordinance, and complying with its provisions, shall, until the determination of such his or their holding, and for the purpose of

Enclosed spaces may be adopted, notwithstanding any irregularity of shape. Application for prospecting license.

On proof of requisites, prospecting license to issue.

Extension thereof.

Quantity of land included in license.

Licensee may select land for Crown Grant.

Powers of license.

On expiry of license land open to new comers.

Licensee may use stone, sand, lime, and timber.

more effectually carrying on mining operations on the premises, be entitled to the free use, without compensation, of a reasonable quantity of any unoccupied and unappropriated stone, sand, lime, and timber which may be on the premises included in such license, and may erect such buildings and machinery, and make and use such roads and works, within such limits, as he shall find necessary for the profitable conduct of his or their mining operations.

Priority of record, priority of right.

15. In case of any dispute, the right or title to or in a prospecting license, and the possession of any claim or privilege under this Ordinance, will be recognized according to the priority of record or registration with the Assistant Commissioner, subject to any question which may be raised as to the validity of the record itself.

Quantity of land in Crown Grant. Coal.

16. The quantity of mineral land for coal mining to be granted to any licensee duly applying for a Crown Grant, and fulfilling the conditions hereinafter in that behalf more particularly mentioned, will be for each Association or Company of ten or more persons not exceeding 1,000 acres, selected out of the premises included in such license.

Prospecting license to include right of road or railway to sea.

17. It shall be lawful for the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and Surveyor General, upon proof to his satisfaction of the necessity of such grant, and upon approval by him of the plan and sections of the proposed works, which must be submitted to him, and with the sanction of the Governor, to give to any person, association, or company holding a prospecting license or Crown grant under this Ordinance, by any writing under the hand of such Commissioner, a right of way for a road, canal, or railway, from his mining claim to the sea shore, or other line of communication, for any purpose connected with such licensee's or grantee's mining operations, with full power, by himself or themselves, his or their agents, servants, and workmen, and with and without horses, cattle, boats, waggons, carriages, or other conveyances, to enter upon, across, and into any lands or waters between the premises included in such license or Crown grant, and such shore, river, or other line of communication, upon paying reasonable compensation to the owner of such intermediate land for the portions so taken, or for the use so made.

Compensation to parties affected. Amount how determined.

18. The amount, time, and manner of such compensation, and the mode of distribution thereof among the parties claiming to be entitled thereto, shall, upon the application of either party, be fixed by the Assistant Commissioner of the district, and at his discretion, either with or without a jury, consisting of not less than three, nor more than five, persons, which he is hereby empowered to summon for the purpose.

Commissioner's certificate of amount final.

19. The decision of such Assistant Commissioner or jury (as the case may be), certified under the hand and seal of such Commissioner, shall be final, and without appeal; and every such certificate shall be *prima facie* evidence, for all purposes whatsoever, of all the matters and things therein contained, in all courts of the Colony.

Saving of right to make any public roads over lands derived from the Crown.

20. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed or taken to limit or affect the right of the said Chief Commissioner acting on behalf of the Crown, to lay out and make public highways in or over such intermediate lands or matters aforesaid, or other lands, whenever it shall be deemed for the public interest to create, alter, or maintain public highways, or to vary the same, through lands derived from the Crown.

Other minerals.

21. The quantity of mineral land to be granted for mining for all metals and minerals, other than coal and gold, to any licensee duly applying for a Crown grant, and fulfilling the conditions hereinafter in that behalf more particularly mentioned, shall, for each individual applicant, not exceed three chains long by two chains wide; and for each Association or Company of ten persons shall not exceed thirty chains long by six chains wide.

22. Before any such Crown grant shall issue, the licensee applying for the same shall :— Preliminaries to Crown grant.

(a.) Leave with the said Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works, and post on a conspicuous part of the premises sought for, and on the Court House of the said district, if any, for at least two calendar months previous to the record of his application for such Crown grant, and prior to the expiration of the term included in his license, or any prolongation thereof, a notice of his intention to apply for such Crown grant, with a diagram of the premises ; and shall, for the same space, publish such notice in the *Government Gazette*, and a newspaper published nearest to the said mine and premises.

(b.) The said Assistant Commissioner shall thereupon post such notice in his office, for a period of two calendar months.

(c.) The said Assistant Commissioner shall (if no adverse claim be filed with him, or if filed, shall have been finally decided), give a certificate to such licensee to that effect.

(d.) Upon the application of the licensee, and delivery of such certificate, the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and Surveyor General, shall upon payment to him by the said applicant of such amounts as the said Chief Commissioner may estimate as the probable cost of surveying such premises, cause a survey and plan thereof to be made, to be endorsed with his approval, designating such land by its number on the official records, with the estimated value of the improvements and labor expended on the said land.

23. Upon proof, satisfactory to the said Chief Commissioner, of compliance with the foregoing provisions, and payment of the amounts next hereinafter in that behalf prescribed, together with the balance (if any) remaining unpaid of the actual cost of survey, a Crown grant shall be issued by the said Chief Commissioner to the licensee applying for the same. Issue of Crown grant.

24. For coal lands the price shall be as follows :—

For any quantity up to and including one thousand acres, at the rate of five dollars per acre ; provided that on proof, to the satisfaction of Government, that 10,000 dollars has been beneficially expended on any land held under prospecting license for coal, a grant of 1,000 acres of the land included in such prospecting license, shall be issued to the company holding such prospecting license, without payment of the upset price of such land. Price of and containing coal.

25. For mineral lands containing other than coal and gold, the price shall be as follows :— Other minerals.

For any quantity of land not exceeding three chains long by two chains wide, the sum of \$100, together with the costs of survey ; for any quantity of land not exceeding thirty chains long by six chains wide, in the case of a company of not less than ten persons, the sum of \$250, together with the costs of survey.

26. Upon proof satisfactory to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and Surveyor General, or other the person appointed for the time being in that behalf by the Governor, and a certificate in writing from such Commissioner, or other person, to the effect that any licensee or licensees applying for a Crown grant, has expended in *bona fide* mining for minerals, other than coal and gold in and under the sett or mining claim for a grant of which he is applying, to the extent of not less in any case than \$1,000, or (if an association or company of three or more persons) of not less than \$5,000, it shall be lawful for a Crown grant to issue to such person, association, or company, without the payment of any, or of only a portion, of the upset price herein fixed for the land to be included in such grant, should the Governor in his discretion so determine. Remission of price on proof of effectual work for baser minerals.

27. Upon the said survey, or at any time before the actual issue of any Crown grant under this Ordinance, it shall be lawful for the Chief Commis- Rectification of boundaries.

sioner of Lands and Works and Surveyor General, or his agent, or other person specially authorized by the Governor, in writing, in that behalf, upon payment of the actual expenses connected therewith, to rectify boundaries, and to settle finally, on the spot, any dispute which may from time to time arise, as to the actual or proper boundaries between adjacent or conflicting mining claims under this Ordinance. Every such decision, expressed in writing, and filed of record in the Head Lands and Works Office, with a plan or diagram of the proper boundaries as rectified, shall be final and without appeal, any rule of law or equity to the contrary notwithstanding, and shall be evidence in all courts in the Colony, of the several matters and things therein continued.

Adverse claimants.

28. Whenever any adverse claimants to a mine or mining claim, under this Ordinance as aforesaid (in any other respect than as to boundaries, as next hereinbefore mentioned), shall appear before the approval of the survey by the Lands and Works, as hereinbefore mentioned, all proceedings shall be stayed until a final settlement and adjudication in the courts of competent jurisdiction, of the rights of possession to such mine or claim has been obtained, when a Crown grant may issue as in other cases.

Crown grant an indefeasible title.

29. The issue of a Crown grant to any applicant under this Ordinance, save where obtained by fraud or wilful misrepresentation, shall confer and be deemed to confer on the person or persons named therein, an indefeasible and incontestable title in fee simple absolute to all the land specified in such grant, save as hereinafter excepted.

Assistant Commissioner may decide disputes.

30. The Assistant Commissioner in every district, shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine all cases of dispute between adverse claimants, to prospecting licenses and Crown grants under this Ordinance (subject, however, as to rectification and settlement of boundaries, to clause 27 of this Ordinance); and it shall be lawful for such Assistant Commissioner, and he is hereby required, on the written application of either party to a dispute, to summon a jury, to consist of not less than three, nor more than five, persons, to decide all questions of fact; and the said Commissioner may award such costs (including the costs of such jury) as he shall deem just and reasonable, and in case of default, enforce his judgment by warrant of distress of the goods and chattels of the person so making default. For the purposes of this Ordinance, and to enforce his orders and decisions, the Assistant Commissioner, in addition to the jurisdiction hereby conferred, shall have all the powers, authority, and jurisdiction now by law possessed by County Court Judges in the Colony.

His jurisdiction and powers.

Forms for proceedings.

31. In cases of dispute as to the right of possession to any mineral lands, the institution of proceedings therein may be commenced by a claim in the Form marked D, in the schedule to this Ordinance; and upon the service of such claim on the opposite party, the Assistant Commissioner shall have power to decide thereon (subject to appeal as hereinafter mentioned), with full power to place the party who shall be found entitled into possession of the land in question; and upon proper cause shewn to issue and enforce an injunction to abate any intrusion or otherwise pending any proceedings, and to appoint a receiver if necessary. Provided always, that either party to any such proceedings may require a jury to be summoned to try any question of fact (other than disputed boundary as hereinbefore mentioned) as in the last clause provided.

Notice.

Injunction.

Jury.

Appeal to Supreme Court.

32. Provided always, that any person dissatisfied with the decision of such Assistant Commissioner, on matter of law only and not on matter of fact, may appeal therefrom to the Supreme Court, and no appeal shall be allowed in any case unless notice thereof be given in writing to the opposite party, his counsel or attorney, within four days after the decision complained of, and also security be given, to the approval of the Assistant Commissioner,

for the costs of the appeal, and the amount (if any) payable under the judgment, and to abide by any decision under such judgment; and the said Supreme Court may make such order as it shall think fit; and such appeal may be in the form of a case settled and signed by the parties, their counsel, or attorneys.

33. A certificate of every decision of an Assistant Commissioner shall be filed by him in his office, and a duplicate thereof transmitted to the head office of the Lands and Works; and the service of the final judgment or order of the Assistant Commissioner or the Supreme Court (as the case may be) in any case of disputed claim to a Crown grant, or an office copy of such judgment or order, shall authorize such Commissioner and other the proper authorities in that behalf to proceed with the issue of a Crown grant as in ordinary cases.

On certificate of decision of dispute, claim for Crown grant may proceed.

34. No proceedings, process, notice, decision or judgment under this Ordinance shall be called in question or invalidated by reason only of any informality or irregularity appearing therein or connected therewith; and every Assistant Commissioner and Judge of the Supreme Court shall have full power to make any amendments in any such proceeding (subject to such costs and terms as he shall think fit) as may be deemed necessary to prevent the failure of justice, by reason of mistakes and objections of form.

Amendment of proceedings.

35. Nothing in this Ordinance contained shall be deemed or taken in any way to limit or affect the rights of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors in or to the Crown Lands of the Colony, other than is herein particularly expressed, or to limit or affect the right of the Crown to grant or lease tracts of land for mining purposes, as heretofore, on any special application made in that behalf or special cause shewn, or make reserves for Government purposes or Indian settlements, or roads, bridges, buildings, or other public purposes; or to limit or affect the operation of the "Gold Mining Ordinance, 1867," other than is herein expressed.

Rights of Crown reserved.

36. No person, Association or Company shall be allowed to record more than one mining claim at one time, but he or they may, by written notice filed with the said Assistant Commissioner, withdraw from any claim for which he or they may have applied; provided always, that nothing herein contained shall prevent any person being a member of more than one Company or Association at the same time.

No person to record more than one claim.

37. If any person, Association or Company shall apply for and record more than one mining claim hereunder, at the same time, the filing of the last of such applications shall *ipso facto* forfeit all mining claims, previously recorded by the same parties, of which Crown grants had not been obtained, and all improvements thereon without compensation. Every forfeiture under this Ordinance shall be absolute, any law or rule to the contrary notwithstanding.

Forfeiture.

38. In any mineral lands not included in any particular district of any Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works under this Ordinance, the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and Surveyor General shall have all the powers and authorities over such lands for all the purposes of this Ordinance as an Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works would have had hereunder over such lands, had they been specially included in the particular district of such Assistant Commissioner.

Where no Assistant Commissioner Chief Commissioner to act.

39. It shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time, by notice published in the *Government Gazette*, to divide the mineral lands into districts, for the purpose of this Ordinance, and to define the same, and from time to time, after the like notice, to revoke, alter, or vary the same, as circumstances may appear to require.

Power to Governor to declare Mining Districts.

40. The several fees mentioned in the schedule hereto, shall be taken upon the several matters and things set opposite the respective amounts in

Fees.

such schedule particularly mentioned, and shall be deemed, recovered and accounted for as part of the general revenue.

Existing leases may come in under this Ordinance.

41. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the rights of any person or Company holding mineral lands under lease, reservation or grant from the Crown already made, but every such person or Company may surrender such rights, and may at once come under the provisions of this Ordinance, and hold such land or such portion thereof as shall not exceed the quantity allowed by this Ordinance, together with all the other privileges secured by such Ordinance.

Suspending clause.

42. Provided, that this Ordinance shall not take effect until Her Majesty's approval thereof shall have been duly published in this Colony.

Interpretation clause.

43. In the construction of this Ordinance, the following expressions shall have the following interpretations respectively, unless there be something inconsistent or repugnant thereto in the context :—

The words " Her Majesty " or " the Crown " shall mean Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors :

The word " Governor " shall mean and include any person administering the Government of this Colony :

The terms " Assistant Commissioner," " Chief Commissioner," shall mean Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works, and Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and Surveyor General respectively, and shall also include any other persons appointed by the Governor to act in lieu of those officers respectively for the purposes of this Ordinance :

The word " Mine " shall mean any locality in which any vein, lode, or stratum, or natural bed of silver or other mineral than gold, including coal, shall be mined ; and the verb " to mine " shall include any mode or method whatsoever of working the same for the purpose of obtaining the ore, mineral or metal therefrom :

" Mining Claim " shall mean and include the interest acquired or sought to be acquired, in any mineral lands under this Ordinance.

" Mineral Lands," for the purpose of this Ordinance, shall mean and include all waste lands of the Crown in the mainland of the Colony of British Columbia, including Queen Charlotte's Island, and such other portion or portions of the said Colony as shall hereafter be brought under the provisions of this Ordinance, by any proclamation or proclamations by the Governor in that behalf, and which lands shall be available for mining purposes, and whether surveyed or unsurveyed, in which lodes, veins, beds or strata of silver, tin, copper, lead, coal, iron, cinnabar, or other metal or mineral other than gold, and whether discovered or hidden, are now or hereafter shall be found in place, and not for the time being occupied by any other person or in any way reserved, or the site of an existent or proposed town, or within one hundred yards of any messuage, orchard, garden or ornamental grounds.

Short title.

44. This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as the " Mineral Ordinance, 1869."

SCHEDULE TO WHICH THE FOREGOING ACT REFERS.

[FORM A.]

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Mining License issued under the " Mineral Ordinance, 1869,"

District.

Date

This is to certify that _____ of _____, has by this License exclusive authority to enter, prospect, search for, and work for coal (but no other metal

or mineral), upon, in, and under all that piece or parcel of mineral land in this District, within the following boundaries :—

not exceeding in the whole _____ statute acres, together with all the rights and privileges granted under the “ Mineral Ordinance, 1869 ;” and also a right to claim a Crown Grant of so much of the said mineral lands, as is prescribed in that behalf under or by virtue of the said Ordinance, and subject and according to the provisions thereof.

This License will continue in force for two years from the date thereof.
Given under my hand, at _____, this day _____ of _____

Assistant (or Chief, as the case may be),
Commissioner of Lands and Works.

[FORM B.]

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Mining License issued under the “ Mineral Ordinance, 1869,”

District.

Date

This is to certify that _____ of _____ has by this License exclusive authority to enter, prospect, search for, and work, for silver, tin, copper, cinnabar, lead, iron, and all other metals and minerals other than coal and gold, upon, in, and under all that piece or parcel of mineral land in this District, within the following boundaries :—

not exceeding in the whole _____ statute acres, together with all the rights and privileges granted under the “ Mineral Ordinance, 1869 ;” and also a right to claim a Crown Grant of so much of the said mineral lands as is prescribed in that behalf under or by virtue of the said Ordinance, and subject and according to the provisions thereof.

This License will continue in force for two years from the date hereof.
Given under my hand at _____, this _____ day of _____ 18 _____

Assistant (or Chief, as the case may be),
Commissioner of Lands and Works.

[FORM C.]

{ L.S. }

MINERAL ORDINANCE, 1869.

Colony of _____ }
BRITISH COLUMBIA. }

No. _____

VICTORIA, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting : Know ye that We do by these presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, in consideration of _____ give and grant unto _____ and assigns, all that parcel

or lot of land situate and numbered on the official plan or survey of the said in the Colony of British Columbia, to have and to hold the said parcel or lot of land, and all and singular the premises hereby granted, with their appurtenances unto the said and assigns for ever, subject nevertheless to the provisions of the "Mineral Ordinance, 1869." Provided nevertheless that it shall at all times be lawful for Us, our Heirs and Successors, or for any person or persons acting in that behalf by Our or Their authority, to resume any part of the said lands which it may be deemed necessary to resume for making roads, canals, bridges, towing-paths, or other works of public utility or convenience, so nevertheless that the lands so to be resumed shall not exceed one-twentieth part of the whole of the lands aforesaid, and that no such resumption shall be made of any lands on which any buildings may have been erected, or which may be in use as gardens or otherwise for the more convenient occupation of any such buildings: Provided nevertheless that it shall at all times be lawful for Us, our Heirs and Successors, or for any person or persons acting under Our or Their authority, to enter into or upon any part of the said lands, and to raise and get thereout any gold, or ore of gold, which may be thereupon or thereunder situate, and to use and enjoy any and every part of the same land, and of the easements and privileges thereunto belonging, for the purpose of raising and getting, and every other purpose connected therewith, paying in respect of such raising, getting, and use, reasonable compensation.

Provided nevertheless that it shall be lawful for any person duly authorized in that behalf by Us, Our Heirs and Successors, to take and occupy such water privileges, and to have and enjoy such rights of carrying water over, through, or under any parts of the hereditaments hereby granted, as may be reasonably required for mining or agricultural purposes in the vicinity of the said hereditaments, paying therefor a reasonable compensation to the aforesaid, heirs or (successors or)

In testimony whereof, we have caused these Our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of Our Colony of British Columbia, to be hereunto affixed.

Witness Our right, trusty, and well beloved Governor of Our Colony of British Columbia, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., at Our Government House at in Our Colony of British Columbia, this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and , and in the year of Our reign.

By command.

[FORM D.]

VICTORIA, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Colonies and Dependencies thereunto belonging, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To and all persons entitled to defend the possession of to the possession of which some or one of them claim to be entitled under the "Mineral Ordinance, 1869."

These are to will and command you, or such of you as deny the alleged claim, within thirty days after service hereof, to appear at to defend the said claim or such part thereof as you may be advised. In default whereof judgment may be signed and you turned out of possession.

Witness, at the day of A.D., 18

Assistant (or Chief, as the case may be),
Commissioner of Lands and Works.

FEEs.

Upon the record of every application for a Mining License, or for a renewal thereof	... ..	\$ 5 00
Upon the record of every grant of Mining License, or a prolongation thereof	... ..	5 00
Upon the record of every Crown Grant	... ..	25 00
Upon the record of every other matter and thing under this Ordinance	... ..	2 50



APPENDIX Q.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND AND CONSOLIDATE THE LAWS AFFECTING CROWN LANDS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

[1st June, 1870.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate the Laws affecting Crown Lands in British Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Governor of British Columbia, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

Interpretation

1. In the construction and for the purposes of this Ordinance (if not inconsistent with the context or subject matter), the following terms shall have the respective meanings hereinafter assigned to them:—

“The Governor” shall mean the Governor of British Columbia or any person for the time being lawfully exercising the authority of a Governor of British Columbia.

“Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and Surveyor General,” shall mean and include the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and Surveyor General, and any person for the time being lawfully acting in that capacity.

“Commissioner” shall mean the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and Surveyor General of this Colony, or the person acting as such for the time being, and shall include every stipendiary magistrate for the time being in charge of any district, and every person duly authorized by the Governor to act as and for the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and Surveyor General, as Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works in any district in which the land that may be referred to lies, other than that in which the chief office of the Lands and Works Department is situated, and any other district or districts for which no such Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works as aforesaid has been appointed.

“Supreme Court” shall mean the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

“The Crown” shall mean Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors.

“Crown Lands” shall mean all lands of this Colony held by the Crown in fee simple.

“Act” shall mean any proclamation or Ordinance having the force of law in this Colony.

Words importing the singular number shall include more persons, parties, or things, than one, and the converse.

Repeals former Act.

2. The following Acts, Ordinances, and Proclamations relating to the disposal and regulation of the Crown Lands of the Colony are hereby repealed:

An Act dated February 14th, 1859 ;

An Act dated January 4th, 1860 ;

An Act dated January 20th, 1860 ;

The “Pre-emption Amendment Act, 1861 ;”

The “Country Land Act, 1861 ;”

The “Pre-emption Purchase Act, 1861 ;”

The “Pre-emption Consolidation Act, 1861 ;”

The “Mining District Act, 1863 ;”

The “Land Ordinance, 1865 ;”

The “Pre-emption Ordinance, 1866 ;”

The “Pre-emption Payment Ordinance, 1869 ;” and,

The “Vancouver Island Land Proclamation, 1862 ;”

but such repeal shall not prejudice or affect any rights acquired or payments due, or forfeitures or penalties incurred prior to the passing of this Ordinance in respect of any land in this Colony. Saving existing rights.

Pre-emption.

3. From and after the date of the proclamation in this Colony of Her Majesty's assent to this Ordinance, any male person, being a British subject, of the age of eighteen years or over, may acquire the right to pre-empt any tract of unoccupied, unsurveyed, and unreserved Crown Lands (not being an Indian settlement), not exceeding 320 acres in extent in that portion of the Colony situate to the northward and eastward of the Cascade or Coast Range of Mountains, and 160 acres in extent in the rest of the Colony. Provided that such right of pre-emption shall not be held to extend to any of the Aborigines of this continent, except to such as shall have obtained the Governor's special permission in writing to that effect. Who may pre-empt as of right.
How much.

4. Any chartered or incorporated company may acquire such right by obtaining a special permission in writing from the Governor to that effect, but not otherwise; and the Governor may grant or refuse such permission at his discretion. And who by special permission.

5. Any person desiring to pre-empt as aforesaid, shall first apply to and obtain from the Commissioner permission in writing to enter upon such land, which must be fully described in writing by the applicant, and a plan thereof must be deposited with the Commissioner, and such description and plan shall be in duplicate. Application to locate.

6. After such permission has been obtained, and within such time, not exceeding thirty days thereafter, as shall be specified by the Commissioner in such permission, such person shall enter into possession of the land so described, and place at each corner thereof a post marked with his name, or other distinguishing sign, and thereupon shall apply in writing to the said Commissioner to have his claim recorded to such tract of land, not exceeding 320 acres, or 160 acres, as the case may be, as hereinbefore provided. Entry and application to record.

7. If such land has not been previously recorded, the Commissioner shall, upon the fulfilment by the applicant of the preceding requirements, and upon payment by him of a fee of two dollars, record such land in his favor as a pre-emption claim, and give him a certificate of such pre-emption record, in the Form A. in the schedule hereto, and such record shall be made by the Commissioner in triplicate, the original to be handed to the pre-emptor, a duplicate to be retained by the Commissioner for local reference, and the triplicate to be forwarded forthwith to the head office of the Lands and Works Department, to be there examined, and if found in all respects (or if necessary after having been amended by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and Surveyor General, so as to be) in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, to be finally registered in the Land Office Pre-emption Register. Pre-emption record.
Form A.

8. Every piece of land sought to be acquired as a pre-emption claim, under the provisions of this Ordinance, shall, save as hereinafter excepted, be of a rectangular shape, and the shortest line thereof shall be at least two-thirds of the length of the longest line. Such line shall run as nearly as possible north and south, and east and west. Rectangular shape of claim.

9. Where such land is in whole or in part bounded by any mountain, rock, lake, river, swamp, or other natural boundary, or by any public highway, or by any pre-empted or surveyed land, such natural boundary, public highway, pre-empted or surveyed land, may be adopted as the boundary of such land, and it shall be sufficient for the claimant to show to the Commissioner that the form of the land conforms as nearly as circumstances permit to the provisions of this Ordinance. Natural boundaries.

Rectification
of Survey.

10. The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and Surveyor General may, however, in carrying out any government survey, if in his opinion circumstances require it, survey pre-emption claims or purchased lands recorded previous to the date of this Ordinance, by such metes and bounds as he may think proper, and every survey so made and certified by him in writing shall be binding upon all parties affected thereby, and the survey so certified shall be deemed, in any court of this Colony, to have been done in compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

Certificate of
improvement.
Form B.

11. A pre-emptor shall be entitled to receive from the Commissioner a certificate, to be called a "Certificate of Improvement," in the Form B., in the schedule hereto, upon his proving to the Commissioner, by the declarations in writing of himself and two other persons, that he has been in occupation of his pre-emption claim from the date of the record thereof, and has made permanent improvements thereon, to the value of two dollars and fifty cents per acre. Such certificate shall be in triplicate, the original to be handed to the pre-emptor, the duplicate retained by the Commissioner for local reference, and the triplicate transmitted forthwith to the head-office of the Lands and Works Department, and it shall be the duty of the Commissioner to note the issue of such certificate on the original pre-emption record, which must be produced to him at the time of applying for the certificate by the pre-emptor, and on the duplicate thereof retained in the Commissioner's office.

Declaration.
Form C.

12. Every such declaration shall be subscribed by the person making the same, and shall be filed with the Commissioner, who is hereby fully authorized and empowered to take the same, and such declaration shall be in the Form C. in the schedule, and shall be made before such Commissioner, under and subject to the provisions and penalties of the "Oaths Ordinance, 1869."

Right may be
transferred.

13. After the grant of the certificate of improvement, but not before, the pre-emption right in the land referred to in such certificate may be transferred to any person entitled to hold a pre-emption claim under this Ordinance, subject, however, to the continuance of all the provisions of this Ordinance as to occupation, forfeiture, and payment of purchase money due or to become due to the Crown.

Mode of
transfer.
Form D.

14. Every such transfer must be made in writing, signed by the person making the same, or his attorney in fact, in the form D. in the Schedule, or in words to that effect, and in the presence of the commissioner, and if not so made shall be void, and such transfer shall be in triplicate, the original to be retained by the person in whose favor the transfer is made, the duplicate to be retained as a record in the office of the Commissioner, and the triplicate forwarded forthwith to be registered in the head office of the Lands and Works. Upon the examination of such transfer in the manner and form so prescribed, and on payment of the fee of two dollars, the Commissioner shall cancel the previous record of such pre-emption right, and record the same anew, in the manner prescribed in section 7, in the name of the person in favor of whom such transfer shall have been made, subject to the completion of the period of occupation required by this Ordinance, and to all other the terms and conditions thereof.

Cessation of
occupation
cancels claim.

15. Whenever any pre-emptor shall permanently cease to occupy his pre-emption claim, save as hereinafter provided, the Commissioner may in a summary way, upon being satisfied of such permanent cessation of occupation, cancel the claim of the pre-emptor so permanently ceasing to occupy the same, and all deposits paid, and all improvements and buildings made and erected on such land, shall be absolutely forfeited to the Crown, and the said land shall be open to pre-emption and may be recorded anew by the Commissioner as a pre-emption claim, in the name of any person satisfying the requirements in that behalf of this Ordinance.

16. The occupation herein required shall mean a continuous *bona fide* Meaning of occupation. personal residence of the pre-emptor on his pre-emption claim. Provided, however, that the requirement of such personal occupation shall cease and determine after a period of four years of such continuous occupation shall have been fulfilled.

17. Every holder of a pre-emption claim shall be entitled to be absent Leave of absence for two months. from his claim for any one period not exceeding two months during any one year. As an ordinary rule he shall be deemed to have permanently ceased to occupy his claim when he shall have been absent continuously, for a longer period than two months, unless leave of absence have been granted by the Commissioner, as hereinafter provided.

18. If any pre-emptor shall show good cause to the satisfaction of the Special leave for four months. Commissioner, such Commissioner may grant to the said pre-emptor leave of absence for any period of time, not exceeding four months in any one year, inclusive of the two month's absence from his claim, provided for in clause 17. Form E. Such leave of absence shall be in the Form E. in the Schedule hereto, and shall be made out in duplicate, the original to be handed to the pre-emptor, and the duplicate to be retained of record in the office of the Commissioner.

19. If any pre-emptor shall show good cause to the satisfaction of the License to substitute. Form F. Commissioner, he may grant him a "license to substitute," for any period not exceeding six calendar months, in the Form F. in the Schedule hereto, in duplicate, the original to be handed to the pre-emptor, and the duplicate to be retained of record in the office of the Commissioner. The continuous personal residence of the person named in such license (such person not being or becoming subsequently to the date of the license a claimant of land under any law or proclamation regulating the pre-emption of land within the Colony) shall, during the continuance of the license, and after the record thereof with the Commissioner, be as effectual as the continuous personal residence of the claimant himself.

20. No person shall be entitled to hold, at the same time, two claims One claim to be held at a time. by pre-emption; and any person so pre-empting more than one claim shall forfeit all right, title, and interest to the prior claim recorded by him, and to all improvements made and erected thereon, and deposits of money paid to Government on account thereof; and the land included in such prior claim shall be open for pre-emption.

21. When the Government shall survey the land included in a pre-emption claim, the person in whose name the said claim stands registered in the pre-emption register of the land office shall, provided a certificate of improvement shall have been issued in respect of such land, and that the condition of four years occupation required by this Ordinance has been duly fulfilled, be entitled to purchase the said land at such rate, not exceeding one dollar per acre, as may be determined upon by the Governor for the time being, payable by four equal annual instalments, the first instalment to be paid to the Commissioner, at his office, within three calendar months from the date of the service on the said pre-emptor of a notice from the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and Surveyor General requiring payment for the said land, or within six calendar months after the insertion of a notice to such effect, to be published for and during such period in the Government Gazette, or in such other newspaper, published in the Colony, as the Commissioner may direct. Purchase of claim when surveyed.

If the purchase money for such land be not paid, according to the terms of such notice, the pre-emption claim over such land may, at the discretion of the Commissioner, be cancelled, and all such land, and the improvements thereon, and any instalments of the purchase money paid thereon, may be forfeited absolutely to the Crown.

Notice of
intention to
apply for
Crown Grant.

22. The Crown Grant to a pre-emption claim will not be issued unless it shall have been proved to the Commissioner that written or printed notices of the intended application for such grant have been posted for a period of sixty days prior to such application, upon some conspicuous part of the said pre-emption claim, and upon the adjacent claims (if any), and upon the Court House of the district wherein the land lies.

Certificate of
payment.

From G.

Crown Grant
may issue.

Form H.

23. Upon payment of the whole of the purchase money for such land, and upon production to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and Surveyor General of a certificate in Form G. in the Schedule hereto, from the Commissioner of the district in which such land is situated, that the notices of intended application for a Crown Grant of such land have been duly posted as required in the previous section, without any objection to the issue of such grant having been substantiated, a Crown Grant or Conveyance, in the Form H. of the Schedule hereto, of the fee simple of the said land shall be executed in favor of the purchaser.

Reservation
to the Crown.

Provided, that every such Crown Grant shall be deemed to include, among the reservations therein contained, a reserve in favor of the Crown, its assignees, and licensees, of the right to take from any such land, without compensation, any gravel, sand, stone, lime, timber, or other material which may be required in the construction, maintenance, or repair of any roads, ferries, bridges, or other public works.

Heirs of pre-
emptor en-
titled to
Crown Grant.

24. In the event of the death of any pre-emptor under this Ordinance, his heirs or devisees (as the case may be) if resident in the Colony, shall be entitled to a Crown Grant of the land included in such pre-emption claim, if lawfully held and occupied by such pre-emptor at the time of his decease, but subject to payment of the full amount of purchase money for such land then due or to become due; but if such heirs or devisees be absent from the Colony at the time of such decease, the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and Surveyor General is hereby authorized and empowered to make such disposition of the pre-emption claim, and such provision for the person (if any) entitled thereto, or interested therein, as he may deem just and proper.

Extent of
claim N. and
E. of Cascade
range.

25. Every person lawfully occupying a pre-emption claim situated to the northward and eastward of the Cascade or Coast range of mountains, at the date of the passing of this Ordinance, if less than 320 acres, may, with the permission of the Commissioner, pre-empt land liable to pre-emption, and immediately contiguous to or abutting on his said existing claim, so as to make up the total amount of his claim to 320 acres, and thereupon such total claim shall be deemed to have been and to be taken up and held under the provisions of this Ordinance.

Leases.

Leases for
pastoral pur-
poses.

26. Leases of any extent of unpre-empted and unsurveyed land may be granted for pastoral purposes by the Governor in Council, to any person or persons whomsoever, being *bona fide* pre-emptors or purchasers of land in the vicinity of the land sought to be leased, at such rent as such Governor in Council shall deem expedient; but every such lease of pastoral land shall, among other things, contain a condition making such land liable to pre-emption, reserve for public purposes, and purchase by any persons whomsoever, at any time during the term thereof, without compensation, save by a proportionate deduction of rent; and to a further condition that the lessee shall, within six months from the date of such lease, stock the property demised in such proportion of animals to the 100 acres, as shall be specified by the Commissioner.

Hay leases.

27. Leases of unoccupied and unsurveyed land, not exceeding 500 acres in extent, may be granted by the Governor in Council, for the purpose of cutting hay thereon, to any person or persons whomsoever, being *bona fide*

pre-emptors or purchasers of land, at such rent as such Governor in Council shall deem expedient. The term of such lease shall not exceed five years ; but every such lease shall, among other things, contain a condition, making such land liable to pre-emption, reserve for public purposes, and purchase by any persons whomsoever, at any time during the term thereof, with such compensation for improvements made thereon, to be paid to the lease-holders, as shall be fixed by the Commissioner of the District.

28. Leases of any extent of unpre-empted Crown Lands may be granted by the Governor in Council, to any person, persons, or corporation duly authorized in that behalf, for the purpose of cutting spars, timber or lumber, and actually engaged in those pursuits, subject to such rent, terms, and provisions as shall seem expedient to the Governor in Council : Provided, however, that any person may hereafter acquire a pre-emption claim to or upon any part of such leased land by complying with the requirements of this Ordinance. Such pre-emptor shall, however, only be entitled to cut such timber as he may require for use upon his claim ; and if he cut timber on the said land for sale, or for any purpose other than for such use as aforesaid, or for the purpose of clearing the said land, he shall absolutely forfeit all interest in the land acquired by him, and the Commissioner shall cancel his claim thereto. Timber leases.

29. The application for any such lease must be in writing, in duplicate, addressed to the Commissioner, who shall retain the original in his office, and transmit the duplicate, through the head office of the Lands and Works, to the Governor in Council, who shall alone decide on any such lease. Applications for leases.

Water.

30. Every person lawfully entitled to hold a pre-emption under this Ordinance, and lawfully occupying and *bona fide* cultivating lands, may divert any unrecorded and unappropriated water from the natural channel of any stream, lake, or river, adjacent to or passing through such land, for agricultural and other purposes, upon obtaining the written authority of the Commissioner of the District to that effect, and a record of the same shall be made with him, after due notice as hereinafter mentioned, specifying the name of the applicant, the quantity sought to be diverted, the place of diversion, the object thereof, and all such other particulars as such Commissioner may require ; for every such record, the Commissioner shall charge a fee of two dollars ; and no person shall have any exclusive right to the use of such water, whether the same flow naturally through or over his land, except such record shall have been made. Pre-emptors may utilize water.

31. Previous to such authority being given, the applicant shall, if the parties affected thereby refuse to consent thereto, post up in a conspicuous place on each person's land through which it is proposed that the water should pass, and on the District Court House, notices in writing, stating his intentions to enter such land, and through and over the same take and carry such water, specifying all particulars relating thereto, including direction, quantity, purpose, and term. Notice to be given.

32. Priority of right to any such water privilege, in case of dispute, shall depend on priority of record. Priority of right.

33. The right of entry on and through the lands of others, for carrying water for any lawful purpose upon, over, or under the said land, may be claimed and taken by any person lawfully occupying and *bona fide* cultivating as aforesaid, and (previous to entry) upon paying or securing payment of compensation, as aforesaid, for the waste or damage so occasioned, to the person whose land may be wasted or damaged by such entry or carrying of water. Compensation for damage.

34. In case of dispute, such compensation or any other question connected with such water privilege, entry, or carrying, may be ascertained by jury. May be assessed by jury.

the Commissioner of the District in a summary manner, without a jury, or if desired by either party, with a jury of five men.

Water for mining or other purposes

35. Water privilege for mining or other purposes, not otherwise lawfully appropriated, may be claimed, and the said water may be taken upon, under, or over any land so pre-empted or purchased as aforesaid, by obtaining a grant or license from the Commissioner of the District; and, previous to taking the same, paying reasonable compensation for waste or damage to the person whose land may be wasted or damaged by such water privilege, or carriage of water.

Transfer of pre-emption right transfers water.

36. All assignments, transfers, or conveyances of any pre-emption right, heretofore or hereafter acquired, shall be construed to have conveyed and transferred, any and all recorded water privileges in any manner attached to or used in the working of the land pre-empted.

Not to waste water.

37. Every owner of a ditch or water privilege shall be bound to take all reasonable means for utilizing the water taken by him; and if he shall wilfully take and waste any unreasonable quantity of water, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner to declare all rights to the water forfeited.

Ejectment.

Ejectment by summary process.

38. Any person lawfully occupying a pre-emption claim, or holding a lease under this Ordinance may, in respect thereof, institute and obtain redress in an action of ejectment or of trespass in the same manner and to the same extent as if he were seized of the legal estate in the land covered by such claims; but either party thereto may refer the cause of action to the Stipendiary Magistrate of the District wherein the land lies, who is hereby authorized to proceed summarily, and make such order as he shall deem just. Provided, however, that if requested by either party, he shall first summon a jury of five persons to hear the cause, and their verdict or award on all matters of fact shall be final.

Jury.

Jury.

Jury how summoned.

39. It shall be lawful for any Magistrate, by an order under his hand, to summon a jury of five persons for any purpose under this Ordinance, and in the event of non-attendance of any persons so summoned, he shall have the power to impose a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

Appeal.

Appeal to Supreme Court.

40. Any person affected by any decision of a Magistrate or Commissioner under this Ordinance, may, within one calendar month after such decision, but not afterwards, appeal to the Supreme Court in a summary manner, and such appeal shall be in the form of a petition, verified by affidavit, to any Judge of such court, setting out the points relied upon; and a copy of such petition shall be served upon the Commissioner whose decision is appealed from, and such time shall be allowed for his answer to the said petition, as to the Judge of the Supreme Court may seem advisable; but no such appeal shall be allowed, except from decisions on points of law.

Security to be given.

41. Any person desirous of appealing in manner aforesaid, may be required, before such appeal be heard, to find such security as may be determined by the Commissioner whose decision is appealed from, and such appeal shall not be heard until after security to the satisfaction of the Commissioner shall have been given for the due prosecution of such appeal and submission thereto.

Surveyed Lands.

Reserves.

42. The Governor shall at any time, and for such purposes as he may deem advisable, reserve, by notice published in the Government Gazette, or

in any newspaper of the Colony, any lands that may not have been either sold or legally pre-empted.

43. The upset price of surveyed lands, not being reserved for the sites of towns, or the suburbs thereof, and not being reputed to be mineral lands, shall be one dollar per acre; and the upset price of town and suburban lots shall be such as the Governor may in each case specially determine. Price of land,

44. Except as aforesaid, all the land in British Columbia will be exposed in lots for sale by public competition, at the upset price above mentioned, after the same shall have been surveyed, and made ready for sale. Due notice shall be given of all such sales; notice at the same time shall be given of the upset price, and terms of payment, when they vary from those above stated, and also of the rights specially reserved (if any) for public convenience. Land offered for sale by public competition.

45. All lands which shall remain unsold at any such auction, may be sold by private contract at the upset price, and on the terms and conditions herein mentioned, on application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and Surveyor General, or other person for the time being, duly authorized by the Governor in that behalf. Unsold lands by private contract.

46. Unless otherwise specially notified at the time of sale, all Crown Lands sold shall be subject to such public rights of way as may at any time after such sale be specified by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and Surveyor General, and to the right of the Crown to take therefrom, without compensation, any stone, gravel, or other material to be used in repairing the public roads, and to such private rights of way, and of leading or using water for animals, and for mining and engineering purposes, as may at the time of such sale be existing. Land sold, subject to roads, &c.

47. Unless otherwise specially announced at the time of sale, the conveyance of the land shall include, except as provided in section 23, all trees, and all mines, and minerals within and under the same (except mines of gold and silver). Conveyance includes trees, mines, &c.

Free Miners' Rights.

48. Nothing herein contained shall exclude Free Miners from entering upon any land in this Colony, and searching for and working minerals; Provided, that such Free Miner prior to so doing shall give full satisfaction or adequate security to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, to the pre-emptor or tenant in fee simple, for any loss or damage he may sustain by reason thereof. If the amount of compensation (if any) cannot be agreed upon, the Stipendiary Magistrate or Gold Commissioner of the district wherein the land lies, with the assistance, if desired by either party, of a jury of five persons to be summoned by him, shall decide the amount thereof, and such decision and award shall be final. If there be no such Stipendiary Magistrate or Gold Commissioner in the said District, the Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction in the matter. Free Miners may search for minerals.

Free Grants.

49. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to make such special free or partially free grants of the unoccupied and unappropriated Crown Lands of the Colony, for the encouragement of immigration or other purposes of public advantage, with and under such provisions, restrictions, and privileges, as to the Governor in Council may seem most advisable for the encouragement and permanent settlement of immigrants, or for such other public purposes as aforesaid. Free grants for immigrant &c.

50. Nothing in this Ordinance contained, shall be construed so as to interfere prejudicially with the rights granted to Free Miners under the "Gold Mining Ordinance, 1867." Saves Miners' rights.

- Schedule. 51. The Schedule hereto shall form part of this Ordinance.
- Books to be kept. 52. Each Commissioner appointed under this Ordinance, shall keep a book or books in which he shall enter the date and particulars of every pre-emption record, certificate of improvement, license to substitute, transfer, or other document relating to or in any manner affecting any pre-emption claim within his district.
- Application of fines and fees. 53. All fines and fees payable under this Ordinance shall be deemed to be made payable to the use of the Crown.
- Suspending clause. 54. This Ordinance shall not take effect until Her Majesty's assent thereto shall have been proclaimed in the Colony.
- Short title. 55. This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes, as the "Land Ordinance, 1870."

SCHEDULE.

[FORM A.]

Certificate of Pre-emption Record.

Original [*to be retained by the Pre-emptor*] No. in District Register.

COUNTRY LAND.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Pre-emption Claim.

District of

Name of Pre-emptor (in full).

Date of Pre-emption Record.

Number of acres (in words).

Where situated.

Description of Boundaries of Claim.

Signature of Commissioner.

N.B.—Plan of the Claim to be drawn on the back of this sheet.

[FORM B.]

Land Ordinance, 1870.

District of

Certificate of Improvement.

I hereby certify that _____ has satisfied me by evidence (*naming the witnesses, and detailing their, and any other evidence upon which the Commissioner has come to his judgment*) that _____, of _____, has been in occupation, as required by the said Ordinance, of his pre-emption claim, recorded as No. _____, in this District, from the date of such Record to the present time, and that he has made improvements to the extent of two dollars and fifty cents an acre on _____ acres of Crown Land, situate at _____

Signed this _____ day of _____ 18

[FORM C.]

Declaration.

Land Ordinance, 1870.

District of

I, A. B., of _____, do solemnly and sincerely declare that :
(*here detail specifically the improvements and facts declared to as having been*

made by the pre-emptor on his claim, which define), and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the "Oaths Ordinance, 1869."

Declared and signed by the within-named _____, on the _____ day of _____, A.D. 18____, before me _____, Commissioner.
(Place for signature of Declarant.)

[FORM D.]

Transfer of Interest.

I, A.B., of _____, being the registered holder of pre-emption claim No. _____, on the pre-emption Register of the Land Office, hereby transfer to C.D., all my right, title, and interest therein absolutely, but subject to the same conditions under which I hold the same; dated this _____ day of _____, 18____.

Witness, A. B.

[FORM E.]

Leave of Absence.

I hereby grant A. B., of _____, leave of absence from his pre-emption claim, registered as No. _____, in the Pre-emption Register, for the space of _____ from the date hereof.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18____.

E. F.,
Commissioner.

[FORM F.]

License to Substitute.

I hereby license A. B., of _____, to occupy, for the space of _____ months, the pre-emption claim registered as No. _____ in the Pre-emption Register, in the stead of C. D., the present holder thereof.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18____.

E. F.
Commissioner.

[FORM G.]

Certificate of Notice.

I hereby certify that A. B. has posted, for a period of sixty (60) days, on a conspicuous part of the pre-empted claim No. _____, and also upon the adjacent land, and upon the Court House of the District, a notice for the period of sixty days, that he intends to apply for a Crown Grant of the land comprised in such claim, and that no objection to the issue of such Crown Grant has been substantiated.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18____.

C. D.
Commissioner.

To
The Chief Commissioner }
of Lands and Works. }

{L.S.}

[FORM H.]

Colony of }
British Columbia, }
No. }

(Royal Arms.)

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof, in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Know ye that We do by these presents, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, in consideration of the sum of _____, to us paid, give and grant unto _____, h

h heirs and assigns, all that parcel or lot of land situate _____, and numbered _____ on the official plan or survey of the said _____, in the Colony of British Columbia, To have and to hold the said parcel or lot of land, and all and singular the premises hereby granted, with their appurtenances, unto the said _____, h heirs and assigns for ever.

Provided, nevertheless, that it shall at all times be lawful for Us, our Heirs and Successors, or for any person or persons acting in that behalf by Our or Their authority, to resume any part of the said lands which it may be deemed necessary to resume for making roads, canals, bridges, towing paths, or other works of public utility or convenience, so, nevertheless, that the lands so to be resumed shall not exceed one-twentieth part of the whole of the lands aforesaid, and that no such resumption shall be made of any lands on which any buildings may have been erected, or which may be in use as gardens or otherwise, for the more convenient occupation of any such buildings.

Provided also that it shall at all times be lawful for Us, our Heirs and Successors, or for any person or persons acting under Our or Their authority, to enter into and upon any part of the said lands, and to raise and get there-out any gold or silver ore which may be thereupon or thereunder situate, and to use and enjoy any and every part of the same land, and of the easements and privileges thereto belonging, for the purpose of such raising and getting, and every other purpose connected therewith, paying in respect of such raising, getting and use, reasonable compensation.

Provided, also, that it shall be lawful for any person duly authorized in that behalf by Us, our Heirs and Successors, to take and occupy such water privileges, and to have and enjoy such rights of carrying water over, through, or under any parts of the hereditaments hereby granted, as may be reasonably required for mining or agricultural purposes in the vicinity of the said hereditaments, paying therefor a reasonable compensation to the aforesaid _____, h heirs or assigns.

Provided also, that it shall be at all times lawful for any person duly authorized in that behalf by Us, our Heirs and Successors, to take from or upon any parts of the hereditaments hereby granted, the right to take from any such land, without compensation, any gravel, sand, stone, lime, timber, or other material which may be required in the construction, maintenance, or repair of any roads, ferries, bridges, or other public works.

In testimony whereof We have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our Colony of British Columbia to be hereunto affixed.

Witness our right trusty and well beloved _____, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our Colony of British Columbia and its Dependencies, at our Government House, in our City of Victoria, this _____ day of _____, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and _____, and in the _____ year of our reign.

By command.

APPENDIX R.

EXTRACT FROM DR. RATTRAY'S WORK ON VANCOUVER ISLAND AND BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1862.

Coal.

The frequent occurrence of iron in connection with coal in other countries, and the probable prevalence of the coal formation over a large part, perhaps the greater portion of Vancouver Island, appear to indicate that this, the most useful of all the metals, which is said to have been lately discovered along the west coast, will be found in abundance. It is to her insular position, her coal fields, and her iron, that England owes much of her greatness. Two of these this colony possesses; the third she may, and probably does possess, and it ought therefore to be well searched for. With iron for machinery, coal to work it, and eminent commercial capabilities, Vancouver Island might become second only to England in manufacturing and commercial prosperity.

Coal, unquestionably the most important of the known minerals of this colony, crops out at various parts, e.g., at Cape Bonilla, near Port San Juan, at Nespod, to the north of Nootka Sound, both on the west coast; at Fort Rupert, and at Nanaimo, on its north-east and east coasts; and these indications of its presence near the north and south extremities of the Island, and on her east and west coasts, render it probable that this fossil is very generally distributed, especially along its east coast, where the seams are apparently extensive and valuable, although Nanaimo is the only place where it has been ascertained, as yet, that mines can be readily, profitably, and extensively worked.

The coal of Vancouver Island is of fair quality, decidedly superior to some of the Scotch coal, but cannot be compared with that of the North of England, or more especially with the Welsh. The following is an analysis and comparison of it with other varieties:—

TABLE 19.—Analysis of Vancouver Island, and other varieties of coal.

Variety.	Specific gravity.	Carbon.	Hydrogen.	Nitrogen.	Sulphur.	Oxygen.	Ash.	Per cent of coke.
Welsh (Craigola).....	1.30	84.87	3.84	0.41	0.45	7.19	3.24	85.5
Newcastle (Can's Hartly).....	1.25	79.83	5.11	1.17	0.82	7.86	5.21	60.63
Scotch (Fordel Splint).....	1.25	79.58	5.50	1.13	1.46	8.33	4.00	52.03
Borneo (Labuan).....	1.28	64.52	5.74	0.80	1.45	20.75	7.74	.....
Chili (Conception Bay).....	1.29	70.55	5.76	0.95	1.98	13.24	7.52	43.63
Sydney.....	82.39	5.32	1.23	0.70	8.32	2.04	.....	.....
Vancouver Island.....	66.93	5.32	1.02	2.20	8.70	15.83	.....	.....

It is a bituminous coal, lighter than Welsh coal by about ten per cent., consumes rapidly, and answers well for steaming purposes, especially with fires and boilers made to suit it. Although a good gas coal, it is apt to form clinker, leave a large ash, and does not coke well for smelting purposes, or foundries. The large portion of sulphur it contains is a disadvantage; that of Fort Rupert, where the coal was first discovered, is said to contain less. All hitherto raised, however, of which the above is an analysis, is little else than surface coal, and cannot be fairly taken as a criterion of the Nanaimo coal, which is perceptibly improving as the mines deepen. An extensive

Where coal is found.

Comparative value of the coal.

Nature and quality of the coal.

seam has lately been discovered of superior quality. Unfortunately no general survey of the coal formations of the island has yet been made.

Advantages resulting from it.

For developing the manufactures, commerce, and mines of the colony, the importance of an unlimited supply of cheap coal must be obvious. Machinery may be generally introduced, and many manufactures and processes in the arts originated, which would otherwise be impossible. Instead of tedious sailing craft, the colony may have steamers, railways, and greatly facilitated land and water carriage, machinery for cotton spinning, saw and flour mills, and many manufactures.

Her minerals, both native and imported, may be smelted and made available on the spot, instead of being sent in the rough state to a foreign market, and sold at a great disadvantage; while by these means her commerce will receive an impulse, and the traffic of her merchant steamers will be greatly increased.

Exportation of coal.

The exportation of Vancouver Island coal is increasing, and will soon be valuable in itself, besides aiding the development of commerce and shipping by its carriage. Nanaimo fortunately possesses a commodious, safe and easily accessible harbor, in which vessels of 1,500 tons can lie close to the mines, and load with facility, and will soon become an important coal-exporting depot—the Newcastle of the colony. Energetic measures are now in progress to develop the resources of its mines.

The export of coals from Nanaimo will be immensely increased when a supply can be furnished commensurate with the demand, and the price be somewhat reduced. The following statement of the imports of coal into San Francisco, will show that the quantity of Nanaimo coal imported during the first three months of 1862, nearly equalled that for the whole of the previous year:—

TABLE 20.—Statement of coals transported into San Francisco.

Variety.	Jan. 1st to Dec. 16th, 1861.	Jan. 1st, to March 15th, 1862
	Tons.	Tons.
English	24,895	5,036
Cumberland	2,662	2,876
Chili	12,254	
Sydney	12,304	3,942
Japan	25	125
Coos and Bellingham Bay (imported free of duty)	16,183	2,535
Anthracite, (New York)	26,291	5,176
Vancouver Island (Nanaimo)	5,204	4,235

Advantages to accrue when price is reduced.

The following table will show the advantage as to price, which the coal of Nanaimo will have in the San Francisco and other markets in the Pacific, when its first cost at the mines, which is now so very high, can be reduced:—

TABLE 21.—Prices of different varieties of Coal at Vancouver Island, San Francisco, &c.

Variety.	Price at the Mines.	Price at Victoria.	Price at San Francisco.	Price in China.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Nanaimo Coal	6 to 7	9 to 10	12 to 15	.....
Chilian „ .....	.....	.....	12 to 15	.....
English „ .....	.....	.....	15 to 20	15 to 20

Her proximity to the markets of the Pacific, and the ultimate cheapness of her coal, will enable Vancouver Island to compete successfully in supplying the greater part of that ocean, in many parts of which colonies are springing. China, and Eastern Asia generally, are being opened up to commerce; steamers now ply frequently across its previously little traversed waters, and the consumption of coal is daily increasing. The demand has hitherto been supplied at high prices by the coal-fields of the Pacific itself, but principally by England.

Prospect of an extended trade in coal.

The more important coal-fields of the Pacific are those of Panama, Chili, Australia, and New Zealand, Labuan, and the more recently discovered mines of Nanaïmo. The Labuan coal is of inferior quality; moreover, the climate being unhealthy, the mines are imperfectly worked, and are not likely ever to rival those of this colony. The coal of Panama, Chili, New Zealand, and Australia, is good, but the many obvious advantages which this island possesses for exporting coal, together with its abundance, cheapness, and quality, will ultimately enable it in a great measure to supplant the English, Chilian, and other coals now sold in the San Francisco, and other markets, and Vancouver Island will thus become the chief source of supply, if not for the entire Pacific, at least for all but the countries in the more immediate neighbourhood of these other mines.

The Coos Bay coal is a lignite or brown tertiary coal, similar to that found in a thin seam on the south bank of the Fraser River, near its mouth; and the Bellingham Bay coal, now imported into San Francisco in considerable quantities, is inferior to that of Nanaïmo, so that neither of these can prevent the latter from monopolising the supply.

One of the principal markets for the coal of Nanaïmo, will be the coast of Eastern Asia, and the large and rapidly increasing steam fleets, naval and mercantile, which ply along that coast, which now draw their supply principally from England at high prices.

Market for coal in Eastern Asia.

(On the 31st August, 1861, the British Fleet in China consisted of eleven gun-boats and nineteen of larger size, making a total of thirty vessels and 6,340 horse power.)

APPENDIX S

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO
JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

[8th March, 1866.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the laws relating to the Incorporation, Regulation, and Winding-up of Trading Companies and other Associations should be consolidated and amended:

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of British Columbia, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

Repeal of B. C. Joint Stock Co.'s Act, and Mining J. S. Ordinance, 1864.
Imperial Act. The Companies' Act, 1862, in force.

1. The "British Columbia Joint Stock Companies' Act," and the "Mining Joint Stock Companies' Ordinance, 1864," are hereby repealed.

The expression "The Court," shall mean the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of British Columbia. Judge thereof to have powers of Lord Chancellor. Power to execute deeds out of the United Kingdom. Fees payable the same as those in England.

2. An Act of the Imperial Parliament, passed in the Session of Parliament, holden in the 25th and 26th years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, chap. 89, intituled "The Companies' Act, 1862," shall, from and after the passing of the Ordinance, be and have, as far as practicable, and save as hereinafter altered and modified, the force of law in this Colony.

3. The expression "the Court," as used therein, shall, instead of the interpretation given thereto in clause 81 of such Act, mean the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of British Columbia, and any judge of such last mentioned court shall have and exercise all the powers in and by the said Act conferred upon the Lord Chancellor and Vice Chancellor.

Colonial Secretary to be substituted for Board of Trade.

4. The power given to companies to empower any person as their attorney, to execute deeds in their behalf, in any place not situate in the United Kingdom, shall apply to the execution of deeds in this Colony, and such authority shall include a power to companies in this Colony to empower an attorney to execute deeds on their behalf in the United Kingdom.

Public notices, how given.

5. All fees payable under this Ordinance shall be the same as those payable under "The Companies' Act, 1862," provided, however, that such shall be collected in the ordinary way, and not by stamps, and be paid into the Treasury of this Colony to the use of Her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors.

*Mining Companies formed here may be incorporated by obtaining Certificate of Registration from a Gold Commissioner.

6. Until some other person or persons shall be appointed in that behalf by the Governor, the Colonial Secretary of British Columbia shall have and exercise all the powers and duties of the Board of Trade, in the said Act mentioned. The Official Liquidator therein mentioned shall be appointed by the said Supreme Court of Civil Justice.

7. Notices, by the said Act required to be published in the gazettes and newspapers therein mentioned, shall, instead thereof, be published in the *Government Gazette*, and in such other newspapers as may be ordered.

8. When companies are formed in this Colony for mining purposes, all papers and documents required to be registered under the said Act with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies may, instead thereof, be registered with any Gold Commissioner or Assistant Gold Commissioner; provided, that in such cases, every such document shall be delivered to him in duplicate, and upon receipt of the same, and of the fees for registration, and upon the requirements of the Act being fulfilled, such company shall receive from the said Gold Commissioner the usual Certificate of Registration, and upon such certificate being granted, the company shall be deemed to be duly incorpo-

rated, and the duplicate of all such documents above mentioned, and of the Certificate of Registration shall be forthwith transmitted by such Gold Commissioner to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, and such Certificate of Registration shall have the same force and effect as if it had been granted by such Registrar, and shall be received in any court as evidence, in like manner as the Certificate of Registration of such Registrar.

9. All the requirements of the said Act as to Registration thereunder, of companies already registered, shall apply as well to mining companies now formed in this Colony under the "Mining Joint Stock Companies' Ordinance, 1864," as to all other Joint Stock Companies formed under the Joint Stock Companies' Act hereby repealed; and all the provisions of Part IX. of the said Act, save as hereinbefore altered, shall apply to all Mining companies heretofore or hereafter incorporated.

Requirements as to Registration of Companies' Acts, 1862, and Part IX. shall apply to all incorporated companies.

10. Nothing herein contained shall in any way be construed to interfere with the provisions of the "Gold Mining Ordinance, 1865;" but all the provisions for winding up, companies under this Ordinance shall be extended and applied to Mining Companies registered under the provisions of Part VII. of the said "Gold Mining Ordinance, 1865."

Except to companies registered under the Gold Mining Ordinance, 1865.

11. The General Orders and Rules for regulating the practice and mode of procedure under this Ordinance in this Colony, shall be those of the High Court of Chancery of England, bearing date the 25th day of November, 1862; provided, that it shall be lawful for the Judge of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of British Columbia, with the sanction of the Governor, to modify or alter the same when expedient.

General Orders and Rules of 25th November, 1862, in force here.

12. This Ordinance shall be cited as "The Companies' Ordinance, Short Title. 1866."

Average prices of various articles of use or consumption :—

	Sterling.		
	£	s.	d.
Wheaten Flour, per barrel of 196 lbs.	2	0	0
Wheat, per lb.	0	0	1½
Wheaten Bread, per lb.	0	0	4
Horned Cattle, per head	20	0	0
Horses	£20 to	30	0 0
Sheep	1	8	0
Goats	2	0	0
Swine	2	0	0
Milk, per gall.	0	2	0
Butter (fresh), per lb.	0	2	0
Butter (salt)	0	2	0
Cheese	0	2	0
Beef	0	0	10
Mutton	0	0	10
Pork	0	0	10
Rice	0	0	4
Coffee	0	1	6
Tea	0	3	0
Sugar	0	0	7
Salt	0	0	2
Wine, per bottle	0	6	0
Brandy	0	6	0
Beer, per gall.	0	2	0
Tobacco, per lb.	0	4	0

Prices of various articles.

These prices do not apply to the interior or the mines. Prices increase from 10 to 50 per cent., as the mines are reached.

Average rate of Wages for Labor :—

	Per mensem.
Predial	\$30 to \$50
Domestic	{ White, \$30 to \$50
	{ Chinese, \$15 to \$30

Price of labor.

These rates only apply to Vancouver Island and to the Lower Fraser. In the mining districts, the labor rate is much higher, ranging from \$6 to \$8 per day, and \$50 to \$75 per month.

The settlement of land, and agricultural enterprise and improvement, both on Vancouver Island, and the Mainland on the Lower Fraser, are steadily on the increase.

APPENDIX U.

EXTRACT FROM REV. M. C. LUNDIN BROWN'S PAMPHLET
ON BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Published 1863.

*Natural Productions—Animal and Vegetable.*Fish of
Columbia

No coasts or rivers are more abundantly supplied with fish than those of British Columbia. These are so numerous and so varied that to become thoroughly acquainted with their habits would almost involve the study of a life-time. Taking them in their order, the first fish that visit our shores are the herrings, that come in shoals into the harbors in the month of March. The herring caught in Burrard Inlet is small, but good. There are larger and finer fish, equal indeed to those of our own seas, in the Gulf of Georgia, were there only skilful fishermen to catch them. Next, in the month of April, come the famous houlicans. They enter the river in millions, and their presence is at once made known by the sea-gulls which wheel above the shoals, and dart about among them for their prey, startling the usually still Fraser with their shrill cries. The houlican is somewhat larger than the sprat, and is a very delicate and delicious fish, so full of oil that it is said those caught in the north will burn like a candle. There can be little doubt that they would make excellent sardines; they could be preserved in their own oil.

Herrings.

Houlicans.

Salmon.

The salmon begin to enter the river in March, and species after species continue to arrive until October, the successors mixing for a time with the last of their forerunners. There is a greater degree of certainty in periodical arrivals of each kind in this stream, than at the coast and islands.

Silver or
Spring
Salmon.

The most valuable kind, the Silver or Spring Salmon, is sure to make his appearance. It is impossible to say how many species there are. During the summer of 1861, five or six different kinds passed up the Fraser to a greater or lesser distance from the mouth. A considerable portion of them (chiefly those of the silver and hook-bill species), make their way up the river to a distance of a thousand miles, even forcing themselves up the streams on the sides of the Rocky Mountains. With such rapidity do they travel, that they have been known to reach Lillooet within ten days of their arrival at the mouth of the river.

Many perish on their toilsome journey; faint and weary they will not pause nor turn back, but press onward and upward, battling still with the mighty current, until at length exhausted with the contest, they are driven ashore to die.

Their grand object is to propagate their species, and an instinct impels them to deposit their spawn in the very head waters of the stream; whereby they fulfil the design of Providence, supplying food on their way to thousands of human beings in the interior.

Time of
arrival.

The spring or silver salmon begins to arrive in the river in March, or early in April; it is most plentiful in June, and by the early part of July has mostly passed up the river. It is a remarkably fine fish, weighing four to twenty-five pounds; it has been known to reach as high as seventy-two pounds. The fish sent to the exhibition of 1862 weighed forty pounds.

Of those that arrive first, the greater portion are red, the next are red and white (the flesh of the back above the side lines red, belly white), the last are principally white. This fish is easily cured, and stands well at market.

The second kind arrives in June, continuing till August, a small handsome fish, back green, belly white, flesh red, average size five to six pounds, easily cured, and brings the highest price at market. The third, coming in August, weighs on an average seven pounds,—also an excellent fish.

Next, the hoan or humpback salmon, which comes every other year, Humpback Salmon. arriving in August and remaining until winter, size six pounds, seldom four-teen pounds. The male has a hump or arched back, and hooked upper jaw, the back is covered with skin, the belly with small scales. The hoan is not much esteemed when pickled, but dried and smoked it does well.

The fifth is the hookbill, a hideous animal, which arrives in September, Hookbill Salmon. remaining until winter, when many of them return to the sea (size twelve to fifteen pounds, they even attain to forty-five pounds); the flesh is white, the female is without the extraordinary hooked snout and teeth, which characterise the male (not edible).

The smelt arrives in the Lower Fraser early in spring, and after spawn-Smelt. ing, returns to the sea.

An excellent trout is caught in the Lower Fraser, weighing seven and Trout. eight pounds; a smaller one, of three or five pounds, abounds in its tributaries. Twenty mountain trout were recently caught in a stream near Hope, whose aggregate weight was 146 pounds; two of them weighed eleven pounds a piece. Trout of various species are found in most of the lakes, rivers, and streams of the country.

Nor is the royal fish wanting in these waters. The sturgeon abounds in Sturgeon. the rivers and lakes throughout the year; he has been found as far up as Fraser's Lake and near the Rocky Mountains. In winter he retires to the bottom in deep water, and sometimes goes out to sea to return in spring. They attain a size ranging from 100 to 500 pounds and upwards. The female is the larger—as she lies in the deep water she is rarely caught, hence the comparative rarity of caviare, which is made from her roe. A female sturgeon contains great quantities. From one killed in the Fraser recently, a bushel was taken. The flesh also of the sturgeon is by some considered good, when properly cooked.

It is believed that there are extensive cod-banks in the Gulf of Georgia. Cod, Whales, and Seals. In the northern seas whales and seals abound. Indeed, the extent and variety of the fisheries of British Columbia are immense.

Oysters abound in Burrard Inlet, good, but small—they only require a Oysters. little care—transplantation, feeding,—to equal those for which Britain has so long been famous.

It is evident that in these fisheries British Columbia possesses a source Value of the Fisheries. of immense wealth. Her countless salmon (to speak of them alone) must form one day a very important article of export. Unfortunately no one has as yet taken up this branch of trade. Here, as elsewhere, it is capital that fails. The process of curing is a work of care and time. But there must come ere long to these shores men of practical knowledge and capital sufficient to give this business a start, and there is no fear that a market will be wanting. In California there is a good market, for her own rivers do not supply all the salmon she needs; so-too eventually, no doubt, the colony will be able to export its fish to the Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New Zealand, perhaps even to England.

APPENDIX V.

EXTRACT FROM PAMPHLET BY DR. C. FORBES, M.R.C.S.ENG.

LIST OF ANIMALS FOUND IN VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Animals of
Columbia.

American Panther, or Cougar	Felis concolor.
Wild Cat	Lynx fasciatus.
Gray Cat	Canis occidentalis.
Dusky Wolf	Canis (lupus) occidentalis.
Red Fox.....	Vulpes macrourus.
Fisher, Black Cat.....	Mustela Pennantii.
Mink, or Minz	Putorius vison.
American Sable, or Pine Martin	Mustela Americana.
Raccoon, black footed	Proceon Hernandezii.
Beaver	Castor Canadensis.
Black Bear	Ursus Americanus.
Brown Bear	do do
Wolverine.....	Gulo luscus.
Common Otter	Lutra Californica.
Sea Otter	Enhydra marina.
Red, or Pine Squirrel	Sciurus Douglasii.
Red Deer	
Elk.....	Cervus Canadensis.
Black Tailed Deer.....	Cervus Columbianus,
Ermine	Mustela erminea.
Musquash, or Musk Rat	Fiber zibethicus.
Sea Lion.....	Platyrrhynchus leoninus.
Hair and fur Seals	Phoca, vitulina, & Arctocephalus ursinus
Mountain Goat	Aplocerus montanus.

LIST OF BIRDS FOUND IN VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Birds of
Columbia.

Pigeon Hawk	Falco columbarius.
Sparrow Hawk	Falco sparverius.
Goshawk.....	Astur atricapillus.
Sharp shin Hawk	Accipiter fuscus.
Western Red Tail Hawk	Buteo montanus.
White-headed Eagle	Haliaetus leucocephalus.
Great Horned Owl	Bubo Virginianus.
Snowy Owl	Nyctea nivea.
Saw Whet Owl	Nyctale Acadica.
Pigmy Owl.....	Glaucidium gnoma.
Harris's Woodpecker	Picus Harrisii.
Gairdner's Woodpecker.....	Picus Gairdneri.
Red breasted Woodpecker	Sphyrapicus ruber.
Pileated Woodpecker, or Log Cock ...	Hylatomus pileatus.
Red Shafted Flicker	Colaptes Mexicanus.
Red backed Humming Bird	Selasphorus rufus.
Night Hawk	Chordeiles popetue.
Belted Kingfisher	Ceryle alcyon.

Olive sided Flycatcher	Contopus borealis.
American Robin, Migratory Thrush ..	Turdus migratorius.
Varied Thrush	Turdus naevius.
Western Blue Bird	Sialia Mexicana.
Ruby Crowned Wren	Regulus calendula.
Golden Crested Wren	Regulus Satrapa.
American Titlark	Anthus Ludovicianus.
Macgillivray's Warbler.....	Geothlypis Macgillivrayi.
Orange Crowned Warbler.....	Helminthophaga celata.
Audubon's Warbler	Dendroica Audubonii.
Yellow Warbler.....	Dendroica aestiva.
Louisiana Tanager.....	Pyranga Ludoviciana.
Barn Swallow.....	Hirundo horreorum.
White bellied Swallow	Hirundo bicolor.
Violet green Swallow	Hirundo thalassina.
Warbling Flycatcher.....	Vireo gilvus.
Blue-headed do	Vireo solitarius.
Winter Wren	Troglodytes hyemalis.
Rock Wren	Salpinctes obsoletus.
Slender bill Nuthatch	Sitta aculeata.
Chesnut backed Tit	Parus rufescens.
Western purple Finch	Carpodacus Californicus.
Pine Finch.....	Chrysomitris pinus.
Western white crowned Sparrow.....	Zonotrichia Gambelli.
Golden crowned Sparrow	do coronata.
Oregon Snowbird	Junco Oregonus.
Chipping Sparrow	Spizella socialis.
Western song Sparrow	Melospiza rufina.
Townsend's fox Sparrow	Passarella Townsendii.
Blackheaded Grosbeak	Guiraca melanocephala.
Oregon ground Robin.....	Pipilo Oregonus.
Western meadow Lark	Sturnella neglecta.
Brewer's Blackbird	Scolecophagus cyanocephalus.
Redwing do	Agelaius phoeniceus.
American Raven	Corvus carinivorus.
Northwestern Fish Crow	do caurinus.
Steller's Jay	Cyanura Stellerii.
Band-tailed Pigeon	Columba fasciata.
Dusky Grouse	Tetrao obscurus.
Ruffed Oregon Grouse, or "Partridge,"	Bonasa Sabinii.
Sandhill Crane	Grus Canadensis.
Great Blue Heron	Ardea Herodias.
Surf Bird	Aphriza virgata.
Bachman's Oyster Catcher	Hæmatopus niger.
Black Turnstone	Strepsilas melanocephalus.
Wilson's Snipe : English Snipe	Gallinago Wilsonii.
Telltale Tattler	Gambetta melanoleuca.
American Coot or Mud Hen	Fulica Americana.
The Swan	Cygnus Americanus.
Canada Goose	Bernicla Canadensis.
White cheeked Goose	do Leucopareia.
Hutchins' Goose	do Hutchinsii.
Snow Goose	Anser hyperborea.
Mallard or Stock Duck.....	Anas boschas.
Green winged Teal	Nettion Carolinensis.
Baldpate or American Widgeon	Mareca Americana.

Big blackhead or Scaup Duck	<i>Fulix marilla.</i>
Canvas-back Duck	<i>Aythya vallisneria.</i>
Golden eye Duck	<i>Bucephala Americana.</i>
Bufflehead Duck	do <i>albeola.</i>
Harlequin Duck	<i>Histrionicus torquatus.</i>
Longtailed Duck or South-southerly	<i>Harelda glacialis.</i>
Velvet Duck	<i>Melanetta velvetina.</i>
Surf Duck	<i>Pelionetta perspicillata.</i>
Goosander	<i>Mergus Americanus.</i>
Redbreasted Merganser	do <i>serrator.</i>
Hooded do	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus.</i>
Violet-green Cormorant	<i>Graculus violaceus.</i>
Short-tailed Albatross	<i>Diomedea brachyura.</i>
Glaucous winged Gull	<i>Larus glaucescens.</i>
Suckley's Gull	do <i>Suckleyi.</i>
Great northern Diver	<i>Colymbus torquatus.</i>
Blackthroated Diver	do <i>arcticus.</i>
Redthroated Diver	do <i>septentrionalis.</i>
Rednecked Grebe	<i>Podiceps griseigena.</i>
Western do	do <i>occidentalis</i>
Horned do	do <i>cornutus.</i>
Western Guillemot	<i>Uria columba.</i>
Marbled Auk	<i>Brachyrhampnus marmoratus.</i>

APPENDIX W.

EXTRACT FROM J. D. PEMBERTON'S WORK ON VANCOUVER ISLAND AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

GAME.

Foremost among the inducements to the middle classes to emigrate to these colonies, is the consideration that they can there enjoy many recreations, such as horse exercise, shooting, fishing, &c., which at home are attended with so much expense. Game in
Columbia.

All the pleasures that can be derived from renting a moor, or owning a deer park in Scotland, from supporting game keepers, resisting poachers, or incurring licences, from tipping whips, or feeing ostlers, are trivial, compared with the sport within the reach of a settler with moderate means on the Pacific Coast; to say nothing of game being there, in an economical point of view, a very important item.

For simplification sake, let us omit the buffalo as too distant, grizzlies or brown bears as too fierce, and mountain goats and sheep as too wild and inaccessible in their retreats among the mountains.

If large game is an attraction, elk, the size of a Kerry cow, can readily be met with on the coast. Keeping to windward of them, they are not difficult to approach, and once within the band, and a shot fired, they become confused, and an easy prey to the hunter. The antlers are five feet or so in width, and weigh upwards of thirty pounds; the meat is excellent. Like all the deer tribe, they are found in winter in valleys near the coast, and in the heat of summer prefer central lakes and hill tops, where they can catch the breeze, and avoid the flies, which would otherwise torment them. Elk.

Deer, being capital swimmers, prefer the groups of small islands to the mainland, and a party of half a dozen hunters will, after an absence of a fortnight or three weeks, occasionally bring back to Victoria as many as thirty or forty, weighing 100 pounds, to 150 pounds each. The Indians snare them in pitfalls, and kill them in traps. But the slaughter is greatest in snow crusted over with ice, strong enough to bear a man, but which the pointed foot of the deer, aided by its spring, too readily penetrates, and the animal is soon overtaken. The venison is seldom so good as that of the parks of England.

The black bear too is easily met with, and is never known to attack till wounded, or in defence of cubs; some are very large. If young, the flesh is excellent, but rather too like pork; but old bear is tough, and the strong smell, which no amount of cooking can neutralise, is far from enticing. They are generally seen where berries are abundant, or among charred stumps of their own colour, and usually stand up to look at an intruder before decamping, presenting a capital mark to fire at. They are difficult to kill, and even when shot through the heart, are active for some time after. Black Bear.

To see one of these animals steeple-chasing over the fallen timber of the

forest, or spring up a tree in its native state, it is difficult to conceive its being similar to that we have seen so tame and spiritless in the menagerie, and conclude that there, though the body was living, "the heart must have been dead."

Puma.

The puma, formidable as it looks, is far from courageous; it will dart up a tree from the smallest dog. To sheep, it is very destructive; once within the fold it seizes them successively by the throat, and rapidly sucks the blood; even a man would be in danger if asleep in the vicinity of one.

Wolves.

The wolves are of different colours, and larger than a Newfoundland dog; they are excessively shy.

To meet with any large game, the sportsman has now, as might be expected, to go several miles from the settlement. His equipment for this purpose should consist of a double rifle with one sight, adjusted for point blank shooting only, with strong charge, up to one hundred yards, a hunting knife, and ammunition, and oil skin and blanket, and an Indian or two, to carry the game and keep the track, retracing, if required, in which department they excel. Dogs, unless remarkably well trained, are better dispensed with.

Duck shooting.

Of feathered game the duck shooting is decidedly the best sport upon the coast. Of these, there are fifteen or more different kinds; the best are found at river deltas, and in swamps, where, as you walk, they continue to rise straight up, often at the sportsman's feet. Away from the settlement a good shot has killed thirty and forty in a day. A good retriever is indispensable, and I may add that there is nothing like an Eley cartridge and large bore for taking them down.

Geese.

Geese of several sorts are also abundant, so much so, that in places I have seen Indian boys stalk, and kill them with bows and arrows. At night too they sometimes steal upon a flock, rush light in hand, and wring the necks of a considerable number. But the greatest numbers of wild fowl are killed in this curious way: The Indians observe the path in air, at the entrance of a river or elsewhere, through which dense flocks of wild fowl pass. While the birds are at rest or feeding, a net is fixed vertically at the proper level, being attached to poles planted some hundreds of feet apart. The birds are suddenly startled, and fly against the net with such rapidity, that they fall stupefied, and are easily clubbed by Indians, who rush upon them from an ambush close by. A punt, gun, and swivel, with which to supply the market, would even as a speculation succeed.

Swans.

Swans are very wary and difficult to bag; they are found sometimes on the lakes, sometimes on salt water. At the head of Alberni Canal, I saw five together.

The coast shooting has this great advantage over the grouse shooting, that the inconvenience of struggling through the bush is avoided.

Dusky Grouse

The dusky grouse is large, two and a half pounds weight, sits all day drumming in a pine top, or cleft in a rock, and at night and morning comes down to feed.

Willow Grouse.

The willow grouse is smaller, of a brown colour, and is generally found in the neighbourhood of water.

Both are scarce near the settlements, being very easily shot, as if missed on rising, they settle in the nearest tree. Of either, even far from the settlement, is difficult to bag more than five to ten brace. A good pointer is

Snipe.

indispensable, as they lie very close. Snipe, on the contrary, increase with cultivation; in one field I put up forty or fifty. Besides the above, tall

Cranes.

buff cranes, standing four or five feet high, are stalked in the plains, and make good soup.

It is interesting to observe the rapid increase of small birds near the

settlements, in proportion as birds of prey, such as eagles, hawks, kites, &c., are scared away.

In this way flocks of wild pigeons, doves of two kinds, three varieties of thrush, meadow larks, several kinds of sparrows, wrens, humming birds, tomtits, and a bird that sings at night, evidently prefer quarters near a homestead, to a precarious subsistence in the wilderness.

APPENDIX X.

EXTRACT FROM BLUE-BOOK, 1870.

Table No. 1.—Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels entered at Ports in the Colony of British Columbia, from all parts of the world, during the year 1870.

Countrieswhence Arrived.	BRITISH.						FOREIGN.						TOTAL.							
	With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.			
	Vessels.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	
United Kingdom	6	3187	99	.....	.....	6	3187	99	.....	.....	1	681	16	.....	.....	7	3868	115	.....
New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	585	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	585	13	.....
Chili	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	650	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	650	16	.....
China	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1068	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1068	25	.....
Hawaiian Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1099	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	28	4625	288	.....	.....	35	6461	373	.....	.....	194	73063	3173	.....	.....	161	55324	2578	.....
Coastwise	369	46058	2509	.....	.....	547	76930	4161	.....	.....	10	6073	248	.....	.....	369	46058	2509	.....
Total	409	54969	2940	.....	.....	597	89980	4731	.....	.....	207	80644	3453	.....	.....	545	107176	5267	.....
				.....	.....		71	28437	1131	.....	.....	259	63448	2922	.....	.....	804	170624	8189	.....

Table No. 2.—Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels cleared at Ports in the Colony of British Columbia, to all parts of the world, in the year 1870.

Countries to which Departed.	BRITISH.						FOREIGN.						TOTAL.														
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.											
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.									
United Kingdom	3	1980	55	3	1980	55	1	1133	25	1	1133	25	4	3113	80	4	3113	80									
New South Wales	1	740	20	1	740	20							1	740	20	1	740	20									
Victoria	1	687	16	1	687	16	1	823	18	1	823	18	2	1510	34	2	1510	34									
Chili	2	739	20	2	739	20							2	739	20	2	739	20									
China	1	345	11	1	345	11	5	2299	56	5	2299	56	6	2644	67	6	2644	67									
Hawaiian Islands	7	1285	46	7	1285	46	2	362	15	2	362	15	9	1647	61	9	1647	61									
Mexico							2	500	20	2	500	20	2	500	20	2	500	20									
Pern	1	650	10	1	650	10	6	3968	100	6	3968	100	7	4618	110	7	4618	110									
Tahiti	1	143	8	1	143	8							1	143	8	1	143	8									
United States	6	1024	78	37	6686	405	66	32659	1429	114	33634	1560	180	62203	2989	72	33683	1507									
Coastwise	155	33683	1729	418	43739	2551	573	77422	4280	11	7154	281	11	7154	281	125	33683	1727									
Total	178	41276	1993	449	49401	2878	627	30677	4871	83	41744	1663	125	40788	1841	208	82532	3504	261	83020	3656	574	90189	4719	835	173209	8375

Table No. 3.—Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels of each Nation entered at Ports in the Colony of British Columbia, in the year 1870.

Nationality of Vessels.	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
United Kingdom	7	4,076	121	3	2,405	56	10	6481	177
British Possessions	402	50,893	2,819	185	32,606	1,735	587	83,499	4,554
French					1,011	25	2	1,011	25
North German				1	428	10	1	428	10
Norwegian	1	681	16				1	681	16
United States	135	51,526	2,311	68	26,998	1,096	203	78,524	3,407
Total	545	107,176	5,267	259	63,448	2,922	804	170,624	8,189

Table No. 4.—Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels of each Nation cleared at Ports in the Colony of British Columbia, in the year 1870.

Nationality of Vessels.	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
United Kingdom	10	550	145	2	1,484	44	12	7,037	189
British Possessions	168	35,723	1,848	447	49,917	2,834	615	83,640	4,682
French	2	1,011	25				2	1,011	25
North German	1	428	10				1	428	10
Norwegian	1	681	15				1	681	15
United States	79	39,624	1,613	125	40,788	1,841	204	80,412	3,454
Total	261	83,620	3,656	574	90,189	4,719	835	173,209	8,375

Table No. 5.—Total Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels, entered at each Port in the Colony of British Columbia, in the year 1870.

Names of Ports.	BRITISH.						FOREIGN.						TOTAL.														
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.											
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.									
Victoria.....	323	19477	1926	184	33154	1737	507	52631	3063	127	47740	2206	33	9808	433	160	57548	2639	450	67217	3532	217	42962	2170	667	110179	5702
N. Westminster	85	34604	1592	2	102	14	87	34706	1006	...	2018	...	1	16	2	1	16	2	85	34604	1592	3	118	16	88	34722	1608
Burrard Inlet...	1	888	22	2	1755	40	3	2643	62	4	2018	50	9	5296	126	13	7314	176	5	2905	72	11	7051	116	18	99571	238
Nanaimo.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2440	71	28	13317	570	33	15766	641	5	2449	71	28	13317	570	33	15766	641
Total.....	409	54069	2940	186	35011	1791	597	89980	4731	136	52207	2327	71	28437	1131	207	80644	3458	545	107176	5207	259	63448	2922	804	170624	8189

Table No. 6.—Total Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels cleared at each Port in the Colony of British Columbia, in the year 1870.

Victoria.....	173	39672	1949	363	14687	1239	538	54369	3188	37	18465	832	125	40788	1841	162	59253	2673	210	58137	2781	490	55485	3080	700	113622	5861	
N. Westminster	3	29	6	84	34704	1639	87	34733	1045	...	7513	190	3	29	6	84	34704	1639	87	34733	1045
Burrard Inlet...	2	1575	38	...	...	...	2	1575	38	33	15766	641	...	...	...	33	15766	641	33	15766	641	...	...	...	33	15766	641
Nanaimo.....
Total.....	178	41276	1993	449	19401	2878	627	90677	4871	83	41744	1663	125	40788	1841	208	85532	3304	261	83020	3656	574	90189	4719	835	173209	8375	

APPENDIX Y.

GENERAL EXPORTS from the Colony of British Columbia, in the year 1870.

Articles and Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE IN CURRENCY.			
	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
	In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.				
United Kingdom..	25 brls.	25 brls.	25 brls.	Not given.	140	140	\$ 140
" "	349 cks.	349 cks.	349 cks.	Not given.	12,500	12,500	12,500
" "	386 pkgs.	386 pkgs.	386 pkgs.	Not given.	120,000	120,000	120,000
" "	81,427 ft.	109,376 ft.	190,803 ft.	Not given.	1,950	1,950	1,950
" "	408 No.	372 No.	780 No.	Not given.	18,252	18,252	18,252
" "	76 bales.	76 bales.	76 bales.	Not given.	347	347	347
Total.....					155,571	155,571	156,904
New South Wales.	356,517 ft.	356,517 ft.	356,517 ft.	Not given.	4,552	4,552	4,552
" "	24,307 No.	24,307 No.	24,307 No.	Not given.	267	267	267
" "	88,000	88 M.	88 M.	Not given.	264	264	264
" "		1 pkg.	1 pkg.	Not given.	50	50	50
Total.....					5,083	5,083	5,133

APPENDIX Y.—Continued.

General Exports from the Colony of British Columbia, in the year 1870.—Continued.

Articles and Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE IN CURRENCY.			
	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
	In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.				
Lumber—Rough			2,150,222 ft.		\$ 23,566	\$ 23,566	\$ 23,566
Dressed			1,116,327 ft.		20,649	20,649	20,649
Total					44,215	44,215	44,215
Lumber—Rough		117,007 ft.			819	819	819
Dressed		33,634 ft.			538	538	538
Shingles		50 M.			152	152	152
Total					1,509	1,509	1,509
Ale and Porter		2 hhd.		259 pkgs.	60	2,653	2,713
Bottles						216	216
Bricks		17 M.			125	125	125
Castings		Not given.		4 M.	1,776	1,776	1,776
Cigars					280	280	280
Coal		16,114 tons.			96,687	96,687	96,687
Cranberries		37 brls.			373	373	373
Dry Goods		Not given.		53 pkgs.		7,557	7,557
Fish		Not given.			908	908	908

Fish Oil	225 brls.	225 brls.	150 brls.	225 brls.	5,967	5,967	.....	5,967
Furs and Hides	Not given.	.....	83 pkgs.	.....	57,094	57,094	.....	57,094
Flour	.....	.....	Not given.	.....	.....	.....	850	850
Groceries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,132	1,132
Iron and Steel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,646	1,646
Lime	10 brls.	10 brls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	26
Live Stock	1 head.	1 head.	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	50
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	165 pkgs.	.....	.....	.....	10,426	10,426
Molasses	.....	.....	10 brls.	.....	.....	.....	40	40
Molasses	.....	.....	113 tons.	.....	.....	.....	2,273	2,273
Salt	.....	.....	99 bxs.	.....	.....	.....	138	138
Soap	5 cargs.	5 cargs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	2,500
Stone	.....	.....	528 pkgs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar	.....	.....	385 "	.....	.....	.....	4,378	4,378
Spirits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,193	5,193
Tallow	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,193	5,193
Tea	20 pkgs.	20 pkgs.	8 chests	.....	.....	.....	357	357
Wool	102 bales.	102 bales.	93 pkgs.	.....	.....	.....	1,945	1,945
Wine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vegetables	181 scks.	181 scks.	.....	.....	.....	.....	209	209
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	169,480	169,480	36,884	208,364

APPENDIX Z

EXTRACT FROM BLUE-BOOK, 1870.

RETURN of the Population of British Columbia; also showing the Births, Deaths, and Marriages, for the year 1870.

County, District, or Parish.	WHITE.		COLORED.		TOTAL.		CHINESE.		PERSONS EMPLOYED IN				Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Agriculture.	Manufactures.	Trading.	Mining.			
Cariboo	835	85	29	3	864	88	670	15	125	17	87	1,450	6	3	7
Comox	74	28	.....	.....	74	28	.....	.....	54	.....	20	.....	3	.....	.....
Cowichan	134	87	.....	.....	134	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Esquimalt Town	74	58	2	.....	76	58	7	.....	3	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
Esquimalt and Michosin	147	80	9	2	156	82	.....	.....	80	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hope, Yale, and Lytton	640	93	20	3	660	96	305	6	480	30	259	350	31	2	6
Kootenay	103	5	2	.....	105	5	139	.....	6	.....	20	222	.....	.....	2
Lake and Highland	67	42	3	3	70	42	.....	.....	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lillooet	200	35	3	.....	203	35	80	.....	90	8	90	95	.....	.....	2
Nanaimo	395	206	44	48	439	254	35	1	286	198	22	161	20	5	4
New Westminster	891	401	34	3	925	404	26	1	286	198	38	114	43	13	9
North and South Taanish	114	70	19	10	133	80	.....	.....	112	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nooke	24	15	.....	.....	24	15	.....	.....	23	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria City	1,645	1,197	128	89	1,173	1,286	181	30	196	150	609	70	108	17	11
Victoria District	439	392	4	4	443	396	52	.....	214	.....	101	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5,782	2,794	297	165	6,079	2,959	1,495	53	1,827	403	1,303	2,348	213	41	1

APPENDIX AA.

MEMORANDUM BY THE HON. J. W. TRUTCH,

Commissioner of Land and Works, in reply to a letter, treating on the condition of the Indians in Vancouver Island, addressed to the Secretary of the Aborigines Protection Society, by Mr. William S. Sebright Green.

Mr. Green's letter contains a series of allegations against the Government, most of which are so entirely inconsistent with facts, and in the remainder of which the truth is so strangely distorted, that his statements in this matter, and the deductions drawn by him therefrom, urgently require to be met with the most distinct and positive refutation. Reply to Mr. Green's letter.

It is not true, as he avers, that in this Colony we have "no Indian Policy whatever," that "there are no Indian Agents," and that the only friends the Indians have in the Colony, are the Missionaries.

On the contrary, for the past ten years at least, during which I have resided in this Colony, the Government appears to me to have striven to the extent of its power, to protect and befriend the native race; and its declared policy has been that the Aborigines should in all material respects be on the same footing in the eye of the law as people of European descent, and that they should be encouraged to live amongst the white settlers in the country, and so, by their example, be induced to adopt habits of civilization. Policy of the Government in respect of Indians.

In the more settled districts, the Indians do now reside mostly in the settlements, working for the white settlers, eating similar food, and wearing similar clothing, and having, to a great extent, relinquished their former wild primitive mode of live.

In these respects the native race has undoubtedly derived very material benefit from their contact with white people, whilst it is unhappily equally certain that it has thence contracted a large share of the vices, and attendant disease, which have ever been inevitably entailed by the European races on the Indians of this continent, amongst whom they have settled.

This policy towards the Indians has been consistently carried out, so far as I am aware, by successive Governors, and under it the Indians have assuredly, as Mr. Green states, "been made amenable to English laws," but it is somewhat more than exaggeration to write, as he has done, that the Indians have been suffered to shoot and kill one another within rifle shot of the city, without interference.

It may be, and I believe is a fact, that during the past ten years there have been instances of Indians having shot and killed one another in the outskirts of Victoria, without having been apprehended, but they certainly have not been *suffered* to do so.

On the contrary, had they been detected in the commission of such crimes, they would most assuredly have been tried and punished according to English law. In fact, Indians have been tried for this very crime in Victoria, and hanged.

At the trial of all such offenders counsel have been assigned by the Judge for their defence, unless specially provided by themselves or their friends, precisely as though they had been white men. Indians protected when on trial.

For it must be pointed out, that Mr. Green is again positively incorrect in stating, as he has done, that the defence of Indians "is a mere matter of chance." There is no more of the element of chance in this respect as regards an Indian on his trial, than would affect a white man similarly circumstanced.

Duties of
Magistrates.

Money must of course always have its effect in securing the services of able counsel, and in other ways, when a man is under trial for any offence against the law ; but in this respect a poor Indian is no worse off than a poor white man ; indeed, he is probably not so friendless, as the Judges in this Colony have always made it their special care that Indians on trial should be at least at no disadvantage on account of their being Indians. The Magistrates too, throughout the Colony, are the specially constituted protectors of the Indians against injustice. They are in fact "Indian Agents" in all but the name ; and I am confident that they have so performed this well understood branch of their duty, that as full a measure of protection and general advantage has been bestowed on the Indians, through their agency, by Government, out of the pecuniary means at its disposal for this purpose, as could have been afforded to them through the medium of a special Indian Department. The Indians have in fact been held to be the special wards of the Crown, and in the exercise of this guardianship Government has, in all cases where it has been considered desirable for the interests of the Indians, set apart such portions of the crown lands as were deemed proportionate to, and amply sufficient for the requirements of each tribe ; and these Indian reserves are held by the Government, in trust, for the exclusive use and benefit of the Indians resident thereon.

Titles to land.

But the title of the Indians in the fee of the public lands, or any portion thereof, has never been acknowledged by Government, but, on the contrary, is distinctly denied.

In no case has any special agreement been made with any of the tribes of the mainland, for the extinction of their claims of possession.

But these claims have been held to have been fully satisfied by securing to each tribe, as the progress of the settlement of the country seemed to require, the use of sufficient tracts of land for their wants, for agricultural and pastoral purposes.

Agreements
with Indians.

In 1850 and 1851, shortly after the first settlement of Victoria, by the Hudson's Bay Company, at that time grantees from the Crown of the whole of Vancouver Island, with full executive powers of Government, their agent, Governor Douglas, made agreements with the various families of Indians then occupying the south-eastern portion of the Island for the relinquishment of their possessory claims in the district of country around Fort Victoria, in consideration of certain blankets and other goods presented to them. But these presents were, as I understand, made for the purpose of securing friendly relations between these Indians, and the settlement of Victoria, then in its infancy, and certainly not in acknowledgement of any general title of the Indians to the lands they occupy.

Cowichan
settlement.

In reference to the Cowichan settlement, it appears from the records, for I cannot speak of this matter from personal knowledge, as I had no official connection with Vancouver Island until the year before last, that portions of the Cowichan Valley were surveyed by Government, and sold in 1859. The settlement dates therefore from that year, although the unoccupied lands in this district were not thrown open for pre-emption until 1862. When these lands were surveyed certain sections, containing in all 4,635 acres, were set apart as reserves for the use of the Cowichan Indians, and are now held in trust by Government, for that purpose, with the exception of about 500 acres, which have been since withdrawn from this reservation with the consent, as appears from the recorded correspondence in this office, of the Indians interested therein.

I can find no record of any promise having been made to these Indians that they should be paid for the lands in the Cowichan Valley, which they may have laid claim to, nor can I learn that any such promise has ever been made, but it is probable that the Cowichan Indians, when the white people began to settle amongst them, may have expected, and considered themselves entitled to receive for the lands which they held to be theirs, similar donations to those which had been presented to their neighbours, the Saanich Indians years previously, as before mentioned, on their relinquishing their claims to the lands around their villages. It is further very likely that it was Governor Douglas' intention that such gratuities should be bestowed on this tribe, although no direct promise to that effect had been made, and, in effect, presents of agricultural implements and tools were authorized to be made to them through this Department last year, although no demands for payment for their lands had to my knowledge been made by these Indians from Government.

No promise of compensation on record.

It is unfortunately only too true that the law forbidding the sale of liquor to Indians, although efficacious in the country districts, especially on the mainland, is virtually inoperative in Victoria and its neighbourhood, as its provisions, strict as they are, are evaded by an organized system between white men, who make the vile liquor for this trade, and the Indian traders, who purchase it in quantities to be retailed to their Indian customers on the reserves. Government has endeavoured to suppress this most baneful traffic, but the profits are so considerable, that those engaged in it in a wholesale way cannot be tempted to become informers, and it is only occasionally that even the minor agents are apprehended and punished, whilst the principal offenders, some of whom it is hinted are "most respectable" persons, cannot be traced.

Sale of liquor.

It is easy for Mr. Green to say "he could point out at least a dozen men known to be engaged in this nefarious traffic, but it would no doubt have been difficult for him to have proved this which he asserts as a known fact, otherwise he would surely have evidenced his earnestness in the cause of those on whose behalf he writes, by giving such information to the police as might have led to the punishment of these offenders.

Prostitution is another acknowledged evil prevailing, to almost an unlimited extent among the Indian women, in the neighbourhood of Victoria; but the prevention of this vice is at least as difficult to effect here as in more civilized communities, and the only direct step towards this result that appears open to the Government to take, would be to remove the entire Indian population to a distance of some miles from Victoria; a course against which both the Indians themselves, and the majority of the white inhabitants would most strenuously protest for a variety of reasons. But this course must be adopted before any measures for the improvement, in this respect, of the moral and social condition of the Indian population can be carried into effect with any hope of success.

Prostitution.

In direct refutation of the charges of utter neglect and inhuman treatment of the Indians at Victoria, during the prevalence of small pox in 1868, which Mr. Green makes against the Government, it will be sufficient for me to recount what came under my own observation in reference to this subject.

Treatment of Indians suffering from small pox.

Some time during the autumn of that year, whilst this disease was at its height, Mr. Young, at that time Acting Colonial Secretary, called my attention to a leading article in that morning's "British Colonist," of which Mr. Green was then Editor, which contained most exaggerated representations of the horrible condition of the Indians on the reserve of Victoria, under this visitation, and charges against Government of having utterly failed to take any steps to prevent the spread of the fell contagion, or to alleviate

the sufferings of those attacked by it, or even to provide for the burial of its victims; statements, in fact, of a character and tenor identical with the charges which are so broadly made in the letter now under reference. Mr. Young informed me that although he knew these statements had no foundation in fact, he was then going to investigate the matter thoroughly, and would be glad if I would accompany him. Accordingly, Mr. Young, Mr. Pemberton, Police Magistrate of Victoria, and myself, went at once to the Indian reserve, and spent some hours in inspecting the Indians' houses, hospital, graveyard, &c., and in inquiring into the arrangements that had been made by the Police Magistrate, with the assistance of the Rev. Mr. Owens, at that time residing on the Reserve, in charge of the Church of England Indian Mission thereon, and who also joined in our inspection. We found but few, only three, cases of small pox then existing on the reserve, and these patients were in care of an attendant paid by Government, in a building erected by Government specially as a small pox hospital, and under medical treatment, also provided by Government. Those who had died on the reserve, and in the town of Victoria, had been decently buried, to the number of about fifty, that being the number of newly made graves.

We could not verify whether these represented all the deaths up to that time from small-pox, among the Indians, but we certainly saw no dead bodies of Indians left unburied on the reserve, or elsewhere in the neighbourhood of the town, nor did we learn that even one such dead body had been found "on the rocks outside the harbor," where Mr. Green says "hundreds of bodies were left unburied." The shanties which had been occupied by the small-pox patients, together with their clothes and bedding, had been carefully burnt, and from all that we saw on the reserve, and from the information furnished to us by the Rev. Mr. Owens, Mr. Pemberton, and others, we were satisfied that all practicable measures were being taken for the proper care of the Indian sufferers from small pox, and for the prevention of the spread of the disease.

Statements of
Dr. Davie.

I will only add in confirmation of the correctness of the impressions then formed to the above effect, that this subject was brought under discussion during the last session of the Legislative Council, by the late Dr. Davie, then Member for Victoria District, who speaking of his own knowledge, as he had been unremitting in his professional services to the Indians, as well as to white persons afflicted with small-pox, and who, being one of the medical officers appointed by Government for this purpose, had frequently visited this reserve on such charitable errands, bore testimony to the zeal and unshrinking disregard of the danger of contagion, which has been exhibited by those to whom the duty of taking care of the Indians during the late visitation had been entrusted, and especially by Sergeant Bowden, the Inspector of Police, whose services in this respect he solicited the Government to acknowledge by some complimentary gratuity; and the rest of the Council having joined in this representation, after a discussion, in which the treatment of the Indians during the prevalence of the small-pox was fully debated and approved of—the Governor was pleased to comply with their request.

Deaths from
small pox.

I have since ascertained that the deaths from small-pox among the Indians in 1868, as reported by the Police Magistrate, amounted, including children, to eighty-eight (88), and that about \$2,000 were expended by Government, in the care of, and medical attendance on these sufferers, and in the burial of the dead.

Unhappily indeed, the disease was fatal enough in reality to the white as well as the Indian population, to need no such imaginative exaggeration as Mr. Green, from motives which I will not undertake to determine, although they are, I believe, sufficiently apparent in the conclusion of his letter, has allowed his pen to picture.

Most of the Indians from the outlying districts along the coast fled from the city in their canoes, by the advice of the authorities, but under no compulsion, at the first outbreak of the contagion, but unfortunately not in time to escape its ravages, for they carried its infection with them, and those attacked with the dreaded disease on their way homeward, were left by their friends on the shore to perish untended.

Communica-
tion of con-
tagion.

Many Indians died in this way, in addition to those whose deaths at Victoria were registered, but I am unable to perceive what measures it was in the power of the Government to take, other than those which were adopted, for the protection and succour of the white and Indian population alike.

I will only remark further on the general subject of the condition of the Indians in this Colony, that it is unhesitatingly acknowledged to be the peculiar responsibility of Government to use every endeavour to promote the civilization, education, and ultimate christianization of the native races within our territory, and that any practical scheme for advancing this object, which it would be within the scope of the pecuniary ability of the Colony to carry into effect, would be adopted with alacrity. At present this good work is almost exclusively in the hands of Missionaries of various denominations, and much has been effected by their labors in those stations where the Indians under their teaching are not subject to those temptations which seem almost inevitably to overcome them when brought into close contact with the white population in the towns. But Government, although giving cordially to these Missions every countenance and moral support in its power, has found it impracticable to grant them any pecuniary aid, from the consideration that by so doing, it would be involved in the invidious position of appearing to give a special state aid to particular religious bodies.

Views of the
question.

(Signed)

JOSEPH W. TRUTCH.

13th January, 1870.

APPENDIX BB.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF MILETROPOLIS
AND VICAR APOSTOLIC OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

TO THE HONORABLE H. L. LANGEVIN,
Minister of Public Works, Ottawa.

SIR,—Your visit to this distant land has shown us what a lively interest the Federal Government takes in the Province of British Columbia, which, though the last annexed to the Dominion of Canada, will not, we hope, be the least productive of good results.

You came to this Province to fulfil an honorable and important mission, and with that object in view you were pleased to see for yourself, and to examine everything attentively in order to acquire a better knowledge of individuals and to obtain correct ideas as to the country.

I believe that I shall meet your wishes and perform a duty by submitting to you my humble opinion as to the most advantageous system to be adopted by the Federal Government in its relations with the Indians in this Province; I shall then address you on the subject of certain projects; which have doubtless not failed to attract the attention of the Federal Government.

Opinions
divided as to
treatment of
Indians.

With regard to the system which might be adopted by the Government in connection with the Aborigines, opinion is divided; some persons speak of compelling the Indians of this Province, to collect on certain general reserves which would be set apart for them *ad hoc*; if I do not mistake, that is the system which the Americans have adopted in their dealings with the Indians who inhabit the territory bordering upon this Province.

Disadvantages
of American
system.

I am astonished, Sir, that those who know, or who have been in a position to know the deplorable consequences of such a system, can be desirous of seeing it adopted and carried into operation in British Columbia. It appears to me that experience has sufficiently proved: 1st. That if it is difficult to compel wandering tribes, who live in tents, to leave the land of their ancestors, to reside upon distant reserves, it is almost impossible to induce Indians who live in permanent villages to consent to leave their houses, their fields and their burying places to which they are as attached as to life itself. 2nd. That to endeavour to compel these Indians, against their will, to leave the land of their birth would be, at the least, imprudent and impolitic; such a system might entail misfortune upon the settlers as well upon the Indians; who can say that the latter, considering themselves molested, would not seek to avenge themselves, as has already occurred in the case of the Americans? It is true that the Indians would inevitably ultimately succumb, they being the weaker, but it is no less true that a war with them would entail immense expenditure upon the Federal Government, and would retard for years the progress of this Province.

Cost of the
American
system.

It is an historical fact that the system adopted by the Americans in their relations with the Indians has cost them millions of dollars, and has been productive of barely a single good result. Who does not know that after the frightful wars which cost so much blood and so much money, the Americans were compelled, at least in the adjoining territory, to conform to the wishes of the Indians and leave them upon the land which they had demanded? I take pleasure in believing, Sir, that the Federal Government would be un-

willing to imitate our Yankee neighbors and to take as their rule the law of the strongest, a law which in our day is but too much in vogue ; I am satisfied that it will prefer to adopt a system which will prove more favorable, less costly and less productive of inconvenience, and which will at the same time have the advantage of securing for the Government the confidence of the Indians and in that way ensuring for it powerful auxiliaries in case of war. To attain this most desirable end, it would be sufficient, it appears to me:—

- 1st. That the Federal Government should set apart in each Indian village, a reserve of land proportionate to the number of the inhabitants.
- 2nd. That a treaty should be made with the Indians for the extinction at the earliest possible period of their titles to their lands.
- 3rd. That the sum of money to be allowed to the Indians by the Government, should be applied to supplying them, annually, either with agricultural implements and others such as axes, large saws, planes, &c., or with clothing and blankets as they may require and select.

Suggestions
for the treat-
ment of the
Indians.

If fears are entertained that certain Indians who still follow the old customs of savage life, would abuse such gifts, we are in a position to assert that a large majority of those who are under our influence, far from making a bad use of them, would derive the greatest advantages from them. The progress which a large number of them have already made in civilization, left as they were, so to speak, to themselves, proves what might be expected from them if the Government came to their assistance and took their interests to heart.

It is the intention of the Federal Government, I believe, to appoint agents whose special duty it will be to attend to the interests of the Aborigines. As an immense majority of the Christian Indians profess the Catholic faith, would it not be expedient that the local superintendent with whom they will have to communicate, should be a Catholic, a similar advantage being granted to the Protestants? The Federal Government will, I trust, be pleased to take into consideration the wish expressed by about 20,000 Indians, who are either Catholics or uninstructed, to have a Catholic superintendent with whom they may treat respecting their affairs. You will readily observe, Sir, that by complying with their earnest desire, a way will be found for acquiring their entire confidence.

Appointment
of Agents.

It is also, without doubt, the intention of the Federal Government to take some steps for the education of the Aborigines.

Education of
Indians.

On this subject I may here be allowed to remark that, for the present, day-schools for the Indians would entail great expense without producing satisfactory results. The fact is that the Indians have been in contact with the whites for too short a time to enable them to understand or appreciate the advantages of purely elementary education ; besides, being compelled to go upon hunting and fishing expeditions to provide food and sustenance for their families, they have not yet entirely abandoned their slightly nomadic way of life, so that it is difficult, not to say impossible, to exact from each child that regular attendance at a day-school which is necessary to enable him to derive real benefit from it ; the parents also are not disposed to send their children to the schools and the children are too fond of liberty not to prefer accompanying their parents on their hunting and fishing expeditions to attending to receive instruction. The American Government have established day-schools for the Indians in the adjacent territory, and not one of them has proved a success. Experience has shown that the schools which are best adapted to the wants of the Indians and to their way of life, are industrial and agricultural schools, where the children are lodged, boarded and clothed, and at which they spend several years in acquiring regular habits of order and discipline and a taste and liking for work, while they receive elementary instruction at the same time. It is a school or establishment of this description that

Day Schools.

Industrial and
Agricultural
Schools.

we have founded at St. Marie, in the mission district of St. Charles. This mission district includes the civil district of New Westminster, a part of the civil district of Yale, and a part of that of Lillouet. This establishment, which receives Indian children from the above mentioned civil districts is divided into two departments, one of which, for boys, is under the management of two Brothers; the other, for girls, is under the management of two Sisters of St. Anne. Very satisfactory results have been obtained, but our means being very much restricted, we are able to receive but a limited number of pupils. If the Federal Government would grant us assistance, as we trust it will, and as we humbly request, we should be able to receive a larger number of children. It is also our intention, if the Government can extend aid to us, to found an establishment similar to that at St. Marie, in each of our mission districts, that is to say, in the district of the Immaculate Conception, Okanagan Lake, which comprises the civil districts of Okanagan and Kootenay, and a part of that of Yale-Lytton; in the district of St. Joseph, William's Lake, which comprises a part of the civil district of Lillouet and that of Cariboo; in the district of N. D. de Bonne Esperance (Stuarts's Lake) which comprises the numerous civil districts of the north-east; and in the district of St. Michael which comprises the Kakouals (Fort Rupert District).

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very humble and obedient servant,

A. LOUIS, O. M. I.

Bishop of Miletopolis, Vicar Apostolic of British Columbia.

New Westminster, 29th September, 1871.

APPENDIX CC.

A DICTIONARY OF THE CHINOOK JARGON, OR INDIAN
TRADE LANGUAGE OF THE NORTH PACIFIC COAST.

Published by T. N. HIBBEN AND Co., Victoria, B.C.

PART I.

Chinook—English.

A.

- Ah-ha, *adv.* Yes.
- Ahn-kut te, or Ahn-kot-tie. Formerly ; before now. With the accent prolonged on the first syllable—A long time ago. Ex. Ahnkutte lakit sun, four days ago ; Tenas ahnkutte, a little while since.
- Al-ah. Expression of surprise. Ex. Alah mika chahko ! Ah ! you've come !
- Al-kie. Presently ; in a little while ; hold on ; not so fast.
- Al-ta. Now ; at the present time.
- A-mo-te. The strawberry.
- An-ah, *interj.* An exclamation denoting pain, displeasure or depreciation. Ex. Anah nawitka mika halo shem—Ah ! ; indeed you are without shame.
- Ats, *n.* A sister younger than the speaker.
- A-yah-whul, *v.* To lend ; borrow.

B.

- Be-be. A word used towards children ; a kiss ; to kiss.
- Bed, *n.* A bed.
- Bit or Mit. A dime.
- Bloom, *n.* A broom. Mamook bloom, to sweep.]
- Boat. A boat, as distinguished from a canoe.
- Bos-ton, *n. adj.* An American. Boston illahie, the United States.
- Bur-dash. An hermaphrodite.

C.

- Cal-li-peen, *n.* A rifle.
- Ca-nim, *n.* A canoe. Canim stick, the cedar or wood from which canoes are usually made.
- Ca-po. A coat.
- Chah-ko. To come ; to become. Ex. Kansih mika chaco ? when did you come ? Chahko kloshe, to get well.
- Chak-chak. The bald eagle.
- Chee. Lately ; just now ; new. Chee nika ko, I have just arrived. Hyas chee, entirely new.
- Chet-lo or Jet-lo, *n.* An oyster.
- Chik-a-min, *n. adj.* Iron ; metal ; metallic. T'kope chikamin, silver ; Pil chikamin, gold or copper. Chikamin lope, wire ; a chain.
- Chik-chik. A wagon or cart.

- Chil-chil. Buttons.
 Chitsh, *n.* A grandmother.
 Cho-pe, *n.* A grandfather.
 Cho-tub, *n.* A flea.
 Chuck, *n.* Water; a river or stream. Salt chuck, the sea; Skookum chuck, a rapid; Solleks chuck, a rough sea; (Chuck chahko or kalipi, the tide rises or falls; Saghilli and keekwillie chuck, high and low tide.
 Chuk-kin. To kick.
 Close. See Klose.
 Cly, *v.* To cry.
 Cole, *adj.* Cold. Cole iliahie, winter; Icht cole, a year; Cole sick waum sick, the fever and ague.
 Comb. A comb. Mamook comb, to comb; Mamook comb iliahie, to harrow.
 Coo-ley. To run. Cooley kiuatan, a race-horse; Yahka byas kuntuks cooley, he can, *i.e.* knows how to run well.
 Coop-coop, *n.* Shell money. See Hykwa.
 Co-sho, *n.* A hog; pork. Siwash cosho, a seal.
 Cultus, *adj.* Worthless; good-for-nothing; without purpose. Ex. Cultus man, a worthless fellow; Cultus potlatch, a present or free gift; Cultus heehee, a jest, merely laughing; Cultus nannitsh, to look around; Cultus mitlito, to sit idle; Cultus klatawa, to stroll. *Ques.* What do you want? *Ans.* Cultus—*i. e.* nothing.

D.

- De-late. Straight; direct. Ex. Klatawa delate, go [straight; Delate wauwan, tell the truth.
 Di-aub. The devil.
 D'ly. Dry. Chako dely, to become dry; Mamook dely, to dry.
 Doc-tin. A doctor.
 Dol-la. A dollar; money. Chikamin [dolla, silver; Pil dolla, gold; Dolla siaghost, spectacles.

E.

- Eh-kah-nam, *n.* A tale or story.
 Eh-ko-li, *n.* A whale.
 Ee-na, *n.* A beaver. Eena stick (literally beaver wood), the willow.
 Ee-na-poo or In-a-poo. A louse. Sopen inapoo, a flea.
 Ek-keh. A brother-in-law.
 E-la-han. Aid; assistance; alms. Mamook clann, to help.
 E-lip. First; before; Elip lolo chuck, in the first place carry water; Elip kloshe, best; Elip tillikum, the first people.
 E-li-te. A slave.
 E-salt'h. Indian corn or maize.

G.

- Get-up. To get up; rise.
 Glease. Grease. Hyiu glease, very fat; Too-toosh glease, butter.]

H.

- Hah-lakl. Wide; open. Ex. Mamook hahlakl la pote, open the door.
 Haht-haht, *n.* The mallard duck.

- Hak-at-shum, *n.* A handkerchief.
- Ha-lo. None; absent. *Q.* Halo salmon mika? have you no fish? *A.* Halo, none. *Q.* Kah mika papa? where is your father? *A.* Halo, he is out. Halo wind, breathless; dead. Halo glease, lean. Halo iktas, poor; destitute.
- Haul, *v.* To haul or pull.
- Hee-hee, *n.* Laughter; amusement. Cultus heehec, fun; Mamook heehee, to amuse; Heehee house, any place of amusement, as a tavern, bowling alley, &c.
- Hoh-hoh, *n., v.* To cough.
- Hool-Hool, *n.* A mouse. Hyas hoolhool, a rat.
- House, *n.* A house. Mahkook house, a store.
- Howh. Turn to; hurry.
- How-kwutl. Inability. *Ex.* Howkwutl nika klatawa? how could I go!
- Hul-lel, *v.n.* To shake.
- Hul-o-i-ma. Other; another; different. *Ex.* Huloima tillikum, a different tribe or people; Hyas huloima, very different.
- Humm, *n., v.* A stink or smell; to stink. Humm opootsh, a skunk.
- Huul-kih. Curled or curly; knotted; crooked.
- Huy-huy, *n. v.* To barter or trade. *Ex.* Huyhuy la sile, change the saddle; Huyhuy tumtum, to change one's mind.
- Hwah. Surprise or admiration; also earnestness.
- Hy-ak. Swift, fast, quickly, hurry, make haste.
- Hy-as. Large, great, very. Hyas tyhee, a great chief; Hyas ma'icook, a great price; dear; Hyas ahnkutte, a long time ago; Hyas closhe, very good.
- Hy-iu. Much, many, plenty, enough. Hyiu tillicum, a crowd; many people; Hyiu muckamuck, plenty to eat; Tenas hyiu, some; few; Wake hyiu, not many or not much.
- Hy-kwa. The shell money of the Pacific coast.

I.

- Ik-kik. A fish-hook.
- Ik-poo-ie. To shut. Ikpooie la pote, shut the door; Mamook ikpooie, to surround; Ikpooie kwillan, deaf.
- Ikt. One, once. Ikt man, a man: Ikt nika klatawa copa yahka house, I have been once to his house.
- Ik-tah. What. Iktah okook, what is that? Iktah nika tikegh, what do you want? Iktah, Well, what now?
- Ik-tahs. Goods, merchandise. Hyiu iktahs, a great many goods or merchandise.
- Il-la-hie, *n.* The ground; the earth; dirt. Tipso illahie, prairie; Saghallie illahie, mountains or high land; heaven. Hyiu illahie kopa, dirty (literally, much dirt upon.)
- In-a-poo. A louse. Sopen inapoo, a flea.
- In-a-ti. Across; opposite to; on the other side of. Inati chuk, on the other side of the river; Klatawa inati, to cross over.
- Ip-soot. To hide one's self, or anything; to keep secret. Ipsoot klatawa, to steal off; Ipsoot wau-wau, to whisper.
- Is-ick, *n.* A paddle. Mamook isick, to paddle.
- Is-ick stick, *n.* The ash. Literally, paddle wood.
- Is-kum, *v.* To take; take hold of; hold; get. Iskum okook lope, hold on to that rope; Mika na iskum? did you get it?
- It-lan, *n.* A fathom.
- It-lo-kum, *n.* The game of "hand." Mamook itlokum, to gamble.

Itl-wil-lie, *n.* The flesh ; meat of any animal. Konaway nika itwillie sick'
all my flesh is sore.
Its-woot. A black bear. Itswoot paseesie, thick dark cloth or blankets.

K.

Kah. Where, whither, whence. Kah mika mitlite ? where do you live ?
Konaway kah, everywhere ; Kahkah, here and there.
Kah-kah. A crow.
Kah-kwa, *adv.* Like ; similar to ; equal with. Ex. Kahkwa nika tumtum,
so I think ; kahkwa hyas nika, as large as I ; kahkwa spose, as if ;
kloshe kahkwa, that is right ; good so.
Kah-na-way, *n.* Acorns. Kahnaway stick, the oak.
Kahp-ho. Brother, sister, or cousin.
Kah-ta. How ; why. Kahta nika mamook okook ? why do you do that ?
kahta mika chahko ? how did you come ? kahta mika ? what is the
matter with you ? pe kahta ? and why so ?
Kal-ak-a-lah-ma, *n.* A goose.
Kal-a-kwah-tie, *n.* The inner bark of the cedar ; the petticoat or skirt
formerly worn by women, and often made of strands of bark. Kala-
kwahtie stick, the cedar-tree.
Ka-li-tan, *n.* An arrow ; shot ; a bullet. Kalitan le sac, a quiver ; a shot
pouch.
Kal-lak-a-la. A bird.
Ka-mas. A bulbous root used for food.
Kam-ooks, *n.* A dog. Kahkwa kamooks, like a dog ; beastly.
Ka-mo-suk, *n.* Beads. Tyee kamosuk (chief beads), the large blue glass
beads.
Kap-swal-la. To steal. Kapswalla klatawa, to steal away ; kapswalla
mamook, to do secretly.
Kat-suk. The middle or centre of anything.
Kau-py. Coffee.
Ka-wak, *v.* To fly.
Kaw-ka-wak. Yellow or pale green.
Kee-kwil-lie. Low ; below ; under ; beneath ; down. Mamook keekwillie,
to lower. Mitlite keekwillie, to set down ; put under.
Keep-wot. A needle ; the sting of an insect ; a thorn. Shoes keepwot,
an awl.
Keh-loke, *n.* A swan.
Keh-see. An apron.
Keh-wa. Because.
Kel-a-pi, *v.* To turn ; return ; overturn ; upset. Kelapi canim, to upset
a canoe ; hyak kelapi, come back quickly ; kelapi kopa house, go back
to the house ; mamook kelapi, to bring, send or carry back ; kelapi
tumtum, to change one's mind.
Kes-chi. Notwithstanding, although.
Ket-ling. A kettle, can, basin, &c.
Kil-it-sut, *n.* Flint, a bottle, glass.
Kim-tah. Behind, after, afterwards, last, since. Klatawa kimtah, go be-
hind ; nika elip pe yahka kimtah, I first and he afterwards ; okook
kimtah, the one behind ; kimtah nika nannitsh mika, since I saw you.
King George. English. King George man, an Englishman.
Ki-nootl. Tobacco.
Kish-kish, *v.* To drive, as cattle or horses.
Kiu-a-tan, *n.* A horse. Stone kiuatan, a stallion.
Ki-wa. Crooked.

- Ki-yah, *n.* Entrails.
- Klah, *adj.* Free or clear from ; in sight. Ex. Chee yahka klah, now he is in sight. Klatawa klah, to escape. Chahko klah (of seed) to come up ; (of the woods) to open out ; (of the weather) to clear up ; mamook klah, to uncover.
- Klah-hanie. Out of doors, out, without. Ex. Mamook klaghanie okook, put that out ; klatawa klaghanie, to go out.
- Klah-how-ya. How do you do ? good-bye. Ex. Klahowya sikhs, good-bye, friend.
- Klah-how-yum. Poor, miserable, wretched, compassion. Hyas klahowyum nika, I am very poor ; mamook klahowyum, to take pity on ; give alms ; be generous.
- Klah-wa, *adv.* Slow, slowly. Klatawa klahwa, go slowly.
- Klak, *adv.* Off. Ex. Mamook klak stone kiuatan, to castrate a horse ; mamook klak l'assiette, take off the plates ; klak kopa wayhut, get out of the road.
- Klaks-ta. Who. Klaksta mamook okook ? who made or did that ? halo klaksta, no one.
- Klak-wun or Kleh-kwan. To wipe or lick. Klakwun l'assiette, to wipe a plate.
- Klale or T'klale. Black, or dark blue or green.
- Klap, *v.* To find. Ex. Mika na klap mika kiuatan ? did you find your horse ? klap tenas, to be with child.
- Kla-pite, *n.* Thread, twine.
- Klas-ka or Klus-ka. They, thine, them.
- Klat-a-wa, *v.* To go. Klatawa teawhit, to walk ; go on foot. Klatawa kopa kiuatan, to ride. Klatawa kopa boat, to sail. Mamook klatawa, to send.
- Kla-whap. A hole. Mamook klawhap, to dig a hole.
- Klem-a-hun, *v.* To stab, to wound, to dart, to cast as a spear, to hook or gore as an ox. Nika klemahun samun, I spear salmon.
- Klihl or Klilt, *adj.* Bitter.
- Klik-a-muks, *n.* Blackberries, or more properly dewberries.
- Klik-wal-lie. Brass.
- Klim-in-a-whit, *n. v.* A lie ; to lie. Hyas kumtuks kliminawhit, he is a great liar.
- Klim-min. Soft ; fine in substance. Ex. Klimmin sapoleel, flour. Klimmin illahie, mud ; marshy ground. Mamook klimmin, to soften as by dressing a skin.
- Klip. Deep ; sunken. Klip chuck, deep water. Klip sun, sunset.
- Klis-kwiss. A mat.
- Klogh-klogh. Oysters.
- Klo-nass. Uncertainty ; doubt ; I don't know ; may be so ; who knows ? Ex. Klonass nika klatawa, perhaps I shall go. Q. Kah mika kahpho ? where is your brother ? A. Klonass, I don't know.
- Klone. Three.
- Klook. Broken. Klook teahwit, broken legged ; lame.
- Klootch-man. A woman ; a female of any animal. Tenas klootchman, a girl. Klootchman kiuatan, a mare.
- Kloshe. Good ; well ; enough. Kloshe nannitsh, look out ; take care. Hyas kloshe, very well.
- Klose-spose. Shall or may I ? let me. Ex. Klose-spose nika mamook pia okook ? shall I cook that ? (literally [is it] good that I make cook that ?)
- Klugh. To tear. Mamook klug illahie, to plough.
- Kluk-ulh. Broad or wide, as of a plank.

- Ko. To reach ; arrive at. Chee klaska ko, they have just come. Kansih nesika ko kopa Nisqually? when shall we reach Nisqually?
- Ko-ko. To knock. Koko stick, a woodpecker.
- Kok-shut. To break ; broken ; to beat. Hyas kokshut, broken to pieces.
- Kon-a-way. All ; every. Klaska konaway klatawa, they have all gone. Konaway tilikum, everybody. Konaway kah, everywhere.
- Koo-sah. The sky.
- Ko-pa. To ; in ; at ; with ; towards ; of ; about ; concerning ; there or in that place. Ex. Kopa nika house, at my house. Lolo okook kopa mika, take that home with you. Cultus kopa nika, it is nothing to me.
- Ko-pet. To stop ; leave off ; enough. Kopet wau-wau, stop talking. Kopet ikt, only one. Kopet okook, that's all. Wake siah kopet, nearly finished. Kopet tomalla, day after to-morrow.
- Kow. To tie ; to fasten. Kow mika kiuatan, tie your horse. Ikt kow, a bundle.
- Kul-lagh. A fence, corral or enclosure. Kullagh stick, fence rails.
- Kull. Hard in substance ; difficult. Chahko kull, to become hard. Mamook kull, to harden ; to cause to become hard. Hyas kull spose mamook, it is very hard to do so. Kull stick, oak or any hard wood.
- Kum-tuks. To know ; understand ; be acquainted with ; imagine ; believe. Mamook kumtuks, to explain. Kopet kumtuks, to forget. Halo kumtuks, stupid ; without understanding. Kumtuks kliminawhit, to be a liar. Nika kumtuks okook tyee, I know that chief. Nika kumtuks Klikat wau-wau, I understand the Klikat language.
- Kon-a-way moxt. Both ; together. Konaway moxt kahkwa, both alike.
- Kun-sih. How many ; when ; ever. Kunsih tilikum mitlite? how many people are there? Kunsih mika klatawa? when do you go? Wake kunsih, never. Mamook kunsih, to count.
- Kush-is. Stockings.
- Kwah-ne-sum. Always ; forever.
- Kwah-nice. A whale.
- Kwah-ta. The quarter of a dollar.
- Kwah-tin. See Yakwahtin.
- Kweest. Nine.
- Kwa-lal. To gallop.
- Kwal'h. An aunt.
- Kwan-kwan. Glad.
- Kwash. Fear ; afraid ; tame. Mamook kwash, to frighten ; to tame.
- Kwates. Sour.
- Kweh-kweh. A mallard duck.
- Kwek-wi-ens. A pin.
- Kweo-kweo. A ring ; a circle.
- Kwethl. Proud.
- Kwin-num. Five.
- Kwish. Refusing anything contemptuously.
- Kwit-shad-ie. The hare or rabbit.
- Kwo-lann. The ear. Halo kwolann, or Ikpooie kwolann, deaf.
- Kwult'h. To hit ; to wound with an arrow or gun.
- Kwun-nun. A count ; numbers. Ex. Mamook kwunmun, to count.
- Kwutl. Literally fast ; to push or squeeze. Hyas mamook kwutl, haul tight.

L.

- La-bleed. A bridle.
- La-boos. The mouth ; the mouth of a river. Moxt laboos, the forks of a river.

- La-boo-ti. A bottle.
 La-ca-lat. A carrot.
 La-ca-set. A box, trunk or chest.
 La-clo-a. A cross.
 Lagh. To lean ; to tip as a boat ; to stoop ; to bend over as a tree. Wake
 mika lagh kopa okook house, don't lean against that house.
 La-gome. Pitch ; glue. La gome stick, light-wood ; the pitch-pine.
 La-gwin. A saw.
 La-hal. See Slahal.
 Lahb. The arbutus.
 La-hash. An axe or hatchet.
 Lak-it. Four ; four times. Lakit tahtlelum, forty.
 La-kles. Fat ; oil.
 La-lah. To cheat ; fool ; to practise jokes. Mamook lalah, to make fun.
 La-lahm. An oar. Mamook lalahm, to row.
 La-lang. The tongue ; a language.
 La-leem. A file.
 La-messe. The ceremony of the mass.
 La-mes-tin. Medicine.
 Lam-mi-eh. An old woman.
 La-mon-ti. A mountain.
 La-peep. A tobacco pipe. Lapeep kullakala, the pipe bird.
 La-pehsh. A pole ; the setting pole of a canoe or boat.
 La-pel-lah. Roast. Mamook lapellah, to roast before the fire.
 La-pelle. A shovel or spade.
 La-pe-osh. A mattock ; a hoe.
 La-piege. A trap.
 La-plash. A board.
 La-po-el. A frying pan. Mamook lapoel, to fry.
 La-pome. An apple.
 La-pool. A fowl ; poultry. Siwash lapool, the grouse.
 La-poo-shet. A fork.
 La-pote. A door.
 La-sanjel. A girth ; a sash ; a belt.
 La-see. A saw.
 La-sell. A saddle.
 La-shal-loo. A plough.
 La-shan-del. A candle.
 La-shase. A chair.
 La-shen. A chain.
 Las-siet. A plate.
 La-sway. Silk ; silken.
 La-tahb. A table.
 La-tet. The head. Pil latet, red-headed.
 La-tlah. A noise, Mamook latlah, to make a noise.
 La-ween. Oats.
 La-west. A waistcoat.
 Lazy. Lazy.
 Le-bah-do. A shingle.
 Le-bal. A ball ; bullet. Tenass lebal, shot.
 Le-bis-kwie. Biscuit ; crackers ; hard bread.
 Le-blau. A sorrel horse ; chestnut colored.
 Le-clem. Cream-colored ; a cream colored or light dun horse.
 Le-cock. A cock ; a fowl.
 Le-doo. A finger.
 Le-gley. A gray horse ; gray.

- Le-jaub. See Diaub.
 Le-kleh. A key. Mamook le kleh, lock the door.
 Le-kloo. A nail ; nails.
 Le-koo. The neck.
 Le-kye. A spot ; spotted or speckled. Lekye salmon, the spotted or winter salmon.
 Lo-lo-ba. A ribbon.
 Le-loo. A wolf.
 Le-mah. The hand ; the arm. Kloshe lemah, the right hand. Potlatch lemah, shake hands.
 Le-mah-to. A hammer.
 Le-mel. A mule.
 Le-mo-lo. Wild ; untamed.
 Le-moo-to. Sheep.
 Le-pan. Bread ; raised or light bread.
 Le-pee. The feet.
 Le-pish-e-mo. The saddle blankets and housings of a horse.
 Le-plet. A priest.
 Le-pwau. Peas.
 Le-sak. A bag ; a pocket.
 Le-sap. An egg ; eggs.
 Le-see-blo. Spurs.
 Le-see-zo. Scissors.
 Le-sook. Sugar.
 Le-tah. The teeth.
 Le-whet. A whip. Mamook lewhet, to whip.
 Lice. Rice.
 Lik-pu-hu. An elder sister.
 Lip-lip. To boil. Mamook liplip, to make or cause to boil.
 Lo-lo. To carry ; to load. Lolo kopa chikchik, to carry in a cart. Mamook lolo kopa canini, to load into a canoe.
 Lo-wul-lo. Round ; whole ; the entire of any thing. Lowullo sapeleel, whole wheat. Mamook lowullo, to roll up.
 Lo-pe. A rope. Tenas lope, a cord. Skin lope, a rawhide.
 Lum. Rum.

M.

- Mah-kook. To buy or sell. Kah mika mahkook okook calipeen ? where did you buy that rifle ? Hyas mahkook, dear. Tenas mahkook, cheap.
 Mah-kook-house. A trading house or a store.
 Mah-lie. To forget.
 Mahsh. To leave ; to turn out ; to throw away ; to part with ; remove.
 Ex. Mahsh chuck kopa boat, bail the boat out. Mahsh okook salmon, throw away that fish. Mahsh mika capo, take off your coat. Yaka mahsh tum-tum kopa nika, he has given me his orders.
 Mah-sie. Thank you.
 Maht-lin-nie. Off shore.
 Maht-wil-lie. In shore ; shoreward ; keep in.
 Ma-lah. Tinware ; crockery ; earthenware.
 Mal-i-eh. To marry.
 Ma-ma. A mother.
 Mam-ook. To make ; to do ; to work.
 Man. A man. Ex. Tenas man, a young man or boy.
 Mel-a-kwa. A mosquito.
 Mel-ass. Molasses.

- Mem-a-loost. To die ; dead. Mamook memaloost, to kill.
 Me-sah-chie. Bad ; wicked.
 Me-si-ka. You ; your ; yours.
 Mi-ka. Thou ; thy ; thine.
 Mi-mie. Down stream.
 Mist-chi-mas. A slave.
 Mit-ass. Leggings.
 Mit-lite. To sit ; sit down ; stay at ; reside ; remain. Ex. Mitlite nika
 hyiu salmon kopa, sit down I have you plenty of salmon. Mitlite keek-
 willie, to put down.
 Mit-whit. To stand ; stand up. Mitwhit stick, a standing tree ; a mast.
 Mokst. Two ; twice.
 Moo-la. A mill.
 Moo-lock. An elk.
 Moon. The moon. Ikt moon, a month. Sick moon, the wane or old moon.
 Moos-moos. Buffalo ; horned cattle.
 Moo-sum. To sleep ; sleep. Nika hyas moosum, I slept very sound.
 Mow-itsh. A deer ; venison.
 Muck-a-muck. To eat ; to bite ; food. Muckamuck chuck, to drink water.
 Musket. A gun or musket. Stick musket, a bow.

N.

- Na. The interrogative particle. Ex. Mika na klatawa okook sun ? do you
 go to-day ? Interrogation is, however, often conveyed by intonation only.
 Nah. Look here ! I say ! Nah sikhs, halloo, friend !
 Nan-itsh. To see ; look ; look for ; seek. Nanitsh yahka, look there.
 Kloshe nanitsh, look out ; take care. Cultus nanitsh, to look round idly
 or from curiosity only. Mamook nanitsh, to show.
 Nau-its. The sea beach.
 Na-wit-ka. Yes ; certainly ; yes indeed ; to be sure. Nawitka wake nika
 kumtuks, indeed I don't know. Wake mika nanitsh ? did you not see
 [it] ? Nawitka, I did not.
 Nem. A name. Mamook nem, to name or call by name.
 Ne-nam-ooks. The land otter.
 Ne-si-ka. We ; us ; our.
 Ne-whah. Hither ; come, or bring it hither. Ex. Newhah nika nanitsh,
 here, let me see it.
 Ni-ka. I ; me ; my ; mine.
 Nose. The nose ; also, a promontory. Boat nose, the bow of a boat.

O.

- O-koke. This ; that ; it. Iktah okook ? what is that ? Okook sun, to-day.
 Okook klaksta, he who. Okook klaska, they (being present.)
 O-la-pits-ki. Fire.
 O-le-man. Old man. An old man ; old ; worn out. Hyas oleman kiuatan,
 a very old horse.
 Ol-hy-iu. A seal.
 O-lil-lie. Berries. Shot olillie, huckleberries. Siahpult olillie, raspberries.
 Salmon olillie, salmon berries.
 O-lo. Hungry. Olo chuck, thirsty ; olo moosum, sleepy.
 O-luk. A snake.
 Oos-kan. A cup ; a bowl.
 O-pe-kwan. A basket ; tin kettle.
 O-pitl-kegh. A bow.

- O-pit-sah. A knife. Opitsah yahka sikhs (the knife's friend), a fork
 O-poots. The posterior, the tail of an animal. Boat opoots, the rudder.
 Opoots-sill, a breech clout.
 Ote-lagh. The sun.
 Ow. A brother younger than the speaker.

P.

- Pahtl. Full. Pahtl lum or paht-lum, drunk. Pahtl chuck, wet
 Paint. Paint. Mamook paint, to paint.
 Papa. A father.
 Pa-see-sie. A blanket; woollen cloth.
 Pa-si-ooks. A Frenchman.
 Pchih or Pit-chih. Thin in dimensions.
 Pe-chugh. Green.
 Pee. Then; besides; and; or; but. Pee weght, and also; besides which.
 Pee nika wauwau wake, but I say, No.
 Peh-pah. Paper; a letter; any writing. Mamook pehpah, to write.
 Pel-ton. A fool; foolish; crazy. Kahkwa pelton, like a fool. Hyas pelton
 mika, you are very silly.
 Pe-shak. Bad.
 Pe-what-tie. Thin, like paper.
 Pi-ah. Fire; ripe; cooked. Mamook piah, to cook; to burn. Piah ship, a
 steamer. Piah ollille, ripe berries. Piah sapolil, baked bread. Piah
 sick, the venereal disease. Saghillie piah, lightning.
 Pil. Red; of a reddish color. Pil illahie, red clay or vermilion. Pil dolla,
 gold. Pil chikamin, copper. Pil kiuatan, a bay or chesnut horse.
 Pil-pil. Blood. Mahsh pilpil, to bleed.
 Pish. Fish.
 Pit-lilh. Thick in consistence, as molasses.
 Piu-piu. To stink; a skunk.
 Poh. To blow. Mamook poh, to blow out or extinguish, as a candle.
 Po-lak-lie. Night; darkness; dark. Tenas polaklie, evening. Hyas polaklie,
 late at night; very dark. Sit-kum polaklie, midnight.
 Pol-lal-lie. Gunpowder; dust; sand. Polallie illahie, sandy ground.
 Poo. The sound of a gun. Mamook poo, to shoot. Moxt poo, a double
 barrelled gun. Tohum poo, a six shooter.
 Poo-lie. Rotten.
 Pot-latch. A gift; to give. Cultus potlatch, a present or free gift.
 Pow-itsh. A crab apple.
 Puk-puk. A blow with the fist; a fist fight. Mamook pukpuk, to box; to
 fight with the fists. Pukpuk solleks, to fight in anger.
 Puss-puss. A cat.

S.

- Sagh-a-lie. Up; above; high. Saghahie tyee (literally the chief above) God.
 Sail. A sail; any cotton or linen goods. Mamook sail, to make sail.
 Mamook keekwillie sail, to take in sail. Tzum sail, printed cloth or calico.
 Sa-kol-eks. Leggings; trowsers; pantaloons. Keekwillie sakoleks, drawers.
 Sal-lal. The sallal berry.
 Salmon. The salmon. Tyee salmon, *i.e.*, chief salmon, the spring salmon.
 Salt. Salt or a salt taste. Salt chuck, the sea.
 San-de-lie. Ash colored; a roan horse; roan colored.
 Sap-o-lill. Wheat; flour or meal. Piah sapolil, baked bread. Lolo
 sapolil, whole wheat.

- Se-ah-host. The face ; the eyes. Halo seahhost, blind. Icht seahhost, one-eyed.
- Se-ah-po. A hat or cap. Seahpo olillie, the raspberry.
- Shame or Shem. Shame. Halo shem mika ? arn't you ashamed of yourself ?
- Shan-tie. To sing.
- She-lok-um. A looking glass ; glass.
- Ship. Ship or vessel. Stick ship, a sailing vessel. Piah ship, a steamer. Ship man, a sailor.
- Shoes. Shoes. Stick shoes, boots and shoes made of leather.
- Shot. Shot ; lead. Shot olillie, huckleberries.
- Shu-gah. Sugar.
- Shugh. A rattle. Shugh opoots, a rattlesnake.
- Shut. A shirt.
- Shwah-kuk. A frog.
- Si-ah. Far ; far off. Comparative distance is expressed by intonation or repetition ; as siah-siah, very far. Wake siah, near, not far.
- Si-am. The grizzly bear.
- Sick. Sick. Cole sick, the ague. Sick tuntum, grieved ; sorry ; jealous ; unhappy.
- Sikhs. A friend.
- Sin-a-moxt. Seven.
- Si-pah. Straight, like a ramrod.
- Sis-ki-you. A bob-tailed horse.
- Sit-kum. A half ; a part. Sitkum dolla, half a dollar. Sitkum sun, noon. Tenas sitkum, a quarter or a small part.
- Sit-lay. Stirrups.
- Sit-shum. To swim.
- Si-wash. An Indian.
- Skin. Skin. Skin shoes, moccasins. Stick skin, the bark of a tree.
- Skoo-kum. Strong ; strength ; a ghost ; an evil spirit or demon. Skookum tumtum, brave. Skookum chuck, a rapid.
- Skwak-wal. A lamprey eel.
- Skwis-kwis. A squirrel.
- Sla-hal. A game played with ten small disks, one of which is marked.
- Smoke. Smoke ; clouds ; fog ; steam.
- Snass. Rain. Cole snass, snow.
- Snow. Snow.
- Soap. Soap.
- So-le-mie. The cranberry.
- Sol-leks. Anger ; angry. Mamook solleks, to fight. Tikegh solleks, to be hostile. Kumtuks solleks, to be passionate.
- So-pe-na. To jump ; to leap.
- Spo-oh. Faded ; any light color, as pale blue, drab, &c. Chahko spooch, to fade.
- Spoon. A spoon.
- Spose. Suppose ; if ; supposing ; provided that ; in order that. Spose mika nanitsh nika canim, if you see my canoe. Spose nika klatawa kopa Victoria, if or when I go to Victoria. Kahkwa spose, as if.
- Stick. A stick ; a tree ; wood ; wooden. Stick skin, bark. Ship stick, a mast. Mitwhit stick, a standing tree. Icht stick, a yard measure. Stick shoes, leather shoes or boots. Isick stick, the ash.
- Stock-en. Stockings or socks.
- Stoh. Loose. Mamook stoh, to untie ; unloose.
- Stone. A rock or stone ; bone ; horn ; the testicles. Stone kiuatan, a stallion. Mahsh stone, to castrate.
- Stote-kin. Eight.

Stutchun. The sturgeon.

Sun. The sun; a day. Tenas sun, early. Sitkam sun, noon. Klip sun, sunset.

Sunday. Sunday. Icht Sunday, a week. Hyas Sunday, a holiday. Ex. Icht, mokst, klone sun kopet Sunday, one, two, or three days after Sunday.

T.

Tagh-um. Six.

Tahl-kie. Yesterday. Icht tahlkie, day before yesterday.

Tah-nim. To measure.

Taht-le-lum. Ten. Moxt, klone, &c., tahtlelum, signifying twenty, thirty, &c. Tahtleum pe ickt, &c. eleven, twelve.

Tal-a-pus. The coyote or prairie wolf; a sort of deity or supernatural being, prominent in Indian mythology; a sneak.

Ta-mah-no-us. Magic; luck; fortune; anything supernatural.

Ta-mo-litsh. A tub; barrel; bucket. Icht tamolitsh, a bushel measure.

Tanse. To dance.

Tea. Tea.

Te-ah-wit. The leg; the foot. Klatawa teahwit, to go on foot, to walk. Klook teahwit, lame.

Teh-teh. To trot as a horse.

Ten-as. Small; few; little; a child; the young of any animal. Mokst nika tenas, I have two children. Tenas hyiu, a few. Tenas sun, early.

Te-peh. Quills; the wings of a bird.

Tik-egh. To want; wish; love; like. Hyas tikegh, to long for. Ikta mika tikegh? what do you want?

Tik-tik. A watch.

Til-i-kum. People. Cultus tilikum, common or insignificant persons. Huloima tilikum, strangers. Nika tilikum, my relations.

Til-i-kum-ma-ma. A father.

Till. Tired; heavy; weight; a weight. Hyas till nika, I am very tired. Kansih till okook, how much does that weigh. Mamook till, to weigh.

Tin-tin. A bell; a musical instrument. Mamook tintin, to ring a bell.

Tkope. White; light colored.

Tl'kope. To cut; hew; chop.

Toh. Spit. Mamook toh, to spit.

Toke-tie. Pretty.

To-lo. To earn; to win at a game; to gain. Kansih dolla nika tolo spose mamook? how many dollars will I earn if I work.

To-mol-la. To-morrow. Ikt tomolla, the day after.

Tot. An uncle.

To-to. To shake; sift anything; winnow.

To-toosh. The breasts of a female; milk. Totoosh lakles, butter.

To-wagh. Bright; shining; light.

Tsee. Sweet.

Tsee-pic. To miss a mark; to make a blunder. Tsee pie wayhut, to take the wrong road.

Tshi-ke. Directly; soon.

Tsi-at-ko. A nocturnal demon, much feared by the Indians.

Tchik-tchik. A wagon; a cart; a wheel. Tchik-tchik wayhut, a wagon-road.

Tsil-tsil or Chil-chil. Buttons; the stars.

Tsish. Sharpen. Momook tsish, to sharpen.

Tsole-pat. A shot-pouch.

Tso-lo. To wander in the dark; to lose one's way.

- Tsugh. A crack or split. Mamook tsugh, to split. Chahko tsugh, to become split or cracked.
- Tuk-a-mo nuk. A hundred. It is, like ten, combined with the digits ; as it is, moxt, klone tukamonuk, one hundred, two hundred, three hundred, &c.
- Tuk-wil-la. The hazel nut ; nuts in general.
- Tum-tum. The heart ; the will ; opinion. Mahsh tumtum, to give orders. Mamook tumtum, to make up one's mind. Mamook kloshe tumtum, to make friends or peace. Sick tumtum, grief ; jealousy. Moxt tumtum nika, I am undecided. Q. Kah nesika klatawa ? where shall we go ? Mika tumtum ? wherever you please ; as you will. Ikta mika tumtum ? what do you think ?
- Tum-wa-ta. A waterfall, cascade or cataract.
- Tup-shin. A needle. Mamook tupshin, to sew ; to mend ; to patch.
- Tip-so. Grass ; leaves ; fringe ; feathers ; fur. Tipso illahie, prairie. Dely tipso, hay.
- Ty-ee. A chief. Saghalie tyee, the Deity. Tyee salmon, the spring salmon.
- Tzum. Mixed colors ; spots or stripes ; a mark or figure ; writing ; paint, painted. Tzum sill, printed calico. Tzum pehpah, writing. Mamook tzum, to write.

W.

- Wagh. To pour ; to spill ; to vomit. Mamook wagh chuck, pour out some water.
- Wake. No ; not.
- Wa-ki. To-morrow.
- Wap-pa-too. A potato.
- Wash. Wash. Mamook wash, to wash.
- Waum. Warm. Hyas waum, hot. Waum illahie, summer. Mamook waum, to heat. Waum-sick-cole-sick, fever and ague.
- Wau-wau. To talk ; speak ; call ; ask ; tell ; answer ; talk or conversation. Cultus wauwau, idle talk ; stuff ; nonsense. Hyas wauwau, to shout.
- Way-hut. A road or trail. Chikchik wayhut, a wagon-road.
- Weght. Again ; also ; more. Pe nika weght, and I too. Potlatch weght, give me some more. Tenas weght, a little more yet.
- Whim. To fell. Whim stick, a fallen tree, Mamook whim okook stick, fell that tree.
- Win-a-pie. By-and-bye ; presently ; wait.
- Wind. Wind.

Y.

- Yah-hul. A name.
- Yah-ka. He ; is ; him ; she ; it, &c.
- Yah-kis-ilth. Sharp.
- Yah-wa. There ; thither ; thence ; beyond.
- Yak-so. The hair of the head ; hair generally.
- Yak-wa. Here ; hither ; this side of ; this way. Yakwa kopa okook house, this side of that house.
- Ya-kwah-tin. The belly ; the entrails.
- Yi-em. To relate ; to tell a story ; to confess to a priest ; a story or tale.
- Youtl. Glad ; pleased ; proud. Hyas youtl yahka tumtum, his heart is very glad.
- Youtl-kut. Long ; length.
- Youtl-skut. Short (in dimension).

PART II.

English—Chinook.

A.

Above, sagh-a-lie.
 Absolve, mam-ook stoh.
 Acorns, kah-na-way.
 Across, in-a-ti.
 Admiration, hwah.
 Afraid, kwass.
 After, Afterwards, kim-ta.
 Again, weght.
 All, kon-a-way.
 Alms, e-la-han or e-lann.
 Also, weght.
 Although, kegh-tchie.
 Always, kwan-e-sum.
 American, Boston.
 And, pee.
 Anger, Angry, sol-leks.
 Another, aallyma.
 Ants, kuckwalla.
 Apple, le pome.
 Apron, keh-su or ki-su.
 Arbutus uva ursi, lahb.
 Arrive at, ko.
 Arrow, ka-li-tan.
 Ash, isick stick.
 Assistance, e-la-han.
 As if, kah-kwa spouse.
 At, ko-pa.
 Aunt, kwal'h.
 Awl, shoes keep-wot.
 Axe, la-hash.

B.

Bad, mesahchie or peshack.
 Bag, le sak.
 Ball, le bal.
 Bargain, mahkook ; huyhuy.
 Bark, stick skin.
 Barley, la reh.
 Barrel, tamolitsh.
 Basin, ketling.
 Basket, opekwan.
 Beads, kamosuk.
 Bear (black) chet-woot ; itswoot (grizzly) siam.
 Beat to, kokshut.
 Beaver, ee-na.
 Because kehwa.
 Become to, chahko.
 Bed, bed.
 Before, e-lip or el-ip.
 Behind, kimta.

Bell, tintin.
 Belly, yakwahtin.
 Below, keekwillie.
 Belt, la sanjel.
 Berries, olillie ; olallie.
 Best, elip, kloshe.
 Between, patsuck.
 Beyond, yahwa.
 Bird, kulakula.
 Biscuit, lebiskwee.
 Bit or Dime, bit.
 Bitter, klilh.
 Black, klale.
 Blackberries, klikamucks.
 Blanket, paseesie.
 Blind, halo seahhost.
 Blood, pilpil.
 Blow out, mamook poh.
 Blue (light) spooch.
 — (dark) klale.
 Blunder to, tsee-pie.
 Board, la plash.
 Boat, boat.
 Bob-tailed ; a bob-tailed horse, siskiyou.
 Boil to, lip-lip.
 Bone, stone.
 Borrow to, ayahwhul.
 Bosom (female), totoosh.
 Both, kunamoxt.
 Bottle, labooti.
 Bow, opitlkegh.
 Bowl, ooskan.
 Box, lacasett.
 Bracelet, klikwallie.
 Brass, klikwallie.
 Brave, skookum tuntum.
 Bread, piah sapolill.
 Break to, kokshut.
 Breasts, totoosh.
 Breech clout, opoots sill.
 Bridle, la bleed.
 Bright, towagh.
 Bring hither, mamook chahko.
 Broad, klukulh.
 Broken, klook.
 Broom, bloom.
 Brother, kahpho, if elder than the speaker ; ow, if younger. Male cousins the same.
 Brother-in-law, ek-keh.
 Bucket, tamolitsh.
 Buffalo, moosmoos.
 Bullet, le bal ; kalitan.
 Bundle, kow.

But, pee.
 Butter, totoosh lakles.
 Buttons, tsil tsil.
 Buy to, mahkook.
 By-and-by, winapie.

C.

Candle, la shandel.
 Calf, tenass moosmoos.
 Calico, tzum sail.
 Canoe, canim.
 Carrot, la calat.
 Carry to, lolo.
 Cart, tsik tsik ; chickchick.
 Cascade, tumwater.
 Castrate to, mahsh stone.
 Cat, pusspuss.
 Cataract, tumwater.
 Cattle, moosmoos.
 Cedar, la plash stick.
 Certainly, nawitka.
 Chain, la shen ; chikamin lope.
 Chair, la shase.
 Change to, buy huy.
 Christmas day, hyas Sunday.
 Cheat to, la lah.
 Chicken, la pool.
 Chief, ty-ee.
 Child, tenas.
 Clams, ona ; lukutchee ; lakwitchee.
 Clams, the large kind, smetocks.
 Clear up, chahko klah.
 Cloth, (cotton) sail.
 Clouds, smoke.
 Coal, coal.
 Coat, capo.
 Coffee, kaupy.
 Cold, cole ; tshis.
 Colors, mixed, tzum.
 Comb, comb.
 Comb to, mamook comb.
 Come to, chahko.
 Conceal to, mamook ipsoot.
 Confess to, yiem.
 Conjuring, tamahnous.
 Cook to, mamook piah.
 Copper, pil chikamin.
 Cord, tenas lope.
 Corn, esalth or yesalth.
 Corral, kullagh.
 Cotton goods, sail.
 Cougar, hyas puss puss.
 Cough, hohhoh.
 Count to, mamook kwunnin.
 Cousin, —see brother and sister.

Cow, moos moos.
 Coyote, talapus.
 Crab apple, powitsh.
 Cranberry, solemie.
 Crazy, pel-ton.
 Cream-colored, le clem.
 Crockery, piah lah.
 Crooked, kiwa.
 Cross, la cloa.
 Crow, kahkah.
 Cry to, cly.
 Cup, ooskan.
 Curly, hunlkil.
 Cut to tl'kope.

D.

Dance to, tanse.
 Dark, darkness, polaklie.
 Day, sun.
 Dead, memaloost.
 Deaf, ikpooie kwillan.
 Dear, hyas mahkook.
 Deep, klip.
 Deer, mowitsh.
 Demon, skookum.
 Devil, diaub ; yaub ; lejaub.
 Different, huloima.
 Difficult, kull.
 Dig to, mamook illahie.
 Dime, bit or mit.
 Directly, tshike.
 Dirty, paht illahie.
 Displeasure, anah.
 Do to, mamook.
 Doctor, doctin.
 Dog, kamooks.
 Dollar, dolla or tahla.
 Door, la pote.
 Doubtful, klonas.
 Down stream, mi-mie.
 Drawers, keek willie sakoleks.
 Drink to, muckamuck chuck.
 Drive to, kish kish.
 Drunk, pahltum.
 Dry, dely.
 Duck. (Mallard), kweh kweh.
 Dust, polallie.

E.

Eagle, chak chak.
 Ear, kwolann.
 Early, tenas sun.
 Earn to, tolo.
 Earth, illahie.
 East, sun chahko.

Eat to, muckamuck.
 Egg, le sap ; le zep.
 Eight, stotekin.
 Elk, moolock.
 Enclosure, kullagh.
 English, }
 Englishman, } King George.
 Enough, hiyu, kopet.
 Entrails, kiyagh.
 Evening, tenas polaklie.
 Every, konaway.
 Exchange, huyhuy.
 Extinguish, mamook poh.
 Eyes, seahhost.

F.

Face, seahhost.
 Faded, spooch.
 Falschood, kliminawhit.
 Far, siah.
 Fast (quick), hyak.
 Fast (tight) kwutl.
 Fasten to, kow.
 Fat, glease.
 Father, papa.
 Fathom, itlan.
 Fear, kwass.
 Fell to, (as a tree), mamook whim.
 Fence, kullagh.
 Fetch to, mamook chahko.
 Fever, waum sick.
 Few, tenas.
 Field, klackan.
 Fight to, mamook solleks.
 Fight with fists, mamook pukpuk.
 Figured (as calico), tzum.
 File, la leem.
 Fill to, mamook pahtl.
 Find to, klap.
 Fingers, le doo.
 Finish, kopet.
 Fire, piah olapitski.
 First, e-lip or el-ip.
 Fish, pish.
 Fish-hook, ikkik.
 Five, kwinnum.
 Flea, sopen enapoo ; chotub.
 Flesh, itlwillie.
 Flint, kilitsut.
 Flour, sapolill.
 Fly to, kawak.
 Fog, smoke.
 Food, muckamuck.
 Fool, pelton.
 Foolish, pelton.
 Foot, le pee.

Forever, kwahnesum.
 Forget to, mahlie.
 Fork, la pooshet.
 Formerly, ahnkutte ; ahnkottie.
 Four, lakit or lokit.
 Fowl, la pool.
 French, Frenchman, passiooks.
 Friend, sikhs or shikhs.
 Frog, shwahkuk.
 Fry to, mamook lapool.
 Full, pahtl.
 Fundament, opoots.

G.

Gallop to, kwalal.
 Gamble, mamook itlokum.
 Gather to hokumelh.
 Get to, iskum.
 Get out, mahsh.
 Get up, get up or ketop.
 Ghost, skookum.
 Gift, cultus potlatch.
 Girl, tenas klootchman.
 Give to, potlatch.
 Glad, kwann.
 Go to, klatawa.
 God, saghalie tyee.
 Gold, pil chikamin.
 Good, kloshe.
 Good-bye, klahowya.
 Goods, iktah.
 Goose, whywhuy ; kulakula.
 Grandfather, chope.
 Grandmother, chitsh.
 Grass, tupso.
 Grease, lakles ; glease.
 Green, pechugh.
 Grey, a grey horse, le gley.
 Grieved, sick tumtum.
 Grizzly bear, siam.
 Ground, illahie.
 Grouse, siwash la pool.
 Gun, musket, sukwalal.
 Gunpowder, poh-lallie.

H.

Hair, yakso.
 Half, sitkum.
 Hammer, lemahto.
 Hand, le mah.
 Hand (game of), itlokum.
 Handkerchief, hakatshum.
 Hard, kull.
 Hare, kwitshadie.
 Harrow to, mamook comb illahie.

Hat, seahpo; seahpult.
 Haul, haul.
 Hawk, shak-shak.
 Hay, dely tupso.
 He, his, yahka.
 Head, la tet.
 Heart, tum-tum.
 Heaven, saghillie illahie.
 Heavy, till.
 Help to, mamook elann.
 Hen, la pool.
 Here, yakwa.
 Hermaphrodite, burdash.
 Hide to, ipsoot.
 High, saghalie.
 Hit to, kwul'h.
 Hoe, la peosh.
 Hog, cosho.
 Hole, klawhap.
 Holiday, Sunday.
 Horn, stone.
 Horse, kiuatan.
 Horse shoes, chikamin shoes.
 House, house.
 How, kahta.
 How are you, klahowya.
 How many, kunsih; kunjuk.
 Hundred, tukamonuk.
 Hungry, olo.
 Huckleberries, shot olillie.
 Hurry, howh; hyak.

I.

I, nika.
 If, spose.
 In, kopa.
 Inability, howkwutl.
 Indeed, whaah.
 Indian, siwash.
 In shore, mahtwallie.
 Iron, chikamin.
 Island, staetjay.
 It, yahka.

J.

Jealous, sick tumtum.
 Jump to, sopena.

K.

Kamass-root, lakamass.
 Kettle, ketling.
 Key, lay kley.
 Kick to, chukkin.
 Kiss, to kiss, bebe.
 Knife, opitsah.

10—23

Knock to, koko.
 Knotty, hunl-kih.
 Know to, kumtuks.

L.

Lame, klook teahwit.
 Lamprey eel, skwakwal.
 Land, illahee.
 Language, la lang.
 Large, hyas.
 Lately, chee.
 Laughter, heehee.
 Lazy, lazy.
 Lead, kalitan.
 Leaf, tupso or tipso.
 Leap to, sopena.
 Lean to, lagh.
 Leave to, mahsh.
 Leave off, to, kopet.
 Leg, teahwit.
 Leggings, mitass.
 Lend to, apahwhul.
 Lick to, klakwun.
 Lie to, kliminawhit.
 Light, towagh.
 Lightning, saghallie piah.
 Like, kahkwa.
 Like to, tikegh.
 Little, tenas.
 Long, youtlkut.
 Long ago, ahnkutte or ahnkottie.
 Look to, nanitsh.
 Look here! nah.
 Look out! kloshe nanitsh.
 Looking-glass, shelokum.
 Loose, stoh.
 Lose the way, to, tsolo; tseepie wayhut.
 Louse, enapoo or inapoo.
 Love to, tikegh.

M.

Magic, tamahnous.
 Make to, mamook.
 Man, man.
 Many, hyiu.
 Marry to, malieh.
 Mass (ceremony of), la messe.
 Mast, ship stick.
 Mat, kliskwiss.
 Mattock, la peosh.
 Measure to, tahnim.
 Meat, itlwillie.
 Medicine, la mestin.
 Mend to, mamook tipshin.

Menstruate to, mahsh pilpil.
 Metal, Metallic, chikamin.
 Middle the, katsuk or kotsuk.
 Midnight, sitkum polaklie.
 Milk, totoosh.
 Mill, moola.
 Mind the, tumtum.
 Miss to, tseepie.
 Mistake to, tseepie.
 Moccasins, skin shoes.
 Molasses, melass.
 Money, chikamin.
 Month, moon.
 Moon, moon.
 Mole, skad.
 More, weght.
 Morning, tenas sun.
 Mosquito, melakwa.
 Mother, mama, na-ah.
 Mountain, lamonti.
 Mouse, hoolhool.
 Mouth, la boos.
 Much, hyiu.
 Mule, le mel.
 Musical instrument, tintin.
 Musket, musket.
 Mussels, toluks.
 My, mine, nika.

N.

Nails, le cloo.
 Name, nem; yahhul
 Near, wake siah.
 Neck, le cou.
 Needle, keepwot.
 Never, wake kunsik.
 New, chee.
 Night, polaklie.
 Nine, kwaist or kweest.
 No, not, wake.
 Noise, la tlah.
 None, halo.
 Nonsense, cultus wauwau.
 Noon, sitkum sun.
 North, stowbelow.
 Nose, nose.
 Nothing, cultus.
 Notwithstanding, keghtchie.
 Now, alta.
 Numerals—
 1, ikt.
 2, mokst.
 3, klone.
 4, lakit.
 5, kwinum.

6, taghum.
 7, sinnamokst.
 8, stotekin.
 9, kwaist.
 10, tahtlelum.
 11, tahtlelum pe ikt.
 20, mokst tahtlelum.
 100, ikt tukamonuk.
 Nuts, tukwilla.

O.

Oak, kull stick.
 Oar, la lahm; la lum.
 Oats, la wen.
 Off, klak.
 Off shore, mahtlinnie.
 Oil, glease.
 Old, oleman.
 Old man, oleman.
 Old woman, lam-mieh.
 One, ikt.
 One-eyed, ikt seahhost.
 Onion, la onion.
 Open, bahlakl.
 Opinion, tumtum.
 Opposite to, inati.
 Or, pe.
 Order to, mahsh tumtum.
 Other, huloima.
 Otter (land) nemamooks.
 Our, nesika.
 Out doors, klaghanie.
 Owl, waugh waugh.
 Ox, moosmoos.
 Oyster, chetlo or jetlo; kloghklogh.

P.

Paddle a, isick.
 Paddle to, mamook isick.
 Paint, pent.
 Paint to, mamook pent.
 Paper, pehpah.
 Pantaloons, sakoleks.
 Part, sitkum.
 Panther, swaawa.
 Peas, le pwau.
 People, tilikum.
 Perhaps, klonas.
 Petticoat, kalakwatie.
 Piebald, le kye.
 Pin, kwekwiens.
 Pine, la gome stick.
 Pipe, la peep.
 Pistol, tenas musket.
 Pitch, la gome.

Plank, la plosh.
 Plate, la siet.
 Pleased, youtl.
 Plough, le shalloo.
 Plough to, klugh illahie.
 Pole, la pehsh.
 Poor, klahowyum ; halo ikta.
 Pork, cosho.
 Porpoise, tuiceco.
 Posteriors, opoots.
 Potatoes, wappatoo.
 Pour to, wagh.
 Pot, ketling.
 Powder, polallie.
 Prairie wolf, talapus.
 Presently, alkie ; winapie.
 Pretty, toketie.
 Priest, la plet.
 Proud, youtl ; kwetl'h.
 Provided that, spose.
 Pull, haul.

Q.

Quarter, tenas sitkum.
 Quarter (of a dollar) kwahta.
 Quick, hyak.
 Quills, tepeh.

R.

Rabbit, kwitshadie.
 Racehorse, coolie kiuatan.
 Rain, snass.
 Raspberries, seahpult olillie.
 Rat, hyas hoolhool.
 Rattle, shugh.
 Rattlesnake, shughopoots.
 Razor-fish, ona.
 Reach, ko.
 Red, pil.
 Relate to, yiem.
 Remain, mitlite.
 Remove, mahsh.
 Return to, kelipi.
 Ribbon, le loba.
 Ribs, etlinwill.
 Rice, lice.
 Rifle, calipeen.
 Ring a, kweokweo.
 Ripe, piah.
 Ripe berries, piah olillie.
 River, chuck.
 Rooster, la pool.
 Road, wayhut.
 Roan colored, sandelie.
 Roast, mamook la pellah.

Rock, stone.
 Rope, lope.
 Rotten, poolie.
 Round, lolo.
 Rudder, boat opoots.
 Rum, lum.
 Run, coolie.

S.

Sack, le sak.
 Saddle, la sell.
 Saddle housings, le pishemo.
 Sail, sail.
 Sailor, ship-man.
 Salmon berries, salmon olillie.
 Salt, salt.
 Sand, polallie.
 Sandwich Islander, Oihee.
 Sash, la sanjel.
 Saw, la gwin ; la scie.
 Say to, wauwau.
 Scissors, la seezo.
 Sea, salt chuck.
 Seal, olhiyu siwash cosho.
 See to, nanitsh.
 Sell to, mahkook.
 Seven, sinamox.
 Sew to, mamook tipshin.
 Shake to, toto ; hullel.
 Shame, shem.
 Sharp, yahkisilt'h.
 Sharpen to, mahmook tsish.
 She, her, yahka.
 Sheep, la mooto.
 Shell money (the small size), coopcoop ;
 (the large) hykwa.
 Shingle, lebahdo.
 Shining, towagh.
 Ship, ship.
 Shirt, shut.
 Shoes, shoes.
 Shoot to, mamook poh.
 Short, yuteskut.
 Shot pouch, kalitan le sac ; tsolepat.
 Shot, shot ; tenas le bal.
 Shout to, hyas wauwau.
 Shovel, la pell.
 Shut to, ikpooie.
 Sick, sick.
 Sift to, toto.
 Sight in, klah.
 Silk, la sway.
 Silver, t'kope chikamin.
 Similar, kahkwa.
 Since, kimta.

Sing to, shantie.	Stubborn, howklcult.
Sister, kahpho, if older than the speaker ; ats, if younger.	Sugar, le sook ; shugah ; shukwa.
Sit to, mitlite.	Summer, waum illahie.
Six, taghum.	Sun, sun ; otelagh.
Skin, skin.	Sunday, Sunday.
Skunk, hum opoots ; piupiu ; skubeyou.	Sunset, klip sun.
Sky, koosagh.	Suppose, spose.
Slave, eletie ; mistshimus.	Surprise, hwah.
Sleep, moosum.	Swan, kahloke.
Slowly, klahwa.	Sweep to, mamook bloom.
Small, tenas.	Sweet, tsee.
Smell a, humm.	Swim, sitshum.
Smoke, smoke.	
Snake, oluk.	T.
Snow, snow ; cole snass.	Table, la tahb.
Soap, soap.	Tail opoots.
Soft, klimmin.	Take to, iskum.
Sorrel-colored, a sorrel horse, le blau.	Take care ! kloshe nanitsh
Sorry, sick tumtum.	Take off or out, mamook klak ; mahsh'
Sour, kwates.	Tale or story, yiem ; ehkahnam.
South, stegwaah.	Talk to, wauwau.
Spade, la pell.	Tame, kwass.
Speak to, wauwau.	Tea, tea.
Spill to, wagh.	Teach to, mamook kumtuks.
Spirits, lum.	Tear to, klugh.
Split, tsugh.	Tell to, wauwau.
Split to, mamook tsugh.	Ten, tahtlelum.
Spectacles, dolla seahhost, or lakit seahhost.	Testicles, stone.
Spit to, mamook toh.	Thank you, mahsie.
Split to become, chahko tsugh.	That, okook.
Spoon, spoon.	That way, yahwa.
Spotted, le kye ; tzum.	There, yahwa ; kopah.
Spurs, le seeblo.	They, klaska.
Squirrel, skwiskwis.	Thick (as molasses), pitlih.
Stab to, klemahun.	Thin (as a board), p'chih ; pewhatic.
Stand to, mitwhit.	Thing, iktah.
Stars, tsiltsil.	Think, pittuck.
Stay to, mitlite.	This, okook.
Steal to, kapsualla.	This way, yukwa.
Steam, smoke.	Thou, thy, thine, mika.
Steamer, piah ship.	Thread, klapite.
Stick a, stick.	Three, klone.
Stink a, piupiu ; humm.	Throw away, mahsh.
Stirrup, sitlay.	Tide, see chuck.
Stockings, stocken ; kushis.	Tie to, kow.
Stone, stone.	Tight, kwutl.
Stop to, kopet.	Tinware, malah.
Store, mahkook house.	Tip to, lagh.
Story, ehkahnam.	Tired, till.
Straight, delate or delet ; sipah.	To, towards, kopa.
Strawberries, amotee.	Tobacco, kinootl ; kinoos.
Strong, skookum.	To-morrow, tomolla.
Sturgeon, stutchin.	Tongue, la lang.
	Tough, kull.
	Trail, wayhut.

Trap, la piege.
 Tree, stick.
 Tree fallen, whim stick.
 Trot to, tehteh.
 Trout, tzum salmon.
 Trowsers, sakoleks.
 True, delate.
 Trunk, daesset.
 Truth, delate, wauwau.
 Tub, tamolitsh.
 Turnips, la moo-ow.
 Twine, tenas lope ; klapite.
 Two, twice, mokst.

U.

Uncle, tot.
 Under, keek willie.
 Understand to, kumtuks.
 Unhappy, sick tumtum.
 Untamed, le molo.
 Untie to, mamook stoh ; mahsh kow.
 Up, saghalie.
 Upset to, kelipi.
 Us, nesika.

V.

Venereal the, paih sick.
 Venison, mowitsh.
 Very, hyas.
 Vessel, ship.
 Vest, la west.
 Vomit to, wagh.

W.

Wagon, tsiktsik ; chickchick.
 Wait, winapie.
 Wander to, tsolo.
 Want to, tikegh.
 Warm, waum.
 Wash to, mamook wash.
 Watch a, tiktik.
 Water, chuck.
 Waterfall, tumwater.
 We, nesika.
 Weigh to, mamook till.
 Wet, pahtl chuck.

Week, ikt Sunday.
 Well then, abba.
 West, sun mitlite.
 Whale, eh-ko-lie ; kwah-nice ; kwaddis.
 What, iktah.
 Wheat, sapolill.
 Wheel, tsik-tsik ; chikchik.
 When, kansih ; kunjuk.
 Where, kah.
 Whip, le whet.
 White, t'kope.
 Who, klaksta.
 Whole, lolo.
 Why, kahta.
 Wicked, mesahcie.
 Wide, klukulh.
 Wild, le molo.
 Will the, tumtum.
 Willow, eenastick.
 Win to, tolo.
 Wind, wind.
 Window, glass.
 Winter, cole illahie.
 Wipe to, klakwun.
 Wire, chikamin lope.
 Wish to, tikegh.
 With, kopa.
 Witchcraft, tamahnous.
 Without, halo.
 Wolf, leloo.
 Woman, klootshman.
 Woman (old), lammieh.
 Woman's gown, coat.
 Wood, wooden, stick.
 Work to, mamook.
 Worn out, oleman.
 Worthless, cultus.
 Wound to, klemahun.
 Write to, mam-ook peh-pah ; mamook
 tzum.
 Writing, tzum.

Y.

Yard, ikt stick.
 Year, ikt cole.
 Yellow, kawkawak.
 Yes, nawitka ; ah-ha ; e-eh.
 Yes, indeed, nawitka.
 Yesterday, tahlkie ; tahl-kie sun.
 You, your, yours, mesika.
 Young, tenas.

THE LORD'S PRAYER IN JARGON.

Nesika papa klaksta mitlite kopa saghalie, kloshe kopa nesika tumtum
 Our father who stayeth in the above good in our hearts
 mika nem; kloshe mika tyee kopa konoway tiikum; kloshe mika tumtum
 [be] thy name; good thou chief among all people; good thy will
 kopa illahie, kahkwa kopa saghalie. Potlatch konaway sun nesika mucka-
 upon earth as in the above. Give every day our food.
 muck. Spose nesika mamook masahchie, wake mika hyas solleks, pe spose
 If we do ill, [be] not thou very angry, and if
 klaksta masahchie kopa nesika, wake nesika solleks kopa klaska. Mahsh
 any one evil towards us, not we angry towards them. Send away
 siah kopa nesika konaway masahchie.
 far from us all evil.

KLOSHE KAHKWA.

APPENDIX DD.

TWO OF THE TREATIES CONCLUDED WITH INDIAN TRIBES.

Know all men,—We, the chiefs and people of the “Teechamitsa” Tribe, ^{Treaty with Teechamitsa Tribe.} who have signed our names and made our marks to this deed, on the 29th day of April, 1850, do consent to surrender entirely and for ever to James Douglas, the agent of the Hudson’s Bay Company in Vancouver Island, that is to say, for the Governor, Deputy Governor and Committee of the same, the whole of the lands situate and lying between Esquimalt Harbor and Point Albert, including the latter, on the Straits of Juan de Fuca, and extending backward from thence to the range of mountains or the Saanich Arm, about ten miles distant. The condition of or understanding of this sale is this: That our village sites and enclosed fields are to be kept for our own use, for the use of our children, and for those who may follow after us, and the land shall be properly surveyed hereafter. It is understood, however, that the land itself, with these small exceptions, becomes the entire property of the white people for ever.

It is also understood that we are at liberty to hunt over the unoccupied lands, and to carry on our fisheries as formerly.

We have received as payment twenty-seven pounds ten shillings sterling.

In token whereof, we have signed our names and made our marks at Fort Victoria, 29th April, 1850.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. LEE SACHASIS. | + |
| 2. HAYLAY KANE, | + |
| 3. PEE SMAYMOOT, | + |
| 4. KALSAYMIT, | + |
| 5. HOOCHAPS, | + |
| 6. THLANNIE, | + |
| 7. CHAMUTSTIN, | + |
| 8. TSATSULLUI, | + |
| 9. HOGNYNUET, | + |
| 10. KAMSFETCHEL, | + |
| 11. MINAYILTEN, | + |

Done in the presence of—

(Signed),	RODERICH FINLAYSON,
(Signed),	JOSEPH WM. MCKAY.

Know all men,—We, the chiefs and people of the Kosampson Tribe, ^{Treaty with Kosampson Tribe.} who have signed our names and made our marks to this deed, on the 30th day of April, 1850, do consent to surrender entirely and forever to James Douglas, the agent of the Hudson’s Bay Company, in Vancouver Island—that is to say, for the Governor, Deputy Governor and Committee of the same, the whole of the land situate and lying between the Island of the Dead, in the arm or inlet of Camoson, and the head of the said inlet embracing the

lands on the west side and north of that line to Esquimalt, beyond the inlet, three miles of the Colquils Valley, and the land on the east side of the arm enclosing Christmas Hill and Lake, and the lands west of those objects. The condition of or understanding of this sale is this :—That our village sites and enclosed fields are to be kept for our own use, for the use of our children, and for those who may follow after us, and the lands shall be properly surveyed hereafter. It is understood, however, that the land itself, with these small exceptions, becomes the entire property of the white people for ever. It is also understood that we are at liberty to hunt over the unoccupied land, and to carry on our fisheries as formerly.

We have received as payment £52 10s. sterling.

In token whereof, we have signed our names and made our marks at Fort Victoria, on the 30th day of April, 1850.

COR COR WIBZ,	+
HOYAPAHYMAN,	+
SPAA,	+
	and others.

APPENDIX EE.

MEMORANDUM OF TREATIES MADE WITH INDIAN TRIBES
FOR PURCHASE OF THEIR LANDS.

I append hereto an abstract of all treaties made by the authorities with the Indians, for the purchase of their lands, in order that same might be thrown open to settlement by the whites. These treaties embrace the country from Victoria to a few miles beyond Sooke Harbor, and from Victoria to North Saanich; also the lands around Nanaïmo. The total area might probably be about one-fortieth of the whole Island. I am not aware of any similar treaties having been made with the natives on the mainland.

R. W. PEARSE,
*Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and Surveyor General,
British Columbia.*

RETURN OF TREATIES made by Hudson Bay Company with Indian Tribes,
showing Lands conveyed and Sums paid.

Date.	Name of Tribe, &c.	Description of Lands Conveyed.	Price paid.		
			£	s.	d.
April 29, 1850.	"Teechamitsa," signed by See-Sachasis and ten others.	The whole of the lands situate and lying between Esquimalt Harbor and Point Albert, including the latter, on the Straits of Juan de Fuca, and extending backward from thence to the range of mountains on the Saanich Arm, about ten miles distant.....	27	10	00
April 30, 1850.	"Kosampson," signed by Hookowitz and twenty others.	The whole of the lands situate and lying between the Island of the Dead on the Arm or Inlet of Camoson and the head of said inlet, embracing the land on the west side and north of that line to Esquimalt beyond the inlet, three miles of the Colquits Valley and the land on the east side of the arm enclosing Christmas Hill and Lake, and the lands west of those objects.....	52	10	00
April 30, 1850.	"Swengwhung," signed by Snaw Mick and twenty-nine others.	The whole of the lands situate and lying between the Island of the Dead and the Arm or Inlet of Camoson, where the Kosampson lands terminate, extending east to the Fountain Ridge and following it to its termination on the Straits of Fuca, in the bay immediately east of Clover Point, including all the country between that line and the Inlet of Camoson.....	75	00	00

RETURN OF TREATIES made by Hudson Bay Company with Indian Tribes, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Name of Tribe, &c.	Description of Lands Conveyed.	Price paid.
April 30, 1850.	"Chilcowith," signed by Qua-sun and eleven others.	The whole of the lands situate and lying between the sandy bay, east of Clover Point, at the termination of the Swengwhung line to Point Gonzales, and thence north to a line of equal extent passing through the north side of Minie's Plain	£ s. d. 30 00 00
April 30, 1850.	"Whyomilth," signed by Hol-wha-lutstin and seventeen others.	The whole of the lands situate and lying between the north-west corner of Esquimalt, say from the island inclusive at the mouth of the Sawmill Stream, and the mountains lying due west and north of that point. This district being on the one side bounded by the lands of the Teechamitsa, and on the other by the lands of the Kosampson family.	45 00 00
April 30, 1850.	"Che-ko-nein," signed by Chaythlum and twenty-nine others.	The whole of the lands situate and lying between Point Gonzales and Mount Douglas, following the boundary line of the Chilcowitch and Kosampson families. The Canal de Haro and the Straits of Juan de Fuca, east of Point Gonzales.	79 10 00
May 1, 1850.	"Ka-ky-aakan," signed by Quoite-to-kay-num and another.	The whole of the lands situate and lying between Point Albert and the Inlet of Whoyung, on the Straits of Juan de Fuca, and the snow covered mountains in the interior of the Island, so as to embrace the whole tract or district of Metchosin, from the coast to these said mountains	43 6 8
May 1, 1850.	"Chiahaytsun," signed by Al-chay-nook and two others.	The whole of the lands situate and lying between the Inlet of Whoyung and the Bay of Synsung, known as Sooke Inlet, and the snow covered mountains in the interior of the Island	45 10 00
May 1, 1850.	"Sooke," signed by Wansela and three others.	The whole of the lands situate and lying between the Bay of Synsung or Sooke Inlet to the Three Rivers beyond Thloweckar, Point Shirvingham, on the Straits of Juan de Fuca and the snow covered mountains in the interior of Vancouver Island.	48 6 8
February 6, 1852.	"Saanich," signed by Whut-say-mullet and nine others.	The whole of the lands situate and lying between Mount Douglas and Cowichan Head, on the Canal de Haro, and extending thence to the line running through the centre of Vancouver Island, north and south	41 13 4
February 11, 1852.	"Saanich," signed by Hotutstun, and others.	The whole of the lands situate and lying as follows, viz. :—Commencing at Cowichan Head and following the coast of the Canal de Haro, north-west nearly to Saanich Point or Quana-sung, from thence following the course of the Saanich Arm to the point where it terminates, and from thence by a line across country to said Cowichan Head, the point of commencement, so as to include all the country and lands within those boundaries	

RETURN OF TREATIES made by Hudson Bay Company with Indian Tribes, &c.—*Continued.*

Date.	Name of Tribe, &c.	Description of Lands Conveyed.	Price paid.
February 1851.	8, "Queackars," signed by Wale and eleven others	The whole of the lands situate and lying between McNeill's Harbour and Hardy Bay, inclusive of these ports, and extending two miles into the interior of the Island.....	£ s. d. 64 00 00
February 1851.	8, "Quakloths," signed by Wawattie and fifteen others.	The whole of the lands situate and lying between McNeill's Harbour and Hardy Bay, inclusive of these ports, and extending two miles into the interior of the Island.....	86 00 00
December 1854.	23, "Sarlequun," signed by Squoniston and 163 others.	Country extends from Commercial Inlet twelve miles up Nanaïmo River	350 00 00

APPENDIX FF.

NAMES, AGES, SALARIES, AND DATES OF APPOINTMENT OF
LIGHTHOUSE STAFF, BRITISH COLUMBIA.Lighthouse
Staff.

Lighthouse or Ship.	Names.	Rank.	Age.	Annual Salary.	Date of Appointment.
				\$ cts.	
Race Rock Lighthouse ..	Thos. Argyle ...	Chief Keeper .	32 years	625 00	May 23, 1867.
" " ..	John McQuarrie ..	1st Assistant ..	52 "	410 00	Jan. 19, 1869.
" " ..	Sam. Askew....	2nd " ..	30 "	360 00	Sept. 11, 1871.
" " ..	Ellen Argyle ...	3rd " ..	32 "	150 00	May 23, 1867.
Figgard Lighthouse	William Bevis ..	Light Keeper.	41 "	700 00	March 16, 1861.
" " ..	Mrs. Bevis	1st Assistant ..	48 "	60 00	March 16, 1861.
Lightship, Fraser River.	James Jolly ...	Light Keeper.	43 "	1,200 00	Nov. 10, 1865 .
" " ..	John Flett	1st Assistant ..	60 "	480 00	Nov. 16, 1865 .
" " ..	Duncan McLean	2nd " ..	40 "	480 00	March 1, 1869.

APPENDIX GG.

MEMORANDUM ON THE VICTORIA HARBOR DREDGE,

By the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and Surveyor General of British Columbia.

16th September, 1871.

In the autumn of 1861, a commission was appointed under the provisions of the "Victoria Harbor Act, 1860," consisting of the following gentlemen: Commission appointed.
George Henry Richards, Captain, R.N., Joseph Despard Pemberton, Esq., Surveyor General, V. I., Joseph William Trutch, Esq., C. E., John Gastineau, Esq., C. E., Wm. Alexander Mouatt, Captain, Hudson Bay Company Service, John James Cochrane, Esq., C. E., whose duty consisted of a thorough examination of the harbor of Victoria, its depth of water, whether it was shoaling or silting up, the nature of the bottom, and other points bearing on the question of the improvement of the navigation of the harbor, and its depth of water.

This commission continued its sittings and deliberations until 28th February, 1862, on which day the chairman addressed a letter to the Colonial Secretary, enclosing a report (a copy of which I annex hereto) marked schedule A. Clause 11 of that report recommends that a dredging machine, consisting of a series of buckets on an endless chain should be procured. On the 29th August, 1861, the commissioners resolved: Report with recommendations.

"That it is expedient as a preliminary measure to procure a steam dredging machine and diving bell from some firm of eminence in the United Kingdom, and that application be made to His Excellency the Governor to authorize the commission to order the same without delay."

On the 11th October, 1861, the commissioners resolved:

"That on reconsideration of the subject, and especially to save the time which must elapse before a dredging machine could be obtained from Scotland, the commission recommend the executive to obtain the same from San Francisco, and that a competent and reliable engineer be sent down to order and superintend its construction."

On 12th September, 1861, Captain Richards, then in San Francisco, informed the Surveyor General, that the cost of all the gear and engines for a dredger with sixteen buckets, two engines of sixteen horse power each (one English horse power—two American), would be \$10,000. Estimated cost.

On 27th December, 1861, tenders were called for, for the machinery for a dredger, but I can find no record of the results, except in a letter from the Surveyor General to the Colonial Secretary, under date of 7th May, 1864, in which he quotes an offer made by Peter Donahue for a dredge complete for \$33,000. It would appear that no steps were taken from 20th February, 1862, until 3rd April, 1863, when the late Surveyor General Mr. J. D. Pemberton, was instructed to proceed to England and procure the machinery requisite for a steam dredger, and also for a screw propeller to be used in towing the punts outside the harbour, to discharge the mud dredged from the bottom. Agent sent to England.

On his arrival in England, he investigated all the latest improvements and advertised for tenders through the Crown Agents, for the machinery for Proceedings of agent.

a dredger, extra punts, iron work for mud punts, engines for steam tug, and extra punts and bearings; and the tender of Messrs. Blyth, of London, was accepted, for the sum of £5,070 13—\$24,592 $\frac{05}{100}$; all this machinery was shipped via Cape Horn, and with it, came on two engineers who were engaged for six years at a mean salary of £250 per annum, to erect the machinery and engines on their respective hulls. The vessels arrived from England in July, 1864, with all these on board. In March of that year, contracts had been let for building the steamer's hull for \$16,800 $\frac{00}{100}$ and for dredger and four mud punts for \$34,564 $\frac{00}{100}$. These prices appear very high, but only bear a fair proportion to the wages paid to mechanics and ship carpenters at the time, viz.: \$5 per day. The total first cost of the dredger, steamer, "Sir James Douglas," and the four mud punts, may be estimated at about \$92,000 $\frac{00}{100}$. On the 18th February, 1865, a superintendent who was under my orders, was appointed by Governor Kennedy. I gave him written instructions for his guidance. He failed entirely in working the machinery in a satisfactory manner. He was not an engineer, nor even a man of ordinary education and intelligence. On the 14th June, 1865, in consequence of a resolution passed by the House of Assembly, the Superintendent and all the crew were paid off, and the dredger moored in James' Bay. Very shortly afterwards the "Sir James Douglas" was put on, at my suggestion, to carry the mails, passengers and freight, from Victoria along the east coast of Vancouver Island, and has continued to fulfil this duty to the present time. On two occasions I tried the dredger, the first time for five hours, when the machinery all worked well, with the exception of keeping up the steam, which we attributed to the fact that the induction pipe was too near the ladders and was liable to be choked by the *débris* of sand, &c., stirred up by the buckets. If it were removed further forward, this would be obviated. The dredge itself is most strongly built and fastened, and all the machinery is of the most massive kind. I append drawings marked schedules B. C. D., to illustrate how the machinery is built and placed.*

Total cost.

Present use of "Sir James Douglas."

Description of the dredge.

She is 118 feet on keel, 122 feet over all; beam 22.10; depth of hold 8.6; has side lever condensing marine engine of 25 horse power (English), two flue boilers, and can dredge to a depth of sixteen feet; consumption of fuel two tons per diem.

She has a good number of spare and duplicate parts and some tools, bellows and portable forge, also a diving dress and air pump. She would require an expenditure of about \$1,500 to put her into working order, as the buckets and endless chains have been taken off the ladders, and all the machinery has been removed as far as possible. She has been lying unemployed since June, 1865. Her decks and upper works would require to be caulked, and all wood work and iron work well painted.

Hands required.

To work her efficiently, she should have 1 engineer; 1 stoker; 1 foreman and 4 labourers.

Punts.

The four punts are too large and unwieldy for the work of removing the dirt dredged to the outside of the harbour. They all require caulking, one is lying at New Westminster, and one in Victoria harbour. Two are at the Hastings Mill in Burrard Inlet; these were lent to the owners of the mill by the government. The expense of this would be about \$500 $\frac{00}{100}$. The punts cost \$1,200 $\frac{00}{100}$ each. I think that four smaller and more handy ones could be built complete for \$2,000 $\frac{00}{100}$.

Steamer "Sir James Douglas."

The steamer "Sir James Douglas," was built with the view of towing the punts outside the harbour and back to the dredge, and also of towing vessels, and acting as a Government despatch boat generally. She is a fast and

*These drawings and plans are not here printed, but are of record in the Department of Public Works.

strongly built vessel with oak frame, well fastened and strengthened with iron knees. She is 110 feet long, breadth 20 feet, copper fastened, two condensing engines of forty horse power (English). Had new boilers in 1870, which will probably last for another five years.

The following estimate would be a fair one for working the dredger and a small steamer for towing the punts. Cost of working.

DREDGER.

Pay of engineer in charge of works (per annum)...	\$2,425 00	
“ engineer of dredger.....	“ ... 1,440 00	
“ stoker.....	“ ... 600 00	
“ foreman.....	“ ... 600 00	
“ 4 labourers at \$360 $\frac{00}{100}$ each	“ ... 1,440 00	
Provisions for engineer and seven men.....	1,100 00	
		\$7,605 00
Coal, 2 tons per working day, 263 days at \$6 per ton	\$3,156 00	
Oil and waste, tallow, &c.....	600 00	
Repairs.....	2,500 00	
		\$6,256 00
		\$13,861 00

Total amount of expense.....

TUG.

Pay of master.....	\$1,440 00	
“ engineer.....	1,440 00	
“ 1 sailor and 4 for punts.....	1,800 00	
Provisions for 7 men.....	1,100 00	
Coal 1½ tons per working day, say.....	2,367 00	
Oil, tallow, waste, &c.....	500 00	
Repairs,.....	1,500 00	
		\$10,147 00
Cost per annum of dredger and tug vessel.....		\$24,008 00

Supposing that the dredger removed and placed into punts alongside, 400 cubic yards per diem, and that this were taken outside the harbour in two punts, whilst the other two were filling, this would give a total quantity removed during the year equal to 106,200 cubic yards, on the assumption that she would work 263 days in the year; this would show a cost of 22½ cents per cubic yard. The cost per cubic yard of the five dredgers on the Clyde for four years, gives a mean of 27 cents, but perhaps the distance to which the mud had to be carried was greater, or possibly it may have had to be shovelled out of the punts, which would greatly increase the cost. Estimate of possible work.

My estimate is based on the supposition that the mud would be discharged by hoppers through the bottom of the punts. Now supposing the dredger to be employed as originally intended, viz.: in improving the harbor of Victoria, the following estimate will be found very close indeed to the truth, unless the harbor should be rapidly silting up.

To remove the bar at the entrance to a depth of 14 feet (low water springs), as shown on plan annexed, marked E*..	}	Cubic y'ds.	Time required to deepen Victoria harbor.	
To deepen from line of wharves to Indian Village.....*				349,269
To deepen central basin.....				18,888
			47,777	
Total.....			415,934	

*See note on preceding page.

Say 500,000 cubic yards. At the above mentioned rate of work, it would thus take 4½ years to complete it, at a total cost of \$108,036 ⁰⁰/₁₀₀. This estimate does not take into consideration the cost of removing any rocky obstructions in the harbor, or of the cost of new punts, estimated at \$2,000 ⁰⁰/₁₀₀, or repairing the dredge which would be \$1,500 ⁰⁰/₁₀₀.

Removal of the Beaver Rock.

The Harbor Commissioners recommended in their report that Beaver Rock should be removed. I have made no estimate of this because I have no data to go upon, and the shortness of time will not allow of a thorough survey. By aid of the diving dress which belongs to the dredge, however, I can safely say that the cost should not exceed \$2,500 ⁰⁰/₁₀₀.

The whole question of the harbor improvement works would require in my opinion to be well considered.

Canal from Esquimalt Harbor.

There is a great natural scouring power to be obtained at a comparatively small cost, by digging a small canal through the portage, and using the water in Esquimalt harbour, which is high an hour or two earlier than it is in the Victoria side of the portage. The difference of level is about 18 inches, quite sufficient to create a good current downwards to Victoria. I forbear to enlarge upon this point, as I have only made a preliminary survey and given it a small consideration many years ago. This would involve some blasting at the gorge, possibly amounting to 400 or 500 cubic yards, which would represent an additional expenditure of about \$2,000 to \$2,500.

(Signed,) B. W. PEARSE,
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works
and Surveyor General,

Lands and Works Department,
Victoria. B. C. 16th September, 1871. }

SCHEDULE A.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
VICTORIA, 18th February, 1865. }

Report of Victoria Harbor Commission.

His Excellency the Governor directs the publication, for general information, of the following report of the Victoria Harbour Commission.

By His Excellency's command,

(Signed) HENRY WAKEFORD,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

VICTORIA, 28th February, 1862.

SIR,—The Victoria Harbour Commission having brought their labours to a conclusion, I have the honor to enclose the following report, which I request you will be good enough to lay before His Excellency the Governor.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE HENRY RICHARDS,
Chairman.

W. A. G. YOUNG, Esq.,
Colonial Secretary, Vancouver Island.

VICTORIA, 28th February, 1862.

SIR,—In pursuance of the commission issued by your Excellency, constituting us a Board with power to enquire into the defects and impediments which exist in Victoria Harbour, and to report on the most desirable means to be adopted for remedying and permanently removing the same; we have called before us such persons as we considered most competent to afford information on the subject, and have likewise carefully compared the Admiralty charts of former dates with those more recently constructed, and personally examined the harbour by taking soundings and borings of the bed of the channel, and the different rocks which obstruct and limit the accommodation for shipping, and we have now the honor to submit for your consideration the following report:

1. The harbour in its present condition will only admit of the entrance of vessels of eighteen feet draught at the highest stage of the water, while more commonly those of fifteen feet encounter delay as well as risk of grounding. The rise and fall of the tide rarely exceeds ten feet, and is more frequently less. Present state of harbor.
2. The entrance is narrow and turns a sharp angle, which renders it difficult for a long ship to enter at the highest tide without getting on shore, and across the narrowest part a bar extends for a considerable distance, with as little as eight feet on it at low water. Entrance.
3. The accommodation for shipping within the harbour and alongside the wharves is very limited, owing to the western half of the pool between Songhies point and the old bridge, having a bed of rocks, the tops of which in several instances are uncovered at low tides, or nearly so, as also to the general shallowness of the water, which obliges ships to lie on the ground during certain stages of the tide, a circumstance very detrimental to merchant vessels with heavy cargoes. Accommodation for shipping.
4. By a comparison of the old with more recent surveys, the depth of water on the bar appears to have decreased between two and three feet during the last fifteen years, while at the anchorage and alongside the wharves there has been a filling up to a much greater extent; this may probably be attributed to the throwing overboard of rubbish, ashes, &c., from the numerous vessels which have frequented the port during the last few years,—to the drainage of a large and increasing town, as well as to natural causes. Water on the bar.
5. As regards the means desirable to be adopted for the removal of these impediments, we are of opinion that although it may not be practicable to widen the channel at the entrance to any very considerable extent, yet that it may be materially improved by removing the sand spit which now extends off Shoal Point, and thus doing away with the sudden turn, which constitutes one of the greatest difficulties to the entrance of large ships. Removal of impediments.
6. That it is also practicable to deepen the channel by six feet or probably more by means of dredging. The bar, so far as we have been able to ascertain by boring, is composed of small stones, sand, and shells, covered by a layer of mud, from one to two feet in depth, and although it is impossible to state with positive certainty, we believe that there are no impediments in the bed of the harbor which will materially interfere with the formation of a channel of fourteen or fifteen feet in depth at the lowest stage of the tide. Deepening of channel.
7. Except on the bar and in the neighborhood of the rocky ledges, the bottom appears to be composed of soft mud, into which the boring-rod penetrated generally to the depth of ten feet without difficulty; therefore it would seem to be quite practicable to provide the necessary depth and accommodation at the anchorage and alongside the wharves. Nature of the bottom.
8. The entire removal of the rocky bed which occupies one half the pool between Songhies point and the old bridge, would seem to be neither practicable nor necessary, and under any circumstances would be attended with an Rocky bed at Songhies Point.

enormous outlay of money ; but we think it would be highly desirable to blast away such portions as rise so near the surface as to endanger vessels entering or leaving near high water, and thus to obtain a uniform depth over this bed ; and the first of these which should be removed is that part of the ledge known as the Beaver Rock, which has only two or three feet on it at low tides, and is very much in the way of ships entering or leaving the harbor.

James Bay.

9. James Bay, though at present very shoal, is capable of being very considerably deepened, its bed being composed of soft mud ; there is considerable accommodation for wharfage on both its shores, as well as anchorage in the centre, and we consider this a very important part of the harbor. It may be here remarked that its head, above the bridge, dries at low water, and is likely, as the town increases, to become extremely offensive and injurious in a sanitary point of view ; and it seems worthy of consideration whether this portion might not be reclaimed by filling in, and thus become a source of revenue to be applied to the improvement of the harbor.

Removal of old bridge.

10. The removal of the old bridge, which we understand is immediately to take place, will add considerably to the accommodation for shipping, and the facilities for constructing lines of wharves ; and, looking to the comparatively limited extent of the harbor, no piers or wharves should be allowed to extend further into the stream than those already in existence, and in the construction of any new ones, either above or below the bridge, the projection should be limited to the smallest extent consistent with a due regard to a sufficient depth, either existing or to be obtained by dredging, and should moreover exhibit one uniform line of water frontage, closed in by strong planking or masonry from high water mark to the rock bed of the harbor, and this latter recommendation should be applied to all wharves, whether now in existence or to be hereafter constructed.

Necessity for a dredging machine and

11. To carry out the improvements thus specified, or indeed, with the rapidly increasing traffic, to preserve the harbor in its present state, it will be necessary to procure a dredging machine ; and taking into consideration the extensive nature of the work to be performed we recommend that it should be constructed on the best and most approved principle, viz : that generally adopted in the harbors of the United Kingdom—a series of buckets on an endless chain.

Diving bell.

12. For the removal of rocks by blasting, a diving-bell is an indispensable aid, and is also actually necessary in conjunction with the dredging machine. A small tug steamer would be required to tow the punts with the soil removed by the dredge, in order to deposit it at a sufficient distance outside the harbor ; this would be far more economical than landing it on any part of the shore.

Extensive nature of undertaking.

13. Before concluding this part of the subject, we would desire to impress on your Excellency the extensive nature of the undertaking here proposed, and to guard against the expectation, that any permanent results can be looked for under a series of years. To effectually remove the bar at the entrance, to deepen the channel to the extent necessary, to scoop out the whole basin of the anchorage, as proposed, and to remove the rocks scattered over it, would doubtless involve a very considerable outlay, and would require the undivided attention and superintendence of an engineer, experienced in such operations, and it does not seem to us probable that such a work could be completed, under favourable circumstances, with one dredging machine within a period of six or seven years ; but whether it is decided to undertake the greater operation of permanently enlarging and deepening the harbor, or whether it will be deemed sufficient, so far to improve it by deepening the bar so as to allow vessels of fourteen feet draught to enter at all times of tide, or even to preserve it in its present state of efficiency, the dredging machine and diving-bell will be equally necessary ; indeed under either of the circumstances considered, they will be indispensable.

14. In order to make this statement the more plain, and to give a more exact idea of the work contemplated, we append a tracing of the harbor with the different portions of the work required, marked in sections, showing the number of cubic yards to be dredged in each to reduce the bottom to the uniform depth of fourteen feet on the bar, and sixteen feet within the harbor at low water, together with an approximate estimate, of the first outlay to obtain the necessary plant, with the probably annual expense of working the same.* We also append an extract from a report of a work of a similar character now carrying out in the river Clyde in Scotland, where five dredging machines are constantly employed; from which it will be seen that during a period of four years the average amount of soil removed was 57,200 cubic yards per annum for each machine at an average cost of tenpence per cubic yard.

Tracing,
showing work
to be done.

15. It will be observed that in the accompanying estimates, no provision has been made for the removal of rocks, an operation in itself entirely distinct from the dredging.

Removal of
rocks.

16. There are a few other points, which though not involving any considerable outlay of money, are only second in importance to the essential ones just enumerated, and will go far to maintain the efficiency and convenience of Victoria as a commercial port when once so established; there are likewise some matters of detail, which, though perhaps not generally included in a report of this nature, may not be considered out of place in this particular instance.

17. A harbor light would be of great assistance to vessels entering at night, especially passenger steamers from Fraser River, and we consider Colville Island to be the most eligible site for it; we recommend on account of the numerous Indian fires and other lights constantly exposed near the harbor, that the light should be a colored one, or what is preferable a combination of bright and red by two lanterns; the light in this position would not interfere with the sea lights outside, nor could it be mistaken for that on Fisgard Island, by vessels bound for Esquimaux.

Harbor light.

18. The practice of throwing into the harbor or under the wharves, rubbish, ashes, &c., from the different vessels should be strictly prohibited, and a suitable boat or lighter should be provided for the purpose of receiving such refuse, a place being appointed in some part of the harbor, above high water mark, for its final reception.

Throwing
rubbish into
harbor.

19. The want of a public landing place is severely felt, and we strongly recommend that one be established at an early period in such a position that boats may land at all times of the tide, and that no vessels or boats be permitted to lie alongside of it, or to impede the landing of passengers, &c.

Public land-
ing-place.

20. We have made ourselves acquainted with the Harbor Proclamation of 1858, and we consider that it provides, in almost every respect, for the proper regulation of all matters falling within the province of the harbour master; but its provisions appear to have been totally disregarded, and we cannot learn that any penalty has ever been enforced or conviction taken place for a breach of the laws therein laid down. Finally, we are of opinion that the appointment of the harbor master, as it at present exists in conjunction with another office, is totally incompatible with the due performance of the important functions which should devolve on him in the former capacity, viz; the rigid enforcement of the regulations before alluded to, as well as the general direction of the improvements recommended, in conjunction with the Superintending Engineer; and we recommend that he should have at his disposal a boat and crew in order that he may keep himself personally acquainted

Non compli-
ance with
harbor regu-
lations.

with the depth of the harbor, and perform his various duties afloat in an efficient manner.

We have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servants,
 (Signed) GEORGE HENRY RICHARDS,
 JOSEPH W. TRUTCH,
 JOHN GASTINEAU,
 J. DESPARD PEMBERTON,
 W. A. MOUATT,
 JOHN J. COCHRANE.

To His Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, Esq., C.B., &c., &c.,
 Governor of Vancouver Island.

Estimated cost of dredge.	Approximate estimate of cost in Victoria Harbor of a steam dredge of twenty horse power engine, and of plant necessary for working the same:—
	Steam Dredge..... £5,000 0 0
	Twelve Scows..... 1,500 0 0
	Tug Steamer, twenty horse power engine 1,500 0 0
	Diving Bell 500 0 0
	Workshop, Forge, Tools and Sundries..... 1,000 0 0
	<hr/> £9,500 0 0

Estimated annual expense.	Approximate estimate of annual expense of keeping dredge at work:—
	Wages of
	1 Engineer for Dredge..... at £30 per month £360 0 0
	1 Assistant do at 20 do 240 0 0
	4 Laborers do at 9 do 432 0 0
	1 Engineer for Tug at 30 do 360 0 0
	3 Laborers do at 9 do 324 0 0
	4 Laborers with the Scows ... at 9 do 432 0 0
	1 Blacksmith at 30 do 360 0 0
	1 Assistant at 12 do 144 0 0
	600 tons of coal, at 30s. per ton, being a consumption of two tons per diem, to each engine for 150 days full working time 900 0 0
	Oil, tallow, waste, and sundries, for both engines 250 0 0
	Contingencies for materials, and repairs to machinery, at ten per cent. on cost of same, viz: £9,500 950 0 0
	<hr/> £4,752 0 0

Statement respecting Clyde dredges. Tabular statement of the working expenses of five steam dredges on the River Clyde, during the years 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844, and of the work done by them during that period:—

Year ending.	Amount Expended.	Cubic Yards Excavated.	Rate per Cubic Yard.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
December 25, 1841.....	11,841 18 2	218,110	0 1 1
do 24, 1842.....	13,612 11 3	313,810	0 0 10½
do 23, 1843.....	9,742 7 6½	294,440	0 0 8
do 21, 1844.....	10,659 3 8	317,660	0 0 8

The above steam dredges were fitted with engines from twelve to twenty-two horse power and consumed from $15\frac{1}{2}$ to $18\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of coal per horse power, per hour. The whole cost of the five dredges, a steam tug, two diving bells, and 160 punts was £39,000.

(Signed) B. W. PEARSE,
Acting Surveyor General.

31st January, 1865.

APPENDIX HH.

GENERAL REPORT OF THE STEAMER "SIR JAMES DOUGLAS,"
THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMI-
NION OF CANADA, RUNNING IN THE PROVINCE OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Description of
the Steamer
"Sir James
Douglas."

The Steamer was built in Victoria Harbor, in 1864, by Robert Ewing, Government Contractor, in connection with a scheme for the purpose of dredging Victoria Harbor.

Dimensions.—Length of keel, 110 feet; extreme length, 120 feet; extreme beam, 18 feet 8 inches; depth of hold, 10 feet; draught of water, 10 feet 6 inches; measurement in tons, $153\frac{39}{64}$.

Material of Hull.—The best Douglas pine, with the exception of alternate floor timbers, which are of natural crooks of Vancouver Island oak, coppered to 10 feet 9 inches with 20 ounce copper,

Fastenings.—Copper and iron, also locust treenails.

Stern Posts.—Secured below with heavy gun-metal shoe and through copper bolts, and above with iron knees, and a wooden transom, natural crook.

Deck.—Flush for 90 feet, from thence a poop deck, raised 2 feet high to taffrail, to give cabin room.

Accommodation.—Cabin 14 feet long by 15 feet wide, abaft this is a cabin on each side, with double berths and steward's pantry amidships, with storerooms right abaft. Captain and engineer's cabins 4 feet by beam of ship, forward of the main cabin. Forecastle to berth eight hands.

Engines.—A pair of diagonal, condensing, direct-acting; diameter of cylinder 27 inches, length of stroke of piston, 16 inches, average revolutions 95 per minute, nominal power 40 horses.

Boiler.—Tubular, length 9 feet 4 inches, breadth 10 feet, and height 13 feet, fitted with three furnaces and 190 three inch tubes, 5 feet 6 inches long; extreme working pressure 20 lbs. to the square inch, and average pressure 15 lbs.; built for and placed in vessel by Messrs. Spratt and Kriemler, of Victoria, July, 1870.

Bunkers.—Iron, capable of holding 22 tons of coal. Consumption per hour 9 cwt.

Propeller.—Composition, two bladed, 11 feet pitch and 7 feet diameter.

Speed.—Average from 8 to 9 knots.

Spare parts of Engines.—One piston and rod complete, one connecting rod, and one air-pump bucket.

Masts.—Two in number. Taper spars, 50 feet from deck to truck.

Rigging.—Hemp.

Sails.—Gaff fore and mainsail, and stay foresail.

Anchors.—Two bower, two stream, and one kedge.

Chain Cables.—Two three-quarter inch, 60 fathoms each, not studded.

Boats.—Two in number, one four oared and 22 feet long, and one two oared 16 feet long.

Pumps.—One Downton's patent deck pump.

Employment
of vessel.

Employment of Vessel.—From January, 1865, to January, 1866, towing punts and attending on dredge, lighthouses, lightships, &c.

From January, 1866, to present date, carrying mails, passengers and

freight along the east coast of Vancouver Island from Victoria to Comox, calling at the following settlements, viz.: Cowichan, Maple Bay, Admiral Island, Chernainus, and Nanaimo, weekly, and to Comox fortnightly. The ^{Passenger} rates of fare are as follows: fares.

From Victoria to—

Cowichan, Maple Bay, and Admiral Island, single ticket, two dollars and fifty cents (\$2 50), return ditto, four dollars (\$4).

Chernainus, single ticket, three dollars (\$3), return ditto, five dollars (\$5).

Nanaimo, single ticket, four dollars (\$4), return ditto, six dollars and fifty cents (\$6 50).

Comox, single ticket, six dollars (\$6), return ditto, ten dollars (\$10).

Freight.—To all places between Victoria and Nanaimo, three dollars (\$3) Freight charge per ton of forty feet.

From Victoria to Comox four dollars (\$4) per ton.

All cattle to Cowichan, Maple Bay, and Admiral Island three dollars (\$3) per head.

To Chernainus four dollars (\$4); Nanaimo, five dollars (\$5); and to Comox, six dollars (\$6).

Small animals, such as calves, sheep, pigs, &c., from fifty cents (50 cts.) to one dollar and fifty cents (\$1 50).

Mileage.—From Victoria to Cowichan, 36 miles; thence to Maple Bay, 9 miles; thence to Admiral Island, 5 miles; thence to Chernainus, 7 miles; thence to Nanaimo, 22 miles; and thence to Comox, 55 miles. Distances.

Victualling.—The vessel is provisioned by the steward, who has a contract from the Government of one hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$175) per month, for which sum he has to provide food for officers and crew, finding his own and cook's labor; he has also to find the vessel in water and lights. The Government, to compensate him for the smallness of his allowance, permits him to furnish food for, and charge passengers at the following rates, viz.: For breakfast and tea, fifty cents (50 cts.), and for dinner, seventy-five cents (75 cts.); he is also allowed to supply liquors to the passengers while running, at the usual charge, without paying a license. Victualling.

Salaries and Wages.—

William Clarke, Master	\$120	per month.
Benjamin Madigan, Engineer	120	„
1 Man	40	„
1 do	35	„
1 do	30	„
2 Firemen	each 50	„
1 Indian	15	„

Salaries and wages.

Cost of Fuel.—The price of fuel delivered on board at Nanaimo, five dollars and fifty cents (\$5 50) per ton, best quality. Fuel.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
For the year 1866	13,883 88	For the year 1866	13,849 70
Approximated, 1867	13,771 00	Approximated, 1867	13,777 37
do 1868	13,771 00	do 1868	13,777 37
do 1869	14,003 95	do 1869	12,092 50
do 1870	13,420 18	do 1870	13,478 48
1871 to 19th July	7,901 98	1871 to 19th July	7,565 48
	76,756 99		74,540 90

The sum of \$4,200 per annum is included, being allowed to the credit of the ship, for carrying the mails, that being the lowest sum tendered for this mail service by a steamer of inferior power and accommodation. The expenditure column does not cover interest on cost of vessel, or depreciation.

Repairs.

Necessary repairs wanted.—Keel will require immediate attention, the vessel having struck on an unknown rock in June last; new rudder head; copper getting very thin, will require renewing; caulking outside; to do this it will be necessary to haul the vessel on ways. Estimated cost as follows, viz.:

Hauling on ways, and launching	\$550 00
Stripping, caulking and re-coppering	410 00
Repairing keel.....	100 00
New rudder head	100 00
Slight repairs to machinery	150 00
Material	1,500 00
	<hr/>
	2,810 00
	<hr/>

(Signed)

W. CLARKE,
Master in charge.

APPENDIX I I.

COPY OF LEASE FROM WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO., TO
BRITISH COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT, OF ITS TELEGRAPH
LINES IN THAT PROVINCE.

THIS INDENTURE made the eleventh day of February, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, between the Western Union Telegraph Company of the one part, and the Government of British Columbia of the other part. Lease of telegraph line to Government of British Columbia.

Whereas certain negotiations have taken place between the said parties hereto, respecting the maintenance and repair of the telegraphic lines hereinafter mentioned: And whereas it was agreed by and between the said parties on the twentieth day of May last past, that the said Western Union Telegraph Company, should make to the said Government of British Columbia, a perpetual lease of its telegraphic lines, instruments and appurtenances for working the same from Swinomish, Washington territory, to Quesnel, British Columbia, upon conditions that the said Government of British Columbia should during the existence of such lease, maintain and keep in repair and in good working order at their own proper cost and expense the submerged or cable portions of the telegraph lines of the said Western Union Telegraph Company between Victoria, Vancouver Island, and Swinomish, Washington Territory, and it was also agreed by and between the said parties hereto, that all messages offered by the said Government of British Columbia whether on Government business or otherwise, destined for any point north of Swinomish, should be transmitted by the said Western Union Telegraph Company free of expense between Victoria and Swinomish; and it was also agreed that the obligation to pay the cost of keeping the said cable lines in repair might be terminated by the said Government of British Columbia on giving one month's previous notice in writing to the said Western Union Telegraph Company, at San Francisco, California, in which case the lease of the telegraph lines and appurtenances, from Swinomish to Quesnel and other points in British Columbia should terminate, as also the privilege of free messages between Swinomish and Victoria: And it was also agreed that the telegraph line so leased, should upon the termination of such lease, be delivered to the said Western Union Telegraph Company, by the said Government of British Columbia in as good order and condition as the same were in when the said Government received the same—reasonable wear and tear excepted: Terms of agreement recited.

And it was also agreed by and between the said parties hereto that the said Western Union Telegraph Company, would execute such instruments or assurances as might be deemed necessary to effectuate the agreement now being recited: And whereas since the date of the said agreement the terms thereof have been faithfully observed by both parties thereto:

And whereas it has been considered advisable that the said Western

Union Telegraph Company, should grant a formal lease to the said Government of British Columbia, of the telegraphic line above mentioned :

Formal lease granted.

Now this Indenture Witnesseth that in performance of the said agreement and for the considerations aforesaid, the said Western Union Telegraph Company, doth hereby demise and lease unto the said Government of British Columbia, their successors, and assigns, all their telegraphic lines, instruments and appurtenances for working the same, from the Town of Swinomish, in Washington Territory, to the Town of Quesnel in British Columbia, and to all other points in British Columbia, in extension of the said line, to have and to hold the same unto the said Government of British Columbia for the term of nine hundred and ninety nine years from the said twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Government to maintain Submarine Cable in repair.

Provided always and these presents are made upon this express condition that the said Government of British Columbia their successors or assigns shall, during the continuance of the term hereinbefore created, or intended so to be, maintain and keep in repair, and in good working order at the proper cost and expense of the said Government of British Columbia, their successors or assigns, the submerged or cable portions of the telegraphic lines belonging to the said Western Union Telegraph Company, between the City of Victoria in Vancouver Island, and the Town of Swinomish, in Washington Territory ; and it is hereby agreed by and between the said parties hereto that during the continuance of the term hereby created, or intended so to be, all messages offered by the said Government of British Columbia, whether on Government business or otherwise, for any points north of the said Town of Swinomish, shall be transmitted by the said Western Union Telegraph Company, from the said City of Victoria, to the said Town of Swinomish, free of any cost or charge to the said Government of British Columbia.

Power to Government to terminate lease.

And it is hereby also agreed and declared by and between the said parties hereto, that the obligation assumed by the said Government of British Columbia, as aforesaid, as a consideration for the grant of the term hereby created, or intended so to be, to pay the cost of keeping the said cable lines in repair between the said City of Victoria and the said Town of Swinomish, may be terminated by the said Government of British Columbia, their successor or assigns, on giving one month's previous notice in writing to the said Western Union Telegraph Company, by leaving the same at or sending the same to the office of the said Company, in the City of San Francisco, in the State of California, at the expiration of which notice these presents, and the term hereby created, and all the rights and privileges hereby granted, and all the liabilities of both parties hereto, or their or either of their successors or assigns, shall absolutely cease and determine.

Lines to be delivered in good order.

Provided nevertheless, and it is hereby declared, that upon the expiration, or other sooner determination of the term hereby created, the said telegraphic lines, so demised and leased as hereinbefore mentioned, by the said Western Union Telegraph Company, to the said Government of British Columbia, shall be delivered up by the said Government of British Columbia their successors or assigns, to the said Western Union Telegraph Company, their successors or assigns, in as good order and condition as the same were in when handed over by the said Western Union Telegraph Company, to the said Government of British Columbia, reasonable wear and tear excepted.

In witness whereof the said Western Union Telegraph Company, have caused their corporate seal to be hereunto affixed and Anthony Musgrave, Esq., the Governor of the Colony of British Columbia, has hereunto set his hand on behalf of the Government of British Columbia, and has caused the public seal of the Colony to be hereunto affixed.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,

[L.S.]

By GEO. H. MUMFORD,
Genl. Agent,

Signed, sealed, and delivered on behalf of the Western Union Telegraph Company, by the said Geo. H. Mumford, in the presence of,

(Signed) GEO. S. LADD, Secretary,
COL. SLATE, Tel. Co.,

[L.S.] (Signed) A. MUSGRAVE, Governor.

Signed, sealed, and delivered on behalf of the said Government of British Columbia, by the said Anthony Musgrave, in the presence of

(Signed) GEORGE PHILLIPP, Attorney General,
British Columbia.

Certified correct copy,

CHARLES GOOD, Colonial Secretary.

APPENDIX JJ.

JAMES BAY, VICTORIA.

Embankment
at James Bay.

In reference to the tenders for the construction of a new bridge across James Bay, forwarded herewith for His Excellency's consideration, I take the opportunity of remarking that I have approximately calculated the cost of building an embankment, faced with a stone wall, and having a 20 feet roadway on top, across the bay on the same line as and instead of the proposed bridge, with the view of reclaiming that portion of James' Bay which lies to the eastward of the said line, and which might then be filled up with material dredged from the harbor. This measure was suggested in the report of the Victoria Harbor Commissioners, dated 28th February, 1862, and offers many prospective advantages in connection with the general scheme then advised for the improvement of the harbor.

Advantages to
accrue.

By it the wharf and harbor accommodation would be considerably increased, whilst the head of James Bay, ten acres in extent, now at low water a bank of offensive mud, a nuisance to the neighborhood, and injurious to the general health, would be converted into a valuable piece of land available either for business purposes or as a public square.

Cost of the
work great,
and delay ad-
visable.

But the cost of this embankment alone, irrespective of the filling necessary for reclaiming the land, would not be less than \$15,000 (fifteen thousand dollars), and as the benefits of the proposed plan could only be fully realized in connection with the resumption of the expensive operation of dredging the harbor, I am of opinion that this work should be deferred until the colony can better afford the outlay necessary to carry the project into execution, and the value of the land to be reclaimed has increased so as to more amply counterbalance such outlay.

(Signed,)

JOSEPH W. TRUTCH.

24th November, 1868.

The Colonial Secretary.

APPENDIX KK.

CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT OF A GRAVING DOCK,
AT ESQUIMALT.*Rear Admiral Hastings to Governor Seymour.*ZEALOUS, IN ESQUIMALT,
20th August, 1867.

SIR,—Having received instructions from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to report upon the facilities afforded on this station for docking vessels the size of my flag ship, I beg to acquaint Your Excellency that having failed to find such, I have directed a Board of officers to select the most eligible site in this harbor for the construction of a dock.

From Admiral
Hastings to
Governor Sey-
mour.

I now enclose for Your Excellency's information, the report I have received from them, and the services of Mr. Pearce, Assistant Surveyor-General, having been kindly rendered in consequence of my application to the Colonial Secretary, during your Excellency's absence, I am glad to be enabled to inform you that so far as the borings have yet been carried, the nature of the bottom is most favorable for such a work.

Before making my report to their lordships, I shall communicate further with Your Excellency.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) GEO. F. HASTINGS.
Rear-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief.His Excellency
Governor Seymour, &c., &c.

Report on the most convenient site for erecting a Dock at Esquimalt, for the accommodation of Ships of the Squadron.

Report as to
site of dock at
Esquimalt.

(No. 53.)

H. M. S. "ZEALOUS,"
ESQUIMALT, 31st July, 1867.

SIR,—In compliance with your memorandum of the 27th instant, we have proceeded to examine the Harbor of Esquimalt for the purpose of fixing on the most favorable site for building a dock calculated to receive such a ship as the "Zealous," or even larger, and beg to report as follows:—

1st. We find, on examination of the charts, that "Lang Cove" offers every facility for the formation of a graving dock, and would give twenty-four feet over the sill at high water. Recommendations.

2nd. Before a decisive opinion can be given, we require that the cove at the upper end should be bored, and a survey taken of the surrounding land. Captain Hamp, of Victoria, is we believe the owner or part owner of the property referred to.

3rd. To effect this recommendation, a civil engineer should in our opinion be employed.

4th. As in the formation of a graving or other dock, labor would in most part have to be supplied from England, we would beg to offer as our suggestion that reference be made to the system in use at San Francisco for docking ships by means of iron pontoons; as although a graving dock would in our opinion be in all respects superior to any other, time in the erection of a dock (especially as our report has special application to the "Zealous") should be considered.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed),	R. B. OLDFIELD, Captain, <i>H. M. S. "Melacca."</i>
do	R. DAWKINS, Captain, <i>H. M. S. "Zealous."</i>
do	W. A. LIDDELL, Commander, <i>H. M. S. "Zealous."</i>
do	GEO. L. CARR, Staff Commander, <i>H. M. S. "Zealous."</i>
do	DANL. PENDER, Master, <i>Commanding "Beaver."</i>
do	THOMAS ROGERS, Carpenter, <i>H. M. S. "Zealous."</i>

Rear-Admiral

The Hon. George F. Hastings, C.B.,
Commander-in-Chief.

Rear-Admiral
Hastings to
Governor
Seymour.

Rear-Admiral Hastings to Governor Seymour.

"ZEALOUS," AT ESQUIMALT,

16th October, 1867.

His Excellency

Governor Seymour, &c., &c.,
British Columbia.

SIR,—Referring to former correspondence and communications which have passed between Your Excellency and myself respecting the construction of a dock in this colony, I beg to acquaint you that having visited lately the Port of Nanaïmo and also Burrard Inlet, both of which localities have been pointed out as offering the best sites for such a work, I am still more confirmed in my opinion that in Esquimalt Harbor is to be found the most eligible situation for a dock.

The geographical position of this harbor, the facilities of ingress and egress at any time of the day or night for sailing vessels, and the depth of water and nature of the bottom in Lang Cove—the best site therein—give it such indisputable advantages over every other port in this colony with which I am acquainted, that I have strongly urged upon the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the importance of such a work being therein undertaken by the Imperial Government.

The benefit that would thereby accrue to the colony under Your Excellency's Government must be so apparent as not to require comment from me, and I trust you may find yourself in a position to make such representation thereon to the Colonial Secretary of State as may tend to strengthen those which I have already made to the Admiralty.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

GEO. F. HASTINGS, Rear-Admiral,
Commander-in-Chief.

*Governor Seymour to Rear-Admiral Hastings.*Governor
Seymour to
Rear-Admiral
Hastings.

NEW WESTMINSTER,

31st October, 186

Rear-Admiral

The Hon. G. F. Hastings, C.B.

SIR,—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 16th instant, informing me that after having inspected the three ports of Esquimalt, Nanaïmo, and Burrard Inlet you have come to the conclusion that the first named possesses the greatest advantages for the establishment of a dock.

The proposed work would be so extremely advantageous to the colony, that I shall be happy to write to the Secretary of State in support of the advice you have already tendered to the Lords of the Admiralty. In a professional matter of this kind I shall not venture to set my own judgment against yours; but I have no doubt that the striking advantages of the head of the north arm of Burrard Inlet have not escaped your attention.

There is even ground, abundance of fresh water, a position unassailable by land, and which might be made equally so against an enemy's fleet.

However, since you have arrived at a conclusion, I will support that conclusion with His Grace the Duke of Buckingham.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

FREDERICK SEYMOUR.

*Governor Seymour to the Secretary of State.*Governor
Seymour to
Secretary of
State.

NEW WESTMINSTER,

6th February, 1868.

[Copy. No. 7.]

The Right Honorable

The Duke of Buckingham
and Chandos.

MY LORD DUKE,—I have the honor to forward copies of a correspondence which has passed between Admiral Hastings and myself respecting the construction of a dock of considerable size in this colony.

2. I hardly like to place myself in opposition to Admiral Hastings in a matter of which his professional knowledge makes him a much better judge than myself. There is no doubt but that Esquimalt possesses an admirable harbor. My only objection to it was its extreme accessibility—day or night any ship might run in; but it is not even necessary to run in, as a vessel lying outside might shell any buildings in the dockyard or any vessel in the harbor.

3. Admiral Hastings appears to believe in the supremacy of the English fleet in the North Pacific under any circumstances. If such supremacy always exists, Esquimalt is clearly the place most desirable for the establishment of a dock. I cannot but consider, on the other hand, the possibility of our being worsted. In such a case, Burrard Inlet would have immense advantages, inasmuch as ships might run fifteen or sixteen miles up the inlet, having a certain number of men or guns at the entrance where a hill one hundred and eighty (180) feet high runs immediately over the deep channel. In Burrard Inlet are to be found abundance of fine timber and plenty of fresh water.

4. A dock in Esquimalt or Burrard Inlet would however be equally valuable to the colony in time of peace, and I hope that no hesitation I may feel as to the wisdom of Admiral Hastings' selection may stand in the way of his recommendation.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

FREDERICK SEYMOUR.

Colonial
Secretary
to Governor
Seymour.

[Copy. No. 27.]

The Colonial Secretary to Governor Seymour.

DOWNING STREET,

15th May, 1868.

Governor Seymour, &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information, and in reply to your despatch of the 6th February, No. 7, a copy of a letter from the Admiralty enclosing copy of one from the hydrographer, in which he expresses his opinion that Esquimalt is the fittest place in the colony for a naval dock.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.

The Admiralty
to Under-
Secretary of
State.

[Copy.]

Mr. Romaine to the Under Secretary of State.

ADMIRALTY,

9th May, 1868.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

SIR,—I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, transmitting the copy of a despatch from Governor Seymour respecting the construction of a dock in British Columbia.

In reply, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners to transmit to you, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the copy of a report from the hydrographer on this subject, and I am to request that you will inform the Duke of Buckingham that my Lords Commissioners entirely concur in the hydrographer's views of the advantages of Esquimalt Harbor over Burrard Inlet.

I am, &c.,
(Signed,) W. G. ROMAINE.

Memorandum
by Captain
Richards.

Memorandum by the Hydrographer.

29th April, 1868.

I have considered this question so maturely, and so often expressed an opinion on it, after a personal experience of the positions extending over many years, that I have no hesitation in repeating my opinion that Esquimalt Harbor is the fittest place for a naval dock, and that the spot recommended by Admiral Hastings is the best that could be selected.

Esquimalt is and always must be the principal seaport in these colonies. What naval works we have are there. Esquimalt is easy of defence, and an enemy could not injure a dock there unless he got possession of the place—and there is no reason why he could not get possession of Burrard Inlet as easily as Esquimalt.

A vessel arriving at Esquimalt damaged would have to be towed one hundred (100) miles before she would reach Burrard Inlet.

Unless Esquimalt is abandoned as the naval head quarters, and all the establishments removed to Burrard Inlet, which I do not contemplate as possible, then I do not think it possible to entertain the question of a Government dock at Burrard Inlet.

(Signed,) GEORGE HENRY RICHARDS,
Hydrographer.

APPENDIX LL.

MINUTE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF LANDS AND WORKS,

On the subject of an Overland Coach Road through British Territory, between the Pacific Coast and Canada, comparing the merits of the various Passes through the Rocky Mountains, and shewing the extent of this Road already built in British Columbia, and what remains to be done to complete it beyond the eastern boundary of the Colony to the head of steamboat navigation on the Saskatchewan.

Little has hitherto been done towards the construction of trails or roads across the Rocky Mountains, north of the 49th parallel. Present condition of trails across the Rocky Mountains.

The primitive paths through the various passes of this mountain range, originally tracked out by Indians, and only kept open, year by year, by their travel along them, are still the sole means of communication between British Columbia and the North West Territory.

Some little work was indeed done, years ago, by the Hudson's Bay Company in opening trails through the Leather and Athabasca Passes to facilitate the passage of their brigades, which at that time carried supplies from the depots east of the Rocky Mountains to Jasper's House, and thence westwards, by the Tête Jaune Cache, down the Fraser River to the various posts in the region of country now included in British Columbia; or southwards, by the Athabasca Pass, to the Boat Encampment, and down the Columbia to the posts in Washington and Oregon. But soon after the company established posts at Fort Vancouver and Victoria, supplied by ships direct from England, communication by these passes was discontinued, and the trails through them lapsed into disuse, and were soon in no better condition than before they were improved by the Hudson Bay Company's employés. At present, except when travelled over by occasional parties of prospectors or scientific explorers, these, as well as all the other Rocky Mountain passes in British Territory, are made use of by Indians only.

Many of these passes are, however, even in their primitive condition, so easy of passage that horses carry heavy loads over them with facility, and through the Vermilion Pass loaded carts have been driven on the natural roadway unimproved by labor.

But although the work of building a road over the Rocky Mountains has yet to be commenced, much has already been effected by this colony towards the consummation of the much desired line of road communication, through British Territory, between the Sea Coast of British Columbia and Canada. In fact more than one-half (in cost) of this work within the limits of the colony is now complete. Work already done by the Colony.

The Cascade Range of Mountains, the great barrier between the sea coast of this colony and its interior districts, which presented a far more difficult engineering obstacle to road-making, and one more expensive to overcome, than the Rocky Mountains themselves, has been pierced by two lines of coach road, which, commencing at Yale and Douglas respectively, the limits of steam-boat navigation on the Lower Fraser and its tributary Harrison Lake, unite at Clinton, 136 miles from Yale, on the high rolling plateau in the interior of the colony, from which junction point the road extends 242 miles further north- Two lines of road through Cascade Range

wards to Cameronton, in the heart of the Cariboo District, distant altogether 378 miles from Yale.

Branch road from Yale to Savona's.

A branch road twenty-three miles long, has also been built from the main line, at a point on the Buonaparte River 110 miles from Yale, to Savona's at the lower (western) end of Kamloops Lake, from which place uninterrupted steamboat navigation extends through Kamloops Lake, and up the South Thompson River to the upper (eastern) end of Great Shuswap Lake, a distance of 115 miles, and also up the North Branch of Thompson River, which joins the South Thompson at Fort Kamloops, to a distance of eighty-five miles from the latter post.

Nature and cost of the roads.

These roads, constructed at a total cost of \$1,339,915 (about £275,000), of which amount the section from Yale to Savona's cost \$830,000 (about £166,000), are of a character very superior to that of public roads in most young countries. They are eighteen feet wide, the surface being covered with broken stone, where (as in most parts along the Fraser and Thompson Rivers) such material is at hand, or with gravel well cambered up in the centre, with ditches on one or both sides where required.

With the exception of some short pitches as steep as one foot in ten, the sharpest inclines throughout this road are of one foot in twelve, the curves being easy, and the bridges and culverts substantially built of timber.

Loads of seven and eight tons are hauled along them by mules or oxen, at an average draught load of 1,200lbs. or 1,300lbs. to each team animal; and the mail coach drawn by six horses travels between Yale and Cariboo at the rate of nine miles an hour.

Variety of routes for selection.

From the Cariboo terminus of this road, and from Savona's, as well as from intermediate points along the road, various routes may be traced to the different passes of the Rocky Mountains. But before a judicious selection can be made of the line for a waggon road to the territory east of the Rocky Mountains, it will be necessary to determine by more exact and detailed engineering explorations and surveys than have yet been made, which of these passes presents the least obstacles to the construction and maintenance of a road through it, as well as the greatest advantages in its approaches, not only as regards engineering facilities, but with respect also to the character of the country to be passed through on either side of the mountains, its soil, climate, freedom from inroads of hostile Indians, and general capabilities for settlement, and especially in relation to its accessibility from the existing lines of communication in this colony and to the eastward.

The following remarks embody the most reliable information extant on this subject; and the accompanying opinions and estimates based thereon are advanced in anticipation of the results of such a detailed survey as has just been suggested.

Passes through the Rocky Mountains.

The passes through the Rocky Mountains at present known from the reports of various explorers, commencing with the Leather Pass, the most northerly point by which it would be practicable for a road connecting the Fraser River Valley with the navigable waters of the Saskatchewan to cross this range, and enumerating thence southward to the 49th Parallel, are as follows, with their respective altitudes as far as they have been reliably determined by actual observation:

1. Leather Pass	Altitude 3,760 feet.
2. Athabasca	" 7,000 "
3. Howse's	" 4,500 "
4. Kicking Horse	" 5,210 "
5. Vermilion	" 4,905 "
6. Kananasky	" 5,700 "
7. Crow's Nest	"
8. Kootenay ..	" 6,300 "
9. Boundary	" 6,030 "

Of these the Athabasca Pass, although otherwise very favorably situated, is so elevated, steep, and rugged as to be quite impracticable for a coach road. The six last enumerated passes although generally easy of passage, and in other respects available for road communication, are too far south for the purpose of such a line of connection between the sea-coast of British Columbia and the Canadas as is now under consideration, it having been determined by actual survey that no practicable route exists for the road through the three parallel-ranges of mountains lying between the Lower Fraser Valley and the Rocky Mountains, viz.: The Cascades immediately east of the Fraser; the Gold Range west of the Columbia; and the Selkirk Range in the Big Bend of the Columbia, and between that river and the Kootenay River, except that on which the road is now built, from Yale up the Fraser and Thompson River valleys to Savona's, thence by Kamloops, through the Eagle Pass, at the upper end of Great Shuswap Lake, to the Columbia River at the Great Eddy below the Little Dalles, and northward along the valley of the river, by the Boat Encampment, and round the Big Bend southward past the mouth of Howse's Pass, of which line a more detailed description will be given further on, in connection with the Howse's Pass Route.

Objections to the six southern passes.

The position of these southern passes is therefore, as regards their accessibility from the west coast, very disadvantageous when compared with that of Howse's Pass. But they are still more ineligibly placed in respect to the approaches to them from the eastward; for these passes all debouch to the east into valleys, the waters of which are tributary to the South Saskatchewan, passing through a region of country beset with predatory Indians, and sterile and unattractive in comparison with the rich belt of land further north, through which the North Saskatchewan flows.

Southern passes compared with Howse's pass,

Through this rich district along the North Saskatchewan, a line of communication between British Columbia and the Red River Settlement must pass, by whatever route it may cross the great watershed of the continent; indeed it may safely be taken as an established fact that such a line of communication must intersect the North Saskatchewan at Fort Edmonton, or some point higher up stream, so as to take advantage to the utmost of the long extent of navigable water of that river.

Route by North Saskatchewan.

From such point, however, the southern passes are entirely cut off. They may, therefore, be dismissed from further consideration in relation to an overland route through British Territory, the choice for which is thus narrowed down, as to the point of crossing the Rocky Mountains, to an alternative between the Leather Pass and Howse's Pass.

Leather Pass Route.

The summit of the Leather Pass is the least elevated of all the known passes of the Rocky Mountains north of the 49th Parallel, being only, according to Dr. Rae, 3,760 feet above the level of the sea. From Tête Jaune Cache at the western end of this pass on the Fraser River, in latitude $52^{\circ} 48'$ north, longitude (about) $119^{\circ} 50'$, to Henry's House nearly due east, the distance is about ninety-five miles, the watershed being situated twenty-five miles west of Henry's House.

Leather Pass Route.

From Henry's House the pass turns nearly due north, and follows this course along the Athabasca River twenty-five miles to Jasper's House, at the eastern outlet of the pass. The total length of this pass is thus about 120 miles, in which distance no great obstacles to the construction of a road are presented by the natural formation of the ground, the chief difficulties being the swampy nature of the soil in places, and the frequent crossing of mountain streams.

From Jasper's House to Fort Edmonton, the distance by the present line

of travel is about 250 miles, through a rolling country gradually descending to the east, but in great part swampy, very deficient in grass or other feed for stock, and offering but little inducement for settlement. The distance from Jasper's House to the navigable water of the Saskatchewan may, however, be reduced to about 160 miles, by adopting a line intersecting that river at its junction with the Brazeau River. This line would pass through a country materially the same as that between Jasper's House and Edmonton, and on which the chief road-making difficulties would be the great extent of swamps to be passed through.

Distance and Cost.

The whole distance from Tête Jaune Cache to steamboat navigation on the Saskatchewan thus appears to be 280 miles, and the cost of constructing this length of road, of the character of those above described already built in this colony, may be approximately estimated at \$650,000.

Fraser River.

From Tête Jaune Cache the Fraser River is stated to be navigable for steamers with some three or four interruptions where falls and rapids occur, necessitating portages at these points, to Quesnel Mouth, 320 miles from Yale, on the coach road between Yale and Cameronton.

The information obtained from persons who have travelled along this portion of the Fraser in canoes is too incomplete and wanting in detail to form the basis of any just estimate of its facilities for steamboat navigation; enough is known, however, to warrant the conclusion that the impediments to navigation will on practical investigation be found far more numerous and serious than they are now supposed to be by those who favor this line of route. At all events it is certain that this long line of water carriage, even if practicable at any time, can be made available only for a short period during the summer and autumn; and as the construction of a road along the Fraser from Quesnel Mouth to Tête Jaune Cache is out of the question, not only on account of the distance between these points (330 miles), but especially because of the numerous steep and rugged bluffs which oppose the passage of a road along the banks of the river, it is evident that the Upper Fraser cannot be depended on as a permanent route of communication across the continent.

Tête Jaune Cache to Cameronton.

The distance from Tête Jaune Cache to Cameronton (nearly due west) the terminus of the coach road from Yale, is not more than eighty miles as the crow flies, and it would therefore appear at first glance a matter of course that an overland route through the Leather Pass should be built by this route. But the intervening space is a sea of high rugged mountains, so broken up into deep valleys and steep ridges that from present information it seems impossible to connect the two points by a road of practical curves and gradients, and we have therefore to seek in some other direction for a line of road between Tête Jaune Cache and the Lower Fraser.

Most practicable route.

The most practicable route for such a road appears to be by a line running due south from the "the Cache," across the upper waters of Canoe River (which falls into the Columbia at the Boat Encampment), over the divide (about 2,800 feet above the sea level), between that stream and the North Thompson, and down the valley of the latter river by Fort Kamloops, to a junction with the present terminus of the coach road at Savona's.

The distance from Tête Jaune Cache to Savona's by this route is 235 miles, the last 130 miles of which run through an open or lightly timbered bunch grass country along the banks of the North Thompson River and Kamloops Lake, which are navigable for steamers throughout this distance, and on which waters in fact a substantial and powerful steamboat of 200 tons burden, built by the Hudson's Bay Company, is now plying.

The upper portion of this road between the Cache and the open country on the Lower Thompson (a distance of 105 miles), would pass through a dense forest most of the way, but no high or steep summits have to be crossed, nor are there any serious engineering obstacles to be encountered.

The cost of a road between Tête Jaune Cache and Savona's may therefore be safely estimated at not more than \$400,000.

There may exist routes (as some persons have stated) branching from the line just described, by way of the Wentworth or the Clearwater tributaries of the Thompson, and intersecting the present coach road somewhere about Lake La Hache (210 miles from Yale). But the advantages which either of such deviations would offer in any respect over the route just described to Savona's are, to say the least, extremely doubtful, whilst on the other hand their disadvantages are obvious enough, of which it will be sufficient to specify one,—namely:—that, whilst these routes must cross over to Lake La Hache through a district generally rough and timbered, and much intersected by swamps, the line to Savona's passes almost entirely through a nearly level prairie country.

In reference to this route from Tête Jaune Cache to Savona's, it should also be mentioned that besides the continuous navigation from Savona's extending thence 120 miles up the North Thompson as before described, there are stretches of navigable water of some fifty miles in extent to the upper portion of this river, which would be found of great avail both in the construction of the road and in assisting traffic along it.

It may therefore be assumed that should a road from the North West Territory cross the Rocky Mountains by the Leather Pass, it would follow this route down the Thompson to Savona's, to reach the Lower Fraser; and taking Yale as the western, and the junction of the Brazeau River with the North Saskatchewan as the eastern terminus, the distances by this line, and probable cost of constructing along it a coach road of a similar character to that already built in this colony may be thus recapitulated:—

	Distance.	Of which steamboat navigation.	Estimated cost of road.
Yale to Savona's.....	133 miles.	None.	Already made at a cost of \$830,000.
Savona's to Tête Jaune Cache.....	235 miles.	130 & 50 miles.	\$400,000.
Tête Jaune Cache to mouth of Brazeau River.....	280 miles.	None.	\$650,000.
Total.....	648 miles.	180 miles.	\$1,050,000.

Of this line 305 miles remain to be built within the limits of this colony, at an estimated cost of \$610,000.

Howse's Pass Route.

Rocky Mountain House (3,200 feet above the sea level) in latitude 52° 20' north, longitude 115° 10' west, and sixty miles up stream from the mouth of Brazeau River, may be taken as virtually the eastern terminus of the route by way of Howse's Pass, as from that point the Saskatchewan is navigable for stern wheel steamers of light draught throughout its entire course to the Great Rapids, twelve miles from its embouchure into Lake Winnipeg; and from thence also the country eastward is so open, and descends in so gradual and even a plain to Fort Garry, that a road may be led across it in any direction, with but little expense.

The line of this route would follow up the Saskatchewan to its source, and cross the watershed 145 miles from Rocky Mountain House, at an elevation of 4,500 feet (740 feet higher than the summit of the Leather Pass). In this distance the only material engineering difficulties occur in the last

twenty miles, along parts of which the road would require to be protected from the force of the mountain torrents, which at certain seasons inundate the river valley.

Nature of the pass.

The crossing of the divide by this pass in latitude $51^{\circ} 00'$ north, is stated by Dr. Hector to be very easy, indeed almost imperceptible, and he had but little difficulty in taking his loaded pack-horses through to the Columbia, although no trail now exists through this pass, that formerly used by the North West Fur Company having long since become overgrown and obliterated.

The descent towards the Columbia, although less gradual than the ascent on the eastern slope, is described as by no means precipitous or broken, but quite practicable for a road. The distance from the summit to the Columbia at the mouth of Blaeberry River is about thirty miles, and the only obstructions noted by Dr. Hector in this section were the heavy forest trees and dense undergrowth and fallen timber which rendered the passage of his horses very tedious.

Distance and cost.

The entire distance from Rocky Mountain House to the Columbia is 175 miles, and the cost of constructing this section of road may be set down at \$360,000.

The distance from Blaeberry River down the Columbia to The Eddy, (in latitude $51^{\circ} 00'$ N., longitude about $118^{\circ} 30'$ west), at the eastern end of the Eagle Pass through the Gold Range, which divides the Columbia Valley from Great Shuswap Lake, is 165 miles.

Report of Mr. Moberley.

This section was carefully examined in 1866 by Mr. Moberley, Assistant Surveyor General of this colony, with a special view to the construction of a coach road, and his report established the fact that such a road may be built without great expense along either bank of the Columbia; no extensive bluffs occur to oppose the passage of a road, and at several points the river is so contracted that it may be spanned by a bridge of not more than 150 feet in length. The cost of such a road from Blaeberry River to the Eagle Pass has been estimated at \$412,000.

Columbia River.

Mr. Moberley reports however that this portion of the Columbia River did not at the season when he examined it (September) appear to him so available for steamboat navigation as had been supposed. The steamer "Forty-nine" now plies between Colville, in Washington Territory, and Death Rapids, forty miles above the Eagle Pass; and above Death Rapids the river is again navigable to the neighborhood of The Boat Encampment, a distance of forty miles more.

But above this point there are several rapids which Mr. Moberley considered quite impassable by steamers, and which would therefore render further continuous navigation below the mouth of Blaeberry River impracticable.

Eagle pass.

The Eagle Pass was discovered in 1865 by Mr. Moberley, and has been subsequently surveyed by Government, and a line of road marked out through it.

Previous to Mr. Moberley's discovery of this pass, it had been supposed that the Gold Range was a continuous chain of high mountains, opposing an insuperable barrier to any road between the Columbia and Fraser River Valleys.

The summit of Eagle Pass is nowever only 280 feet above high-water in the Columbia River, and 407 feet above the level of Great Shuswap Lake, and the snow disappears from it in the beginning of April. From the Columbia River to the point where the Eagle River empties into Great Shuswap Lake is a distance of thirty-seven miles, over which a road can be made for about \$80,000. From this point there is, as before mentioned, uninterrupted steamboat navigation 115 miles to Savona's, and steamers may also run six or eight miles up Eagle River.

Route.

To continue this route by land however to Savona's, the line of road would leave the Eagle River Valley at the Three Valley Lake (twenty miles

from the Columbia), and run nearly due south through a wide grassy valley across a low divide to the head waters of the Spillemeechene or Shuswa River, which it would follow down past the mouth of Cherry Creek to a point about seventy miles from the Columbia. Thence leaving the Shuswap it would run through a district of open prairie and sparsely timbered land, abounding in rich pasturage, and along which are scattered several farming settlements, by a course about west, twenty-five miles to the head of Okanagan Lake, and then forty-five miles northwest to the South Thompson, and down the southern banks of that river, and of Kamloops Lake, forty miles through an open grass country, very easy to make a road over, to Savona's.

The distances by this route, and the estimated cost of constructing a road by it, are therefore as follows;—

Distances and cost.

	Distance.	Of which are navigable by steamers.	Cost of constructing a road.
Yale to Savona's.....	133 miles.	None.	Already made at a cost of \$330,000.
Savona's to the Columbia River at "The Eddy".....	180 miles.	110 miles.	\$240,000.
Along the Valley of the Columbia River to the mouth of the Blaeberry River.....	165 miles.	80 miles.	412,000.
From the Columbia River at the mouth of Blaeberry River, to the Rocky Mountain House, head of navigation on North Saskatchewan.....	175 miles.	None.	360,000.
Total from Yale to Rocky Mountain House.....	653 miles.	190 miles.	\$1,012,000.

Of this line 375 miles lie within the limits of this colony, a road for which distance would cost \$722,000.

It thus appears that there is very little difference in the distances between these two routes between the head of navigation on the Lower Fraser, and the navigable waters of the North Saskatchewan, and that the expense of connecting these two points by road is materially the same by either route. The choice between them must therefore depend on more general considerations, in respect of which their rival merits can only be determined after more exact enquiry has been made, and fuller information obtained, and as to which it would therefore be premature to hazard any conjecture at present.

Comparison of two routes.

Although in the foregoing remarks the head of navigation on the Lower Fraser has been treated as the western terminus of an overland route, there is nothing to prevent the line of road being continued, whenever the requirements of traffic call for its construction, from Yale down either bank of the river to New Westminster (a distance of ninety-five miles), which town is already connected by a road nine miles in length with Burrard Inlet, a harbor of great extent and ample depth of water, accessible at all times by vessels of the largest class.

Possible extension of the road

A narrow road has in fact been built along the line of telegraph on the left bank of the Fraser River for about thirty miles from Yale, and this line of road is partially opened the rest of the way to New Westminster.

It is only necessary in concluding these observations to refer to the routes through the Cascade Range, from Bentinck Arm and Bute Inlet, by which it has been proposed to establish more direct communication between the sea coast and the Upper Fraser, in the neighborhood of Alexandria and Quesnel Mouth.

Other routes.

These lines have as yet been but imperfectly surveyed, and are therefore only partially known. It is however certain that the distance from Quesnel

Remarks as to other routes.

Objections
to such
routes.

Mouth to the coast is less by either of these lines than by way of the Fraser River. There is also but little doubt that either line is practicable for a road, although presenting obstacles to road making, the difficulties and cost of which have been greatly under estimated, especially in the case of the Bute Inlet route. But when it is taken into consideration that the construction of this latter road from Bute Inlet to Quesnel Mouth, a distance of 230 miles, is advocated as a competing line to the coach road already built from that point to Yale, the character and capacity of which have been above described, it can hardly be believed that in the present state and prospect of business in this colony, such an undertaking can be seriously contemplated, nor is it reasonable to suppose that so unnecessary a section of new road from Quesnel Mouth, running through wild tracts of land without a single white inhabitant, to a harbor of inferior character at the mouth of a narrow valley, affording hardly space for the site of a town, and but little land fit for cultivation, should, in place of the well established line to Yale, be made part of a scheme for connecting the sea coast of British Columbia with the Canadas, or that this latter most important object should be weighted down with the superfluous cost of its construction.

The various lines of route above referred to, are shown on the accompanying sketch map.*

JOSEPH W. TRUTCH.

Lands and Works Office, New Westminster, B. C.,
19th February, 1868.

*The sketch map here mentioned is not printed with this report, but is of record in the Department of Public Works.

APPENDIX MM.

EXTRACT FROM THE "VANCOUVER ISLAND PILOT,"

By Captain G. H. Richards, R.N.

Tides.

In the outer part of Juan de Fuca Strait, there is no very great strength of tide ; it varies from one to four knots, seldom so much as the latter, unless near Cape Flattery ; but when approaching the more contracted part, in the neighbourhood of the Race Islands, which receives the first rush of the pent up waters of the Strait of Georgia, strengthened and diverted by the labyrinth of islands, which choke up its southern entrance, it is not surprising that eddies, races, and irregularities occur which almost baffle any attempt at framing laws which may not rather embarrass than assist the seaman ; the result, however, of observations continued throughout an entire year at Esquimalt, and partially on other parts of the coast, during three seasons, appears to warrant the following conclusions, viz :—

The flood tide sets to the northward, along the outer coast of the continent and Vancouver Island. It enters the Strait of Fuca, at Cape Flattery, running with considerable velocity, sometimes three or four knots, over Duncan and Duntze rocks ; it then turns sharply into the strait, passing through the various channels among the Haro Archipelago, into the Strait of Georgia, and within about five miles of Cape Mudge, where it is met by a flood from the northward, which, sweeping the western coast of Vancouver Island, enters Goleta's Channel and Queen Charlotte Sound, at its northern extremity, in latitude 51° ; thence southerly down the narrow waters of Johnstone Strait and Discovery Passage, meeting the tide which enters by Fuca Strait, and reaches about midway between the northern and southern extremes of Vancouver Island, or close to the spot where the broad expanse of the Strait of Georgia merges into the narrow channels adjoining it.

On the western side of the island, the tides were found to be regular flood and ebb of six hours' duration ; the times of high water on the full and change, at Nootka Sound, and at the entrance of Goleta's Channel, varying very little, and occurring near noon—the greatest range, thirteen feet ; nor is any marked irregularity observable in Johnstone Strait and Discovery Passage, except the not unusual circumstance, that the ebb stream continues to run to the northward for two hours after it is low water by the shore, the water rising at the same time ; the ebb stream being of seven hours' duration, the flood about five hours.

The great and perplexing tidal irregularities may therefore be said to be embraced between the Strait of Fuca, near the Race Islands, and Cape Mudge, a distance of 150 miles ; and careful investigation of the observations made at Esquimalt, and among the islands of the Haro Archipelago, shows that during the summer months, May, June, and July, there occurs but one high and one low water during the twenty-four hours ; high water at the full and change of the moon happening about midnight, and varying but slightly from that hour during any day of the three months ; the springs range from eight to ten feet, the neaps from four to five feet. The tides are almost stationary

for two hours on either side of high or low water, unless affected by strong winds outside.

Autumn. During August, September, and October, there are two high and low waters in twenty-four hours—a superior and an inferior tide; the high water of the superior varying between one hour and three hours A.M., the range during these months being from three to five feet, the night tide the highest.

Winter. During winter almost a reversal of these rules appears to take place; thus, in November, December, and January, the twelve-hour tides again occur, but the time of high water is at or about noon, instead of midnight.

Spring. In February, March, and April, there are two tides—the superior high water occurring from one hour to three hours P.M. Thus it may be said that in the summer months the water is low during the day, and in winter low during the night.

The ebb stream has always been found to run southward through the Haro Archipelago, and out of Fuca Strait, for two and a half hours after it is low water by the shore, the water rising during that time; the ebb is stronger than the flood, and generally of two hours longer duration.

The tides during those months when two high and two low waters occur in twenty-four hours, are far more irregular than when there is only one twelve-hour tide; and another anomaly exists, viz., the greatest range not unfrequently occurs at the first and last quarters, instead of at the full and change of the moon.

APPENDIX NN.

VALUE OF IMPORTS into British Columbia, from the year ending 1867—when union with Vancouver Island was effected—and Amount of Duty paid thereon.

	1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.	
	Total Value of Imports.	Gross Amount received for Duty.	Total Value of Imports.	Gross Amount received for Duty.	Total Value of Imports.	Gross Amount received for Duty.	Total Value of Imports.	Gross Amount received for Duty.
United Kingdom	£ s. d. 44,231 1 4	£ s. d. Not given.	£ s. d. 151,280 10 11	£ s. d. Not given.	£ s. d. 509,032 90	£ s. d. 119,200 17	cts. 641,906 62	cts. 130,364 42
United States	266,891 1 8	do	313,936 8 0	do	1,186,289 99	203,245 45	862,309 28	161,884 71
Canada					Not given.		3,310 93	870 14
China			2,121 16 8	do			Not given.	432 72
Cuba			2,980 1 10	do	6,387 00	2,087 70	2,515 00	459 00
Japan							62 00	7 72
France							3,802 25	911 11
Sandwich Islands	7,146 17 0	do	11,661 8 6	do	57,534 00	13,131 48	75,866 24	18,403 24
Prussia	6,384 6 7	do	342 11 10	do				
Tahiti	650 0 0	do		do				
Peru			8,368 16 9	do	Not given.	2,011 90		
Austria					1,390 00	173 75		

1, 2, 6 7, and 8, General Merchandise. 3, Butter and Machinery. 4, Rice. 5, Cigars.

APPENDIX OO.

SCHEDULE OF TAXES, DUTIES, FEES, AND ALL OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE,

Specified under the Respective Laws or Authorities under which derived.

[Levied under Customs Ordinance, 25th March, 1867.]

SCHEDULE A.

Specific duties

Specific Duties.

	\$	cts.	
Ale and Porter (in wood)	0	15	per gall.
do (in bottle)	0	30	per dozen (quarts).
Bacon and Hams	0	4	per lb.
Barley, Oats, Malt, and Field Peas ..	0	30	per 100 lbs.
Beans and Split Peas	0	1	per lb.
Bitters	1	50	per gall.
Butter	0	10	per lb.
Candles	0	5	"
Cheese	0	5	"
Cider	0	15	per gal.
Cigars	2	00	per 100 (2 cts. each).
Coal	1	25	per ton.
Coffee (raw)	0	3	per lb.
Coffee (manufactured)	0	6	"
Eggs	0	12½	per dozen.
Flour	1	50	per barrel.
Fresh Fruits, viz.:—Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries, and Gooseberries ..	0	1	per lb.
Gunpowder (sporting)	0	6	"
Gunpowder (blasting)	0	3	"
Hay	4	00	per ton.
Lard	0	5	per lb.
Lime	0	50	per barrel.
Lumber :—			
Rough Fir and Cedar	3	00	per 1,000 feet.
Dressed do	5	00	"
Shingles	1	00	per 1,000.
Fence Pickets	2	00	"
Laths	1	00	"
Live Stock :—			
Horses and Mules	2	00	per head.
Beef Cattle	3	00	"
Milch Cows	2	00	"
Sheep and Goats	0	75	"
Hogs	2	00	"
Potatoes	0	00½	per lb.
Rice	0	1½	"
Sugar (raw)	0	2	"
Sugar (refined)	0	2½	"

Spirits :—		
Brandy	2 00	per gall. (according to proof).
Gin, Whiskey, and Rum	2 00	„ „
All other kinds	2 00	„ „
Tea	0 12½	per lb.
Tobacco	0 25	„
Vegetables, viz. :—		
Onions	0 2	„
Other kinds (fresh)	0 1	„
Wheat	0 35	per 100 lbs.
Wines, viz. :—		
Champagne and Moselle	3 00	per dozen (quarts).
China Medicated	1 50	per gall.
California (red and white)	0 25	„
Claret	0 20	„
Port, Sherry, and all other descriptions	0 75	„
Bran and Shorts	0 25	per 100 lbs.
Buckwheat	0 1	per lb.
Oatmeal	0 1	„
Cornmeal	0 00½	„
Hops	0 10	„
Shot	0 2	„

SCHEDULE B.

Ad Valorem Duties.

	Per cent.	<i>Ad valorem duties.</i>
Axes	15	
Beef (salt)	10	
Billiard and Bagatelle Tables	12½	
Blankets	20	
Boots and Shoes	20	
Bread	20	
Cards (playing)	50	
Chocolate	20	
Clothing (ready-made)	15	
Confectionery	30	
Drugs, Medicines	20	
Dry Goods	12½	
Earthenware	12½	
Fish (preserved, dried, and salt)	15	
Firearms	12½	
Fruits (preserved and dried)	12½	
Furniture	15	
Glass and Glassware	12½	
Groceries	12½	
Hardware and Ironmongery	12½	
Harness and Saddlery	20	
Hemp Canvas	2½	
Leather	15	
Jewellery	20	

	Per cent.
Machinery	10
Matches	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Meat (preserved)	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Meat (fresh)	20
Molasses	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nails	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nuts and Almonds	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oils	15
Opium	25
Paints	10
Pork (salt)	10
Plants, Trees, and Shrubs	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Poultry (dead and alive)	25
Quicksilver	10
Rope, Cordage, and Twine	5
Soap	15
Stationery	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinware	25
Vegetables (preserved and salt)	10
Waggons, Carriages	20
Trunks	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Watches and Clocks	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Window Sashes and Doors	20
Ship-building Material, viz. :—	
Manufactured Sails	20
Cotton Canvas	5
Woodenware	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Yeast Powders	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
All other articles not enumerated in either of the above lists, nor in the following list of free goods	12 $\frac{1}{2}$

SCHEDULE C.

Articles free
of duty.

The following articles shall be admitted free of duty :—

Agricultural implements ; books, printed and manuscript ; bricks ; all fresh fruits not enumerated in schedule of specific duties ; coin ; gunny sacks ; iron and steel ; all kinds of woods not enumerated in schedule of specific duties ; calves under 12 months old ; personal effects ; salt ; garden seeds ; grain for seed ; tar and pitch ; tin, copper, and zinc ; lead, in pipe, sheets, and bars ; wire, iron and brass ; copper sheets, boiler plates and bolts, and patent metal for ships ; iron hoops ; sheet iron ; rough and partially manufactured woods used in construction of carriages and waggons ; steel springs ; waggon axles ; anchors ; cables, chains, and copper bolts, for ship-building ; fresh fish ; fish oil ; whalebone ; raw hemp, for rope-making ; tal- low ; gas retorts ; fire-clay ; furs ; hides ; lemon and lime juice ; guano ; wool ; oakum and jute ; ships' blocks and junk ; blacksmiths' coal.

HARBOUR DUES,

Harbor dues.

Collected under authority of the Shipping Ordinance, 1867.

For all Vessels, other than vessels holding a coasting license, entering or clearing at any port ; for every such entrance or clearance (provided always that such charges shall not be made upon, or exacted from, vessels seeking any harbor in distress, or by reason of stress of weather, or solely for the purpose of supplying themselves with stores and provisions) 0 4 per ton register.

For all River and Coasting Steamers 1 50 per ton per ann.

For all Coasting Sailing Vessels..... 1 00 " "

For every Boat, plying or let out for hire, under 12 feet 2 50 for six months.

For every Boat, plying or let out for hire, 12 feet and over..... 5 00 " "

For every lighter and scow under seven tons, plying or let out for hire..... 6 00 " "

(For every additional ton above seven tons) ... 0 25 " "

ROAD TOLLS,

Road tolls.

Levied under Proclamation dated 15th October, 1860.

	\$	cts.
For every 50 lbs. of goods carried inwards from Yale or Douglas, by land or water ; and from Hope by land	25	

Also under Proclamation of 18th August, 1862.

For every Pound of Goods carried along the road from Lytton to Alexandria	0	1
For every Head of Cattle	0	25
For every Pound of Goods carried along the road from Lillouet to Alexandria	0	1
For every Head of Cattle	0	25

LAND SALES,

Prices of land.

Prices fixed by Land Ordinance, 1870.

Upset Price of Land per acre	1	00
Upset Price of Town Lots (usual)	100	00

Mining receipts.

MINING RECEIPTS,

Levied under Gold Mining Ordinance, 1867.

Free Miners' Certificate, 1 year.....	5 00
do do 3 do	15 00
Record of Claim, or any other mining matter.....	2 50
Search of Records	1 00
Copy of Records	1 25
Grant of Flume Privileges	125 00
Registration of Flume	25 00
Rent of Grant for Flume, for each quarter mile per annum	12 50
Grant of Drain Privileges.....	125 00
Registration of Drain	5 00
Registration where tolls are collected by Drain Co.	25 00
Rent of Grant when tolls are collected, each quarter mile per annum.....	25 00
Filing Declaratory Statement (Joint Stock)	2 50
Notice of Abandonment	1 00
Lease of Mining Ground	125 00
Grant of Water-ditch exceeding 300 inches.....	125 00
Rent of Water for every 50 inches per annum (if sold, an average day's receipt once a month)....	5 00
Inspecting Certificate <i>in re</i> Water Privileges	1 00

Licenses.

LICENSES,

Collected under authority of Licenses Ordinance, 1867.

- (a) By each Person vending Spirituous or Fermented Liquors, by retail ; for each House or Place in the colony where such vending is carried on, if in a town of not less than fifty inhabitants (for every six months).....100 00
- (b) Where such retail vending is carried on in a rural district not forming part of a town (for every six months)
- (c) By each Person not having a Retail License as above, and vending spirituous and fermented liquors by wholesale ; that is to say, in quantities of not less than two gallons, for each house or place in the colony (for every six months)
- (d) By each Person keeping a Saloon or Building where a Billiard Table is used for hire or profit (for each table for every six months)
- (e) By each Person keeping and letting for hire any Bowling Alley or Rifle Gallery ; for each bowling alley or rifle gallery (for every six months)
- (f) By every person keeping a Dance House (for every six months)

- (g) By every person selling Opium, except chemists and druggists using the same in the preparation of prescriptions of medical practitioners (for every six months) 50 00
- (h) For every person carrying on the business of a wholesale, or of a wholesale and a retail Merchant or Trader (for every six months)... 50 00
 For every retail Trader (for every six months) 5 00
 Such two last mentioned licenses to enable the person paying the same to change his place of abode or business at pleasure, but not to carry on business at two places at a time under one license.
- (i) By every person, not having a Free Miner's Certificate, engaged in Mining for Gold, whether on his own account or for hire ; such payment to include a Free Miner's Certificate (for one year)..... 5 00
- (j) By every person owning a Pack Train of more than six animals, Freight Waggon, Stage Coach or Omnibus, used in transporting goods for profit or hire, a distance beyond ten miles from any town, and not paying a Merchant's or Trader's License (for every six months) 5 00
- 2. By every person owning a Pack Train of less than six animals, Dray, Waggon, or Omnibus used in transporting goods and passengers, for profit or hire, within a distance of ten miles from any town, and not paying a Merchant's or Trader's License (for every six months) ... 2 50
- 3. By every Livery Stable Keeper not paying Trading License (for every six months) 10 00
- 4. By every person following the calling of Cattle Drover in the colony (for every six months)... 50 00
- (k) By every person carrying on, on his own account, the business of a Bauker, at one place of business (for one year).....400 00
 For each other place of business in the colony (for one year)100 00
- (l) By every person practising as a Barrister-at-Law, Attorney-at-Law, or Solicitor in the said colony (for one year) 50 00
- (m) By every person following the occupation of Conveyancer, or Land Agent, or both (for every six months)..... 25 00
- (n) By every Auctioneer (not being a government officer, selling by auction government property) in addition to any other license in this schedule (for every six months)..... 50 00
 And 1½ per cent on returns of sales, exclusive of sale of real estate.
- (o) By every person occupying any crown lands, by making any erections thereon, and carrying on any trade upon the same, in addition to the duties above charged, and for the use of the land so occupied by him (for every month) 2 50

Duties of
excise.

DUTIES OF EXCISE,

Collected under Excise Ordinance, 1867.

Distillers' License (per annum).....	25 00
For each gallon distilled not exceeding proof by Sykes' Hydrometer.....	1 00
And so on in proportion to strength above proof, and to quantity.	



Assay fees.

ASSAY FEES,

Under Authority of the Governor.

Assay of Gold at New Westminster, $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1%.	
do Cariboo, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1%.	
Assay of Quartz Specimen	10 00
Mineral Analysis	10 00



Medical regis-
tration fees.

MEDICAL REGISTRATION FEES,

Levied under "Medical Registration Ordinance, 1867.

Registering a Practitioner	10 00
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Landsales and
Fees.

MINERAL LAND SALES AND FEES.

Coal Lands, price of (under authority of Mineral Ordinance, 1869).

Up to 1,000 acres, per acre	5 00
If, however, \$10,000 has been beneficially expended on a mine, free grant of 100 acres may be made by the Government to the company.	

Mineral Lands, price of.

3 chains by 2 chains, with cost of survey	100 00
30 do 6 do (Company of not less than ten persons).....	250 00
Upset price may be remitted if licensee or company have expended respectively \$1,000 or \$5,000 on their grant.	

• Fees.

Record of application for a Mining License, or for a renewal thereof	5 00
Record of every grant of a Mining License, or pro- longation thereof.....	5 00
Record of every crown grant	25 00
Record of every other matter under the ordinance	2 50



Taxes paid
into public
treasury.

The whole of the above fees, taxes, &c., are paid by the respective recipi-
ents into the public treasury for the use of the colony.

APPENDIX PP.

INLAND REVENUE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,
 For 10 years, ending 1870, including Customs Duties, and Port and Harbor Dues. Inland Revenue of Columbia.

Year.	Receipts from Customs.	Total Revenue.
1861.....	£39,280 16 7	£60,656 6 11
1862.....	£61,489 4 10	£80,359 8 3
1863.....	£76,639 2 11	£111,111 16 0
1864.....	£73,358 2 0	£104,865 4 1
1865.....	£74,093 13 6	£121,958 9 9
1866.....	\$224,239 61	\$434,018 39
1867.....	\$258,354 27	\$486,821 45
1868.....	\$369,447 45	\$585,610 56
1869.....	\$344,577 34	\$528,494 23
1870.....	\$314,028 18	\$495,352 61

APPENDIX QQ.

AN ORDINANCE TO REGULATE EXCISE IN ALL PARTS OF THE COLONY.

[2nd April, 1867.]

Whereas it is expedient to assimilate the Law of Excise in all parts of the Colony ;

Preamble. Be it enacted by the Governor of British Columbia, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows :

Repeals former Acts. I. The British Columbian "Distillers' Excise Act, 1861," and "The Distillers' Ordinance, 1865," are hereby repealed, but such repeal shall not affect any rights acquired or penalties or liabilities incurred under such Act or Ordinance, but the same shall be respectively held enforceable and recoverable as if such repeal had not taken place.

Distillers to take out a license. II. No person, other than a person licensed in the manner hereinafter provided, shall act as a Distiller in British Columbia, or shall distil, manufacture, rectify, or make therein any Spirits from vegetable or saccharine matter, under a penalty of Fifty Dollars for each day on which any such offence is committed, and on pain also of forfeiting, over and above the penalty aforesaid, all Spirits distilled, brewed, manufactured, or made in contravention to this Ordinance, and every still, mash-tub, fermenting-tun, or other vessel, machinery, or utensil of any kind used by him or in his possession, or on his premises.

Definition of a distillery. III. Any establishment or place used for the rectifying of Spirits, by any process, shall be deemed a Distillery within the meaning of this Ordinance.

License to be for one year at a place certain. IV. Every Stipendiary Magistrate in British Columbia may issue a License to act as a Distiller in some certain premises situate at some certain place, to be approved by such Magistrate, within such Magistrate's District, and to be described in the license, to any person or partnership of persons requiring the same, and being residents or having his or their place of business in such district, and having previously complied with the requirements of this Ordinance in that behalf ; and each such license shall remain in force for one year from the date thereof, and no longer.

License fee V. The party in whose favor a license to act as Distiller is granted shall, on requiring such license, pay to the Magistrate issuing the same the sum of Twenty-five Dollars as a duty to Her Majesty upon such license.

Application for license to be signed by applicant. VI. No license to act as a Distiller shall be granted to any party except on a written requisition addressed to the Magistrate and signed by the party requiring such license, or, if it be required by a partnership, then by one of the partners.

Security to the extent of \$1,000 to be taken by bond with sureties. VII. No such license shall be granted to any party until such party has jointly and severally, with two good and sufficient sureties to the satisfaction of the Magistrate issuing the license, entered into a bond to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, in the sum of One Thousand Dollars, and such bond shall be taken before the said Magistrate, and shall be conditioned for the rendering of all accounts, and the payment of all duties and penalties which the party to whom the license is to be granted will become liable to render or pay under the provisions of this Ordinance, and that such party will

faithfully comply with the requirements thereof, according to their true intent and meaning, as well with regard to such accounts, duties and penalties as to all other matters and things provided by this Ordinance whatsoever.

VIII. The bond aforesaid shall remain in force as long as any duties upon any Spirits distilled, manufactured, or made, while the license to which the bond relates is in force, or any penalty incurred during the said time by any breach of the conditions of the bond, remain due and unpaid by the party to whom such license was granted.

Duration of the bond to be until full satisfaction of all accounts, duties, and penalties.

IX. Whenever any new license is granted to any party, a new bond shall likewise be entered into with reference to such new license.

New bond with fresh license.
New bond on death, insolvency, or bankruptcy of any surety.

X. A new bond shall also be given whenever, during the period for which the license to which it relates is in force, either of the sureties dies, becomes insolvent, or removes permanently out of the Colony; in any of which cases the license shall become void from the time the party is required by the Magistrate to enter into a new bond until the time when such new bond is given, during which time the party neglecting to enter into such new bond shall be held to be without a license.

XI. Every party licensed as a Distiller shall have his name and calling as such inscribed in legible characters and exposed on some conspicuous part of the front of the building or premises in which such calling is exercised, under a penalty not exceeding Fifty Dollars for each day on which he exercises such calling without complying with the requirements of this Section.

Name and calling of distiller to be publicly exhibited.

XII. All such Spirits as aforesaid lawfully distilled, manufactured or made within the Colony shall be respectively subject to the duty to Her Majesty hereinafter mentioned, that is to say: on every gallon, imperial measure, of Spirits of any kind, not exceeding the strength of proof by Syke's Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, and for any greater or less quantity than a gallon, One Dollar; and such duty shall be computed and charged upon the quantity of Spirits to be ascertained after the first process of rectification, and shall be paid by the party distilling, manufacturing, or making such Spirits, to the Magistrate, in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Duty of \$1 per gallon on spirits.

XIII. Every person or party licensed as a Distiller shall keep a book or books (in a form to be approved by the Collector of Customs) and to be open at all reasonable hours to the inspection of any Magistrate, or Customs or Excise Officer, or of any person authorized by a Magistrate to inspect such book, in British Columbia, wherein such Distiller shall enter from day to day the quantities of grain or other vegetable production or other substance put by him into the mash-tub, or otherwise used by him for the purpose of producing Spirits, or otherwise disposed of; and also the quantity of Spirits by him distilled, manufactured, or made, showing the quantity produced at each separate time if there have been any distinct set or sets of operations by reason of which duties have become payable. And for any wilfully false entry, or any wilful neglect to make any entry hereby required, the Distiller shall incur a penalty not exceeding Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and the Magistrate, Customs or Excise Officer, or other authorized person, may at all times demand to be shown all the stock of such grain, vegetable production, or other substance as aforesaid, then on the premises mentioned in the license.

Book detailing the products used and the spirits obtained by distillation.

XIV. Every party licensed to act as a Distiller and acting as such shall, within ten days after the first day of each of the months in each year, render to the nearest Magistrate a just and true account in writing, extracted from the books to be kept by such person as aforesaid, and signed by such party, or his agent, or chief clerk, showing:

Accounts to be rendered to the magistrate.

1. The total quantity in gallons of each kind of Spirits (with the strength thereof) on which a duty is payable, by him distilled, manufactured, or made.

2. The quantity produced at each separate time, if there have been any distinct set or sets of operations, by reason of which duty became payable.

3. The quantities of each kind of grain or other vegetable production or substance used by such party in his business as a Distiller.

4. And such account shall be attested by the person signing the same by an affidavit in the following form :

"I, _____, do solemnly swear that the account above written, to which I have also subscribed my name, contains a true account of the total quantity of every kind of Spirits or Strong Waters, or Spirituous Liquors, distilled, manufactured, or made by me (or by _____ as the case may be) within the time mentioned in the same account, and on which duty is payable, and of the quantities of each kind respectively, and the strength thereof; and also of the quantities produced at each separate time therein mentioned by a distinct set of operations, and also of the quantities of all grain or other vegetable production or substance consumed by me (or by the said _____) during the same time. So help me God."

Affidavit to be made before the magistrate who may interrogate on affidavit.

XV. Such affidavit shall be made before the said Magistrate, and shall be delivered with such account to the said Magistrate, who may put to the person making it such questions as he may deem necessary to the elucidation and full understanding of the account, and for ascertaining whether such person has had the means of knowing the same to be correct, and may require his answers to be sworn to before him, and may reject the account if such account or the answers so given are insufficient according to the true intent and meaning of this Ordinance.

Wilfully false statement to be perjury.

XVI. And any wilfully false statement in any affidavit or answer to a question required by this Ordinance, shall be deemed wilful and corrupt perjury, and punishable accordingly.

Sums due to be paid in to the magistrate.

XVII. Every licensed Distiller shall, at the time of rendering such account as aforesaid to the Magistrate, pay over to that officer the amount of duties which by such account appear to be payable, other than such duties which may be payable in respect of Spirits deposited in a bonded or certified warehouse as hereinafter mentioned.

Penalty for neglect.

XVIII. If any licensed Distiller refuses or neglects to render such account or to pay over such duties as aforesaid, according to the true intent and meaning of this Ordinance, he shall by such refusal or neglect in either case incur a penalty not exceeding Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and the Magistrate may also at his discretion cause a notice to be inserted in one or more of the local papers, or the *Government Gazette*, declaring the party so refusing or neglecting to have forfeited his license as a Distiller, and such license shall be forfeited accordingly, and shall be null and void from and after the date of such notice, nor shall any new license be granted to the defaulter until after the debt and penalty aforesaid have been paid and satisfied.

Bonded and certified warehouses.

XIX. Any Spirits subject to duty under this Ordinance may be deposited in a bonded or certified warehouse as hereinafter mentioned.

Certified warehouse.

XX. A certified warehouse shall be some place approved by the Magistrate within his district for the storage of Spirits on which the duty is unpaid.

Magistrate to have the key and may enter at all hours.

XXI. The key to the certified warehouse shall be kept by the said Magistrate, and he or his agents may at any time, either in the day or night, enter therein and inspect the Spirits therein contained, and may test and examine the same, and take such other steps for the protection of the Revenue as in his absolute discretion he may think proper.

Magistrate or person by him nominated to be present at

XXII. No Spirits shall be removed from a certified warehouse after having been placed therein without the presence either of the Magistrate or of some person nominated by him in that behalf, and the amount of duty

after the rate aforesaid shall be payable on the Spirits so removed on the next monthly settlement of account. the removal of spirits from a certified warehouse.

XXIII. Any person entering into a certified warehouse without the consent of the Magistrate shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and any person removing any Spirits from a certified warehouse except in the presence of the Magistrate or person nominated by him shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars. Penalty on persons entering a certified warehouse without the consent of the magistrate.

XXIV. The Collector of Customs may, with the approval of the Governor, make such regulations as to him may seem necessary relative to the warehousing of Spirits under this Ordinance. Collector of Customs may make regulations with regard to warehousing.

XXV. Every licensed Distiller shall, on being thereunto required by a Magistrate or by any person authorized, by a Magistrate, produce to him at any seasonable time and hour, and shall allow him to take copies and extracts from such books and accounts as are requisite to enable him to verify any account rendered as aforesaid, and shall at all times and hours allow the Magistrate, or any person employed by him, free access to the buildings and premises in which such Distiller exercises his calling as such, under a penalty of Twenty-five Dollars for each neglect or refusal to comply with the requirements of this Section. Magistrate may inspect books.

XXVI. Except that no Magistrate or other person shall require any such book or account to be produced to him elsewhere than at the place where such Distiller carries on his business as such. Place of production to be on the business premises.

XXVII. No Distiller shall work his Distillery at any time unless he has given at least twenty-four hours previous notice in writing to the nearest Magistrate of his intention to work the same at such time, and such notice shall not extend to a longer period than thirty days from the delivery thereof to the said Magistrate. Notice to magistrate previously to working the distillery.

XXVIII. Any use made of any still, mash-tub, or fermenting-tun, for the purpose of distillation, mashing, or fermentation, shall be deemed to be a working of the Distillery and an acting as a Distiller within the meaning of this Ordinance. Meaning of working a distillery.

XXIX. If any Distiller works his Distillery at any time for which he has not given notice of his intention to work the same, he shall for each day on which he so works such Distillery incur the same penalty and forfeiture as if he had worked the same without a license. Penalty for working without a notice.

XXX. Every licensed Distiller shall at all times furnish the Magistrate or his assistant, or other authorized person, with lights, ladders, measures, and other things requisite to enable him properly to examine, inspect, measure, or gauge any still, auxiliary vessel, mash-tub, fermenting-tun, or other vessel, or any grain, vegetable, or other substance or matter as aforesaid on the premises of such Distiller or any part of such premises, under a penalty of Twenty-five Dollars for any refusal or neglect to comply with the requirements of this Section. Distiller to furnish lights, ladders, measures, &c. for the purpose of inspection.

XXXI. The Magistrate and any person or persons acting under him or by his directions may, at any hour of the day or night, enter any premises referred to in any license granted under this Ordinance, and may make all necessary enquiries and searches therein for the purpose of ensuring the execution of this Ordinance according to its true intent and meaning, subject to the restrictions hereinbefore mentioned. Magistrate may enter.

XXXII. It shall be lawful for any Distiller to bond any Spirits manufactured under this Ordinance in this Colony, and to export the same in bond from the Colony, nevertheless with, under, and subject to all such regulations and restrictions for the protection of the Revenue, as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Collector of Customs in that behalf. Spirits may be bonded in the colony, and exported in bond under certain restrictions.

XXXIII. Any duties payable under this Ordinance shall be recoverable at any time after the same ought to have been accounted for and paid, Recovery of duties.

whether an account of the quantity of Spirits as aforesaid on which they are payable has or has not been rendered as aforesaid ; but in the case last mentioned the party by whom such duties are payable shall incur a penalty not exceeding the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars and the amount of duties, for his neglect to render the accounts relative to the same as hereinbefore required, in addition to any other penalty incurred by him by such neglect ; and all such duties shall be recoverable with full costs of suit in favor of Her Majesty.

Payment of penalty not to affect the payment of duties.

XXXIV. The payment of any penalty imposed by this Ordinance shall not discharge the party paying the same, or his sureties, from the obligation to pay all duties due by such parties, and the same shall be paid and may be recovered as if such penalty had not been paid or incurred, and all such duties shall be recoverable with full costs of suit, as a debt due to Her Majesty.

Stock in trade and utensils, &c., to be liable for duties.

XXXV. And without any prejudice to the liability of any other property of the debtor or his sureties, the stock in trade, stills and mash-tubs, fermenting-tuns, and other machinery and utensils, whether so fixed as to form part of the real or immovable property or not, which are on the premises mentioned in the license at the time any such duties become due, shall be liable for such duties and for any penalty incurred by the Distiller on whose premises they are, by special privilege and lien in favor of the Crown ; and may be seized and sold in satisfaction of the same under any Warrant of Distress or Writ of Execution and removed by the purchaser, to whomsoever the same might otherwise belong, or into or in whose lands or possession soever the same have passed or are found, and notwithstanding any claim to the same, or privilege, or lien thereon in favor of any other person or party whomsoever ; and if the same be forfeited under the provisions of this Ordinance for any contravention thereof, they may be seized by the Magistrate or any person acting under his authority, at any time after the commission of the offence for which they are forfeited, and marked, detained, or secured until condemned or released by competent authority, and shall not, while under seizure, be used by the offenders, and if condemned they shall be removed or sold or otherwise dealt with in such manner as the Magistrate shall direct.

Summary procedure.

XXXVI. The penalty or forfeiture incurred for any offence against the provisions of this Ordinance, and the duties payable hereunder may be sued for and recovered before the Magistrate of the District in which the offence was committed or the premises used as a Distillery is situate ; and any such penalty or duty may, if not forthwith paid, be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, under the warrant of such Magistrate ; or the said Magistrate may in his discretion commit the offender to Gaol, until the penalty with the costs of prosecution shall be paid.

General jurisdiction.

XXXVII. Provided always that any pecuniary penalty or any forfeiture imposed by this Ordinance, whatever may be the amount thereof, may be sued for and recovered with costs, on the oath of any competent witness, in any Court having Civil Jurisdiction to the amount of such penalty or forfeiture, by Her Majesty's Attorney General, or by any other person or officer thereunto authorized by the proper authority ; and such penalty or forfeiture shall belong to Her Majesty.

Saving of persons who may be seized with probable cause.

XXXVIII. No person making any seizure under this Ordinance shall be liable to damages if such seizure be declared not valid, providing the Court or Magistrate declaring it not valid, certify that there was probable cause for making it.

Penalty on witnesses refusing to appear and answer.

XXXIX. Any person refusing or neglecting to appear before any Magistrate or any Court to give evidence when summoned, concerning any alleged offence against the provisions of this Ordinance, shall for such refusal or neglect incur a penalty of not more than Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars,

to be recovered in the manner hereinbefore provided for the recovery of other penalties of like amount.

XL. When any act, deed, matter, or thing is required or permitted to be done, performed, or executed by any Public Officer by virtue of his Office, the same may be done, performed or executed, by any person for the time being lawfully acting or empowered to act in such office, and in particular where any act, deed, matter, or thing is required or required to be done, performed, or executed by the Governor, the same may be done, performed, and executed by the person for the time being lawfully administering the Government.

Powers of temporary public officers.

XLI. Whenever in describing or referring to any person or party, matter, or thing, any word importing the masculine gender or singular number is used, the same shall be understood to include and shall be applicable to several persons and parties as well as one person or party, and females as well as males, and bodies corporate as well as individuals, and several matters and things as well as one matter or thing, unless it otherwise be provided or there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction.

Interpretation clause.

XLII. This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as "The Excise Short title Ordinance, 1867."

APPENDIX RR.

EXTRACT FROM BLUE BOOK, 1870.

Savings banks

SAVINGS BANKS.

County, District or Parish.	No. of Savings Banks.	No. of Depositors in Savings Banks.	Freeholders.	Persons paying direct Taxes.	No. of Emigrants.	No. of Immigrants.
Victoria.....	1	265	1650	1413	22	.....
New Westminster.....	1	56	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cariboo.....	1	10	180	1536	.....	.....
Nanaimo.....	1	23	100	234	88	112
Comox.....	.....	.....	10	64	.....	.....
Yale.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....

Course of exchange]

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On England.

Bills at Sight	\$5 15 per £1.
" 30 days	5 10 "
" 60 days	5 00 "

On New York.

4 to 5 per cent, premium.

On San Francisco.

1 per cent, premium.

Coin in circulation.

COINS.

Sterling Coins in Circulation.

The Sovereign current at	\$4 85
Half Sovereign "	2 42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Half Crown "	0 62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Florin "	0 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shilling "	0 25
Sixpence "	0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
3d. piece "	0 06

United States Coins in Circulation.

Gold	\$20 piece at par.
"	Eagle "
"	\$5 "
"	\$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Silver	\$1 "
"	\$ $\frac{1}{2}$ "
"	\$ $\frac{1}{4}$ "
"	Dime. "

APPENDIX SS

AN ORDINANCE ENTITLED THE "GAME ORDINANCE, 1870."

[20th April, 1870.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to protect Game of various descriptions from Preamble.
being killed out of season, and to assimilate the Law affecting such
matters in all parts of the Colony of British Columbia;

Be it enacted by the Governor of British Columbia, with the advice and
consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. The "Game Ordinance, 1869," is hereby repealed; but such repeal ^{Repeals Ordinance of 1869.}
shall not cause to revive any Ordinance or Act repealed by the Ordinance
hereby repealed.

2. From and after the passage of this Ordinance, it shall be unlawful <sup>When unlaw-
ful to have
Game in pos-
session.</sup>
for any person or persons to have Game in his, her, or their possession in the
City of Victoria, or of New Westminster, or in the Town of Nanaimo, or of
Esquimalt, or within the distance of one mile from any of the said Cities or
Towns, or on board of any Steam-boat, between the First day of March and
the Tenth day of August, in any year, or Venison between the first day of
February and the first day of August in any year; or to collect or destroy the
Eggs of any Grouse, Quail, Prairie-fowl, Pheasant, or Partridge.

3. It shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, upon information on <sup>Empowers
Justices of
Peace to make
search.</sup>
oath, that there is probable cause to suspect that a breach of the provisions
of this Ordinance has been committed, or that Game, Venison, or the Eggs
of Grouse, Quail, Prairie-fowl, Pheasant, or Partridge be or is likely to be on
any premises, or on or about any person or persons within the City of
Victoria, or of New Westminster, or within the Town of Nanaimo, or of
Esquimalt, or within the distance of one mile from any of the said Cities
or Towns, or on board of any Steamboat in the Harbor of Victoria,
Esquimalt, or Nanaimo, by warrant under his hand and seal, to authorize
and empower any Constable or Police Officer to enter and search such
premises and to search such person or persons, at any time and to seize all
Game, Venison, and Eggs aforesaid, wherever found; provided, that no such
warrant shall continue in force after the ninth day of August in the year
in which it shall have been issued.

4. In the construction of this Ordinance, or of any information to be ^{Interpretation}
laid, or any warrant to be issued under the provisions herein contained, the
term "Game" shall be held to mean dead Grouse, Quail, Prairie-fowl,
Pheasant, Partridge, Robin, Lark, Thrush, or Wild Pigeon; and the term
"Venison" shall be held to mean the carcass or any part of a dead Deer or
Elk, or of the young thereof respectively.

5. Every infraction or evasion of this Ordinance shall be punishable, <sup>Declares
penalties.</sup>
upon conviction, in a summary manner, before any Justice of the Peace in
British Columbia, by a fine not exceeding Fifty Dollars, for each separate
offence, to be levied by distress, or in default of payment by imprisonment
for any term not exceeding one month, at the direction of the Justice of the
Peace convicting.

- Information. 6. Any person giving information leading to the conviction of any person under this Ordinance, shall be entitled to receive one half of any pecuniary penalty inflicted under this Ordinance.
- Conviction not to be invalid. 7. In case of any summary conviction under this Ordinance, no warrant of commitment upon a conviction shall be held to be invalid by reason of any defect therein, if it be therein alleged that the person offending has been convicted, and there be a good and valid conviction to sustain the same.
- Limits application of Ordinance. 8. This Ordinance shall not apply to Elk, Deer, or the young thereof, respectively, killed before the First day of February, in any year; or to Grouse, Quail, Prairie-fowl, Pheasant, or Partridge, Robin, Lark, Thrush, or Wild pigeon killed, or Eggs collected, before the First day of March, in any year.
- Short Title. 9. This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as the "Game Ordinance 1870."

APPENDIX TT.

RELINQUISHMENT,

By the Hudson's Bay Company to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain
of their rights on Vancouver Island.

This Indenture made this third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, between the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England, trading into Hudson's Bay, who with their successors, are hereinafter called "the said Company," of the one part, and Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, of the other part: Whereas, previous to January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, the said Company had occupied certain portions of land in Vancouver Island, for the purpose of carrying on their trading and commercial operations under a Royal Charter of Incorporation, granted to them by His late Majesty King Charles the Second, and dated the second day of May, in the twenty-second year of His reign; and, whereas, by a Royal License, bearing date the thirteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, the said Company were invested for the full period of twenty-one years from the date thereof with the sole and exclusive privilege of trading with the Indians in such part of North America to the Northward and Westward of the Territories of the United States as did not form part of any of Her said Majesty's Provinces in North America, or of any Territories belonging to the United States, or to any European Government, State or Power, subject nevertheless as therein mentioned; And, whereas, by Letters Patent, dated the thirteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, Her said Majesty was pleased to grant unto the said Company, and their successors, the said Vancouver Island, together with all Royalties of the Seas, upon the Coasts within the limits therein mentioned, and all mines Royal thereto belonging, to be holden of Her said Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, in free and common soccage at the yearly rent of seven shillings, and upon the condition and for the purpose of colonizing the said Island as therein mentioned: And in the said Letters Patent Her said Majesty reserved to Herself and Her Successors full power, at the expiration of the said Company's hereinbefore recited License for the exclusive privilege of trading with the Indians, to repurchase and take from the said Company, the said Vancouver Island, and premises thereby granted, on payment by Her said Majesty to the said Company, of the sum or sums of money theretofore laid out and expended by them in and upon the said Island and premises, and of the value of their establishments, property and effects then being thereon: And, whereas, after the said hereinbefore recited License, of the thirteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, had come to an end, it seemed fit to Her said Majesty to exercise the power reserved to Her in the said Letters Patent of re-purchasing the said Vancouver Island, whereupon an investigation of accounts and a negociation with the said Company took place, and finally the said Company agreed to accept the sum of fifty-seven thousand five hundred pounds, in full discharge of all their claims in respect of the said Island under the said Letters Patent, of the thirteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine. And, whereas, the said sum of fifty-seven thousand five hundred pounds hath accordingly been paid to the said Company, by or

on behalf of Her said Majesty, in two instalments of twenty-five thousand pounds, and thirty-two thousand five hundred pounds, on the twenty-ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and the sixth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, as the said Company do hereby admit and acknowledge: And, whereas, the said Company have agreed to re-convey to Her said Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, the said Vancouver Island, and premises, except such portions thereof as may have been sold by the said Company previous to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and except also such other portions thereof as are hereinafter mentioned, which last mentioned portions are with the assent of Her said Majesty to remain the property of the said Company and their successors: Now this Indenture witnesseth that in pursuance of such agreement, and in consideration of the sum of fifty-seven thousand five hundred pounds, so paid by or on behalf of Her said Majesty to the said Company as aforesaid, in full discharge of all the claims of the said Company in respect of all sums expended by them in and upon the said Vancouver Island and premises, and of the value of their establishment, property and effects now being thereon, and of all other their claims under the said Letters Patent, of the thirteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, in respect of the said Island, they the said Company do for themselves and their successors by these presents, grant, convey, yield up, and surrender unto Her said Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, all that the said Island called Vancouver Island, together with all Royalties of the Seas, upon the Coasts thereof, and all mines Royal, and all rights, members, and appurtenances whatsoever to the said Island, and hereditaments belonging, and which were conveyed or passed to, and are now vested in the said Company, under or by virtue of the said hereinafore recited Letters Patent, of the thirteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, or otherwise, howsoever, and also the said Letters Patent of the thirteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and all the estate, right, title, interest and property whatsoever of the said Company, in to and out of the same premises; except and always reserved out of the grant and surrender hereby made as follows, that is to say:—

Consideration
for relinquish-
ment.

Certain lands
retained by
the company.

Lands in
Victoria.

1. Certain pieces or parcels of land in the Town of Victoria, containing in the whole twenty-two acres and forty-one hundredth parts of an acre, and known as the Church Reserve, which lands have lately been conveyed by the said Company, to Trustees for certain ecclesiastical and scholastic purposes. And also all land situate in the Victoria District, which may have been sold by the said Company previous to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, together with the water frontages and spaces between high and low water mark abutting on any portions of such lands, provided such water frontages and spaces were also sold by the said Company, before the said first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, but not otherwise.

Uplands
Farm.

2. The farm known as the Uplands Farm, containing about one thousand one hundred and forty-four acres, and being section thirty-one on the Colonial official plan, of the said Victoria District.

North Dairy
Farm.

3. The farm known as the North Dairy Farm, containing about four hundred and sixty acres, being section thirty-two on the said official plan.

Spring and
land adjoining.

4. The old spring and adjoining land (except one well set apart and appropriated to public use), and marked 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, $\frac{73}{2673}$, in section eighteen of the plan of the Town of Victoria, heretofore delivered to the Colonial Government by the said Company.

Fort property.

5. All that portion of land in the said Victoria District, heretofore known as the Fort Property, including the site of the fort and the adjoining land yet unsold, with water frontage and foreshore immediately in front of the fort,

but not including the several lots marked respectively, H, Harbor Master's Lot No. 15, block 70, situated at the foot of Broughton Street; V, Police Barracks, and Nos. 1,603, 1,605 and 1,607, Post Office colored green, on the said last mentioned plan, on which lots the Harbor Master's office, the Police Barracks and the Post office, are respectively situated, and which lots are hereby (among other things) granted and conveyed to Her said Majesty and Her Successors.

6. Eight lots or parcels of land numbered on the said last mentioned plan 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 14, 17 and 20, containing in the whole fifty acres, more or less, recently selected by the said Company, out of a certain farm lying to the south and west of James Bay, and heretofore known as "Beckley" or "Dutnells" Farm: All which said excepted lands (save the lands comprised under the first head of exceptions), are and are to remain the absolute property of the said Company, and their successors, freed and discharged from any rent, trusts or conditions contained in the said Letters Patent, of the thirteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and, as regards the lands comprised under the foregoing heads of exceptions, numbered 4, 5 and 6, are colored pink and marked on the several blocks and lots into which the same are divided with the letters H. B. C. on the map or plan thereof hereunto annexed.*

To have and to hold the said Vancouver Island, and all and singular other, the hereditaments and premises hereinbefore granted, conveyed and surrendered or intended so to be with their appurtenances (except as aforesaid) unto Her said Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, as of Her former estate and Dominion, therein freed and absolutely discharged from any title, rights or claims of the said Company and their successors and the said Company do hereby for themselves and their successors covenant with Her said Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors in manner following, that is to say:—that they the said Company have not at any time heretofore made, done, committed, or executed, or willingly suffered any act, deed, matter or thing whatsoever whereby the said hereditaments and premises hereby granted, conveyed and surrendered, or intended so to be, or any part thereof, are or is in any wise charged, affected or incumbered, or by reason whereof the said Company are in anywise prevented from granting the said hereditaments and premises in manner aforesaid.

And further that they the said Company and their successors will at any time or times hereafter upon the request and at the cost of Her said Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, make, do and execute or cause to be made done and executed all such further and other lawful acts, deeds and assurances for more perfectly and absolutely conveying the said Island, hereditaments and premises with their appurtenances (except as aforesaid) unto Her said Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, as Her said Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors shall require.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay have caused their corporate seal to be hereunto affixed, and Thomas William Clinton Murdoch, and Stephen Walcott, Esquires, Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, have hereunto set their hands and seals, on behalf of Her Majesty, the day and year first above written.

By order of the Governor, Deputy Governor, and Committee of the said Company. (Signed),

[L.S.]
[L.S.]

W. G. SMITH, Secretary.
T. W. C. MURDOCH.
S. WALCOTT.

* This map or plan is not printed with this report, but is of record in the Department of Public Works.

The corporate seal of the within named company was hereunto affixed
in the presence of

(Signed,) W. ARNIT,
Of Hudson's Bay House, London,
Gentleman.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the within named Thomas William
Clinton Murdoch, and Stephen Walcott, as such Emigration Commissioners,
as within mentioned, in the presence of

(Signed,) CHRISTOPHER SIMNER CARTWRIGHT,
Clerk at the Government Emigration Board,
8 Park Street, Westminster.

APPENDIX UU.

COPY OF THE TREATY BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

For the Settlement of the Oregon Boundary, signed at Washington, June 15th, 1846. Ratifications exchanged at London, July 17th, 1846. Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty, 1845.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the United States of America, deeming it to be desirable for the future welfare of both Countries, that the state of doubt and uncertainty which has hitherto prevailed respecting the Sovereignty and Government of the Territory on the North-West Coast of America, lying westward of the Rocky or Stony Mountains, should be finally terminated by an amicable compromise of the rights mutually asserted by the two parties over the said Territory, have respectively named Plenipotentiaries to treat and agree concerning the terms of such settlement, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has, on Her part, appointed the Right Honorable Richard Pakenham a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, and Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States; and the President of the United States of America, has, on his part, furnished with full powers, James Buchanan, Secretary of State of the United States; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

From the point on the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, where the boundary laid down in existing Treaties and Conventions between Great Britain and the United States terminates, the line of boundary between the territories of Her Britannic Majesty and those of the United States, shall be continued westward along the said forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, to the middle of the Channel which separates the Continent from Vancouver's Island; and thence southerly, through the middle of the said Channel, and of Fuca's Straits, to the Pacific Ocean: Provided, however, that the navigation of the whole of the said Channel and Straits, south of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, remain free and open to both parties.

ARTICLE II.

From the point at which the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude shall be found to intersect the great northern branch of the Columbia River, the navigation of the said branch shall be free and open to the Hudson's Bay Company, and to all British subjects trading with the same, to the point where the said branch meets the main stream of the Columbia; and thence down the said main stream to the ocean, with free access into and through

the said river or rivers ; it being understood that all the usual portages along the line thus described, shall in like manner be free and open.

In navigating the said river or rivers, British subjects, with their goods and produce, shall be treated on the same footing as citizens of the United States ; it being, however, always understood that nothing in this Article shall be construed as preventing or intended to prevent the Government of the United States from making any regulations respecting the navigation of the said river or rivers, not inconsistent with the present Treaty.

ARTICLE III.

Rights of British subjects to be respected.

In the future appropriation of the territory south of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, as provided in the Article I. of this Treaty, the possessory right of the Hudson's Bay Company, and of all British subjects who may be already in the occupation of land or other property, lawfully acquired, within the said territory, shall be respected.

ARTICLE IV.

Property of Puget Sound Agricultural Society.

The farms, lands, and other property of every description, belonging to the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, on the north side of the Columbia River, shall be confirmed to the said company. In case, however, the situation of those farms and lands should be considered by the United States to be of public and political importance, and the United States' Government should signify a desire to obtain possession of the whole or of any part thereof, the property so required shall be transferred to the said Government at a proper valuation, to be agreed upon between the parties.

ARTICLE V.

Ratifications to be exchanged.

The present treaty shall be ratified by Her Britannic Majesty, and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof ; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London at the expiration of six months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the Seals of their Arms.

Done at Washington, the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

RICHARD PAKENAM. { L.S. }

JAMES BUCHANAN. { L.S. }

APPENDIX VV.

FORM OF SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Form of sale.

Province of }
 British Columbia. }
 No. } (Coat of Arms.)

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof, in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

To all to whom these presents shall come—Greeting :

Know ye, that we do by these presents for us, Our Heirs and Successors, in consideration of the sum of _____ to us paid, give and grant unto _____ h heirs and assigns all that parcel or lot of land situate _____ and numbered _____ on the Official Plan or Survey of the said _____, in the Province of British Columbia ; To have and to hold the said parcel or lot of land, and all and singular the premises hereby granted with their appurtenances unto the said _____ h heirs and assigns for ever.

Provided, nevertheless, that it shall at all times be lawful for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, or for any person or persons acting in that behalf by Our or Their authority, to resume any part of the said lands which it may be deemed necessary to resume, for making roads, canals, bridges, towing paths, or other works of public utility or convenience, so, nevertheless, that the lands so to be resumed shall not exceed one-twentieth part of the whole of the lands aforesaid, and that no such resumption shall be made of any lands on which any buildings may have been erected, or which may be in use as gardens or otherwise, for the more convenient occupation of any such buildings.

Provided, nevertheless, that it shall at all times be lawful for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, or for any person or persons acting under Our or Their authority, to enter into and upon any part of the said lands, and to raise and get thereout any gold or silver ore which may be thereupon or thereunder situate, and to use and enjoy any and every part of the same land, and of the easements and privileges thereto belonging, for the purpose of such raising and getting, and every other purpose connected therewith, paying in respect of such raising and getting, and use, reasonable compensation.

Provided, nevertheless, that it shall be lawful for any person duly authorized in that behalf by Us, Our Heirs and Successors, to take and occupy such water privileges, and to have and enjoy such rights of carrying water over, through, or under any parts of the hereditaments hereby granted as may be reasonably required for mining purposes in the vicinity of the said hereditaments, paying therefor a reasonable compensation to the aforesaid _____ h heirs or assigns.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these Our Letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of Our Province of British Columbia to be hereunto affixed. Witness His Honor Joseph William Trutch, Lieutenant Governor of Our Province of British Columbia and its Dependencies, at Our Government House, in Our City of Victoria, this _____ day of _____, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and _____, and in the Thirty _____ year of Our Reign.

By Command,

APPENDIX WW.

A STATEMENT showing the Names, Date of Appointment, Duties, Salary and Position of all the Stipendiary Magistrates in British Columbia, on 19th July, 1871.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Where Stationed.	Salary.	Duties.	Remarks.
Henry Maynard Ball	8th June, 1859	Cariboo	\$ 3,400 00 cts.	Stipendiary Magistrate, Gold Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner of Lands, Collector of Revenue, and County Court Judge.	Receives \$5 a day while absent in Ominica.
Peter O'Reilly	April, 1859	Yale (at present doing duty at Ominica)	3,000 00	do do do do	Receives \$5 a day while at Yale.
Edward Howard Sanders	April, 1859	Lillooet	3,000 00	do do do do	\$1,704 of Mr. Haynes' Salary is paid for collection of Custom duties at Southern Boundary. Resigned in 1866, and was then appointed Collector of Customs on American frontier. Acts temporarily at Kootenay, in absence of M. Claudet, who acts elsewhere.
Arthur Thomas Bushby	8th Feby., 1859, as Registrar, Stipendiary Magistrate in 1859.	New Westminster, at present doing duty at Yale	2,425 00	Postmaster General, Stipendiary Magistrate, Gold Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner of Lands, Collector of Revenue, County Court Judge, and Coroner	
Warner Reeve Spalding	April, 1859	Nanaimo	2,250 00	Stipendiary Magistrate, Assistant Commissioner of Lands, Collector of Revenue, County Court Judge, and Coroner.	
Augustus F. Pemberton	8th July, 1858	Victoria	2,250 00	Stipendiary Magistrate, Collector of Revenue, County Court Judge, and Coroner.	
John Carmichael Haynes	23rd Sept., 1860	Kootenay	2,915 50	Stipendiary Magistrate, Collector of Customs, County Court Judge, and Assistant Commissioner of Lands	

CHARLES GOOD,
Colonial Secretary.

APPENDIX XX.

STATEMENT OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

Registered under the Joint Stock Companies' Ordinance, 1869, and in existence at the present time.

[September, 1871].

"Bayne's Sound Coal Mining Company, Limited." Capital \$50,000. Registered 7th May, 1870. Joint Stock Companies.

"British Columbia Investment and Loan Society." Registered 30th August, 1869.

"Beaufort Coal Mining Company, Limited." Capital \$50,000. Registered 18th May, 1871.

"British Columbia Whaling Company, Limited." Capital \$20,000. Registered 25th July, 1870.

"Eureka Silver Mining Company, Limited." Capital \$150,000. Registered 7th September, 1871.

"Victoria Gas Company, Limited." Capital \$50,000. Registered 27th November, 1860.

"Spring Ridge Water Company, Limited." Capital \$50,000. Registered 1st August, 1864.

APPENDIX YY.

RETURN SHOWING THE COST OF ESTABLISHING THE ASSAY DEPARTMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Cost of Assay Office.	Buildings	Offices	\$4,543 00	
		Quarters	2,291 00	
				6,834 00
	Plant and Apparatus			10,000 00
	Mint Machinery			8,609 00
	Total New Westminster Assay Office and Mint			25,443 00
	Establishing Cariboo Branch, including purchase of Lot and Building			6,000 00
	Total			31,443 00

Amount of gold assayed from the opening of the Office up to the present time—431,686 oz. = \$7,300,000 value.

Establishment of a Mint.

REMARKS.—The desirability of establishing a Mint in this Colony was brought before the Government in an Address from the House of Assembly of Vancouver Island to Governor Douglas, dated 31st day of March, 1859. The officers were appointed in October by the Master of the Mint, and left England in December, arriving in the Colony in February, 1860, about the same time as the plant and apparatus for the Assay Office, which had been purchased under their supervision. The coining apparatus was obtained in San Francisco, at the latter end of 1861, and was put up at New Westminster, in working condition, in the spring of 1862. Part of it was subsequently taken to pieces and stowed away.

The cost of cleaning it and replacing it into working condition would be about \$300. It is in good order.

The whole of the apparatus is worked by steam power, with the exception of the coining press, which is turned by hand. If the Mint were to be again used, it would be advisable to connect this machine with the other apparatus, and work it by steam power also, which could be done at a moderate cost. The machinery is a fac-simile of that used by the South American Government Mints.

Coins struck.

The coins struck were \$20 and \$10 pieces, of the same diameter as those of the United States, and of the same value in gold. They were of unrefined gold, of a fineness of 850, and the \$20 piece weighed 546½ grains, and contained about 20 cents worth of silver.

The United States coins are made from refined gold, alloyed with copper, the weight of the \$20 piece being 516 grains, and the fineness 900; refining, however, can only be carried on profitably when the operations are on a large scale.

Fees.

The assay fees are ¼ per cent., and it was proposed to charge ½ per cent. for coining.

The buildings are situated on Lots 1, 2 and 3, Block XIV. on the official map of New Westminster.

C. J. CLAUDET,
Superintendent of the Assay Office.

TO THE COMMONS OF CANADA

IN

PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

THE REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN UPON THE STATE OF THE LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT,

Respectfully Sheweth:—

That since his last Report, the construction of the new building intended for the reception of the Library has been steadily advancing towards completion, but it is not yet possible to state, with certainty, when it will be finished. Meanwhile, by a careful arrangement of the available space in the present apartments, accommodation has been found for the additions of the past year.

These additions have been greater than usual, owing to the necessity for making good deficiencies in the French department, which had unavoidably fallen into arrear during the continuance of the War in Europe. The outlay for French books during the past twelve months has consequently exceeded the ordinary appropriation for that purpose, which has occasioned an excess of expenditure beyond the actual grant for the augmentation of the Library; a deficiency, however, which will be made good by greater economy during the ensuing year.

Pursuant to directions contained in a Report from the Joint Library Committee last Session, which was concurred in by the two Houses, the Librarian applied to the Secretary of State for a sufficient number of copies of certain works recently published in the Dominion for presentation to Foreign and Colonial Libraries, with which the Library of Parliament exchanges. Whereupon he received a supply of the undermentioned works for this purpose, viz:—

Report of the Geological Survey of Canada, from 1866 to 1869.

Lovell's Dominion Directory, for 1871.

Report of the Commissioners on Inland Navigation in Canada.

Les Œuvres de Champlain.

Le Journal des Jésuites.

These volumes have been duly forwarded to the respective Libraries abroad, together with the Statutes, Journals, and Papers of the last Session of this Parliament.

The Librarian regrets that an application, made by him through His Excellency the Governor General, to the Colonial Office, for copies of Ordnance Maps issued by the Imperial Government since 1855, (in continuation of the series presented to the Library in that year) has been unsuccessful. The Lords of the Treasury state that they have been unable to comply with this request, "in accordance with regulations which have been some time in force, that such maps should not be supplied at the public expense, except under very special circumstances."

The Library, however, has been enriched during the year with some donations of considerable value, particularly through the liberality of the Trustees of the British Museum, who have presented us with various historical and artistic publications, issued under their own auspices, which are enumerated in the list hereunto appended. By special favor they have included in this munificent gift, a copy of the *fac-simile* of the Codex Alexandrinus, which was executed at the cost of the British Government, 250 copies only being printed of the work ; likewise, a copy of the photographic *fac-similes* of the Epistles of Clement of Rome. These volumes are now exceedingly difficult to obtain, and thanks are especially due to the Trustees for their kindness in presenting them to the Dominion Library.

Mention should also be made of the reception from the Corporation of the City of London of a Bronze Medal, struck to commemorate the visit of Her Majesty the Queen to London, on 6th November, 1869, to open Blackfriar's Bridge and the Holborn Valley Viaduct.

A complete list of the donations received, and of books and pictures deposited under the Copyright law since the 15th February, 1871, is appended to this Report.

The number of volumes in the Library last year was estimated at 65,150. Since then about 2,600 volumes have been added, making a total of 67,750 volumes.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALPHEUS TODD,

Librarian.

Library of Parliament, April 11, 1872.

DONATIONS RECEIVED BY THE LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT,
SINCE FEBRUARY 15th, 1871.

—o—
From the Authors of the undermentioned works.

- Coins, Tokens and Medals of the Dominion of Canada : By Alfred Sandham, Montreal, 1869.
- Montreal Trade Tokens, from the American Journal of Numismatics, April 1872, by Alfred Sandham. 8 pages.
- The Red River Country, Hudson's Bay and North West Territories, considered in relation to Canada. Third Edition : By A. J. Russell, Montreal, 1870.
- The Hudson's Bay and Pacific Territories, a lecture : By Alexander Morris, A. M., Montreal, 1859. (*Two Copies.*)
- Paper on Engineering and Engineers : Read before the Quebec Literary and Historical Society : By Lt. Col. B. H. Martindale, C. B., Quebec, 1871.
- Outline of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy ; a text-book for students : By Rev. J. Clark Murray, Boston, 1870.
- Statements of Home and Foreign Trade of Canada, and Annual Report of Commerce of Montreal, for 1870 : By W. J. Patterson, Secretary, Board of Trade.
- Proceedings of Dominion Board of Trade, in 1871 and 1872 : By W. J. Patterson, Secretary.
- Over the Alleghanies 21 years ago : By Lt. Col. J. L. Peyton, 1870.
- The Resources of the Ottawa District : By H. Beaumont Small, 1872.

From the Quebec Literary and Historical Society.

- Transactions, New Series, from 1863 to 1871.
- Historical Pamphlets : Published by the Society, from 1866 to 1871. Five separate Pamphlets.

From the Colony of Queensland.

- Legislative Council Journals, from 1861 to 1870.
- Legislative Assembly Votes and Proceedings, from 1860 to 1870.
- Parliamentary Debates, from 1864 to 1870.
- Statutes, from earliest date to 1870. 8 vols.

From Royal Colonial Institute, London.

Regulations and Proceedings of the Institute, 1869-1870.

From the Dominion Secretary of State.

Hansard's Debates for 1871.

Geological Reports for Canada, for the years 1866 to 1869. (French and English versions.)
Ten copies.

From the Quebec Crown Lands Department.

Five copies of Map of the Province of Quebec, 1870.

From the Senate of the United States.

Reports of the Commissioners to the Paris Exposition of 1867. 6 vols.

From the United States Census Office.

Statistics of Population, of Blind, Deaf, Insane, &c., and of Wealth, Taxation and Debts,
in 1870.

From the Bureau of Statistics, United States.

Reports of Commerce and Navigation, for 1869 and 1870.

Report on Internal Revenue, for 1870.

Report of Secretary to Treasury on Finance, for 1870.

Raymond, Statistics of Mines, west of Rocky Mountains.

From the United States Patent Office.

Patent Office Report, 1868.

From the Department of Agriculture, United States.

Report on Agriculture for 1869.

From the Smithsonian Institution.

Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, vol. 17.

From the New York Historical Society.

Proceedings of the Society, in 1847, 1848 and 1849.

Catalogue of the Society's Library, 1859.

Numbers of the Historical Magazine, for 1867, 1869, 1870 and 1871, to complete our files.

From Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

Publications of the British Records and State Papers, in continuation of series formerly presented to the Library : Also, Calendars of State Papers, Colonial, vol. 3; ——— Domestic, (Elizabeth) vol. 6; ——— Foreign and Domestic, (Henry 8) vol. 4, part 1; Elizabeth, vol. 7; Calendar of Treasury Papers, vol. 2; ——— of Carew Papers, vol. 4.

The Statutes, revised by authority, vols. 1 and 2.

Speeches in the Trial of Warren Hastings, vols. 3 and 4.

From the Corporation of the City of London.

Copy of a Bronze Medal, struck to commemorate the visit of Her Majesty to the City of London, on 6th November, 1869, to open Blackfriar's Bridge and the Holborn Viaduct.

From the Committee of the Cobden Club.

Cobden Club Essays, Second Series, 1871-2.

From the State of Tennessee.

Catalogue of the Tennessee State Library, 1871.

Geology of Tennessee: By J. M. Safford, State Geologist, 1869.

From the State of Kansas.

General Statutes, 1868, with Laws, for 1869, 1870 and 1871.

Public Documents, for 1870.

Supreme Court Reports, vols. 1 to 5.

From the State of Massachusetts.

Special Laws, 1866 to 1870. Acts and Resolves, 1870.

Public Documents, 1868 and 1869.

Agricultural Reports, for 1866 to 1871.

Registration Reports, for 1868 and 1869.

Education Report, for 1870.

Report on State Charities, for 1871.

Board of Health Reports, 1870 and 1871.

Massachusetts' Law Reports, vols. 100, 101.

Gray Law Reports, vol. 16.

From the State of Vermont.

General Statutes, to 1869, and Laws passed in 1870.

Senate and House Journals and Documents, for 1870.

Vol. 2, Vermont Historical Society Collections.

From the State of Pennsylvania.

Executive Documents, 1870.

Senate and House Journals, Documents, and Laws, for 1871.

Legislative Hand-book, for 1871.

Reports on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraphs; on Schools; on Coal Mines; and on Public Charities, for 1870.

From the State of Virginia.

Acts passed in 1870—71.

From the State of New York.

Senate and Assembly Journals and Documents, for 1870. (Vols. 7, 8 and 12 Assembly Documents *not sent.*)

New York Court of Appeals Reports, vol. 43.

Lansing, Supreme Court Reports, vol. 3.

83rd Report of the Regents of State University.

New York Code of Procedure, from 1848 to 1871.

Cook, Highway's Laws.

Thompson, Supervisor's Manual.

———— Assessor's and Town Clerk's Manual.

State Library Report, 1871.

From the State of Michigan.

Laws of 1871.

Joint Documents, for 1870.

Supreme Court Reports, vol. 19.

And some Pamphlets.

From the State of Maine.

Revised Statutes, 1871.

Laws and Resolves, 1869 to 1871.

Maine Law Reports, vols. 56, 57, 58.

Agricultural Reports, for 1869 and 1870.

House and Senate Journals and Documents, for 1870 and 1871.

Public Documents, 1870 and 1871.

School, Paper Credit, and Insurance Reports, for 1870.

From the State of Connecticut.

Senate and House Journals and Documents, for 1871.

Public and Special Laws, for 1871.

Private Laws, for 1857 to 1865.

Connecticut Reports, vol. 36.

From the State of New Hampshire.

New Hampshire Provincial Papers, from 1623 to 1737.

Transactions State Agricultural Society, 1860.

And some Pamphlets.

From the State of Ohio.

Executive Documents, Senate and House Journals, for 1870.

Laws, for 1871.

Geological and Agricultural Reports, 1869.

Railroad Report, 1870.

State Law Reports, vol. 19.

And some Pamphlets.

From the British Museum.

Vetus Testamentum Graecum e Codice M. S. Alexandrino, qui Londini in Bibliotheca Musei Britannici asservatur, typis ad similitudinem ipsius codicis Scripturae fideliter descriptum, cura et labore H. H. Baber. 4 vols. (bound in 3); folio, London, 1816-28.

Select Papyri in the Hieratic character of ancient Egypt: From the collections of the British Museum, folio. London, 1844.

————— Part 2, plates 1—xix; folio, London, 1860.

Inscriptions in the Hieratic and Demotic character, from the collections in the Museum; folio, London, 1868.

Selection from the Historical Inscriptions of Chaldaea, Assyria and Babylonia: Prepared for publication by Major Genl. Sir H. C. Rawlinson, and Edwin Norris; folio, London, 1861.

Inscriptions in the Cuneiform character, from Assyrian Monuments, discovered by A. H. Layard; folio, London, 1851.

Inscriptions in the Himyaritic character, discovered chiefly in Southern Arabia, and now in the British Museum; folio, London, 1863.

Inscriptions in the Phœnician character, now deposited in the British Museum, discovered on the site of Carthage, by N. Davis, in 1856-1858; folio, London, 1863.

Nummi veteres civitatum, regum, gentium, et provinciarum, Londini in Museo R. P. Knight asservati, ab ipso ordine geographico descripti; 4to, London, 1830.

Description of the Anglo Gallic Coins in the British Museum; 4to, London, 1826.

Description of the Greek Papyri in the British Museum. Part 1; 4to, London, 1839.

Fragments of the Iliad of Homer, from a Syriac palimpsest. Edited by W. Cureton: 4to London, 1851.

Photographic facsimiles of the remains of the Epistles of Clement of Rome; 4to, London, 1856.

Catalogue of Maps, Prints, Drawings, &c., forming the Geographical and Topographical Collection in King George III's Library ; 2 vols. 8vo, London, 1829.

Catalogue of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum. Division I. Political and Personal Satires, vol. 1, A. D. 1329 to 1689 ; 8vo, London, 1870.

List of the Books of Reference in the Museum Reading Room. Second edition, revised ; 8vo, London, 1871.

Volume containing the undermentioned Hand-books, descriptive of the British Museum and its contents ; published between the years 1867 and 1871 :—

Description and arrangement of the new Reading Room and Libraries, 1867.

Guide to the Slade Collection of Prints, 1869.

Guide to the Christy Collection of Prehistoric Antiquities and Ethnography, 1868.

Guides to the First and Second Vase Rooms, 1869, 1871.

Guide to the Autograph Letters, Manuscripts, Charters and Seals, 1870.

Guide to Rare and Curious Printed Books and Bindings, 1870.

Guide to the Collection of Minerals, 1870.

Guide to the Natural History and Antiquities Departments, and to Portraits in the Zoological Gallery, 1870.

From J. G. Bourinot, Esq.

St. Martin's Summer : By Anne H. M. Brewster.

From Hewitt Bernard, Esq.

A number of English Pamphlets.

Manual of American Constitution and Congressional Practice.

From Mrs. Edward Griffin.

The Oxonian in Iceland : By Rev. J. Metcalfe.

From Professor T. Sterry Hunt.

Proceedings at the 250th Pilgrim Anniversary, at Plymouth, Massachusetts, December 21, 1870.

From H. J. Morgan, Esq.

Several American Pamphlets.

BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE

COPYRIGHT LAW, SINCE FEBRUARY 15, 1871.

166. Portrait on a small card, of Mgr. Ignace Bourget, Bishop of Montreal : Photographed by Desmarais & Co., Montreal, 1871.
167. Description du Tableau Stéréométrique Baillaigé, Nouveau système de toiser tous les corps, segments, troncs et onglets de ces corps par une seule et même règle. 1871. (Manuscrit.)
168. Lovell's Canadian Dominion Directory for 1871. Montreal : Printed and published by John Lovell.
169. Lovell's Province of Ontario Directory for 1871. Montreal.
170. Lovell's Province of Quebec Directory for 1871. Montreal.
171. Lovell's Province of New Brunswick Directory for 1871. Montreal.
172. Lovell's Province of Nova Scotia Directory for 1871. Montreal.
173. Exercices Orthographiques, cours de première année : par F. P. B. Montréal. Imprimé par Beauchemin et Valois, 1871.
174. Is a work of art, a copy of which is not required by the Statute to be deposited in the Library.
175. The Maple Leaf for Ever. National song and chorus ; Words and music by Alexander Muir, B. A. : Published by A. & S. Nordheimer, Toronto, 1871.
176. Manitoba, Fort Garry, Winnipeg, St. Boniface. A chromo-lithograph : By Roberts, Reinhold & Co., Montreal, 1871.
177. Description (in manuscript on a sheet of paper), of a story entitled, "Tales of the Links of Love" : By Alexander Somerville, of Montreal, now in course of publication in the "Canadian Illustrated News," Montreal, 1871.
178. Turotte, Louis P., Le Canada, sous l'Union 1841-1867. Première partie. Québec, 1871.
179. Nason's Directory of the East and West Ridings of the County of York, or Townships of Etobicoke, Markham, &c., Toronto, 1871.
- 180 & 181. Merchants' Black Leaf Counter Slip Check Books. Two books of printed forms, entered by C. A. Muma and A. G. Mackay, 1871.

182. The Sentenœ Builder ; a chart or diagram, bringing into one view a classified arrangement of the elements which compose the English language : By John B. Schlichter, Freeport, Ont., 1871. (*In manuscript.*)
183. Lisgar Galop : Composed by Hunter Gowan, as played by Gowan's Orchestra. Ottawa, 1871. (*A sheet of music.*)
- 184, 185, 186. Three separate likenesses of different sizes, on card-board, of Monseigneur Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec : Photographed by Livernois and Bienvenu, Quebec, 1871.
187. The Mushrooms of Canada : By D. K. Winder. A small pamphlet, printed in Toronto, 1871.
188. The Story of John and Jonathan : By R. Urtica. A pamphlet printed in Ottawa, 1871.
189. Begg, Alexander : "Dot it down," a story of life in the north-west. Toronto, 1871.
190. The Portrait Copy-book ; being an illustrated cover to a copy-book. Entered by Messrs. Angus, Logan, Bannatyne & Macfarlane, 1871.
191. Smith (B), & McMurchy, A., Advanced Arithmetic for Canadian Schools, copyrighted by Rev'd Dr. Ryerson, Superintendent of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1871.
192. Photograph by Brown & Larsen, Winnipeg ; from an original painting of the death of Thomas Scott, before the walls of Fort Garry, March 4, 1870. Entered by R. P. Meade, 1871.
193. Regles et Reglements pour gouverner tout essai de course sur le terrain à trotter du Club National de Verchères, P. Q. : Publié par J. Lamontagne. Montréal, 1871. (*Brochure.*)
194. Tables for the conversion of Nova Scotia Currency into Canada Currency : By W. S. Stirling, Halifax, 1871. (*A pamphlet.*)
195. International Railway & Steam Navigation Guide. 1871, Montreal : Published by C. R. Chisholm & Co. (*A pamphlet.*)
196. Joint High Commission Galop : By J. C. Bonner, Bandmaster, Ottawa Brigade, Garrison Artillery, 1871. (*A sheet of music.*)
197. Stephens, W. A. Hamilton and other poems and lectures. Second edition : Printed by A. Lovell & Co., Toronto, 1871.
198. Reade, Charles. Advance sheets of his new novel : "A Terrible Temptation." *Not forwarded to the Library. See No. 221.*
199. Annuaire de Ville-Marie. Tome premier, Histoire des paroisses du Diocèse de Montréal. Seconde livraison : Enregistré par L. A. Huguet Latour. Montreal, 1871.
200. Introduction to the treatise on Commercial Arithmetic ; a text book for Common Schools and Academies : By the Christian Brothers. Quebec, 1871.
201. Dictionnaire généalogique des familles canadiennes, depuis la fondation de la colonie jusqu'à nos jours, par l'abbé Cyprien Tanguay. Vol. I. 1608 à 1700. Province de Quebec, 1871.

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202. Boudoir Waltz and Gallop. Composed by Mary G. S. Simons, of Galt : Published by A. & S. Nordheimer, Toronto, 1871. (*5 pages of music.*)
203. The Children of Mrs. Dominion ; how they quarrelled, and what came of it : Hunter, Rose & Co., Toronto, 1871. (*A small pamphlet.*)
204. Le Droit Civil Canadien suivant l'ordre établi par les Codes : par Gonzalve Doutre et E. Lareau. Tome premier, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Mai, juin, etc., 1871. Montréal, A. Doutre et Cie.
205. The Railways of Canada for 1870-1 : By J. M. and Edw. Trout. Published at the office of the Monetary Times. Toronto, 1871.
206. Légendes de Saint Joseph, patron de l'Eglise universelle : par l'abbé _____ Montréal, E. Senécal, 1871.
207. Félix Poutre : drame historique en 4 actes : par L. H. Frechette. Montréal, 1871. *Brochure.*
208. Dominion Milk Book ; a ruled book of forms : Copyrighted by R. A. Woodcock, Ingersoll, Ontario, 1871.
209. A few words on Canada. By a Canadian. Ottawa and Toronto : Published by Hunter, Rose & Co., 1871.
210. The Colonial Question : Published by Dawson Brothers, Montreal, 1871. (*A pamphlet.*)
211. Craik, Mrs., Novel, entitled : "Hannah" : Published by Irving, Flint & Co. Toronto, 1871.
212. Quebec Directory for 1871-72 : Edited by G. H. Cherrier & Son, Quebec.
213. Eaton & Frazer's Book-keeping, for the use of Schools. Saint John, N. B., 1871.
214. Photograph of l'Abbé Colin, taken in July, 1871, by Desmarais & Co., Montreal.
215. Waiting for the Tide, a song : By Joseph Davids, with music by Edwin Gledhill. Toronto, 1871.
216. Jytton, Edward Bulwer, Lord. King Arthur ; a poem. Revised edition : Published by Hunter, Rose & Co., Toronto, 1871.
217. Photograph of the 13th Battalion, Volunteer Militia Infantry, at the camp, Niagara, in the summer of 1871 : Copyrighted by Luther Eckerson, 1871. (*On a card.*)
218. Brother Nethelme ; mortally wounded in burying the dead, in the vicinity of Paris, 1871 : Registered by Ephrem Gagnon. (*On a small card.*)
219. Manual of Book-keeping, containing a course of single and double entry in question and answer, with exercises, &c. : F. H. Proulx. Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, 1871.
220. Begg, Alexander. The Creation of Manitoba, or a history of the Red River troubles : Hunter, Rose & Co., Toronto, 1871.
221. Reade, Charles. A Terrible Temptation ; a story of to-day : Published by Hunter, Rose & Co., Toronto, 1871.
222. Gillies' (David), Arithmetical and Miscellaneous Tables of Decimal Currency, Weights and Measures, &c., Hamilton, 1871. 32 pps.

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223. Inglis, James. Photographic view of the City of Montreal, from Ravenscraig. (*On a card.*)
224. Photograph by T. L. Wilkinson, of the Methodist New Connexion Conference, held in Owen Sound, Ontario, June 7, 1871. (*On a large cardboard.*)
225. Photograph of the Tyne crew : G. P. Roberts, operator, Saint John, New Brunswick, 1871. (*On a card.*)
226. Stephens, W. A. Examination of Father Ferguson's Lecture and Letters on Papal Infallibility. Owen Sound, 1871.
227. Richardson, J. H. Canadian Arithmetic in decimal currency with metrical tables for the use of schools. Quebec : Published by A. Coté & Co, 1871.
228. Photographic group of the "Tyne Crew;" (*on a small card*). By R. Roberts, St. John, New Brunswick, 1871.
229. Photograph of the late Father Bakewell, taken by Notman, Montreal and copyrighted by L. W. Leclair, 1871. (*On a small card.*)
230. Photographic view of the Mechanics' Hall, Hamilton ; as decorated for the Scott Centenary : Entered by L. Eckerson, 1871. (*On a small card.*)
231. Guillaume, L'Abbé C. Le protestantisme jugé et condamné par les Protestants. Montreal : Imprimé par G. E. Debarats, 1870.
232. Moyon, L'Abbé J. Cours élémentaire de Botanique et Flore du Canada. Montreal : Imprimé par G. E. Desbarats, 1871.
233. Photograph of Renforth and crew of oarsmen : By G. P. Roberts. St. John, N.B., 1871.
234. Wilkie Collins. Advance sheets of a novel entitled "*Poor Miss Finch*" to be published in a periodical newspaper : By Geo. E. Desbarats, Montreal, 1871. (See No. 287.)
235. A. Strathan & Co. of London, England. Advance sheets of a novel entitled : "*Wilfred Cumbermede*," to be published : By Hunter, Rose & Co., Toronto, 1871. (See No. 281.)
236. Borthwick, Rev. J. D. The Harp of Canaan ; second edition, revised and improved : Printed and published by G. E. Desbarats, Montreal, 1871.
237. Matheson's Scientific and Practical Guide for the Tailors' Cutting Department : Printed by Hunter, Rose & Co., Toronto, 1871.
238. Carleton's traits and stories of the Irish peasantry : Copyrighted by Adam, Stevenson & Co., Toronto, 1871.
239. Edwards, A. B. Summary of English History ; new edition, for the use of schools in British North America : Copyrighted by James Campbell, Publisher, Toronto, 1871.
240. Red River. By J. J. Hargrave of Fort Garry, Manitoba : Printed by J. Lovell, Montreal, 1871.
241. Photograph of Renforth : By G. P. Roberts, photographer, St. John, N. B., 1871. (*On a small card.*)

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242. Photographs of the oarsmen Price, Fulton, Ross, and Hutton : By G. P. Roberts, photographer, St. John, N. B., 1871. (*On a small card.*)
243. A novel entitled "*Cast Away*," published in the newspaper called *The Hearthstone* : Published in Montreal by Mr. Geo. E. Desbarats.
244. Darey, P. J. The Dominion Phrase Book, or Students' Companion to French and English languages : Copyrighted by Dawson Brothers, Montreal, 1871.
245. Manitoba and the Northwest of the Dominion, its resources and advantages, by Thomas Spence : Published by Hunter, Rose & Co., Toronto, 1871. (*A Pamphlet.*)
246. Petite Géographie des écoles Canadiennes. Emegistré par A. Nantel, prêtres, Montréal, 1871.
247. A portrait of Baron Lisgar : registered by E. H. Williams of Ottawa.
248. Photograph of the renowned St. John (N. B.) Paris crew, the champion oarsmen of the world : By G. P. Roberts, 1871. (*On a large sheet of cardboard.*)
249. Moncrief, W. G. Party and Government by Party : Printed in London, Ontario, 1871. (*A pamphlet.*)
250. Butler's English Catechism, revised, etc. by the Roman Catholic Archbishops of Ireland ; as authorized to be used in the Archdioceses of Toronto and Montreal. J. A. Sadlier, 1871. (*A pamphlet.*)
251. Pernet, E. Elementary French Class Book, especially adapted to Canadian schools : Published by James Campbell & Son, Toronto, 1871.
252. Winstanley, I. N. Index of repealed and repealing Statutes affecting principally the Province of Ontario. Toronto, H. Rowsell, 1871. (*A Pamphlet.*)
253. Canada, my home, a patriotic song ; words and music by M. F. F. D. : Published by A. Christie, Toronto. (*A sheet of music.*)
254. Photograph of the St. John's champion oarsmen and their medical adviser : By G. P. Roberts, 1871. (*On a small card.*)
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256. Hogg's (John), Map of the County of Simcoe. Collingwood, 1871 : Engraved and printed by J. T. Rolph. Scale of 80 chains to one inch. (*In sheets.*)
257. Key to Commercial Register of Murray, Middlemiss & Co., Commercial Agency of Canada ; Head Office in Montreal : Copyrighted by Donald Murray. Printed on a small card, at Montreal, 1871.
258. Mulholland, W. R. Elementary Arithmetic : Published by A. & W. Mackinlay, Halifax, 1871.
259. Collier, W. F. History of the British Empire (Campbell's series of School books) : J. Campbell & Son, Toronto, 1871.
260. Beecher, Henry Ward. Life of Jesus the Christ : J. Campbell & Son, Toronto, 1871.
261. Murray, Kate. The Guiding Angel : Wesleyan Book Room, Toronto, 1871.

262. Le Calendrier du diocèse de Québec pour 1872 : Emregistré par A. Coté. Québec, 1871. (*A sheet.*)
263. Moodie, Susanna. Roughing it in the Bush ; new and revised edition, with an introductory chapter : Hunter, Rose & Co., Toronto, 1871.
264. The Canadian Temperance Reciter. Edited by Rev'd A. Sutherland : Published by Adam Miller, Toronto, 1871.
265. Henshaw, G. H. On the construction of common Roads and the preservation of winter Roads : Published by John Lovell, Montreal, 1871. (*A pamphlet.*)
266. Frame, Elizabeth. The twilight of Faith : Toronto, Hunter, Rose & Co., 1872.
267. Portrait of Pius the Ninth, (Wcrk of Art ;) no deposit in that case. See section 6 of the Copyright Act.
268. Christopher Willis Coates. Piece of music entitled : " Our Homes." Toronto, 1871.
269. Carroll, John. Case and his cotemporaries. Vol. 3 (only :) Copyrighted by Samuel Rose, Toronto, 1871.
270. Small photographic portrait of Rev'd Victor Rousselot : By Desmarais & Co., Montreal, 1871. (*On a card.*)
271. Advanced Book of Reading Lessons ; issued by the Education Department for Ontario : J. Campbell, Toronto, 1871.
272. Ryerson, Rev'd Dr. First Lessons in Christian Morals, for Canadian Families and Schools : Authorized by the Board of Public Instruction of Ontario. Copp, Clark & Co., Toronto, 1871.
273. Wilkie Collins. Miss or Mrs. ? a (Christmas Story.) Canadian copyright edition : Hunter, Rose & Co., Toronto, 1871. (*A pamphlet.*)
274. Nicholson, Dr. H. A. Text book of Geology for schools and colleges : Adam Stephenson & Co., Toronto, 1872.
275. Lord Bantam. A satire : By the author of Jinx's Baby. Montreal, Dawson Brothers, 1872.
276. Ross, A. M. The Birds of Canada : H. Rowsell, Toronto, 1871.
277. Matthews, R. F. Winter Poems ; a dime book : London, Ont., 1871. (*A small pamphlet.*)
278. Nocturne, for pianoforte : By George Baker, Toronto. A. S. Nordheimer, 1871. (*A sheet of music.*)
279. Booth's Lozenge Checker Board and advertising scheme, 1872. (*A printed sheet.*)
- 280 A printed slip, to be confidentially issued by the Canadian Commercial Agency : Copyrighted by Murray, Middlemiss & Co., Montreal, 1872.
281. Macdonald, George. Wilfrid Cumbermere, an autobiographical Story : Toronto, Hunter, Rose & Co., 1872.
282. Hard Times in Ontario ; "a pretty story certainly." Copyrighted by James Shannon, Kingston, 1872. (*A pamphlet.*)
283. Brown, W. The Labour Question : Montreal, printed by John Lovell, 1872.

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- 284 & 285. Chisholm, A. M. Assisting index and protractor, and mathematical, mechanical scale, with a key to the same: Halifax, N. S., 1871. (*In a small 4to portfolio.*)
286. Portrait of Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B., from a photograph by Notman: Copyrighted by the Canadian Printing and Publishing Company, Ottawa, 1872.
287. Collins, Wilkie; Poor Miss Finch. A domestic story: Toronto, Hunter, Rose & Co., 1872.
288. Our Canadian Army Galop: By W. Philp: Toronto, A. & S. Nordheimer, 1872. (*A sheet of music.*)
289. H. Beaumont Smail. Resources of the Ottawa District. Ottawa, 1872.
290. Simpson, C. P. Elements of Mnemonic Geography. Part 1: J. Fitzgerald, St. Catharines, Ont., 1872. (*12 pages.*)
291. Butler's Catechism for use in the Province of Quebec. (*The same as No. 250.*)
292. Phillips, S. G. Sacred Names: Printed by Hunter, Rose & Co., Toronto, 1872.
293. Shearer, J. W. The English Language made perfectly phonetic, by a simple system of diacritical notation, with testimonials. (*8 pages.*)
294. Moore, R. The Artizan's Guide and Everybody's Assistant; over 2,000 receipts, &c.: John Lovell, Publisher, Montreal, 1872. (*A pamphlet.*)
295. Orr, W. R. Three ruled blank books, being the Day Book, Journal and Ledger, for the Dominion Accountant: Published by A. Dredge & Co., Toronto, 1872.
296. Davenport, Mrs. Journal of a fourteen days' ride through the bush, from Quebec to Lake St. John: Printed at the "Daily Mercury" Office, Quebec, 1872. (*A pamphlet.*)
297. Miles, H. H. History of Canada under French régime, 1535-1763: Montreal Dawson, Brothers, 1872.

GENERAL STATEMENT

AND

R E T U R N S

OF

BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS,

IN CERTAIN

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, FOR
THE YEAR 1871.

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

RETURNS

FROM THE

CHARTERED BANKS,

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

STATING THE

NAME AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF EACH STOCKHOLDER

WITH THE

NUMBER AND NOMINAL VALUE

OF THE SHARES HELD BY THEM

(In Conformity with the Act 34 Victoria, Chapter 5, Section 12)



OTTAWA :
PRINTED BY I. B. TAYLOR, 29, 31 & 33 RIDEAU STREET.

1872.

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

[N. B.—Each share is £50 sterling.]	Shares. (Actions.)	[N. B.—Chaque action est de £50 sterling.]	Shares. (Actions.)
Acadia Fire Insurance Company, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	67	Miss Mary Ashley, care of West of England and South Wales District Bank, Bath...	2
Miss Martha Aird, Cadogan-place, Sloane-street.....	60	Charles Ashton, Woodhill, Prestwich, near Manchester.....	58
Col. James T. Airey, 88 St. James-street, S.W. Maj.-Gen. Sir Rich. Airey, K. C. B., The Horse Guards.....	26	Samuel Tudor Ashton, Woodhill, Prestwich, near Manchester.....	58
Miss Maria Alexander, Eldon Villa, Beauchamp Walk, Leamington.....	2	Miss Priscilla Atfield, Lucerne House, Ryde Amos Atkinson, and Charles Edwin Atkinson, Lower Maccan, Nova Scotia.....	15
Philip Alexander, Sunnyside, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire.....	16	Miss Mary G. Atkinson.....	10
Charles Harrison Allan, 2 Leadenhall-street, E. C.....	6	Mrs. Myrrha H. Austin, Ireland, Megantic, Canada.....	6
Henry Harrison Allan, 2 Leadenhall-street...	6	James Fillis Avery, M. D., Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	20
Mrs. Jane Allan, Blackford House, Grange, Edinburgh.....	168	Avon Marine Insurance Company, Windsor, Nova Scotia.....	24
John Harrison Allan, 2 Leadenhall-street....	6	Rev. Richard Babington, Ebrington-terrace, Waterside, Londonderry.....	5
Charles Edward Allen, Quebec.....	67	Miss Harriett Bache, 51 Montague-square...	10
Mrs. Charlotte Allen, dec., Fredericton, New Brunswick.....	1	George C. E. Bacon, Ipswich.....	12
Miss Margaret Allen, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.....	2	Jacob Perkins Bacon, 69 Fleet-street; Douglas D. Heath, Kitlands, near Dorking, and Henry Malden, 54 Russell-square.....	12
Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Allison, Windsor, Nova Scotia.....	20	Mrs. Mary Baker, Kingston, Canada.....	9
Henry Burbridge Allison, Sackville, New Brunswick.....	12	Edward Holmes Baldock, jun., 8 Grosvenor-place, Belgrave-square.....	12
Mrs. Mary Ann Allison, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	2	Henry Baring, dec., and Mrs. Cecilia Anne Baring, Berkeley-square.....	184
Hon. Mather Byles Almon, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	54	John Barnes, Surlingham, Norfolk.....	2
Hon. Mather Byles Almon, and James George Andrew Creighton, Halifax, Nova Scotia Alumni of King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia.....	5	Mrs. Elizabeth Barr, Cheriss, Buck.....	4
Miss Christian Anderson, and Miss Margaret Anderson, care of P. A. Anderson, 48, Lime-street.....	4	Mrs. Janet Barr, care of D. Bannerman, Esq., Aigburth Hall-road, Aigburth, Liverpool.....	3
George Anderson, Petpiswick, Nova Scotia James Anderson, Guelph, Ontario.....	3	Miss Elizabeth A. Barrow, 11 Carlton-hill, St. John's Wood, N. W.....	7
Mrs. Margaret Anderson, Georgina, Ontario Matthew W. Anderson, Quebec.....	20	Mrs. Harriet Barrow, dec., 11 Carlton-hill, St. John's Wood, N. W.....	23
Thomas Alexander Anderson, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	5	John Wm. Barss, Wolfville, Nova Scotia....	30
William Anderson, 71 Seymour-street, Hyde-park, W.....	73	Mrs. Zelia D. Batt, Kingston.....	10
Miss Maria Anning, St. John, New Brunswick.....	10	William Bauld, dec., Halifax, Nova Scotia...	32
Col. Augustus F. Ansell, Halifax, Nova Scotia William Archer, 7 Boyne-terrace, Nottingham, Bayswater.....	25	Miss Emily L. Baxter, Turliake, Upton Pyne, Exeter.....	13
John Edward Armstrong, Lansdowne-crescent, Nottinghill, C. E. Thornhill, Char-endon-villas, Notting-hill, and G. B. Morland, Abingdon.....	31	Miss Georgina Baxter, care of Rev. S. G. Fawcett, 7 Boltons, West Brompton.....	3
Rev. C. T. Arnold, Rugby.....	7	Miss Caroline E. Bazalgette, Lympstone, near Exeter.....	22
Rev. Edward G. Arnold, Barrow Rectory, Chester.....	39	Miss Cecilia Bazalgette, 12 Trinity-place, Windsor.....	10
Rev. Edward G. Arnold, Barrow Rectory, Chester, and Rev. Bryant Burgess, Latimer Parsonage, Chesham, Bucks.....	12	Miss Cecilia Jane Bazalgette, Lympstone, near Exeter.....	22
Mrs. Mary Ann Ash, Lea Grove, Clevedon, Somerset.....	8	Col. John Bazalgette, dec., 23 Dorset-square, Regent's-park.....	1
		Joseph William Bazalgette, Morden, Surrey, and Edward Conduitt Dermer, 3 Cambrian Villas, Queen's-road, Richmond...	110
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	Shares. (Actions.)		Shares. (Actions.)
Lt.-Col. Wm. Joseph Bazalgette, late 37th Regt., Lympstone, near Exeter	25	Major Walter S. Bold, 21 Greenside, Richmond, Surrey	5
Richard Melvill Beachcroft, of 18 King's-road, Bedford-row, W. C.; Henry Awdry Beachcroft, of Caius College, Cambridge, and Rev. Henry John Gepp, Fellow of New College, Oxford	2	Rev. Edwin Bosanquet, 9 Duke-street, Bath	13
Joseph Starr Belcher, and Mrs. Lucy Ann Knowlan, Halifax, Nova Scotia	7	James Whatman Bosanquet, and William Godfrey Whatman, 73 Lombard-street	10
Miss Mary Sophia Belcher, Halifax, Nova Scotia	9	William Boswell, Quebec	10
Basil Bell, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia	5	Thomas Deane Bourke, London, Canada, Staff Officer of Pensioners	5
Lt.-Gen. Sir George Bell, K. C. B., 156 Westbourne-terrace	20	Mrs. Ann Bowen, South-street, Widmore-road, Bromley, Kent	9
Edward Everett Benest, C. E., Norwich	4	Lieut.-Col. Henry O. Bowles, Hurst Lodge Twyford, Berks	49
James Smyth Benest, Norwich; William Janvrin, dec., 41 York-terrace, Regent's Park, and Edward Rudolph Bernau, Belvedere, Kent	11	Charles B. Bowman, Windsor, Nova Scotia	9
Miss Mary Ann Benest, 41 York-terrace, Regent's-park, N. W.	12	Mrs. Myrrha T. Bradshaw, Quebec	15
Walter A. Bethune, 18 Phillimore-gardens, Kensington, W.	20	Lieut. David M. F. Brady, care of Cox & Co., Craig's court, S. W.	4
Samuel Gillbee Bevan; Miss Elizabeth Beckman Bevan, and Mrs. Mary Ann Rennet, 3 Margaret's-place, Shooter's-hill-road, Blackheath	30	Sir Francis Brady, dec., 75 Blenheim-crescent, Kensington-park	12
Miss Elizabeth Bignell, 11 Westbourne-cres., Hyde-park	3	Lady Kate Brady, 75 Blenheim-crescent, Kensington-park	2
Miss Belinda Bingham, Quebec	3	Miss Ann M. G. Bremner, Cross-street, Keith, Banffshire	7
Edward Binney, Halifax, Nova Scotia	60	Miss Eliza Grant Bremner, Cross-street, Keith, Banffshire	7
Right Rev. Hibbert Binney, D. D., Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia	12	Mrs. Mary C. Britton, Ballyshannon	17
Mrs. Mary Ann Binney, Halifax, Nova Scotia	20	Charles Brocher, Quebec	5
Miss Susan Binney, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia	20	Mrs. Anne Brocklebank, Montreal	10
Miss E. C. Birss, Hamilton Ontario	4	Rev. Neil Brodie, Gairlock by Pictou, Nova Scotia	8
Miss Cecilia Hamilton Black, Halifax, Nova Scotia	5	George Thomas Brooking; 33 Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park	11
Charles H. M. Black, Halifax, Nova Scotia	20	George Thomas Brooking, M. H. Brooking, and Robert Tucker, London	8
John Black, 79 South-street, St. Andrews, Fifeshire, Scotland	10	Miss Mary Ann Brooking, Roselle House, Great Malvern	10
Martin P. Black; Daniel McNeil Parker, M. D., and C. H. M. Black, Halifax, Nova Scotia	26	Miss Ann Brown, 3 Victoria-terrace, Bedford Hill-road, Balham, S. W.	4
Martin Pinckney Black, Halifax, Nova Scotia	32	Edward King Brown, and Michael Septimus Brown, Halifax, Nova Scotia	4
Samuel Gay Black, Windsor, Nova Scotia	17	Miss Frances Brown, Binfield Cottage, Bracknell, Berks	7
William Lang Black, Halifax, Nova Scotia	24	George Henry Brown, 56 Friday-street, E. C. Mrs. Margaret Brown, dec., Halifax, Nova Scotia	34
Miss Catherine H. Blackwood, Rosebank, Middleton Tyas, Richmond, Yorkshire	32	Michael Septimus Brown, Halifax, Nova Scotia	20
Mrs. Harriet M. I. Blair, Bridgetown, Co. Annapolis, Nova Scotia	2	William Brown, dec., Halifax, Nova Scotia	4
Mrs. Frances Sarah Bland, Lympstone, near Exeter	16	Mrs. Agnes Buchanan, Montreal	3
Mary Maud Bland, Halifax, Nova Scotia	10	George Buist, Halifax, Nova Scotia	3
Thomas Blatherwick, M. D., Army Medical Staff, 25 Charles-street, St. James'-square	6	Richard Buist, Rushbrook-villa, Queenstown, County Cork	20
Lewis Bliss, 5 Paper-buildings, Temple	12	Rev. Bryant Burgess, Latimer Rectory, Bucks	14
Miss Mary J. Blythe, Halifax, Nova Scotia	1	Miss Phoebe Burgess	2
Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces of British North America	15	Miss Susannah Burgess, Evington-lane, Leicester	9
Charles Boggs, dec., Halifax, Nova Scotia	6	Charles Burn, Eastern Passage, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia	4
Miss Elizabeth Boggs, Halifax, Nova Scotia	3	George Burnett, Little Aston, Staffordshire	10
Henry Boggs, The Trellis, Bickley	25	James Burnett, Cressie Cottage, Cowdenheath, Fifeshire	10
		Edward Burstall, dec., Quebec, James Houghton, Liverpool, and Robert Swan, Lincoln	90
		Edward Burstall, dec., Fulmer-place, near Slough, Bucks	60
		Mrs. Elizabeth Burstall, Kirk Ella, Hull	11

Bank of British North America.—Continued.

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

	Shares. (Actions.)		Shares. (Actions.)
Miss Elizabeth Butcher, 25 Motcomb-street, Belgrave-square	20	Miss Louisa Cleeve, Miss Charlotte M. Cleeve, and Miss Janet Cleeve, Tooting	10
Miss Mary Butcher, and Miss Elizabeth Butcher, 20 Cloudesley-terrace, Islington.	5	Captain Holt W. Clerke, H. M. 62nd Regt. of Foot, Halifax, Nova Scotia	32
Charles Butler, Bexley House, Blackheath, and Wm. Barnewall, Copthall-ct., Lon- don	49	Admiral Sir T. J. Cochrane, Belgrave-square.	100
Elias Cabot, sen., Halifax, Nova Scotia	3	Astley Cook, 26 Mornington-road, Regent's- park, and E. Cook, St. Thomas-street, Southwark	11
Rear-Adm. Sir J. C. Caffin, K.C.B., Van- brugh-lodge, Blackheath	18	Hilary Codville, Quebec	10
James Cameron, dec., L'Original, Ontario	10	Miss Elizabeth Coles, St. Peter's-st., Tiverton, Devon	5
Miss Mary Cameron, Belmont, Acre-lane, Brixton	2	Miss Matilda Coles, St. Peter's-st., Tiverton, Devon	3
Mrs. Christian Campbell, 15 Dawson place, Dayswater	12	William Coles, 3 Copthall-chambers, Angel- court	3
Mrs. Mary Hester Campbell, St. John, New Brunswick	2	Francis William Collins, Liverpool, Nova Scotia	9
Robert H. S. Campbell, and Mrs. Eliza W. Baron, dec., 5 Argyll-pl., Regent-st.	125	Robert Collins, M.D., Halifax, Nova Scotia	16
Robert H. S. Campbell, 5 Argyll-pl., Regent- street, and J. W. H. Campbell, dec., Holles-street, Cavendish-square	189	James Comerford, 7 Tokenhouse-yard	6
Edward Cane, 60 Dawson-street, Dublin	17	Louis Richards Cooke, Clovelly, near Bide- ford, North Devon	20
Rev. Edward Thos. Cardale, Uckfield, Sussex	41	James Coppin, Halifax, Nova Scotia	5
Miss Mary Anne E. Cardale, 27 Torrington square	10	Richard Cormell, Great St. Helen's, Bishops- gate-street Within, E. C.	13
Miss Frances Carew, care of Messrs. Boyle & Co., 35 College-green, Dublin	2	John Davies Corrie, Dysserth, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire	11
Robert Carfrae, London, Canada West	4	Benjamin Cotton Cligwell	40
Mrs. Elizabeth A. C. Carlow, Campbellford, Canada	100	Miss Sophia L. E. Cotton, 28 Amptill-square, N. W.	34
John Carruthers, Kingston	12	John Costley, Halifax, Nova Scotia	8
John Thomson Cassels, jun., Ottawa	1	Benjamin Coveney, 10 Cleveland-row, St. James's	5
Walter Gibson Cassels, jun., Ottawa	1	Miss Margaret E. Cox, Chester Lodge, Cleve- don, Somerset	32
Joseph Chamberlain, Bartholomew-st., Bir- mingham	80	Lieut.-Col. William H. Cox, R.A., care of Messrs. Cox & Co.	19
Richard Chamberlain, Bartholomew-st., Bir- mingham; Herbert Chamberlain, of 37 Regent's Park-road, London; John Strutt, Birches Cottage, Poynton, Cheshire, and Joseph Strutt, Wakefield, Yorkshire	25	Hon. John Creighton, Lunenburg, Nova Scotia	6
Richard Chamberlain, dec., Fitzroy Lodge, The Grove, Highgate	20	John Crearar, Pictou, Nova Scotia	20
Charles J. Chaplin, Park-hill, Carshalton, Surrey	70	George A. S. Crichton, Halifax, Nova Scotia	14
John Chapman, and William Chapman, 2 Leadenhall-street	8	James D. Croil, Montreal	9
Thomas Chapman, 25 Bryanston-square	6	Charles Crompton, Leeds; Rev. J. C. Egerton, Burwash, Sussex, and Jas. Dowie, Pall Mall, East	20
Captain Wm. Cox Chapman, R.N.	10	Lieut.-Col. William Cross, Dartan, Armagh, Ireland	56
William Robert Chapman, 4 Jeffrey's-square, St. Mary Axe	120	Mrs. Eliza Crowdy, 26 Golden-square, Regent- street, W., and Alfred S. Crowdy, Tor- newton house, Newton Abbot	12
Miss Ellen Charman, 2 Cumberland-place, Regent's-park	200	Francis Crumpe, M.D., Tralee	165
Henry Charman, 4 Beak-street, Regent-st.	36	James Cullen, Halifax, Nova Scotia	3
Henry Charman, 4 Beak-street, Regent-street, and Miss Ellen Charman, 2 Cumberland- place, Regent's-park	100	Sir Edward Cunard, Bart., dec., 52 Old Broad-street	80
Joseph Henry Christian, 8A, Whitehall-place	3	William Cunard, and James Bain Duffus, Halifax, Nova Scotia	21
Alexander Christie, 42 Old Broad-street	22	Hugh Cunnynghame, 4 York-villas, Camp- den-hill, W	10
Miss Margaret Christie, and Miss A. G. Christie, 16 Blackford-road, Edinburgh	16	Miss Mary C. Dale, Quebec	3
Robert Chuter, Addiscombe Lodge, Upper Addiscombe road, Croydon	10	Giamcomo D'Angelo, 61 New Bond-street	8
Nepean Clarke, Halifax, Nova Scotia	25	Pierre Jacques Darey, Montreal	1
Miss Emilia Ann Clayton	3	William Darling, Montreal	35
Col. Edward J. Cleather, Ellerslie, Bedford.	5	David Davies, Green Hall, Carmarthen, and Richard Thomas Dixie, Treventy, Llanf- hangel, Carmarthen	10
		Miss Kate Davis, Kingston, Canada	6

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

	Shares. (Actions.)		Shares. (Actions.)
Mrs. Mary Davis, Kingston, Canada	20	William Esson, and George Esson, Jun., Halifax, Nova Scotia	2
William R. Dean, London, Ontario	19	William Esson, and Robert Boak, Jun., Halifax, Nova Scotia	20
G. R. Savense De Beaujeu, dec., Coteau du Lac, Canada	10	Miss Isabella Etter, Halifax, Nova Scotia	6
George Wastie Deblois, Charlotte Town, P. E. I.	7	John Ettrick, Douglas, Isle of Man	3
Edward M. Denny, Hibernia-chambers, South- wark, S.E.	100	Henry Larkins Ewart, 10 Stanhope-place, Hydepark, and Rev. John Freeman, Ashwicken Rectory, Norfolk	12
Mrs. Isabella Des Barres, 2 Clermont-villas, Preston, near Brighton, and Richard John Maxwell Gumbleton, Glanatore, Curryglass, Cork	72	Mrs. Ellen Fagan, Park Lodge, Harrow-on- the-Hill	6
Miss Louisa Des Barres, and Miss G. F. E. Des Barres	8	William B. Fairbanks, Halifax, Nova Scotia	5
Robert James Devereux, 42 Old Broad-street. James Ratchford De Wolf, M.D., Dartmouth, Nova Scotia	18	Henry Greggs Farish, M.D. dec., Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	3
Mrs. Caroline Digby, Brantford, Ontario	4	Dominick Farrell, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia	42
Mrs. Fanny Dixon, Wellington Arms Hotel, Strathfield Turgiss, near Winchfield, Hampshire	3	Henry Richard Farrer, 42 Lowndes-street, S.W.	50
Henry Dolan, 12 Coleman-street, E.C.; John Charles Rees, 4 South-place, Blackheath, and Mrs. Catherine Macdermot, 24 Ham- ilton-terrace, St. John's Wood	6	Rev. Matthew Thos. Farrer, Shirley, near Croydon	42
Joseph Donnell, Liscard-house, Liscard, Cheshire	6	Oliver William Farrer, Binnegar Hall, near Wareham	42
John Walter Douglas, 90 Cannon-street, E.C. William Dow, dec., Montreal	15	Thos. Henry Farrer, The Board of Trade, Whitehall	183
Miss Mary Doyle, Halifax, Nova Scotia	18	William James Farrer, 66 Lincoln's Inn-fields	10
Sir T. T. F. Elliott Drake, Bart., dec., Nut- well-court, Lymptone, Devon	4	Miss Catharine L. Fellows, Ottawa	9
William Drake, Halifax, Nova Scotia	68	Miss Charlotte F. L. Fellows, Ottawa	3
Lieut.-Col. Astell Wm. Drayner, care of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 55 Parliament- street	4	Mrs. Mary M. O. L. Fellows, wife of G. B. Lyon Fellows, Ottawa	20
Mrs. Isabel M. Drillo, Halifax, Nova Scotia. James Bain Duffus, Halifax, Nova Scotia	34	Miss Christina Ferguson, Derby, New Bruns- wick	1
James Bain Duffus, and William Duffus, Hal- ifax, Nova Scotia	11	Hugh Ferguson, Derby, New Brunswick	1
John Duffus, dec., Halifax, Nova Scotia	20	William Ferguson, Stock Exchange, E.C.	5
John Duffus, Halifax, Nova Scotia	31	William Dawson Ferguson, Derby, New Brunswick	1
William Dunbar, Halifax, Nova Scotia	28	James Ferrier, Montreal	18
Miss Jane Durnford, Montreal	18	Miss Selina Susanna Ferrieres, Barnstaple, Devon	5
Miss Mary Durnford, Montreal	9	William Finlay, Halifax, Nova Scotia	10
John Durston, Lymptsham, Weston-super- Mare, Somerset	11	Nicol Finlayson, Nairn, Scotland	40
Mrs. Anne Margaret Egan, Montreal	10	Roderick Finlayson, Victoria, British Columbia	38
John Bloxam Elin, 7 Kent-terrace, Regent's park	22	Charles Fletcher, Halifax, Nova Scotia	21
George Edwin Elliott, Monkton, Pinhoe, near Exeter, and John Du Bre, Plymouth, Devon	27	Matthew Flower, 14 Norfolk-crescent, Hyde- park	70
Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. H. Elliott, K.C.B., K.H., 20 Cambridge-square, and Lady Jane Elliott	2	Alexander Clark Forbes, Skendleby Hall, Spilsby, Lincolnshire	15
Miss Mary Sophia Ellison, dec., Grove-lodge, Regent's-park	88	Miss E. M. C. Forbes, Toronto	12
Arthur William English, Aislaby Lodge, Whitby, Yorkshire	4	Miss Frances Louisa Forbes, Halifax, Nova Scotia	5
George Esson, Halifax, Nova Scotia	27	John Hopton Forbes, Merry Oak, nr. South- ampton	46
Mrs. Harriet Ann Esson, Halifax, Nova Scotia	10	James Ford, Trump-street, Cheapside; Frederick Giffard, 1 Gresham Buildings, Basinghall-street	6
William Esson, Halifax, Nova Scotia	4	John Elkanah Forsyth, M.D., Bridgetown, Nova Scotia	10
		John Richardson Forsyth, Huntlay, Aber- deenshire	21
		Miss Harriet Foster, 53 Oxford Road, Kil- burnpark	10
		James Foster, Markhouse-lane, Walthamstow	55
		Miss Elizabeth Folds, 9 Claremont-street, North Glasgow	6
		Samuel Fowler, Binfield, Bracknell, Berks.	28
		Rev. Chas. Thomas Frampton, Chichester, Sussex	14

Bank of British North America.—Continued.

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

	Shares. (Actions.)		Shares. (Actions.)
Mrs. Harriot Sutton Frampton, dec., and John De Kewer Frampton, 17 Talbot-square, Hyde-park.....	2	James Goldie, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	30
Miss Jane Broome Frampton, 17 Talbot-square, Hyde-park.....	27	Hon. George Jervis Goodhue, dec., London, Canada.....	80
John De Kewer Frampton, 17 Talbot-square, Hyde-park.....	4	Mrs. Emma G. Goodwin.....	27
John De Kewer Frampton, 17 Talbot-square, Hyde-park, and Rev. C. T. Frampton, Chichester, Sussex.....	7	Miss Mary E. Goodwin, Quebec.....	2
Miss Sarah Frampton, 17 Talbot-square, Hyde-park.....	28	Col. William Gordon, and Captain H. H. Howett.....	2
Mrs. Catherine Fraser, Glenarhent Lodge, The Park, Cheltenham.....	12	Mrs. Mary Jane O. Gore, dec., Forkington, Oswestry, Salop.....	25
James Fraser, New Glasgow, Pictou.....	56	Patrick Gorman, Dartmouth Nova Scotia....	6
John Fraser, Quebec.....	4	Charles John Gossip, M.D., Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	3
Rev. Simon J. G. Fraser, Bramblys, Basingstoke, Hants.....	40	Mrs. Sarah Ann Gossip Halifax, Nova Scotia	2
John H. Freeman, Liverpool, Nova Scotia....	4	Miss Caroline Gould, 4, Tavistock-square....	20
Mrs. Martha Freeman, Liverpool, Nova Scotia.....	7	Miss Frances Lydia Gould, 4, Tavistock-square.....	30
Nrs. Ann Freer, Montreal.....	2	Miss Harriet Gould, 4, Tavistock-square....	40
Miss Margaret Fryer, care of W. R. Chapman, 4 Jeffrey's-square, St. Mary Axe....	8	Mrs. Lydia Gould, dec., Burwash Rectory, Hurst Green, Sussex.....	103
Mrs. Anna M. Gabbett, St. Margaret's Villa, Plumstead, Kent.....	20	James Allan Grahame, Victoria, B. C.....	33
Miss Ann S. Gairdner, Montreal.....	12	Frederick Grant F. Grant, 3rd Light Dragoons, Ecclesgreig, Montrose.....	48
Mrs. Hannah S. Gardiner, Montreal.....	12	George J. Forsyth Grant, Queen's College, Oxford.....	36
Miss Mary Jane Gardiner, 17 Clarence-street, Penzance.....	12	Lieut. John J. F. Grant, St. John, New Brunswick.....	48
John Bingley Garland, Stone Cottage, near Wimborne, Dorset.....	35	Mrs. Margaret Grant, Strathaven; Andrew Wilson and Andrew Williamson, 20 South Frederick-street, Glasgow.....	8
Mrs. Eliza Mary Gaskin, Kingston, Ontario.	20	Miss Anne Green, care of Wm. Chubb, Esq., Wilts and Dorset Bank, Salisbury, Wilts	6
Rev. George M. Gay, Ingham Rectory, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.....	12	Lady Harriet Green, 10 Eaton-pl, South, Eaton-square.....	25
James Gay, dec. Queen-street-place; Rev. Augustus Hevitt, 28 Dorset-sq., and Jonathan M. Key, Beverstone House, Brixton-hill.....	50	Samuel Claridge Green, dec., and Samuel Clarke Green, 41 Lothbury.....	5
Edward Gem, George Gem, Birmingham, and Harvey Gem, Wolverley, Worcestershire	90	Charles Williams Greenly, Titley-court, Titley, Herefordshire.....	20
James Dunlop Gemmill, Hamilfield, near Irvine, Scotland.....	50	Lieut. Hubert Henry Grenfell, R.N., H. M. S. "Immortalité," Portland.....	3
Mrs. Harriet A. V. Gibb, Quebec.....	44	Edward Clavey Griffith, dec., 34 Bedford Row, and Theophilus Trend, M.D., Anglesea-place, Southampton.....	40
Miss Portia Ingonville Gibbons, Sydney, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.....	1	Jean Henri Guernonprez, 53 Oxford-road, Kiburn-park.....	5
Miss Susan Gibbons, Sydney, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.....	2	Miss Lucie Guerout Quebec.....	16
John Dixon Gibbs, 21 Great St. Helen's, and Alex. L. Mackintosh, 11 Great Ormond-street.....	40	Rev. Narcisse Guerout, Berthier en-haut....	2
John Gibson, Halifax Nova Scotia.....	20	Mrs. J. de Beauvoir Guille; Rev. Charles Sydney Guille, dec., and Miss Mary Elizabeth Guille, all of St. Peter's Port, Guernsey.....	30
Miss Fanny Giffard, Guernsey.....	16	Richard Seymour Guinness, 17 College-green, Dublin.....	20
Miss Lucretia A. M. Gildersleeve, Kingston, Canada.....	4	Mrs. Elizabeth Gunn, Montreal.....	5
Alexander Gillespie, Heathfield, Walton-on-Thames.....	25	Sir William Hackett, 39 Duke-street, Westminster.....	10
Mrs. Alison Gillespie, Douglas, Lanarkshire....	16	Mrs. Sarah Haes, 2 Crescent Villas, Crescent-road, Crouch End.....	4
George Hamilton Gillespie, Hamilton, Canada	50	Frances Isabella Hale, 31 Landsdown-road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.....	30
Caroline Gilmour, and Mary Ann Bankier Quebec.....	3	George Carleton Hale, Kingston, Canada....	24
Thomas Samuel Girdler, 7 Tokenhouse-yard.	20	Jeffery Hale, dec., Quebec, and George Carleton Hale, Toronto.....	12
Richard Henry Glyn, 10 King's Arm's yard, E.C.	25	Richard Hale, Quebec.....	10
Mrs. Sophia Ann Godfrey, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	6	Halifax Fire Insurance Company, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	36
		George Hall, Quebec.....	2

Bank of British North America.—Continued.

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

	Shares. (Actions.)		Shares. (Actions.)
Henry Earle Hall, Quebec.....	5	James John Hooper, 1 Hare-court, Inner Temple.....	28
Rev. John William Hall, Highwood, Parsonage, Writtle, Essex.....	4	Rev. William Hooper, Vicarage, Cressing, Braintree, Essex.....	28
Miss Susan Halliburton, Halifax, Nova Scotia	3	Mrs. Barbara Hopkins, Halifax, Nova Scotia	6
Pitman Haisey, dec., and William Warren, 55 High-street, Exeter.....	5	Thomas Hosterman, dec., Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	20
Rev. Charles Hamilton, Quebec.....	19	James Peter Howard, dec.; Mrs. Anne Camp-hansen, Whithed-Wood, near Southamp-ton, and John J. Howard, dec., Norfolk-house, Cumberland-place, Southampton..	48
Rev. Henry Harris Hamilton, Manchester, Nova Scotia.....	6	John Janion Howard, dec., Whithed Wood, Shirley, Hants, and Mrs. Anne Camphansen	9
Hon. John Hamilton, Hawkesbury, and Rev. Charles Hamilton, Quebec, Canada.....	17	Richard Howell, dec., 59 Finchley-road, N. W.	50
Hon. John Hamilton, Hawksbury, Ontario..	19	Mrs. Helen Hudson, Halifax, Nova Scotia..	6
Robert Hamilton, Quebec.....	226	Rev. Joseph Hudson, Chillingham Vicarage, Alnwick.....	10
John Rees Handley, Halifax, Nova Scotia...	53	Richard A. K. Hugessen, London, Ontario..	28
Mrs. Charlotte Eliza Harding.....	7	Henry Francis Hughes, Montreal.....	1
Mrs. Mary Harris, dec., Lower Horton, Nova Scotia.....	4	Roderick Hugonin, Vevay, Torquay, Devon.	20
Jairus Hart, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	65	Mrs. Catherine Humbert, dec., 29, Connaught-terrace, Edgware-road; Lewis Humbert, 27 Fitzroy-square, and Adrian Delinar Humbert.....	12
Samuel Hart, dec., Cornwall, Canada.....	12	Lewis Humbert, 27 Fitzroy-square.....	15
Andrew Hatch, Quebec.....	3	James C. Hume, M.D., dec., and John B. Gilpin, M.D., Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	3
Rev. Thomas Goodwin Hatchard, dec., St. Nicholas Rectory, Guildford; Rev. George M. Gay, Ingham Rectory, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, and Rev. Alfred H. Gay, Hardingstone Rectory, near Northampton.	12	Joseph B. Hume, dec., 3 Delamere-terrace..	10
John Nicholas Hathway.....	20	William B. Hume, 16 Leadenhall-street.....	30
Mrs. Sophia Hay, 40 Porchester-ter., Hyde-park.....	20	Thomas Humphrey, Petpiswick, Nova Scotia	2
Mrs. Theresa J. Hay, Halifax, Nova Scotia..	8	William Charles Humphrys, Elm-lodge, Burs-leden, Southampton.....	21
Mrs. Sophia A. Head, Halifax, Nova Scotia.	1	William Charles Humphrys, Bursleden, South-ampton; W. L. W. Chute, The Vine, Southampton, and Rev. Henry Winford Cookes, Woodhampton, Worcestershire..	21
Mrs. Mary Heath, Bednall, near Stafford, Staffordshire.....	25	Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt, 24 St. Phillip's-road, Dalston.....	12
Mrs. Selina Heath, Brewood, Staffordshire..	16	James Hunt, dec., Quebec.....	5
James Helme, and Edward H. Lushington, 42 Old Broad-street, E.C.....	20	Mrs. Ann Hunter, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	5
Robert Henderson, dec., and Geo. Henderson, 7 Mincing Lane, E.C.....	40	Charles David Hunter, Halifax, Nova Scotia.	6
Mrs. Elizabeth Henry, Ottawa.....	4	Abel Hurlbut, Freligsburgh, Province of Quebec.....	4
Miss Margaret Henry, Quebec.....	6	Richard Hutchison, Miramichi, N.B.....	3
Francis C. K. Hepburn, 75 Blenheim-crescent, Sussex-road, Kensington-park.....	56	Major Ralph P. Ince, dec., 18 Montagu-square	50
William Rickart Hepburn.....	120	William L. Inch, 8 Clarendon-terrace, North-road, Plymouth.....	12
William Herring, Quebec.....	22	Capt Thomas C. Inglis, 6 Queen's Gate, Ken-sington, W.....	36
Miss Isabella M. Hewat, 12 St. Mary's-rd., Canonbury.....	15	Miss Kate Irwin, 17 Maison-Dieu Road, Dover	10
John Inglis Hewat, 38 Highbury New Park, N.; Miss Isabella Mary Hewat, 12 St. Mary's road, Canonbury, and Michael Grayhurst Hewat, 38 Highbury New Park, N.....	205	Miss Mary Jack, Renton-terrace, Victoria-road, Queen's-park, Glasgow; Archibald Foulds, 29 Berkley-terrace, Glasgow; William Miller Findlay, 9 Clarmont-street North, Glasgow; John Ewing, Villafield-pl, Taylor-street, Glasgow, and William Toimie, 19 Regina-rd., Tollington-pk., London.....	18
John Inglis Hewat, and Michael Grayhurst Hewat, 38 Highbury New Park, N.....	205	Peter Jack, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	5
John Inglis Hewat, Warfield Cottage, Brack-nell, Berks.....	25	Mrs. Mary Ann Jacobs, Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.....	6
Michael G. Hewat, 38 Highbury New Park.	25	Edward Somerville Jaffray, New York.....	25
Mrs. Rebecca Hewat, 35 Canonbury-square, Islington, N.....	4	William Janvrin, dec., 41 York-terrace, Regent's-park; Rev. John W. Benest, Huddersfield, and Edward E. Benest, Norwich.....	12
Dame Rachel Maria Higgins, Bath.....	10		
Mrs. Hannah H. Hill, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.....	20		
Rev. John Howard Hinton, Redland, Bristol	10		
Samuel Hoare, 60 Lombard street.....	25		
Richard Hocken, Chatham, New Brunswick.	14		
Mrs. Amelia C. Hodgson, care of Wm. Wal-ton, 30 Great Winchester-street.....	100		
John Hogan, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	3		

Bank of British North America.—Continued.

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	Shares. (Actions.)		Shares. (Actions.)
Miss Fanny Jaques, and William Ormsky Gore, dec., 66, Portland-place.....	20	Andrew Thos. Laurie, 6 Lime-street, E.C....	5
Robert Jardine, dec.; T. W. Daniel, J. D. Levin, S. J. Scovil, and Rev. W. Scovil, St. John, N.B.....	40	Mrs. Anne Reid Laurie, 12 Lower Berkeley-street, Portman-square.....	17
William Joseph Jarrett, 66 Lincoln's Innfields	10	David C. Laurie, M.D., 6 Boyne-terrace, Notting-hill.....	30
Capt. Frederic Jeffrey, 4 Radnor-villas, Folkestone.....	65	John Patrick Lawless, Toronto.....	22
Charles Jones, dec., 2 Arthur-rd., Upper Holloway; Robert Starey, 1 Lorne-rd., Stroud Green-lane, Finsbury-park, and John Burrows, Woodford, Essex.....	8	Henry Lawson, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	10
Miss Eliza Jones, Myddleton Cottage, Waltham-cross.....	35	Walter Lawson, Dartmouth, N.S.....	29
Henry Moutray Jones, Bellevue-park, Kingstown, Ireland.....	128	Thomas Charles Leaver, dec., Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	21
Henry M. Anketell Jones, Ballynew House, Castlebar, Ireland.....	22	Mrs. Mary C. Leaycraft, Quebec.....	7
John T. W. Jones, Marsham-lodge, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.....	28	Miss Anne Forster Lecamp, 3 Parade-road, St. Helier's, Jersey.....	2
Mrs. Mary A. S. E. Jones, 35 Adelaide-crescent, Howe, Brighton.....	200	George A. Le Maire, Rule Office, 2 Mitre-court-buildings; Temple, James Fenning, Torrington-square, and Henry W. Fisk, Lowther Cottages, Holloway.....	10
Miss Susanna Jones, Marsham Lodge, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.....	25	Sir Denis Le Marchant, Bart., Cobham-place, Surrey; Major Thomas Le Marchant, New Lodge, Great Berkhamstead, Herts, and Henry Shaw Lefevre, Austin Friars.....	40
William Jordan, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	19	Major-Gen. Sir John G. Le Marchant.....	19
Augustin Jourdain, dec., Quebec.....	5	Mrs Julia Guerout Le Mesurier, dec., Quebec	6
Richard Juson and Adam Brown, Hamilton, Canada West.....	84	Thomas Augustus Le Mesurier, Dep. Asst.-Com.-General.....	4
Edward Kent Karslake, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn.....	20	Major William Lemoine, R.A., Roseland-Villa, West End, Southampton.....	40
Charles C. Keane, Bermuda.....	2	Frederick Lermitte, dec., Montpelier Villas, Brighton; Robert Roberts, Cheapside, and William Bates Morris, 106, Fenchurch-street.....	66
William Henry Keating, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	26	Robert Leslie, M.D., dec., Annapolis, Nova Scotia.....	7
Reginald Kelly, Treniffle, Cornwall, and William Marwood Kelly, M.D., Taunton Somersetshire.....	100	William Le Vesconte, Cape Breton.....	10
Wm. Marwood Kelly, M.D., 11 Crescent, Taunton.....	8	Mrs. Rosetta, Levy, Quebec.....	10
Hon. Sir Edward Kenny, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	50	Mrs. Josephine G. Lindsay, dec., Quebec.....	4
Thomas Edward Kenny, Halifax, Nova Scotia	4	Robert Lindsay, Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.....	5
George Kerr, Chatham, N.B.....	10	George Little, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	7
Joseph N. B. Kerr, Amherst, Nova Scotia...	9	Joseph Louis, Quebec.....	10
Jonathan M. Key, Beverstone House, Brixton-hill.....	35	Miss Susannah Lownds, Halifax, Nova Scotia	2
Mrs. Elizabeth J. Kilvington, 6 Queen's-gate, Kensington, W.....	4	Col. Robert William Lowry, Barbadoes.....	12
Rev. Andrew King, Halifax, Nova Scotia....	15	Frederic Lubbock, 16, Leadenhall-street....	25
Charles King, Quebec.....	23	Mrs. Mary Lucas, Quebec.....	20
John King, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	10	Charles N. Luxmore, Torquay, Devon; W. J. Thompson, Mincing Lane; Miss Esther Thompson, West-hill Lodge, Brighton....	35
Stephen King, 126 Bunhill row, Finsbury...	1	John Lynch, Shubenacadie, Nova Scotia....	3
John Jeken Kingsford, 41 Seething Lane, E.C	30	Peter McBride, St. John's Newfoundland....	15
Thomas C. Kinnear, Halifax, Nova Scotia..	63	Hugh McCalmont, 3, Crown-court, Philpot-lane.....	110
Mrs. Ann Kirlew, The Mount, York.....	10	Robert McCalmont, 3, Crown-court, Philpot-lane.....	90
James Kittermaster, M.D., Meriden, Coventry, Warwickshire.....	35	Mrs. Charlotte M. McColl, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	18
Miss Emily Kough, care of J. W. Bazalgette, Morden.....	10	Hugh McDonald, dec., Antigonish, Nova Scotia.....	10
Robert S. Knight, Frampton Township, Province of Quebec.....	1	Daniel McDougall, dec., Martin-town, Canada	2
Comm.-Gen. John Laidley, 6 Duke-street, Westminster.....	40	Donald Lorn MacDougall, Montreal.....	11
James Dunbar Lamb, Nairn.....	13	Mrs. Elizabeth MacDougall, Halifax Nova Scotia.....	1
Frederick W. Lancaster, London, Ontario...	8	Mrs. Elizabeth McGrath, St. Catherines.....	6
John Bailey Langhorne, Her Majesty's Court of Probate Registry, Wakefield.....	5	Robert MacIntyre, Montreal.....	22
		Miss Annie McKenzie, Quebec.....	40
		Charles H. McKenzie, Pictou, Nova Scotia..	5
		Gordon Mackenzie, Palma-house, Castle-street, Ryde, Isle of Wight.....	20

Bank of British North America.—Continued.

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

	Shares. (Actions.)		Shares. (Actions.)
Miss Jessie McKenzie, Langdon House, Eltham Court-road, Eltham.....	6	Thomas Millais, St. Helier's, Jersey.....	13
James Joseph Mackenzie, Union Club, Trafalgar-square.....	36	Stephen Miller, Care of Messrs. Jones Brothers, Upper Thames-street.....	70
John Gordon Mackenzie, Montreal.....	22	James Milligan, St. John, New Brunswick...	2
Roderick McKenzie, Picton, Nova Scotia....	40	Charles Henry Mills, Lombard-street.....	17
George Mackie, D.D., Chilvers-Coton Vicarage, Nuneaton.....	10	Rev. Wm. Yarnton Mills, dec., Miserden Rectory, Cirencester.....	9
Alexander McLaggan, dec., Miramichi, N.B.	20	Alexander George Milne, St. Michael's House, Cornhill, and John D. Blythe, Captain and Paymaster H. M. 45th Regiment....	86
Alexander McLeod, Halifax, Nova Scotia....	16	Miss Frances Harriet Milner, Hurstcroft, Windsor, Berks.....	25
William McLeod, dec., Richibucto, New Brunswick.....	55	Gavin Milroy, M.D., and Mrs. Sophia Milroy, 9, St. John's Villas, Richmond.....	20
Miss Christina McLimont, Quebec.....	10	George Moffatt, Montreal.....	12
Eagle Henderson Macmillan, 15, North Larder-road Grange, Edinburgh.....	3	Lewis Moffatt, Toronto.....	10
Hon. James McNab, dec., Halifax, Nova Scotia	9	John Thomas Molsen, Montreal.....	40
Miss Sophia Lousia McNab, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	2	Miss F. Brooks Montague, Mousehold House, near Norwich.....	20
Mrs. Catherine McNeil, Halifax, Nova Scotia	8	Miss Caroline Eliza Mortizambert, The Grove, Clonee, Co. Meath, Ireland.....	12
Mrs. Caroline Macreight, Hauteville, Jersey.	15	Matthew Mooney, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	3
Capt. Charles Madden, R.N., 4, Albion-terrace, Southampton.....	13	Thomas Mooney, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	3
Capt. Charles Madden, R.N., Southampton, and Sir. F. Madden, 25, St. Stephen's-square, Bayswater.....	2	Benjamin T. Moore, Spring-grove, Isleworth, and John Brett Moore, North Lodge, Thicket-road, Anerley.....	15
Mrs. Mary Ann A. Maitland, 156, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park.....	12	William S. Mere, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	20
James Malcom, dec., Halifax, Nova Scotia....	10	Rev. George E. W. Morris, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	1
Mrs. Anna R. Manfield, 12, Brunswick-road, Brighton.....	80	Rev. George E. W. Morris, and Edward Cartwright Morris, of the Crown Land Office, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	20
James A. Mann, Esthonia House, Ealing; John R. Mann, New Barn Cottage, Osborne, Isle of Wight, and James Waddell, New Poultry Chambers, E.C.....	1	John Spry Morris, Hastings.....	52
Miss Emily Mansfield, Bristol, Torquay.....	10	Rev. William Morse, Paris, C.W.....	10
John Bennett Marks, Kingston, Ontario.....	7	Lemuel James Morton, Halifax, Nova Scotia	34
Mrs. Desiah Marshall, Halifax, Nova Scotia.	12	Silvanus Morton, Milton, Nova Scotia.....	5
Miss Louisa Marshall, Halifax, Nova Scotia.	2	David Moss, 32, Upper Harley-street, Regent's-park.....	19
Thomas Martel, 67, Mount Durand, Guernsey	12	Edward Moss, 82, Inverness-terrace, Bayswater.....	29
Henry Wilkes Masterson, Clarence-villa, East Cowes, Isle of Wight.....	21	James Robert Mosse, 30, Bury-street, St. James's.....	25
John H. Mathews, 1, Essex-court, Temple...	30	Mrs. Isabella Muirhead, dec., Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	11
James Maxwell, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	1	Miss Grace Eliza Munro, 11, Montagu-street, Portman-square.....	9
Rev. Robert B. Mayor, Frating Rectory, Colchester.....	20	Charles Murdoch, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	4
F. H. Medcalf, John G. Howard, and Joseph Hodgson, Toronto.....	5	Charles Murdoch, William Miller, and Robert Miller, 36, Cannon Street.....	8
Arther O. Medley, 11, Warnford-court Throgmorton-street; Edward Marcus Attwood, dec., Rouen, France, and Henry Wilson Demain Saunders, 38, Old Broad-street, London.....	42	Mrs. Elizabeth M. Murison, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	4
Arthur O. Medley, 11, Warnford-court.....	2	Thomas Edward Murphy, Halifax, Nova Scotia	5
Edmund Burdekin Medley.....	10	John Murray, Mabou, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia	13
Miss Ellen M. Medley, 14, Kensington Gardens-square, W.....	1	Mrs. Jane Gordon Myers, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	1
Miss Mary A. Medley, and Miss Florence A. Medley, Brighton-terrace, Brixton.....	10	Col. William James Myers, dec., Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	18
James Cosmo Melvill, India Office, Westminster, and Wm. Henry Melvill, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's-Inn.....	38	William Myers, Jeddore, Nova Scotia.....	4
James W. Merkel, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	22	John Naylor, dec., Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	16
James W. Merkel, and Samuel Wastie Deblois, dec., Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	15	Edward John Nettlefold; Joseph Henry Nettlefold, and Frederick Nettlefold, all of 54, High Holborn, W. C.....	50
Mrs. Mary Ann Middleton, 4, Fitzroy-place, Raglan-road, Dublin.....	49	Mrs. Anne Eilen Nettlehip; William Francis Nettlehip, East Sheen, Surrey, and John William Maclure, Upper Brook Street, Manchester.....	30

Bank of British North America.—Continued.

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

	Shares. (Actions.)		Shares. (Actions.)
Wm. Johnstone Newall, 3, Crown-court, Philpot-lane	94	Frederick Perkins, Toronto	10
Fowler Newsum, Stamford-hill	60	Capt. George Edward Perryn, care of R.H. Perryn, Esq., 34, Fenchurch-street, E.C.	4
Rev. Edward E. B. Nichols, Liverpool, Nova Scotia	4	R. H. Perryn, 1 Cambridge-park, Twickenham	10
Miss Amelia R. Noad, Quebec	18	Merrick Shawe Persse, dec., Ramelton, Co. Donegal	3
Major Wm. Hatt Noble, R.E., and Mrs. Mary Noble, Caversham Hill, Reading	4	Henry Peters, Halifax, Nova Scotia	5
Major William Hatt Noble, Caversham-hill, Reading	6	William Petry, Quebec	20
Miss Antoinette Nordbeck, Halifax, Nova Scotia	26	Abraham H. Philippotts, Carshalton, Surrey	37
Major George Nugent, Clonfina Lodge, Leam- ington	8	Rev. Geo. W. Phipps, Husbands Bosworth Rectory, Rugby	5
Lt.-Col St. G. M. Nugent, care of Cox & Co., Craig's-court	12	William Dewe Piers, 290 South Lambeth-road, S.W.	8
Miss Elizabeth S. Nuthall, 17, Trafalgar-road, Great Yarmouth	6	Miss Mary Ann Pilton, 20 Dorchester-place, Blandford-square	4
Miss Frances Mary Ogilvie, 22, Hove Villas, Hove, Brighton	6	Henry Gesner Pineo, Pugwash, Nova Scotia	15
James Ogilvie, care of W. Ogilvie, 1, Angel- court, Throgmorton-street	10	Mrs. Hannah W. Plenderleath, dec., care of C. V. M. Temple, 23, St. Ursule-street, Quebec, Canada	11
William Oliver, 9, Fitzroy-square, and Samuel Solomon, Covent Garden-market	29	Rev. Wm. Chas. Plenderleath, Cherhill Par- sonage, Calne, Wilts	5
Miss Henrietta E. Otway, 52, Green-street, Grosvenor-square	20	Miss Louisa Plumb, Union-street, Faringdon, Berks	3
Thomas Scambler Owden, Tottenham	40	Thomas Podd, dec., Quebec	6
Bowden Bremner Oxley, Halifax, Nova Scotia	7	Rev. Allan Pollok, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia	6
John Oxley, Upper Clapton	10	Henry Poole, Little Glace Bay, C.B.	64
Thomas Paget, 155, Fenchurch street	50	Henry Skeffington Poole, Alvaston, Derby	20
Rev. Charles Edward Palmer, Great Torring- ton, Devon	27	John Porteous, Hamilton	2
Robert S. Palmer, 4, Trafalgar-square	90	Clarendon Potter, 3 Wilkinson-street, Albert- square, Clapham-road, S.	9
Charles Lavington Pannel, Walton Lodge, Torquay	2	Clarendon Potter, 3 Wilkinson-street, Albert- square, Clapham-road, S.; Chas. Leonard, 15 Surrey-place, Old Kent-road, and Win. T. Clark, Downend, near Bristol	101
Miss F. Amelia Pardey, Montreal	20	Mrs. Lucilla Young Powell, 50, Palace Gar- dens-terrace, Kensington; Maurice Powell, 50 Palace Gardens-terrace, Kensington, and George Powell, Gray's Inn	50
Albert Parker, Quebec	20	Maurice Powell, 50 Palace Gardens-terrace, Kensington	4
Miss Ann Shaw Parker, Blyburgate-street, Beccles, Suffolk	1	Rev. S. Hopper Powell, Sharow Lodge, Ripon, Yorkshire	15
Hon. Daniel McNeil Parker, M.D., Halifax, Nova Scotia	16	Capt. William W. Powell, 25 James square, Notting Hill	10
Mrs. Jessie Parker, Derby, New Brunswick	1	Mrs. Martha Prentice, Ditton Priors, near Bridgnorth	2
Mrs. Margaret Parker, Derby, New Bruns- wick	1	Admiral Sir Henry Prescott, K. C. B., 7 Leinster-terrace, Bayswater	100
Mrs. Sophia Parson, 3, Old Cambridge-ter- race, South Lambeth	23	James Robert Prescott, Kentville, Nova Scotia	20
Henry B. Paulin, Halifax, Nova Scotia	30	Alexander Primrose, dec., Halifax, Nova Scotia	3
Fred. Augustus Paull, Ileden Court, Canter- bury	13	Howard Primrose, Pictou, Nova Scotia	1
Frank Pearce, 81, Tower Buildings, West, Liverpool	10	James Primrose, Pictou, Nova Scotia	10
Rev. Alleyne W. Pearson, Waterperry Vicar- age, near Oxford	3	Phillip Proctor, 42 Old Broad-street	15
Charles Hy. Pearson, Oriel College, Oxford	10	Mrs. Maria Provan, Quebec	41
John Pearson, 16, Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn	40	John Pryor, Hill Brow, Ringley-park, Reigate	20
Miss Maria I. Pearson, 11, Westbourne-cres- cent, Hyde-park	12	James Punchedard, 29 Amersham Vale-road, New Cross	5
Charles Pemberton, 44 Lincoln's Inn-fields, and Marmaduke Constable, 50, Sussex- square, Brighton	9	Mrs. Susanna Quinn, Quebec	31
Mrs. Margaret Pemberton, 10, Colville square, Bayswater	60	William Quinn, Quebec	5
David J. Penney, 276, George-street, Glasgow	10	John Rambaut, M.D., the Grange, Godstone, Surrey	15
John Percival, dec., Gateshead, Chatham, New Brunswick	10	Caleb Handley Rand, Kentville, Nova Scotia	26
		Alfred Randall, St. Ives Cottages, St. Ann's- road, Brixton-road	10
		William Parker Ranney, dec., St. John, New Brunswick	4

Bank of British North America.—Continued.

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

	Shares. (Actions.)		Shares. (Actions.)
Alfred Ransom, and William Ransom, Hitchin, Herts.....	15	Rev. David Roy, East River, Pictou, Nova Scotia.....	3
William Ransom, Fairfield, Hitchin, Herts..	10	Miss Clara Rundle, and Miss Florence Plasket, Hadley, Middlesex.....	10
George Reay, 34, Gloucester-crescent, Hyde- park.....	10	Miss Caroline E. Russel, Guildford Villa, Richmond-park, Clifton, near Bristol....	22
John William Reay, Conservative Club, St. James's-street.....	3	Miss Maria W. Russell, Guildford Villa, Rich- mond-park, Clifton, near Bristol.....	9
Rector, Churchwardens and Vestry of Trinity Church, St. John, New Brunswick.....	7	Lieut.-Col. McKay Rynd, 35, Craven-street, Strand.....	25
James Reeves, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	5	Major George Paris Salmon, Perth.....	10
Miss Agnes Rennie Richardson, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	2	Miss Anne Salmond, care of Wm. Wilson, 13 Melville-street, Edinburgh.....	3
Miss Emily Stewart Richardson, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	2	John Salmond, dec., 27 Barns-street, Ayr, and W. Wilson, 13 Melville-street, Edin- burgh.....	17
William Matthew Richardson, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	2	Aaron Salomons, 22 Cambridge-square, Hyde- park.....	12
Rev. Nicholas Jas. Ridley, Hollington, New- bury.....	8	Samuel Saltus, Island of Bermuda.....	14
Miss Sophia Ripley, Streatham Common, Surrey.....	10	Miss Emily I. Samuel, 1 Hanover-terrace, Regent's-park.....	14
Hon. John W. Ritchie, Halifax, Nova Scotia	27	Mrs. Esther Samuel, 30 Gloucester-place, Portman-square; Horatio Simon Samuel, dec., 26 Charles-street, St. James'; John Samuel, Park-lane, Hyde-park, and Thos. Rumball, 14 Buckingham-street, Strand.	53
Hon. John W. Ritchie, William J. Almon, and James W. Johnston, jun., Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	15	Isaac Bunford Samuel, 31, Throgmorton- street; Thomas M. Shadwell, 22 Austin Friars, and G. R. Burn, 14 Carter-lane, Doctor's Commons.....	4
Hon. John William Ritchie, and James Thomson, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	8	Miss Maria I. Samuel, 1 Hanover-terrace, Reg- ent's-park.....	14
Thomas A. Ritchie, Halifax, Nova Scotia...	40	Samuel Samuel, Richibucto, N.B.....	6
Frederick Roberts, 4 Lewes-crescent, Bright- on.....	15	John Simcoe Saunders, Fredericton, New Brunswick.....	20
Henry Roberts, 114 Lancaster-road, Notting- Hill.....	7	Miss Sarah Savage, Bellevue-park, Kings- town, Ireland.....	10
John Roberts, Ottawa, Canada.....	16	David Scott, Victoria Island, Ottawa.....	4
Joseph Roberts, Quebec.....	12	Miss Georgiana Louisa Scott, 42 Addison- road, Kensington.....	7
James Murray[Robertson, Elm-grove, Barnes, Surrey.....	30	Miss Janet Scott, 14 Cloudesley-street, Isling- ton.....	2
Hon. John Robertson, St. John, New Bruns- wick.....	10	Mrs. Louisa Maria Scott, wife of Captain Francis George Scott, Ottawa.....	1
William A. Robertson, and George Stymest, St. John New Brunswick.....	15	Miss Mary Scott, 14 Cloudesley-street, Is- lington.....	5
Beverly Robinson, St. John, New Brunswick	10	Captain Peter Astle Scott, R.N., Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	13
Mrs. Mary Ann Robinson, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	1	Captain Walter Scott, 3 Eleanor Villas, Toll- ington-park.....	21
Mrs. Sarah Robinson, 44, Phillimore-gar- dens, W.....	66	Thomas Scougall, 1 Ainslie-place, Edinburgh	20
Charles Roche, 35, Queen-street, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	30	Walter L. Seaton, West Malling, Kent.....	20
William Roddick, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	6	Rev. Edmond John Seenkler, Quebec.....	10
James Rodger, 1 Clairmont Gardens, Glasgow	40	Eliza Janet Sewell, Quebec.....	91
John G. Rodger, 1 College Lawn, Cheltenham	30	Mrs. Elizabeth Sewell, 22 Hauteville, Guern- sey.....	5
John Rogers, Francis Edward Smedley, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and George Henry Clifton, Kent-terrace, Regent's- park.....	10	Rev. Henry Doyle, Sewell, Headcorn Vicarage, near Staplehurst, Kent.....	22
Mrs. Sarah Rogers, 3, Westbourne-square, W.	15	Harry B. Shean, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	1
Rev. Alexander Ross, Harbor Grace, New- foundland; John Urquhart Ross and Jas. Hill Liddell, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	3	Charles Sharples, Quebec.....	10
Charles Henry Ross, dec., Llanelly, Car- marthenshire.....	16	Edward Sheffield, 7 Highburgh-park, Isling- ton, N.....	32
David A. Ross, Quebec.....	5	Richard James Shephard, Guildown House, Guildford.....	70
Mrs. Eliza Janet Ross, Quebec.....	2	Richard James Shepard, and Miss Marian Shepard, Guildown House, Guildford....	10
John Urquhart Ross, Halifax, Nova Scotia..	1		
Peter Ross, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	3		
Miss Elizabeth Roue, Halifax, Nova Scotia..	2		
Miss Jane Roue, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	2		
Gen. Sir William Rowan, 9, Guy-street, Bath	40		

Bank of British North America.—Continued.

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

Shares. (Actions.)	Shares. (Actions.)
Richard James Shepard, and Richard Warren Shepard, jun., Guildown House, Guildford	George Herbert Starr, Halifax, Nova Scotia. 106
Robert Howard Shepard, dec., 34 Tavistock-sq.; John Leatherdale, 16 Barnsbury-park, and James William Shepard, 34 Tavistock-square.....	Miss Anne Sterns, Liverpool, Nova Scotia... 4
George Sherlock, Carrigduve, Black Rock, Cork.....	Rev. Henry Sterns, Newport..... 7
George Sherlock, Carrigduve, Black Rock, Cork; Mrs. Celeste Catherine Irma Sherlock, Rock-cliff, Black Rock, Cork; and Philip Noel Bernard, 37 Connaught-square, London.....	Miss Margaret Sterns, Liverpool, Nova Scotia 4
Mrs. Agnes Sherwen, Sutherland House, Quadrant-road, Highbury New-park, N.	Mrs. Agnes M. Stewart, 5 Cambridge square, Hyde-park, and Edmond Logan, dec., George-street, Edinburgh..... 237
George Shiels, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.....	Alexander Stewart, 21 Mincing-lane..... 20
Francis Hy. Simms, Montreal.....	Charles James Stewart, Halifax, Nova Scotia 14
Robert Simms, 41 Grafton-square, Clapham..	Rev. John Stewart, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia 3
Mrs. Catherine Simpson, Montreal.....	Thomas Blakeney Lyon Stewart, Newgate House, Middletown, Co. Cork, Ireland..
Robert Simson, Provincial Bank of Ireland, Dublin.....	Miss Jessie Stirling, 230 West Regent-street, Glasgow..... 20
John Allan Sinclair, Halifax, Nova Scotia... 34	William John Stirling, Halifax, Nova Scotia. 116
Charles Webber Smith, Quebec.....	William S. Stirling, Halifax, Nova Scotia... 2
Edmund G. Smith, Halifax, Nova Scotia... 10	Miss Ellen I. Stocker, Titchfield, near Fareham Hauts..... 8
Edward Smith, Halifax, Nova Scotia..... 100	Miss Mary Ann Stocker, Titchfield, near Fareham Hauts..... 7
Rev. Francis Smith, Moville Co. Donegal, Ireland.....	Mrs. Margaret Stone, South Quay, Great Yarmouth..... 7
Henry C. Smith, Chilton House, Hungerford	Rev. Thomas F. Stooks, 55 Brompton-crescent, S. W..... 9
Henry G. Smith, dec., Cuddapah, Madras Presidency, India.....	Rev. Thomas F. Stooks, 55 Brompton-crescent, S. W.; Rev. Arthur Brooking, Bovingdon, Herts, and John Henry Plowes, 39 York-terrace, Regent's-park..... 4
James Smith, jun., Montreal.....	John Storey, Quebec..... 2
James B. Smith, 18 Tower Buildings, North, Liverpool.....	Henry John D. Stowe, Petersfield, Hampshire, and Henry M. Durnford, 39 Parliament-street, Westminster..... 2
John Smith, British Columbia.....	William Strange, M.D., 13 St. John's-villas, Penge..... 20
Rev. John Shaw Smith, Halifax, Nova Scotia	Thomas Clarke Street, Chippewa..... 9
Larratt W. Smith, Toronto.....	Lieut.-Col. S. W. L. Stretton, Grosvenor-square, Southampton..... 50
Miss Margaret H. Smith, Montreal.....	Mrs. Caroline Stuart, dec., Montreal..... 9
Mrs. Matilda Smith, Liverpool.....	Sir Charles James Stuart, Bart., London... 30
Thomas Smith, dec., Chilton Lodge, Chilton Folliott, Wilts, and Randolph Robinson, 4 Cranley-place, Onslow-square, S. W....	George Okill Stuart, Quebec..... 34
Thomas Chaloner Smith, Halkin-street, West Belgrave-square, S. W.....	Lieut.-Col. William Stuart, jun., Kempston Lodge, Bedford; Hon. W.S. Knox, Dunganon; Henry R. Farrer, and William James Farrier, Linclon's Inn's-fields.... 16
Walter S. Smith, jun., Montreal.....	Thomas T. Stubbs, Ballyshannon..... 17
William Gregory Smith, Hudson's Bay House	Dr. Michael Sullivan, Kingston..... 16
Alfred Smithers, 44 Upper Park-road, Haverstock-hill.....	Miss Mary Sturr, Hermitage House, Linden-grove, Bayswater..... 13
Major James Smyth, 69th Regt., Care of Cox & Co.....	Robert Swan, Kelso, N. B.; G. Henderson, East Gordon, Berwickshire; J. Fairbairn, Griziefield, Berwickshire; J. Gibson, 1 Northumberland-street, Edinburgh
Miss Charity C. Snaddon, Liverpool, Nova Scotia.....	George Burns Symes, dec., Quebec..... 12
Jabish Snow, Liverpool, Nova Scotia.....	Mrs. Charlotte Ann Symons, 52 Geneva-road, Brixton..... 2
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.....	John Hughs Symons, Halifax, Nova Scotia.. 25
Sir Alex. Young Spearman, Bart., Hanwell, Middlesex.....	Mrs. Anneslee Tagg, 2 The Terrace, Peckham Rye..... 4
Mrs. Martha Ann Spragge, Ottawa.....	William Horatio Tapp, Quebec..... 42
James Stalker, Pictou, Nova Scotia.....	Mrs. Charlotte Tate, Middleton Tyas, Richmond, Yorkshire..... 8
Rev. Henry Stamer, Hibbard's Cove, Nova Scotia.....	Miss Elizabeth Taylor, 4 Ferry Boat Hill, South-town, Great Yarmouth..... 4
Mrs. Mary Ann Stanmore, dec., and Miss Diana Maria E. Stanmore, 71 St. John's-road, Jersey.....	John Taylor, Halifax, Nova Scotia..... 4
Mrs. Isabella Stanton, 5 Park Villas, Cheltenham, and Charles H. Stanton, 1, Mitre Court-buildings, Temple.....	Rev. Matthew Jas. Taylor, 13 Sheffield-terrace, Kensington..... 40

Bank of British North America.—Continued.

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

Shares. (Actions.)	Shares. (Actions.)
Samuel Taylor, Toronto.....	Louis J. F. Twysden, Fernlee, Chilworth, near Romsey, Hants.....
Mrs. Maria May Temple, Quebec.....	55
Major Wm. Parker Terry, Kingston, Canada	Andrew Mitchell Uniacke, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....
Mrs. E. Idonea Thomas, care of Cox & Co., Craig's-court.....	10
Mrs. Mary Thomas, of Newry Lodge, St. Margaret's, Twickenham, and Miss Laura Carter Medley, care of A. O. Medley, Warnford-court, E. C.....	5
John Barclay Thompson, Christchurch, Ox- ford.....	4
Philip Thompson, and James Thomson, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	13
Waldegrave R. Thompson, 20 Pembroke- place, Dublin.....	1
James Thomson, and George Buist, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	25
Alexander Dingwall Thomson, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	8
Andrew Thomson, Quebec.....	15
Byrce Johnston Thomson, Port Stanley.....	42
James Thomson, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	3
James Thomson, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	10
John Thomson, dec., Halifax, Nova Scotia..	33
John Cook Thomson, Quebec.....	3
Miss Mary Thomson, Ottawa.....	15
Miss Susan C. Thomson, Quebec.....	9
William Gordon Thomson, The Mount, Wad- hurst, Sussex.....	5
Thomas William Thornes, Marsham Lodge, Garrard's Cross, Bucks.....	2
Dacre Threlkeld, 72 Gloucester-crescent, Hyde-park.....	30
John Venner Thurgar, St. John, New Brun- swick.....	2
Sir Thomas Tilson, South Road House, Clap- ham-park.....	16
Mrs. Agnes Tisdale, Highfield Park, Rock Ferry, Cheshire.....	25
Miss Mary Toop, Quebec.....	2
John Berry Torry, 155 Fenchurch-street....	30
Edwin James Traunack, Penrose Cottage, Roquettes, Guernsey, and Mrs. Sarah Cobb Traunack, dec.....	30
Miss Henrietta P. Tremain, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.....	20
Barrington Tristram, 21 Lansdowne-terrace, Cheltenham.....	71
Major-Gen. Charles Trollope, C.R., 19A Grovesnor-square.....	4
Capt. Anthony Tunstall, 1st W. I. Regt., care of Messrs. Cox & Co., Craig's-court.....	10
Miss Experience Tupper, Milton, Nova Scotia	4
Hon. Freeman Tupper, Liverpool, Nova Scotia	7
James Tupper, Milton, Queen's County, Nova Scotia.....	20
Mrs. Elizabeth Turnbull, Quebec.....	10
Charles Turner, 12 Four Posts Hill, South- ampton; H. F. Turner, Maidenhead, Berks, and Henry Swansborough, Hamp- stead.....	2
Charles Twining, and William Twining, Hal- ifax, Nova Scotia.....	4
Samuel H. Twining, 215 Strand, and Roger A. Kerrison, Birkfield Lodge, near Ips- wich.....	7
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	50

Bank of British North America.—Continued.

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

Shares. (Actions.)	Shares. (Actions.)
Charles Norris Wilde, 19 Cornwall-terrace, Regent's park, N. W. ; Dame Fearné Norris, Sunninghill, Berks, and William Norris Nicholson, Torrington-square.....	John H. Winn, Montreal.....
Miss Elizth, Ranicar Wildig, Olive Bank, Wavertree, Liverpool.....	Lord Wolverton, Lombard-street.....
George Wilgrees, Control Office, Chatham...	Frederick Whatley Wood, care of Temperley & Co., White Lion-court, Cornhill.....
George Wilkes, Savings Bank, Arundel, Sussex.....	William Binns Wood, Whitechurch, Oxon, near Reading.....
Miss A. O'Hara Wilkie, New Carlisle, Quebec	Charles Woodcock, 106 Fenchurch street....
Miss Margaret S. Wilkie, New Carlisle, Quebec.....	Arthur Woodgate, Halifax, Nova Scotia....
Mrs. Jane Williamson, Halifax, Nova Scotia	James Woodill, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....
Miss Jane A. G. Williamson, 1 York-terrace, York-road, Tunbridge Wells.....	William Woodbridge, Laine House, Patcham, near Brighton.....
William Williamson, Smith's Falls, Ontario.	Charles W. Wright, Halifax, Nova Scotia....
John Willis, Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	Mrs. Maria Wylde, Halifax, Nova Scotia....
Mrs. Mary Willis, dec., St. John New Brunswick.....	Miss Jannet B. Wylie, 26 Albany-street, Edinburgh.....
Edward Hy. Wilmot, Fredericton, New Brunswick.....	James L. Wylie, 19 Birchin-lane.....
Judge Lemuel A. Wilmot, Fredericton, New Brunswick.....	Miss Caroline Wylie, Hampton Villa, East Moulsey, Surrey.....
William Wilson, dec., Kingston, Canada....	James Yorston and John Yorston, Pictou, Nova Scotia.....
Watkin Wingfield, Union Club, Trafalgar-square.....	Capt. George Renny Young, 14 Upper Gloucester-place, Portland-square, N. W.
	John Wilson Young, Halifax, Nova Scotia... 95
	Hon. Sir William Young, Halifax, Nova Scotia 23
	20,000

I certify that the above is a correct list of the Proprietors, as on 1st January, 1872.

(Je certifie que la liste ci-dessus est la liste correcte des actionnaires le 1er janvier, 1872.)

R. W. BRADFORD,
Secretary.

ONTARIO BANK.
(BANQUE D'ONTARIO.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)	Amount. (Montant)
Allison, William.....	Bowmanville.....	30	\$ 1200
Arnoldi, Amelia.....	Montreal.....	118	4720
Allan, Sir Hugh.....	do.....	400	16000
Augusta, Township Treasurer.....	Algonquin.....	350	14000
Alder, Robert.....	Prescott.....	32	7280
Ault, J. R.....	Aultsville.....	2	80
Allen, John.....	Leskard.....	3	120
Allen, W. F. and J. K.....	Port Granby.....	89	3560
Adams, A. T., Estate of.....	Montreal.....	36	1440
Ashworth, Isabella.....	New York.....	57	2060

Ontario Bank.—Continued.

(Banque d'Ontario.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions)	Amount. (Montant)
Allen, C. E.	Quebec	37	\$ 1480
Allen, Andrew, Trustee	Montreal	56	2240
do do	do	15	600
Anderson, R. G.	Toronto	50	2000
Anderson, Rev. John	Tiverton	15	600
Allen, W. F.	Port Granby	31	1240
Adams, Henry	Whitby	160	6400
Adams, Francis	Montreal	118	4720
Ashworth, Sophia	New York	21	840
Austin, Mrs. Frances	Montreal	10	400
Allen, Mrs. Jane	Peterboro'	21	840
Adams, John	Edwardsburg	38	1520
Allan, William	Allan's Corners	31	1240
Acct. Court of Chancery	Toronto	269	8708
Andrew, Miss A. Margaret	Montreal	8	320
Allan, Andrew	do	17	680
Adams, William	do	100	4000
Angus, R. B., Trustee	do	50	2000
Alexander, Rev. F.	Guelph	32	1320
Austin, James	Montreal	62	2048
Allan, Margaret	Toronto	4	160
Allen, Margaret	Port Granby	22	880
Auston, Mrs. Frances	Cobourg	5	200
Auston, Fred. W.	Grafton	3	120
Boyd, Rev. Robert	Prescott	35	1400
Backwood, Robert	Martintown	56	2240
Binmore, Mrs. Jane G.	Montreal		
Bromell, Sarah	do	5	200
Billings, F. T. Billings, Estate of	Oshawa	75	3000
Brodie, Thomas, Jun	Bowmanville	10	400
Bellwood, Charles, Estate of	do	5	200
Burk, H. W.	do	28	1120
Burwell, Jane P.	Port Burwell	18	720
Beith, Robert, Estate of	Bowmansville	4	160
Burk, W. K.	do	23	920
Burk, Mrs. Clara C.	do	19	760
Beman, Joel	Newcastle	6	240
Bowen, Bradford	do	103	4120
Bellwood, John Jr, Trustee	do	42	1680
Boate, W. T., Estate of	do	75	3000
Best, John	Orono	31	1240
Bailey, Miss Jane	Peterboro'	20	800
Boyer, Thomas W., Estate of	Cobourg	42	1392
Bradley, Thomas, Estate of	Hampton	10	400
Elainey, Mrs. Ann	Oshawa	2	80
Brooke, John, Estate of	Montreal	875	28700
Bradford, W. M.	do	22	880
Blakey, J. and K.	Prescott		
Broadhead, Mrs. J. C.	do	12	480
Blakey, Miss M. A.	do	17	680
Blakey, Miss Margaret	do	17	680
Blakey, Miss Liza	do	17	680
Boyd, John, Jr	Montreal	38	1480
Burk, D. F. Sen., Estate of	Bowmanville	5	200
Brown, William	Tyrone	12	480
Bedard, Mrs. L. S.	Montreal	36	1440
Breman, Margaret	do	156	5496
Burns, Mrs. Helen	Toronto	43	1720
Bowen, Hiram	Newcastle	90	3600
Rogert, Mrs. A.	Brockville	56	2109
Buchanan, Mrs. Ann	Laggan	21	840
do do Trustee	do	41	1383

Ontario Bank.—Continued.

(Banque d'Ontario.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)	Amount. (Montant)
Boyer, Lewis, Estate of	Montreal	125	\$ 5000
Barrett, William, M.D.	do	125	5000
Brophy, Robert	do	1	40
Brown, Miss Ann	do	18	720
Bradford, John	Granby	56	2240
Bowen, Mrs. M. A.	Newcastle	10	400
Baldwin, Rev. M. S.	Toronto	10	400
Brown, William, Estate of	Montreal	20	800
Bradshaw, Mrs. J. A.	Bowmanville	25	1000
Baldwin, Rev. E.	Toronto	28	1120
Bleakley, William	Montreal	37	1480
Barnston, George, Trustee	do	35	1400
Borrowman, Miss E.	Whitby	3	120
Breadon, Joseph	Ulverton	36	1440
Burrows, W.	Kingston	57	2280
Brady, W. H.	Montreal	5	200
Brown, Evelina	do	50	2000
Beaudry, L., Trustee	do	12	480
Burwell, M. G.	Port Burwell	10	400
Burwell, Jane P., Trustee	do	8	320
Bird, Mrs. Harriet	Bowmanville	5	200
Bartlett, George R.	Belleville	8	284
Braithwaite, Elizabeth	Cavanville	47	1664
Borrowman, Adam	Whitby	3	120
Brent, William	Tyrone	15	600
Brown, Allen	Montreal	16	640
Bulloch, Eliza	Warsaw	6	240
Bethune, Miss Julia A. V.	Cobourg	6	216
Burnham, Hon. Asa A.	do	12	480
Burnett, George F.	Montreal	31	1240
Boswell, A. R., Trustee	Toronto	16	640
Baldwin, Mongan	do	24	960
Boas, Mrs. Sophie	Montreal	43	1720
Bates, James S.	Bowmanville	125	4400
Barnston, George D.	Montreal	10	400
Blackwell, Ann	Toronto	251	10040
Brown, Alfred	Montreal	1000	40000
Bethune, A. R., Trustee	do	17	680
Bradshaw, Myrrha T.	Quebec	133	4384
Barlow, Wealthy Jane	Montreal	28	1120
Barlow, W. J. & T. D. Cleeve	do	1	40
Bolger, Francis	Toronto	31	1240
Bellwood, Miss Catherine Jane	Bowmanville	28	1120
Barnston, Helen	Montreal	35	1400
Burr, Myron W.	Guelph	25	1000
Barnston, George	Montreal	216	8640
Bunting, Alex	do	156	6240
Byrne, Daniel	Toronto	25	1000
Blomfield, C. J.	Peterboro'	62	992
Blair, Mrs. Margeret	Prescott	1	40
Bell, Leonard G.	Rivière du Loup	40	1600
Barlow, Helen	Toronto	12	480
Bain, Rev. James	Scarborough	31	1240
Brooks, Alphonso	Brockville	75	3000
Bradshaw, Myrrha H.	Inverness	89	3560
Benney, James and Robert, Exrs.	Montreal	125	5000
Burland, George B.	do	95	3800
Bethune, R. H., Cashier Trustee	Toronto	30	1200
Boas, B. A.	Montreal	125	5000
Bates, Nancy Jane	Bowmanville	43	1600
Buchan, Lawrence	Toronto	16	640
Bark, M.	Bowmanville	3	120

Ontario Bank.—Continued.

(Banque d'Ontario.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)	Amount. (Montant)
Boyd, Mrs. Maria S	Prescott	8	\$ 320
Benney, Robert	Montreal	21	840
Brown, Robert	do	222	8880
Barbeau, E. J.	do	4	160
Burke, Isabella	Williamstown	14	560
Barss, John W.	Wolfville	200	8000
Burn, & Co.	Cobourg	625	25000
Barker, Mrs. A. E.	Montreal	12	480
Browne, Philip	Toronto	8	320
Baker, Marion M.	Woodstock	25	1000
Burk, Daniel	Whitby	7	280
Baldwin, Francis E.	Toronto	2	80
Bellwood, John Henry	Newcastle	20	800
Blakey, James	Prescott	32	1280
Barnhart, Asaph J.	Milleroches	15	600
Benny, Jean	Montreal	50	2000
Benny, Elizabeth C.	do	50	2000
Benny, Sarah K.	do	50	2000
Bidwill, Louisa	Colborne	1	40
Bidwill, Mary	do	1	40
Bidwill, Emma	do	1	40
Bidwill, Eliza	Grafton	1	40
Browne, Kate	Montreal	26	1040
Clemens, Stephen	Bowmanville	62	2480
Campbell, C. J.	Toronto	526	21040
Cameron, Rev. J. Y.	Drummondville	6	240
Crooks, Adam, Trustee	Toronto	50	2000
Clarke, William, M.D.	Guelph	30	1200
Campbell, C. J. Trustee	Toronto	13	520
Cryderman, James	Hampton	39	1560
Calder, John	Brooklin	31	1240
Cryderman, E. B.	Hampton	55	2200
Clemens, William	Tyrone	125	5000
Courtice, Christopher, Sr.	Bowmanville	20	800
Clark, Robert	Newcastle	6	220
Currie, Mark	Prince Albert	31	1240
Catchpole, Miss S.	Montreal	57	1992
Cuvillier, & Co.	do	100	4000
Clapperton, James, Estate of	Prescott	20	800
Cook and Brothers	Morrisburg	137	5480
Clark, Alexander	Montreal	125	5000
Colton, Vianna	Bowmanville	12	480
Colville, Alexander	Orono	12	480
Christie, William	Montreal	125	5000
Carswell, Sarah	Port Perry	37	1396
Campbell, M.	Montreal	125	5000
Cuddiby, Michael	do	93	3720
Chafee, Isaac M.	Toronto	50	2000
Chaffers, Mrs. H. Tutrix	Montreal	100	4000
Carter, George	do	50	2000
Christie, Marjory	Toronto	18	720
Clark, Thomas	Montreal	100	4000
Cullman, Andrew	do	10	400
Cameron, David	do	50	2000
Canning, Rev. W. T.	Oxford Mills	12	456
Clement, Rev. Edwin	Streetsville	6	216
Crawford, George	Peterboro'	45	1800
Caddy, Elizabeth Ann	Toronto	16	640
Chipman, Ralph	Montreal	10	400
Cassie, Mrs. Pamela	Port Hope	5	200
Clark and Cattanach, Trustees	Toronto	31	1240
Collard, John	Bowmanville	50	2000

Ontario Bank.—Continued.

(Banque d'Ontario.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)	Amount. (Montant) \$
Cottingham, Samuel, Jr.	Orms town	73	2920
Cusack, Mrs. Catharine	Montreal	30	1200
Cuvillier, Miss Luce	do	6	240
Colerian, Thomas, Sr.	Plymouth, England.	125	5000
Creighton, E. E.	Montreal	125	5000
Clarke, Agnes J.	New York	16	568
Carnegie, John	Brantford	15	600
Cameron, Rev. J., and A. Gray, Trustees	Drummondville.	25	1000
Cheese, W. E.	Montreal	100	4000
Clouston, Rose M.	do	5	200
Cleeve, Miss Frances D.	do	28	1120
Cox, Geo. A.	Peterboro	10	400
Cattanach, A. J., and A. Kingsmill, Trustees.	Quebec	23	920
Christie, Mrs. Sarah	Bowmanville	28	1120
Carnegie, D. G.	Toronto.	40	1600
Clinnie, Mrs. E. C.	Bowmanville	10	400
Campbell, Hon. A., Trustee	Ottawa	81	3240
Chaplin, Mrs. Mary J.	Newcastle	12	480
Cross, Rev. Alex.	Clarke	14	560
Catchpole, Eliza	Montreal	30	1200
Colquhoun, Wm	Dickinson's Landing	31	60
Cahill, Michael	St. George	81	2856
Castleman, C. M.	East Williamsburgh	70	2800
Craik, R., M. D., and Mary T. Barber	Montreal	47	1880
Clarke, Miss Mary	do	10	400
Cumming, Mrs. Jane	do	126	5040
Clarke, Mrs. Margaret	do	25	1000
Croll, Isabella	Whitby	52	1792
Cook, Mrs. Louisa	Barrie	50	2000
Clemens Joseph	Bowmanville	30	1200
Cameron, Roderick	Lancaster	20	800
Connell, Aminta	Alexandria	44	1760
Dardis, Agnes	Morrisburgh	17	680
Donovan, James	Dalkeith	2	80
Dryden, John	Brooklin	16	532
Dryden, James	do	93	3720
Dickey, Heron	Clarke	25	1000
Davey, John	Leskard	15	600
Dunn, Edwd., Estate of.	Oshawa	31	1240
Dullen, Dennis	do	12	480
Draper, Chester	Whitby	70	2800
Dunn, Edwd., Estate of, Trustee	Oshawa	12	480
Dowsley, John, Jr.	Prescott	15	600
Dowsley, Mrs. Jane	do	20	656
Dowsley, W.	do	22	880
Drummond, John	Spencerville	3	120
Dowsley, Margaret	Prescott	3	120
Dowsley, John K.	do	3	120
Duncan, Wm.	Montreal	25	1000
Donovan, Wm.	Alexandria	10	400
Dixon, B. Homer	Toronto	50	2000
Darling, Wm., and John Whyte, Trustees.	Montreal	185	7400
Dixon, Mrs. Mary B.	Toronto.	50	2000
Dyde, John, Trustee	Montreal	4	16
Desautels, Jacob, Jr.	do	7	280
Devitt, John	Cartwright	37	1480
Doran, Ann	Montreal	2	80
Deeran, Geo.	Matilda	31	1240
Dowsley, Samuel	Prescott	6	240
Dowsley, Robt. B.	do	16	640
Dow, Eliza H.	Whitby	50	2000
Drummond Duncan	Keene	15	600

Ontario Bank.—Continued.

(Banque d'Ontario.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)	Amount. (Montant)
			\$
Dryden, Geo. W.	Port Perry	12	408
Daley, Chas	London, England	125	5000
Drummond, Jas.	Montreal	20	800
Draper, Fras. C.	Toronto	43	1360
Durnford, Jane	Quebec	3	120
Dunbar, John	Kingston	62	2480
Dewer, Farquhar	Dunregan	12	480
Dow, Thos	Whitby	12	192
Dallas, Angus	Toronto	50	2000
Duffus, J. B., and P. Mitchell	Halifax, N.S.	250	10000
Dallas, A. G., et al.	Montreal	10	400
Elwell, Rev. Joseph	Toronto	65	2266
Egan, Mrs. Ann M	Montreal	110	4400
Edwards, Joseph	Warsaw	12	480
Ellis, Roswell A	Waterloo, Quebec	62	2480
Elliott, Henry	Hampton	62	2048
Eddy, Jas. T.	Newcastle	31	1160
Eddy, Chas. M., Estate of	Orono	31	1240
Elliott, Wm	Iroquois	31	1240
Edwardsburgh Township, Treasurer.	Prescott	152	6080
Eglauch, L	Montreal	62	2480
Evans, Edwin, Trustee	do	30	1200
Elliott, Joseph	do	46	1840
Elwell, Ann	do	31	1240
Elliott, Thos.	Chateauguay	75	3000
Eddy, Elizh. H.	Newcastle	12	480
Eccles, Mrs. Jane	Toronto	30	1200
Elsworth, Mrs. Eliza	Ashburnham	5	200
Evans, Fanny and Jane S.	Montreal	7	280
Edgar, Frank	do	15	600
Foot, Mrs Mary A	Rutland, Vermont	300	12000
Fennell, J. N.	Newcastle	25	1000
Fisher, D., Trust acct	Bowmanville	75	3000
Fraser, Rev. John	Montreal	31	1240
Fraser, Elizabeth M.	do	125	5000
Faulkner, George	do	45	1800
Ferguson, Donald	do	25	1000
Fairbairn, Mrs. A.	Newcastle	7	280
Fisher, Alex., Trustee	Toronto	6	240
Fortin, Rossie	Montreal	20	800
Fraser, Christopher F.	Brockville	25	1000
Farncomb, Fred	Newcastle	178	7120
Fisher, David	Bowmanville	227	9080
Ferguson, Arch	Montreal	160	5682
Freeland, Henry	Brockville	7	244
Fraser, Grace	Prescott	2	80
Furlinger, Isabella F.	Morrisburgh	26	800
Ferrier, Hon. James	Montreal	187	7480
Feilde, Sophia	Prescott	70	2800
Fairbairn, John, Estate of	Newcastle	102	4080
Ferguson, Edward	Toronto	35	1400
Frothingham, John	Montreal	268	10720
Foster, Geo. King	Richmond	62	2480
Firemen's Benevolent Association	Montreal	17	680
Fisher, D. et al, Trustee	Bowmanville	25	1000
Fraser, John	Lechiel	10	400
Fortye, Thos., and Wm. Hall	Peterboro'	11	440
Fraser, Charlotte	do	56	2240
Fitzgerald, Edward	Toronto	62	2480
Fitzpatrick, John, Estate of	Montreal	191	7640
Fraser, Duncan	New Lancaster	41	1640
Fraser, Zebina	Bowmanville	8	320

Ontario Bank.—Continued.

(Banque d'Ontario.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)	Amount. (Montant)
Foster Richard, Jr.	Newcastle	12	480
Ferguson, Elizabeth D. H.	Port Hope	35	1400
Fisher, D, Trustee	Bowmanville	10	400
do do	do	5	200
do do	do	4	160
do do	do	5	200
do do	do	2	80
do do	do	2	80
Ford, E.	Montreal	12	480
Ferguson, Alex.	Lancaster	29	1160
Fife, Robert	Westwood	10	400
Gibbs, Thos. N.	Oshawa	125	5000
Gibbs, Wm. H.	do	750	27000
Grey, Rev. James	Muncey	75	2820
Gairdner, Thomas, Estate of	Newcastle	50	2000
Galbraith, David	do	40	1600
Grasett, Rev. H. J. and Dallas, T., Trustees	Toronto	3	120
Garnsby, Guy, Estate of	Orono	31	1240
Gould, Joseph	Oshawa	31	1240
Gunn, Robt. J., M.D.	Whitby	50	2000
Graham, Alex.	Prince Albert	10	400
Graham, Fredk.	do	20	800
Godard, Norris	Ottawa	75	3000
Greenwood, J. H.	Whitby	43	604
Gardiner, Chas.	Lyn	10	400
Glackmeyer, Charles	Montreal	50	2000
Gibb, Magdalen C.	do	38	1520
Greig, Alex., Estate of	Oshawa	62	2480
Gladman, Joseph, Sen.	Port Hope	35	1400
Gould, Geo., Sen.	St. Marys	86	3440
Grasett, Rev. J. H. and Hagarty, J. H., Trustees	Toronto	27	1080
Gibb, Clarinda	Montreal	125	5000
Green, Robt.	do	63	2520
Grasett, Rev. J. H. and Scadding, H., Trustees	Toronto	12	480
Glenn, C. W. E.	Chambly	31	1240
Gillespie Elizabeth	St. Catharines	5	200
Gzowski, C. S.	Toronto	625	25000
Godfray, John	Peterboro	11	440
Greenshields, Elizabeth McC.	Montreal	62	2048
Greenshields, D. J., Trustee	do	125	4100
do do	do	60	1968
Grenaway, Mrs. Grace	Little Britain	25	1000
Gregston, John, Trustee	London	17	572
Gould, Jos. E.	Oshawa	31	1240
Grose, Stephen	Whitby	62	2048
Gilbert, Henrietta E.	Toronto	17	608
Goodall, James	do	15	600
Gibbs, Miss Mary E.	Oshawa	18	720
Grasett, Rev. Elliott	Simcoe	5	200
Gwynne, Hugh N.	Toronto	62	2480
Gzowski, C. S., Attorney	do	31	1240
Germann, Charles	New Hamburg	32	1136
Gilchrist, Archibald	Perth	10	400
Guest, F.	Toronto	17	680
Guilds, Mrs. Sarah E.	Rosedale	19	760
Godson, George R.	London, Eng.	306	12240
Gillbard, Thomas	Cobourg	2	80
Gzowski, C. S., Jr.	Toronto	2	80
Grose, Edwin	Newcastle	10	400
Gibbs, W. H., Jr.	Oshawa	12	480
Honey, Charles, Trustee	Bowmanville	6	240
Hoskin, Wm.	do	25	1000

Ontario Bank.—Continued.

(Banque d'Ontario.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)	Amount. (Montant)
Honey, Charles	Bowmansville	6	\$ 240
Hall, Mrs. Phebe	Oshawa	31	1240
Hyland, John	do	75	3000
Hopkins, Henry	Whitby	125	5000
Hardman, James	Montreal	50	2000
Heron, Wm.	Ashburn	22	880
Haines, Jacob	Morrisburg	12	480
Howard, James	Maitland	12	480
Holden, John, Estate of	Prescott	125	5000
Harding, George	do	18	612
Henry, Emma	South Elmsley	3	120
Hall, Maria	Montreal	50	2000
Howland, Hon. W. P.	Toronto	62	2480
Handyside, Mary B.	Montreal	25	880
Hughes, Emma	Ireland	31	1240
Holmes, Major J. N.	Quebec	23	920
Henry, Philip	Montreal	125	5000
Hingston, Eleanor	do	6	204
Hocquoil, Fras.	Quebec	75	3000
Hingston, W. H., M.D.	Montreal	37	1228
Hopkins, Em. and Clouston, J. S., Trustees.	do	31	1240
Hazlewood, Samuel	Rimouski	108	4320
Hindes, Rev. R. W.	Strabane	10	400
Hall, John L.	Montreal	102	4080
Higgins, Elizabeth	do	11	440
Hall, Rev. Wm.	do	6	240
Hanns, John H.	Bowmanville	50	2000
Helson, Thos. H.	do	11	440
Hartford Insurance Co	Montreal	271	10840
Huston, James	Stanford	137	4832
Harris, Mrs. Elizabeth	Credit	5	200
Hughes, Mrs. Anne	Toronto	62	2048
Hall, James	Peterboro'	125	4100
Hall, Miss Frances H.	Montreal	12	480
Holland, Mrs. G., and J. H. Hagarty	Bowmanville	7	256
Holland, Miss Em.	do	6	216
Harper, Thos. B.	Toronto	13	520
Hamilton, Andrew	Yorkville	87	3480
Hughes, Patrick	Toronto	187	6148
Higgins, Letitia	Montreal	5	200
Horton, Wm.	Toronto	35	1400
Heron, John	Ashburn	6	240
Hoar, Thomas	Bowmanville	12	480
Humphries, Ann	North Augusta	10	400
Howland, Mrs. S.	Toronto	62	2480
Hyde, Sarah	St. Andrews	113	4520
Hamilton, Mrs. F. P.	Kingston	10	376
Haines, Ann	Dixon's Corners	5	200
Holland, Mrs. G.	Bowmanville	6	216
Henning, Thomas	Toronto	10	400
Hogan, Agnes L.	Montreal	7	280
Holmes, Ben., Estate of	do	262	10480
Helson, John	Bowmanville	12	480
Hall, Mrs. Kate	Oro	31	1240
Hayes, Miss Lucy	Hawkesbury	5	200
Heron, Mary E.	Ashburn	25	1000
Harper, Samuel	Kingston	60	2400
Hagarty, John H.	Toronto	50	2000
Hopper, Wm.	Cobourg	4	160
Hagar, Lydia A.	Montreal	78	3120
Handyside, N. J.	do	2	8
Handyside, Charles	do		

Ontario Bank.—Continued.

(Banque d'Ontario.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)	Amount. (Montant)
Hammond, Janet	Montreal	10	\$ 400
Hargrave, Margaret	Brockville	57	2280
Hallowell, Mrs. Mary L.	Park Hill	10	400
Hunter, Robert	Toronto	25	1000
Hepburn, John, Jr.	Foley	12	480
Hebert, Hector, Trustee	Montreal	2	80
Hayunga, Elizabeth	Morrisburgh	20	800
Irwin, James	Prescott	127	5080
Irving, Amilius and Robinson, J. B., Trustees	Hamilton	41	1640
Irish Protestant Benevolent Society	Montreal	50	1640
Incorporated Synod, Diocese Ontario, Trustee	Kingston	18	720
Imrie, Thomas	Montreal	37	1480
Irvine, Revd. John	Mille Isle	36	1440
Jones, Matthew	Bowmanville	40	1600
Jones, Dunham	Maitland	25	1000
Jones, Andrew	do	93	3504
Jones, W. J., M.D.	do	20	800
Jones, Mrs. Frances A.	do	37	1396
Jennings, Rev. J. and French, R., Trustees	Toronto	31	1024
Joseph, Jacob H., Attorney	Montreal	10	400
Jones, W. J.	Bowmanville	6	240
Jewell, Wm.	Oshawa	35	1400
Jennings, John, D.D.	Toronto	105	4200
Jennings, Marion C.	do	13	520
Jones, Edward	St. Andrews	34	1360
Jones, Miss Ann H.	do	45	1800
Jones, Mrs. F. W.	Montreal	93	3072
Joseph, Jacob H.	do	20	800
Jennings, Rev. J., and French, R., Trustees	Toronto	37	1228
Jackson, Henry A.	Montreal	12	480
Johnson, Henry	Hastings	65	2600
Jones, Jonas A., Trustee	Toronto	39	1560
Jones, Mrs. Helen	Montreal	50	2000
Jones, C. and Rich, C. E. G., Trustees	Toronto	50	2000
Kinnear, John	Springville	10	400
Knapp, Joseph, Estate of	Montreal	58	2320
Keith, J.	do	70	2800
Kinnear, James	Kinnear's Mills	36	1440
Kirkpatrick, A.	Montreal	87	3480
Katerson, Elizh.	Bowmanville	12	480
Katerson, Catharine	Newcastle	29	1160
Keeler, James	Spencerville	16	668
Kelly, M. E.	Port Hope	7	268
Keeler, W. C.	Prescott	77	3080
Kelly, Miss Jane	Peterboro'	10	400
Kelly, Miss Anne	do	9	360
Kinnear, Harriet	Kinnear's Mills	21	840
Kain, Miss Sarah	Montreal	3	120
Keroach, Alphonso	do	75	3000
Kinnear, Mary E. A.	Woodside	12	456
Kerr, George	Chatham, N.B.	62	2480
Kerr, John, and Wm. Hamilton, Trustees	Toronto	10	400
Keith, Maria	Montreal	11	368
Kemp, George	do	125	5000
King, Brinsley	Ottawa	10	400
King, Edwin F.	Montreal	5	200
Lanktree, Chas.	Montreal	35	1400
Leslie, Patrick, Trustee	do	3	120
Little, John	do	43	1720
Lafrenaye, P. R.	do	12	480
Loriman W., Estate of	Bowmanville	50	2000
Leslie, Hon. Jas.	Montreal	100	3400

Ontario Bank.—Continued.

(Banque d'Ontario.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions)	Amount. (Montant)
Leslie, Patrick	Montreal	10	\$ 400
Leslie, Edward	do	10	400
Lister, C. J.	Owen Sound	11	368
Lockhart, Jas., Estate of	Bowmanville	25	1000
Langmaid, Joseph, jun., Trustee	Hampton	31	1240
Lick, Wm	Oshawa	62	2480
Lascombe, R. R.	Bowmanville	15	480
Lovekin, Jas. P.	Newcastle	63	2520
Lyall, John	Clarke	125	4500
Luke, James	Oshawa	18	612
Lockhart, Jos.	Bowmanville	105	4200
Luke, Philip, Trustee	West Huntington	5	200
Lane, Charles	Charleville	62	2480
Lyon, Robt.	Prescott	7	280
Laidlaw, Andrew	Spencerville	5	200
Loscombe, R. R., Trustee	Bowmanville	10	400
Levy, Alexander	Montreal	508	19108
Leslie, John	Dundas	75	3000
Low, Chas. A., Estate of	Montreal	25	1000
Little, Jas. W.	Enniskillen	63	2520
Logie, D.	Quebec	31	1240
Lamothe J. M.	Montreal	9	360
Logie, Miss Mary	Quebec	16	640
Lang, Agnes S.	Ottawa	62	2336
Lockhart, K. F.	Whitby	15	600
Lavell, Rev. Chas.	Stratford	12	480
Lick, Josiah	Oshawa	37	1480
Lister, Mrs. A.	Owen Sound	7	244
Lick, Jerry	Oshawa	46	1840
Leavens, Daniel	Duffin's Creek	10	400
Lick, Daniel	Oshawa	16	640
Lofthorne, Mrs. E.	Montreal	5	200
Lawrie, James	do	25	1000
Langton, Mrs. C.	Gananoque	12	480
Lawrie, Arch.	Montreal	156	6240
La Banque du Peuple	do	60	2400
Lawrie, Fras	do	125	5000
Light, Richd. H.	Kingston	22	880
Lorimer, L. G de	Montreal	62	2480
Le Fevre, H. John	Lakefield	50	2000
Macrae, Catherine E.	Montreal	125	5000
Montreal Lodge Odd Fellows, 3115.	do	70	2800
Mulholland, R.	Cobourg	15	240
Moore, R. M.	Kingston	6	240
Milligan, Geo. J.	Clarke	6	240
Macalister, Alex.	Kingston	30	1200
Macdonald, R. S.	Lancaster	37	1480
Mathie, Miss Agnes	Montreal	30	1200
Mann, James, Estate of	Bowmanville	250	10 000
Moore, Richd.	Brooklin	12	480
Manning, R. S.	Bowmanville	18	720
Mitchell, B, Estate of	Hampton	62	2480
Masson, Wm.	Brooklin	62	2480
Matthews, Jane	Montreal	50	2000
Moorcroft, Wm., Estate of	Bowmanville	20	800
Murdoch Bros.	do	13	520
Munro, H.	Newcastle	75	2820
Middleton, John	do	15	600
Martin, C. E., M.D.	Lindsay	12	480
Mitchell, Joseph	Brooklin	62	2480
Marchand, Louis	Montreal	100	4000
Masson, J. W. A. R.	do	125	5000

Ontario Bank.—Continued.

(Banque d'Ontario.—Suite.)

NAME. — (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. — (Actions.)	Amount. — (Montant)
			\$
Magill, Robt.	Janetville	157	6280
Montgomery, Andrew	Enniskillen	57	2280
Major, Jas. C.	Montreal	70	2800
Masson, Hon. Joseph, Estate of	do	750	30 000
Mathews, John, Estate of	Pickering	50	2000
Milne, John	Bowmanville	10	400
Merrill, Mrs. Louisa	Prescott	25	1000
Moss, Samuel H.	Milleroche	10	400
Milligan, Margaret	Clarke	133	5320
Merrick, Aaron	Merrickville	25	1000
Milligan, Wm.	Clarke	10	400
Morris, Hon. Jas., Estate of	Toronto	300	12 000
Mackie, Jas., Estate of	Oshawa	37	1480
Mead, Joseph H.	Toronto	100	4000
Milligan, Richd.	Montreal	70	2800
Malcolm, Elizabeth	do	90	3600
Miller, Wm.	Laggan	53	2120
Murdoch, Janet and Mary	Bowmanville	106	3484
Meiklejohn, James	Quebec	50	2000
Milroy, Robt.	Hamilton	75	3000
Mann, Mrs. Julia M.	Bowmanville	19	760
Moran, Peter	Prescott	16	640
Mountain, Miss C. A. F.	Brandon, England	37	1480
Mulligan, Lucinda	Toronto	10	400
Merrill, M. A., Dame	Montreal	10	400
Macdonald, James	do	31	1240
Maharg, K. H.	do	50	1760
Morris, Maurice	Oshawa	62	2480
Massey, H. A.	Newcastle	211	8440
Macdonald, Miss Isabella	Toronto	33	1320
Macnab, Sophia C.	Ottawa	11	440
Menogh, John, Sen.	Oshawa	31	1240
Melville, Rev. Andrew H.	Cooper	20	800
Molson, Thomas, Estate of	Montreal	250	10000
Murdoch, Charles	do	250	10000
Macnab, Mrs. E. S.	Toronto	20	800
Morris, W. L.	Montreal	5	200
Massey, H. A., Trustee	Newcastle	25	1000
Mowbray, Ralph	Kinsale	10	400
Martin, Christiana	North Mall, Ireland	4	160
Macdonald, John	Toronto	82	3280
Macdonald, L. G., Trustee	Montreal	2	80
Mitchell, William, Estate of	Bowmanville	31	1024
Massey, H. A., Trustee	Newcastle	1	4
Mackay, Joseph	Montreal	810	32400
Massey, H. A., Trustee	Newcastle	18	504
Mackay, Edward	Montreal	615	24600
Mowle, Miss H.	Cookshire	12	456
Macdonald, L. G., Trustee	Montreal	4	160
Masson, Louis	do	6	240
Murphy, Alex.	do	15	600
Macfarlane, Eliza M.	do	29	1160
Macnider John	Quebec	187	7480
Montreal Permanent Building Society	Montreal	156	6240
Macnider, Miss Mary	Compton	12	480
MacLennan, Rev. A.	Uxbridge	14	560
Macfarlan, Janet	Montreal	170	6800
Moss, S. and H., Trustees	do	22	880
Mackay, Hugh, Trustee	do	12	480
Miller, Matthias	Quebec	16	400
Macnider, James, Trustee	do	78	3120
Macfarlane, Mary Isabella	Montreal	12	480

Ontario Bank.—Continued.

(Banque d'Ontario.—Suite.)

NAMES. — (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares, (Actions.)	Amount. (Montant)
			\$
Molson, John.....	Montreal	158	6320
Macklem, John S.....	Chippawa	8	32
Moore, Mrs. Mary Jane.....	Newcastle	5	200
Milne, Rev. George.....	Quebec	25	1000
Monsell, W. H.....	Port Hope	14	560
MacDonell, W. J.....	Toronto	50	2000
Montreal City and District Savings Bank.....	Montreal	1352	54080
Macdonald, D. A.....	Alexandria	526	21040
Mackenzie, George.....	Montreal	75	2820
MacDonnell, Rev. George, Estate of.....	Kingston	45	1476
Macdonald, Hon. J. S.....	Cornwall	62	2048
MacDougall, Mrs. Margaret.....	Brockville	30	1200
Macdonald, L. G.....	St. John's	26	1040
MacFiggans, Malcolm.....	Cobourg	63	2520
Metcalf, Williamena.....	Fenella	9	360
MacDougall Bros.....	Montreal	50	2000
Macrae, J. O., and N. St. G. Ritchie, Trustees.....	Hamilton	125	5000
McMurtey, William.....	Bowmanville	62	2192
McMurtey, Samuel.....	do	31	1240
McLaughlin, John.....	Tyrone	12	480
McMahon, Eleanor, Estate of.....	Kendal	6	240
McGill, Wm., M.D.....	Oshawa	250	10000
McNally, Hester.....	Bowmanville	10	400
McVity, Wm. B.....	Barrie	12	480
McDonell, Alex.....	Iroquois	22	880
McIntyre, D. E.....	Cornwall	100	4000
McLaughlin, J.....	Montreal	65	2288
McGillivray, Malcolm.....	Lagran	33	1320
McDougall, David.....	Martintown	43	1720
McLennon, Duncan.....	do	25	1000
McGill, George, Trustee.....	Bowmanville	2	80
McLennon, Donald.....	Williamstown	87	3072
McAusland, William.....	Sunbury	18	720
McShane, Michael.....	Montreal	62	2480
McGoun, Archibald, Trustee.....	do	30	1200
McHardy, Forbes.....	Toronto	12	480
McMartin, Malcolm.....	Williamstown	15	600
McArthur, John.....	Montreal	75	3000
McHardy, Charles.....	Goderich	16	640
McHardy, Jane.....	do	33	1320
McGoun, Archibald, Trustee.....	Montreal	25	1000
McRitchie, Rev. George.....	Simcoe	10	400
McKenzie, Rachel.....	Bowmanville	12	480
McDonald, William.....	Montreal	12	480
McConkey, Thomas L.....	do	41	1640
McCrimmon, John.....	Lancaster	31	1240
McGee, J. J.....	St. Flavie	31	1240
McLaughlin, J. W., M.D.....	Enniskillen	10	400
McCarthy, Rev. I. J.....	Williamstown	15	600
McBean, A. L., Estate of.....	Lancaster	66	2640
McLennan, Isabella.....	Williamstown	11	440
McLaughlin, Alexander.....	Enniskillen	9	360
McDonell, Mrs. J.P.....	Brockville	67	2680
McClung, Thomas.....	Bowmanville	18	612
McGuire, Mary.....	do	1	40
McGill, George.....	do	28	832
McCallum, Peter, & Son.....	Cobourg	50	2000
McClellan, Eliza M.....	Shakspeare	25	1000
McClellan, John.....	Bowmanville	6	240
McGuinis, Sarah C.....	St. John's	17	680
Nairn, Alexander.....	Rockwood	37	1480
Northey, Major Frank V.....	Toronto	20	800

Ontario Bank.—Continued.

(Banque d'Ontario.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)	Amount. (Montant.)
			\$
Northrop & Lyman	Newcastle	20	800
Nordheimer, Samuel	Toronto	112	3688
Neill, Joseph	Bowmanville	62	2384
Nicholls, Robert & William Hall	Peterboro'	873	34920
do do	do	343	13720
Neads, Charles	Lindsay	2	80
Ogilvie, Frances	Montreal	50	2000
Ogilvie, Arnes	do	100	4000
O'Brien, William	do	106	4240
Ogilvie, Margaret	do	62	2480
O'Connor, Daniel	Ottawa	2	8
Ogilvie, A. W.	Montreal	25	1000
Orr, William H.	do	15	240
O'Farrell, Rev. M. J.	do	62	2480
Oslor, F.	Toronto	6	204
Orr, Henry, Estate of	Bowmanville	15	600
Orr, John	do	10	400
Ormiston, William, D.D.	Hamilton	156	6240
Ormiston, Mrs. L.	Owen Sound	33	1320
O'Brien, W. D.	Montreal	100	4000
Pope, Major James, Estate of	Quebec	12	480
Potts, Joseph	Grafton	68	2720
Porter, William	Bowmanville	93	3072
Poston, Jordan, Estate of	Pickering	100	4000
Power, Ely	Bowmanville	20	800
Page, John	Brockville	62	2480
Peck, C. H.	Prescott	125	5000
Patton, Mrs. M. M.	Kingston	12	480
Peattie, Rev. William	Claremont	50	2000
Paton, Miss Anne C.	Belleville	27	1000
Pringle, Thomas	Montreal	93	3720
Pope, Major James	Quebec	13	520
Ployart, Anne A.	Montreal	37	1480
Poston, William, Estate of	Quebec	62	2480
Porteous, Rev. John	Kirkwall	31	1240
Pope, Major James, Trustee	Quebec	6	240
do do	do	6	240
Plowman, Rev. J. H.	Toronto	5	200
Philpot, James	do	10	400
Ployart, Mrs. F.	Montreal	17	680
Payne, Lazarus	Peterboro'	42	1680
Patrick, Mrs. Tirzah	Ottawa	10	400
Paterson, Peter	Toronto	68	2408
Panet, Marie L.	Montreal	10	400
Patrick, Amelia L.	Ottawa	11	440
Patrick, Allan J.	do	16	640
Pipe, John	Bowmanville	37	1480
Price, William & W. H. Hingston	Montreal	36	1188
Porter, George	Bowmanville	25	1000
Post, George W., Trustee	Pickering	8	320
Pearce, Frank	Montreal	35	1400
Patrick, Elizabeth	Ottawa	10	400
Porter, Mrs. Margaret	Bowmanville	27	1080
Patterson, John	Peterboro'	5	200
Pyke, Rev. J. & R. W. Shepperd, Trustees and Ex- ecutors	Montreal	9	360
Parnell, Mrs. Mary	Kingston	8	320
Parcell, P.	Williamstown	125	5000
Patrick, William	Prescott	47	1880
do Trustee	do	72	2880
do do	do	6	320
Purser, John	Cobourg	18	720

Ontario Bank.—Continued.

(Banque d'Ontario.—*Suite.*)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)	Amount. (Montant)
Post, Mrs. Matilda C.	Pickering	25	1000
Pellott, Henry, Trustee	Toronto	1	40
Pearce, John	Bowmanville	3	120
Pearce, Richard	do	4	160
Pearce, G. F. J.	Oshawa	25	1000
Pedlar, George H.	do	25	1000
Pillow, Mary A.	Montreal	20	800
Quin, Rev. J. Charles	Kemptville	25	1000
Reinhardt, Gottlieb, Trustee	Montreal	10	400
Roger, Isabel	Peterboro'	19	760
Ross, Mrs. Elizabeth	Toronto	12	480
Ross, Philip S., Curator	Montreal	306	10044
Ross, Mrs. Ellen E.	Ottawa	62	2480
Ray, Miss Mary	Montreal	29	1160
Roberts, Mrs. T. P., Administratrix	Toronto	20	800
Rose, William N.	Newcastle	2	80
Reed, Maria C.	Colborne	10	400
Renwick, Herbert, Estate of	Bowmanville	37	1480
Robertson, Harriet Jane	Montreal	12	480
Ruddock, Richd.	Orono	62	2480
Rattray, David	Montreal	50	2000
Renwick, W. W.	Bowmanville	125	5000
Rinch, Henry	Newcastle	37	1480
Ross, Aaron	Prince Albert	31	1240
Rutledge, John	Bowmanville	31	1240
Richardson, Jas.	Pickering	50	2000
Richardson, J., and R. Checkley, Trustees	do	31	1240
Rogers, Jas. G.	Grafton	25	1000
Ross, Wm	West Flamboro'	62	2480
Ryan, M. P.	Montreal	125	5000
Rogers, Geo.	do	6	240
Rogers, W. H.	Hampton	5	200
Koy, Margaret	Montreal	15	600
Robson, J. J.	Newcastle	75	3000
Robertson, John	Vankleek Hill	180	7200
Rose, Geo. M.	Toronto	33	1320
Rees, D. J.	Montreal	251	10040
Romain, St. Joseph	do	43	1720
Richardson, Mrs. M. A.	Bowmanville	31	1168
Rodier, Chas. S.	Montreal	60	2400
Robins, Rev. Paul	Fullarton	18	720
Ross, Miss Eliza	Montreal	75	2640
Ross, David A.	do	60	2400
Roy, Rev. Edward	do	38	1520
Riggs, Wm.	Haydon	2	80
Richardson, Mrs. Eliza	Yorkville	18	720
Rees, D. J., Trustee	Montreal	73	2920
Richardson, Rev. J. C.	Compton	11	440
Robarts, Rev. T. T., Trustee	Thorold	14	560
Robinson, Selencia	Waterloo, Quebec	15	600
Robinson, Emma J.	Montreal	12	480
Roger, Rev. J. M.	Peterboro'	68	2720
Robinson, W. H.	Waterloo, Quebec	2	80
Ragues, Mrs. Ann	Montreal	156	5496
Robarts, Rev. T. T., and H. Robarts, Trustees	Thorold	15	600
Roger, Rev. J. M.	Peterboro'	6	240
Ramsey, A. H., and Jane Armour, Executors Estate	Montreal	93	3720
Rae, Jackson, Trustee	do	13	520
Rigg, Alex.	Enniskillen	26	960
Robinson, Jas. G.	Ottawa	7	280
Rice, Mrs. Sarah, Estate of	Hampton	4	160
Robertson and Beattie	Montreal	42	1530

Ontario Bank.—Continued.

(Banque d'Ontario.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)	Amount. (Montant) \$
Rutherford, E. H.	Toronto	50	2000
Robertson, John, Trust.	do	16	640
Read, Geo.	Keene	12	480
Rooney, Peter	Toronto	31	1240
Ryan, Hugh	Perth	125	5000
Roy, John	Sabrevois	12	438
Rose, Jas., et al, Executors	Montreal	27	1080
Rowe, Samuel	Toronto	31	1240
Rowe, Richard	do	31	1240
Rielly, Mrs. Elizabeth	St. John	56	2108
Raynes, Capt. R. T.	Montreal	612	20760
Rafter, Wm	St. Lin	15	600
Ruddock, John	Orono	28	1120
Reid, Mrs. Elizabeth	Bowmanville	33	1128
Reel, Jane	Orono	8	320
Ross, Thos	Ottawa	125	5000
Routh, H. L., Trustee	Montreal	17	680
Roberts, Ed. R.	Selwyn	25	1000
Remon, E. P.	Ottawa	4	160
Rose, Daniel	Montreal	17	680
Simms, Jas. C.	do	15	600
Shaw, Mrs. Sarah	Bowmanville	30	1200
Starke, Maria	Montreal	62	2192
Steel, David	Allan's Corners	27	1080
Stevenson, P. S.	Toronto	62	2480
Shearley, Nicholas	Montreal	60	2400
Spooner, James	Toronto	58	2320
Shaw, Geo. F.	Peterboro'	38	1284
Sanderson, Michael, Trustee.	do	29	1160
Seels, John H.	Toronto	37	1480
Smith, Larratt W., Trustee	do	4	160
Sichel, Simon	do	42	1248
Seymour, Hiram	Montreal	125	5000
Stark, W. J.	Toronto	21	480
Savage, Geo. S.	Montreal	125	4400
Savage, Mary	do	125	4400
Scott, Chas. J.	do	15	600
Strachan, Mrs. Margaret A.	Toronto	25	1000
Smith, L. F., and W. Milligan, Trustees.	Clarke	47	1880
do do	do	11	440
Stewart, Louisa	Quebec	7	280
Snider, Robert	Odessa	21	840
Smith, Mrs. Sarah M.	Port Hope	15	600
Sanderson, Edward, Trustee.	Peterboro'	13	520
Steel, Jas.	Allan's Corners	25	1000
Scott, Walter	Montreal	10	400
Slater, Rev. J. C.	Whitby	13	520
Smith, John T.	Toronto	31	1240
Simpson, W. M., and A. R. Boswell, Trustees.	do	50	2000
Smith, Hon. Sidney, Trustee	Cobourg	25	880
do do	do	20	704
Shewan, Maguire, Jr.	Toronto	13	520
Stevenson, Capt. M.	Montreal	156	6240
Street, Thos. C.	Chippawa	250	10 000
Shanly, Jas., and Rev. F. R. Tane	London	10	400
Smith, Hon. Sidney, Trustee.	Cobourg	6	216
Sutherland, Robt. W.	Toronto	2	80
Sewell, Rev. E. W.	Quebec	18	720
Schiller, Chas. E.	Montreal	8	320
Sola, Rev. A. de	do	9	360
Simpson, Hon. John, Trustee	Bowmanville	1	40
Saunders, Annie	Montreal	50	2000

Ontario Bank.—Continued.

(Banque d'Ontario.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)	Amount. (Montant)
Spread, Wm.....	Toronto.....	10	\$ 400
Smith, L. W., Trustee.....	do.....	32	1280
Swanston, Miss J.....	Montreal.....	128	5120
Sills, John W.....	Belleville.....	4	160
Smith, Capt. W. H.....	Montreal.....	1	40
Starnes, H.....	do.....	11	440
Sutherland, Mrs. Eva.....	Toronto.....	31	1240
Scadding, Rev. Henry.....	do.....	31	1240
Simpson, Hon. John.....	Bowmanville.....	209	8360
do Trustee.....	do.....	20	800
Sanderson, Mrs. Jessie.....	Montreal.....	12	480
Souch, Richard.....	Bowmanville.....	68	2720
Skyner, Mary A.....	Toronto.....	5	200
Shaw, Robert.....	Cartwright.....	95	3800
Sisson, William.....	Port Hope.....	156	6240
Strowger, William.....	Newcastle.....	10	400
Smith, Lothrop T.....	Clarke.....	11	264
Smith, Robert.....	Columbus.....	37	1228
Stuart, James.....	Hampton.....	8	320
Scott, John.....	Montreal.....	31	1240
Sheppard, John, Estate of.....	Balsam.....	62	2480
Stephen, William, Estate of.....	Montreal.....	210	8400
Smith, Sarah Jane.....	do.....	74	2960
Sparks, N.....	Ottawa.....	10	400
Smyth, Alexander, Estate of.....	Prescott.....	37	1480
Sanders, Rebecca.....	Montreal.....	8	320
Small, Andrew.....	Spencerville.....	2	80
Stark, Alexander.....	Prescott.....	20	800
Scobie, Mrs. Justina.....	Toronto.....	82	3280
Simpson and Lockhart.....	Bowmanville.....	16	640
Sumpter, John.....	do.....	20	800
Somerville, James.....	Montreal.....	60	2400
Smith, John.....	do.....	60	2400
Shortt, Rev. J., Estate of.....	Port Hope.....	40	1600
Steele, Alexander, Sen.....	Ormsdown.....	65	2600
Shaw, Richard.....	Bowmanville.....	116	4640
Simpson, Hon. J., and D. Fisher, Trustees.....	do.....	10	400
Swanston, Thomas.....	Montreal.....	148	5920
Snetsinger, J. G.....	Millerches.....	119	4760
Shearer, Austin, Executor, Estate of.....	Cornwall.....	30	1200
Stewart, Rev. Alex.....	Orillia.....	77	3080
Smith, Mrs. Elizabeth.....	Columbus.....	28	1120
Stephen, Barbara.....	Montreal.....	33	1320
Sprague, Mrs. M. A.....	Ottawa.....	125	5000
Simpson, A., Estate of.....	Montreal.....	169	6760
Slack, Rev. Geo.....	do.....	27	1080
Stevenson, M. S.....	Ottawa.....	127	5080
Starnes, Henry, Trustee.....	Montreal.....	5	200
Smith, Elizabeth M.....	do.....	15	600
Scott, Francis.....	Chateauguay Bridge.....	73	2920
Smith, W. Henry.....	Montreal.....	25	1000
Stewart, Mrs. Wm.....	Ottawa.....	16	640
Smart, Mrs. Ann.....	Bowmanville.....	31	1240
Scott, Eliza.....	Dublin, Ireland.....	20	800
Scott, Hannah.....	do.....	20	800
Scott, Anne.....	do.....	20	800
Scott, Louisa M.....	Ottawa.....	50	2000
Shannon, Elizabeth.....	Montreal.....	100	4000
Smith, John M.....	Peterboro'.....	25	1000
Silver, Almira.....	Bowmanville.....	31	1240
Skinner, Andrew F.....	Hamilton.....	125	5000
Smith, J. Melvin.....	Montreal.....	43	1720

Ontario Bank.—Continued.

(Banque d'Ontario.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)	Amount. (Montant)
Smith, Robert C.	Port Hope	21	\$ 840
Sexton, J. P.	Montreal	6	240
Seymour, Alfred	Toronto	40	1600
Simpson, Hon. J., Trustee	Bowmanville	31	1024
Stevenson, Adams, Trustee	Montreal	5	200
Saunders, H. A.	do	59	2360
Starnes, Henry, Trustee	do	250	10 000
Shaw, G. E. M., Jun., Trustee	Peterboro'	50	2000
Sherwood, William	Montreal	384	15 360
Swanston, John	do	710	28 400
Smart, John	do	256	9412
Smith, W. A., Trustee	do	3	120
Stephens, R. A., Executor	do	58	2320
Starnes, Henry, President	do	1440	57600
Strathy, H. G.	do	10	400
Smith, Sarah W.	Bowmanville	25	1000
Scott, Henry C.	Montreal	20	800
Selkeld, Joseph	do	41	1640
Sandham, Capt. R.	Toronto	10	400
Smith, Donald A., Tutor	Montreal	10	400
Shea, J., President, and W. J. Macdonald, Manager.	Toronto	1200	48000
Stickler, Alex.	Lancaster	36	1440
Smith, Mrs. Jessie	Grafton	3	120
Tully, Wm.	Peterboro'	6	240
Tuer, Wm., Estate of	Haydon	25	1000
Trewin, Wm., sen.	do	31	1240
Treevoim, Samuel	Oshawa	62	2480
Treleavin, John	Newcastle	2	80
Tamblyn, Thos.	do	62	2480
Turner, Miss Elizabeth	Bowmanville	31	1240
Trustees School, Sec. No. 3, Darlington	do	12	480
do do 2, do	do	10	400
Tucker, John	Toronto	116	4640
Trustees School, Sec. 10, Darlington	Tyrone	12	480
Turnbull, Grace C.	Montreal	6	240
Thomson, Jos. N., Estate of	do	75	3000
Tate, Richard	do	5	200
Thomson, Mrs. Maria	Prescott	9	360
Templeton, George	Montreal	20	800
Thompson, Hon. Jacob	do	215	7052
Thompson, John	Hampton	41	1640
Turner, R. A.	Bowmanville	83	3320
Tamblyn, John	Toronto	33	1032
Trigge, Capt. A.	Montreal	50	2000
Tamblyn, W. W.	Newcastle	44	1760
Thompson, William, Trustee	Bowmanville	15	600
Todd, Jane A.	Montreal	15	600
Turner, William	Toronto	15	600
Tuill, W. W.	Orono	38	1520
Thomson, Thomas M., Trustee	Montreal	15	600
do do	do	15	600
do do	do	15	600
do do	do	6	240
Thompson, Mrs. Catherine A.	do	94	3076
Trigge, Henry W.	do	25	1000
Thomson, Mary K.	do	15	600
Telfer, Andrew, Trustee	Toronto	30	1056
Thomson, Thomas M.	Montreal	45	1800
Tully, K., and C. J. Blowfield, Trustees	Toronto	20	856
Tinkham, L. F.	Montreal	53	2120
Thompson, Elizabeth	do	6	240
Thompson, William	Bowmanville	3	12

Ontario Bank.—Continued.

(Banque d'Ontario.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions)	Amount. (Montant)
			\$
Turner, John	Toronto	17	680
Vanstone, Samuel	Tyrone	93	3720
Vancamp, Jesse	Bowmanville	50	2000
Vernon, Mrs. Margaret	Vernonville	22	880
Vibert, Peter	Montreal	18	720
Vankoughnet, S. J., Trustee	Toronto	113	4520
Vancamp, Mrs. Mary A	Bowmanville	11	340
Vankoughnet, S. J.	Toronto	28	1120
Wallace, James	Brockville	31	1180
Will, Christian	Peterboro'	3	120
Welch, Miss Catherine	Bowmanville	8	320
Willard, Charles	Prescott	87	3480
Windatt, William	Bowmanville	75	3000
Wilbur, Clark	Hampton	78	3120
Williams, D. D., Estate of	Bowmanville	2	80
Walbridge, A. F., and Walbridge, M. L. Executors	Newcastle	35	1400
Williams, John	Clarke	2	80
Walbridge, A. F.	Newcastle	130	5200
Willard, Miss L. P.	Prescott	12	480
Wright, D. M.	Colborne	25	1000
Wood, Robert, Agent	Montreal	330	13200
Waldron, Solomon	Sombra	15	600
Whitney, Mary B	Montreal	62	2480
Woodrow, Matthew	do	25	1000
Ward, Thomas	Bowmanville	62	2480
Windatt, Richard	do	25	1000
Watson, R. K.	Montreal	101	4040
Workman, Anna E	do	31	1240
Wilson, Rev. John	Grafton	125	5000
Wilson, Susan F	Bowmanville	17	680
Wainwright, G., and F. D. Belfield, Trustees	Grafton	47	1880
Williams, Joseph	Montreal	15	600
Wilson, Alexander	Martintown	140	5600
Woon, Elizabeth	Oshawa	11	440
Woon, Amy K.	do	11	440
Waters, John R	Cedars	40	1600
Wurtele, R. H.	Quebec	22	880
Wiesner, Augustus	Toronto	62	2480
Worthington, John	Brooklyn	37	1480
Walton, J., and M. Martyn	Peterborough	40	1600
Wright, Mary	Pickering	31	1240
Watson, Miss Ann	Montreal	41	1640
Watson, Miss Elizabeth	do	41	1640
Wood, Mrs. Mary	Peterborough	81	3240
Wright, Mrs. O. N.	Toronto	8	320
Wright, Cecil	Sunderland	22	880
Walbridge, Miss T. H.	Newcastle	29	1160
Walbridge, Mrs. M. L.	do	31	1240
Webb, Miss Elizabeth	Drummondville	21	840
Williamson, Wm.	Smith's Falls	112	4480
Windatt, Richard, Trustee	Bowmanville	3	120
Wainwright, R. H.	Montreal	31	1024
Winn, Miss Ellen	Toronto	10	400
Wilson, Eliza	do	3	120
Wilson, Ann	do	2	80
White, Wm.	Quebec	100	4000
Whitson, David	Singhampton	17	680
Whitesmith, Hannah	Foley	8	320
Wright, John	Pickering	156	6240
Wood, Stephen	Peterborough	10	400
Williams, Miles, Jun.	Montreal	52	2080
Weller, Chas. A.	Peterborough	12	480

Ontario Bank.—Continued.

(Banque d'Ontario.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)	Amount. (Montant)
Windatt, Richard, Trustee.....	Bowmanville.....	3	\$ 120
do do	do	3	120
Windham, Wm.....	Toronto	25	1000
Workman, Thomas.....	Montreal	18	720
Woolrich, Eliza.....	do	90	3600
Watson, Isabella.....	do	40	1600
Wood, James.....	Port Hope.....	20	800
Yonell, Mrs. Clarissa.....	Port Burwell.....	31	1240
Younie, Abraham, Trustee.....	Tyrone	9	360
do do	do	85	3800
Young, Rev. W. C.....	Norwood	18	720
		1071	\$2409658

I hereby certify that the above is a correct list of the Shareholders of this Bank; the number of shares held by each respectively, and the amount paid thereon, as on the 10th day of April, A.D., 1872.

Je certifie par les présentes que la liste ci-dessus des actionnaires de cette banque est exacte, ainsi que le nombre de parts qu'ils possèdent respectivement, et le montant versé sur ses parts, à la date du 10 Avril 1872.

D. FISHER,
Cashier.

ONTARIO BANK,
Bowmanville, 25th April, 1872.

BANK OF TORONTO.

(BANQUE DE TORONTO.)

Authorised Capital, \$2,000,000. Paid up on 1st April, 1872, \$1,500,000. Shares, \$100 each.
(Capital autorisé, \$2,000,000. Payé jusqu'au 1er Avril, 1872, \$1,500,000. Actions, \$100 chacune.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)	Amount paid. Montant payé.
Alcorn, Samuel.....	Yorkville.....	60	\$ 6000
Amy, Matilda.....	Smithtown.....	9	900
Anderson, Robert G.....	Toronto	22	2200
Appelbe, James.....	Trafalgar	75	7500
Ardagh, Wm. D.....	Barrie	20	2000
Armour, Miss Kate.....	Cobourg	3	300
Atkinson, Executors of late John.....	Barrie	7	700
Austin, James.....	Toronto	15	1500
Auston, Executrix of late James.....	Cobourg	9	900
Austin, Jas. and R. H. Bethune.....	Toronto	17	1700

Bank of Toronto.—Continued.

(Banque de Toronto.—Suite.)

(NAMES. — (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares, — (Actions.)	Amount paid. (Montant payé.
			\$
Auston, Mrs. S. A.	Cobourg	3	300
Armour, Miss Jean	Montreal	7	700
Angus, Richard B.	do	40	4000
Arnton, J. J.	do	15	1500
Aylwin, Horace	Port Hope	155	15500
Armour, Executrix of late R.	Montreal	50	5000
Baby, M. W.	Quebec	337	33700
Baldwin, Rev. Edmund	Toronto	15	1500
Balmer, Robert	Oakville	4	400
Baldwin, Rev. M. S.	Montreal	33	3300
Ball, Frederick A.	Hamilton	10	1000
Bennett, Humphrey	Barrie	7	700
Bethune, R. H., Cashier, In trust.	Toronto	60	6000
Bidwell, Miss Harriet	Colborne	7	700
Biras, Miss E. C.	Hamilton	12	1200
Biras, John	do	7	700
Blain, Mrs. E. H.	Toronto	7	700
Bowman, Executrix late Benjamin	Almira	4	400
Boyd, Mossom	Bobcaygeon	15	1500
Boyd, George J.	Toronto	51	5100
Braham, Alfred	London, England	26	2600
Brown, Mrs. Dorah	Killinardagh, Ireland	7	700
Bruce, George	Gormley	18	1800
Burnet, Executors late M. A.	Cobourg	12	1200
Burnham, Hon. Asa A.	do	45	4500
Burnham, Richard Mark	Ashburnham	84	8400
Burrell, Christopher	Stanley's Mills	10	1000
Burton, E. J., M.D.	London, England	125	12500
Burns, Executrix late Gavin	Toronto	3	300
Buchan, Lawrence	do	10	1000
Buchanan, W. J., Manager, In trust.	do	383	38300
Barnston, George	Montreal	20	2000
Bethune, R. H., Cashier, In trust.	Toronto	40	4000
Bell, Miss J. C.	Sorel	9	900
Banerman, Donald	Red River	37	3700
Bell, Susan	Montreal	15	1500
Brown, Magnus	Red River	24	2400
Burnett and Thomson	Montreal	1	100
Budd, Rev. Henry	Hudson Bay Co.	7	700
Cawthra, William	Toronto	500	50000
Cantley, William	Oakville	150	15000
Caldwell, George	Barrie	4	400
Cosby, Mrs. Clara A.	Port Hope	2	200
Campbell, Alexander	Keene	3	300
Campbell, James	Toronto	25	2500
Campbell, C. J.	do	5	500
Cawthra, John	do	22	2200
Cawthra, Henry	do	15	1500
Carpenter, Austin B.	Cobourg	7	700
Champion, Mrs. Louisa F.	Toronto	7	700
Cherriman, Mrs. Margaret	do	7	700
Chisholm, W. R.	St. Catharines	30	3000
Chisholm, Miss Louisa L.	do	7	700
Christie, Executor late Mrs. Marjory	Toronto	20	2000
Coyle, Rev. Bernard	Downeyville	55	5500
Creighton, Executors late John	Cobourg	2	200
Crowther, Miss Amelia	Toronto	6	600
Crowther, James	do	36	3600
Clark, Robert	Newcastle	3	300
Covert, Henry	Port Hope	290	29000
Cameron, Miss Grace	Ballenish, Scotland	21	2100
Cameron, Miss Mary	do do	21	2100

Bank of Toronto.—Continued.

(Banque de Toronto.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)	Amount paid. (Montant payé.)
			\$
Cameron, Angus	Firhall, Scotland	233	23300
Cameron, James A.	do do	42	4200
Cameron, Alexander	Ballenlish, do	52	5200
Cumming, Mrs. Jane	Newton Stewart, Scotland	25	2500
Clouston, James S.	Hudson Bay Co.	12	1200
Clerk, Alexander	Montreal	19	1900
Clarke, Lawrence	Mackenzie River	15	1500
Cursitar, David	Red River	14	1400
Campbell, R.	Hudson's Bay Co.	22	2200
Chapman, Rev. J.	Red River	17	1700
Connolly, Henry	Labrador	9	900
City and District Savings Bank	Montreal	861	86100
Cox, T. F.	Ottawa	6	600
Christian, T. R., Manager, In trust	Montreal	739	73900
Carden, George F.	London, England	234	23400
Davey, John	Leskard	7	700
Dodd, Edward	Port Hope	25	2500
Durie, Wm., M.D., K.H.	Toronto	7	700
Deschambault, Executor late George	Hudson Bay Co.	48	4800
Eddy, James	Newcastle	3	300
Evenden, Executor late James	Barrie	6	600
Fulton, Alexander T.	Toronto	96	9600
Fraser, William	Port Hope	198	19800
Foley, Executrix late James	Norwood	7	700
Fulton, Michie and Co.	Toronto	9	900
Flett, William	Hudson's Bay Co.	22	2200
Ford, E.	Montreal	32	3200
Gooderham, William, sen.	Toronto	1300	130000
Gooderham, William, jun.	do	30	3000
Gooderham, James	Streetsville	30	3000
Gooderham, Henry	Toronto	30	3000
Gooderham, Robert T.	do	30	3000
Gooderham, Charles H.	Meadowville	30	3000
Gooderham, W. G.	Toronto	5	500
Gooderham, Alfred	Pine Grove	36	3600
Gooderham, George	Toronto	499	49900
Gairdner, Executor late Thos	Oreno	37	3700
Gibson, William	Newcastle	10	1000
Gibson, Thomas	do	5	500
Gilchrist, Mrs. Nancy	Cobourg	7	700
Gilchrist, John	Port Hope	8	800
Gladman, Joseph	do	92	9200
Gladman, Joseph, In trust	do	37	3700
Gowan, J. R., W. D. Ardagh and A. Ardagh	Barrie	7	700
Gowan, J. R., Trustee	do	42	4200
Graham, Andrew	do	7	700
Grasett, Mrs. Sarah M.	Toronto	6	600
Grasett, Rev. H. J.	do	9	900
Green, Walter	Cobourg	15	1500
Greenwood, John	do	15	1500
Gzowski, Casimir S.	Toronto	78	7800
Green, Robert	Montreal	3	300
Graves, Robert	Salisbury, England	25	2500
Hague, Henry	San Geronimo, Guatemala	3	300
Hague, Mrs. Laura J.	Cobourg	13	1300
Halliday, James T. J.	Vernonville	4	400
Harvey, Mrs. Mary	Smithtown	9	900
Harvey, Executrix late John	do	27	2700
Helm, John, jun.	Port Hope	37	3700

Bank of Toronto.—Continued.

(Banque de Toronto.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)	Amount paid. (Montant payé.
Helm, John, jun., In trust.	Port Hope	55	\$ 5500
Henwood, Mrs. Margaret	Hamilton	10	1000
Hilliard, Mrs. Elizabeth H.	Peterboro'	1	100
Hodges, Hiram	Newcastle	10	1000
Hodge, Robert	Kendall	2	200
Hoskins, Richard A.	Toronto	55	5500
Howland, Hon. Wm. P., C.B.	do	22	2200
Hughes, Miss Emma	Crookstown House, Co. Cork, Ireland	4	400
Hyland, John	Oshawa	7	700
Hyland, Francis W.	Burton	7	700
Hopkins, E. M., J. S. Clouston and G. W. Simpson, In trust for G. L. McTavish	Montreal	27	2700
Hopkins, E. M., In trust.	do	39	3900
Hopkins, E. M., Curator Estate J. Bellenden	do	18	1800
Hopkins, E. M., Curator Estate E. Heron	do	6	600
Hargrave, Administratrix late Jas.	Hudson's Bay Co.	12	1200
Hargrave, Joseph J.	do do	15	1500
Harper, James G.	Montreal	118	11800
Hardisty, William L.	Hudson's Bay Co.	3	300
Hardisty, Richard	Lachine	9	900
Holmes, Executors late Benjamin	Montreal	55	5500
Ironside, Alexander McG.	Sault Ste. Marie	3	300
Inkster, James	Red River	6	600
Jackson, Andrew	Otonabec	49	4900
Jamieson, William	Norway	40	4000
Johnson, Neil	Toronto	7	700
Jones, E. C.	do	75	7500
Jones, W. H.	Ottawa	7	700
Jones, John	London, England	15	1500
Keele, Joseph	Peterboro'	3	300
Kingan, Gordon, In trust.	Montreal	37	3700
King, Charles	Lyster, Co. Megantic	55	5500
Laing, Rev. John	Toronto	2	200
Leitch, Mrs. Margaret M.	Fergus	22	2200
Lemieux, Francis	Ottawa	6	600
Lealie, George	Toronto	6	600
Lloyd, Thomas D.	Barrie	10	1000
Lockhart, James	Mackenzie River	15	1500
Loring, Mrs. Anne	Barrie	20	2000
Lundy, William	Peterboro'	117	11700
Lane, Wm., In trust.	Red River	15	1500
Lane, Emma	do	4	400
Lemieux, Francis	Ottawa	19	1900
Martin, Miss Jane	Cork, Ireland	10	1000
Martin, Miss Sarah	Crookstown, Ireland	4	400
Martin, Miss Maria	do do	1	100
Mathieson, James	Toronto	18	1800
Matthews, William	do	18	1800
Mead, Joseph H.	do	60	6000
Michie, John	London, Ontario	23	2300
Michie, Charles	Elora	27	2700
Moore, Amos	Grafton	30	3000
Mulholland, Administrator late James	Baltimore, Ontario	24	2400
Mullen, Executrix late Mary A.	Toronto	20	2000
Mulligan, John	Port Hope	10	1000
Macfarlane, Executors late D.	Peterboro'	7	700
Macpherson, Hon. D. L.	Toronto	75	7500
McBean, Arthur and W. Brown, Jr., In trust	Oakville	34	3400

Bank of Toronto.—Continued.

(Banque de Toronto.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)	Amount paid. (Montant payé.
McCallum, Peter	Cobourg	7	\$ 700
McCaun, Mrs. Almira	Omagh	6	600
McCrea, Amos	Keene	7	700
McDougall, Mrs. Margaret	Brockville	15	1500
McFiggan, Malcolm	Cobourg	46	4600
McGee, Executors late John	Toronto	7	700
McGregor, John	Otonabee	4	400
McGregor, A.	Peterboro	1	100
McHardy, Mrs. Penelope	Goderich	17	1700
Macdonell, John	Australia	2	200
Mackenzie, Mrs. Isabella	Lachine	22	2200
Mactavish, William	Rupert's Land	64	6400
Mactavish, Executors of late Dugald	Hudson's Bay Co.	121	12100
Mactavish, Dugald, Executor Estate of R. Grant	Montreal	4	400
McBeath, Adam	Rupert's Land	112	11200
McDermott, Andrew	do	18	1800
McFarlane, Roderick	Mackenzie River	13	1300
McGillivray, Edward	Hudson's Bay Co.	18	1800
McKenzie, Hector A.	Red River	7	700
McKenzie, John	Lennoxville	32	3200
McKenzie, George	Hudson's Bay Co.	7	700
McKenzie, Peter	Mingan	16	1600
Mackenzie, Mrs. Jane	Hudson's Bay Co.	60	6000
McKenzie, Samuel	do	15	1500
Mactavish, Florence	Campbellton, Scotland	7	700
Morison, Hector	Rupert's Land	3	300
Mowatt, Executors late Edward	do	67	6700
Moreau, Paul	Morgan	10	1000
Molson, John	Montreal	210	21000
Mott, John P.	Halifax	39	3900
Moat, Robert	Montreal	40	4000
Northumberland & Durham District Savings Bank	Cobourg	54	5400
Nicholls and Hall	Peterboro	34	3400
Owens, Daniel	Oakville	9	900
Ogden, Executrix late Peter	British Columbia	39	3900
Ovington, Charles	London, England	9	900
Paterson, Peter	Toronto	35	3500
Pettigrew, Mrs. Louisa	do	39	3900
Pitt, Charles	Quebec	20	2000
Plowman, Rev. John H.	Heytesbury, England	15	1500
Power, Miss Mary	Montreal	132	13200
Proudfoot, Mrs. Caroline	London, England	46	4600
Proudfoot, William and Alfred Stow, Trustees	Toronto	16	1600
Perry, Mrs. Sarah B.	Yorkville	6	600
Pellatt, Henry	Toronto	1	100
Polson, Alexander	Red River	7	700
Polson, John	do	9	900
Pope, Major James	Quebec	3	300
Quebec Notre Dame Savings' Bank	do	187	18700
Quebec, Bishop of, In trust for the Quebec Church of England Female Orphan Asylum	do	60	6000
Richardson, Robert	Belleville	1	100
Robertson, John, and A. J. Robertson, Trustees	Toronto	10	1000
Rogers, James G.	Grafton	5	500
Rogers, Joseph	Toronto	25	2500
Rutherford, Mrs. Anne	Mount Pleasant	3	300
Rhind, William	Montreal	40	4000
Reid, Lestock R.	London, England	37	3700
Scadding, Rev. Henry, D.D.	Toronto	48	4800

Bank of Toronto.—Continued.

(Banque de Toronto.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)	Amount paid. (Montant payé.
Scobie, Mrs. Justina	Toronto	16	\$ 1600
Scott, Mrs. Lousia M.	Ottawa	9	900
Sewell, Rev. Henry D.	Head Court, Kent, England	45	4500
Skyenner, Miss M. A.	Credit	3	300
Sorley and Howe	Toronto	24	2400
Smellie, Rev. George	Fergus	8	800
Smith, Rev. J. H., and J. Mulholland, Trustees.	Grafton	12	1200
Smith, Robert	Trafalgar	9	900
Smith, William	Weston	3	300
Smith, John Murray	Peterboro'	21	2100
Sprague, Mrs. M. A.	Ottawa	45	4500
Stayner, Frederick H.	Toronto	9	900
Stanton William H.	do	1	100
Stayner, Rev. Thomas L.	(Overbury, England)	9	900
Stegmann, Miss L. A.	Toronto	2	200
Stanton, Mrs. Julia	do	2	200
Steevens, Francis	Barrie	15	1500
Stewart, Rev. Alexander	Orillia	6	600
Stevenson, Mrs. Emma R.	Peterboro'	3	300
Stodders, James	Bradford	9	900
Stothart, Executors late John	Peterboro'	3	300
Strathy, John	Toronto	7	700
Stewart, James A.	Ballentruan, Scotland	9	900
Stuart, Charles	Hudson's Bay Co.	130	13 000
Sutcliffe, Joseph	Meadowvale	3	300
Setter, Jessie	Red River	16	1600
Sayer, Edward	Lake Huron	12	1200
Shepherd, R. W.	Montreal	90	9000
Simpson, W. M.	Red River	30	3000
Smith, Donald A.	Hudson's Bay Company	60	6000
Stuart, Executors of the late Caroline.	Montreal	24	2400
Saunders, H. and A.	do	1	100
Saul, Miss Jane	London, Eng.	31	3100
Saul, George T.	do	31	3100
Scantlebury, Thomas	Chesterfield, Eng.	27	2700
Surtees, Executrix of the late Sir S. V.	Silkmere, Stafford, Eng.	37	3700
Tamblin, Thomas	Newcastle	30	3000
Timlin, Rev. Michael.	Cobourg	79	7900
Todd, A. T., S: Brough, J. McLennan and J. D. McKay, Trustees	Hamilton	75	7500
Torr, J. B. and W. P. Roberts, In trust.	Manchester, Eng.	20	2000
Trigge, Henry W.	Montreal	18	1800
Tully, William	Peterboro'	12	1200
Taylor, William D.	Toronto	12	1200
Tait, John	Rupert's Land	7	700
Templeton, George	Montreal	15	1500
Taylor, Rev. William H.	Red River	15	1500
Taylor, Nicol	Hudson's Bay Company	12	1200
Thomson, T. M.	Montreal	37	3700
Trottier, A. A., Cashier, In trust	do	222	22200
Thomson, C. L.	Halifax	6	600
Taylor, Henry	Montreal	2	200
Vassie John	Dundas	18	1800
Veit, Charles, Sen.	Gaspé	9	900
Vernon, Mrs. Margaret	Vernonville	18	1800
Vezina, F., Managing Director La Caisse d'Economie de Notre Dame de Quebec	Quebec	336	33600
Worts, James G.	Toronto	1278	127800
Worts, James G., Jun	do	5	500

Toronto Bank.—Continued.

(Banque de Toronto.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)	Amount paid. (Montant payé.)
Worts, James G., In trust	Toronto	46	\$ 4600
Worts, James G. and A. M. Cosby, In trust	do	10	1000
Wadsworth, C. and W.	Weston	37	3700
Walbridge, Asa F.	Newcastle	18	1800
Walbridge, Executors of the late E. Z.	do	16	1600
Walker, John	Clarke	15	1500
Walton, John, Sen.	Wexford	3	300
Weller, Charles A.	Peterboro'	20	2000
Winch, Richard J.	Cobourg	20	2000
Willoughby, Mrs. Fanny, L.D.	Toronto	9	900
Wright, D. M.	Colborne	7	700
Wilkes, George	Arandel, Eng.	7	700
Wagener, John	London, Eng.	93	9300
Yale, James M.	Vancouver Island	19	1900
		15000	\$1500000

G. HAGUE,

Cashier.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

(BANQUE CANADIENNE DE COMMERCE.)

Shares, \$50 each.

Actions, \$50 chacune.

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)	Amount paid. (Montant payé.)
Adamson, James	Toronto	96	\$ cts. 4320 00
do do (Trustee for Ellen Quinn)	do	6	300 00
Alexander, William	do	60	3000 00
Archer, H. R.	Newbury	300	15000 00
Atkinson, Ann	Barrie	9	450 00
Allen, John	Kitleby Mills.	85	4250 00
Ashworth, Miss Isabella	New York	11	550 00
Anderson, A., M.D.	London	60	3000 00
Anderson, Mrs. Rachel	Mount Brydges.	1	50 00
Anderson, Duncan, sen.	Arva	3	150 00
Atkinson, John	do	1	50 00
Armitage, William	Ballynote	4	200 00
Alexander, Hon. George	Woodstock	45	2250 00
Alexander, William	Guelph	30	1500 00
Ahan, William	Acton	12	600 00
Alma, John L.	Niagara	10	500 00
Anderson, R. G.	Toronto	60	3000 00
Armstrong, John	Tattenfree, Ireland	12	600 00

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—Continued.

(Banque Canadienne de Commerce.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)	Amount paid, (Montant payé.
Agnew, William	Hamilton	12	\$ 550 00
Allan, Rev. Daniel	North Easthope	15	750 00
Allan, Mrs. Margaret	do	3	150 00
Austin, J. and R. H. Bethune, In trust	Toronto	10	500 00
Ashworth, C., In trust	New York	99	4950 00
Alexander, Rev. F.	Guelph	24	1200 00
Anderson, Weir, In trust	Toronto	250	12500 00
Arnall, Alfred	Barrie	20	1000 00
Allan, W. and Mary Elliott, Executors of the late John Elliott	Vaughan	60	3000 00
Anderson, W. H.	New Orleans	100	5000 00
Atkinson, John	Montreal	40	2000 00
Aitken, Mrs. Mary	do	30	1500 00
Aylwin, Horace	Port Hope	180	9000 00
Bonnell, William	Toronto	32	1600 00
Barker, Archibald	Markham	22	1100 00
Ball, F. A.	Hamilton	60	3000 00
Boulton, G. D'Arcy	Toronto	4	200 00
Bray, Josias	do	90	3825 00
Boate, Frances, et al, Executors Estate of the late W. T. Boate	Newcastle	44	2200 00
Bowie, Rev. James	Everton, P. O.	105	5250 00
Boyd, John and W. T., Executors Estate of the late F. Boyd	Toronto	90	4500 00
Baldwin, Rev. E	do	36	1800 00
Blackwell, John	do	150	7500 00
Boyd, G. J.	do	69	3450 00
Boyd, W. T.	do	54	2700 00
Boyd, George	do	85	4250 00
Bendyshe, N	Highbury, England	18	900 00
Brandon, John	Toronto	10	500 00
Brown, Hon. George	do	21	1050 00
Buchan, David	do	200	10000 00
Bennett, H.	Barrie	33	1650 00
Beltz, E.	London	5	250 00
Balkwill, W.	do	2	100 00
Briggs, Mrs. John	Arva	4	200 00
Barclay, John	Hyde Park	4	200 00
Blakie, J. L.	Toronto	60	3000 00
Blaiquiere, Mrs. M. A.	Delaware	4	200 00
Brettell, Thomas	do	7	350 00
Railey, Thomas	London	1	50 00
Blaquiere, Mrs. M. A., Executrix	Delaware	2	100 00
Boles, William	St. Catharines	16	800 00
Beatty, Henry	Thorold	15	750 00
Baker, Rev. T.	Toronto	30	1500 00
Boswell, A. R., In trust	do	51	2550 00
Barrie, Rev. Wm	Eramosa	20	1000 00
Bagwell, J. B.	Hamilton	90	4500 00
Briggs, Rev. Joel	Georgetown	108	5195 00
Baxter, Mrs. A.	Niagara	12	520 00
Buchanan, W. J.	Toronto	40	2000 00
Booth, James	do	300	13500 00
Browne, James	do	200	10000 00
Brooks, D., jun., Trustee	Brantford	31	1410 00
Browne, E.	Hamilton	6	300 00
Baxter, T.	Wellington Square	30	1500 00
Blain, James	Galt	6	300 00
Blain, Richard	do	8	400 00
Blain, Thomas	do	4	200 00
Bickle, T.	Hamilton	9	450 00
Blair, William	do	7	350 00

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—Continued.

(Banque Canadienne de Commerce.—Suite.)

NAMES. — (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. — (Actions.)	Amount paid. (Montant payé.)
			\$ cts.
Biddulph, Richard.....	London.....	11	550 00
Bartley, J. M.....	St. Helier's, Jersey.....	5	250 00
Bogert, Mrs. A.....	Brockville.....	16	800 00
Bethune, N., Administrator.....	Toronto.....	14	700 00
Bent, James C.....	Wellington Square.....	7	350 00
Buchan, D., Bursar.....	Toronto.....	7	350 00
Bickle, J. W.....	Hamilton.....	9	450 00
Barrett, R. G., Administrator.....	Toronto.....	11	550 00
Boswell, A. R., Executor.....	do.....	60	3000 00
Browne, Philip.....	do.....	1398	58160 00
Bethune, R. H., Cashier, In trust.....	do.....	2680	134000 00
Brodie, John L.....	do.....	8	400 00
Bartlett, G. R.....	Belleville.....	4	200 00
Burnham, H. H.....	Cobourg.....	175	7390 00
Buchanan, W. J., Manager, In trust.....	Toronto.....	1498	74900 00
Becher, H. C. R.....	London.....	40	2000 00
Baker, Rev. J. S.....	Campbellford.....	20	1000 00
Best, Thomas.....	Mount Pleasant.....	2	100 00
Best, Miss I.....	do.....	9	450 00
Buchan, Lawrence.....	Toronto.....	392	19600 00
Becher, H. C. R., and V. Cronyn, Executors Estate of the late Hon. G. J. Goodhue.....	London.....	150	7500 00
Baldwin, Rev. E., and F. W. Gates, Trustees of Henrietta G. Grasett.....	Toronto and Hamilton.....	10	500 00
Burland, G. B.....	Montreal.....	534	26700 00
Bigelow, Mrs. Mary A.....	do.....	50	2500 00
Benny, Robert.....	do.....	81	4050 00
Baldwin, Rev. M. S.....	do.....	64	3200 00
Browne, G. S. H.....	Kingsey.....	54	2700 00
Briggs, Elizabeth.....	Montreal.....	10	500 00
Brooke, Thomas, and John Brooke, Executors Estate of the late John Brooke.....	do.....	5	250 00
Brooks, Alphonso.....	Brockville.....	150	7500 00
Burnett & Thomson.....	Montreal.....	52	2600 00
Bond Brothers.....	do.....	142	7100 00
Bryson, T. M., and George D. Watson, Trustees of Bridget Lismore.....	do.....	2	100 00
Campbell, James.....	Toronto.....	131	6550 00
Carlyle, James, M.D.....	do.....	18	900 00
Chafee, J. McGregor.....	do.....	120	6000 00
Clotworthy.....	Port Stanley.....	27	1350 00
Chisholm, K.....	Brampton.....	40	2000 00
Caddy, Miss E. A.....	Toronto.....	20	1000 00
Cowan, David.....	do.....	32	1600 00
Cawthra, John.....	do.....	15	750 00
Currie, Neil.....	do.....	91	4550 00
Chappell, O.....	Kettleby.....	40	2000 00
Carey, Wm.....	London.....	6	300 00
Campbell, Mrs. E.....	Ingersoll.....	6	300 00
Churcher, Thos.....	London.....	2	100 00
Chapman, C.....	do.....	5	250 00
Carfrae, R.....	do.....	57	2850 00
Carfrae, Mrs. R.....	do.....	10	500 00
Coote, John.....	do.....	10	500 00
Carling, W. and J.....	do.....	20	1000 00
Carmichael, Peter.....	Arva.....	2	100 00
Carmichael, D.....	do.....	15	750 00
Collins, H.....	do.....	6	300 00
Cawthra, Wm.....	Toronto.....	300	15000 00
Crowther, Miss A.....	do.....	12	600 00
Colbert, Wm.....	Bryanston.....	4	200 00
Colbert, Mrs. Wm.....	do.....	4	200 00

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—*Continued.*
(Banque Canadienne de Commerce.—*Suite.*)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares.	Actions.	Amount paid. (Montant payé.)
				\$ cts.
Currie, Rev. A	Belmont	8		400 00
Caughill, Peter	Mapleton	2		100 00
Clarke, R. A.	St. Catharines	16		800 00
Currie, Hon. J. G.	do	91		4550 00
Chadwick, B.	Drummondville	33		1650 00
Campbell, David	Cobourg	136		6800 00
Cockerline, M.	Toronto	63		3150 00
Carnegie, Charles	do	20		1000 00
Cockerline, M. B.	Bradford	22		1100 00
Champ, W. S.	Hamilton	36		1590 00
Carnegie, D. G.	Toronto	248		12400 00
Cheyne, Rev. George	Tapleystown	18		900 00
Campbell, Hon. A., Trustee	Ottawa	100		5000 00
Campbell, Hon. A.	do	50		2750 00
Clarke, Wm.	Guelph	39		1950 00
Cummings, James	Hamilton	28		1400 00
Campbell, Duncan	Simcoe	396		19800 00
Clarke, Mrs. C. P.	Guelph	16		800 00
Carey, Miss Mary	Hamilton	6		300 00
Cooley, W. A., Treasurer	Ancaster	8		400 00
Cooper, Rev. W. E., Administrator	Credit, P. O.	1		50 00
Chambers, Amos	Winona, P. O.	11		550 00
Campbell, Mrs. Helen	Chatham	44		2200 00
Cornsell, G. S.	Hamilton	27		1350 00
Coleman, Rev. F.	Millbrook	1		50 00
Cawthra, Joseph	Newmarket	28		1400 00
Crawford, John	Brockville	20		1000 00
Cooper, Mrs. M. E.	Credit, P. O.	5		250 00
Cockburn, G. R. R.	Toronto	36		1800 00
Chadwick, James	Eglington	10		500 00
Crossen, James	Cobourg	150		6275 00
Clark, A. M., and A. J. Cattanaeh, Trustees for Mrs. H. Torrance	Toronto	13		650 00
Cumberland, F. W.	do	109		5450 00
Cook, Thomas	Carrville	300		14000 00
Confederation Life Association, In trust	Toronto	44		2200 00
Crombie, Ernestus	do	150		7500 00
Crawford, C. H.	Westport	12		600 00
Crawford, Rev. E. P.	Hawkesbury	8		400 00
Cartwright, J. R.	Port Hope	20		1000 00
Cook, Mrs. G. J.	Barrie	6		300 00
Cornsell, C. M.	Hamilton	48		2400 00
Casey, Mrs. E.	Allanburg	12		600 00
Cooke, Wm., Executor	Galt	20		1000 00
Crooks, Adam, Trustee	Toronto	40		2000 00
Cattanaeh, A. J., and N. Kingsmill, Trustees of Mrs. H. Torrance	do	97		4850 00
Cook, Adam	Hamilton	13		650 00
Cameron, Charles	Collingwood	57		2850 00
Covert, Henry	Port Hope	143		7150 00
Cowdry, Edmund	Chatham	7		350 00
Cassels, W. G.	Toronto	11		550 00
Cameron, Archibald, In trust	do	34		1700 00
Cameron, A., and T. H. M. Bartlett, Trustees	Toronto and Drummondville	16		800 00
Cameron, Charles	Hamilton	70		3500 00
Cattanaeh, A. J., and A. M. Clark, Trustees of Mrs. H. Torrance	Toronto	15		750 00
Cross, Mrs. Julia	Montreal	24		1200 00
Carter, E., and J. C. Hatton, Trustees Hepburn Trust	do	232		11600 00
Clerk, Alex	do	50		2500 00
Coulson, D., In trust	do	250		12500 00

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—*Continued.*(Banque Canadienne de Commerce.—*Suite.*)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)	Amount paid. (Montant payé.)
			\$ cts.
Crosbie, John	Montreal	105	5250 00
Caverhill, Thomas	do	50	2500 00
Cross, Alexander	do	25	1250 00
Crowder, Mrs. C. E.	do	20	1000 00
Cassils, John, In trust	do	500	25000 00
Covert, Henry	Port Hope	300	15000 00
Creighton, W. L.	Montreal	8	400 00
City and District Savings Bank	do	5828	291400 00
Christian, T. R., Manager, In trust	do	430	21500 00
Dumble, D. W.	Peterboro'	22	1100 00
Dack, Edward, jun.	Toronto	14	640 00
Dack, Robert	do	14	610 00
Daley, Charles	Newmarket, England	100	5000 00
Delaporte, A. V.	Toronto	150	7500 00
Dixon, B. Homer	do	50	2500 00
Dredge, A.	do	28	1290 00
Davidson & Co., R. S. T.	London	19	691 25
Darch, Mrs. Jane	do	1	50 00
Darney, Mrs. Robert	Crumlin, P. O.	5	250 00
Dawson, R. De B.	London	5	250 00
Dumble, J. H.	Cobourg	100	5000 00
Dumble, Thos., jun., Rep. of late	do	67	3350 00
Dixon, Mrs. Mary B.	Toronto	100	5000 00
Dryden, Thomas	Guleph	30	1500 00
Dobie, Rev. R.	Milton	40	2000 00
Davis, Gilbert	Wellington Square	36	1800 00
Dean, Mrs. Nancy	Hamilton	3	150 00
Dewar, Plummer	do	25	1250 00
Dillon, Robert	Bristol, England	33	1650 00
Dickson, R. G.	3rd Hussars	3	150 00
Dumble, J. H., and D. W. Dumble, Trustees	Peterboro'	28	1400 00
Dockray, Thomas	Acton, P. O.	16	800 00
Dumble, Thomas	Cobourg	112	4317 00
Dallas, Angus	Toronto	50	2500 00
Dight, Thomas	Lucan	50	2500 00
Dickson, Miss Florence A.	Niagara	3	150 00
Davidson, R. S. T.	London	1	50 00
Dickson, W. A., and N. Kingsmill, Trustees of Mrs. Julia Kingsmill	Toronto	2	100 00
Dickson, W. A., and J. J. Kingsmill, Trustees of Mrs. M. L. Berkeley	Guelph	2	100 00
Darling, W., and John Whyte, In trust	Montreal	132	6600 00
Drake, Mrs. M. A.	do	30	1500 00
Dunn, L. H.	Quebec	420	21000 00
Du Vernet, Rev. E.	Clarenceville	30	1500 00
Davis, Francis	Kingston	12	600 00
Eastwood, John	Toronto	36	1800 00
Elliot, William	do	192	8160 00
Evans, Mrs. Rebecca	do	13	590 00
Evans, John	do	31	1490 00
Evans, George, Jun.	do	15	750 00
Evans, Mrs. George, Jun.	do	122	6100 00
Elliott, Mrs. Mary	London	2	100 00
Evans, Major, R. J.	do	33	1405 00
Edwards, William	McGillivray	2	100 00
Eccles, Mrs. Jane	Toronto	39	1950 00
Egan, N., Representative of late	Toddington, P. O.	24	1200 00
Eastwood, John, Sen.	Hamilton	27	1350 00
Edmond, Joseph	Mount Abion	23	1150 00
Edmond, Lillias	do	4	200 00
Elliott, James E.	Plymouth, England	4	200 00
Elliott, Mrs. Sarah	Kalamazoo, Michigan	3	150 00

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—Continued.

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NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)	Amount paid. (Montant payé.)
			\$ cts.
Elliott, George E., and William Holditch, Trustees	Plymouth, England	15	750 00
Easton, G. C.	Brockville	4	200 00
Easton, Miss Margaret C.	do	4	200 00
Easton, Miss Annie	do	4	200 00
Edgar, J. D., and F. B. Cumberland, Trustees	Toronto	16	800 00
Elliott, John, and Gilbert	do	10	500 00
Freeland, Mrs. Margaret	Yorkville	9	450 00
Fuller, Rev. T. B.	Toronto	216	10800 00
French, James	do	30	1500 00
Fish, Norman	Arva	2	100 00
Fraser, A.	Duncrief	21	1050 00
Fitzgerald, L. C. K.	Gould, Q.	150	7500 00
Fulton, A. T., and James Michie, in trust for Charles Stuart	Toronto	61	3050 00
Fitzgerald, E.	do	102	5100 00
Fisher, Miss S.	Edinburgh, Scotland	17	850 00
Fleming, Mrs. Elizabeth	Milton	19	950 00
Forbes, John, M.D., R.N.	Chippawa	9	450 00
Feast, Mrs. Mary	Hamilton	1	50 00
Fielde, F.	Waterdown	3	150 00
Fairclough, James	Hamilton	2	100 00
Fitzgerald, W. H.	Guelph	200	10000 00
Fitzgerald, Mrs. C.	Yorkville	8	400 00
Fitch, J. C.	Toronto	2	100 00
Farncomb, F.	Newcastle	96	4800 00
Falconbridge, Mrs. Eliza G.	Bradford	65	3250 00
Fraser, William, in Trust	Port Hope	140	7000 00
Foy, John	Toronto	10	500 00
Foy, James J.	do	20	1000 00
Fisher, A., Manager, in Trust	do	100	5000 00
Frothingham, F., et al. Executors Estate of late John Frothingham	Montreal	198	9900 00
Gregsten, John	Manchester, England	36	1260 00
Greer, Mrs. S. A., Administratrix	Brantford	8	400 00
Grasett, Rev. H. J.	Toronto	15	750 00
Grasett, Rev. E.	Simcoe	11	550 00
Gunther, F. E.	Toronto	543	23530 00
Gwynne, Mrs. Julia	do	120	6000 00
Gzowski, C. S.	do	514	25700 00
Graydon, S. H.	do	51	2550 00
Graver, E.	Barrie	10	500 00
Goldie, James	Guelph	20	1000 00
Gunn, Mrs. E. M.	London	9	450 00
Gray, Robert	Hyde Park	1	50 00
Gwynne, H. N.	Toronto	102	4845 00
Garrett, William	Elginfield	9	450 00
Gordon, Mrs. P. F.	London	10	500 00
Graham, John C.	St. Catharines	120	6000 00
Garrick, James	Queensville	270	13500 00
Grasett, Rev. H. J., and H. Scadding, Trustees of F. J. Baldwin	Toronto	15	750 00
Gilchrist, Mrs. Nancy	Cobourg	36	1800 00
Graham, Donald	Glencoe	33	1650 00
Gillbard, Thomas	Cobourg	29	1450 00
Groff, F. G.	Simcoe	6	300 00
Gladman, Joseph, Sen.	Port Hope	85	4250 00
Gildersleeve, Miss L. A. M.	Kingston	3	150 00
Goodfellow, Harriet	Hamilton	5	250 00
Groff, Henry	Simcoe	24	1200 00
Gould, George	Vernonville	16	800 00
Grasett, Mrs. S. M.	Toronto	21	930 00
Grasett, John	London, England	42	1785 00

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—Continued.

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NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)	Amount paid. (Montant payé.)	\$ cts.
Gunn, G. M., and James Shanly, Trustees and Executors	London	4	200 00	
Gordon, William	do	23	1150 00	
Gowan, James R.	Barrie	87	4350 00	
Gilchrist, John	Port Hope	100	5000 00	
Gurney, E. and C.	Toronto	10	500 00	
Gemmel, Alex.	do	30	750 00	
Gentle, J. F.	Montreal	10	500 00	
Gilmour, J. Y.	do	50	2500 00	
Gairdner, Miss Ann Steel	do	30	1500 00	
Gault, T. L.	do	15	750 00	
Hilliard, Miss F. A.	London	7	350 00	
Hilliard, Miss M. L.	do	7	350 00	
Hosmer, Charles R.	Buffalo, N. Y.	4	200 00	
Hague, G., Cashier in Trust	Toronto	182	9100 00	
Hine, H. L.	do	1	50 00	
Harrison, C.	Barrie	4	200 00	
Holmes, G.	Cobourg	46	2300 00	
Hague, Mrs. L. I.	do	65	3250 00	
Hobbs, John	New York	50	2500 00	
Hopper, Wm.	Cobourg	4	200 00	
Holland, C.	Oshawa	12	600 00	
Huron and Erie Savings and Loan Society	London	400	20000 00	
Holland, Rev. H.	St. Catharines	42	2100 00	
Hamilton, W. B.	Toronto	67	3020 00	
Henden, Mrs. B., Executrix	do	60	3000 00	
Howland, H. L.	do	303	15150 00	
Howland, Hon. W. P.	do	34	1700 00	
Hayton, Margaret E.	Barrie	8	400 00	
Hewson, W. H.	do	45	1545 00	
Hunter, John	Owen Sound	20	1000 00	
Hood, Gideon	Guelph	150	7500 00	
Hale, G. C.	Kingston	376	18800 00	
Huron, Isaac.	London	102	4335 00	
Henderson, John	Parkhill	8	400 00	
Hyman, E. W.	London	67	3350 00	
Hodgin, Thomas	Arva	4	200 00	
Houlton, Henry	Adelaide	34	1700 00	
Henderson, John	Bowood	22	1100 00	
Hudson, John	Lobo	4	200 00	
Haynes, D. C.	St. Catharines	16	800 00	
Hall, James	Peterboro'	102	4335 00	
Horton, Wm.	Lancaster, Pa.	105	5250 00	
Howland, P.	Lambton	80	4000 00	
Hamilton, Mrs. C.	Toronto	16	800 00	
Hancock, Mrs. Jane	do	5	250 00	
Hickman, Edward	Albion	41	2050 00	
Hornby, Mrs. M. J.	Toronto	15	750 00	
Hay, Rev. Wm.	Cookstown	30	1500 00	
Hebblewhite, Thomas	Simcoe	49	2450 00	
Hawton, John, Administrator	Feversham	60	3000 00	
Henderson, Mrs. M.	Lobo	4	200 00	
Hall, H. and E., Executrices	Montreal	13	650 00	
Haensel, Rev. C. L. F.	St. John's, N. B.	7	350 00	
Henderson, Mrs. Maria M.	London, England	24	1200 00	
Henderson, James	Hamilton	9	450 00	
Hendrie, Wm.	do	37	1850 00	
Holditch, Mrs. Mary Ann, Executrix	Ottawa	35	1750 00	
Hosmer, Ann S., (deceased)	Stamford	6	300 00	
Howell, Isaac E.	Jerseyville	8	400 00	
Homfray, J. R., and F. W. Edmonds.	Penline Castle & Lalestone, S. W.	111	5550 00	
Hopkins, D. W.	Dundas	165	8250 00	

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—Continued.

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NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)	Amount paid. (Montant payé.)
Hays, Miss Eliza	Simcoe	11	\$ 550 00
Hatch, Miss Sally	Woodstock	11	550 00
Heyden, Miss J. M.	Toronto	12	600 00
Henderson, Joseph	do	9	420 00
Hutchinson, Miss S. A. G.	Hamilton	28	1120 00
Horrocks, Mrs. S. G.	Toronto	7	350 00
Harrison, George	Aurora	40	2000 00
Heward, John O.	Toronto	117	5850 00
Hooper, E.	do	30	1500 00
Henderson, James	Yorkville	40	2000 00
Hazlewood, Samuel	Rimouski	9	450 00
Hall, Mrs Maria	Montreal	120	5400 00
Handyside, Charles	do	10	500 00
Hamilton, W. D.	do	40	2000 00
Harper, J. G.	do	60	3000 00
Henderson, Wm.	do	15	750 00
Harder, Wm.	do	20	1000 00
Inglis, Rev. D.	Toronto	30	1500 00
Irving, E. H.	Hamilton	45	2250 00
Irving, Æ., and J. B. Robinson, Trustees of Mrs. D. Jarvis	Hamilton and Toronto	127	6350 00
Irving, Æmilius	Hamilton	272	13600 00
Innes, John S.	Guelph	38	4900 00
Irvine, Rev. John	Mille Isle	46	2300 00
Jackson, M. B.	Toronto	67	3350 00
Jarvis, Miss Julia E.	do	33	1650 00
Jennings, James	do	10	500 00
Jones, E. C., In trust	do	14	700 00
Jones, E. C.	do	7	190 00
Johnson, Martin	Barrie	136	5775 00
Joseph, Mrs. R.	Manchester, England	30	1325 00
Johnson, Ralph	Toronto	33	1650 00
Jones, Mrs. M. L., Executrix	Cobourg	160	8000 00
Johnston, Margaret	Hamilton	4	200 00
Johnson, Henry	Hastings	150	7500 00
Jacques, John	Toronto	100	5000 00
Johnson, Mrs. Harriet	do	7	350 00
Jones, Mrs. M. L.	Cobourg	30	4000 00
Jarvis, G. S., et al., Executors and Trustees Estate late Hon. G. Crawford	Brockville	8	400 00
Jackson, Henry F. J.	Berlin	36	6300 00
Joseph, Jacob H.	Montreal	5	3750 00
Kingston, F. W.	Toronto	7	350 00
Kent, Wm.	London	1	1050 00
Kent, Thomas	do	2	100 00
King, Robert	Vaughan	30	3000 00
Kirk, David	Simcoe	2	3100 00
Keefer, Samuel	Brockville	0	7500 00
Kerr, John, Trustee	Toronto	3	900 00
Kerr, J. K.	do	30	2450 00
King, Richard, M. D., R. N.	Rugby, England	5	2750 00
Kitching, John	London	6	800 00
Kerr, R. W.	Hamilton	3	650 00
Knight, Mrs. M. A.	London, England	1	550 00
Kerr, John	Toronto	70	3500 00
Kingsley, Wm.	Elora	4	200 00
Kennedy, Mrs. A. A. C.	Hamilton	6	300 00
Kennedy, Reginald	do	1	50 00
King, Rev. John M.	Toronto	32	1600 00
Kerr, A., and R. Jason, Trustees Estate late W. P. McLaren	Hamilton	16	800 00
Lalley, Thomas, In trust	Toronto	20	1000 00

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—Continued.

(Banque Canadienne de Commerce.—Suite.)

NAMES. — (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. — (Actions.)	Amount paid. — (Montant payé.)
Leadley, E.	Toronto	60	3000 00
Le Pau, L. A.	Guelph	75	3750 00
Le Pau, F. N. Don.	Owen Sound	633	27016 00
Lewis, Rev. A.	Mono Mills	80	4000 00
Lepper, A.	Toronto	150	7500 00
Leitch, Mrs. M.	Fergus	37	1850 00
Lunn, Thomas	Owen Sound	205	10250 00
Laidlaw, D.	Toronto	205	10250 00
Lyman, John	Newcastle	171	8550 00
Lloyd, Charles	Kettleby	33	1540 00
Lloyd, Thomas	do	52	2600 00
Lally, E. S.	Barrie	104	5200 00
Loring, Mrs. Ann	do	8	400 00
Levie, John, and A. Fraser, Executors	Fernhill	2	100 00
Layton, Mrs. Jane E.	St. Andrew's, Scotland	58	2660 00
Lowell, Wm.	Drummondville	60	3000 00
Lally, E. S., Trustee for E. S. Lally, jun.	Barrie	1	50 00
do Trustee for C. Lally	do	1	50 00
do Trustee for D. and M. Bernard	do	2	100 00
Laing, James	Wellington Square	46	2300 00
Lawrie, John	Midcalder, Scotland	5	250 00
Logie, James	West Flamboro'	138	6900 00
Lee, W. S. In trust	Toronto	80	4000 00
Le Vallee, S. H.	do	5	250 00
Livingston, Mrs. Mary	Delaware, Ontario	6	300 00
Lalley, Thomas	Toronto	10	350 00
Lambert, R. G.	Harriston	3	90 00
Lauder, A. W., and W. S. Lee, Trustees	Toronto	16	800 00
Laing, James, et al., Executors, Estate of late Thomas Hogarth	Wellington Square	11	550 00
Lawrie, Francis	Montreal	75	3750 00
Lyman, Benjamin	do	171	6270 00
Lawrie, Archibald	Quebec	40	2000 00
Learmont, J. B.	Montreal	120	6000 00
Lyman, Henry	do	23	1150 00
do In trust	do	39	1950 00
Lawrie, Duncan	Quebec	64	3200 00
Lunn, Wm.	Montreal	4	200 00
Malone, John	Barrie	36	1800 00
Matthews, Mrs. M.	Detroit	31	1550 00
Mason, Miss V., Executrix	Alexandria, Va.	228	11400 00
Maver, George	Toronto	51	2385 00
Mead, J. H.	do	240	12000 00
Melville, A., and T. W. Fair	Nottawa	500	25000 00
Michie, James	Toronto	122	6100 00
Moore, Hugh	Dundas	60	3000 00
Monkhouse, Thomas	Altona	69	3450 00
Morris, J. H.	Toronto	40	2000 00
Morrison, A.	do	40	2000 00
Morse, W. M.	Barrie	655	27178 00
Morse, Mrs. E.	Toronto	28	1400 00
Munsie, James	Caledon, East	40	2000 00
Myles, Wm.	Toronto	36	1470 00
Morton, E. D.	Barrie	33	1400 00
Mickle, Charles	Guelph	50	2500 00
Munro, A.	Lobo	7	350 00
Manson, James	Strathroy	51	2295 00
Mills, John	London	16	800 00
Munro, John H.	Wardsville	18	900 00
Mutch, Mrs. Isabella	Fergus	38	1900 00
Moore, Daniel D.	St. Catharines	16	800 00
Moорhouse, James	Hyde Park	18	900 00

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—Continued.

(Banque Canadienne de Commerce.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)	Amount paid. (Montant payé.)
			\$ cts.
Morse, Mrs. E. A.	Toronto	102	5100 00
Mickle, Charles, and R. Maddock, In trust	Guelph	4	200 00
Murray, Rev. J. G.	Hamilton	1	50 00
Murray, Mrs. E. B.	do	2	100 00
Meredith, J. C.	London	129	5805 00
Moore, H. H.	Dundas	45	2250 00
Mason, Miss L. A.	Syracuse, N. Y.	7	350 00
Morse, G. D., Trustee for Wm. Morse	Toronto	9	450 00
Morse, G. D., Trustee for C. Morse	do	8	400 00
Mason, James	Sunnyside, Scotland	33	1650 00
Maloney, Mary	Stamford	3	150 00
Martin, Edward	Hamilton	91	4355 00
Mercer, Andrew, (deceased)	Toronto	5	250 00
Mein, Mrs. Sarah F.	London, England	48	2400 00
Mills, Hon. Samuel	Hamilton	241	12050 00
Maloney, Bella	Drummondville	3	150 00
Moyle, Wm	Paris	13	650 00
Morse, Rev. Wm	do	22	1100 00
Moore, Lyman	Hamilton	75	3750 00
Murray, Wm	Montreal	338	15400 00
Milne, James	Hamilton	2	100 00
Mewburn, H. C. et al., Trustee for Mrs. H. Mewburn	Stamford	3	150 00
Moorhead, George	London	177	7520 00
Morrison, Taylor and Co.	Toronto	36	1500 00
Moore, R. M.	Kingston	25	1250 00
Muirhead, A.	Toronto	51	2550 00
Michie, John	London	24	1200 00
Munsie, Mrs. H.	Caledon, East	20	1000 00
Mills, John C. D.	Hamilton	6	300 00
Mills, Miss Ann H.	do	21	1050 00
Michie, John, In trust	do	69	2795 00
Moore, A. H.	do	1	50 00
Mulholland, R.	Cobourg	70	1400 00
Mulligan, John	Port Hope	70	1750 00
Murray, C. R.	Hamilton	13	490 00
Miller, R., Executor	St. Catharines	3	150 00
Montreal Assurance Co.	Montreal	840	42000 00
Masson, Marie G. S.	Terrebonne	87	4350 00
Masson, J. W. A. R.	Montreal	8	400 00
Muir, Robert	do	325	16250 00
Matheson, Hon. R.	Perth	28	1400 00
Montreal Investment Asso	Montreal	200	10000 00
Moss, S. H. and J.	do	50	2500 00
Mathewson, Frances S.	do	13	650 00
Molson, John	do	810	40500 00
Moss, Edward	London, England	100	5000 00
Moat, Robert	Montreal	29	1450 00
Meikle, John H.	Morrisburg	20	1000 00
Mackechnie, C. W.	Cobourg	20	1000 00
McCarty, Mrs. C.	Belleville	15	750 00
McCord, A. T.	Toronto	30	1500 00
Maddowell, Mrs. C.	do	16	800 00
McGee, Rebecca, et al., Executor Estate of late J. McGee	do	392	19150 00
McGeagh, R. T.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	31	1550 00
McKay, Donald	Toronto	7	350 00
McKay, J. M.	do	483	18920 00
MacLennan, James, Trustee for Dr. and Mrs. Rae	do	42	2100 00
do Trustee for Dr. Rae	do	46	2300 00
do Trustee for Mrs. A. N. McLean	do	28	1400 00
McMaster, Hon. Wm.	do	1617	80850 00
McMaster, A. R.	do	171	8550 00

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—Continued.

(Banque Canadienne de Commerce.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares.	Amount
		(Actions.)	paid. (Montant payé.)
			\$ cts.
McMaster, W. F.	Toronto	40	2000 00
McMaster, John	Collingwood	114	5700 00
Macpherson, Hon. D. L.	Toronto	685	34250 00
McTavish, G. S.	Hudson's Bay Co.	12	600 00
McCarthy, D., jun.	Barrie	113	4595 00
McConkey, T. D.	do	185	9250 00
McConkey, Mrs. M.	do	20	1000 00
McMullen, Thomas	Mount Brydges	7	350 00
McDougall, John	Komoka	5	250 00
McArthur, D. C.	Lobo	2	100 00
McNaughton, William	Arva	10	500 00
McPherson & Co., John	London	36	1800 00
McKenzie, A.	Hyde Park	4	200 00
McDougall, John	do	25	1250 00
McGlashan, J. F.	Drummondville	180	9000 00
Macpherson, Henry	Owen Sound	100	3345 00
McGuffin, Henry	Arva	3	150 00
McGuffin, Mrs. H.	do	2	100 00
McGuffin, Margaret	Ballymote	2	100 00
McKay, Donald	Gladston	2	100 00
McKay, Robert	do	2	100 00
McCalla, W. J.	St. Catharines	171	7695 00
McHardy, Miss Jane	Goderich	17	850 00
Macdonald, John	Toronto	100	4505 00
Mackelcan, John, M.D.	Hamilton	30	1500 00
McMaster, D.	Weston	35	1750 00
McMichael, D.	Toronto	37	1850 00
McGee, David	do	250	12500 00
Macdonald, Miss I.	do	57	2850 00
McKinnon, Mrs. S. W.	London	51	1705 00
McGrath, Mrs. E.	St. Catharines	90	4500 00
McLeod, W. C.	Woodstock	542	27100 00
Macaulay, William, <i>et al.</i> , Executor, Estate of the late J. Macaulay	Kingston	6	300 00
McLeod, Rev. D. F. I.	Chippawa	4	200 00
McClure, J. F.	Hamilton	3	150 00
McDowell, S.	do	60	3000 00
McKay, Mrs. Georgina, Administratrix	London	4	200 00
McLennan, Kenneth	Hamilton	55	2750 00
McMillan, William	do	105	4900 00
McQuesten, C.	do	639	31950 00
McLagan, Peter	Carluke	2	100 00
McInnes, Donald	Paris	6	300 00
MacLennan, James	Toronto	238	11900 00
Mackenzie, Philip, Trustee for Elizabeth Wilson	London	300	13750 00
Mackenzie, J. and C.	Sarnia	315	15750 00
McGill, George	Bowmanville	9	450 00
Macdonald, J. K.	Toronto	37	1730 00
Mackelcan, F.	Hamilton	3	150 00
McMaster, Hon. Wm., In trust	Toronto	60	3000 00
McHardy, Mrs. Penelope	Goderich	40	2000 00
McLaggan, John	Blackville, N. B.	45	2250 00
McRobert, Arthur	Feversham	38	1900 00
McCulloch, Peter	Toronto	20	1000 00
McVity, G. H. G., Manager, In trust	Port Hope	100	5000 00
Macdonald, Peter	Toronto	15	600 00
McConkey, T. D., <i>et al.</i> , Executor, Estate of the late J. Alexander	Barrie	205	10250 00
McCarthy, D., and James Patton, Trustees of Mrs. Ann Astley	Barrie and Kingston	28	1400 00
Macdonald, Mrs. Peter	Toronto	30	1500 00
McCallum, F., Executor	Milton	11	550 00

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—Continued.

(Banque Canadienne de Commerce.—Suite.)

NAMES. — (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares, (Actions,)	Amount paid, — (Montant payé.)
McMaster, George A.	Montreal.	35	\$ cts. 1750 00
McDonald, Janet	Charlottenburgh.	20	1000 00
Macnider, John.	Belleville.	379	18950 00
McCallum & Son, Peter.	Cobourg.	40	2000 00
Mackay, Joseph.	Montreal.	1900	95000 00
Mackay, Edward.	do	1050	52500 00
Macrae, J. O., and V. St. Ritchie, Trustees.	Hamilton.	20	1000 00
McKenzie, R.	La Cloch, Lake Huron	40	2000 00
McKenzie, Murdoch.	Montreal.	50	2500 00
Neilson, James.	Toronto	90	4500 00
Newel, John.	do	10	500 00
Nicholls & Hall.	Peterboro'	685	34250 00
Nordheimer, S.	Toronto	171	7125 00
Northrop, H. S.	Newcastle	171	8550 00
Nugent, F.	Ballymote.	15	750 00
Nugent, Mrs. F.	do	5	250 00
Needham, Richard.	Bryanston.	3	150 00
Needham, Mrs. R.	do	2	100 00
Norris, James.	St. Catharines	600	30000 00
Neelon, Sylvester.	do	206	10300 00
Nicol, John.	Ashburn.	61	2950 00
Neilson, Thomas, and C. Guillon, Executors and Trustees	Philadelphia	127	6350 00
Nelles, Mrs. Louisa.	York.	48	2200 00
Nellis, Miss H. A. E.	Grimsby	1	50 00
Nickle, William.	Kingston.	58	2900 00
Nelles, Rev. A., and T. B. Read, Executors, Estate of the late C. W. Cooper.	Brantford and Grimsby.	88	4400 00
Nash, F., In trust.	Montreal.	399	19950 00
Owen, Richard.	Toronto	3	150 00
O'Brien, Henry.	do	3	150 00
O'Neill, R. H.	Lucan.	20	1000 00
Oxnard, G. A.	Guelph	20	1000 00
Osborne, J. B.	Beamsville.	187	9350 00
do Trustee.	do	39	1950 00
O'Malley, Mrs. Mary M.	Wardsville.	25	1250 00
Ogden, Uzziel.	Toronto	21	1050 00
Ormiston, Rev. Wm., D.D.	New York	75	3402 00
Ontario, Diocese of (Cornwall Parochial Schools).		2	100 00
do do (Divinity Students' Fund)		15	750 00
do do (Widows' and Orphans' Fund)		4	200 00
do do (Mission Fund)		2	100 00
O'Reilly, Mrs. H.	Simcoe.	13	650 00
Osborne, Miss E. S.	Galt	3	150 00
Oliver, John.	Plymouth, England.	26	1300 00
O'Brien, William.	Montreal.	213	10650 00
Orkney, W. G.	Quebec	3	150 00
O'Brien, William.	do	10	500 00
Orkney, James T.	do	46	2300 00
Oswald Brothers	Montreal.	25	1250 00
Penny, E. G.	do	50	2500 00
Peers, Joseph, and J. H. Coombe, Executors and Trustees, Estate of the late G. Laycock.	Woodstock and Clinton.	20	1000 00
Philp, Rev. William.	Waterdown	6	300 00
Postill, Mrs. Ann.	Bolton	13	650 00
Parsons, H. E.	Toronto	30	1325 00
Paterson, Peter.	do	87	3625 00
Paterson, Robert.	Owen Sound	153	7400 00
Phibrick, C. J., M.D.	Yorkville	148	6300 00
Pierce, G. S. F.	Vaughan	25	1250 00
Ferry, Horace	Rochester, N. Y.	40	2000 00
Peck, C. H.	Prescott.	90	4125 00

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—Continued.

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NAMES. — (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. — (Actions.)	Amount paid. — (Montant payé.)
Platt, Samuel	Toronto	240	12000 00
Pringle, R. R.	Cobourg	12	600 00
Partridge, C.	Barrie	45	2250 00
Pearson, S.	Newmarket	30	1500 00
Peel, Thomas	London	16	800 00
Peters, Samuel	do	67	3350 00
Peattie, Rev. William	Claremont	40	2000 00
Pope, William	London	5	250 00
Price, Richard	Carradoc	1	50 00
Pipon, Mrs. Sophia	Woolwich, England	11	550 00
Proudfoot, Mrs. C.	London, England	66	3300 00
Paterson, Mrs. Isabella	Orillia	54	2700 00
Pauk, C. W.	Port Rowan	54	2700 00
Pettit, John	Winona	2	100 00
Peat, Thos.	Hamilton	26	1300 00
Power, N. J.	do	6	300 00
Park, John S.	do	3	150 00
Plaxton, George	Barrie	30	1500 00
Pace, Robert	Orillia	30	1500 00
Paterson, Mrs. A. J.	Oven Sound	120	5527 00
Plumb, J. B.	Niagara	740	37000 00
Paterson, Wm.	Toronto	11	360 00
Peroner, Charles	Kingston	48	2400 00
Purvis, T. B.	Toronto	4	200 00
Pellatt, H., in trust	do	113	5650 00
Pool, Peter C. and B. Shepherd, Executors Estate of the late William Curphy	Dundas	6	300 00
Peck, Chas. A.	New York	44	2200 00
Quimby, A. C.	Hamilton	16	845 00
Reid, Miss E.	Toronto	51	2550 00
Risley, T.	do	171	8550 00
Roy, Wm.	Owen Sound	102	5100 00
Rutherford, E. H.	Toronto	160	8000 00
Ross, Mrs. Lydia	Barrie	8	400 00
Ross, Mrs. M. C.	do	20	1000 00
Ross, C. H.	do	65	2550 00
Rogers, Samuel	Louisville, Kentucky	20	1000 00
Robinson, F.	London	33	1650 00
Robinson, Wm.	do	9	450 00
Rudd, C. B.	do	2	100 00
Roach, George	do	810	40500 00
Rapley, Wm.	Strathroy	33	1650 00
Robson, Chas. C.	Falkirk	5	250 00
Robson, George	London	4	200 00
Routledge, John	Hyde Park	3	150 00
Routledge, George	do	3	150 00
Routledge, Robert	do	6	300 00
Robson, Andrew	Ilderton	13	650 00
Robson, James	do	4	200 00
Robson, Robert	do	14	700 00
Richardson, Mrs. E.	Yorkville	4	200 00
Robarts, Mrs. H.	Toronto	13	650 00
Roger, Rev. J. M.	Peterboro'	120	6000 00
Robson, Wm.	Waterdown	68	3400 00
Roger, Rev. W. M.	Petrolia	17	745 00
Ransom, W. W.	Toronto	90	4500 00
Reid, Isabella	Hamilton	49	2450 00
Ryerson, Rev. E., D. D.	Toronto	65	2750 00
Russell, Andrew	Ottawa	91	4550 00
Ross, John	Beachville	4	200 00
Ross, C. H.	Llanelly, Wales	13	650 00
Ross, Wm.	Flamboro' West	27	1350 00

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NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)	Amount paid (Montant payé.)
Robson, J. and J. Muir, Corunna	Galt	20	1000 00
Russell, Chas. H.	New York	66	3300 00
Russell, James	Hamilton	381	19050 00
Russell, George	do	3	150 00
Reid, John Y.	Toronto	34	1700 00
Robertson, Chas. In trust	do	548	27400 00
Rowland, T. M.	Niagara	60	3000 00
Ridout, Mrs. M. A.	Toronto	12	600 00
Rose, G. M.	do	47	2350 00
Radcliffe, Miss H. A.	Allanburg	6	300 00
Radcliffe, Miss Sidney	do	12	600 00
Radcliffe, S. S.	do	12	600 00
Radcliffe, E. D.	do	12	600 00
Roberts, Wm., Trustee for A. S. Wodehouse	London	80	4000 00
Read, Miss Emma E.	Grimsby	40	1400 00
Ramsay, Agnes H. and Jean Armour, Executrices Estate of the late R. Armour	Montreal	50	2500 00
Radford, Joseph	Tadousac	22	1100 00
Rattray, David	Montreal	15	750 00
Ross, D., Administrator	do	5	250 00
Ramsay, R. A.	do	20	1000 00
Robertson, Archer	do	12	600 00
Reford, Robert and Jno. Dillon, jun.	do	1825	91250 00
Sadd, James	Toronto	12	600 00
Scott, Mrs. M. A.	Owen Sound	20	1000 00
Scott, James	Toronto	500	25000 00
Seals, John H.	Barrie	40	2000 00
Speid, Henry	Toronto	33	1650 00
Shields, John	Bolton	411	19180 00
Shields, James	Toronto	446	22300 00
Sidey, Wm.	Blairstown, Scotland	31	1550 00
Stewart, Rev. A.	Orillia	37	1850 00
Sisson, Wm	Port Hope	136	6800 00
Smith, Thompson	Toronto	171	8550 00
Smith, E. A.	do	85	4250 00
Snelling, Richard	do	60	2800 00
Snider, George	Owen Sound	69	3450 00
Stitt, James	Toronto	2	100 00
Stitt, Mrs. Noble	do	2	100 00
Stayner, T. Sutherland	do	803	35600 00
Stayner, F. H.	do	174	8700 00
Staunton, Miss Sarah	do	180	7050 00
Sutherland, James	Owen Sound	171	8265 00
Scott, Thomas C.	Toronto	51	2550 00
Skinner, James A.	Hamilton	70	2870 00
Simpson, Wm., In trust	London	56	2515 00
Steevens, F.	Barrie	2	100 00
Sorby, Walter	Guelph	300	15000 00
Smibert, James, (deceased)	Arva	8	400 00
Smibert, Mrs. M.	do	10	500 00
Strathy, J. B.	London	144	7200 00
Stewart, John	do	102	5100 00
Stewart, Samuel	do	5	250 00
Smith, L. H.	Strathroy	72	3060 00
Stanley, B.	Lucan	36	1800 00
Stead, Charles	London	30	1500 00
Shipley, L. E.	Dunfermline	7	350 00
Smith, W. Simpson	London	20	1000 00
Sinclair, D.	Birr	10	500 00
Shoebottom, T. B.	Ballymote	5	250 00
Sifton, Chas. W.	Arva	33	1650 00
Sifton, J. B.	do	7	350 00

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—Continued.

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NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)	Amount Paid (Montant payé.)
Smith, Sarah A., Administratrix	Hamilton	30	1500 00
Scott, H.	Telfer	4	200 00
Sadleir, Miss Susan	Toronto	29	1450 00
Stephens, John	Byron	4	200 00
Summers, Thos.	London	4	200 00
Stewart, D. C.	Nairn	2	100 00
Stothers, James	London	4	200 00
Scobie, Mrs. J.	Toronto	45	2250 00
Stammers, S. J.	do	3	150 00
Shickluna, L.	St. Catharines	67	3350 00
Strancho, Mrs. M. R.	Woodstock	7	350 00
Scott, Mrs. L. M.	Ottawa	170	8500 00
Strathy, Alexander	London	75	3750 00
Sanders, Miss J. S.	San Francisco, Cal.	6	300 00
Stayner Rev. T. L.	Overberry, England	150	7500 00
Sparkhall, Cubitt	Toronto	30	1500 00
Smith, J. Murray	Peterboro'	30	1500 00
Scott, John	Port Dover	280	14000 00
Scott, Miss Catharine	do	27	1350 00
Street, Thomas C.	Chippawa	2591	129550 00
Swan, Mrs. Maria	Acton	38	1900 00
Spry, Wm.	Flesherton	93	4165 00
Spry, Francis R.	do	36	1800 00
Sifton, Joseph	Arva	33	1650 00
Strong, Miss Celia M.	Newcastle	4	200 00
Spooner, James	Toronto	15	750 00
Smellie, Wm.	do	45	2250 00
Strathy, John	do	144	7200 00
Saunders, Rev. James	Stratton, England	47	2350 00
Sawbridge, Harriet E.	Chippawa	11	550 00
Seagram, Edward F.	Galt	33	1650 00
Shanly, J., and Geo. Leslie	London	9	450 00
Skey, Lawrence	Port Dover	6	300 00
Springer, D. R.	Nelson	52	2600 00
Symons, S.	Hamilton	15	750 00
Street, Mrs. A. H.	Stamford	150	7500 00
Stow, A., and Wm. Proudfoot, Trustees of Mrs. J. Stanton	Toronto	26	1300 00
Street, Thomas C., Trustee for Mrs. Radcliffe and J. Radcliffe	Chippawa	12	600 00
Strange, O. S.	Kingston	4	200 00
Stevenson, Rachel S., and Isabella	Toronto	19	950 00
Smith, Miss Sarah	Hamilton	3	150 00
Skinner, A. F.	do	214	10700 00
Stalker, Mrs. Emma E.	Toronto	69	3150 00
Strathy, H. H.	Barrie	12	600 00
Stinson, Rev. E. R.	Toronto	60	3000 00
Smith, John	do	600	30000 00
Smellie, Rev. George	Fergus	13	650 00
Stephenson, James	Toronto	40	2000 00
Stanton, W. H.	do	81	2100 00
Shields, Miss Jane	Bolton	37	1730 00
Swinyard, Thomas	Hamilton	125	5440 00
Smith, Miss Kate V.	Brantford	8	400 00
Scott, W. H.	Orangeville	32	1600 00
Strathy, H. G.	Montreal	425	21250 00
Shoff, Robert	Birr	1	50 00
Stuart, John	Hamilton	36	1800 00
Smith, C. F.	Quebec	50	2500 00
Scott, Henry C.	Montreal	9	450 00
Sum Mutual Life Insurance Company	do	20	1000' 00
Stuart, Ernest	do	116	5800 00

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NAMES. NOMS.	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)	Amount paid. (Montant payé.)
Stuart, Miss Edith.....	Montreal.....	80	\$ cts. 4000 00
Shannon, Mrs. E.....	do.....	300	13000 00
Smith, G. F. C.....	do.....	35	1750 00
Smart, John, Manager, in trust.....	do.....	1000	80000 00
Smart, John.....	do.....	1	50 00
Sache, Wm., Manager.....	do.....	690	34500 00
Starnes, H., President, in trust for the Metropolitan Bank.....	do.....	90	4500 00
Starke, George R.....	do.....	20	1000 00
Stodart, D. R., In trust.....	do.....	138	6900 00
Tamblyn, Thomas.....	Newcastle.....	60	3000 00
Taylor, Thomas, et al., Executors Estate late John Taylor.....	Toronto.....	1060	53000 00
Taylor, Thomas.....	do.....	1164	58200 00
Taylor, George.....	do.....	1078	53900 00
Thompson, George.....	do.....	490	20000 00
Thompson, A. A.....	Penetanguishene.....	40	2000 00
Thompson, H. H.....	do.....	20	1000 00
Thorburn, James, M.D.....	Toronto.....	99	4950 00
Troup, Rev. Wm.....	Hamilton.....	93	4433 00
Thomson, James.....	Vaughan.....	184	8769 00
Thompson, Mrs. H. E. A.....	London.....	131	4555 00
Thompson, George.....	Komoka.....	36	1800 00
Talbot, T. H.....	Arva.....	2	100 00
Talbot, Mrs. T. H.....	do.....	1	50 00
Talbot, E. R.....	do.....	3	150 00
Talbot, Mrs. E. R.....	do.....	3	150 00
Thompson, Mrs. C.....	London.....	1	50 00
Taylor, John.....	do.....	10	500 00
Tucker, Baruch.....	Allanburgh.....	135	6750 00
Thorburn, Isabel.....	Queenston.....	14	700 00
Thorburn, Richard.....	do.....	3	150 00
Timbin, Rev. M.....	Cobourg.....	136	6800 00
Torrance, Rev. R.....	Guelph.....	20	1000 00
Tamblyn, W. W.....	Newcastle.....	24	1200 00
Taylor, John, Trustee for Mrs. Helliwell.....	Toronto.....	16	800 00
Tamblyn, Mrs. Sarah.....	Newcastle.....	20	1000 00
Taylor, Wm.....	Yorkville.....	190	5000 00
Taylor, John F.....	Toronto.....	6	300 00
Taylor, George, Executor.....	do.....	6	300 00
Thorburn, D., Executor.....	Queenston.....	44	2200 00
Thompson, David, Receiver.....	Indiana.....	541	25550 00
Thompson, David.....	do.....	125	6250 00
Triller, Deborah, et al., Executors Estate late J. Triller.....	Wellington Square.....	30	4000 00
Torrance, Henry.....	Quebec.....	17	850 00
Taylor, Miss Mary.....	Toronto.....	6	300 00
Taylor, Mrs. Anne.....	do.....	34	1700 00
Tamblyn, John.....	do.....	4	200 00
Taylor, J. W.....	do.....	436	21500 00
Thompson, Wm.....	Hamilton.....	30	1300 00
Taylor, Thomas, et al., Trustees Helliwell Trust.....	Toronto.....	30	1500 00
Thompson, John J. J.....	Chatham.....	11	550 00
Toronto Savings Bank.....	Toronto.....	422	21100 00
Turner, John.....	do.....	50	1900 00
Pelfer, Wm., et al., Trustees of Mrs. G. J. Cook.....	Barrie.....	3	150 00
Tyre, Mrs. Hugh.....	Montreal.....	7	350 00
Trottier, A. A., Cashier, in trust.....	do.....	1165	58250 00
Tasker, James.....	do.....	55	2750 00
Thomson, T. M.....	do.....	46	2300 00
Thomson, John C.....	Quebec.....	120	6000 00
Taylor, Henry.....	Montreal.....	8	400 00

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—Continued.

(Banque Canadienne de Commerce.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)	Amount	
			paid. (Montant payé.)	cts.
Templeton, George	Montreal	100	5000	00
Turnbull, John	do	24	1200	00
Vankoughnet, S. J.	Toronto	14	700	00
Van Nostrand, John	Aurora	75	3750	00
Vezina, F.	Quebec	2444	122200	00
Warmington, Ann, deceased	Toronto	22	1100	00
Walker, Robert	do	171	8550	00
Williams, Mrs. E.	Port Hope	36	1800	00
Williams, George	Owen Sound	180	7500	00
Williams, Alex.	Holland Landing	16	800	00
Wilkes, Robert	Toronto	190	9500	00
Wilson, M.	St. Catharines	60	3000	00
Willard, Charles	Prescott	240	12000	00
Walker, Wm.	London	2	100	00
Wilson, Crowell	Arva	33	1650	00
Whetter, F.	London	10	500	00
Walker, C.	Ilderton	2	100	00
Walker, Wm.	do	3	150	00
Weir, Thos. C.	Toronto	70	3500	00
Waugh, C.	Telfer	1	50	00
Waugh, E.	do	1	50	00
Waugh, J.	do	1	50	00
Waugh, G.	do	1	50	00
Wiesner, Auguste	Toronto	69	3450	00
Wright & Durand	London	15	660	00
Wilson, George	Bowood	4	200	00
Willis, B.	Belmont	2	100	00
Willis, Anna	do	2	100	00
Williamson, A. E., deceased	Toronto	14	700	00
Woodruff, R.	St. Catharines	33	1650	00
Weir, Mrs. M. M.	Toronto	395	18035	00
Wilson, Miss M. P.	Kingston	20	1000	00
Waldie, Mrs. E. B.	Toronto	5	250	00
Walker, James	Carluke	63	3150	00
Walker, T. D.	Hamilton	3	150	00
Walker, Spence	Norwich	21	1050	00
Watkins, John	Kingston	39	1950	00
Watson, James	Hamilton	6	300	00
Weir, John	Flamboro', West	90	4500	00
Whicher, John	Seneca	18	900	00
Wilgress, George	Chatham, England	20	1000	00
Woodruff, Richard	St. David's	285	14250	00
Wood, Andrew, T.	Hamilton	9	380	00
Worthington, George	do	9	450	00
Wright, David	do	30	1500	00
Whicher, Henry	Colpoy's Bay	4	200	00
Wishart, K.	West Flamboro'	40	2000	00
Waldie, John	Wellington Square	113	5650	00
Wallace, Wm.	Hamilton	19	815	00
Winnett, Henry	Toronto	32	1600	00
Wardrop, John	Brockville	300	15000	00
Woolverton, A., M.D.	Hamilton	5	250	00
Wood, Rev. Wm.	Port Rowan	20	1000	00
Walkem, R. T., and J. G. Macdonald, Trustees	Kingston	3	150	00
Waugh, Mrs. J. L.	Stratford	14	700	00
Wickson, John	Toronto	20	1000	00
Wood, S. G.	do	13	650	00
Wilson, Andrew	Montreal	200	10000	00
Williams, Miles, jun	do	20	1000	00
Weaver, Geo. W., in trust	do	40	2000	00
Wood, Robert	do	37	1850	00
Workman, Wm.	do	18	900	00

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—*Continued.*(Banque Canadienne de Commerce.—*Suite.*)

NAMES. — (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares, (Actions.)	Amount paid. (Montant payé.)
			\$ cts.
White, Wm.....	Quebec	75	3750 00
Weir, Mrs. C. S.....	Montreal	51	2550 00
Weir, Wm.....	do	1	50 00
Walters, Chas. H.....	do	10	500 00
Ward, H. A.....	Port Hope.....	30	1500 00
Young, James.....	Toronto	67	3130 00
Young, Rev. G. P.....	do	208	9670 00
Young, John C.....	Simcoe	37	1850 00
Young, Mrs. C.....	Hamilton.....	26	1300 00
		96000	4702958 25

H. T. STRATHY,

Cashier.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE,

Toronto, 13th April, 1872.

ROYAL CANADIAN BANK.

(BANQUE ROYALE CANADIENNE.)

NAMES. — (NOMS.)	Addition.	Residence.	Shares, (Actions.)
Abbott, Jas. G.....	Tanner.....	Bradford.....	30
Abell, John.....	Manufacturer.....	Woodbridge.....	30
Adams, Richard.....	Farmer.....	Woodstock.....	14
Adams, William.....	do.....	do.....	6
Adams, Richard, Trustee.....	do.....	do.....	1
Adams, Richard, Trustee.....	do.....	do.....	1
Adams, Henry.....	do.....	Port Hope.....	5
Adams, Henry.....	do.....	Whitby.....	10
Adams, James.....	do.....	Cartwright.....	10
Adamson, James.....	Clerk.....	Ottawa.....	15
Ahrens, Jacob H.....	Manufacturer.....	Paris.....	15
Aiken, John.....	Farmer.....	Mitchell.....	15
Aikenhead, James.....	do.....	Clinton.....	1
Aikins, Hon. J. C.....	Gentleman.....	Toronto.....	15
Alexander, Alexander.....	Hotel Keeper.....	Whitby.....	10
Alexander, Mrs. Janet.....		Norval.....	30
Allan, Sir Hugh.....	Ship Owner.....	Montreal.....	30
Allan, John.....	Farmer.....	Paris.....	10
Allan, William.....	do.....	Acton.....	16
Allan, Andrew.....	Ship Owner.....	Montreal.....	95
Allan, Andrew, in Trust.....	do.....	do.....	30
Allan, A., in Trust for W. H. Smith.....	do.....	do.....	30
Allan, A., in Trust for Capt. F. Archer.....	do.....	do.....	37
Allan, Rev. Daniel.....	Clergyman.....	North East Hope.....	12

Royal Canadian Bank.—Continued.
(Banque Royale Canadienne.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Addition.	Residence.	Shares, (Actions.)
Allechin, Samuel	Gentleman	Canning	5
Allen, James K.	Farmer	Port Granby	105
Allen, William F.	do	Clarke	25
Allen, William	Gentleman	Kingston	2
Allen, John	do	Newmarket	15
Allen, Rev. T. W.	Clergyman	Millbrook	4
Allen, Sarah	Spinster	Toronto	3
Allison, J. W.	Merchant	Borelia	30
Anderson, Alexander	Gentleman	Stratford	7
Anderson, James	Farmer	East Zorra	4
Anderson, William, jun.	do	do	3
Anderson, William	do	do	6
Anderson, John	do	Woodstock	3
Anderson, Rev. John	Clergyman	Tiverton	15
Anderson, William H.	Gentleman	New Orleans	75
Anderson, Robert	do	Montreal	205
Angers, Edmond	Broker	do	15
Appleton, Robert	Physician	Clinton	90
Armitage, John	Gentleman	Odessa	15
Armitage, Anne	Married woman	do	6
Armstrong, James	Cooper	Varna	3
Armstrong, Thomas	License Inspector	Toronto	15
Arnold, William	Farmer	West Oxford	3
Arnoldi, Amelia	Spinster	Montreal	31
Arthurs, William, and J. Austin, Trustees		Toronto	3
Asselstine, Nicholas	Gentleman	Napanee	3
Austin, J., and H. Pellatt, Trustees		Toronto	500
Avery, Nahum		Clinton	6
Badden, William	Farmer	East Zorra	25
Badden, Francis	do	do	8
Bagwell, John	Deceased	Stanley Mills	25
Bain, John	Barrister	Toronto	7
Bain, Mrs. M. L.	Married woman	Cobourg	30
Bain, Rev. James	Clergyman	Scarboro'	22
Baird, Thomas	Farmer	Brucefield	1
Baird, John S.	do	Perth	2
Baker, G. P., in Trust.	Postmaster	Ottawa	3
Baker, John H.	Deceased	Toronto	10
Baker, John W.	Gentleman	Osnabruck	40
Baker, Hugh C.	Clerk	Woodstock	34
Baker, William	Gentleman	Ayr	25
Ball, F. R.	Barrister	Woodstock	21
Ball, William	Farmer	Clinton	2
Ball, F. A.	Insurance Agent	Hamilton	30
Ballantyne, Robert	Farmer	Stratford	7
Ballantyne, R., sen.	do	Selringville	9
Ballantyne, John	Lime burner	Galt	6
Ballingal, David	Gentleman	Paris	17
Barber, William	Manufacturer	Streetsville	100
Barber and Brothers	do	do	5
Barber, Robert, jun.	do	do	15
Barber, Joseph	do	Georgetown	52
Barber, Mrs. Elizabeth	Married woman	Streetsville	3
Barclay, Rev. John	Clergyman	Toronto	10
Barham, Lydia	Spinster	Port Hope	30
Barker, David	Gentlemen	Pictou	8
Barker, James J.	do	Markham	40
Barnes, William	do	Whitby	3
Barnston, George	do	Montreal	40
Barrie, Alexander	Farmer	Galt	15
Barthe, Jane		Port Perry	30
Barton, David	Farmer	Downie	16

Royal Canadian Bank.—Continued.

(Banque Royale Canadienne.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Additions.	Residence.	(Shares.) — (Actions.)
Bate, Maria B	Spinster	Toronto	13
Bate, Mary H	do	do	13
Baxter, Mrs. S.		Norval	5
Baxter, Mrs. Mary		Peterboro	30
Beatty & Son	Manufacturers	Thorold	60
Beatty, Mrs. Mary	Married woman	Cobourg	71
Beaudry, Louis	Gentleman	Montreal	75
Bell, William	Farmer	Rodgerville	5
Bellman, Thomas	do	Bowmanville	4
Benson, P. M.	Deceased	Portsmouth	60
Benson, Frederick A	Barrister	Port Hope	2
Bentley, John	Physician	Newmarket	7
Bethune, R. H., in Trust	Cashier	Toronto	427
Bethune, R. H., in Trust	do	Mont. Reg.	200
Bickel, John	Gentleman	Columbus	20
Bickle, John	do	Woodstock	15
Riddlecombe, Joseph	do	Clinton	32
Bidwill, Louisa	Spinster	Cobourg	7
Bidwill, Harriet	do	Colborne	8
Bidwill, Elizabeth	do	do	4
Bigelow, Joseph	Merchant	Port Perry	75
Biggins, James	Farmer	Clinton	4
Biggins, W. J.	do	do	2
Bird, John S.	Gentleman	Toronto	152
Birss, Euphemia	Spinster	Montreal	4
Birss, Mary	do	do	9
Bishopric, James	Gentleman	St. Catharines	15
Black, Andrew	do	Cobourg	37
Black, Christina	Spinster	do	7
Black, Mary	do	do	7
Blain, Richard	Miller	Galt	10
Blain, James	Gentleman	do	15
Blain, Mrs. Margaret	Married woman	do	60
Blain, Isaac, Trustee	Farmer	Malton	4
Blain, Thomas G	Clerk	Galt	5
Bleakley, Francis	Gentleman	Port Hope	15
Bogart, Joseph	Freight Agent	Newmarket	7
Bond Brothers	Brokers	Montreal	71
Bond, Arthur G.	Clerk	Toronto	25
Bonthron, James	Farmer	Rodgerville	1
Boulton, George D	Barrister	Newmarket	45
Boulton, George D	do	Toronto	40
Boulton, John	Gentleman	do	92
Bowditch, George	do	Woodstock	5
Bowen, Hiram	Farmer	Newcastle	6
Bowen, Mrs. Mary E.	Married woman	do	1
Boyce, S. A.		Grafton	15
Boyce, James	Deceased	Bowmanville	20
Boyd, Grandison	Gentleman	Chatham	9
Boyd, W. T.	Barrister	Toronto	57
Brady, W. H.	Gentleman	Montreal	30
Braithwait, Joseph	do	do	10
Brand, Daniel	Farmer	Port Hope	2
Bray, Josias	Banker	Toronto	37
Breden, John	Merchant	Kingston	90
Brennan, Mrs. Johanna		Montreal	150
Briggs, Thomas	Deceased	Toronto	3
Briggs, Rev. Joel	Clergyman	Georgetown	22
Brooks, Alphonse	Civil Engineer	Brockville	150
Browne, W. H.	Gentleman	Raglan	6
Brown, John H.	do	Woodstock	15
Brown, N. W.	Manufacturer	Whitby	10

Royal Canadian Bank.—Continued.

(Banque Royale Canadienne.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Additions.	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)
Brown and Patterson	Manufacturers	Whitby	6
Brown, Calvin	Barrister	St. Catharines	100
Brown, Homer P.	Gentleman	Woodstock	15
Brown, Alfred	do	Montreal	2000
Brown, Robert G.	do	do	20
Browne, James	Teacher	Toronto	62
Browne, Charles	Cabinet Maker	do	11
Browne, Philip	Broker	do	100
Brownlee, Thomas R.	Gentleman	St. Catharines	10
Brownlow, Thomas	Merchant	Toronto	30
Bryant, Anne H.	Spinster	do	33
Buchan, Lawrence	Broker	do	254
Buchan, William	Gentleman	Windsor	12
Buchanan, W. J., Manager, in trust	Banker	Toronto	1926
Buckingham, Wm.	Editor	Stratford	15
Buckle, Thomas	Farmer	East Zorra	3
Buell, A. N.	Accountant General	Toronto	7
Burden, Samuel	Merchant	Bowmanville	5
Burgess, John J.	Gentleman	Burgessville	7
Burgess, Mrs. Nancy		Woodstock	7
Burland, George B.	Manufacturer	Montreal	187
Burnham, A. A., Trustee	Gentleman	Cobourg	21
Burnham, Rev. Marke	Clergyman	Ashburnham	33
Burns, J. M.	Banker	Woodstock	15
Burns, J. M., Trustee	do	do	10
Burns, John	Merchant	Toronto	25
Burns, John, in Trust	do	do	21
Burrage, Mrs. Elizabeth		Montreal	110
Burrage, Maria S.	Spinster	do	2
Burrell, Christopher	Farmer	Stanley Mills	30
Burrell, Christopher, Trustee	do	do	45
Burritt, H. O.	Gentleman	Ottawa	315
Bussell, Mrs. Mary		Montreal	35
Byfield, Francis	Gentleman	Mohawk	16
Cairns, James	do	St. Catharines	15
Caldwell, Samuel	Farmer	Anburn	4
Callandar, Scott and Co.	Merchant	Clinton	6
Callum, Donald	Farmer	Logierait	18
Cambie, H. J.	Clerk	Ottawa	39
Cameron, Alex	Gentleman	Portsmouth	7
Cameron, Wm.	do	Peterboro'	3
Cameron, Charles	do	do	4
Cameron, John	Merchant	do	6
Cameron, James	Gentleman	Whitby	3
Cameron, Margaret		Stratford	3
Cameron, Hon. M. C.	Barrister	Toronto	1
Campbell, D.	Gentleman	Cobourg	165
Campbell, James	do	Peterboro'	21
Campbell, Archibald	Bank Inspector	Toronto	175
Campbell, H. J. J.	Clerk	Seaforth	3
Campbell, Roderick	Salesman	Toronto	13
Cantelon, Wm.	Farmer	Holmesville	2
Cantelon, Arthur	do	do	1
Cardno, Alex	Drover	Seaforth	10
Carling, Isaac	Gentleman	Exeter	2
Carmichael, Rev. James	Clergyman	Lasky	4
Carolan, Thomas	Gentleman	Wallaceburgh	3
Carpenter, A. B.	do	Cobourg	30
Carpenter, Ira E.	Farmer	Brougham	15
Carr, John	Gentleman	Woodstock	3
Carrie, Robert	Farmer	Wingham	4
Carter, L. G.	Gentleman	Port Colborne	9

Royal Canadian Bank.—Continued.

(Banque Royale Canadienne.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Addition.	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)
Cartwright, John R.	Gentleman	Napanee	15
Case, George	do	Seaforth	22
Cassels, W. G., in Trust	Banker	Toronto	509
Cassels, W. G.	do	do	769
Cattanach, A. J., and A. M. Clark, Trustees	Gentlemen	do	12
Cawthra, Joseph	Banker	Newmarket	82
Chalmers, James	Gentleman	Quebec	112
Chambers, Wm	Farmer	East Oxford	6
Chambers, Philip	do	Caledon	20
Chapell, Elisha	do	Newmarket	12
Choate, Nathan	do	Port Hope	15
Christian, T. K., (Manager, in Trust)	Banker	Montreal	250
Christie, James	Deceased	Toronto	18
Clark, Daniel	Physician	Princeton	3
Clark, David	Gentleman	Rockwood	7
Clark, Thomas J.	do	Woodstock	48
Clark, Horace D.	do	Montreal	36
Clark, Samuel B.	Clerk	Toronto	23
Clark and Feilde	Brokers	do	45
Clark, A. M., and A. J. Cattanach, Trustees	Gentlemen	do	15
Clark, G. A.	do	Port Dalhousie	28
Clemens, Wm	Farmer	Tyrone	37
Clemens, A. and J.	Millers	Hespeler	40
Clemensha, T. W.	Physician	Port Hope	24
Clement, Theo. B.	Gentleman	Peterboro'	30
Clements, L.	do	Kingston	7
Clerk, Alex.	do	Montreal	94
Cleverden, W. T.	Merchant	Toronto	50
Close, P. G.	do	do	66
Close, Joseph	Gentleman	Woodstock	3
Clubine, John	Farmer	Newmarket	7
Clump, Cornelius	do	Paris	15
Cochrane, S. H.	Barrister	Whitby	32
Cockburn, Robert	Gentleman	Campbellford	60
Cole, John	Farmer	Hampton	4
Cole, John	do	Lindesboro'	1
Cole, H. W.	Physician	Clinton	12
Coleman, Mrs. A.	Widow	Port Colborne	3
Coleman, T. T.	Physician	Seaforth	6
Collins, J. W.	Township Clerk	Newmarket	6
Collins, Richard	Gentleman	Whitby	20
Colquhoun, Wm	do	Dickinson's Landing	22
Cornstock, Aaron	do	Peterboro'	3
Conner, D. S.	do	Montreal	75
Connin, Honora	Spinster	Peterboro'	17
Connin, Anna F. B.	do	do	5
Connon, C. H.	Teacher	Toronto	10
Conroy, Patrick	Gentleman	Kingston	15
Cook, Adam	Farmer	Clinton	1
Cooke, Wm	Banker	Galt	122
Cooper, George A.	Farmer	Clinton	1
Cooper, Wm	Gentleman	Montreal	30
Corbey, L. R.	Merchant	Seaforth	15
Core, Wm	Farmer	Clinton	1
Cornell, W. E.	Jeweller	Toronto	12
Cottle, Thomas J.	Deceased	Woodstock	15
Cottle, Thomas J., Trustee	do	do	12
Cottle, Mrs. L. P., do	Widow	do	17
Cottle, Mrs. L. P., do	do	do	16
Cottle, Mrs. L. P., do	do	do	8
Couch, James H.	Gentleman	Ayr	10
Coulson, D., in Trust	Banker	Montreal	400

Royal Canadian Bank—Continued.
(Banque Royale Canadienne.—Suite.)

NAMES. — (NOMS.)	Addition.	Residence.	Shares. — (Actions.)
Counsell, Charles M.	Banker	Hamilton	100
Coursol, C. J.	Gentleman	Montreal	20
Courtice, Thomas	do	Prince Albert	15
Cowan, Mrs. Agnes K.	Married Woman	Galt	6
Cowan, Thomas	Iron Founder	do	30
Cowan, James	Farmer	do	45
Cowan, David	Merchant	Toronto	13
Cox, James	Gentleman	Woodstock	7
Cox, Edward S.	Clerk	Toronto	3
Coyle, Rev. B.	Clergyman	Downeyville	20
Craib, John	Farmer	Stratford	2
Craig, Wm.	Tanner	Port Hope	63
Craig, John	Gentleman	Woodstock	5
Craig, Hugh	do	Montreal	7
Cranston, Alex.	do	Cedar Creek	20
Crawford, Hon. John	Barrister	Toronto	102
Crawford, W.G., in Trust	Banker	Hamilton	2
Creerar, James	Farmer	Shakespeare	15
Creerar, Alex. A.	do	Stratford	4
Creerar, Alex.	do	North E. Hope	4
Crinnan, Rev. P. F.	Clergyman	Stratford	29
Croft, H. H.	Professor	Toronto	49
Croil, James D.	Gentleman	Montreal	20
Croil, James	do	do	25
Crombie, James	Miller	Galt	140
Croskery, Mrs. Mary	Gentleman	Perth	12
Croskery, Sr. Robert	do	do	10
Cryderman, James	Farmer	Hampton	15
Cuddie, Thos.	do	Perth	37
Cummins, J. P.	Barrister	Brampton	20
Cunningham, Robert	Editor	Manitoba	1
Curran, John	Gentleman	Montreal	200
Currie, Mark	do	Prince Albert	10
Cuvillier, M., Agent	do	Montreal	15
Cresser, Mrs. Lavinia	do	Camden East	3
Daintry, J.	Gentleman	Cobourg	22
Darling, Robert	do	Peterboro'	12
Darling, Wm. and John Whyte, in Trust	do	Montreal	15
Darling, David	Gentleman	do	30
Dallas, Angus	Merchant	Toronto	60
Dallas, R. J., Manager	Banker	do	30
Darlington, W. D.	Gentleman	do	1
Davidson, Alex.	do	Montreal	37
Davidson, David	Farmer	Nissouri	7
Davidson, C. H.	Gentleman	Beaverton	3
Davis, John H.	Merchant	Hamilton	75
Dawes, jr., J. P.	Gentleman	Montreal	37
Dawson, Wm.	Farmer	South Zorra	7
Denison, George T.	Gentleman	Toronto	20
Denison, Mrs. A. V.	Married Woman	Belleville	25
Dever, Wm.	Butcher	Toronto	20
D'Everardo, D.	Postmaster	Fonthill	30
Dewar, Plummer	Gentleman	Hamilton	30
Dickson, Archd.	do	Goderich	15
Dickson, John M.	do	Paris	5
Dilling, Andrew	do	Bowmanville	15
Dingwall, R. A.	do	Woodstock	2
Dinning, James A.	Merchant	Quebec	3
Dinning, Henry	do	do	3
Dinning, Mrs. Etta	Married Woman	do	9
Dinning, Henry, Trustee	Merchant	do	8
Dixon, Robert	Contractor	Port Union	30

Royal Canadian Bank.—Continued.
(Banque Royale Canadienne.—Suite.)

NAMES. — NOMS.	Addition.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.
Dixon, B. Homer.....	Consul General.....	Toronto.....	100
Dodd, Edward.....	Distiller.....	Port Hope.....	30
Donaldson, Wm.....	Farmer.....	Woodstock.....	3
Douglas, Elizabeth.....	Spinster.....	Elora.....	8
Douglas, and McMullin.....	Merchants.....	St. Catharines.....	15
Downey, Wm.....	Gentleman.....	Woodstock.....	7
Downey, Thomas.....	do.....	Seaforth.....	15
Drake, Walter.....	do.....	Montreal.....	12
Draper, Frank C.....	Barrister.....	Toronto.....	12
Dryden, Andrew.....	Manufacturer.....	Galt.....	2
Drynan, Mrs. Jane A.....	Married Woman.....	Toronto.....	50
Dubord, A.....	Gentleman.....	Montreal.....	150
Dudley, Walter.....	Express Agent.....	Newmarket.....	15
Dumble, Thomas.....	Gentleman.....	Cobourg.....	143
Dumble, John H.....	Civil Engineer.....	do.....	200
Dumble, jr., Thomas.....	Deceased.....	do.....	200
Dumble, D. W.....	Gentleman.....	Peterboro'.....	75
Dumble, Mrs. H. A.....	Widow.....	Cobourg.....	6
Dunkley, Wm.....	Gentleman.....	Whitby.....	7
Durand, James.....	do.....	Kingston.....	5
Dyment, W.....	do.....	Parrie.....	15
Eastland, Wm.....	do.....	Peterboro'.....	22
Eastland, Mrs. Harriet.....	Married Woman.....	do.....	3
Eaton, George W.....	Gentleman.....	Ottawa.....	60
Eddy, C. M.....	Deceased.....	Orono.....	10
Eddy, James F.....	Gentleman.....	Newcastle.....	5
Edwards, Richard.....	do.....	Manilla.....	30
Elliott, Thomas.....	do.....	Hampton.....	3
Elliott, J. and W.....	Merchants.....	Kingston.....	30
Elliott, John.....	Deceased.....	Woodbridge.....	30
English, Andrew.....	Gentleman.....	Rondeau.....	10
Ellis, John E.....	Editor.....	Toronto.....	22
Erskine, John, in Trust.....	Clerk.....	Toronto.....	5
Evans, Andrew.....	Gentleman.....	Seaforth.....	20
Everson, Robert.....	do.....	Bowmanville.....	30
Erlandson, E.....	do.....	Port Hope.....	20
Ewing, S. H.....	do.....	Montreal.....	150
Eyre Wm. H.....	do.....	Cobourg.....	45
Franson, Jonathan.....	Gentleman.....	Exeter, U. S.....	25
Farrow, Thos.....	Farmer.....	Bluevale.....	7
Fawcett, Rev. M.....	Clergyman.....	Oakville.....	9
Ferguson, Jas.....	Farmer.....	Cartwright.....	2
Ferguson, John.....	Painter.....	Galt.....	15
Ferres, Jas. M.....	Gentleman.....	Montreal.....	3
Ferrier, John.....	do.....	Perth.....	2
Finlay, Jas. A.....	do.....	Gore's Landing.....	38
Finlay, Jas. H., Agent.....	Banker.....	Goderich.....	25
Fisher, Michael.....	Farmer.....	Concord.....	2
Fisher, John.....	Gentleman.....	Stratford.....	15
Fitzgerald, R. C.....	Banker.....	Chatham.....	10
Fleming, James.....	Seedsman.....	Toronto.....	90
Fleming, John.....	Gentleman.....	Hayden.....	25
Fleming, John.....	Merchant.....	Galt.....	10
Fletcher, Ashton.....	Barrister.....	Woodstock.....	67
Fletcher, Stephen.....	Gentleman.....	Binbrook.....	15
Flintoff, Andrew.....	Farmer.....	Clinton.....	1
Flukes, J.....	do.....	Cartwright.....	2
Flumerfelt, Wm.....	do.....	Markham.....	18
Forbes, John C.....	Gentleman.....	Stratford.....	4
Forbes, H. R.....	Banker.....	Toronto.....	120
Ford, Elizabeth.....	Spinster.....	Holmesville.....	8
Ford, N. C.....	Miller.....	Simcoe.....	15

Royal Canadian Bank.—Continued.

(Banque Royale Canadienne.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Addition.	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)
Ford, E.	Broker	Montreal	6
Forrest, Geo.	Gentleman	Embro	7
Forster, Wm.	do	Brampton	30
Forsyth, Mrs. C.	Widow	Quebec	25
Foster, Robt.	do	Sonya	10
Foster, Geo. K.	do	Richmond, P.Q.	30
Fowler, Francis, sen.	Farmer	Harpurhay	4
Fowler, W. J.	Gentleman	Port Hope	2
Fraser, Joseph	Farmer	Stratford	6
Fraser, James	do	do	15
Fraser, John A.	do	do	3
Fraser, Duncan	do	do	1
Freeman, Manuel	do	Princeton	15
Fried, N., and A. Kauffman	Merchants	Plattsville	3
Frothingham, John	Deceased	Montreal	30
Gairdner, R. H.	Merchant	Bayfield	22
Gardiner & Rose	Merchants	Woodstock	7
Garbutt, W.	Gentleman	do	1
Gariépy, Mrs. Rosalie	do	Montreal	15
Gaskin, R.	Deceased	Kingston	6
Gelley, John	Farmer	Colborne	2
George, Matthew	do	Gilford	6
George, Joseph	Carpenter	Kingston	4
Gibson, David	Gentleman	do	4
Gibson, Henry	do	Stratford	2
Gibson, John	do	Bowmanville	10
Gibson, B.	Contractor	Whitby	30
Gibson & King	Merchants	do	45
Gillespie, James	Farmer	Innerkip	7
Gillespie, J. B.	Merchant	St. Catharines	6
Ginn, John	Farmer	Cartwright	5
Ginty, John	Contractor	Toronto	75
Gladman, Joseph	Gentleman	Port Hope	25
Glen, Edward	Farmer	Clinton	3
Goldie, David	Merchant	Ayr	135
Goodall, James	Clerk	Toronto	24
Gordon, Adam	Gentleman	Woodstock	10
Gordon, Geo.	do	Embro	3
Gould, Joseph	Farmer	Uxbridge	153
Govenloch, Thos.	Drover	Seaforth	60
Graham, Robt.	Gentleman	Paris	2
Graham, Geo., Trustee	County Treasurer	Brampton	4
Graham, Jno., Trustee	Clerk	Toronto	9
Grant, Alex.	Farmer	Stratford	6
Grant, Thos.	do	Woodstock	4
Grant, R. C.	do	Clarke	12
Grassett, H. J., and E. Baldwin, Trustees.	Clergymen	Toronto	3
Green, C. H.	Barrister	do	5
Green, Rev. A.	Clergyman	do	25
Greene, Geo. A.	Gentleman	Montreal	180
Greenwood, H & G.	Merchants	Grafton	30
Greenwood, J. H.	Barrister	Whitby	12
Gregory, John	Gentleman	Wingham	30
Greig, Geo.	do	Toronto	100
Greig, Rev. P.	Clergyman	Orchardville	15
Grey, Wm.	Gentleman	Woodstock	9
Guggisberg, Fredk.	Merchant	Galt	20
Gunn, Robt. J.	do	Whitby	10
Gunn, Alex.	do	Kingston	9
Gurney, Chas.	Deceased	Brantford	30
Gurney, Mrs. Sarah	do	Greensville	3
Gwatkin, R. C.	Type Founder	Toronto	2

Royal Canadian Bank.—Continued.

(Banque Royale Canadienne.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Addition.	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)
Hadwin, M.	Farmer	Teeswater	4
Halliday, W. A.	Gentleman	Toronto	10
Ham, Jno. D.	do	Newburgh	63
Ham, Mrs. Josephine	Married woman	do	6
Ham, Mrs. E. A. E.	Widow	Whitby	78
Hamilton, Wm., & Son	Manufacturers	Toronto	25
Hamilton, Wm.	Gentleman	Uxbridge	30
Hamilton, N., Jno. A. Penton, and J. Rickert, Executors		Paris	36
Hammond, Mrs. Janet	Widow	Montreal	15
Hand, Thos.	Gentleman	Perth	6
Hanning, C. G.	do	Bowmanville	7
Harding, Geo.	Plumber	Toronto	20
Harnden, Ralph	Farmer	Raglan	2
Harper, J. G.	Banker	Montreal	775
Harris, Arthur B.	Gentleman	Credit	7
Harris, James B.	do	do	18
Harrison, Adam	Farmer	Clarke	18
Harrison, Mrs. M. A.	Married woman	do	18
Harrison, Geo.	Gentleman	Drumbo	4
Hart, Jno. S.	do	Perth	3
Harvey, Arthur	Insurance Manager	Toronto	1
Hatch, Mrs. S.	Widow	Woodstock	40
Hay, James	Gentleman	do	10
Hay, M.	Deceased	Port Hope	1
Hay, Peter	Machinist	Galt	12
Hay, John	do	do	6
Hay, Margaret		Woodstock	5
Hayden, Mrs. Eliza	Married woman	Cobourg	25
Hayes, Mrs. Mary	do	Seaforth	19
Haynes, D. C.	Banker	St. Catharines	30
Hayunga, Rev. H.	Clergyman	Morrisburg	37
Hazlewood, Saml.	Civil Engineer	Rimouski	30
Hebblewhite, Thos.	Gentleman	Simcoe	75
Helm, Jno., jun	Iron Founder	Port Hope	15
Henderson, Wm.	Farmer	Port Granby	25
Henderson, Wm.	Merchant	Montreal	30
Henderson, D. H.	do	do	30
Henderson, John	Gentleman	Cobourg	60
Henry, Mrs. A., and Mrs. Mary Turck		Port Hope	5
Hepburn, Alex.	Gentleman	Stratford	2
Hersee, Wm.	do	Woodstock	37
Hilliard, Geo.	do	Peterboro'	45
Hilton, G. A.	do	Stratford	20
Hird, James	do	Whitby	3
Hoare, Helen		Myrtle	2
Hodgeson, Mrs. Ann	Widow	Mount Pleasant	10
Hodgins, J. G.	Dep. Sup. of Education	Toronto	3
Hogaboom, Geo. R.	Gentleman	Newmarket	7
Hogan, J. H.	do	Hamilton	30
Holden, James	do	Whitby	4
Hollands, F.	do	Mitchell	15
Holman, John	Farmer	Holmesville	3
Holmes, Samuel J.	Deceased	Clinton	4
Holmes, Jessie	Spinster	Woodstock	4
Holmes, James	Gentleman	do	4
Holtby, Wm.	do	Whitby	20
Hood, Jno. D.	Merchant	Woodstock	30
Horne, Mrs. Ann G.	Deceased	Stratford	30
Horne, Alex.	Farmer	East Zorra	4
Hornibrook, Thos.	Merchant	Toronto	20
Hoskin, John	Barrister	do	50

Royal Canadian Bank.—Continued.

(Banque Royale Canadienne.—Suite.)

NAMES. — (NOMS.)	Addition.	Residence.	Shares. — (Actions.)
Hossie, John	Gentleman	Stratford	4
Hovey, James	Farmer	Cartwright	6
Howden, Richard	do	Raglan	6
Howell, Isaac L.	Gentleman	St. George	30
Hubertus, W. L.	Merchant	Toronto	30
Humble, Mrs. Helen		Ayr	20
Hunt, Robt., jun.	Farmer	Kippen	18
Hunter, Robt.	do	Mount Albert	5
Hutchinson, Wm.	do	Cheltenham	35
Hutton, J. P.	Gentleman	Brampton	10
Hyde, J.	Physician	Stratford	33
Idler, Ernest	Gentleman	Montreal	30
Impett, Richard	do	Woodstock	3
Imrie, Thomas	do	Montreal	12
Inglis, Rev. W.	Clergyman	Toronto	4
Ingram, Absolom	Gentleman	Ashburnham	4
Innes, John S.	do	Guelph	148
Inwood, Joshua C.	do	Clinton	2
Irving, Thos. T.	do	Stratford	2
Irwin, Jared	do	Newmarket	63
Irwin, James	do	Montreal	20
Jackson, Wm.	do	Little Britain	1
Jacobs, Louisa M.	Spinster	Clarke	14
James, Geo.	Gentleman	Hamilton	10
Jarvis, Salter M.	do	Toronto	39
Jarvis, Mrs. Caroline	Married woman	do	5
Jenkins, Wm.	Gentleman	Clinton	34
Jewett, Jas.	Postmaster	Borelia	18
Johns, Joseph	Farmer	Stratford	3
Johnson, John	do	Falkland	15
Johnston, Elizabeth M.	Spinster	Springville	10
Johnston, W. L.	Farmer	do	5
Johnston, Jas. H.	do	Croton	2
Johnston, Nathaniel	Gentleman	Seaforth	50
Johnston, John	Farmer	Pefferlaw	15
Johnstone, Jas. K.	Gentleman	St. Andrew's, P. Q.	13
Jones, Thos. J.	do	St. Catharines	15
Jones, Mrs. S.	Married woman	do	7
Jones, Robert	Gentleman	Mitchell	15
Jones, John	do	Balsam	5
Jones, W. J.	do	Bowmanville	5
Jones, C. and J. O. Howard	do	Toronto	119
Jones, E. C.	Barrister	do	60
Jones, Clarkson	do	do	183
Jones, Rev. Wm.	Clergyman	do	96
Jones, Mrs. M.	Married woman	do	7
Jones, Jonas—ap	Gentleman	do	43
Jones, Ed. C. in Trust	do	do	50
Jones, Edwin	do	Quebec	150
Jones, W. J. M. in Trust	do	Montreal	21
Jones, Mrs. Helen		do	50
Jones, Rev. K. L.	Clergyman	Lyn	2
Jordan and Bernard	Merchants	Montreal	35
Joseph, J. H.	Gentleman	do	369
Joseph, Frank J.	do	Toronto	10
Joyce, James, jun.	do	Greensville	30
Joyce, Mrs. S. F.	Married woman	do	10
Kastner, John	Gentleman	Selbringville	3
Kay, Robert	do	Stratford	10
Keachie, Wm.	Deceased	Paris	20
Keale, W. C.	Barrister	Toronto	29
Kennedy, Wm.	Gentleman	Warkworth	2

Royal Canadian Bank.—Continued.

(Banque Royale Canadienne.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Addition.	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)
Kennedy, Angus	Cordwainer	Galt	3
Kent, Henry	Banker	Hamilton	75
Ker, Adam	Miller	Galt	60
Kerr, Geo	Gentleman	Shatham, N. B.	60
Kerr, Geo	do	Perth	10
Kerr, Jno, and Wm. Hamilton, jun., in Trust		Toronto	12
Kertland, E. H., Secretary	Gentleman	do	350
Kertland, E. H.	do	do	50
Keterson, Joseph	do	Mitchell	30
Kidd, Thos	Merchant	Seaforth	20
Kidd, Joseph	do	do	60
Kilpatrick, Peter	Gentleman	Perth	2
King, Robert	Deceased	Woodbridge	60
King, Bros	Tanners	Whitby	78
King, Thos. D.	Farmer	Cooksville	8
King, Chas. sen	Deceased	Brampton	50
Kingsmill, M. and A. J. Cattnach, Trustees		Toronto	200
Kinnear, John	Farmer	Cavan	6
Kirkwood, Mrs. L. M.	Widow	Toronto	21
Knapp, F. A.	Clerk	do	6
Knapp, L'Amie	Spinster	do	6
Kneitt, Joseph	Gentleman	Stratford	15
Knox, David	do	Hamilton	15
Knox, Alex	do	Foley	11
Laferty, James	do	Perth	2
Lafraicain, Geo'	Manufacturer	Montreal	30
Laidlaw, Douglas	Merchant	Toronto	20
Laidlaw, James	Farmer	Clinton	1
Lafleur, J. B.	Gentleman	Montreal	50
Laing, Murdoch	do	do	62
Landon, W. H.	do	Princeton	9
Langlois, C. B.	Advocate	Quebec	32
Langmaid, Joseph, jun	Farmer	Taunton	10
Laplante, N. T.	do	Peterboro'	7
Lapp, Philip	Gentleman	Ashworth	15
Lapum, J. N.	do	Centreville	4
Lark, Mary A.		Kingston	3
Larkin, Patrick	Gentleman	St. Catharines	10
Laslett, Elizabeth D		Montreal	2
Lavell, Rev. Chas	Clergyman	Stratford	12
Lawder, John M.	County Judge	Niagara	12
Lawson, Thomas	Cordwainer	Stratford	10
Laycock, George	Farmer	Clinton	12
Leach, Hugh, in trust	Banker	Toronto	300
Leak, John	Farmer	East Oxford	5
Lefar, Mrs. E. A.	Widow	Brampton	40
Lee, S. S., and A. Cameron.	Trustees	Toronto	25
Leith, Alex	Barrister	do	168
Leslie, George	Gentleman	Glenwilliam	10
Leys, Mrs. Helen E., in trust		Toronto	1
Lillie, John	Gentleman	Wallaceburg	12
Lillie, John	do	do	3
Lindsay, Helena		Woodstock	44
Little, James	Gentleman	Glenmorris	24
Little, Mary A.		Woodstock	8
Lockhart, James	Merchant	Clarke	7
Lockhart, James	Gentleman	Woodstock	3
Lockwood, J. J.	do	Newburgh	2
Logan, Elizabeth	Spinster	Millbank	3
Logie, Rev. John	Clergyman	Rogerville	13
Lonsborough, Robert	Farmer	Harpurhay	9
Lough, Mrs. F. A.	Married woman	Clinton	42

Royal Canadian Bank.—Continued.

(Banque Royale Canadienne.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Addition.	Residence.	Shares. — (Actions.)
Lough, M.	Banker	Clinton	87
Lowery, Mrs. M.		Millbrook	4
Lundy, Mrs. Margaret		Peterboro'	261
Lutz, M. C.	Iron Founder	Galt	15
Lyman, Henry	Postmaster	Scotland	7
Labadelle, Denis J.	Gentleman	Montreal	1
Madill, John	Farmer	Audlay	5
Macnider, James	Merchant	Quebec	8
Macrae, Mrs. G.	Married woman	Hamilton	21
Macrae, J. O., and V. St. G. Macrae.	Trustees	Montreal	110
Magrath, Charles	Barrister	Toronto	3
Mahony, Thomas	Gentleman	St. Catharines	6
Mair, James	do	Altona	4
Major, William	do	Whitevale	15
Manning, Alexander	Contractor	Toronto	150
March, David	Postmaster	Port Granby	10
Marett, Frederick	Gentleman	Toronto	12
Martin, Richard, jun.	do	Hamilton	23
Martin, Jonathan	do	Beachville	15
Mason, J. Herbert	Sec. & Treas. Bdg. Society	Toronto	7
Matheson, Donald	Gentleman	Embro'	15
Mathews, John	do	St. Catharines	4
May, George	do	Ottawa	5
Mead, Joseph H.	Merchant	Toronto	18
Medcalf, F. H.	Iron Founder	do	20
Meighen, A.	Merchant	Perth	20
Meikle, J. H.	Gentleman	Morrisburg	35
Menet, Fred. J.	Clerk	Toronto	5
Merrick Bros.	Merchants	do	10
Metcalf, James	Gentleman	do	157
Metcalf, John	do	Myrtle	4
Metherell, Samuel	Farmer	Little Britain	1
Meyer, Ludwig	Gentleman	Seaforth	10
Michie, James	Merchant	Toronto	472
Michie, Mrs. C.	Married woman	Hamilton	9
Middleton, Charles G.	Farmer	Clinton	1
Middleton, John	do	do	4
Milburn, Thos. W.	Gentleman	Peterboro'	30
Millar, Melville	Merchant	Toronto	237
Miller, Thomas	Gentleman	Stratford	5
Milligan, Mrs. Margaret	Married woman	Clarke	30
Mills, James, sen.	Gentleman	St. Catharines	15
Mills, Thomas, Trustee.	do	Woodstock	50
Milson, Ebenezer	do	Port Hope	12
Milward, Eliza F.	Spinster	Oakville	10
Mitchell, David	Farmer	Hibbert	6
Mitchell, Annie		Perth	1
Mitchell, John	Gentleman	Hamilton	15
Mitchell, John	do	Manchester	12
Mitchell, James	Farmer	Eglington	15
Mitchell, Jacob	do	Clarke	20
Moat, Robert	Broker	Montreal	573
Moffatt, George, in trust	Gentleman	do	200
Moffatt, George, do	do	do	14
Moffatt, George, do	do	do	5
Moffatt, George, do	do	do	5
Moggridge, John	Deceased	Prince Albert	2
Melson, John	Banker	Montreal	2150
Monkhouse, Joseph	Gentleman	Altona	60
Monsell, W. H.	do	Port Hope	45
Monteith, Andrew	do	Stratford	30
Montreal City and District Savings Bank		Montreal	290

Royal Canadian Bank.—Continued.

(Banque Royale Canadienne.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Addition.	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)
Moore, George	Farmer	Galt	20
Moore, H. H.	Gentleman	Dundas	100
Moorehouse, Henry	do	Perth	15
Morgan, John	Farmer	Hibbert	15
Morin, James	Manufacturer	Leslie	30
Morison, John	Gentleman	Woodville	6
Morley, Henry	Farmer	Holmesville	30
Morrison, John	Gentleman	Montreal	45
Morrison, Peter	Farmer	Rodgerville	1
Morrison, David	Gentleman	Montreal	127
Morrow, R. A.	do	Peterboro'	30
Morton, Robert	do	Brantford	4
Morton, Alex.	do	Ayr	6
Mowat, Wm.	do	Stratford	75
Mudie, Wm.	do	Portsmouth	2
Mulholland, John	Farmer	Cobourg	16
Mulholland, James	Deceased	do	10
Mulholland, Robert	Gentleman	do	34
Mulholland, Thomas	Farmer	Yorkville	3
Mullen, J. and E. & Co.	Merchants	Montreal	10
Mulvey, John	Merchant	Toronto	235
Munro, James	Gentleman	Thorold	30
Munro, Timothy	do	Epsom	7
Munro, R. T. and R.	Barristers	Toronto	11
Murphy, Rev. James	Clergyman	Carronbrook	15
Murphy, Josiah	Gentleman	Mitchell	8
Murray, C. R., in trust	Banker	Hamilton	575
Mutton, S. S.	Merchant	Toronto	5
McAllister, Archd.	Farmer	Duntroon	25
McAllister, Charles	do	Duart	3
McAllister, Archd.	do	Clinton	3
McBain, Rev. J. A. F.	Clergyman	Drummondville	7
McBean, John	Gentleman	Toronto	30
McCallum, R. C.	do	Campbell's Cross	75
McCallum, Wm.	Farmer	Sandhill	6
McCallum, L.	Gentleman	Stromness	40
McCarthy, D. and J.	Merchants	Montreal	20
McCaughey, S. G.	Barrister	Seaforth	6
McCaul, Mrs. E. A.	Married woman	Toronto	25
McCowan, John	Farmer	Brucefield	6
McCraken, Thomas, in trust	Banker	Toronto	206
McCraken, Thos.	Banker	do	9
McCraken, John	Gentleman	Hamilton	4
McCulloch, Peter	do	Toronto	31
McCulloch, F.	Banker	Montreal	662
McDonald, Hon. D.	Gentleman	Toronto	159
McDonald, Jno.	Barrister	do	144
McDonald, Isabella	Spinster	do	49
McDonald, Robert	Farmer	East Zorra	20
McDonald, John	Sheriff	Goderich	10
McDonald, Jno. Jas.	Gentleman	Bic, P. Q.	100
McDonald, Wm.	do	Montreal	100
McDonell, Wm.	do	Wallaceburgh	3
McDonell, J.	do	do	3
McDonell, W. J., in trust	Manager, Savings Bank.	Toronto	16
McDougall, Jno.	Miller	Bowmanville	90
McDougall, Dougal	Gentleman	Stratford	2
McDougall, Francis	do	Ottawa	20
McDougall & Broomfield	Merchants	Galt	10
McDougall, Alan	Civil Engineer	Toronto	108
McDougall Bros.	Brokers	Montreal	13
McDougall & Davidson	do	do	88

Royal Canadian Bank.—Continued.

(Banque Royale Canadienne.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Addition.	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)
McDougall, Jno.	Gentleman	Montreal	150
McEwan, Duncan	Farmer	Rodgerville	5
McEwen, John	do	Clinton	9
McEwen, Wm.	Gentleman	Stratford	30
McFarland, Jas.	Farmer	do	9
McFarlane, Peter	do	Shakespeare	4
McGarva, John	Gentleman	Clinton	4
McGee, Jas. in trust.	do	Toronto	600
McGee, Jas.	do	do	278
McGee, David	Merchant	do	9
McGill, Geo.	Gentleman	Bowmanville	15
McGinnis, Mrs. S. C.		St. John's, P. Q.	23
McGiverin, Wm.	Merchant	Hamilton	115
McGreevy, Hon. Thos.	Gentleman	Quebec	115
McGregor, Duncan	Farmer	Clinton	2
McGuin, Anthony	Gentleman	Collinsbay	30
McHardy, Mrs. P.	Widow	Goderich	20
McHardy, Chas.	Gentleman	do	24
McIntyre, John	do	Woodstock	15
McIntyre, Mrs. Jane	Widow	Cashmere	10
McKay, John	Express Agent	Woodstock	106
McKay, John	Gentleman	Beaverton	12
McKay, Joseph	do	Montreal	50
McKay, John	Farmer	Braemar	7
McKay, Mrs. Margaret		Embro'	10
McKay, Donald	Farmer	Brucefield	2
McKay, Donald	Merchant	Toronto	165
McKay, Jno. M.	do	do	30
McKenzie, D. A.	Farmer	Teeswater	1
McKenzie, Duncan	do	do	1
McKenzie, Mrs. Elizabeth		Woodstock	75
McKenzie, Mrs. Rachael	Widow	Bowmanville	6
McKenzie, J. S.	Gentleman	Montreal	47
McKenzie, J. & C.	Merchants	Sarnia	300
McKenzie, W.	Gentleman	Montreal	15
McKcough, J. & W.	Merchants	Chatham	15
McKerral, Peter E.	Gentleman	do	4
McLean, Wm.	Merchant	Toronto	20
McLean, James	Farmer	Hampton	2
McLean, James	do	Kippen	7
McLean, James	Gentleman	Chatham	20
McLellan, Saml.	do	Bowmanville	15
McLennan, Rev. K.	Clergyman	Peterboro'	3
McLennan, D. J.	Merchant	Port Hope	6
McLeod, Geo.	Gentleman	Portsmouth	20
McLeod, W. C.	do	Woodstock	85
McLeod, Grace Ann	Spinster	do	10
McMillan, John	Gentleman	Hampstead	3
McMillan, Peter	do	Stratford	2
McMillan, Rev. John	Clergyman	Mount Forest	20
McMurrich, Hon. John	Gentleman	Toronto	100
McNabb, John	do	Shakespeare	2
McNee, Jas.	Merchant	Kingston	67
McPherson, Jas., Trustees	Deceased	do	4
McPherson, Wm.	Farmer	Claremont	6
McPherson, D. R.	do	Embro'	3
McPherson, A.	do	do	3
McPherson, M.	Gentleman	Kincardine	15
McPherson, Harriet		Woodstock	20
McQueen, Wm.	Farmer	Clinton	1
McQueen, John	do	Brucefield	2
McRae, Mrs. M.		Port Colborne	2

Royal Canadian Bank.—Continued.

(Banque Royale Canadienne.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Addition.	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)
McRae, Jno.	Gentleman	Port Colborne	5
McShane, Jas. jun.	do	Montreal	6
McTavish, Alex.	do	Shakespeare	30
McTavish, Donald	do	Stratford	2
McTavish, Peter	do	do	6
McVicar, Geo.	do	Paris	2
McWilliam, Rev. Wm.	Clergyman	Bomanton	5
McWhirter, Jas., & Co.	Merchants	Woodstock	15
McWood, Wm.	Gentleman	Montreal	12
Neelands, John	Farmer	Londesboro'	6
Neilson, Cornelius	Deceased	Perth	24
Nelson, H. A.	Merchant	Montreal	150
Nichol, Thos.	Farmer	North Elmsley	4
Nichol, Thos.	Physician	Montreal	60
Nisbett, Wm.	Gentleman	Lynden	30
Noble, Wm.	do	Whitby	8
Nott, Robt.	Farmer	Clinton	2
Nunn, John	do	Sligo	8
Nash, F., in trust	Banker	Montreal	100
O'Connor, Rev. J. L.	Clergyman	Ottawa	15
Ogilvy, Wm.	Banker	Peterboro'	75
O'Hara, R. & H.	Merchants	Bowmanville	6
O'Hara, Robt.	Merchant	do	9
O'Hara, Henry	do	do	7
Oliver, Geo.	Drover	Galt	10
Oliver, W. H.	Gentleman	do	30
Olway, Mrs. Elizabeth	Widow	Woodstock	20
O'Neil, J. & R.	Merchants	Port Hope	10
Orkney, Jas. T.	Gentleman	Quebec	105
Orkney, W. G.	do	Montreal	13
Ormiston, Rev. Wm.	Clergyman	New York	150
Ormiston, David	Teacher	Whitby	20
Ormond, J. R.	Gentleman	Peterboro'	25
Osborne, Wm.	Merchant	Galt	105
Osborne, Wm., trustee	do	do	36
Oxnard, Geo. A.	Station Master	Guelph	28
Pardo, Thos.	Gentleman	Buckhorn	30
Parker, Thos.	Merchant	Woodstock	30
Parker, Henry	Gentleman	do	5
Parsons, Wm.	do	do	3
Parsons, Sarah E.	Spinster	Goderich	10
Pascoe, Geo.	Gentleman	Woodstock	7
Paterson, James	Barrister	Toronto	12
Paterson, Peter	Merchant	do	30
Paterson Wm. & Co.	Brokers	do	50
Patterson, Walter	Gentleman	Peterboro'	30
Patterson, B.	Physician	Howmanville	125
Patterson, Wm.	Gentleman	Wallaceburgh	15
Patterson, Robt.	do	Peterboro'	5
Paxton, Charles	Merchant	Brooklin	18
Payne, James	Farmer	Rockford, Ill.	60
Pearse, Edgcombe	Accountant	Peterboro	21
Peck, C. H.	Gentleman	Prescott	50
Peddie, David	do	Stratford	2
Peers, Joseph	do	Woodstock	5
Pellatt, H., in Trust	Broker	Toronto	249
Pemberton, Edward H.	Gentleman	Quebec	12
Pepper, James A.	do	Woodstock	10
Perry, Horace	do	Rochester	90
Perry, J. H.	do	Whitby	45
Petty, John	Farmer	Kippen	4
Petty, George	do	do	6

Royal Canadian Bank.—Continued.

(Banque Royale Canadienne.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Addition.	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)
Philip, Joseph A.	Gentleman	Cobourg	9
Philips, T. B.	Farmer	Woodhill	40
Philips, T. G.	Physician	do	20
Philips, Lucy M.	Spinster	Clinton	2
Pickard, James	Farmer	Exeter	2
Pillar, Wm	Gentleman	Kingston	30
Pipe, John	do	Bowmanville	30
Planke, J. P.	Farmer	Uxbridge	12
Plewes, Simon	Gentleman	Georgetown	15
Pollock, John	do	Drumbo	6
Poitras, Rosine	Spinster	Montreal	26
Porter, John S.	Merchant	Seaforth	9
Potts, Joseph	Gentleman	Grafton	10
Powers, Felix	Farmer	Port Hope	21
Preston, S. S.	Deceased	Louisville	20
Priestman, John	Gentleman	Toronto	87
Prior, Elizabeth		Little Britain	1
Proctor, John	Gentleman	Hamilton	130
Proctor, George R.	do	Beaverton	15
Proctor, George	do	do	150
Proctor, John A.	do	do	30
Proudfoot, Mrs. Caroline	Widow	Toronto	18
Proudfoot, Wm	Gentleman	Hamilton	75
Pulham, H. M. P.	Spinster	England	15
Purkiss, I. D., in Trust	Mangr. Dem. Telegraph	Toronto	42
Purkiss, I. D.	do	do	6
Purkiss, Mrs. E., Trustee	Widow	Brockville	45
Pye, Thomas	Deceased	Cobourg	8
Pyke, Wm.	Gentleman	St. Mary's	11
Pyper, Mary	Spinster	Toronto	10
Pyper, George A., in Trust	Merchant	Oakwood	108
Quirk, Michael	Farmer	Downie	2
Racey, E. M.	Merchant	Clinton	4
Racey, James B.	do	do	20
Rae, Jackson	Banker	Montreal	50
Ramage, W. W.	Gentleman	Kingston	3
Ramsden, John	do	Holt	15
Rance, Mrs. Mary	Widow	Clinton	2
Raymond, Albertine L.		St Hyacinthe	60
Redford, James	Gentleman	Stratford	61
Reed, Mrs. Jane, Executrix	Widow	Toronto	47
Reed, Mrs. Jane	do	do	5
Reikie, Rev. T. M.	Clergyman	Bowmanville	7
Reesor, Hon. T. D.	Manufacturer	Markham	20
Reesor, John	do	do	80
Reid, Wm	Gentleman	Montreal	15
Reid, Wm	Farmer	Clarke	3
Reid, John	Gentleman	Peterboro'	10
Reid, John	Farmer	Varna	2
Reid, Robert	do	do	3
Reid, James	Gentleman	Hamilton	18
Remmer, John	Farmer	Pickering	3
Remon, E. P.	Gentleman	Ottawa	6
Reynolds, Gwine	Farmer	Reach	20
Richardson, Joseph	do	Downie	20
Richardson, Joshua	Gentleman	Whitby	30
Richardson, James	Butcher	Toronto	20
Ritchie, John	Brassfounder	do	28
Ritchie, D. H.	Gentleman	Bayfield	45
Ritchie, James	do	Beaverton	2
Robertshaw, John	do	Woodstock	14
Robertson, John	Farmer	Brampton	9

Royal Canadian Bank.—Continued.
(Banque Royale Canadienne.—Suite.)

NAMES. — (NOMS.)	Addition.	Residence.	Shares. — (Actions.)
Robertson, Mrs. Margaret	Widow	Cobourg	34
Robertson, James, sen.	Deceased	Port Hope	20
Robertson, James, jun.	Tanner	do	10
Robertson, John	Gentleman	Lavant	18
Robertson, Donald	Contractor	Queenston	20
Robertson, Charles, in Trust	Gentleman	Toronto	287
Robinson, James	do	Markham	5
Robinson, Mrs. E.	do	Peterboro'	10
Robinson, Charles	Gentleman	Beaverton	5
Robinson, John G.	do	do	3
Robinson and Howell	Manufacturers	Galt	60
Robitaille, L. A.	Gentleman	Quebec	15
Robson, George	do	Whitby	6
Robson, R. and J.	Builders	Galt	2
Robson, John J.	Gentleman	Newcastle	125
Rodgers, John	Farmer	Peterboro'	88
Rogers, Robert Z., and J. Charles Rogers	Executors	Grafton	15
Rose, W. N.	Gentleman	Newcastle	4
Rose, George M.	Publisher	Toronto	30
Ross, Donald	Farmer	Clinton	3
Ross, Wm.	Gentleman	Hamilton	4
Ross, J. M.	do	Woodstock	7
Ross, John	Toll-gate Keeper	Galt	4
Ross, Mrs. S. A.	Married Woman	Toronto	38
Ross, Thomas	Gentleman	Ottawa	50
Rouse, Benage	do	Whitby	3
Rowe, Robert	do	Peterboro'	16
Russell, Wm.	Brewer	Drummondville	20
Rutledge, A.	Gentleman	Bayfield	30
Rutledge, James	do	Bowmanville	28
Ryan, Wm.	do	Perth	2
Ryan, Hugh, in Trust	do	do	135
Sache, Wm.	Banker	Montreal	40
Saunders, B.	Merchant	Toronto	150
Saunders, H. and A.	Merchants	Montreal	100
Sawtell, A., in Trust	Gentleman	do	40
Scholfield, A. K.	do	Fonthill	7
Scott, Sarah A.	Spinster	Perth	7
Scott, Charles J.	Gentleman	Montreal	5
Scott and Cowan	Merchants	Princeton	15
Scott, Mrs. Elizabeth	do	Montreal	4
Scott, Emily	Spinster	do	1
Scott, James, in Trust	Merchant	Toronto	100
Scott, James	do	do	112
Scrimger, James K.	do	Galt	35
Senior, Richard	Gentleman	Ayr	20
Seymour W. and Co.	Merchants	Goderich	90
Sexton, W. S.	Gentleman	Port Perry	30
Shanly, Frank	Contractor	Toronto	20
Shannon, Mrs. E.	do	Montreal	150
Sharman, Joseph	Gentleman	Stratford	10
Sharman, John	do	do	10
Sharpe, Wm.	do	Simcoe	6
Sharpley, Mrs.	do	Montreal	3
Shaver, James	Gentleman	Lynden	2
Shaw, Robert	Farmer	Cartwright	20
Shaw, Samuel J.	Merchant	Quebec	75
Shearson, W. A.	do	Galt	30
Shepherd, Peter	Farmer	Bowmanville	10
Shepherd, Mrs. Mary	Widow	Woodstock	5
Sheppard, Mrs. E. P.	Married Woman	Goderich	25
Sherin, John C.	Farmer	North Douro	30

Royal Canadian Bank.—Continued.

(Banque Royale Canadienne.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Addition.	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)
Sherrod, John	Farmer	East Oxford	10
Shillington, Henry	do	Perth	12
Shillington, Mrs. C.	Married Woman	do	12
Shiple, William	Farmer	Clinton	10
Shiple, John	do	do	10
Short, John	do	Embro'	5
Simmers, J. A.	Seedsman	Toronto	45
Simpson W. M. and A. R. Boswell, Trustees	do	do	15
Simpson, Isaac	Gentleman	Kingston	3
Sincennes, Damase	do	Montreal	10
Sinclair, James	Gentleman	Stratford	4
Slater, William	Farmer	Clinton	2
Sloan, Samuel	Gentleman	Goderich	5
Sly, Robert	Farmer	Clinton	1
Smart, John	Banker	Montreal	18
Smilie, W. C.	Gentleman	do	50
Smillie, Benjamin	Farmer	Kippen	6
Smillie, Margaret	Spinster	do	4
Smith, A. M.	Merchant	Toronto	150
Smith, Mrs. M. A.	Married woman	do	75
Smith, L. W.	Barrister	do	39
Smith, L. W., Trustee	do	do	10
do do	do	do	28
do do	do	do	75
do do	do	do	4
do do	do	do	16
do do	do	do	45
Smith, Mrs. M. E.	Married woman	do	85
Smith, L. W. and Wm. Arthurs, Trustees	do	do	150
Smith, Charles F.	Gentleman	Quebec	66
Smith, Mrs. E. F.	Widow	Montreal	10
Smith, David	Gentleman	Brampton	4
Smith, Edward	do	Kingston Mills	5
Smith, Patrick	do	Kingston	1
Smith, P., Trustee	do	do	22
Smith, Hiram	do	Glanford	7
Smith, Obadiah T.	do	do	30
Smith, Donald	do	Hamilton	21
Smith, Andrew	Farmer	Campbell's Cross	1
Smith, Donald	do	Brucefield	6
Smith, Wm	Gentleman	St. Catharines	10
Smith, Elizabeth	Spinster	Ayr	10
Smith, Wm	Gentleman	Woodstock	18
Smith, Joseph	Carpenter	Toronto	26
Snell, John	Farmer	Edmonton	15
Soules, Daniel	Gentleman	Newmarket	7
Sovereign, L. A.	do	Paris	4
Spalding, John	do	Perth	3
Spalding, Ellen	do	do	2
Spalding, James	Gentleman	do	120
Spears, Adam	Farmer	Davisville	10
Speight, Thomas, jun.	Gentleman	Markham	2
Spence, Patrick	do	Perth	30
Spiers, David	Merchant	Galt	16
Spooner, George D.	Deceased	Bowmanville	19
Spooner, James, in Trust	Merchant	Toronto	8
Sproule, J.	Gentleman	Cannington	86
Stanbridge, Township of	do	Montreal	45
Stanbury, Thomas	Farmer	Clinton	35
Stanton, W. H., Trustee	Barrister	Toronto	50
Starke, G. K.	Gentleman	Montreal	475
Starnes, Henry, in Trust	Prest. Met. Bank	do	5
Stavely, James	Farmer	Clinton	

Royal Canadian Bank.—Continued.

(Banque Royale Canadienne.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Addition.	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)
Steep, Henry	Farmer	Clinton	1
Stephens, Jonathan	do	Bowmanville	4
Stephenson, James	Gentleman	Toronto	13
Stevenson, James B. and Robert Stewart		Montreal	4
Stevenson, James	Banker	Quebec	21
Stewart, Duncan	Farmer	Stratford	6
Stewart, Duncan	do	do	2
Stewart, Wm	Gentleman	Kingston	7
Stewart, Mrs. Louisa	Widow	Quebec	109
Stewart, John, jun	Farmer	Stratford	2
Stewart, Peter	do	do	4
Stewart, James	Gentleman	Hamilton	10
Stewart, A. B.	do	Montreal	130
Stoney, Thomas	do	Stratford	4
Strachan, Wm	Merchant	Toronto	20
Strachan, Mrs. M. A.	Widow	do	48
Strachan, Martin	Gentleman	Kingston	5
Strathay, H. G.	Broker	Montreal	15
Strauchon, Mrs. M. R.	Married woman	Woodstock	15
Street, Thomas C.	Gentleman	Niagara Falls	555
Stuart, Ernest	do	Montreal	30
Sutherland, George J.	do	Auburn	2
Sutherland, Mrs. Marian		East Zorra	5
Sykes, Samuel	Manufacturer	Newmarket	15
Symington, James	Gentleman	Lachine	15
Tait, Mrs. Margaret		Bowmanville	5
Tamblyn, Charles R. and L. A. Gamsby, executors		Orono	15
Tate, Wm	Farmer	Reach	39
Taylor, Thomas	Gentleman	Raglan	10
Taylor, Alexander	Farmer	Clinton	4
Taylor, Robert	Gentleman	Peterboro'	15
Taylor, W. D.	Accountant	Toronto	4
Taylor, John	Gentleman	Montreal	325
Tempest, J. W.	do	do	100
Temple, R. H.	Broker	Toronto	105
Templeton, James	Gentleman	Perth	24
Templeton, George	do	Montreal	3
Tennant, Walter	do	Paris	5
Thistle, W. R.	Merchant	Ottawa	30
Thom, Eliza	Spinster	Perth	3
Thomas, Charles L.	Gentleman	Hamilton	4
Thomas, Adeline		Chippawa	8
Thomas, W. H.	Gentleman	do	6
Thompson, Thos.	Farmer	Omemeé	2
Thompson, Richard	Merchant	Stratford	40
Thompson, Jno. J. J.	Gentleman	Chatham	9
Thompson, Moses	Farmer	Port Granby	20
Thomson, John	Gentleman	Cobourg	12
Thomson, John C.	do	Quebec	56
Thomson, Wm	Merchant	Toronto	100
Thorndyke, Edward	Farmer	Cavan	2
Thornton, Thos.	do	Kirby	10
Thwaites, Richard	do	Clinton	2
Tiffin, Thos.	Gentleman	Montreal	60
Timlin, Rev. M.	Clergyman	Cobourg	20
Tobin, Thos	Gentleman	Stratford	15
Todd, Alfred	Clerk	Ottawa	43
Todd, A. Thornton	Gentleman	Toronto	100
Torrance, Henry	do	Quebec	19
Totten, Daniel	do	Paris	30
Townsend, Joseph	do	Clinton	9

Royal Canadian Bank.—Continued.

(Banque Royale Canadienne.—Suite.)

NAMES. — (NOMS.)	Addition.	Residence.	Shares. — (Actions.)
Trow, James	Gentleman	Shakespeare	150
Trull, W. W.	do	Orono	30
Trustees School Section, No. 9.	Darlington	Bowmanville	8
Tucker, J. L.	Gentleman	Orono	3
Tully, Robert	do	Peterboro'	15
Tunney, James	Deceased	Clinton	10
Turnbull, Mrs. Elizabeth	Married woman	Quebec	185
Turner, John	Gentleman	Varna	1
Turner, Mrs. R. A.	Married woman	Bowmanville	15
Van Nostrand, John	Farmer	Aurora	15
Vannovous, Mrs. C. K.	Widow	Quebec	37
Vanstone, Samuel	Farmer	Tyrone	120
Vernon, Jane	Spinster	Newmarket	9
Vernon, Amy	do	do	9
Vernon, Celestia	do	do	6
Wade, Henry	Farmer	Port Hope	6
Wadsworth, W. R.	Miller	Weston	15
Wadsworth, T. R.	do	do	60
Wahn, Valentine	Iron Founder	Preston	10
Wakefield, T. B.	Farmer	Newmarket	4
Wagner, J. P.	Builder	Toronto	2
Walkey, Samuel	Gentleman	Whitby	1
Wallace, R.	Merchant	Galt	42
Walters, Henry	Gentleman	Drumbo	7
Walton, John	Farmer	Strangford	15
Ward, Thos.	do	Hampton	7
Warnock, Adam	Merchant	Galt	30
Warnock, Jas.	do	do	60
Warner, J. M.	Gentleman	Montreal	6
Warwick, Wm.	Merchant	Toronto	15
Washington, Stephen	Farmer	Solina	15
Waterman, John	do	South Monaghan	3
Watkins, Thos.	Gentleman	Montreal	15
Watt, Alex.	do	do	30
Weatherhead, T. C.	do	Perth	12
Webb, Elizabeth	Spinster	Drummondville	2
Webber, Robert	Farmer	East Zorra	6
Weir, Malcom	Gentleman	Chatham	15
Weir, W.	Broker	Montreal	12
Weir, Mrs. F. S.	Married woman	do	37
Wells, Stewart	Plumber, &c.	Toronto	10
Wells, James P.	Farmer	King	7
Wellwood, Eleanor	Spinster	Oshawa	5
Werrall, Thos.	Gentleman	Stratford	3
West, Mrs. Lydia	do	Wallaceburgh	6
Westcott, Wm.	Farmer	Brucefield	4
Wheler, Edward	do	Stouffville	40
Wheler, Geo.	Miller	Uxbridge	40
White, Mrs. Frances	Widow	Whitby	4
White, John	Merchant	Woodstock	15
Whitehead, Chas. J.	Gentleman	Toronto	151
Whitely, Noble	Farmer	Holmesville	4
Whiteside, W.	Merchant	Dunbarton	30
Whiteside, Margaret M.	Spinster	Little Britain	15
Whiting, Richard, in Trust	Gentleman	St. Mary's	7
Wigginton, Thos.	Farmer	Clinton	4
Wight, John	Gentleman	Kirkwall	10
Wilkes, Alfred, J.	Barrister	Brantford	2
Wilkie, Mrs. M. S.	Widow	Quebec	75
Wilkins, W. H. and S.	Merchants	Galt	30
Wilkinson, John	Farmer	Brampton	3
Wilkinson, Wm.	do	do	3

Royal Canadian Bank.—Continued.

(Banque Royale Canadienne.—Suite.)

NAMES. — (NOMS.)	Addition.	Residence.	Shares. — (Actions.)
Wilkinson, Jane.....		Galt	17
Willard, Chas.....	Gentleman	Prescott	75
Williams, R. S.....	Manufacturer	Toronto	9
Williamson, David.....	Gentleman	Beaverton	3
Willoughby, Rev. N. R.....	Clergyman	Barrie	12
Wilson, James.....	Gentleman	Mitchell	30
Wilson, W. F.....	do	Woodstock	15
Wilson, A. C.....	do	Whitby	10
Wilson, R. J., Trustee.....	Barrister	do	2
Winch, R. J.....	Butcher	Cobourg	15
Windatt, Wm.....	Gentleman	Bowmanville	10
Windatt, Richard.....	do	do	30
Windham, Wm.....	Clerk	Guelph	75
Wood, Richard.....	Gentleman	Port Dalhousie.....	4
Wood, Sam'l G. and Alex. Robertson, Trustees		Toronto	75
Wood, Mrs. Mary.....	Married woman.....	Peterboro'	60
Woods, Joseph.....	Farmer	Perth	1
Woods, Anne.....	Married woman.....	do	1
Woodside, Hugh J.....	Solicitor	Toronto	1
Wolfenden, Albert.....	Farmer	Whitby	3
Wright, David.....	Gentleman	Hamilton	15
Wright, W.....	do	Montreal	20
Wright, Mrs. Ellen.....	Married woman.....	Perth	4
Wright, P. Rose.....	Deceased	Cobourg	50
Wright, H. H.....	Physician.....	Toronto	60
Wyllie, Robert.....	Gentleman	Ayr	20
Yale, Sanford.....	do	Toronto	7
Yarnold, Benjamin.....	do	Whitby	300
Yerex, S. H.....	do	Little Britain.....	4
Youll, David.....	Farmer	Brucefield	2
Young, Geo.....	Gentleman	Chatham	10
Young, Rev. Geo. P.....	Clergyman	Toronto	60
Youngs, John.....	Gentleman	Woodstock	3
Younie, A.....	do	Tyrone	72
Younie, A., Guardian.....	do	do	10
Yuile, W. P.....	do	Montreal	7
			50000

THOS. McCRAKEN,

Cashier.

JNO. GRAHAM,

Stock Ledger Keeper.

ROYAL CANADIAN BANK,

TORONTO, 13th April, 1872.

NIAGARA DISTRICT BANK.
BANQUE DU DISTRICT DE NIAGARA.

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.	Nominal value (Valeur Nominale)
Benson, Hon. Jas. R.	St. Catharines	100	10,000
do Trustee do	do	13	1,300
do do do	do	11	1,100
do do do	do	15	1,500
Benson, Mrs. Alicia M.	Port Hope	5	500
Bate, Albert	Dunnville	26	2,600
Bosanquet, R. G.	London, England	66	6,600
Burrowes, Arnold.	Woodstock	44	4,400
Burns, Miss A. F.	Niagara	2	200
Buell, Mrs. Sarah M.	St. Catharines	2	200
Beeton, Joseph E.	do	3	300
Beeton, William B.	do	12	1,200
Brown, Thomas	Ingersoll	10	1,000
Burns, Thomas	St. Catharines	1	100
Brownlee, William H.	do	50	5,000
Barker, Edward	Ingersoll	8	800
Bland, Luke	do	5	500
Benson, Mrs. M. A.	St. Catharines	40	4,000
Clark John	Philadelphia	50	5,000
Copeland, William L.	St. Catharines	3	300
Corwin, Mrs. Catherine	Stamford	5	500
Carlisle, Henry	St. Catharines	30	3,000
Clark, John	Drummondville	12	1,200
Chadwick, Mrs. Jane	do	5	500
Corwin, Mrs. S.	do	31	3,100
Crysler, Mrs. Catherine	St. David	3	300
Cook, Simeon	Ingersoll	10	1,000
Chadwick, Charles E.	do	10	1,000
Callagan, John	do	1	100
Crisp, W. T.	do	5	500
Chadwick, Mrs. Jane	do	5	500
Christopher, J. G. and A. N.	do	30	3,000
Cole, P. D.	Grantham	20	2,000
Cameron, Rev. J. Y.	Drummondville	6	600
Dixon, W. H., Estate of	Toronto	20	2,000
Donaldson, Merley	Ottawa	31	3,100
Donaldson, R., Administrators	do	2	200
Donaldson, R., jun.	do	20	2,000
Duck, William	Grantham	10	1,000
Edwards, Elizabeth	Dublin, Ireland	22	2,200
Eastwood, William	Ingersoll	2	200
Fuller, N., Very Rev. Archdeacon	Toronto	87	8,700
Goodman, Edwin	St. Catharines	20	2,000
Gregory, Mrs. Sarah	Louth	50	5,000
Gregory, Miss Julia	do	5	500
Haynes, D. Curtiss	St. Catharines	55	5,500
Hill, Samuel	Port Robinson	6	600
Hixon, Timothy S.	do	21	2,100
Humphrey, J. R., and F. W. Edmonds, Trustees.	North Wales	24	2,400
Hall, Charles P.	Ingersoll	6	600
Holcroft, T.	do	5	500
Helliwell, Mrs. Mary	St. Catharines	2	200
Ingersoll, Miss Catherine	do	10	1,000
Irving, Amilius H.	Hamilton	12	1,200
Jukes, M. R., Estate of	St. Catharines	29	2,900
Jukes, Mrs. Phoebe	do	3	300
Jemkin, Samuel S.	do	30	3,000
Jarvis, Joseph	Ingersoll	10	1,000
Killaly, Hon. H. H.	Toronto	100	10,000

Niagara District Bank.—Continued.
(Banque du District de Niagara.—Suite.)

NAMES. — (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. — (Actions.)	Nominal Value. (Valeur Nominale)
Ker, John	Drummondville	9	\$ 900
King, Squire	Stromness	20	2,000
Keefer, Mrs. M., Estate of	Thorold	6	600
Keefer, Samuel	Brockville	60	6,000
Lamb, James	St. Catharines	57	5,700
Leeming, Trustees W. & H. Mettleberger	do	8	800
Laurie, James	do	3	300
Laurie, Robert	do	40	4,000
Merritt, Hon. W. H., Estate of	do	170	17,000
Merritt, W. H. jun	do	64	6,400
Merritt, Thomas R.	do	264	26,400
Merritt, Charles	St. John, N. B.	42	4,200
Merritt, C. and C. M. Arnold, Trustees	do	11	1,100
Merritt, J. P.	St. Catharines	150	15,000
Merritt, Mrs. Sarah	do	5	500
Merritt, Nehemiah	do	9	900
Morris, Hon. Jas., Estate of	Toronto	20	2,000
Morris, Edward	Guelph	20	2,000
Mack, Rev. Frederick	St. Catharines	20	2,000
Mack, Mrs. Catherine Jane	do	3	300
Mack, Mrs. Caroline	do	3	300
Mittleberger, W. A.	do	2	200
Millar, Thomas D.	Ingersoll	10	1,000
Mack, Theophilus	St. Catharines	20	2,000
Macdonald, Hon. J. Sandfield	Cornwall	22	2,200
McFarland, Mrs. Amelia	Thorold	23	2,300
McGiverin, William, Trustee	Hamilton	21	2,100
do do do	do	21	2,100
do do do	do	21	2,100
do do do	do	21	2,100
McDonagh, John	Thorold	20	2,000
McGlashan, J. F.	Niagara Falls	7	700
McDonald, Robert	Ingersoll	5	500
McIntyre, James	do	3	300
McLean, Allan	do	4	400
Oill, George N.	St. Catharines	5	500
Oille, Lucius S.	do	19	1,900
O'Neill, J.	Ingersoll	5	500
O'Connor, A.	do	10	1,000
Oliver, Malvina Adelaide	Louth	5	500
Price, David	do	4	400
Phoenix Insurance Co.	Hartford, Conn	50	5,000
Price, J. H. and N. H. Pawling, Executors	Welland	21	2,100
Reynolds, Benjamin F.	St. Catharines	46	4,600
Robertson, D. M.	Ingersoll	10	1,000
Rannie, John	Allanberg	33	3,300
Robinson, Sir J. L. and Miss C. Arnold, Trustees	Toronto	20	2,000
Ransome, John Gay	Chippewa	10	1,000
Robeson, Mrs. Eliza C.	St. Catharines	10	1,000
Ramsay, W. A.	Ingersoll	5	500
Reid, S. G.	do	2	200
Reynolds, Mrs. M. A.	St. Catharines	13	1,300
Street, Thos. C.	Chippewa	210	21,000
Smith, William	Homer	18	1,800
Sewell, Rev. Hy. D.	Head Corn, Kent	34	3,400
Smart, Mrs. C. S.	Port Hope	13	1,300
Smith, W. R. B. & Co., Trustees	London, England	20	2,000
Stevenson, Miss C. M.	St. Catharines	3	300
Sisters of St. Joseph	Toronto	4	400
Thompson, Henry	Drummondville	40	4,000
Tate, Rev. F.	Brockville	4	400
Tilson, E. D.	Ingersoll	15	1,500

Niagara District Bank.—Continued.
(Banque du District de Niagara.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)	Nominal Value. (Valeur Nominale)
Wright, D. M.	Cramaha	5	\$ 500
Woodruff Richard.....	St. Davids	120	12,000
Watt, T. Halliday	Niagara	5	500
Watt, R. H.	do	1	100
Watt, Miss Emily J	do	1	100
Ward, Mrs. C., Administratrix	St. Catharines	3	300
Woodruff, R. H. & C.	do	20	2,000
Wood, W. G.	Ingersoll.....	10	1,000
White, David.....	do	10	1,000
White, Christina Ann	do	13	1,300
Wilson, Charles.....	do	5	500
		3,227	\$322,700

C. M. ARNOLD,

April 16, 1872.

Cashier.

THE DOMINION BANK.
BANQUE DE LA PUISSANCE.

Shares, \$50 each.

Actions, \$50 chacune.

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)	Amount paid. (Montant payé.)
Allan, Margt.	Stratford	6	\$ 300 00
Arnold, Robt.	Toronto	12	545 00
Austin, James, & Henry Pellatt, Trustees	do	198	9800 00
Austin, James.....	do	640	32000 00
Beattie, Thos.	London	24	450 00
Bentley, Lewis	Brougham	16	800 00
Bethune, Jane F.	Toronto	16	155 00
Betts, Bliza	Whitby	24	1200 00
Bickford, E. O.	Toronto	20	100 00
Brown Bros.	do	24	900 00
Burgess, R. K.	do	50	2500 00
Blong, Edward	do	60	3000 00
Blong, Henry.....	do	60	3000 00
Blong, Robt.	do	24	1200 00
Bolger, Francis.....	do	20	1000 00
Booth, James.....	do	40	2000 00
Burn, Miss Mary Theresa.....	Newmarket	20	1000 00
Burn, Miss Helen.....	do	20	1000 00
Boulton, G. D'Arcy.....	Toronto.....	90	4500 00
Boswell, A. R.	do	24	1200 00

The Dominion Bank.—Continued.

(Banque de la Puissance.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares, (Actions.)	Amount paid. (Montant payé.)
Boyd, G. J.	Toronto	48	\$ 2400 00
Baldwin, Henry St. George	do	4	200 00
Burns, James	East Whitby	12	600 00
Button, A. T.	Uxbridge	86	4300 00
Bowie, Rev. James	Everton	25	1250 00
Burn, David	Cobourg	270	13500 00
Burn, Messrs., & Co	do	4000	200000 00
Blong, Maria	Toronto	24	1200 00
Bourn, Charles	Cobourg	12	600 00
Bonnell, Wm.	Toronto	36	1800 00
Bascom, Jcs., M.D.	Uxbridge	4	200 00
Buchanan, W. J., in trust	Toronto	40	2000 00
Buchanan, W. J.	do	80	4000 00
Brock, Wm., jun.	Prince Albert	20	1000 00
Browne, James	Toronto	16	800 00
Buchan, Lawrence	do	40	2000 00
Cade, John	Oshawa	20	1000 00
Calder, John	Brooklyn	24	1200 00
Cameron, D.	Killarney	24	600 00
Cameron, H. C.	Toronto	24	450 00
Cameron, Ewen	Prince Albert	12	600 00
Card, Levi	Uxbridge	4	120 00
Cambie, A. J.	Ottawa	2	100 00
Cameron, Eliza	Grafton	1	50 00
Carty, Estate of J.	Toronto	20	1000 00
Carnegie, D. G.	do	116	5800 00
Cawthra, John	do	66	3300 00
Carty, Miss Mary	do	48	2400 00
Cayley, John	do	24	1200 00
Cawthra, Jos.	Newmarket	24	1200 00
Chisholm (Brampton), K.	Brampton	20	250 00
Cawthra, Henry	Toronto	48	2100 00
Clark, Capt.	Uxbridge	14	700 00
Clark, David	Rockwood	60	3000 00
Close, P. G.	Toronto	32	870 00
Cochrane, S. H.	Whitby	12	285 00
Cowan, David	Toronto	40	1200 00
Copp, Clark & Co., Messrs	do	40	1800 00
Cox & Co., Messrs. G. & J. W.	do	24	600 00
Crooks, Adam	do	40	1525 00
Crawforth, John	Whitby	10	500 00
Crosby, Ira G.	Uxbridge	16	385 00
Cowdry, Thos.	Toronto	16	800 00
Crickmore, John	do	24	1200 00
Croft, Henry	do	24	1200 00
Crooks, Mrs. Ellen	West Flamboro'	3	150 00
Croxall, Thos. D.	Uxbridge	8	400 00
Currie, Neil	Toronto	60	3000 00
Crowther, James	do	122	6100 00
Currie, Mark	Prince Albert	20	1000 00
Cummins, Mary Maria	Toronto	3	150 00
Conant, D.	Oshawa	10	500 00
Croft, Wm.	Toronto	24	1200 00
Cowdry, Nathaniel H.	do	4	200 00
Cassells, W. G.	do	10	500 00
DeLaporte, A. O.	do	24	1200 00
Devine, Thos.	do	40	2000 00
Dickie, Wm.	Oshawa	24	1200 00
Dickey, N.	Toronto	48	900 00
Dickson, B. Homer	do	150	7500 00
Dobble, Wm.	Uxbridge	12	600 00
Doel, Estate of John	Toronto	40	2000 00

The Dominion Bank.—Continued.

(Banque de la Puissance.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares, (Actions.)	Amount paid. (Montant payé.)
Dow, David S.	Whitby	10	\$ 500 00
Dingle, John	Davisville	72	3600 00
Dodgson, John	Toronto	80	4000 00
Eastwood, John	do	18	900 00
Eastwood, Anthony	do	6	300 00
Elwell, Rev. J.	Kingston	24	1200 00
Eagle, Thos.	Weston	24	1200 00
Empey, Philip H.	Cornwall	24	1200 00
Elliot, Wm.	Iroquois	40	2000 00
Elliot, Mrs. Annie G.	Halifax	6	300 00
Evans, Rev. Ephraim	Yorkville	29	1450 00
Farewell, Abram	Oshawa	64	3200 00
Farewell, Ackens	do	20	1000 00
Farncourt, F., in trust	Newcastle	80	4000 00
Farley, Messrs. A. & Son	Toronto	48	2400 00
Fitzgerald, Edward	do	24	1200 00
Feintuch, Marcus	do	44	2200 00
Flint, George	do	20	1000 00
Flint, William	Whitby	24	1200 00
Fox, Edward	Toronto	48	2400 00
Foy, Estate of Patrick	do	40	2000 00
Foy, Trustees of Mary	do	60	4000 00
Foy, John	do	20	1000 00
Fraser, C. F.	Brockville	48	2400 00
Forrester, John	Uxbridge	5	250 00
Fife, Robt.	Westwood	7	350 00
Gibson, J. A.	Oshawa	10	500 00
Gooderham, Mrs. Margaret	Toronto	100	5000 00
Gould, Joseph	Uxbridge	40	2000 00
Gooderham, Wm., jun.	Toronto	48	2400 00
Gooch, R. N.	do	24	1200 00
Grose, Stephen	Whitby	48	2400 00
Guillett, John	Cobourg	28	1400 00
Gunn, R. J.	Whitby	12	600 00
Garth, G. W.	Oshawa	12	345 00
Garvin, John	Toronto	40	500 00
Gooderham, George, in trust	do	40	1200 00
Green, Crofts & Co., Messrs.	London	20	500 00
Hackett, Alexander	Oshawa	12	600 00
Hamilton, Jane	Whitby	12	275 00
Harley, T. H.	Toronto	4	180 00
Harrison, James	Uxbridge	4	200 00
Henry, Robert	King	24	1200 00
Herson, J., in trust	Toronto	9	450 00
Hellmuth, Rev. Dean	London	10	350 00
Heward, Stephen, and W. Schreiber, Trustees		120	4050 00
Heyden, Mrs. Barbara	Toronto	28	1400 00
Heward, John O.	do	48	2400 00
Hunter, Rose & Co., Messrs.	do	48	2400 00
Holden, James	Whitby	279	13950 00
Hickie, B. J.	do	12	345 00
Hughes, Patrick	Toronto	60	1200 00
Harris, Rev. Henry	do	24	800 00
Horton, William	do	26	1300 00
Hoskin, Thomas	Oshawa	10	500 00
Howland, W. H.	Toronto	24	1200 00
Howland, Peleg	do	100	5000 00
Henderson, James	Yorkville	40	2000 00
Irvine, Rev. John	Mille Isles	20	1000 00
Jackson, M. B.	Toronto	24	1200 00
Jones, John	Whitby	20	1000 00
Jones, W. J.	Bowmanville	5	250 00

The Dominion Bank.—Continued.

(Banque de la Puissance.—Suite.)

NAMES. — (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. — (Actions.)	Amount paid. — (Montant y.c.)
Johnston, Henry T.	Uxbridge	100	\$ 3000 00
Johnson, James	Prince Albert	28	1400 00
Jarvis, Frederick W.	Toronto	4	200 00
Jennings, Rev. John	do	24	1200 00
Julian, H. G.	do	150	3750 00
Kirshoffer, Mrs. Isabella	Ireland	49	2450 00
Kirkland, Thos	Whitby	9	217 50
Kane, J. H.	Toronto	17	850 00
Leavens, David R.	Ottawa	8	400 00
Lapp, Philip	Uxbridge	24	1200 00
Lally, Edward Samuel	Barrie	24	1200 00
Leckie, John	Toronto	24	930 00
Lewis, Kate	do	50	2500 00
Lepper, A.	do	24	1200 00
Lewis, George W.	do	80	4000 00
Lockhart, James	Whitby	48	2400 00
Lally, Mrs. Anne	Barrie	14	700 00
Lyman, Benjamin	Toronto	40	500 00
Lang, Wm.	Oshawa	12	600 00
Madill, John	Whitby	10	125 00
Matthews, W. D.	Toronto	140	4200 00
MacLennan, James	do	24	1200 00
Maurice, Rev. R. R.	Mount Forest	34	1700 00
Masson, Wm.	Brooklyn	48	2400 00
Martindale, Col. Benjamin Hay	Quebec	20	1000 00
Mills, John	London	24	780 00
Michie, James	Toronto	40	2000 00
Miller, William	do	10	500 00
Mitchell, Joseph	Brooklin	9	450 00
Monro, Alexander M.	Toronto	24	690 00
Moore, Richard	Brooklin	20	1000 00
Morison, M.	Toronto	24	300 00
Morton & Smith, Messrs.	do	48	1140 00
Moncrieff, George	London	12	600 00
Moat, John, in trust	Toronto	8	400 00
Morison, John	do	48	2400 00
Montreal Assurance Company	Montreal	240	12000 00
Mulock, Wm.	Toronto	50	2500 00
Mulcahy, Thos.	Orillia	20	1000 00
Murray, R. S.	London	10	50 00
Murton, James	Oshawa	20	1000 00
Muter, Col. Robt.	Toronto	10	500 00
Mossman, James	do	24	1200 00
Mason, Mrs. Alicia	do	16	800 00
Mead, Joseph H.	do	240	12000 00
Myles, James	do	24	930 00
MacDonell, W. J.	do	40	2000 00
McBean, John	do	48	2400 00
McCann —	Uxbridge	4	200 00
McCarthy, Dalton, Trustee	Barrie	1	50 00
McCarthy, Dalton	do	21	1050 00
McEachern, —	Hamilton	48	1960 00
McCord, A. T.	Toronto	10	500 00
McKenzie, Charles	Cobourg	12	600 00
McGrath, M.	Uxbridge	4	200 00
McHardy, George	St. Helen	24	1200 00
McHardy, Penelope	Goderich	20	1000 00
McHardy, Forbes	Toronto	20	1000 00
McDonald, D. M., in trust	do	12	600 00
McDonald, Isabella	do	10	500 00
McGee, Robert	Oshawa	57	2850 00
McGill, George	Bowmanville	12	600 00

The Dominion Bank.—Continued.

(Banque de la Puissance.—Suite.)

NAME. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)	Amount paid. (Montant payé.)
			\$ cts.
McCallum, Peter, & Son	Cobourg	40	2000 00
McGee, David	Toronto	6	300 00
McMichael, Charles	do	24	450 00
McMichael, Daniel, L.L.D.	do	24	1200 00
McInurray, James	do	24	1200 00
McMurty, Elizabeth	Cobourg	6	300 00
Maddonald, Peter	Toronto	24	1200 00
Maddonald, Hon. John S.	Stormont	4	200 00
McDonald, John	Bic	100	5000 00
Nauton, Edward	Toronto	120	750 00
Nordheimer, Samuel	do	120	5400 00
Nicholls & Hall	Peterboro'	240	12000 00
O'Brien, Henry	Toronto	29	450 00
Oliver, S. A.	do	48	2400 00
O'Neill, R. A.	Lucan	24	1200 00
Osler, Edmund B.	Toronto	40	1650 00
Parsons, Henry	Prince Albert	4	180 00
Parrish & Patterson	Uxbridge	12	345 00
Parson, Wm	Toronto	40	2000 00
Pert, Martin	Uxbridge	4	200 00
Plank, J. T.	do	19	500 00
Platt, Samuel	Toronto	48	2400 00
Porter, Chas	Ormagh	20	1000 00
Priestman, John	Toronto	24	930 00
Purse, Alexander	do	24	1200 00
Pellatt & Osler	do	254	14200 00
Rae, Francis, M.D.	Oshawa	44	1200 00
Ranney, John L.	St. Catharine's	100	3000 00
Ramsay, W. M.	Montreal	29	1000 00
Ramsay, Wm.	Toronto	209	10000 00
Risley, —	do	48	2400 00
Robinson, Christopher	do	20	1000 00
Ross, Thos.	Ottawa	90	2787 50
Robson, Mrs. Sarah J.	Prince Albert	12	225 00
Robertson, John	Toronto	40	2000 00
Rice, John	Whitby	24	1200 00
Rose, Rev. Samuel	Toronto	24	1200 00
Rutherford, E. H.	do	80	4000 00
Robson, John J.	Newcastle	50	2500 00
Rountree, Joseph	Thistleton	288	14400 00
Ross, A.	Prince Albert	110	5500 00
Roberts, Wm.	London	50	2500 00
Scatcherd, Thos.	do	48	1380 00
Scott, James	Toronto	48	2400 00
Smart, John	Ontario Bank, Montreal	10	500 00
Seels, John Henry	Toronto	20	1000 00
Shields, James	do	100	5000 00
Shanly, Frank	do	48	900 00
Shaw, George E.	Peterboro'	8	160 00
Skinner, Lieut.-Col. J. A.	Toronto	20	1000 00
Smith, Frank	do	240	12000 00
Smith, John L.	Whitby	12	600 00
Smith, John	Oshawa	10	500 00
Smith, John Thos.	Toronto	24	1200 00
Smith, Larratt W.	do	14	700 00
Smith, Moses	Duffin's Creek	12	600 00
Setty, George	Uxbridge	4	200 00
Stanley, Wm.	Toronto	12	600 00
Smith, Wm. Henry	Ontario Bank, Montreal	24	960 00
Smith, G. Y.	Whitby	20	500 00
Stayner, Estate of F. W.	Toronto	72	3600 00
Stayner, T. S.	do	120	6000 00

The Dominion Bank.—Continued.

(Banque de la Puissance.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)	Amount paid. (Montant payé.)
Stewart, Robt.	Toronto.	60	3000 00
Strathy, John	do	24	1200 00
Swan Bros.	do	48	2400 00
Schreiber, W. G.	do	260	13000 00
Stewart, Mrs. Mary	do	43	2150 00
Stennett, Rev. Walter	Cobourg	48	2400 00
Stock, Edward	Toronto	40	2000 00
Shea, John, President; W. J. MacDonell, Manager.	Toronto Savings Bank	200	10000 00
Severn, John	Toronto	100	5000 00
Severn, Jane	do	20	1000 00
Scobie, Justina	do	20	1000 00
Taylor, H. B.	Whitby	8	100 00
Taylor, Peter	do	30	800 00
Taylor, James	Toronto	20	250 00
Taylor, George	do	72	3600 00
Taylor, Thomas	do	72	3600 00
Thompson, H. E. A.	London	20	1000 00
Thorndike, Wm.	Whitby	20	1000 00
Thorburn, J., M.D.	Toronto	24	1200 00
Tenison, Henry	do	100	3000 00
Todd, A. T.	do	158	7900 00
Trout, J. M.	do	6	232 50
Troup, Rev. Wm.	Hamilton	14	700 00
Trounce, W. J.	Port Perry	9	172 50
Trull, Allen	Oshawa	5	250 00
Tucker, D.	Pickering	20	1000 00
Thompson, —	Scott	12	600 00
Vankoughnet, S. J., in trust	Toronto	12	600 00
Vannovous, Mrs. Catherine R.	Quebec	44	2200 00
Wadsworth, W. R.	Weston	192	7744 00
Wadsworth, T. R.	do	60	3000 00
Wickson, John	Toronto	44	2200 00
Wright, Mary	Pickering	24	1200 00
Wilson, Mrs. Elizabeth	Cobourg	16	800 00
Wilson, Miss Mary Ganning	do	4	200 00
Wilson, Miss Margaret Egan	do	4	200 00
Weir, Mrs. Margaret Mary	Toronto	48	2400 00
Wyatt, Geo. A.	do	20	1000 00
Wilkinson, Miss A. E.	Cobourg	120	6000 00
Worthington, John	Toronto	240	12000 00
Wilkes, Alfred J.	Brantford	2	100 00
Wright & Durand	London	12	445 00
		17768	\$834544 00

R. W. BETHUNE,

Cashier.

TORONTO, 15th April, 1872.

CANADA LANDED CREDIT COMPANY.
(COMPAGNIE DE CREDIT FONCIER DU CANADA.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)	Amount paid. (Montant payé.)
			\$ cts.
Armson, Wm.	Bradford	2	50 00
Achison, Joseph	Exeter	2	50 00
Armstrong, Arch'd.	Millbrooke	10	250 00
Anderson, John	Milton	4	100 00
Addyman, Daniel	Ridgetown	2	50 00
Ash, Wm.	Thorold	5	125 00
Alexander, John	Port Dover	32	800 00
Alger, Wm. U	Toronto	52	1300 00
Ardagh, Rev. S. B	Barrie	20	500 00
Agnew, Miss Jane	Ottawa	3	75 00
Anderson, James	E. Zorra	2	50 00
Alexander, Wm.	Toronto	160	4000 00
Ardagh, Wm. D.	Barrie	10	250 00
Borland, Lewis	Otonabee	1	25 00
Brown, Joseph, sen	Innerkip	3	75 00
Burrows, A.	Woodstock	10	250 00
Bunston, Thos.	Kenilworth	2	50 00
Burnham, Rev. Mark	East Peterboro'	20	500 00
Bevan, J. W.	Yorkville	10	250 00
Benham, Wm.	Guelph	6	150 00
Buttery, Joseph	Strathroy	2	50 00
Bond, Edwin	Sheffield	5	125 00
Bean, David	Zurich	2	30 61
Belch, Wm.	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ C, 9 con. Ops	2	33 48
Brooks, George	Derby	3	75 00
Bain, John	Cobourg	2	50 00
Boughner, John S.	Beamsville	5	125 00
Brown, John	Thorold	40	1000 00
Baxter and Brown	Chatham	10	250 00
Brownridge, George	Milton	2	50 00
Blake, Hon. Oliver	Waterford	8	200 00
Bremner, Alexander	Downie	2	50 00
Burt, John W.	Erin	4	100 00
Bateman, Thos. H.	Mount Brydges	4	100 00
Barker, C. R.	Kincardine	8	200 00
Bury, Edward H.	Morpeth	4	100 00
Blackford, H. P.	Toronto	10	250 00
Bethune, R. H., in Trust	do	80	2000 00
Broughall, Rev. A. J.	do	80	2000 00
Boyd, J. A.	do	20	500 00
Bains, W. J.	do	18	450 00
Blaikie, J. L., as Pres. C. L. C. Co.	do	80	2000 00
Buchan, David	do	120	3000 00
Black, Rev. John	Red River	71	1775 00
Bethune, Dr. Norman	Toronto	80	2000 00
Bull, T. H.	do	5	125 00
Beard, Charles	Woodstock	39	975 00
Beard, John	do	1	25 00
Bull, Edward	Weston	82	2050 00
Boulton, Mrs. F.	Toronto	20	500 00
Buchan, Lawrence	do	155	3875 00
Boulton, Henry J.	do	10	250 00
Baldwin, Rev. Edward	do	42	1050 00
Biscoe, Mrs. Margaret	do	10	21 30
Burnham, A. A., sen.	Cobourg	20	500 00
Baldwin, Wm.	Woodstock	2	50 00

Canada Landed Credit Company.—Continued.
(Compagnie de Cr dit Foncier du Canada.—Suite.)

NAMES. — (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. — (Actions.)	Amount paid. (Montant pay�.)
			� cts.
Blaikie, John L.	Toronto	250	500 00
Baird, Rev. John	do	20	500 00
Covert, Henry	Cobourg	3	200 00
Clark, William	Adare, Huron	4	100 00
Campbell, Peter	Morpeth	5	125 00
Caughlin, John	Adare	2	26 10
Corrie, John	Culloden	4	100 00
Corbett, John	Moray	2	50 00
Culham, James	Richview	5	125 00
Centre, Socrates	Milton	2	50 00
Cowen, Richard	Hornby	4	100 00
Casick, William	Nassagaweya	2	50 00
Carson, Robert	Amaranth	5	125 00
Cameron, James	Asphodel	1	25 00
Clements, Samuel	Kincardine	2	50 00
Crellen, Mary A.	Delaware	2	50 00
Crysdale, Simeon	Thurlow, Hastings	8	109 71
Campbell, George	Chinguacousy	4	100 00
Cameron, Alex.	Williams, Middlesex	2	31 86
Crawford, B. W.	N. Oxford	5	125 00
Croft, Prof. Henry	Toronto	40	1000 00
Colquhoun, Wm.	Dickinson's Landing	32	800 00
Cowan, D., in Trust	Toronto	9	225 00
Crumpton, Arthur	Yorkville	4	100 00
Chadewick, C. E.	Ingersoll	54	1350 00
Cunningham, James	Red River	68	1700 00
Campbell, Daniel	Grimsby	50	1250 00
Cameron, Robert	Thamesford	4	100 00
Crossen, Jackson	Coldsprings	10	250 00
Cleland, Robert, in Trust	Toronto	112	2800 00
Campbell, James	do	160	4000 00
Cowan, David	do	63	1575 00
Deering, William	Cobourg	20	500 00
Darling, Hiram	Dartford	2	50 00
Drummond, Wm.	Adare	4	100 00
D'Everado, D.	Fonthill	10	250 00
Douglas, Alexander	Perry	1	25 00
Dundas, J. H.	Putnamville	2	50 00
Davis, J. H.	Toronto	4	100 00
Davidson, Alexander	Arkona	8	200 00
Darby, David	Guelph	2	50 00
Davis, Anthony	Woodstock	4	100 00
Dolsen, D. S.	Chatham	2	50 00
Downs, Miss E.	Drumquin	2	50 00
Durie, William	Toronto	26	650 00
Dunlop, John	South Zorra	51	2025 00
Dickson, G. P.	Toronto	22	550 00
Dick, Mrs. Mary	Richmond Hill	8	200 00
Dougall, Duncan	Toronto	10	250 00
Devine, Thomas	do	72	1800 00
Drynan, Jane Anne	do	100	2500 00
Davis, J. A. & R.	Woodstock	2	50 00
Darragh, Math	Goderich	3	6 57
Davidson, Rev. John	Bonthead	60	1500 00
Eberhe, John H.	Morpeth	1	25 00
Espen, Alexander	G, 7 C. Arran	2	50 00
Elsworth, John	Luton	2	50 00
Elliott, John	Agincourt	10	250 00
Ellis, John E.	Toronto	60	1500 00
Edger, J. D., & F. W. Cumberland, Trustees	do	7	175 00
Elliott, Samuel	Florence	6	150 00
Everett, Wm.	Chatham	2	50 00

Canada Landed Credit Company.—*Continued.*
(Compagnie de Cr dit Foncier du Canada.—*Suite.*)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares, (Actions.)	Amount paid, (Montant pay�.)
			\$ cts.
Freeman, William	Scotland, Ont.	5	125 00
Francis, George, & Son	Thamesville	2	30 42
Furbey, John	Bayham	2	50 00
Flintoft, James	Sarnia	15	375 00
Fennie, John	Bowden Lodge, Altringham, Cheshire	400	10000 00
Fraser, Alexander	East Williams	2	50 00
Fraser, Rev. S. G.	Thorold	36	900 00
Flaws, Mrs. Annabella	Toronto	92	2300 00
Farres, Mrs. Catherine	Port Colborne	10	250 00
Ferguson, James	Port Stanley	3	75 00
Fraser, John	Winnipeg, Manitoba	10	250 00
Fairweather, Agnes	Peterboro'	22	550 00
Fraser, Hugh	Strathroy	4	55 20
Forbes, Robert	Pushinch	4	100 00
Foley, James	Peterboro'	14	350 00
Floyd, W. H.	Cobourg	10	250 00
Floyd, Mrs. W. H.	do	5	125 00
Forbes, H. R.	Toronto	5	125 00
Gourley, Archibald	19, 13 C. Fullarton	3	75 00
Guilds, Evitts	Morpeth	1	14 16
Gauld, Rev. John	Meaford	4	100 00
Grant, Alexander	Finch	2	25 50
Green, John	London, Ont.	2	50 00
Grant, Alexander	Beachville	2	50 00
Gravelly, J. V.	Cobourg	4	100 00
Gowan, James R.	Barrie	68	1700 00
Griffin, Cyrus	Brantford	5	125 00
Galbraith, David	Toronto	80	2000 00
Huggarth, David	Wolverton	4	100 00
Hewson, W. H.	Barrie	8	140 00
Hannah, John	Adelaide	2	50 00
Hill, Charles	Luton	2	50 00
Harvey, William	Aylmer	2	50 00
Hankinson, William	Percy	3	75 00
Henry, George	Clearville	10	250 00
Heard, William	Beamsville	4	100 00
Hutchinson, Archibald	Woodstock	3	75 00
Harris, John	Ingersoll	2	30 54
Howland, W. P.	Toronto	28	700 00
Harris, Miss S. J.	do	20	500 00
Hay, Charles	Elora	8	200 00
Healy, Hugh	Orangeville	1	15 87
Hillyer, John	Rothsay	1	25 00
Hicks, John	Onondaga	2	50 00
Hebblethwaite, Alfred	London, Ont.	1	25 00
Heacock, Seth	Kettleby	6	150 00
Hunter, Thos. R.	Grimsby	3	75 00
Home, Miss M. H.	Edinburgh, Scotland	36	900 00
Hughes, Patrick	Toronto	9	225 00
Hamilton, Rev. Robt.	Motherwell	22	550 00
Hewitt, William	Toronto	2	50 00
Henderson, John	Kelso, Scotland	46	1150 00
Halliday, Miss E. Jane	Toronto	15	375 00
Harrocks, Joseph	do	120	3000 00
Hillock, Mrs. Mary	do	25	625 00
Hervey, John	Uxbridge, Middlesex, England	200	5000 00
Hoskin, John	Toronto	80	2000 00
Hebblewhite, Thomas	Simcoe	50	1250 00
Holcroft, Thomas	Ingersoll	68	1700 00
Hill, Elias	Malahide	2	50 00

Canada Landed Credit Company.—Continued.
(Compagnie de Cr dit Foncier du Canada.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares —os. (Actions.)	Amount paid. (Montant pay�.)
			\$ cts.
Henderson, James	Burford	3	75 00
Harris, A. B.	Toronto Township	28	700 00
Harris, Elizabeth M.	do	16	400 00
Hall, David	Chinguacousy	4	100 00
Iredale, Mrs. Mary	Toronto	4	100 00
Ince, Thos. H.	do	2	50 00
Island, John	Simcoe	3	6 39
Inglis, George	McGillivray	2	50 00
Johnson, Isaac	6, 18, W. McGillivray	2	50 00
Johnston, David	Coleraine	5	125 00
Johnson, Martin	Barrie	2	50 00
Johnston, Robert	Pepperlaw	8	200 00
Jenkins, John	Brantford	6	150 00
Johnstone, Archibald	Baltimore	2	50 00
King, Robert	Hamilton	10	250 00
Keenan, E.	Guelph	2	50 00
Kennedy, Allen	Golden Creek	2	50 00
Kersey, Wm.	Coleraine	3	75 00
Kew, Wm.	Beamsville	4	100 00
Kirkland, Mrs. John	Toronto	2	50 00
Killman, R. G.	North Pelham	2	50 00
Killman, A. S.	do	2	50 00
Kirkwood, Thos. A.	Ingersoll	2	50 00
Kirkwood, Anna	do	2	50 00
King, Rev. J. M.	Toronto	20	500 00
Kemp, Daniel	Forest Station	2	50 00
Kirk, David	Simcoe	150	3750 00
Leslie, Robert	19, 16, E. C. R. Williams	3	45 81
Lowes, Matthew	Bosworth	4	100 00
Lapham, Albin F.	Bosanquet	5	76 35
Lucas, Henry	Watford	2	50 00
Lane, Wm.	Thornhill	20	500 00
Lawrence, Rev. Geo.	Toronto	24	600 00
Lunn, Thomas	Owen Sound	135	3375 00
Lailey, Thomas	Toronto	46	1150 00
Lowrey, Parker	Rothsay	3	6 57
Lavell, John	Wellington	2	4 38
Miller, Jacob J.	7, 3rd C. McGillivray	1	25 00
Morrison, E. B.	Morrison	5	123 00
Manning, Samuel	Hay	2	50 00
Minshall, Henry F.	Thamesville	17	425 00
Morrison, Peter	Rodgerville	2	50 00
Miller, H. J.	Corunna	4	100 00
Minor, Christian	Union	2	50 00
Morrison, John	Woodville	10	250 00
Martlett, Caleb	Simcoe	5	125 00
Merrell, Wm.	Norichville	4	100 00
Morgan, George	Etobicoke	4	51 75
Murray, Paul	Woodstock	4	100 00
Mooney, Daniel	28, 5th C. Hibbert	2	29 82
Merigold, Thos	Southwold	2	50 00
Minshall, Joshua	Thamesville	4	100 00
Moore, John	Howard, Kent	1	25 00
Murray, Andrew	Port Robinson	3	75 00
Mathers, Mrs. A.	Toronto	100	2500 00
Meiville, Andrew H.	Ancaster	8	200 00
Martin, Mrs. Rachel	Toronto	40	1000 00
Murray, Andrew	Aylmer	2	50 00
Murray, W. A. E.	do	24	600 00
Morrice, Mrs. Annie	Montreal	60	1500 00
Michie, James	Toronto	100	2500 00

Canada Landed Credit Company.—Continued.
(Compagnie de Cr dit Foncier du Canada.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares.	Amount	Amount
		(Actions.)	paid.	(Montant pay�.)
				\$ cts.
Mowatt, Alex.	Ottawa	2		50 00
Mawson, Robinson	W. McGillivray	2		50 00
McLellan, Catherine	Ospringle	6		150 00
McDougall, Wm.	Baltimore Mills	8		200 00
McKenzie, Colin	Williams	2		50 00
McGrath, P.	Carronbrook	2		50 00
McKinlay, Robert	Howard	1		25 00
McPherson, George	Embro'	3		75 00
McBrayne, Arch	Botany	3		75 00
McLeod, Donald	Jordan	2		50 00
McKerricher, Wm.	Botany	6		150 00
McLean, Wm	Chatham	2		50 00
McBean, Lewis	Birkhall	4		100 00
Mackie, Alex.	Winterbourne	6		150 00
McMaster, Hon. Wm	Toronto	142		3550 00
McKay, Angus	Aldboro'	2		50 00
McKay, Samuel	do	2		50 00
McIntyre, James	Lobo	2		50 00
McCutcheon, Thos	Fergus	2		50 00
McDougal, Archibald	Township Erin, Co. Wellington	10		250 00
McLaughlin, Lawrence	Vienna	3		75 00
McLellan, Angus	4, 13, W. C. R., Williams	3		75 00
McLaren, Rev. Wm	Ottawa	25		625 00
McKay, Joseph	Montreal	200		5000 00
McTavish, Rev. John	Woodville	16		400 00
McGee, David	Toronto	25		625 00
McMechan, Rev. John	Pictou	5		125 00
McDonald, Isabella	Toronto	80		2000 00
McDermid, Rev. A	Seaforth	3		75 00
McLennan, Donald	Port Hope	4		100 00
McPherson, Hon. D. L	Toronto	220		5500 00
McKirdy, Wm	do	5		125 00
McDonald, John	Ingersoll	10		250 00
Macklem, Mrs. O. T.	Chippawa	12		300 00
McQueen, Donald	Stayner	2		50 00
McDougall, Donald	Carlisle	1		25 00
McDonald, John	Toronto	129		3225 00
McCallum, P.	Cobourg	22		550 00
McPherson, Jane C.	Montreal	100		2500 00
McKeellar, D.S.	Strathroy	6		150 00
McDonald, J. K.	Toronto	2		50 00
McDonald, John	do	125		3125 00
Mackenzie, J. A.	Galt	2		50 00
McCrea, Amos	Peterboro'	10		250 00
McLeish, John	Adelaide	5		125 00
Nellis, Rev. A.	Brantford	10		250 00
Ogletree, Francis	Howard, County Kent	12		300 00
Oliver, George	Plympton, Kertch.	2		26 10
Oliver, Catherine	Guelph	6		150 00
Osborne, J. B. & J. K.	Beamsville	5		125 00
Osler, Fetherstone	Toronto	5		125 00
Osler, Rev. H. B.	Lloydtown	12		300 00
Osborne, J. B.	Beamsville	460		11500 00
Osborne, J. K.	do	250		6250 00
Parish, Joshua	St. Thomas	8		200 00
Pinkerton, James	Riversdale	2		50 00
Pattie, David	20, 9th C. Puslinch	5		79 65
Pillar, Wm.	Kingston	8		200 00
Purdy, Jesse S.	Meaford	5		125 00
Prideaux, Rev. W. H.	Barbadoes	40		1000 00
Pace, Robert	Orillia	36		900 00

Canada Landed Credit Company.—Continued.
(Compagnie de Cr dit Foncier du Canada.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares.	Amount	Amount
		(Actions.)	paid.	(Montant pay�.)
				\$ cts.
Pollock, Rev. Alex.....	Bute, Scotland.....	100		2500 00
Priestman, John.....	Toronto.....	40		1000 00
Purvis, John.....	St. Andrew's, Scotland.....	250		6250 00
Purvis, John, in trust.....	do do.....	6		150 00
Pettit, John B.....	Paris.....	26		500 00
Patterson, John C.....	Grimsby.....	5		125 00
Parker, Thos.....	St. Mary's.....	4		100 00
Playfair, John S.....	Toronto.....	150		3750 00
Pollard, Rev. W.....	Cobourg.....	6		150 00
Pellat and Osler.....	Toronto.....	4		100 00
Quinton, Thomas.....	Devon.....	5		125 00
Richardson, Prudence.....	Barrie.....	4		100 00
Randall, James.....	Adelaide.....	2		50 00
Reid, Hugh.....	West McGillivray.....	2		50 00
Root, Jacob.....	Clinton.....	5		125 00
Reed, John.....	London.....	1		25 00
Robinson Wm.....	Romely.....	2		50 00
Roberts, Henry.....	Lyons.....	2		50 00
Robertson, W. J.....	Toronto.....	16		400 00
Ryrie, James.....	do.....	10		250 00
Reid, John T.....	do.....	104		2600 00
Rose, Geo. McLean.....	do.....	20		500 00
Ross, Mrs. Sarah.....	Red River Settlement.....	6		150 00
Rogers, Thomas.....	Mount Forest.....	5		125 00
Robinson, Thomas.....	Sarnia.....	4		8 52
Ross, James.....	Red River Settlement.....	58		1450 00
Robertson, Isabella.....	Toronto.....	12		300 00
Robertson, Charles.....	do.....	2		50 00
Ross, James, M. P.....	Cumnock.....	18		450 00
Scully, John.....	2, 2 C. Emily, Victoria.....	1		25 00
Shaw, Angus.....	Lakeside.....	1		25 00
Stenbaugh, Peter.....	Dorchester.....	3		75 00
Sharp, Caleb.....	do.....	3		75 00
Scarf, James.....	Woodstock.....	20		500 00
Sherman, Cornelia.....	Cobourg.....	32		82 00
Stoneman, Wm.....	Rodgerville.....	2		50 00
Sinclair, Robert.....	Cobourg.....	5		125 00
Smith, Donald.....	Stanley, Huron.....	1		25 00
Sweetman, Matthew.....	Guelph.....	3		75 00
Smith, Nicholas.....	Ingersoll.....	2		50 00
Stewart, James.....	Rodgerville.....	3		38 25
Shoff, D.....	McGillivray.....	2		50 00
Snell, John.....	Edmonton.....	20		500 00
Shore, Henry.....	Albion.....	4		100 00
Smith, David.....	Nichol.....	2		50 00
Sibbald, John.....	Ingersoll.....	4		100 00
Searles, W. B.....	North Norwich.....	8		200 00
Shafer, John.....	Port Robinson.....	4		100 00
Stamp, M.....	Waverly.....	2		50 00
Stevenson, Charles.....	Norwood.....	1		25 00
Sharon, Thos. S.....	Talbotville.....	2		50 00
Sharon, John S.....	do.....	2		50 00
Stevenson, John.....	Caledon.....	2		50 00
Scully, Daniel.....	Omemeo.....	2		50 00
Smith, John.....	Scotland, Ont.....	4		100 00
Stoddart, John.....	Tuckersmith.....	2		50 00
Still, John.....	Camilla.....	7		175 00
Spry, Daniel.....	Toronto.....	2		50 00
Sampson, M. E.....	Niagara.....	2		50 00
Sanderson, Benjamin.....	St. Catharines.....	6		150 00
Smith, E. J.....	Galt.....	4		100 00

Canada Landed Credit Company.—Continued.

(Compagnie de Crédit Foncier du Canada.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares, (Actions.)		Amount paid. (Montant payé.)	\$ cts.
		—	—		
Smith, L. W., Trustee for W. C. Dickinson	Toronto	4		100	00
do do M. E. Maddison	do	21		525	00
Sparkhall, Corbett	do	2		50	00
Slater, John	Chesterfield	2		50	00
Shields, James	Toronto	80		2090	00
Stevenson, Mrs. A. S.	do	40		1000	00
do do In trust for E. Le B. S.	do	1		25	00
do do M. S. S.	do	1		25	00
Smith, Jacob. M. D.	Ridgetown	35		813	64
Smith, L. W.	Toronto	252		6300	00
Sutherland, Mrs. Eva	do	21		525	00
Shewan, M., jr.	do	5		125	00
Skinner, Miss J. W.	do	52		1300	00
Stark, John	do	20		500	00
Smith, A. M.	do	10		250	00
Sinclair, D.	Fullarton, Perth	5		10	65
Scott, A. J.	New Hamburg	4		100	00
Shaanon, Wm.	Richwood	4		100	00
Somerville, Robert	Fish Creek	3		75	00
Scott, James	Toronto	120		3000	00
Tindall, Thomas	Houghton	8		200	00
Talford, F.	Sarnia	4		100	00
Thomson, J. A.	Scarboro'	2		50	00
Thomson, Alex.	Largie	2		50	00
Taylor, Robert	Harwich	2		50	00
Troup, Rev. W.	Hamilton	40		1000	00
Tisdale, Joseph	Paris	5		125	00
Thom, John	Toronto	20		500	00
Thomson, F. McL.	Montreal	80		2000	00
Thomson, William	Toronto	20		500	00
Tait, M. S.	Glasgow, Scotland	40		1000	00
Temple, E. B.	Quebec	37		925	00
Thomson, George	Hamilton	80		2000	00
Thorburn, James, M. D.	Toronto	33		825	00
Thorburn, Isabel	Queenstown	88		950	00
Taylor, J. H.	Chatham	4		100	00
Urquhart, Alexander	Wallacetown	1		25	00
Vandusen, J. R.	Owen Sound	2		50	00
Vanevery, A. A.	Sheffield	6		150	00
Verrall, Wm.	Wallaceburgh	2		50	00
Verrall, S.	Chatham	4		100	00
Weishulier, Henry	Lobo	1		25	00
Whitsell, Alex.	Howard, Co. Kent	2		50	00
Watson, Thomas A.	Schomberg	4		100	00
Walker, Duncan	Brucefield	3		75	00
Wright, Thomas	Dresden	2		50	00
Warrack, A.	Binbrook	2		50	00
Way, D. F.	Ameliasburg	5		125	00
Williams, T. C.	Wisbeach	2		50	00
Wilson, John M.	East Zorra	4		100	00
Weyler, Jacob	Delaware	6		150	00
Wilson, Daniel, L. L. D.	Toronto	40		1000	00
Woodward, Chomley	Barrie	160		4000	00
Woodward, Mrs. H. R.	do	20		500	00
Webb, Miss E.	Drummondville	19		475	00
Wigle, Henry	Gosfield	2		50	00
Williams, R. S.	Toronto	2		50	00
Wilber, Charles H.	South Dumfries	30		750	00
Waddell, Robert	South Monaghan	20		500	00
Wadsworth, James J.	Simcoe	25		625	00
Wallace, Wm.	Normanton	1		25	00

Canada Landed Credit Company.—*Continued.*(Compagnie de Cr dit Foncier du Canada.—*Suite.*)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)	Amount paid. (Montant pay�.)
White, Philo.....	Brinkworth.....	3	� 75 00
Wright, J. W.....	Dresden.....	4	8 52
Wilden, Elijah.....	8, 11, Mariposa.....	5	125 00
Yeomans, Horace.....	Belleville.....	42	1050 00
Yeomans, Daniel.....	Windham.....	4	100 00
	Total.....	10000	\$248552 72

I hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true list of the Shareholders of the Canada Landed Credit Company, with their additions, as far as may be; their residences, the number of shares they respectively hold, and the amount paid thereon, on the 31st December, 1871.

Je certifie par la pr sente que la liste pr c dente est la liste v ritable des actionnaires de la Compagnie du Cr dit Foncier du Canada, avec les additions qui peuvent exister; de leurs r sidences, du nombre d'actions qu'ils poss dent respectivement et de la somme y vers e, le 31 d cembre 1871.

J. SYMONS,

Secretary.

TORONTO, 31st March, 1872.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

(BANQUE DE MONTR AL)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)
Adam, Peter.....	Glasgow.....	46
Adams, William.....	Montreal.....	35
Adams, George, Com. Gen.....	England.....	177
Aird, Mrs. Mary.....	Montreal.....	5
Aitken, Mrs. Mary.....	do.....	12
Aitken, Mrs. Mary.....	Scotland.....	10
Aitken, Miss Agnes.....	do.....	10
Alcorn, Samuel.....	Toronto.....	93
Allan, Sir Hugh.....	Montreal.....	136
do do in Trust.....	do.....	16
do do do.....	do.....	4
Allan, Andrew and others, Trustees.....	do.....	40
Allen, Charles Edward.....	Quebec.....	26
Allan, Rev. Alexander.....	Scotland.....	4
Anderson, T. B.....	Montreal.....	1
Anderson, T. B., in Trust.....	do.....	2
Anderson, T. B. and G. W. Wicksteed.....	do.....	32
Anderson, Mrs. Ann.....	do.....	28
Anderson, Patrick.....	do.....	33

Bank of Montreal.—Continued.

(Banque de Montréal.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)
Anderson, Mrs. Margaret	Georgina	53
Anderson, Mrs. Margaret	do	10
Anderson, Rev. W.	Scree	13
Anderson, Miss S. H.	do	4
Anderson, Robert	Montreal	120
do do in Trust	do	90
Andrews, Henry O.	do	108
Angus, H. B., Gen. Manager, in Trust	do	10
do do do	do	20
Annuity Fund Society, Bank of Montreal	do	28
Angus, R. B., President of Annuity Fund Society	do	75
Armstrong, Miss Ann	do	3
Armstrong, Rev. G. M.	St. John	20
Arnatt, Mrs. M. S.	Montreal	6
Armstrong, Rev. J.	Sheffield	5
Armstrong, Samuel	Montreal	16
Ashworth, Miss J.	New York	5
Atcherley, Lieut.-Col., F. T.	Brookville	27
Atkinson, John	Montreal	9
Auld, John, Tutor	do	21
Auld, Miss M.	Scotland	14
Ansem, Mrs. E.	Lachine	42
Austen, Mrs. S.	Cobourg	2
Austen, J. and R. H. Bethune	Toronto	333
Bane, Rev. W.	Perth	4
Bailey, Henry	Montreal	28
Baker, Thomas	Toronto	26
Baldwyn, Mrs. A. R.	St. John	38
Balfour, Geo. H.	Quebec	1
Balfour, Rev. A.	do	4
Balsame, John	Red River	29
Bannerman, George	do	4
Bannerman, Alex.	do	1
Baker, Mrs. A. E.	Montreal	9
Barlow, F. C.	do	5
Barn, George	do	80
Barnston, P. S.	Belleville	3
Barr, Dr. J.	Belle Rivière	26
Barrett, W. H. M.	England	113
Barrett, Mrs. Mary A. E.	do	113
Bate, Albert	Dunnville	10
Bayfield, H. W., R. N.	Prince Edward Island	19
Bayfield, Mrs. F.	do do	14
Bayley, Mrs. E.	Brantford	1
Bazin, Miss M. F.	Quebec	8
Bell, Peter W.	Hudson's Bay Co.	16
Bell, Lieut.-Gen. George, K.C.B.	England	100
Bell, Archibald	Montreal	24
Bell, Susan	do	16
Benjamin, H., in Trust	do	6
Benny, Miss E. C.	do	28
Benny, Miss I.	do	23
Benny, Miss S. H.	do	28
Benny, James	do	28
Benny, Robert	do	44
Benny, Jas., sen.	Daillebout	80
Benson, Mrs. Mary A.	Montreal	12
Bentley, Mrs. H.	Georgina	45
Berczy, W.	Daillebout	26
Bethune, S., Executor	Montreal	7
Bidwell, Miss H.	Colbourne	1
Binmore, John	Montreal	13

Bank of Montreal.—Continued.

(Banque de Montréal.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)
Bird, Mrs. Mary	Red River	11
Bird, Curtis J., Tutor	do	16
Bird, Mrs. A.	do	15
Birss, J., in Trust	Toronto	2
Black, Hon. H.	Quebec	53
Black, Alex. H.	Red River	4
Black, Rev. W. M.	Montreal	74
Blackburn, John	Quebec	21
Blackwood, Miss M. J.	Montreal	64
Blackwood, Miss M. J. and N. A. Ramsay	do	4
Blatherwick, Thos.	England	4
Bolton, Richard	Montreal	18
Bond, E. L., in Trust	do	2
Borton, Colonel A.	England	4
Bond, Brothers	Montreal	47
Boswell, Wm., M. D.	Quebec	42
Bourn, Charles	Cobourg	8
Boileau, Baron G.	Quebec	1
Boulton, G. D'Arcy	Toronto	20
Bouthillier, T.	Montreal	16
Bowles, Joseph	Quebec	108
Boyd, John, sen.	Montreal	20
Boyd, Andrew	do	48
Boyd, J., jun.	do	6
Bradshaw, late J. F.	Quebec	1
Bradshaw, Mrs. M. T.	do	1
Bradshaw, as Tutrix	do	105
Brailsford, Wm.	England	14
Brass, Wm.	Hudson's Bay Co	6
Breland, Pascal	do do	50
Brock, Miss A.	Montreal	4
Brock, Stuart	Hawksbury	2
Brown, Magnus	Red River	46
Brown, Wm.	Quebec	1
Brown, Miss Mary W.	Sorel	10
Brown, Alfred	Montreal	100
Brailey, Mrs. Julia	do	16
Brooks, Alphonso	Brockville	21
Brown, Robert	Montreal	23
Bruce, George	Red River	4
Bruce, John	do	1
Buchanan, Mrs. Agnes	Montreal	12
Budd, Rev. H.	Rupert's Land	8
Budden, H. A.	Montreal	1
Bunn, John	Red River	13
Bunn, Thomas	do	1
Bunn, Mrs. M.	do	9
Burgen, Miss M.	Montreal	8
Burk, Michael	do	2
Burnett and Thomson	do	126
Burland, G. B.	do	27
Burwell, Isaac B.	Caradoc	35
Butler, D. & C.	Montreal	8
Burnett, James	do	1
Burrowes, Col. A.	England	5
Cameron, Angus	Scotland	19
Cameron, Mrs. A.	Grenville	10
Cameron, Charles	Hamilton	5
Campbell, Dr. George, in Trust	Montreal	18
Campbell, Dr. G. W.	do	116
Campbell, Major P.S.	England	30
Campbell, Col. Thos. E.	St. Hilaire	33

Bank of Montreal.—Continued.

(Banque de Montréal.—Suite.)

NAMES. — (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. — (Actions.)
Campbell, R. D	Red River	1
Campbell, Duncan	Simcoe	29
Campbell, John	Quebec	12
Campbell, Robert	Hudson's Bay	42
Carey, John	England	10
Cary, G. T	Quebec	2
Carpenter, F. S., D. C. G.	England	60
Carter, Miss Amelia	do	3
Carey, Wm. H	do	19
Cassie, Mrs. P	Port Hope	12
Cassels, John, in Trust	Montreal	15
Cayley, Mrs. Mary M	Whitby	5
Caverhill, Thomas	Montreal	5
Chafee, J. McG.	Toronto	14
Chapman, Misses	Quebec	12
Chapman, Rev. J	Rupert's Land	22
Chaytor, H. J., and Mary	England	60
Chaytor, H. J	do	18
Chaytor, E. C	do	18
Christian, Thos. R., in Trust	Montreal	12
City and District Savings Bank	do	1178
Clarke, Capt. H. W	England	34
Clarke, Lawrence	Hudson's Bay	24
Clarke, Mrs. Eliza, Tutrix	Quebec	5
Clarke, Mrs. Helen S	Dublin	30
Cleeve, Mrs. and Miss	Richmond	9
Clerk, Mrs. Harriet	Montreal	166
Clerk, Alex.	do	140
Clouston, Jas. S	Hudson's Bay Co	7
Clouston, James	Red River	11
Clouston, Mrs. Catherine	do	8
Cobden, George E	30th Regiment	13
Codville, Hilary	Quebec	40
Collard, Joseph	Brantford	13
Colman, Capt. W. T	England	30
Colman, Miss M. T	Montreal	226
Colman, Miss M. T., in Trust	do	8
Colquhoun, Wm	Cornwall	30
Connolly, Henry	Hudson's Bay Co	8
Cooté, Mrs. Emily	St. John, Q.	16
Cormack, Mrs. C. E	Montreal	4
Corrigal, Mrs. F	Red River	16
Cotté, Honoré, Cashier,	Montreal	125
Corse, Miss Electa	Waterbury	17
Cotter, Jas. L	Hudson's Bay Co.	1
Coulson, D., in Trust	Montreal	125
Coyle, Richard	Berthier	34
Craig, Dr. J., in Trust	Montreal	48
Craig, Thomas	do	10
Cramp, Thomas, in Trust	do	10
do do do	do	15
do Miss Mary A	Nova Scotia	15
Crawford, James	Brockville	40
Crawford, John	Montreal	208
Crawford, Alexander	do	217
Crockett, Mrs. E	Quebec	3
Crowder, Mrs. C	England	109
Cumming, W. B	Montreal	120
Cursitor, David	Red River	17
Cuvillier, M	Montreal	17
Dallas, Mrs. J. and others	England	4
Dames, Miss C. L., Executrix	do	81

Bank of Montreal.—Continued.

(Banque de Montréal.—Suite.)

NAMES. — (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. — (Actions.)
Danthine, Wm	Vankleek Hill	4
Darling, W. and J. Whyte	Montreal	16
Dauphine, M.	Red River	6
Davidson, Henry	Quebec	66
Davidson, J. B.	Montreal	8
David, Moses E.	do	25
Dawes, J. P.	Lachine	8
DeBlois, E. J.	Quebec	12
DeBlois, P. A.	do	12
DeMontmorency, Capt. C. A. L.	England	28
Denny, Mrs. E.	do	25
Denoon, Wm	Montreal	1
Derbyshire, Mrs. M.	Quebec	13
Dickenson, Thos. E.	Bedford	12
Dickson, Mrs. H.	Montreal	22
Dodd, Wm	do	5
Doherty, Ann	do	10
Dolbel, Wm	Gaspé	5
Donovan, Helen	Ireland	7
Doran, J.	Montreal	40
Drummond, James	Petite Côte	26
Doyle, Martin	Lanark	4
Drummond, G. A.	Montreal	36
Drake, Mrs. Mary A.	do	8
do do in Trust	do	1
Duffett, Mrs. A.	Quebec	2
Duncan, James	Drummondville	6
Duncan, Jehn	Montreal	25
Durnford, Miss M.	England	9
Dunbar, Mrs. E.	Quebec	2
Edward, C. and others	Jersey	21
Elliott, Barbara	Beauharnois	4
Ellegood, Rev. J.	Montreal	3
Eager, W. L.	do	45
Earl, Philip	Hatley	9
Emmerson, Mrs. Jane	Victoria	10
England, John	Hudson Bay Co.	1
Esdaile, R. in Trust	Montreal	8
Evanturel, Hon. F., Executor	Quebec	12
do do Tutor	do	8
do Miss Elmire	do	8
Ewing, Dr. Wm	Hawkesbury	16
Executors late Jos. Adams	Cornwall	34
do R. Armour	Montreal	15
do W. Benny	do	20
do B. Beresford	Peterboro'	13
do Rev. J. Braithwaite	Montreal	40
do Mrs. J. Bray, in Trust	Sorel	10
do do do	do	2
do J. Carter	Montreal	80
do W. Charles	do	30
do T. Cochrane	Red River	15
do W. Cunningham	Montreal	5
do F. Ermatinger	St. Thomas	7
do G. Deschambault	Hudson's Bay Co.	96
do J. Fitzpatrick	Montreal	58
do J. D. Gibb	do	60
do J. J. Goodnan	Ottawa	4
do R. Grant	Montreal	12
do J. Gray	do	9
do Samuel Hart	Cornwall	46
do J. Jameson	Quebec	64

Bank of Montreal.—Continued.

(Banque de Montréal.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares, (Actions.)
Executors late W. Kelly, M.D.	Quebec	64
do Jas. Kelly	Sorel	54
do C. A. Law	Montreal	32
do Rev. G. Macdonnel	Kingston	2
do Hon. J. Masson	Montreal	426
do R. Mackenzie	do	4
do J. A. Matheson	Como	8
do G. Moleneux	Lanark	1
do J. Mactavish	Montreal	151
do Thos. Molson	do	80
do Hon. J. Morris	Brockville	40
do Wm. Minchin	Montreal	166
do J. McClery	London, Ont.	1
do J. McGregor	St. Eustache	4
do J. Nairn	Montreal	10
do B. O'Brien	do	57
do W. R. Orr	do	28
do E. Poston	Quebec	40
do Major Priestley	England	75
do E. Prentice, in Trust	Montreal	7
do Isabella Pyke	do	2
do Isabella Pyke	do	2
do Rev. James Reed	Frelighsburg	18
do Rev. James Reed	do	32
do John Redpath	Montreal	300
do Catherine Ross	do	40
do Capt. F. Randolph	England	111
do James Somerville	Lachine	12
do N. Sparks	Ottawa	10
do W. Stephen	Montreal	18
do J. Sterling	do	11
do R. S. Tylee	do	1
do Hon. W. Walker	Quebec	93
do Wm. Yule	Chambly	237
do J. M. Yale	Victoria	16
do A. M. Burnett	Cobourg	3
do W. H. Buttery	do	13
Fanteur, P. A.	Montreal	50
Ferguson, Mrs. Catherine	do	27
Ferguson, Hector, M.D.	England	7
Ferrier, Hon. J.	Montreal	17
Finlayson, Mrs. Flora	Red River	16
Finlayson, Miss A. McK.	Beechridge	18
Firth, Thomas	Red River	1
Fisher, Mrs. Susannah	Montreal	67
Flather, John	England	7
Flett, Robert	Red River	1
Flett, William	do	12
Flett, David	do	1
Ford, Major General E. F.	England	28
Forsyth, Mrs. Charlotte	Quebec	53
Foster, George H.	Richmond	40
Faulds, Archibald	Scotland	93
Faulds, Miss E.	do	13
Fox, Joseph	Montreal	19
Faurneal, Mrs. A.	Malone	7
Fraser, Wm., M.D.	Montreal	80
Fraser, Hon. J.	Quebec	54
Fraser, W.	Red River	10
Franklin, F., in Trust	Montreal	4
Freer, Mrs. A.	do	1
Frothingham, Miss L. G.	do	48

Bank of Montreal.—Continued.

(Banque de Montréal.—Suite.)

NAMES. — (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. — (Actions.)
Frothingham, G. H.	Montreal	8
Gale, Miss A. R.	do	84
Gale, Miss A. L.	do	84
Gale, Miss M. L.	do	84
Gailford, Mrs. L.	England	1
Gault, M. H., in Trust	Montreal	73
Gault, M. H.	do	22
Gardiner, Rev. J. P.	Red River	12
Garrioch, Mrs. Eliza	do	19
Geddes, Mrs. Janet	Montreal	25
Gentle, Wm. S.	do	8
Gibb, Benaiah	do	156
Gibb, Miss Ann	do	22
Gibb, Miss M. Caroline	do	8
Gibb, Mrs. Clarinda	do	33
Gibb, Charles	do	58
Giles, John	Quebec	6
Gillespie, Robert	London, England	20
Gillespie, A. & R., et al, in Trust	England	10
Gellies, George	Lanark	3
Gilman, T. H.	Brockville	28
Gladman, Joseph	Hudson's Bay	6
Glassford, A. J.	Montreal	29
Glen, Dr. C. W. E.	Chambly	12
Gloag, Mrs. Helen	Scotland	13
Goldie, Mrs. Charlotte	Jersey	52
Goldstone, Dr. G., Tutor	Quebec	17
Goldstone, Dr. G., in Trust	do	10
Goldstone, Miss Mary J.	do	3
Gordon, George	Ireland	15
Gough, Alfred	Montreal	19
Grahame, James A.	Hudson's Bay	39
Grant, John F.	15th Regiment	48
Grant, Miss E. A. F.	England	16
Grant, Donald	Ottawa	36
Grant, Miss A.	Sorel	3
Grasett, John	England	4
Grasett, Charles	do	6
Grasett, Rev. H. J.	Toronto	1
Grasett, Mrs. S. M.	do	12
Green, Rev. J.	Montreal	2
Greenshield, Mrs. E. M.	do	41
Greenshield, D. J., in Trust	do	26
Greenshield, D. J., do	do	44
Greenshield, D. J., do	do	2
Greer, Mrs. Martha	Havelock	10
Gribble, Mrs. Julia	Portage du Fort	2
Griffin, Frederick	Montreal	72
Griffin, Frederick, Trustee	do	26
Griffin, Mrs. Sophia L.	England	60
Gridley, Richard R.	Montreal	8
Guerout, Miss Lucy	Quebec	4
Guillet, John	Cobourg	40
Guillet, Mrs. Sarah	do	2
Gzowski, C. S.	Toronto	73
Hackland, J.	Hudson's Bay	2
Hagar, Mrs. L.	Montreal	29
Haldimand, Mrs. M. A.	do	4
Hale, George, C.	Kingston	149
Hale, Richard	Quebec	20
Hall, Miss Frances J.	do	40
Hall, Miss Margaret	Montreal	28

Bank of Montreal.—*Continued.*(Banque de Montréal.—*Suite.*)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. — (Actions.)
Hall, Mrs. Maria	Montreal	28
Hall, Mrs. J.	St. John's, Quebec	16
Hallowell, Wm.	Montreal	32
Hamilton, Hen. J.	do	66
Hamilton, Mrs. S.	Quebec	3
Hamilton, Robert	Hudson's Bay Company	6
Hamilton, Robert	Quebec	266
Hamilton, Robert	do	89
Hamilton, Robert, Tutor, in Trust	do	45
Hamilton, Mrs. S.	do	26
Hamilton, Robert, in Trust	do	1
Hamilton, Robert, do	do	1
Hamilton, Wm. S.D.	Montreal	8
Hardisty, Wm. L.	Hudson's Bay Company	35
Hardisty, Richard	do do	14
Hardisty, Mrs. M.A. Thomas	Lachine	89
Hardisty, Thomas	Montreal	48
Hargrave, J. J.	Hudson's Bay Company	12
Harper, Samuel	Kingston	8
Harper, James G.	Montreal	593
Harris, Mrs. Anne	Ireland	40
Harriott, Mrs. F.	Red River	33
Harriott, John E.	do	3
Harrower, James F., Tutor	Quebec	45
do do	do	40
Hart, James	Halifax	4
Hart, Mrs. E.	England	20
Hartford Insurance Company	Hartford	100
Harvey, Alex.	Hudson's Bay Co.	4
Hatt, Thomas C.	England	16
Haynen, William	Prescott	2
Hayes, William E.	Hawkesbury	2
Heath, Miss Elizabeth	Cobourg	1
Heath, Mrs. Mary	England	66
Heath, Mrs. and Miss	do	54
Heirs, late Rev. H. Burgess	Montreal	29
do R. Beaufield,	do	32
do Mrs. M. Lucas,	Quebec	40
Henderson, John	Montreal	60
Henderson, J., & Co.	do	32
Henry, James	Buckingham	2
Henry, Mrs. E.	Ottawa	4
Heward, Mrs. Eliza O.	Toronto	13
Heward, F. H., in Trust	do	1
Hervey, Miss E. M.	Montreal	3
Higginson, Wm.	Vankleek Hill	7
Hill, C. G.	Montreal	5
Hodgson, Mrs. Emily	England	2
Hingston, Dr. W. H.	Montreal	2
Hope, Lieut. Gen. Sir J.	England	40
Hopkins, E. M.	do	19
do In trust	do	24
do do for J. Ballenden	do	53
do Curator for P. Fraser	do	29
do do E. A. George	do	12
do do W. H. George	do	11
do do E. Heron	do	13
do do J. Isbister	do	7
do do H. Logan	do	3
do do C. McKenzie	do	8
do do H. McKenzie	do	10
do do A. Nolan	do	24

Bank of Montreal.—Continued.

(Banque de Montréal.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)
Hopkins, E.M. Curator for J. W. Simpson	England	9
do & Co., In trust	do	70
do and F. W. Shepherd	Montreal	38
Hopper, Mrs. Jane	St. Andrew's	15
Hordeu, Rev. J.	Moose Factory	4
Houleston, John	Three Rivers	8
Howe, Asa	Northfield	5
Howard, J. W.	Chambly	16
Howard, Dr. R. P.	Montreal	10
Hudon, Victor	do	27
Hugesson, R. A. K.	London	34
Hunter, Rev. J.	Rupert's Land	17
Hunter, Mrs. J.	do	26
Hurlbut, Abel	Frelighsburgh	20
Hutton, James	Montreal	32
Hutton, W. H.	do	14
Idler, Ernest	do	4
Ibbolton, H. J.	do	12
Isley, James	do	4
Isley, Mrs. Fanny	Kingston	6
Incorporated Synod of Ontario	do	4
Ings, George	Montreal	20
Inkster, John	Red River	16
Ireland, Mrs. Lydia	Montreal	5
Irvine, David	Labrador	6
Irving, Thomas	Montreal	26
Irwin, Mrs. Eliza	St. John's	29
Irwin, Edward	Montreal	5
Johnson, Capt. C.	Chambly	5
Johnston, Dr. J.B.	Sherbrooke	53
Jones, Edward	Quebec	83
Jones, Honorable E.	Montreal	108
Jones, Mrs. Mary	Red River	22
Joseph, J. H.	Montreal	27
Jourdain, A.	Quebec	2
Keaton, John	Lanark	1
Keayes, Audley	Balderstown	1
Kellie, Mrs. M.	Vankleek Hill	1
Kimpton, Miss M.	Brockville	3
King, Edward H.	Montreal	130
King, Charles	Quebec	112
Kingdom, Mrs. M. E.	England	17
King, E. H., President Bank of Montreal, in Trust.	Montreal	10
Kirchoffer, N.	Port Hope	3
Kirchoffer, J. N.	do	1
La Bruère, Boucher	St. Hyacinthe	21
Ladies' Benevolent Society	Montreal	2
Ladies' Protestant Orphan Asylum	do	5
Laframboise, Honorable M.	do	39
Laing, Murdoch	do	12
Lamothe, Pierre	do	8
do in Trust	do	3
Lance, Mrs. G. S.	England	33
Lane, William	Hudson's Bay Co.	5
do in Trust	do	10
Lane, John, Department C. G.	Montreal	78
Lane, Miss Emma	Red River	6
Laslett, Miss E. D.	Montreal	1
Larocque, Mrs. N. C.	Ste. Marguerite	8
Laurie, Archibald	Montreal	50
Laurie, Frances	do	42
Laurie, Duncan	Quebec	68

Bank of Montreal.—Continued.

(Banque de Montréal.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)
Lawson, Edward	Richmond	13
Lawford, Mrs. A. S.	Montreal	42
Learnmont, Mrs. Eliza B., Executrix	do	13
do	do	56
Legge, Henry	Quebec	27
Lee, Thomas	Montreal	14
Lee, Rev. Charles	England	13
Lemieux, F.	Ottawa	10
Lemoine, Major W.	England	40
Leslie, John	Ottawa	1
Leslie, Honorable J.	Montreal	26
do in Trust	do	1
Leslie, Anthony	England	26
Les Sœurs de l'Asile de la Providence de Montréal.	Montreal	12
Levey, Charles E.	Quebec	136
Lillie, James	Montreal	66
Lindsay, Thomas, Curator	do	2
Lindsay, Mrs. Jane	Red River	21
Little, John	Scotland	23
Loydd, Rev. M. J., et al.	England	21
Logan, Alex.	Red River	6
Logan, Sir W. E.	Montreal	26
do as Executor for James Logan	do	30
Lonsdell, Rev. R.	St. Andrews	13
Lauson, Mrs. M.	Scotland	12
Law, John	Montreal	31
Lawrey, Lieut.-Col.	England	13
Lubbock, Sir John	do	20
Lunn, William	Montreal	4
Lunn, A. H.	do	6
Lyman, Mrs. Mary C.	Montreal	155
Lyman, Henry, in trust	do	6
do	do	16
do in Trust	do	24
Lyman, Frederick S.	do	4
do in Trust	do	3
Lyman, Mrs. Louisa	do	6
Lyon, Mrs. A.	Scotland	13
Lynch, Mrs. E. H.	Montreal	4
London Stock Register	do	49
Macauley, Mrs. Ann	Montreal	2
Macculloch, F., in Trust	do	35
Macdonald, Mrs. E.	do	20
Macdonald, W. R.	Hamilton	4
Macdonald, Mrs. A.	St. Johns	2
Macdonald, Mrs. S. A.	Hamilton	4
MacDougall, & Davidson	Montreal	28
MacDougall Bros.	do	11
MacDougall D. L., in Trust	do	10
Macfarlane, Mrs. Alice	do	4
Macfarlane, Miss M. D.	do	8
Macfarlane, Peter	Chicago	4
Mackay, Edward	Montreal	280
Mackay, R., in Trust	do	26
Mackay, Joseph	do	248
Mackay, Mrs. Harriet	England	13
Mackenzie, John G.	Montreal	676
Mackenzie, Gordon G.	do	308
Mackenzie, Mrs. Martha A.	do	8
Mackenzie, John	Lennoxville	113
Mackenzie, Misses	Montreal	10
Mackenzie, Hector	do	14

Bank of Montreal.—Continued.

(Banque de Montréal.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)
Macpherson, D. L.	Toronto	41
Mackenzie, J. G. & Frederick, in Trust	Montreal	53
Macrae, George	do	85
Maclean, Rev. A.	Toronto	12
Macrae, J. O. & wife, Trustees	Hamilton	84
Mactavish, William	Red River	105
Mactavish, Florence	England	20
Maguire, Denis	Joliette	5
Malloch, Geo.	Paisley	4
Malloch, Francis S.	Brockville	10
Malloch, Mrs. Margaret, (widow)	Ottawa	320
Malloch, John G.	Perth	10
Malloch, Mrs. Elizabeth, (widow)	Brockville	5
Malloch, Arch. E.	Hamilton	4
Malloch, Miss E.	Brockville	5
Marshall, Roger	Côte des Neiges	18
Marshall, J. H.	Morrisburgh	1
Marshall, Edward	St. Eustache	1
Marshall, Miss E.	do	1
Marshall, Mrs. Jane	Quebec	6
Mason, Dr. James	Scotland	70
Masson, Mrs. M. G. S. R.	Terrebonne	93
Matheson, Hon. R.	Perth	25
Matheson, James	Toronto	25
Matheson, George	Montreal	5
Matheson, Miss A. H.	Pointe à Cavignol	6
Maude, Mrs. Harriet	Scotland	29
Maxwell, Mrs. Julia	Quebec	3
Meade, Joseph H.	Toronto	64
Megoria, Mrs. S.	Montreal	13
Meekle, J. H.	Morrisburgh	5
Meredith, Hon. W. C.	Quebec	10
Methot, F. H.	do	26
Metcalf, Mrs. E. H.	London	25
Millar, Mrs. Chariotte	Drummondville	1
Millar, Thos. F.	Montreal	20
Miller, William	do	85
Mills, Mrs. Ann	Red River	9
Milne, Rev. G.	New Carlisle	26
Melroy, Mrs. S.	Newfoundland	8
Marshall, Mrs. Helen	Montreal	2
Moat, Robert	do	28
Moffatt, P. D., M. D.	Quebec	13
Molson, William	Montreal	20
Molson, Alexander	do	13
Molson, John	do	487
Monk, H. N.	do	1
Montgomery, Rev. H.	Phillipsburg	71
Montzambert, Mrs. A. L.	Quebec	20
Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society		4
Montreal Fire Insurance Company		536
Montreal St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum		33
Montreal, Bishop of, in trust for endowment fund		3
Montreal Investment Association		148
Moore, James	Montreal	15
Moreau, Paul	Red River	1
Morris, John L.	Montreal	6
Morris, David, Executor, in Trust	Ste. Thérèse	20
Morris, David, Executor	do	4
Morrison, Rev. J.	Waddington	15
Morrison, Hector	Hudson's Bay Co	7
Morrison, Thomas	do	3

Bank of Montreal.—Continued.

(Banque de Montréal.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares, (Actions.)
Moss, Samuel & Clara	Montreal	12
Moss, Edward	England	213
Moss, David	do	266
Moss, S. H. & J	Montreal	57
Moss, Hyam	do	12
Mountain, Rev. A. W	Quebec	9
Mountain, Miss C. A. P	do	25
Mountain, Rev. J. J. S	England	4
Mount Royal Cemetery	Montreal	20
Mowle, Miss Hester	Nicolet	5
Mowle, Mrs. Anna, Executrix	Sherbrooke	13
Muir, Rev. J. C	South Georgetown	5
Mudge, Henry J	Montreal	2
Mulligan, Lucinda	Kingston	4
Municipality, Beckwith		13
Municipality, Ramsay		8
Murphy, Mary	Montreal	5
Murray, Mrs. Caroline M	do	2
Murray, William	do	49
Murray, Mrs. Rebecca	do	9
Murray, Mrs. S. S		8
Mussen, Thomas	do	1
Mylne, Mrs. Ann	Smith Falls	3
McAdams, W., Tutor	Lachute	7
McArthur, Arch	Carleton Place	47
McBeath, Adams	Hudson's Bay Co	33
McCarthy, D. & J	Sorel	106
McCormick, Julia	Montreal	5
McCulloch, M., in Trust	do	2
do do	do	19
do do	do	7
McCulloch, Mrs. H. C. G	Red River	128
McDermott, Andrew	Toronto	19
McDonald, D. Mitchell	Lancaster	3
McDonald, Mrs. Maria	Montreal	106
McDonald, John	Orms town	8
McDougall, Miss M	Montreal	3
McFarlane, David	Montreal	3
McGillivray, Edward	Hudson's Bay Co	23
McIntyre, Mrs. Janet	Lanark	4
McIntyre, Mrs. M	Perth	6
McIver, Miss Lillias	Melbourne	2
McIver, Mrs. Margaret	do	2
McKay, Mrs. M	Red River	93
McKay, James	do	27
McKay, William	do	7
McKenzie, George	Hudson's Bay Company	31
McKenzie, Miss A	Melbourne	9
McKenzie, Peter	Hudson's Bay Company	43
McKenzie, Jane	Red River	49
McKenzie, Hector	Scotland	133
McKenzie, Hector E	Hudson's Bay Company	33
McKenzie, Samuel	do do	12
McKenzie, Miss A	Quebec	40
McKenzie, Mrs. Isabella	Red River	29
McKenzie, Alex., Estate of		40
McKenzie, Mrs. Isabella	Montreal	9
McLaren, Rev. R. G		7
McLean, Miss Jessie	Cornwall	1
McLeod, Miss Amelia		7
McMeeken, Rev. Henry	Ireland	5
McMillan, Duncan	Grenville	16
McMillan, Miss C	Ramsay	4

Bank of Montreal.—Continued.

(Banque de Montréal.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares, (Actions.)
McMurray, Wm.	Hudson's Bay Company.	20
McNaughton, Wm.	Ormstown	21
McNab, C. R. S.	March	1
McRae, John	Williamstown	24
McVean, Donald.	Chatham	12
Nash, F., in Trust.	Montreal	48
Neill, Rev. R.	Seymour	5
Nicholls and Hall.	Peterboro'	96
Nicholls, Mrs. Charlotte		200
Nimmo, John	Kingston	40
O'dwyer, Mrs. R.	Abbotsford	2
Ord, Misses	England.	45
Orkney, Miss Elizabeth.	Montreal	17
Ostell, John	do	25
Pangman, Henry J.	Mascouche	1
Paradis, Louis L.	Quebec	4
Pardy, Mrs. Amelia	Montreal	21
Paré, Mrs. Margaret	Quebec	8
Parson, Mrs. A. P. D.	Morristown, N. J.	9
Parson, Thos. J.	Rye, N. H.	16
Parker, Miss Jane	Fredricton, N. B.	26
Patrick, Miss R.	Montreal	6
Patterson, Rev. James	Hemmingford.	2
Patton, Miss A.	Quebec	5
Payne, James	Rockford, Ill	7
Pearse, B. H.	England.	20
Peck, Thos., Executor	Montreal	20
Peck, Mrs. Margaret	do	28
Peddie, Robert	do	15
Pemberton, E. H.	Quebec	9
Pemberton, G. T.	do	4
Pepin, François.	do	4
Phillips, Charles.	Montreal	8
Phillips, Mrs. Ann.	do	100
Phillips, Thomas	do	26
Pinhey, Catherine	Ottawa	1
Pinhey, Horace	March	6
Pinhey, J. H. and Wife.	Ottawa	2
Pipon, Mrs. S.	England	5
Pitt, Charles.	Quebec	100
Platt, Mrs. J. E.	Montreal	6
Pope, Capt. J.	Quebec	2
Pope, Samuel.	Montreal	6
Pope, Mrs. J. A. W.	Quebec	10
Ports, Miss M. A.	Chambly	24
Prentice, Mrs. C. Tutrix.	Montreal	12
Prentice, Mrs. Elizabeth	do	80
Provan, Mrs. M.	Quebec	40
Prowse, G. F.	Montreal	4
Pyke, Miss M. L.	Pointe à Cavignol.	8
Radenhurst, Mrs. S.	Montreal	20
Rae, Jackson	do	4
Rae, J., Cashier.	do	110
Ramsay, Rev. J.	Ireland	24
Ramsay, Mrs. C.	do	110
Ramsay, Mrs. A. H.	Montreal	70
Ramsay, Miss E. A.	do	6
Ramsay, Robert A.	do	6
Ramsay, William.	Ireland	31
Rankin, J. H.	Windsor Mills	22
Raymond, Mrs. A.	St. Hyacinthe	4
Reddy, Dr. I.	Montreal	28

Bank of Montreal.—*Continued.*(Banque de Montréal.—*Suite.*)

NAMES. — NOMS.	Residence.	Shares. — Actions.)
Redpath, P., in Trust	Montreal	1
do do	do	72
do do	do	40
Redpath, Mrs. Jane, widow	do	40
Redpath, John J.	do	28
Redpath, Mrs. Ada	do	28
Reekie, R. J.	do	80
Reeve, D.	Grenville	13
Reed, John	Hudson's Bay Co.	12
Reid, Major Henry	Scotland	9
Reid, Rev. C. P.	Sherbrooke	36
Reid, Mrs. Julia	do	17
Reilley, Mrs. E.	St. John's, Quebec	2
Reilley, May	Montreal	8
Remellard, Mrs. E.	Quebec	8
Renfrew, G. R.	do	36
Renny, J. B., In trust	Montreal	16
Rice, Miss H.	Kingston	13
Richardson, Robert	Belleville	6
Richardson, John	Kingston	8
Richardson, Mrs. C. A. H.	Lacadie	5
Richardson, Mrs. M.	Montreal	2
Robertson, Mrs. H. J.	do	5
Roach, W.	do	1
Robertson, Mrs. R.	do	4
Robertson, Alex.	Hudson's Bay Company	9
Robertson, Alex.	Quebec	3
Robertson, John	Vankleek Hill	44
Robertson, Thomas, Executor.	Montreal	21
Robens, Mrs. M. D.	Wendover	10
Robinson, J.	Toronto	1
Robinson, Lieut.-Col. S.	Royal Artillery	9
Robinson, Mrs. S.	Waterloo	9
Robinson, Mrs. M.	Montreal	34
Robitaille, D. O., (tutor)	Quebec	3
Robson, James	Montreal	2
Rose, William	do	1
Rose, Sir John	England	20
Rose, Mrs. Janet	Scotland	13
Ross, John	Hudson's Bay Company	5
Ross, Mrs. V.	Arthabaska	8
Ross, Mrs. M.	Red River	11
Ross, Col. P. R., Adj.-Gen.	Ottawa	31
Ross, Miss M.	Red River	13
Ross, Donald	Hudson's Bay Company	13
Ross, Mrs. E. J.	Quebec	9
Ross, Misses.	Renfrew	6
Ross, Miss Frances	Garafraza	16
Ross, D. A., Executor.	Quebec	16
Ray, William	Royston, Ontario	52
Budyard, C. L.	France	58
Russell, Mrs. C.	Quebec	13
Rupert's Land, Lord Bishop of, in Trust		29
Rutherford, Wm., M. D.	England	20
Rutherford, E. H.	Toronto	12
Rowand, Wm.	Red River	29
Rowand, Miss L.	do	29
Rowand, E. N. T.	do	29
Ryan, Hon. Thomas	Montreal	284
Russell, Mrs. Sarah	do	26
Ryan, M. P.	do	25
Salway, Alfred, A.C.G.	England	29

Bank of Montreal—Continued.

(Banque de Montréal.—Suite.)

NAMES. — (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. — (Actions.)
Sache, William, Manager	Montreal	669
Sanderson, Lieut.-Col.	England	6
Sawtell, Miss M.	Montreal	6
Sayer, Edward	Hudson's Bay Co	4
Saunders, H. and A.	Montreal	71
Scott, John	do	26
Scott, Mrs. Mary B.	Quebec	50
Scott, Mrs. L. M.	Ottawa	14
Scott, H. S.	Quebec	52
Scott, Mrs. Elizabeth	London, O.	19
Sealey, James	Quebec	66
Senkler, Rev. E. J.	Brockville	156
Servante, Major General	England	21
Setter, Mrs. Jessie	Red River	16
Shaw, J. W.	Montreal	32
Shearley, N.	do	33
do in Trust	do	3
Shepherd, R. W.	do	93
Shepherd, H. W.	do	13
Shoolen, Philip	New Glasgow	1
Simmons, J. H.	Quebec	8
Simons, Mrs. J.	do	10
Shuter, Mrs. Mary A., Tutrix	do	4
do do do	do	3
Simpson, Wm. B.	Kingston	8
Simpson, Wemyss McK.	Hudson's Bay Co	79
do do in Trust	do	17
Simpson, G. W.	Montreal	1
Simpson, Mrs. C., Executrix	do	30
Sitwell, F. and others	England	21
Smart, M., Manager, in Trust	Montreal	170
do do do	do	112
Smith, Mrs. M. J., Widow	do	4
Smith, D. A., Tutor	Hudson's Bay Co.	4
Sloggett, R.	Ottawa	8
Smith, Mrs. F. A., Widow	March	53
Smith, Captain W. C.	78th Highlanders	6
Smith, Mrs. D. D.	Bristol	5
Smith, Lieut.-Col. W. R. B.	England	20
Smith, C. W.	do	92
Smith, Thomas, S.S.	Scotland	46
Smith, Mrs. Phebe	do	30
Smith, Miss Eliza U.	Montreal	6
Smith, Wm. O.	do	3
Sirith, Donald A.	Hudson's Bay Co	81
do do in Trust	do	21
Smith, John	Montreal	53
Smith, Miss H.	do	2
Smith, Mrs. E., and Mrs. M. A. Benson	do	16
Smith, Mrs. Caroline	Kingston	8
Smith, G. F. C., in Trust	Montreal	56
Smith, G. F. C.	do	10
Somerville, Mrs. C.	Lachine	12
Somerville, Miss B.	Scotland	66
Spencer, Miss M. A.	England	13
St. Andrew's Society	Montreal	20
Spragg, Mrs. E.	Hochelaga	10
Stanton, Wm., A.C.G.	Cobourg	8
Stansfeld, Mrs. Laura	Quebec	4
Starke, Mrs. M.	Montreal	40
Starke, G. H.	do	33
Starnes, Henry, in Trust	do	1461

Bank of Montreal.—Continued.

(Banque de Montréal.—Suite.)

NAMES. — (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. — (Actions.)
Stayner, F. H.	Toronto	7
Steen, Mrs. M.	Lachine	11
Stephen, George	Montreal	68
Stephen, Misses	Chatham, Q	1
Stephen, Harrison	Montreal	150
Stephenson, Miss J. T.	Port Hope	14
Stevens, Misses	England	31
Stevenson, A.	Montreal	8
Stevenson, Jas.	Quebec	8
Stevenson, Mrs. E. E.	Peterboro	2
Stewart, Isabella	Ottawa	6
Stewart, Alex. and others, in Trust	England	272
Stewart, Neil	Vankleek Hill	2
Stewart, C. J.	Halifax	8
Stewart, J. G.	Hudson's Bay Co	11
Stewart, Wm.	do	9
Stuart, Mrs. L.	Quebec	6
Stirling, Miss M.	Scotland	53
Stodart, D. R., in Trust	Montreal	12
Stochand, John	Hudson's Bay Co	1
Stokoe, C. H.	Brantford	4
Stotherd, Capt. R. H.	England	5
Strachan, Lieut. Col. H. A.	do	41
Strachy, H. G.	Montreal	35
Struthers, Ellen	do	5
Stuart, Miss M.	England	50
Stuart, Sir Chas. J., Bart	do	16
Stuart, G. O.	Quebec	20
Sun Mutual Life Insurance Co.	Montreal	12
Suzor, Mrs. S.	Quebec	8
Sutherland, Dr. Wm.	do	26
Sutherland, Mrs. M.	Montreal	16
Swanborough, Abel	Richmond	3
Swanston, John	Montreal	66
Symes, Miss Maria A. C.	do	234
Symme, J. O.	do	24
Tait, John	Red River	7
Tapp, W. H.	Quebec	28
Tanner, Rev. J. E.	Brompton	6
Taylor, Miss E.	Quebec	36
Taylor, Rev. W. H.	Red River	24
Taylor, Wm.	East Zorra	14
Taylor, Nicol	Hudson's Bay Co	4
Taylor, Mrs. F.	do	5
Taylor, Thos. M., in Trust	Montreal	30
Taylor, Wm.	do	2
Taylor, Miss C. A. E.	St. John's	18
Taylor, Wm.	Montreal	6
Terry, W. P.	Kingston	4
Testamentary Executors late A. S. Scott	Quebec	31
Tellier, Mrs. J.	Chatham	5
Thomas, Henry	Montreal	36
Thomas, F. Wolfenstan	do	5
Thompson, Misses	Dominica	2
Thomson, Miss M.	Quebec	5
Thomson, Andrew Tutor	do	9
Thomson, J. N., in Trust	Montreal	18
Thomson, T. M.	do	174
Thomson, Andrew	Quebec	13
do in Trust	do	13
Tiffin, Thos.	Montreal	79
Tinkham, Mrs. U.	United States	33

Bank of Montreal.—Continued.

(Banque de Montréal.—Suite.)

NAMES. — (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. — (Actions.)
Torrance, John	Montreal	48
Torrance, G. W., in Trust	do	105
Torrance, D. & Co., in Trust	do	53
Torrance, David	do	72
Torrance, Mrs. Jane	do	72
Todd, Richard E.	England	4
Tourangeau, Mrs. R. A.	Quebec	2
Tayne, John, Trustee	Brant	9
Travers, Mrs. H.	Southwold	2
Travers, J. N.	Brockville	7
Travis, N. A.	Nice	13
Trollope, Major-General	England	32
Trottier, A. A., Cashier, in Trust	Montreal	292
Trustees, Mrs. A. Molson, <i>al</i>	do	131
do late Dr. Brock	do	60
do Mrs. S. Bowen	England	40
do late H. Burstall	do	23
do General F. Campbell	do	166
do Henrietta G. Ferguson	Montreal	19
do Elizabeth Fleming	do	18
do J. Haigrave & wife	do	134
do Mrs. M. Galt	do	80
do Mrs. Hodgson	England	53
do children of E. M. Hopkins	Montreal	26
do late Hon. J. Macaulay	Kingston	66
do late Dr. A. Fergusson	do	95
do Mrs. & Misses McCallum	Scotland	17
do late Rev. J. McMorine	Ramsay	53
do late O. Morrow	Peterboro'	106
do marriage settlement, Mrs. H. J. Morrow	do	126
do Mrs. J. Slack	Bedford	12
Tryon, Mrs. M.	Bermuda	36
Tucker, John	St. John, N.B.	32
Turnbull, Mrs. E.	Quebec	40
Turner, Miss M.	Montreal	17
Turner, Miss E.	do	17
Tuzo, Mrs. Anna M.	Victoria	6
Tylee, Mrs. M. J.	Montreal	25
Uniacke, Mrs. S.	Halifax	85
University Lying-in Hospital	Montreal	2
Urquhart, Angus	Hawkesbury	5
Vail, W. B.	Halifax	11
Vance, John	England	56
Vannovous, C. R.	Quebec	44
Vaux, Thomas	Ottawa	20
Veasey, George	Quebec	16
Vincent, Rev. T.	Moose Factory	13
Vezina, F., Cashier in Trust for La Banque Nationale	Quebec	250
Waddell, Miss E.	Buckingham	1
Waddell, Robert	Kingston	16
Wainwright, Miss E.	England	26
Wainwright, Miss H.	do	30
Wainwright, Miss H. F.	do	26
Wainwright, Miss C. C.	do	26
Walcott, S.	do	64
Walker, Mrs. M.	Quebec	11
do	do	35
Walmsley, Alex.	St. Johns, Q.	13
do Executor	do	8
Warren, Mrs. Emily S.	England	116
Warren, Miss J. D.	do	53
Warren, A. R.	do	80

Bank of Montreal.—Continued.

(Banque de Montréal.—Suite.)

NAMES. — (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. — (Actions.)
Wardrop, John.....	Brockville.....	30
Ward, Miss Louisa.....	Burford.....	1
Ward, Miss Eleanor.....	do.....	1
Ward, Miss Elizabeth.....	do.....	1
Watkins, John.....	Kingston.....	64
do in Trust.....	do.....	16
Watt, W. H.....	Hudson's Bay Co.....	14
Watt, Jas. S.....	Montreal.....	13
Watt, Mrs. Flora.....	do.....	80
Watt, Alex. S.....	Red River.....	7
Webb, Arthur, et al, Trustees.....	Ireland.....	30
Westphal, Lady M. A.....	England.....	68
Wetherall, Mrs. M. A.....	do.....	42
Wheeler, Mrs. Annie.....	Montreal.....	17
White, Rev. J. P.....	Newport.....	2
White, William.....	Quebec.....	33
Whiting, Rev. R.....	Goderich.....	9
Whyte, Joseph.....	Charleston.....	14
Wickstead, G. W.....	Ottawa.....	93
Wilgress, George.....	England.....	8
Williams, Miles, jun.....	Montreal.....	13
Wilson, Miss M. F.....	Cumberland.....	8
Wilson, Mrs. E.....	Ascot.....	8
Wilson, Dr. James.....	Scotland.....	30
Wilson, Robert.....	Grenville.....	26
Wilson, Hon. C.....	Montreal.....	60
Wilson, James.....	Buckingham.....	106
Wilson, Wm.....	Cumberland.....	69
Wilson, Alex., jun.....	Martintown.....	6
Wilson, Rev. J.....	Grafton.....	8
Wilson, Malcolm.....	St. Catharines.....	6
Wingfield, Executor late M.....	England.....	139
Wood, S. G.....	Toronto.....	2
Wood, Robert, in Trust.....	Montreal.....	13
Wood, W. F.....	England.....	53
Wood, Major J. J.....	do.....	4
Woodraw, Matthew.....	Longueuil.....	40
Workman, Dr. J.....	Toronto.....	13
Workman, Thomas.....	Montreal.....	44
Worthington, M.....	Brooklyn.....	26
Wragg, Thomas B.....	Belleville.....	64
Wright, Miss E. J.....	Moore.....	20
Wright, Miss Margaret.....	do.....	21
Wylie, Mrs., in Trust.....	Ramsay.....	12
Wylie, W. H.....	Almonte.....	5
Wylie, Joseph.....	Montreal.....	10
Young, Mrs. Charlotte.....	Coteau du Lac.....	6
	Shares.....	38,282

R. B. ANGUS,
General Manager.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, 13th April, 1872.

QUEBEC BANK.
BANQUE DE QUÉBEC.

NAMES. — (NOMS.)	Residence.	Addition.	Shares. — (Actions.)
Airey, Lieut.-General Sir Richard.	England		6
Alford, George	Quebec		40
Ancil, Mrs. M. M. M.	St. Anns		7
Anderson, M. W.	Quebec		79
Andrews, Thomas	do	Merchant	26
Annett, William, John & James.	Gaspé Basin		40
Arcand, Ulric	Bécancour	Clerk	17
Arlouin, Heirs	Quebec		71
Audet, Mrs. Alexina G.	do		8
Austin, Mrs. M. H.	Megantic		14
Austin, Mrs. Lucretia	Quebec		9
Austin, H. C.	do	Notary	3
Auld, Joseph	do		53
Babineau, Miss Angelique	do		8
Baby, M. W.	do		66
Bald, Mrs. E. E., Tutrix	St. Maurice		59
Bankier, Mrs. Mary Ann	Quebec		35
Banks, W. J.	do	Clerk	7
Banks, W. J., in trust	do		15
Bardy, Mrs. M. S. J.	do		18
Bates, W. J.	do	Clerk	28
Bayfield, Admiral H. W.	Prince Edward Island		34
Barbeau, E. J., in trust	Montreal	Clerk	2
Bailey, N., in trust	Gaspé		11
Beaulieu, Timolaus	Levis		3
Beaulieu, A. T.	do		13
Beaulieu, J. A.	do		10
Beaulieu, J. B.	do		23
Beaulieu, L. P.	do		16
Belanger, Rev. F.	Rhode Island		9
Bell, Mrs. Kate G., Tutrix	England		10
Bell, D., Tutor	Chaudière		8
Belleau, His Excellency the Hon. Sir N. F.	Quebec		281
Belleau, Mrs. M., widow of Wm. Chartrain.	do		25
Bender, A.	Montmagny	Sheriff	8
Bender, Estate of Miss Therese	do		2
Bennett, Mrs. E. M.	Quebec		18
Bernier, Mrs. Eliza	Madawaska, N.B.		2
Bernier, Mrs. Eliza, Legatee	do		2
Bisson, Daniel	Paspebiac	Trader	37
Black, Misses Mary and Christina	Warkworth		8
Black, William	Quebec	Carver	87
Blackburn, J.	do		37
Blairlock, F. W.	Montreal	Surveyor	10
Blair, Robert	Grand Bay, Saguenay	Agent	53
Blampied, John	Labrador	Trader	16
Bogue, Mrs. A.	Quebec		38
Boileau, Baron G.	New York		24
Boisvert, F. O.	Quebec		26
Bolduc, Rev. J. B. Z., in trust	do		12
Boudreau, O.	Lotbinière		2
Bourgaize, John	Gaspé	Trader	7
Bowen, Mrs. Constantia	England		60
Bowen, James	Quebec	Merchant	26
Poyle, Miss Jane	do		6
Bradley, Mrs. Alicia	do		10
Bradshaw, Mrs. M. T.	do		14
Brhadie, Samuel	Montreal	Merchant	40
Brochu, C.	Quebec		66
Brousseau, Madame J. D.	do		32

Quebec Bank.—Continued.

(Banque de Québec.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Addition.	Shares. (Actions.)
Browne, G. S. H.	Kingsey		26
Brown, Mrs. Mary Jane	Melbourne		19
Brown, William	Beauport	Miller	48
Brown, William Henry	Quebec		13
Bouchard, Heirs of Mrs. P. V.	do		5
Burn & Company	Cobourg	Bankers	250
Buchanan, Mrs. C. S. C.	Quebec		5
Cambie, H. J.	Ottawa	Surveyor	10
Carcand, Daniel	New Carlisle	Agent	7
Cahill, Michael	Beauce	Trader	8
Caisse d'Economie de Notre Dame	Quebec		574
Carleton County General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa		40
Caron, A. P.	Quebec	Advocate	6
Caron, Hon. R. E.	do		4
Caron, Hon. R. E. and Madame M. J.	do		8
Carter, Mrs. Louisa E.	do		45
Chalmers, James	do	Hotel	74
Champion, Mrs. C. P.	do		9
Chapleau, F.	Ste. Helene, Kamouraska	Trader	9
CinqMars, Charles	Quebec	Notary	32
Clapham, Miss Mary Jane	do		16
Clark, Miss Elizabeth G.	do		5
Clark, Rev. W. B.	do		60
Clark, Rev. W. B. and James Hossack	do		8
Clark, Mrs. A. G.	do		8
Clayton, Mrs. Georgina	England		44
Clifford, Mrs. Harriet	do		8
Coburn, Wm	Melbourne		2
Codville, Hilary	Quebec		26
Collas, James	Gaspé	Merchant	13
Cook, William	Quebec	Advocate	23
Cox, Mrs. Jane M. H.	do		4
Crawford, Mrs. Margaret	do		41
Cross, Mrs. Ellen	do		10
Dawson, B.	Montreal		15
Dawson, Mr. Martha	Quebec		10
Deblois, Edward Joseph	do		16
Deblois, P. A.	do		7
Delagrave, C.	do	Advocate	53
Derbshire, Miss Catherine E.	England		10
Derbshire, Mrs. Martha	do		33
Derbshire, Mrs. Martha, Legatee	do		10
Devlin, Hugh, in trust	Quebec		15
Devlin, Hugh	do	Lumber Broker	19
Dickenson, Thos. E.	Montreal		4
Donohoe, Ellen	Quebec		33
Douglas, Dr. G. M., Estate of late	do		2
Drum, Wm	do	Cabinet Maker	53
Duffett, Mrs. Ann, Executrix	New Liverpool		44
Dugas, Felix	Gaspé		6
Dunn, John	Quebec	Farmer	8
Dunn, T. H.	do	Merchant	60
Dunn, T. H., in trust	do		74
Dunn, Estate of C. E.	do		10
Durnford, Miss Jane	England		12
Durnford, Miss Mary	do		34
Egan, Mrs. Anne Margaret	Montreal		26
Emmerson, John, Executors of late	Edmonston, N. B.		20
Fafare, N.	Three Rivers		54
Fauvel, John, in trust	Gaspé		11
Fauvel, John, Trustee	do		31
Ferguson, John	Montreal		16

Quebec Bank.—Continued.
(Banque de Québec.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Addition.	Shares. (Actions.)
Fisher, Mrs. Jane	Quebec		6
Fitzgerald, James M., M.D.	New Liverpool		35
Foote, John F.	Quebec	Proprietor <i>Chronicle</i>	10
Forsyth, W. L.	do		14
Forsyth, J. R.	England		16
Forsyth, Mrs. Charlotte	Quebec		5
Foster, G. K.	Richmond		40
Fry, Mrs. Mary E.	Quebec		1
Fry, Alfred	England	Master Mariner	80
Fraser, Elizabeth H.	Montreal		12
Fraser, Hon. John	Quebec		47
Fraser, Hon. John, In trust for J. Blackburn	do		10
Fraser, William	do	Wharfinger	16
Frechette, Mrs. J. B., Estate	do		14
Fremont, Mrs. Cecil P.	do		25
Frenette, F. X.	do	Clerk	18
Fry, Henry	do	Merchant	124
Galt, R., Executors of late	do		88
Gardiner, R. M.	Toronto	Commissariat	8
Garneau, Felix	Cap Santé		6
Geggie, James	Quebec	Clerk	10
Geggie, D. H.	do	do	3
Geggie, Mrs. Agnes	do		13
Geggie, Miss Margaret F.	do		4
Gibb, Miss Alice L.	do		2
Gibb, Mrs. Harriet A., (Ross)	do		133
Gibb, Thomas Estate of late	do		66
Gibb, Mrs. Thomas	do		73
Gibb, James, Estate	do		41
Gibson, James	do	Carter	7
Giles, John	do		24
Giblan, Mrs. Mary Ann	do		5
Gillespie, Mrs. Alice	do		10
Gingras, F. N.	do	Merchant	9
Girard, Pierre	Gaspé		18
Girard, Marie	Quebec		4
Glover, Robert, Estate	do		30
Godard, Norris, In trust	Ottawa		5
Godbout, Louis	Isle d'Orléans	Trader	6
Goldstone, Dr. George	Quebec		10
Goldstone, Minors	do		126
Goldstone, Miss Mary Jane	do		18
Goldstone, Miss Susan	do		18
Goodwin, Mrs. Emma G.	do		162
Graham, Miss Anne	do		4
Graham, Michael	do	Lumberer	24
Grant, T. H.	do	Agent	47
Grant, Mrs. Everetta J. Forsyth	Scotland		60
Grant, Robert	Quebec	Clerk	5
Grant, G. J. F.	England		20
Gray, F. W.	Quebec	Merchant	16
Gray, F. R., Heirs of late	do		66
Grassett, Very Rev. H. J., (Dean)	Toronto		14
Grassett, Mrs. Sarah M.	do		6
Grieve, Mrs. Catharine	Quebec		12
Grieve, Mrs. Margaret	do		6
Grist, Mrs. Amelia Jane	Ottawa		16
Guerout, Lucy	Quebec		40
Hacker, Miss Judith A.	do		16
Hacker, Miss Eliza Jane	do		18
Hacquoil, François	Point St. Pierre	Trader	15
Hale, Miss Frances J.	Kingston		20

Quebec Bank.—*Continued.*(Banque de Québec.—*Suite.*)

NAMES. — (NOMS.)	Residence.	Addition.	Shares. — (Actions.)
Hale, George C.	Kingston		8
Hale, Miss Mary Louise	Toronto		16
Hale, Richard	Quebec		26
Hall, George	do	Trader	45
Hall, J. L., M.D.	New York		41
Hamel, Mrs. A.	Quebec		2
Hamilton, Charles	do	Advocate	2
Hamilton, Mrs. Mary	do		16
Hamilton, Rev. C.	do		2
Hammond, Mrs. E. J.	Three Rivers		15
Hammond, Charles	do	Trader	4
Hart, Mrs. J.	do		20
Hatch, Hugh	Quebec	Contractor	155
Hatch, John	do	do	25
Hatch, Andrew	do	do	30
Hatch, Henry	do	do	18
Hatch, John, James Gibson and Wm. Kelly, Executors	do		16
Hawkins, Mrs. Mary	do		12
Hawtayne, Capt. W. H. W.	England		11
Hayes, Mrs. Hannah	Quebec		16
Heath, John	Green Island		84
Heath, Mrs. Emily	do		21
Henderson, John	Montreal	Merchant	32
Henderson, Mrs. Mary Ann	Quebec		21
Henry, J.	Inverness	Farmer	5
Henry, J. W.	Quebec		200
Hethrington, Mrs. Eliza	Melbourne		20
Hethrington, Thomas	Quebec	Baker	40
Hodgson, Mrs. Emily Sewell	England		14
Holt, Minors	Quebec		10
Home, Mrs. Mary	do		92
Home, Wm.	do	Merchant	16
Hookes, Isaac	do	Saw Mill	24
Heran, J.	do		2
Hossack, James	do	Merchant	20
Hossack, James, In trust.	do		4
Hossack, James, In trust for Mrs. Miller and Children	do		6
Hossack, Mrs. Helen	do		10
Hossack, W., (St. John Street)	do		16
Hossack, W.	do		112
Houliston, John	Three Rivers		22
Hunt, Miss Amelia	Quebec		6
Hunt, James, Estate of late.	do		146
Hunter, Ralph	do		5
Huot, P.	do	Notary	12
Huot, Charles	do	Clerk	1
Huot, A. G.	do	do	1
Jameson, John, Estate of late	do		80
Jameson, Mrs. Frances	do		54
Jeffery, W. H. & Rev. H. D. Powis, Trustees.	do		28
Jeffery, W. H., & Mrs. Elizabeth Jeffery, Trustees	Richmond		10
Jones, Julia B.	Quebec		18
Johnston, Peter	do	Trader	50
Jones, W. H.	Ottawa	Clerk	4
Joseph, Abraham	Quebec	Merchant	21
Jourdain, A.	do	Clerk	8
Keogh, Miss Alicia J.	Megantic		1
Ker, Mrs. Lucy Johnston	Sandy Beach		13
Kennedy, W. H.	Quebec	Trader	10

Quebec Bank.—Continued.

(Banque de Québec.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Addition.	Shares. — Actions.
King, Charles	Bécancour	Trader	54
King, Edwin F	Montreal		8
King, Brinsley	Ottawa		3
Kinnear, Mrs. Harriet	Megantic		60
Kinnear, James	do	Miller, & c	55
Kinnear, H., (Mrs. Thompson)	Leeds		4
Kinnear, Wm	do	Clerk	4
Kinnear, James, jun	do	do	1
Knight, Col. Alfred	Quebec		11
Knight, A. F. A.	do	Merchant	53
Knight, A. F. A., Executor	do		45
Knight, Mrs. Henrietta	do		16
Knight, R. S.	Frampton	Farmer	8
Knight, St. George J. R.	Quebec	Clerk	3
Lachance, Frs. Pepin, dit	do	Porter	16
Ladies' Protestant Home	do		26
Laird, John	do	Merchant	14
Laird, John, Tutor	do		42
Laird, Joseph U., Tutor	do	Merchant	6
Langevin, Charles, sen., Estate of	do		45
Langevin, C. F., Estate of	do		35
Langevin, Hon. Hector L	do		4
Lawrence, George	do		24
Lawson, Miss Elizabeth G	do		62
La Banque Nationale	do		525
Laurie, Fr.	do		30
Lemesurier, Mrs. W.	do		26
Lemoine, R., & A. Lindsay, in Trust	do	Notaries	10
Lespérance, Pierre	do		10
Levy, Mrs. Rosetta	do		61
Leboutilier, Mrs. Ros. J	New Carlisle		1
Lespérance, Michael	St. Thomas	Trader	4
Lindsay, Mrs. E. B.	Quebec		5
Lindsay, E. B., in Trust	do		66
Lindsay, John	St. Germain de Rimouski		9
Lindsay, Mrs. John	do do		2
Lodge, Henry	Restigouche		16
Logie, D.	Quebec		15
Lomas, Robert	do	Clerk	44
Lynet, P.	do		2
Lyng, Honora	do		12
LeRossignol, P.	do	Trader	20
Marsh, Rev. D.	do		5
Martindale, Lieut.-Col. B. H.	England		11
Masson, Hon. J., Estate of late	Montreal		160
Meagher, John	Carleton		133
Meiklejohn, J	Quebec	Clerk	3
Meiklejohn, C	do		8
Méthot, E. W.	Méthot's Mills	Trader	80
Middleton, Robert	Quebec	Proprietor Gazette	22
Miller, M.	do	Professor	10
Milne, Rev. George	New Carlisle		26
Moffat, Peter D., M. D	Quebec		80
Montreal City and District Saving's Bank	Montreal		188
Morrin, J., Estate of late	Quebec		5
Morrin, Collège	do		4
Mott, John Prescott	Halifax, N. S.	Merchant	50
Mount Hermon Cemetery Co	Quebec		12
Mountain, Miss Catherine A. P	England		59
Mountain, Rev. Jacob J. S	England		24
Murphy, John	Quebec		2
Murray, Mrs. Hannah	Montreal		5

Quebec Bank.—Continued.

(Banque de Québec.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Addition.	Shares. (Actions.)
Mackintosh, Mrs. Emma C.	Quebec		10
Myrand, S. A., late Estate of	do		5
Mackay, Joseph	Montreal	Merchant	13
Mackay, Edward	do		45
Mackay, Mrs. Judith	Quebec		14
Macnamara, M.	do	Trader	2
McAlister, Mrs. Margaret	Ottawa		14
McCann, Miss Mary	Quebec		1
McDougall, Mrs. Margaret	Three Rivers		6
McGrath, Mrs. J. G.	St. Catherines		21
McPherson, D., in Trust	Quebec	Clerk	42
McPherson, W.	Port Daniel	Trader	5
McQuilkin, Mrs. P., Legatee	Quebec		14
McQuilkin, Mrs. P., Tutrix	do		14
McLeod, R.	do	Druggist	8
McLimont, W., in Trust	do	Merchant	33
McWilliam, W.	do	Confectioner	3
Macaulay, E. E. & A. Ahern, in Trust	do		26
Nairne, John, late Estate	Murray Bay		67
Newton, W. J.	Quebec	Broker	20
Neil, Robert	do	Boiler maker	13
Norris, Thomas	do	Trader	16
O'Conner, Miss Annie	do		62
O'Donnell, James	do	Trader	23
O'Meara, Mrs. Mary H.	do		13
O'Meara, D. D.	do	Clerk	14
Orkney, Mrs. Elizabeth	do		4
Orlibar, Mrs. Elizabeth Harriet	Prince Edward Island		38
Orphan Asylum, male	Quebec		3
Orphan Asylum, female	do		80
Paradis, Mrs. Marie L. J.	do		4
Parent, O., minors	do		16
Parent, Miss Luce	do		4
Parke, G. H., Trustee	do		8
Parke, Joseph	do	Clerk	1
Patton, Miss Agnes	do		20
Patton, Miss Annie	do		31
Patton, Miss Isabella	do		19
Patton, Mrs. Deborah	do		97
Patton, Mrs. M. A.	do		5
Patton, Mrs. Harriet	do		22
Parker, Albert	do	Clerk	30
Pearce, Mrs. Elizabeth Orr	do		4
Pelletier, C.	do	Trader	24
Pentland, Mrs. Catharine Zoé	do		15
Perrelle, Elias de la	Paspebiac	Trader	8
Petry, Wm	Quebec		69
Petry, Wm., Executor	do		38
Penrice, C. W.	England	Clerk	8
Plees, Rev. R. G.	Quebec		29
Pope, Miss Ann J. W.	do		21
Pope, Edward, Estate of	Anticosti		12
Pope, Edward, jun.	do	Lighthouse Keeper	13
Pope, Major James	Quebec	Town Major	5
Pope, Alexander	do	Clerk	3
Pope, R.	Beauce	Advocate	7
Power, M.	Quebec		13
Poston, Ed. Executors of late	do		66
Poston, Miss Elizabeth T.	do		4
Poston, Wm., Estate of	do		54
Poston, Mrs. Wm	do		20
Price, Miss Charlotte Isabella	do		110

Quebec Bank.—Continued.

(Banque de Québec.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Addition.	Shares. (Actions.)
Provan, Mrs. Maria	Quebec		6
Quebec, Archbishop of			74
do Benevolent Society			5
do Bishop of (R. C.)			42
do Cathedral, Rector & Churchwardens of			20
do City Mission			29
do Corporation of Curé of Parish of Notre Dame			200
do Fire Insurance Co			500
do Friendly Society			6
do Infant School			15
do Marine and Fire Insurance Co			196
do Provident and Savings Bank			278
do Savings Bank			96
do Seminary			8
do Société Bienveillante des Ouvriers			5
do Typographical Society			5
Quinn, Mrs. Susannah	Quebec		30
Quebec Corporation			175
Raby, Mrs. G. (Amiot) Estate of	Quebec		4
Rae, Miss Jessie	Gaspé		6
Ratté, Louis O.	Méthot's Mills		20
Redfern, Joseph	Megantic	Farmer	18
Reilly, Mrs. Aurelie	Quebec		13
Rémillard, E. Legatee	do	Advocate	10
Richardson, Mrs. Catherine	do		20
Richardson, O. L., jun. in Trust	do	Merchant	1
Richmond, J. P., and G. Dumaresq, Trustees	Gaspé		1
Renfrew, G. R.	Quebec	Furrier	54
Renfrew, G. R., in Trust	do		3
Roberts, Jas	do	Merchant	10
Roberts, Miss Jane	do		8
Roberts, R., late, Estate of	do		20
Robertson, J. G. (Treasurer P. of Q.)	do		10
Robertson, A	do		70
Robertson, D	do		70
Robertson, Mrs. M.	do		20
Robinson, Mrs. Eliza	do		38
Robitaille, O. L., M.D.	do		8
Robitaille, O. L., M.D., Tutor	do		30
Ross, D. A., Executor	do		29
Ross, Mrs. Eliza Janet	do		10
Ross, James G	do	Merchant	362
Ross, John	do	do	32
Rowley, John, Estate of	do		14
Roy, Mrs	do		9
Russell, H. A.	England	Clerk	25
Russell, Andrew	Ottawa		16
Russell, Mrs. Catherine	Levis		200
Sache, Wm.; in Trust	Montreal	Banker	30
Sasseville, J. B.	St. Anne de Monts		11
Saunders, H. and A	Montreal	Merchants	80
Saunders, Mrs. Rebecca	do		4
Savard, Mrs. Julie, Estate of	Quebec		12
Sax, Rev. P.	do (South)		80
Sbire, M.	do		5
Scott, Henry C	Ottawa		34
Scott, Henry S.	Quebec	Merchant	84
Scott, Mrs. Mary	do		56
Scott, S. (late) Estate of	do		17
Scott, Rev. William	New Carlisle		22
Scott, W. Wallace	Quebec	Merchant	53

Quebec Bank.—Continued.
(Banque de Québec.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Addition.	Shares, (Actions.)
Sealey, Jas.	Quebec		25
Senkler, Rev. Ed. John	Brockville		106
Sewell, Major A. R.	Quebec		31
Sewell, Mrs. Elizabeth	do		15
Sewell, Rev. E. W.	do		11
Sewell, Rev. H. D.	England		114
Sewell, W. S. (late) Executors of	Quebec		120
Sewell, Miss Marian R.	do		5
Sewell, Miss Sophia J.	do		4
Shanahan, Miss Bridget	do		2
Shaw, Mrs. Catherine	do		8
Shaw, Miss Elizabeth	do		2
Shaw, S. J.	do	Merchant.	40
Shaw, Wm.	do	Clerk	10
Simard, George H.	do		120
Simmons, J. H.	Levis		20
Smith, C. F.	Quebec	Banker	53
Smith, Mrs. Amella J.	do		46
Smith, H. F., M.D., Staff S.M.	England		110
Smith, R. H., and Ed. Lemesurier, in Trust.	Quebec	Merchants	10
Smith, C. Webber	England		80
Smith, John	Quebec	Superintendent of Pilots.	21
Smith, Robert H.	do	Merchant	76
Smith, Lieut.-Col. W. B., & C. W., Trustees.	England		20
Smith, R. H. in Trust	Quebec	Merchants	3
Stevenson, Miss Amy K.	do		7
Snelling, Edward	Levis	Clerk	9
Sparks, N., Estate of late	Ottawa		220
Sandilands, Mrs. Louisa Scott	Scotland		13
Stevenson, P. S.	Toronto		13
Stevenson, Jas.	Quebec	Banker	3
Stevenson, M., Trustee	do		13
Stevenson, M., in Trust	do		14
Stevenson, M. and H. E., Trustees	do		7
Stevenson, Mrs. Maria E.	do		22
Stevenson, Mrs. M. M.	do		5
Stevenson, M. and H. G. Joly, Trustees	do		39
Stevenson, M. and H. G. Joly, Trustees	do		1
Stewart, James G.	do		5
St. George's Society	do		17
St. Hill, Mrs. H., Estate of late	Ottawa		4
Storey, John	Quebec	Agent	12
Stuart, Hon. A.	do		2
Stuart, Earnest H.	Montreal	Notary	5
Stuart, G. O'kill.	Quebec		104
Stuart Mrs. Caroline, Executors of late	Montreal		16
Sutherland, Wm	Quebec	Cooper	14
Symes, Miss C.	Montreal		45
Symes, Geo. B., Estate of late	Quebec		135
Symmes, Henry R.	Three Rivers	Merchant	26
Taché, Lady Sophia	Montmagny		10
Taché, Rt. Rev. A., Bishop of St. Boniface.	Red River		36
Tapp, W. H.	Quebec		43
Tarbutt, J. C., In trust	Ottawa	Clerk	1
Tachereau, T. J.	St. Joseph de Beauce		15
Tate, Francis J.	New York	Clerk	8
Taylor, Miss Eliza	Quebec		2
Temple, Mrs. Maria M.	do		88
Tessier, A. E., Estate of	do		14
Tessier, C.	do	Notary	14
Tessier, Yves, Estate of late	do		31
Tetu, V.	do		33

Quebec Bank.—Continued.

(Banque de Québec.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Addition.	Shares. (Actions.)
Thibodeau, Hon. I.	Quebec	Merchant	166
Thoms, Mrs. V.	Labrador		7
Thomas, H., and G. Weeks, In trust	Montreal		20
Thomson, D. C.	Quebec	Merchant	53
Thomson, John C.	do	do	29
Thomson, Charles L.	Halifax, N. S.	do	3
Tremblay, P. A.	Quebec		8
Vallée, P.	do	Trader	13
Vanantwerpen, P., Estate of late.	do		8
Vannovous, Mrs. Catharine R.	do		23
Vaughan, Mrs. Annie E.	do		8
Veasey, Mrs. George.	do		26
Vezina, F., In trust.	do	Banker.	127
do do	do		31
Vial, Rev. W. S.	do		2
Vibert, George	Percé		4
Vibert, Peter	do	Sheriff	69
Vibert, Elizabeth	Gaspé		4
Von Exter, John	Quebec	Deputy Sheriff	106
Von Exter, John, In trust	do		40
Von Iffland, Dr. and A.	do		18
Walker, Wm.	do	Official Assignee	20
Walker, Hon. Wm., Estate of late.	do		160
Walker, James	do	Clerk	10
Welsh, James	do		48
Warner, Elizabeth R., Estate.	do		10
Watson, M. H., (Mrs. James Gibb)	do		26
White, Wm.	do	Merchant	100
White & Co., G. & A.	do	do	5
White, Mrs. Margaret.	do		4
White, Wm., In trust	do		18
Wickstead, G. W.	Ottawa	Clerk	90
Wilkie, Mrs. Martha S.	New Carlisle		86
Wilkinson, Miss A. E.	Coburg		50
Windham, Wm.	Toronto	Clerk	10
Winter, Miss Mary	Sherbrooke		13
Wishart, Mrs. Maria	Madoc		40
Withall, Wm.	Quebec		783
Wood, G. A. L., Estate of	do		62
do Trustee	do		4
Woodbury, Mrs. Ann	do		31
Woods, A.	do	Merchant	1
Worthington, J.	New York	Druggist	44
Wright, Mrs. Rosalie	Magog		1
Wulff, Mrs. Sarah	England		20
Wurtele, C., Tutor C. F. Wurtele	Quebec		1
do do	do		1
Wurtele, Miss Charlotte F.	do		9
Wurtele, F. C.	do	Clerk	1
Wurtele, Miss Mary F.	do		6
Young, D. D., Estate of late.	do		205
Young, James	do	Clerk	25
Young, J. R.	do		53
Young, Mrs. Sarah	do		46
Young, G. B. S.	do		1
			19,243

Certified.

QUEBEC BANK.
 QUEBEC, 22nd April, 1872.

J. STEVENSON,
 Cashier.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

32,000 actions de \$50 chaque, = \$1,600,000.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK.

32,000 shares of \$50 each, = \$1,600,000

NOMS. (NAMES.)	Residence.	Actions. (Shares.)
Austin, Mrs. Harriet M.	Ireland, P.Q.	17
Armand, Madame Eléonore, Veuve H. Simard	Rivière des Prairies	40
Armand, François X.	do	40
Armand, Madame Henriette, J. H. Bellerose	St. Vincent de Paul	40
Archambault, Marie L. G., Veuve C. Bruneau	L'Assomption	40
Armstrong, Hon. D. M.	Sorel	33
Anderson, Miss S. H.	do	15
Alves, F. J.	Montreal	32
Adams, Francis	do	26
Archambault, Alexander	L'Assomption	20
Archambault, P. H. O.	Montreal	20
Allard, L. H. D.	Chambly	8
Archambault, Marie E. E., Delle	L'Assomption	40
Armstrong, Louis	Montreal	12
Adams, Executors of H. F.	do	91
Adams, William	do	90
Armour, Executors of Robert	do	36
Archambault, Prescille, Veuve Faribault	L'Assomption	20
Archambault, Laura, Madame M. S. Boulet	Joliette	28
Archambault, Eliza, Madame Z. Archambault	L'Assomption	20
Aitken, Mary, Widow John Aitken	Montreal	11
Archambault, Osine, Madame C. Archambault	L'Assomption	20
Adamson, James, in Trust	Ottawa	28
Archévêché, L', de Québec	Québec	4
Armand, J. F.	Rivière des Prairies	40
Burnett and Thompson	Montreal	10
Brousseau, Anthony (décédé)	Sault aux Récollets	16
Brush, G. S.	Montreal	55
Beaudry, Veuve Edouard	Varennes	12
Boulanget, Joseph	St. Hyacinthe	73
Bourque, R.	Vaudreuil	8
Benoit, François (décédé)	Montreal	92
Benoit, François, La Succession de	do	20
Beaudry, J. B.	do	213
Brennan, John	St. John's, Q.	80
Brousseau, J. B.	Belœil	25
Blake, R. A., Widow	Woodstock, Vermont, U.S.	11
Brewster, Widow Benjamin	Montreal	48
Bouthillier, Tancred	do	20
Benoit, François	Sault aux Récollets	50
Blair Robert	Grand Bay, Saguenay	40
Beaudry, E. H.	Varennes	40
Brillon, J. R.	Belœil	10
Bellemare, R.	Montreal	10
Binmore, Widow C. M.	do	6
Bureau, J. N.	Trois Rivières	71
Brousseau, Madame Geneviève	Laprairie	5
Benson, P. M.	Vaudreuil	36
Bond, Wm. (deceased)	St. Andrew's	133
Bourbonnière, Veuve François	Montreal	10
Beaudry, Joseph (décédé)	do	23
Boyer, Louis (décédé)	do	48
Biron, Samuel	do	2
Brousseau, Veuve Anthony	Sault aux Récollets	4
Beaudry, Madame, J. L.	Montreal	19
Brooks, Alphonso	Brockville	30
Bernard, Lucie (décédé)	Montreal	1
Bowles, Maria, Widow Cole	do	17
Black, Rev. Wm. M.	do	40
Brock, William	do	25

La Banque du Peuple.—*Suite.*(The People's Bank.—*Continued.*)

NOMS. (NAMES.)	Residence.	Actions. (Shares.)
Bertrand, Madame Emilie	Longueuil	17
Benny, James	Daillabout	80
Bradshaw, Widow M. T.	Quebec	40
Bond, E., Veuve F. Bernier	do	8
Burt, Miss Agnes	Montreal	8
Bender, Albert	Montmagny	20
Branchaud, Mosie	Beauharnois	40
Bourret, Veuve Joseph	Montreal	40
Prown, Wm. (deceased)	do	12
Bigelow, Widow J. T.	do	110
Bouchard and Lortie	Quebec	12
City and District Savings Bank	Montreal	340
Campbell, John	St. Thomas	12
Coutu, Miss Célima	Montreal	1
Coutu, Miss Marie	Berthier	5
Cameron, Ann, Widow A. McDonnell	Montreal	18
Crosbie, John	do	64
Clark, H. D.	do	80
Cadoret, Francis	St. Hyacinthe	63
Cushing, L.	Chatham	50
Cowie, Miss Katherine	Montreal	21
Cherrier, C. S.	do	320
Comte, B. G.	do	77
Campbell, Mathew	do	40
Charles, Walter (deceased)	do	10
Cholette, H. C.	Rigaud	14
Coursol, C. J.	Montreal	450
Chaffers, H. C., Widow J. Levy	do	10
Cartier, Sir George E.	do	122
Campbell, Miss Margaret	Noyau	4
College de St. Hyacinthe	St. Hyacinthe	80
Cuvillier, Miss Lucie	Montreal	100
Caigrain, Veuve C. E.	Quebec	79
Cumming, W. B.	Montreal	90
Chipman, R.	do	200
Collard, Joseph	Brantford	80
Cimon, Cléophe	Malbaie	13
Champagne, Geo. A.	Joliette	4
Cox, P. (deceased)	Montreal	4
Cazeau, Rev. C. F.	Quebec	12
Cazeau, Delle. J.	do	4
Chalmers, James	do	43
Coleman, Miss M. T.	Montreal	56
Croil, W. R.	do	93
Charlebois, Delle. Emilie	Pointe Claire	30
Crawford, John	Montreal	80
Cotté, H., in Trust	do	38
Curry, Eliza J.	Tobique, N.B.	18
Caisse d'Economie Notre Dame de Québec	Quebec	611
Charles, Walter (deceased)	Montreal	34
Croil, W. R., in Trust	do	9
Commissaire or Trustees of John McCullum	England	25
Coleman, Miss M. T., in Trust	Montreal	8
Chinic, Eugene	Quebec	200
Connell, Miss Jessie	Montreal	12
Corporation Episcopale Catholique de Montréal	do	257
Dorion, Jacques	St. Ours	4
Davis, Nelson, in Trust	Montreal	6
Defoy, Veuve Francis	Quebec	10
Dubord, Marie (décédé)	do	36
Dubois, E. A.	Montreal	40
Dickson, Mrs. H.	do	35

La Banque du Peuple.—*Suite.*
(The People's Bank.—*Continued.*)

NOMS. — (NAMES.)	Residence.	Actions, (Shares.)
Delorimier, L. G.	St. Hyacinthe	80
Davenport, W. S.	Montreal	66
Delisle, A. M.	do	47
Delisle, Madame A. M.	do	29
Duncan, James	Drummondville	2
Desautels, Jacques (décédé)	Montreal	26
Dubuc, C., M.D.	do	2
Davis, Mrs. Benjamin	do	11
Département de l'Education, Province de Québec	Quebec	20
Deschambault, Les Exécuteur de George	Hudson Bay	72
Dubord, Alexis	Montreal	82
Davis, B. T.	do	20
Duncan, J. B.	Drummondville	20
Dumesnil, Madame Joseph	Coteau du Lac	42
Dodds, Mrs. J. M. (deceased)	Montreal	348
Duncan, Mrs. Frances	Drummondville	2
Dansereau, Joseph	Verchères	8
Douglas, Miss Margaret	Beauharnois	9
Danskine, William	Chatham	15
Daigle, Joseph	Belœil	8
Douglas, Moses	Elora, O.	17
Davis, Moses	Montreal	2
Duncan, William	do	60
Davis, Nelson	do	51
Duncan, Mrs. Grace (deceased)	Drummondville	16
Delorimier, E. N.	Laprairie	73
Darling Wm. and John Whyte, in Trust	Montreal	252
Duncan, Miss Emelia	Drummondville	4
Dease, John	Hudson's Bay Co.	19
Doran, James	Montreal	40
Dufresne, Joseph	do	12
Desbarats, G. E.	do	20
Evanturel, E. M., Madame E. Rémillard	Quebec	41
Evanturel, Delle E. A.	do	41
Evanturel, M. M. Mdm. A. Paré	do	41
Evanturel, François	do	86
Evanturel, S., Veuve L. T. Suzor	do	41
Eglauch, L.	Montreal	28
Egan, widow A. M.	do	40
Executors of late A. L. McBean	Lancaster, O.	18
Estate of Walter Charles	Montreal	156
Filer, S., in Trust	do	2
Fréchette, E. H.	Chambly	18
Fitzpatrick, widow John	Montreal	8
Fréchette, Olivier (décédé)	do	47
Fréchette, Olivier, succession	do	18
Fournier, Edouard	do	16
Foy, Edouard	do	106
Fitzgerald, L. C. J., in Trust	Quebec	1
Fortin, Pierre, in Trust	Laprairie	22
Flett, Andrew	Hudson's Bay Co.	14
Ferguson, John	Ottawa	30
Foster, George K.	Richmond, Q.	66
Franceur and Giroux	Montreal	10
Francis, William	do	50
Frothingham, John, deceased	do	100
Fitts, Clark	do	100
Fraser, Rev. John	Irasburg, Vermont, U. S.	20
Fraser, Wm. and W. Watson, in Trust	Montreal	35
Fissault, H. A.	Ottawa	2
Fréchette, Delle. M. G. H.	Quebec	9
Greenshields, D. J., in Trust	Montreal	142

La Banque du Peuple.—*Suite.*
(The People's Bank.—*Continued.*)

NOMS. — (NAMES.)	Residence.	Actions. (Shares.)
Greene, E. R.	Montreal	30
Glen, C. W. E.	Chambly	16
Grant, Robert	Quebec	5
Graham, G. J.	London, England	96
Grant, John	Montreal	12
Greene, George A.	do	220
Gratton, Eustache	St. Marie	4
Gale, Miss Agnes L.	Montreal	64
Gale, Miss Mary L.	do	66
Galt, Widow William, deceased	do	392
Gariépy, R., M. D.	do	27
Gale, Miss Ann R.	do	64
Gamble, Richard	Lachine	8
Guérout, Miss Lucy	Quebec	20
Gravel, J. A., in Trust	Montreal	40
Gamble, Mrs. John W.	Woodbridge, O.	30
Gibb, Charles	Montreal	80
Gibb, Jas. D., Executors of	do	80
Gravel, J. O.	do	20
Galarnéau, Madame P. M.	do	24
Giraldi, Marie A.	St. Ours	28
Gravel, Gustave	Montreal	14
Gosselin, Madame H.	do	8
Grenier, Jacob	do	40
Galarnéau, P. M.	do	53
Gibb, James D., Executors of	do	140
Guérin, Julien	St. Joachim	6
Gardner, Alexander, deceased	Dundee	16
Greenshields, D. J., in Trust	Montreal	93
Greenshields, D. J., in Trust	do	2
Greenshields, Widow John, Tutrix	do	2
Greenshields, Widow John	do	120
Gilman, Mrs. F. E.	do	2
Grenier, Veuve Joseph	do	16
Guérin, Miss Mary E.	do	58
Gall, Miss L. J.	do	10
Gibb, Mrs. Clarinda	do	80
Geddes, C. and C. G.	do	10
Gariépy, Madame Alfred	Montreal	16
Germain, Madame Jos.	St. Ours	16
Hamel, Mde. A. R.	Quebec	54
Hudon, Victor	Montreal	64
Hullett, Luce A., Mde. J. N. Bossé	Quebec	16
Hargrave, Joseph James	Hudson Bay Company	21
Hobbs, Thomas	Montreal	80
Henry, Phillip	do	23
Hébert, Hector, in Trust	do	20
Higginson, H. T.	do	4
Hedge, Widow Samuel	do	20
Higginson, William	Vankleek Hill, O.	5
Hopkins, E. M., in Trust	Montreal	18
Hopkins, E. M.	do	20
Hatt, Thomas C.	London, England	21
Hamilton, Rev. Charles, Trustee	Quebec	4
Haldane, James	Montreal	28
Hill, Charles G.	do	77
Hall, Mrs. Jacob, deceased	do	8
Hutchison, Mathew	do	22
Huot, C. H. V.	Beleil	46
Huot, Delle Adeline	do	46
Hamilton, W. D.	Montreal	30
Hall, John	do	21

La Banque du Peuple.—*Suite.*
(The People's Bank.—*Continued.*)

NOMS. (NAMES.)	Residence.	Actions (Shares.)
Hamilton, Robert.....	Quebec.....	200
Humphreys, W. H., in Trust.....	England.....	25
Huot, Philipe.....	Quebec.....	8
Huot, Lucien.....	Montreal.....	15
Hughes, N. H.....	do.....	24
Hopkins, E. M.....	do.....	73
Hamilton, Robert, in Trust.....	Quebec.....	131
Hargrave, John.....	Beach Ridge.....	3
Huot, Julie, Veuve P. Bouchard.....	Quebec.....	11
Huot, Geneviève, Mde. J. B. Fréchette.....	do.....	3
Hargrave, Miss Jane.....	Beach Ridge.....	4
Horan, Jeremiah.....	Quebec.....	10
Hurlbut, Abel.....	St. Armand.....	80
Hagar, Widow George.....	Montreal.....	80
Hardman, James.....	do.....	56
Huot, Charles.....	Quebec.....	12
Herbert, Capt. C. J.....	England.....	105
Huot, A. J.....	Quebec.....	3
Irvine, David.....	Hudson's Bay Company.....	29
Jenking, Miss Jane.....	Montreal.....	18
Jodoin, Pierre, décédé.....	do.....	162
Jackson, Mary, wife of James Hamilton.....	Quebec.....	10
Jones, Robert.....	Montreal.....	130
Jackson, Amelia Jane, wife of H. Grist.....	Ottawa City.....	10
Johnson, Sir W. G.....	St. Mathias.....	48
Jones, Widow S. H.....	St. Andrews.....	91
Jones, Miss Anna H.....	do.....	46
Jordan and Bénard.....	Montreal.....	46
Johnston, James B.....	Sherbrooke.....	40
Jones, Edward.....	St. Andrews.....	60
Imbault, Francis.....	Montreal.....	20
Kerr, Widow John.....	do.....	32
Kelly, M. E.....	Port Hope, O.....	5
Kerr, William.....	Hochelaga, Q.....	90
Kingan, Miss A. M.....	Montreal.....	34
Leclaire, J. V. A.....	do.....	160
Leclaire, Jean.....	do.....	112
Lundie, George W.....	do.....	20
Laurie, Francis, in Trust.....	Quebec.....	60
Lafrenaye, P. R.....	Montreal.....	26
Lonsdell, Miss L. N.....	St. Andrews.....	24
Louis, Joseph.....	Quebec.....	82
Lapierre, A.....	Montreal.....	24
Leslie, James.....	do.....	102
LeMoine, B. H.....	do.....	50
Lachapelle, les mineurs.....	Sault au Recollet.....	4
LeBoutillier, Charles.....	Gaspé.....	19
Learmont, William, deceased.....	Montreal.....	118
Levy, Joseph, minor.....	do.....	63
Leclaire, Veuve François.....	do.....	68
LeMoine, Mde. B. H., décédé.....	do.....	40
Leclère, François.....	St. Hyacinthe.....	14
Low, James.....	Lachine.....	24
Latour, Mde. L. A. H.....	Montreal.....	23
Langelier, F. A.....	do.....	4
Laurie, Francis.....	Quebec.....	40
Lawson, Edward.....	Montreal.....	88
Levy, Alex.....	London, England.....	342
Laframboise, M.....	Montreal.....	65
LeMoine, J. M.....	Quebec.....	32
Leblond, Veuve Joseph.....	do.....	30
Lévesque, Mde. Pierre.....	L'Assomption.....	26

La Banque du Peuple.—*Suite.*
(The People's Bank.—*Continued.*)

NOMS. — (NAMES.)	Residence.	Actions. — (Shares.)
Lespérance, Delle. M. J. T	St. Ours	11
Langevin, C. F., décédé	Quebec	384
LaFontaine, Juge Aimé	Aylmer	30
Laurent, D., décédé	Montreal	1
Laurent, Veuve D	do	9
Law, John	England	16
LeMoynes, J. M.	Montreal	3
Leslie, Pat., in Trust	do	2
Leslie, E. S.	do	2
Leslie, E. S.	do	2
Lawlor, Patrick	do	40
Lafricain, George	do	21
Learmont, Widow William	do	61
Lawford, Widow Frederick	do	16
Leclère, George, M. D	do	10
LeMoine, Gaspard	Quebec	8
Low, Executors of Charles H.	Montreal	16
Lefebvre, Napoléon	do	4
Leclère, Albertine, Mde. A. Raymond	St. Hyacinthe	24
Lalocque, Hertel	Belœil	40
Leprohon, Lucy J., Mde. D. Macdonald	Montreal	63
Lanotte, J. M.	St. Hyacinthe	21
Levy, Mrs. Rosetta	Quebec	24
LaBruère, P. B., décédé	St. Hyacinthe	16
Lespérance, Pierre	Quebec	100
Lackie, Mrs. Margaret	Drummondville, Q.	2
Metropolitan Bank	Montreal	1018
Millar, Janet, Mrs. C. G. Geddes	do	40
Moodie, William	do	60
Moore, James	do	25
Murison, Miss Mary	New Carlisle, Q.	36
Murison, Patrick	do	8
Moore, Luke, in Trust	Montreal	164
Mathison, Executors of J. A.	Vaudreuil	40
Moss, Clara L., Mrs. A. Davis	New York	81
Montmarquet, A. E., décédé	Montreal	322
Murison, Miss Eliza	New Carlisle, Q.	18
Minchin, Executors of William	Montreal	94
Morand, J. B., décédé	Quebec	29
Maharg, Miss K. H.	Dublin, Ireland	40
Masson, Estate of Joseph	Montreal	16
Mills, Robert	Ormstown	10
Masson, Veuve Joseph	Terrebonne	67
Morrison, David	Montreal	40
Massue, G. A.	do	25
Mudge, N. R., in Trust	do	20
Morrrough, Miss Anna M.	do	104
Malhiot, Charles	Pointe du Lac	136
Mathie, Agnes, Mrs. William Ross	Montreal	240
Marsais, A.	do	6
Masson, Louise, Mde. C. Delagrave	Quebec	8
Moss, D. & E., in Trust	London, Eng.	81
do do	do	114
Manuel, John	Ottawa City	60
Muir, Ebenezer, deceased	Montreal	44
Moore, Widow L	do	16
Montour, Delle. M. C.	Pointe du Lac	8
Muir, Robert	Montreal	35
Moss, Edward	London, England	542
Moss, David	do	525
Morreau, Henriette, Veuve Joseph Carrier	Quebec	100
Malhiot, Adolphe	St. Hyacinthe	20

La Banque du Peuple.—*Suite.*
(The People's Bank.—*Continued.*)

NOMS. — (NAMES.)	Residence.	Actions. — (Shares.)
Mathison, Miss Ann E. A.	Vaudreuil	16
Morgan, Eliza, Widow Robert Galt	Quebec	32
Mathison, Miss Victoria A.	Vaudreuil	8
Mathison, Miss Louisa C.	do	6
Martin, P. P.	Montreal	26
Maxham, A. J., in Trust	Quebec	40
Mattice, Wm.	Cornwall, O	23
Mackeand, Barbara, wife of Rev. H. Wilkes	Montreal	22
McCrack, Neil, deceased	do	4
McGinness, Eliza C., deceased	St. John's	26
McCrack, Neil, Estate of	Montreal	1
do widow	do	8
McGill, Miss Margaret C.	do	10
McVean, Donald	Chatham	93
Mactavish, Miss Florence	Scotland	22
McGrath, Miss Mary	Lachine	2
McGrath, Miss Anna	do	2
McBean, J. D. O.	Berthier	13
McPherson, Miss M.	Crane Island	12
McGrath, John	Lachine	4
McKenzie, Peter	England	29
McKenzie, Madame Isabella	Mingan	16
McMillan, D	St. Andrew's, Q	12
McDonald, Jane Klyne	do	53
McKenzie, George	Lake Huron	26
McDonald, Mrs. Margaret E.	Montreal	3
McGill, Miss Mary Ann	do	10
McArthur, John	do	58
McNabb, L.	Lachine	25
McKenzie, George, deceased	Montreal	24
Macrae, Mrs. Catherine E.	Liverpool, England	21
Moat, Robert	Montreal	12
Nye, F. & B.	Lacolle, Q.	320
Nye, Freeman	do	266
Nye, Miss R. S.	do	20
Newton, Widow Samuel	Quebec	50
Newcomb, Wm., deceased	Pointe Claire	113
Nairn, John, deceased	Gaspé	40
Nairn, Widow John	do	13
Nowlan, Widow H. P., deceased	Montreal	73
Newcomb, Wm., Executors	do	100
Newcomb, Wm., Executors, in Trust	do	240
Ogilvie, Miss Frances	do	40
Ogilvie, Miss Mary A.	do	40
Ogilvie, Agnes, Mrs. A. M. Stewart	New York	80
Ogilvie, A. W., & Co.	Montreal	245
Paré, François	Lachine	56
Prévost, G. M.	Terrebonne	151
Pitt, Charles	Quebec	320
Pearson, Miss Isabella, deceased	Montreal	46
Pelletier, Madame Elizabeth, deceased	Quebec	26
Parant, A. H., deceased	do	10
Pringle, Thos.	Montreal	60
Prévost, Amable, deceased	do	613
Pelletier, Miss Marie J.	Quebec	32
Paré, Hubert, deceased	Montreal	41
Pelletier, David	St. Vincent de Paul	8
Panet, Madame T. M. L.	Montreal	8
Papineau, C. F., in Trust	do	1
do do	do	1
do do	do	1
do do	do	1
Patton, Mrs. Susan	Montmagny	2

La Banque du Peuple.—*Suite.*
(The People's Bank.—*Continued.*)

NOMS. — (NAMES.)	Residence.	Actions. — (Shares.)
Pominville, Francis, décédé	Montreal	10
Pratt, John, Administrator	do	1200
Phillips, Miss Eleanor	do	20
Phillips, Miss Esther	do	20
Polson, Wm	Hudson Bay Company	15
Prentice, E. S., Executors	Montreal	74
Parent, Etienne	Ottawa City	96
Peardon, Wm	Montreal	2
Pominville, Frs., Succession	do	11
Petrie, John	Bobcaygeon, O.	25
Pritchard, S. D., deceased	Montreal	60
Platt, Widow George	do	11
Pope, Major James	Quebec	10
Prentice, Widow E. S.	Montreal	85
Perrault, Zéphirin	do	8
Pheras, Charlotte E., wife of M. Cormack	do	44
Price, Miss C. J.	Quebec	40
Préfontaine, T.	Montreal	15
Ployart, Miss Anna H	Drummondville	61
Papineau, L. M. N.	Montreal	2
Québec, le Curé de	Quebec	8
Richardson, Rev. J. E.	Montreal	5
Rea, David	do	23
Ryan, Hugh, in Trust	Perth	40
Rodier, C. S.	Montreal	150
Ramsay, Revd. James	Ireland	64
Rudyard, C. L., deceased	England	80
Richer, Benjamin	St. Denis, Q.	20
Roy, P. O.	St. Jacques	3
Rossin, M.	Montreal	1
Renaud, Ignace	do	40
Robinson, Widow Daniel	do	40
Ricard, L. C.	do	60
Rae, Jackson, in Trust	do	8
Ramsay, Widow H.	do	125
Racey, Widow John	Quebec	22
Ryan, Michael	Montreal	8
Roy & Co., Adolphe	do	90
Robertson, John	do	20
Richer, Ambroise, décédé	St. Denis, Q.	16
do Succession	do	4
Rivet, Marie Delle	Montreal	7
Richard, Edward	L'Assomption	3
Roy, Rev. Edward	Sabrevois	4
Robinson, Widow J.	Waterloo	24
Robb, James	Godmanchester	4
Roy, Mathilde, Epouse de John Pratt	Montreal	16
Roy, Marguerite, Veuve L. Perrault	do	8
Smith, H. B., deceased	do	200
Seymour, H.	do	56
Simpson, Robert	St. Andrew's, Q.	24
Sancer, J. B., décédé	Montreal	80
Stephens, Mary, Widow	Dunham	40
Sax, Revd. Peter	St. Romuald	60
Shaw, Jos. W.	Montreal	8
Sutherland, Mrs. Daniel	St. Andrew's, Q.	39
Sawtell, Mrs. Alfred	Montreal	9
Symes, Mrs. M. A. C., deceased	Quebec	112
Scholes, Francis	Montreal	150
St. Jean, L. G.	do	8
Shepherd, R. W., sen.	do	199
Skene, Geo. M.	Hudson's Bay Company	16

La Banque du Peuple.—*Suite.*(The People's Bank.—*Continued.*)

NOMS. — (NAMES.)	Residence.	Actions. — (Shares.)
Somerville, Alex.	Lachine, Q.	11
Somerville, Widow James	do	21
Stuart, Ernest	Montreal	10
Les Sœurs de l'Hotel Dieu de St. Hyacinthe	St. Hyacinthe	50
Sinclair, A. P.	Montreal	1
Sinclair, R. S.	do	1
Sinclair, Miss Emma S.	do	1
Sutherland, D.	St. Andrews, Q.	17
Sénécal, Mde. Françoise	Montreal	32
Shuter, Joseph, deceased	England	98
Smith, Melvin	Montreal	50
Soupras, Mde. D.	Chambly	46
Stikeman, Mrs. F., Tutrix	Toronto	24
Séminaire de Nicolet	Nicolet, Q.	16
Smith, Widow E. G.	Montreal	53
do do in Trust	do	40
Stephenson, Adam, in Trust	do	26
do	do	12
Swanston, John	do	87
Smith, Miss S. W.	do	5
Smith, John, deceased	do	40
Stevens, Alex. D.	Dunham	20
Sewell, Rev. H. D.	Scotland	40
Scott, Stuart, Estate	Quebec	21
Stevenson, Captain M.	England	10
Swanston, Miss Jane	Montreal	82
Simpson, Moses	St. Andrews, Q.	3
Shepherd, R. W., junr.	Montreal	12
Succession Rose J. Deluga	Quebec	160
St. Jean, Léocadie, Epouse de J. O. Bureau	Montreal	25
St. Jean, Ant. F., décédé	do	18
Stephens, Miss Jane A.	Chatham	2
St. Denis, Alexander	Point Fortune	40
Senkler, Rev. E. J.	Brockville	120
Shepherd, Miss F. A. R.	Montreal	12
Sincennes, J. F.	do	235
Scott, H. S., widow	Quebec	12
Scott, W. W.	do	40
Shepherd, H. W.	Montreal	35
Sewell, Eliza, widow J. Ross	Quebec	20
Tarcot, M.	St. Hyacinthe	40
Téru, Vital	Quebec	100
Trudeau, T.	Ottawa City	100
Trudeau, Delles, M. et D.	Montreal	46
Trudeau, Marie L., Epouse de A. C. Papineau	St. Hyacinthe	50
Toupin, Rev. A.	Montreal	5
Thomson, Mary A., Mrs. J. W. Benson	do	13
Thomson, Mary A., Usufructuary	do	24
Tremblay, P. A.	Chicoutimi	37
Thomson, J. N., in Trust, deceased	Montreal	84
Thomson, Eleonor, Mrs. G. Smith	do	24
Taylor, Rev. Wm	do	14
Trigge, Alfred	do	80
Trudel, Joseph, Mde	do	4
Trudel, E. H.	do	43
Thibaudeau, I.	Quebec	10
Trudel, Joseph	Montreal	80
Thompson, W. H., in Trust	do	2
Thompson, W. H., in Trust	do	6
Trudeau, Rév. A. F.	do	19
Taché, Lady E. P.	Montmagny	23
Taché, Sir E. P., décédé	do	210

La Banque du Peuple.—*Suite.*
(The People's Bank.—*Continued.*)

NOMS. — (NAMES.)	Residence.	Actions. — (Shares.)
Turnbull, Robert	Chatham	16
Taylor Brothers	Montreal	15
Viger, Veuve L. M.	L'Assomption, Q.	253
Voligny, Felix	Contrecoeur	2
Valois, Rev. L. E. H.	Montreal	56
Valleau, W. B., deceased	Quebec	5
Vallée Joseph D., décédé.	Montreal	16
Voyer, Delle. Amanda	Joliette	20
Voyer, Henry	Stanford	16
Villeneuve and Lacaille	Montreal	6
Valois, Narcisse	do	20
Weaver, G. W., in Trust	Montreal	8
Wilson, Wm.	Cumberland, O	32
Weaver, G. W.	Montreal	40
Walker, Alexander, in Trust	do	12
Watson, M. H., Wife of James Gibb	Quebec	80
Waters, J. R.	Cédres	10
Watson, Miss Anna	Montreal	6
Watts, Mrs. Flora	do	175
Wilson, Mrs. Anna, in Trust	do	3
Warner, G. W., Heirs	do	6
Williams, Frederick	do	16
Walker, Alexander	do	28
Watson, Elizabeth	do	4
Williams, Miles, sen	do	80
Watson, Elizabeth	do	64
Wood, Robert	do	33
Wood Margaret, Widow	St. Andrews, Q.	22
Wilson, Thomas, in Trust	Montreal	164
Winn, J. H., as President of the Board of Trade	do	80
Walker, Miss Isabella	St. Scholastique	60
White, Joseph S.	Montreal	20
Williams, Miles, jun	do	48
Wilson, Miss Charlotte	Martintown, O	40
Younie, Alexander, deceased	Ormstown, Q.	24
Younie, Miss Isabella	do	10
Younie, Alexander, Widow	do	8
Young, Miss Isabella	Montreal	24
	Shares	32,200

Trente-deux mille actions de \$50, cinquante dollars chacune, \$1,600,000. Thirty-two thousand Shares of \$50 each, \$1,600,000.

A. A. TROTTIER,

Caissier.

MONTREAL, 23 Avril, 1872.

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

Shares, \$100 each.—Actions, \$100 chacune.

NAMES. — (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. — (Actions.)
Aird, Mrs. Mary, or McIntyre	Montreal	8
Alexander, Charles	do	20
Alexander, Charles, in Trust	do	20
Allan, Sir Hugh	do	80
Allan, William	Allan's Corners	10
Almon, late Hon. M. B.	Halifax, N.S.	32
Anderson, Mrs. M., or Adams	St. Catharines	1
Anderson, Rev. Wm., in Trust	Sorel	12
Armour, Miss Jean	Montreal	19
Atchison, Mrs. Jane, or McRobie	do	3
Auld, Joseph	Quebec	20
Bacon, Sarah Jane	Richmond	5
Baker, J. W.	Osnabrock	16
Baker, Mrs. A.	Keene, N. H.	10
Barker, David	Picton	12
Barsalou, Joseph	Montreal	71
Barsalou, Joseph, in Trust	do	87
Balsillie, John	Manitoba	2
Barker, Mrs. Anna E.	do	12
Beaudry, Louis	do	51
Benny, James	Daillebout	40
Bertram, A.	Montreal	1
Black, Rev. W. M.	do	8
Blair, Robert	Grand Bay	20
Bond, late William	St. Andrew's	52
Borlase, George	Sherbrooke	16
Boucher, T.	Montreal	20
Bowie, Duncan E.	do	10
Bowles, Joseph	Quebec	32
Belle, J. E.	Montreal	22
Bouchard, O.	do	4
Branchaud, M.	Beauharnois	20
Braithwaite, Mrs. M. D.	Montreal	8
Brewster, Ann M.	do	5
Brewster, Sarah	do	20
Brock, William	do	10
Brooks, Alphonso	Brockville	40
Brown, Robert	Pakenham	4
Brown, C. J.	Pittsburg, Ont	16
Brown, Mrs. Anna	Montreal	5
Brown, Champion	do	40
Burnaby, Miss Louisa	England	29
Burnaby, Mrs. Amelia	do	70
Butler, Sarah M.	Waterloo, Q.	8
Burwash, Thomas	St. Andrew's	8
Browne, P. D.	Montreal	2
Cameron, Margaret	Grafton	40
Cameron, Elspet	Williamstown	4
Campbell, Mrs. Eliza	Montreal	8
Campbell, John	do	5
Campbell, Mary E.	St. Thomas, Q.	2
Campbell, Mrs. Isabella, or Prior	Quebec	16
Carter, late John	Montreal	40
Carter, Mrs. Amelia	England	32
Carter, Miss Amelia	do	9
Cartier, Sir G. E., Bart.	Montreal	109
Caverhill, Thomas	do	40
Chapman, Edward	Lennoxville	27

City Bank, Montreal.—Continued.

(Banque de la Cité, Montréal.—Suite.)

NAMES. — (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. — (Actions.)
Charles, Lewis	Montreal	3
Chinic, Eugène	Quebec	24
Church of Scotland, Presbyterian	Montreal	355
City and District Savings Bank	do	360
Clark, H. D.	do	9
Clark, Mrs. Margaret	do	1
Clarkson, Rev. J. B.	Galt	8
Codville, James	Quebec	8
Conroy, Eugene	Montreal	17
Coyle, James	do	4
Coyle, Mrs. Caroline, or Lague	do	6
Cooney, Mrs. Susan C.	Toronto	8
Cooper, William	Montreal	4
Cowan, R. W.	do	10
Cowie, Mrs. Lucy A., in Trust	do	4
Crawford, John	do	8
Crowder, Mrs. Catherine Erie	England	80
Crotty, Michael	Montreal	20
Cream, William	Quebec	10
Cuvillier, Miss Luce	Montreal	20
Dalkin, Miss S. C., or Hendsboureck	Quebec	16
Dampier, Laura	Waterloo, Q.	6
Darling and Brady	Montreal	11
Davenport, W. S.	do	30
Davis, B. T.	do	1
Davis, Moses	do	1
Day, John J.	do	36
Denny, Mrs. Emeretta	Ireland	29
Denning, Myron J.	North Pinnacle	10
DeBellefeuille, E. A. L.	St. Eustache	13
Dickinson, late C. M.	Sherbrooke	9
Dinning, Mrs. E., or Carpenter	Quebec	16
Devine, Mrs. Catherine, or Bell	Montreal	12
Douglas, John Walter	England	50
Douglas, Moses	Flora, Ont.	4
Drummond, James, in Trust	Montreal	77
Duplessis, J. Octave	Sorel	6
Dupuy, Mrs. Sophia	Kington	20
Dupuy, H.	do	20
Dupont, W. D.	Montreal	9
Edwards, C., W. Miller and F. Hawksford	England	8
Eglauch, L.	Montreal	20
Esdaile, Robert	do	22
Esdaile, Robert, in Trust	do	10
Ewing, William, M.D.	Hawkesbury	10
Estate of late Hon. Joseph Masson	Montreal	96
do Stewart Scott	Quebec	12
do Frances Austin	do	13
do K. Logan	Hudson's Bay Company,	5
Executors of H. F. Adams	Montreal	10
do R. Armour (R. & J.)	do	4
do R. Armour	do	10
do John Carter	do	20
do Rev. Joseph Braithwaite	do	40
do Jane D. Caldwell	Chateauguay	29
do George Deschambault	Montreal	16
do John Drummond	do	21
do J. D. Gibb	do	40
do J. D. Gibb, No. 2	do	22
do F. A. Harper	Kingston	3
do Major Priestly	Ireland	48
do Phoebe Rea	Montreal	51

City Bank, Montreal.—*Continued.*
(Banque de la Cité, Montréal.—*Suite.*)

NAMES. — (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. — (Actions.)
Executors, Rev. James Reid	Freshburgh	8
do Caroline Stuart	Montreal	27
do H. B. Smith	do	4
do J. U. Thomson	do	24
do Robert Simpson	St. Andrew's	11
do A. E. Montmarquet	Montreal	105
do Charlotte White	do	15
do and Trustees, Mrs. Greenshields and Rev. W. M. Black	do	8
do and Trustee, A. Crawford	do	55
do W. King and J. W. Masson	do	10
do H. Howard	St. Andrew's	1
do A. C. de H. Harwood	Montreal	12
Executrix, Ann Mowle	Sherbrooke	35
do M. D. Macfarlane	Montreal	8
Farrow, Mrs. Louisa Caroline (late)	do	9
Female Orphan Asylum	Quebec	9
Ferguson, Archibald	Montreal	25
Ferguson, Donald	do	10
Firemen's Benevolent Association	do	5
Fisher, Mrs. Susan C	do	14
Fleming, Theresa Ann	do	16
Flynn, Eugene	do	10
Fournival, Adelaide	Malone, New York	10
Foy, Major Edward	England	80
Fraser, Paul, heirs of	Hudson's Bay Company	16
Freer, Mrs. Amelia Ann	Montreal	3
Fraser, John	do	155
Fraser, Rev. John	do	10
Fraser, Mrs. E. H	do	15
Francis, William	do	40
Forbes, Miss E. M. C.	do	4
Forbes, C. F. H.	Montreal	7
Frothingham, Rev. F.	Portland, U.S.	3
Frothingham, John, late	Montreal	100
Frothingham, G. H.	do	4
Furness, Albert	do	50
Gagnon, G. A.	do	10
Galt, Mrs. Margaret	do	4
Gentle, W. S.	do	5
Gibb, Mary Louisa, or Adams	do	37
Giles, Henry	Lachute	15
Glen, C. W. E., M.D.	Chambly	7
Godden, Rev. John	Dunham	10
Gough, Alfred	Montreal	3
Grant, Rev. W.	Vankleek Hill	5
Grant, Hon. Alexander, late	Montreal	6
Grant, John	do	40
Green, Robert	do	28
Green, Eliza	Lloydtown	4
Greene, E. K.	Montreal	40
Greene, E. K. and G. A., in Trust	do	40
Greenshields, John, late, in Trust	do	24
Grinnan, Edward	do	10
Griffin, Mrs. Sophia Louisa	England	60
Green, Rev. James	Montreal	12
Greene, Miss U. E.	do	1
Gravel, J. O.	do	10
Haensel, C. L. F.	St. John, N.B.	4
Hagar, Charles	Montreal	20
Hale, Hon. Edward, in Trust	Sherbrooke	20
Hall, Miss Margaret	Montreal	8

City Bank, Montreal.—Continued.
(Banque de la Cité, Montréal.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence	Shares. (Actions.)
Hall, Miss Frances H.	Montreal.	7
Hall, Mrs. Jerusha	St. John's	16
Hall, John	Montreal	40
Hallowell, W.	do	5
Hamilton, George W.	do	4
Hamilton, Robert, tutor	Quebec	8
Hamilton, S. C.	do	11
Hamilton, Robert	do	120
Hamilton, Hon. John	Hawkesbury	40
Hamilton, Hon. John, in Trust J. M.	do	9
Haney, Owen	Montreal	12
Harbeson, Matthew	Quebec	9
Hastings, Margaret Ogilvie	Montreal	30
Hartney, Henry	Ottawa	11
Harriott, Mrs. Frances, (widow)	Manitoba	10
Hedge, Mrs. A.	Montreal	15
Heath, Mrs. Ann	Hatley, E. T.	12
Heirs, Mrs. Lucas or McKenzie	Quebec	9
Heirs, Jane Davidson Ross	Montreal	51
Hill, C. G.	do	87
Holmes, Miss Maria M.	do	1
Hopkins, E. M., and others, in Trust	do	44
How, Heirs	do	5
Howard, R. P., M.D.	do	15
Hunt, Heirs of James	Quebec	20
Hurlbut, A.	Frelighsburg	25
Hutchison, John	Montreal	18
Horace, Jeremiah	Quebec	5
Hebert, Miss Jane	Montreal	3
Ibbotson, H. J.	do	12
Idler, E.	do	21
Isley, James	do	6
Isley, Mrs. Ellen or Laura	do	6
Irvine, Rev. John	Mille Isles	8
Jackson, Joseph	Montreal	3
Jamieson, John	Quebec	16
Jefferson, Thomas	St. Andrews	8
Johnston, John	Scotland	69
Johnston, James Bell, M.D.	Sherbrooke	11
Johnston, James K.	St. Andrews	17
Johnson, Sir Wm. George	St. Matthias	21
Johnson, Capt. Charles	do	41
Jones, Hon. Robert	Montreal	40
Jones, Ann Hannah	St. Andrews	12
Jones, Edward	do	24
Jones, Mrs. Sarah Hyde	do	23
Jones, Anna Sealy	Quebec	40
Jones, Mrs. M. S. E.	Carillon	10
Kelley, William	Montreal	4
King, E. F.	do	5
King, William	do	10
Kingan, Mrs. Jane	do	3
Kingan, Gordon, in Trust	do	11
Kinnell, David	do	10
Kirby, Thomas, in Trust	Ottawa	15
Kirby, Wm. J.	Montreal	12
Kiernan, James	do	7
Lafrenaye, P. R.	do	8
Lafamme, Mrs. C. J.	Lachine	20
Langelier, F. X.	Montreal	20
Laurie, Archibald	do	25
Lawlor, William	Hawkesbury	8

City Bank, Montreal.—*Continued.*
(Banque de la Cité, Montréal.—*Suite.*)

NAMES. — (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. — (Actions.)
Lebrun, Mrs. Esther	Montreal	3
Legge, Henry	do	28
Lemoine, B. H.	do	20
Leishman, Angelina M.	Lachine	14
Little, John	Scotland	8
Lloyd, M. J., and A. Edwards	England	8
Lockhart, Rev. A. D.	Lachine	8
Louis, Joseph	Quebec	5
Lowe & Chamberlain	Montreal	8
Longueuil Mission	do	8
Lusignan, late Alexander	do	15
Lamontagne, L. J.	do	10
Lefebvre, Napoleon	do	30
Lacoste, Arthur	do	2
Laidlaw, John	do	5
Leclair, Alphonse	do	10
Mais, James, Executor and Attorney	Melbourne	9
Maiang, Kalehmina H.	Ireland	32
Marshall, James H.	St. Rustache	6
Marshall, Miss Ellen	do	8
Marshall, Mrs. Maria	do	3
Marshall, Miss Margaret	Terrebonne	5
Marshall, Roger	do	16
Maguire, Denis	Joliette	10
Mason, Dr. James	Scotland	40
Mason, Mrs. James	do	40
Matheson, late Rev. Dr. A.	Montreal	4
May & Co., S. H.	do	4
May, S. H.	do	15
Megorian, Sarah Healy, (widow)	do	20
Meikle, John James	Quebec	40
Meyer, Henry	Montreal	6
Mills, Mrs. Hannah or Lyman	do	13
Michaud, Silvio	do	2
Moat, Robert	do	360
Moffatt, George, in Trust	do	8
Moffatt, Mrs. Mary Ann or Flowers	do	4
Molson, John Thomas	do	28
Molson, John H. R.	do	125
Montreal Ladies' Benevolent Society	do	1
Montreal Lying-in Hospital	do	20
Montreal Order of Odd Fellows	do	24
Montreal Fire Insurance Company	do	200
Moss, Edward	England	64
Moss, David	do	52
Moss, G. H. & J.	Montreal	50
Moss, G. E. & Clara	do	20
Mountain, Rev. J. J. S.	England	43
Mudge, N. R., in Trust	Montreal	4
Muir, Miss Agnes	North Georgetown	3
Muir, John W.	do	6
Mulholland, Henry	Montreal	40
Murison, Mrs. E. M. and others	Halifax	20
Murray, Mrs. Hannah	Montreal	1
Moodie, William	do	20
Morris, L. E.	Sherbrooke	10
Macculloch, F.	Montreal	70
Macculloch, F., in Trust	Montreal	10
Macdonald, late Archibald	St. Andrews	5
Macdonald, late Donald F.	Original	44
Macdonald, L. G.	St. John's	8
Macdonald, James	do	60

City Bank, Montreal.—Continued.

(Banque de la Cité, Montreal.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)
Macdonald, William	Montreal	40
Macdonald, Mrs. Ann Gray	St. John's	11
MacDonald, D. A.	Alexandria	20
MacDougall, Heirs of Daniel	Martintown	12
MacDougall, William	Montreal	4
Macgregor, Mary Ann	do	32
Macfarlane, Miss M. D.	Côte des Neiges	20
MacKenzie, J. S.	Montreal	8
Macpherson, Miss Janet	Melbourne	21
Macrae, John	Williamstown	37
MacIvor, William	Melbourne	3
MacIvor, Miss Margaret	Scotland	11
MacIvor, Miss Lilius Anne	Melbourne	1
MacWilliam, Duncan	Grenville	8
McAulay, Mrs. Ann	Montreal	4
McBean, James D. O.	Berthier	21
McConkey, Thomas L.	Montreal	37
McCormack, Mary or Cooper	do	12
McCormack, Sarah	do	5
McDougall, Daniel	Chateauguay	20
McGibbon, Alexander	Montreal	4
McGillivray, Neil J.	do	8
McGillivray, Simon	Hudson's Bay Co.	16
McGiveney, Peter	Ulverton	2
McGrath, John	Lachine	3
McGie, Mrs. H. M. C.	Quebec	4
McKay, Mrs. M. or Rowand	Manitoba	25
McKenzie, Miss Annabella	Melbourne	6
McKenzie, Miss Ann	Quebec	10
McKenzie, Mrs. Jane	Manitoba	9
McLeod, Elizabeth, minor	Buckingham	4
McLynn, Mary	Montreal	20
McMartin, John	do	15
McMartin, John, in Trust	do	5
McNaughton, Malcolm	New York	6
McRitchie, Rev. George	Simcoe	2
McTavish, Mrs. Maria R.	Manitoba	7
McVean, Donald	Chatham, O.	33
Nægele, C. P.	Montreal	10
Napier, Mrs. G. M.	Richmond	10
Neate, Mrs. Eleanor	England	32
Nicolls, J. H., D.D.	Lemoxville	25
O'Brien, Mrs. E. or McDougall	Montreal	67
Orkney, James T.	do	21
Orkney, Miss Elizabeth C.	do	20
O'Brien, William	do	9
Orkney, W. G.	Quebec	2
Oswald Bros	Montreal	5
Ogilvie, W. W.	do	40
Parker, W. H.	Hunterstown	20
Parker, Mrs. Jane	Caledonia Springs	6
Parsons, T. J.	Rye, New Hampshire, U.S.	4
Patton, Mrs. D. or Kenny	Quebec	20
Pedlar, S.	Montreal	10
Pelessier, Rev. L.	do	16
Perseverance Tent No. 1, Independent Order of Rechabites	do	20
Phepoe, Henry William	St. Luc	24
Phepoe, Richard	do	11
Phillips, Charles	Montreal	32
Phillips, Mrs. Ann or Allen	do	32
Piché, Hubert	Sorel	2

City Bank, Montreal.—*Continued.*
(Banque de la Cité, Montréal.—*Suite.*)

NAMES. — (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. — (Actions.)
Pickles, Marion	St. John's	4
Pitt, Charles	Quebec	200
Plant, Miss Jane	Halifax	3
Platt, Miss Jane E., Tutrix	Montreal	11
Ployart, F. W. R.	L'Avenir	4
Ployart, Samuel	do	3
Ployart, Widow of F	do	4
Poston, Edward	Quebec	9
Potts, Miss Agnes	Montreal	24
Potts, Miss Mary Ann	do	26
Prévost, Late Amable	do	279
Price, William	do	17
Provan, Mrs. Maria or McKenzie	Quebec	10
Popham, John	Montreal	6
Quebec Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame	Quebec	80
Quinn, Patrick	Montreal	4
Rae, Jackson	do	2
Ramsay, Rev. James	Ireland	30
Ramsay, Mrs. Charlotte	do	20
Rankin, Joseph H., in Trust	Windsor Mills	14
Rattray, David	Montreal	10
Rattray, Thomas	Toronto	8
Reekie, R. J	Montreal	100
Reinhardt, Gottlieb	do	30
Rice, Miss Harriet	Kingston	5
Ritchie, Thomas W	Montreal	26
Robertson, John	De Wittville	12
Robertson, John	Vankleek Hill	64
Robertson, Margaret	Sherbrooke	6
Robinson, Emma Jane	Waterloo	13
Robinson, late Hezekiah	do	27
Robinson, Jonathan	do	12
Robinson, Miss S. or Knowlton	do	16
Rose, James, in Trust	Montreal	4
Roy, Claude	do	20
Roy, Adolphe	do	99
Ross, Bernard Rogan	Manitoba	5
Ross, Late Miss Catharine	Montreal	48
Ross, Late Joseph	do	32
Ross, Miss Eliza	do	20
Ross, James	do	18
Rowand, E. R. T., minor	Manitoba	7
Rowand, Louisa, minor	do	7
Rowand, William	do	7
Ruthven, Mrs. Ann B.	Montreal	16
Ryan, Hugh, in Trust	Perth	40
Sangster, John	Iowa, U. S.	10
Schneider, C. W.	Montreal	5
Scott, C. J	do	10
Scott, James	Brockville	20
Scott, Stewart	Quebec	23
Schlager, Charles F.	Waterloo	10
Seamen's Strangers' Friend Society	Montreal	16
Senkler, Rev. E. J.	Brockville	42
Sewell, A. R.	Quebec	1
Simpson, Elbridge	Montreal	40
Simpson, Moses	St. Andrews	11
Sirwell, F., and J. Whitesed, Trustees	do	8
Smith, Mrs. Eliza McKenzie	Montreal	5
Smith, John, the late	do	54
Smith, the Heirs	do	5
Smith, Edward	Lachine	2

City Bank, Montreal.—*Continued.*(Banque de la Cité, Montréal.—*Suite.*)

NAMES. — NOMS.	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)
Smith, Donald A.	Hudson's Bay Company	12
Sommerville, Alexander	Lachine	8
Spragg, E. S., or Campbell	Montreal	8
Spry, Francis Richard	Owen Sound	8
Spry, William	Toronto	4
Stanley, Mary Ann	Lachine	14
Starke, Miss Jane Wood	Montreal	1
Saunders, Mrs. Rebecca	do	12
Saunders, H. and A.	do	50
Steel, Thomas	Richmond	7
Stephenson, Henry	Lacolle	7
Slattery, John	Montreal	15
Silverman & Co., L.	do	11
Stuart, J., Manager, in Trust	do	19
Sache, W., Manager	do	90
Scott, Hamilton	do	4
Steel, Alexander	Chateauguay	4
Steel, Alexander, and his Wife	South Georgetown	1
Steel, David	do	8
Stephen, late William	Montreal	4
Stevens, Miss Mary, or Wing	Dunham	16
Stevens, A. D.	do	12
Stevenson, Miss E., or Gagy	Quebec	1
Stevenson, Adam	Montreal	4
Stewart, Alexander	do	8
Stewart, A. B.	do	4
Stikeman, A. W.	England	12
Stikeman, late John Charles	Weston	54
Stimson, Rev. E. R.	Toronto	76
Street, Thomas C.	Stamford	40
St. Andrew's Church	Montreal	3
St. Denis, A.	do	75
Sutherland, Miss C. S.	do	9
Sutherland, Daniel	St. Andrews	4
Stanbridge, Corporation of	Province of Quebec	32
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	Montreal	6
Stuart, G. O'Kill	Quebec	36
Taylor, Mrs. Eliza	do	20
Telfer, James	Danville	12
Telfer, Andrew, in Trust	Toronto	6
Templeton, George	Montreal	5
Thompson, W. H., in Trust	do	1
Thompson, Abigail M.	do	1
Thompson, W. H., in Trust	do	1
Thomson, James, jun.	do	2
Tiffin, Joseph	do	56
Tiffin, Thomas	do	52
Tiffin, Henry James	do	8
Tiffin, Joseph, jun.	do	8
Torrance, Samuel	Durham	20
Trenholm, W.	Richmond	12
Trottier, A. A., Cashier, in Trust	Montreal	25
Trudell, Joseph	do	20
Turnbull, Mrs. E., or McKenzie	Quebec	10
Tyre, late Mrs. Hugh	Scotland	6
Taylor, T. M., in Trust	Montreal	14
Tait, James	Fitzroy Harbour	5
Torrance, David	Montreal	48
Taylor Brothers	do	20
Tyler, Mrs. Mary Jane	do	15
Utting, William	do	24
VadeBoncœur, Elmire, Curatrix	do	10

City Bank, Montreal.—*Continued*,
(Banque de la Cité, Montréal.—*Suite*.)

NAMES. — (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares, — (Actions.)
Valleau, Georgiana, or Dorney	Quebec	8
Vennor, Henry	Montreal	18
Visoe, Miss Marie	do	3
Voyer, Henry	Stanford	13
Van Buskirk, Mrs. M.	Montreal	3
Van Buskirk, Miss J. G.	do	2
Wadleigh, W. E.	Kingsey	12
Walker, William	Quebec	12
Waters, Phoebe, or Hays	Cedars	8
Waugh, D. and M., Minors	Montreal	25
Weir, Alexander	H. M. 78th Highlanders	20
Westover, Julia	Frelighsburg	10
Wheeler, Mrs. Caroline, or Eddington	Stanstead	4
Whitney, H. H.	Montreal	8
Whyte, Joseph Allan	do	4
Whyte, Joseph	Charleston, S. C.	33
Wilgress, George	England	45
Willard, Charles	Prescott	20
Wilson, Alexander	Martintown	7
Wilson, James	Montreal	8
Wilson, Mrs. Charlotte	Martintown	4
Wilson, Hon. Charles	Montreal	15
Wood, Robert, Agent for Aetna Insurance Company, held in trust	do	108
Woodhouse, Joshua	St. Hyacinthe	12
Workman, William	Montreal	381
Workman, Wm., Trust account No. 2.	do	24
Workman, W., in Trust	do	1
Workman, Wm., jun.	do	3
Workman, Joseph, M. D.	Toronto	4
Workman, Mrs. Anna E.	Montreal	8
Wright, Frances Russell.	Hull	10
Wurtele, Mrs. Ann Jane Bell	Sorel	6
		12000

I certify that the foregoing list of Shareholders of the City Bank, Montreal, as at 12th April, 1872, has been taken from the Stock Books of the Bank, and is correct.

(Je certifie que la liste ci-dessus des actionnaires de la Banque de la Cité, Montréal, au 12 avril 1872, a été tirée des livres d'actions de la Banque, et est exacte.)

F. MACCULLOCH,

Cashier.

CITY BANK, MONTREAL,

20th April, 1872.

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.
(THE JACQUES CARTIER BANK.)

(NOMS.) — NAMES .	Residence.	(Actions.) Shares.	(Montant) payé. — Amount paid.
Allan, James, succession	Montreal	114	\$ 5700
Alves, F. J.	do	17	850
Arnesse, Benjamin	do	17	850
Anderson, Robert	do	92	4600
Anderson, Robert	do	142	3550
Arcand, L. J. U.	Trois Rivières	40	2000
Archambault, Alexander	L'Assomption	17	850
Archambault, Alexander	do	17	425
Archambault, Camille	do	28	1400
Archambault, Camille	do	28	700
Archambault, Cyprien	Montreal	40	2000
Archambault, J. N. A.	do	40	1000
Archambault, J. N. A.	Varennes	14	700
Archambault, J. N. A.	do	14	70
Archambault, Hon. Louis	L'Assomption	154	7700
Archambault, Hon. Louis	do	154	3850
Archambault, P. A. O.	Montreal	25	1250
Archambault, P. A. O.	do	57	285
Archambault, Dame Prescille	L'Assomption	28	1400
Archambault, Dame Prescille	do	28	700
Archambault, Dame M. S. E. Leclaire	Montreal	56	2800
Archambault, Dame M. S. E. Leclaire	do	56	280
Armand, Eléonore, usufruitier	Rivière des Prairies	3	150
Armand, François	do	1	50
Armand, François, usufruitier	do	3	150
Armand, François	do	4	60
Armand, l'Hon. J. F.	do	1	50
Armand, J. F.	do	4	20
Armand, J. F., usufruitier	do	3	150
Arnoldi, Charles	Montreal	2	10
Arpin, Théo	St. Jean	31	1550
Arpin, Théo	do	31	155
Anger, J. B.	Montreal	57	2850
Anger, J. B.	do	57	285
Atkinson, John	do	79	3950
Atkinson, John	do	79	1975
Arnesse, Benjamin	do	13	325
Armand, Eléonore	Rivière des Prairies	5	125
Arcand, L. J. U.	Bécancour	40	.....
Baillargé, Frédéric	Les Cédres	28	1400
Baillargé, Frédéric	do	28	140
Banque d'Épargne de la Cité et du District	Montreal	804	40200
Banque d'Épargne de la Cité et du District	do	1	25
Barbeau, Henri	St. Hyacinthe	6	300
Barbeau, Henri	do	6	150
Barr, Dame Agnes	Belle Rivière	4	200
Barsalou, Charles	Montreal	24	1200
Barsalou, Charles	do	24	600
Barsalou, Erasme	do	3	150
Barsalou, Erasme	do	3	75
Barsalou, Hector	do	4	200
Barsalou, Hector	do	4	100
Barsalou, Joseph	do	29	1450
Barsalou, Joseph	do	29	725
Bayeur, Godfroi	Berthier	12	600
Beaudry, Almandine	Montreal	12	600
Beaudry, Emma	do	12	600
Beaudry, Ida	do	12	600
Beaudry, Hercule	do	12	600
Beaudry, P., Dame Leman	do	12	600

La Banque Jacques Cartier.—*Suite.*
(The Jacques Cartier Bank.—*Continued.*)

(NOMS.) — NAMES.	Residence.	(Actions.) Shares.	Montant payé. (Amount paid.)
			\$
Beaudry, J. B.	Montreal	1126	56300
Beaudry, J. B.	do	1186	11860
Beaudry, J. L.	do	90	4500
Beaudry, J. L.	do	90	450
Beaudry, L.	do	57	2850
Beaudry, L.	do	57	1425
Beaudry, L., succession	do	60	3000
Beaudry, L.	do	60	1500
Beaudry, Marguerite	do	17	850
Beaudry, Marguerite	do	17	85
Beaufort, E. L.	Kingston	40	2000
Beaufort, E. L.	do	40	200
Beaufort, E. P.	do	40	2000
Beaufort, E. P.	do	40	200
Beaulieu, C. H.	Sorel	64	3200
Beaulieu, C. H.	do	64	320
Beauregard, Joseph, l'Abbé	La Présentation	84	4200
Beauregard, Joseph, l'Abbé	do	84	1260
Bélisle, S., succession	Deschambault	17	850
Bélisle, J. G.	Montreal	80	4000
Bélisle, T. G.	do	80	400
Béliveau, L. J.	do	165	8250
Béliveau, L. J.	do	165	825
Bellemare, R.	do	17	850
Bellemare, R.	do	17	425
Bellerose, Henriette Armand, usufruitière.	St. Vincent de Paul	3	150
Bertrand, Paul	St. Mathias	12	600
Bertrand, Paul	do	12	60
Bertrand, Solime	do	20	1000
Bertrand, Solime	do	20	500
Biron, Edouard, succession	Montreal	57	2850
Biron, Edouard, do	do	57	285
Bissonette, Esdras	Les Cèdres	2	100
Bissonette, Esdras	do	2	10
Bissonette, Esdras, in Trust	do	1	55
Bissonette, Esdras, do	do	1	0
Bissonette, François	do	15	755
Bissonette, François	do	15	70
Bolton, Richard	Montreal	20	1000
Bolton, Richard	do	20	500
Bonneville, Siméon	Longueuil	34	1700
Bonneville, Siméon	do	34	850
Bonneville, Siméon	do	12	300
Bouchard, Ol.	Montreal	7	355
Bouchard, Ol.	do	7	170
Boucher de la Bruère, succession	St. Hyacinthe	25	1255
Boucher de la Bruère, do	do	25	120
Boudreau, Edouard	Three Rivers	40	2000
Bourbeau, J. C.	do	12	600
Bourbeau, J. C.	do	12	60
Bourgeault, Benjamin	Montreal	2	100
Boyer, I., succession	do	104	5200
Boyer, L., do	do	104	2600
Boyer, Hudon et Cie	do	45	2250
Boyer, Hudon et Cie	do	45	450
Brisson, Médard	St. Rémi	20	1000
Brisson, Médard	do	20	100
Brown, William, succession	Montreal	8	400
Brunet, D. W.	do	10	500
Brunet, D. W.	do	10	100
Brunet, D. W.	do	17	85
Brunet, D. W., in Trust	do	2	10

La Banque Jacques Cartier.—*Suite.*(The Jacques Cartier Bank.—*Continued.*)

NOMS. — (NAMES.)	Residence.	Actions. — (Shares.)	Montant payé. — (Amount. paid.)
			\$
Brunet, Joseph	Montreal	5	250
Brunet, Joseph	do	5	25
Burwash, Thomas	St. André	10	500
Burwash, Thomas	do	10	250
Budden, Crawford	Montreal	7	350
Budden, Crawford	do	7	.....
Burland, G. B.	do	25	1250
Burland, G. B.	do	25	625
Bureau, J. N.	Trois Rivières	28	1400
Bureau, J. N.	do	28	140
Belleross, Jos. H.	St. Vincent de Paul	2	100
Bellerose, Jos. H.	do	5	125
Bayeur, Godfrey	Berthier	12	60
Cabana, Dame A. C.	Montreal	11	550
Cabana, Dame A. C.	do	11	110
Cadieux, A. D.	Varrenes	28	1400
Cadieux, A. D.	do	28	140
Cadieux, F. X.	St. Simon	62	3100
Cadieux, F. X.	do	62	310
Cadoret, Frs.	St. Hyacinthe	28	1400
Cadoret, Frs.	do	12	60
Cadoret, Jérémie	Montreal	28	1400
Cadoret, Jos.	do	28	1400
Caisse d'Économie, Notre Dame de Québec	Québec	185	9250
Caisse d'Économie, Notre Dame de Québec	do	185	4625
Campbell, Dame M. S.	Montreal	10	500
Campbell, Dame M. S.	do	10	250
Cassidy, F.	do	42	2100
Cassidy, F.	do	42	210
Cassidy, John L.	do	60	3000
Cassidy, John L.	do	60	1500
Caverhill, Thos.	do	140	7000
Caverhill, Thos.	do	140	3500
Chaffers, Hente. Vue. Jos. Levey	do	92	4600
Champoux, Dlle. Brigitte	do	12	600
Champoux, Dlle. Brigitte	do	8	40
Champoux, Dlle. D.	do	12	600
Champonx, Dlle. D.	do	8	40
Chapelaine, J. B.	Joliette	2	100
Chapelaine, J. B.	do	2	10
Chapeleau, Z.	Montréal	80	4000
Chapeleau, Z.	do	80	2000
Chaput, Léandre	do	57	2850
Chaput, Léandre	do	57	1425
Charland, Charles	do	13	650
Charlebois, Jane	do	40	2000
Charlebois, Jane	do	7	175
Charlebois, Hyacinthe	do	10	500
Charlebois, Hyacinthe	do	10	250
Charlebois, Hyacinthe	do	33	825
Charles, Walter, succession	do	100	5000
Charles, Walter, succession	do	100	2500
Chipman, Ralph	do	27	1350
Chipman, Ralph	do	13	325
Cholette, J. C.	do	2	100
Cholette, J. C.	do	2	10
Claude, Pierre, fils	Côte des Neiges	12	600
Clément, Israël	Lachine	20	1000
Clément, Israël	do	20	500
Cloutier, Séraphin	Montreal	28	1400
Cloutier, Séraphin	do	28	140
Comte, Adélaïde, usufruitière	do	17	850

La Banque Jacques Cartier.—*Suite.*
(The Jacques Cartier Bank.—*Continued.*)

NOMS. — (NAMES.)	Residence.	Actions. — (Shares.)	Montant payé. — (Amount paid.)
			\$
Comte, Benj.....	Montreal	57	2850
Comte, Benj.....	do	57	285
Comte, Jos.....	do	28	1400
Comte, Jos.....	do	28	140
Comte, L. A.....	do	16	800
Contant, Pierre.....	do	20	1000
Contant, Pierre.....	do	20	100
Corbeille, Paul.....	do	20	1000
Corbeille, Paul.....	do	20	300
Coté, Victor.....	St. Hyacinthe	57	2850
Coté, Victor.....	do	57	285
Cotté, H.....	Montreal	275	13750
Cotté, H.....	do	329	1645
Coursol, Dame H. J.,	do	28	1400
Coursol, Dame H. J.,	do	28	140
Crosbie, John.....	do	48	2400
Crosbie, John.....	do	48	1200
Cuddihy, M.....	do	57	2850
Cuddihy, M.....	do	57	1425
Cuvillier, Dlle. Luce,	do	17	850
Cavillier, Dlle. Luce.	do	17	425
Claude, Pierre, fils	Côte des Neiges	12	.....
Dacier, Jos.....	St. Athanase	12	600
Dacier, Jos.....	do	13	325
Dansereau, Pierre.....	Montreal	2	100
Dansereau, Pierre.....	do	2	50
Darey, P. J.....	do	6	300
Darling, Wm. and John Whyte, in Trust	do	95	4750
Darling, Wm. and John Whyte,	do	95	475
Davis, Dame C. L. M.,	New York	11	550
Davis, Dame C. L. M.,	do	11	275
Davis, Nelson.....	Montreal	14	350
DeBellefeuille, Jos. L.	St. Eustache	107	1070
DeGrandpré, C. Comte	Montreal	22	1100
DeGrandpré, C. Comte	do	22	220
Deguisse, Ol.....	do	28	1400
Deguisse, Ol.....	do	28	140
Delorme, Pierre.....	do	28	1400
Delorme, Pierre.....	do	28	140
Demers, Ed., succession	do	20	1000
Demers, Ed., Veuve	do	20	500
Desbarats, Dame Louise	do	57	1425
Deschamps, Clément	Lachine	2	100
Deschamps, Clément	do	2	10
Desjardins, Alphonse	Montreal	20	1000
Desjardins, Alphonse	do	20	300
Desprès, E. L. R. C	St. Hyacinthe	5	250
Desprès, E. L. R. C	do	5	100
Dessaulles, Dame Fanny Leman	do	2	100
Dessaulles, Dame Fanny Leman	do	2	50
Donohue, T.....	Montreal	20	1000
Donohue, T.....	do	20	500
Doran, James.....	do	40	2000
Doran, James.....	do	40	200
Doucet, Theo., succession	do	57	2850
Douglas, Rev. Geo.....	do	20	1000
Douglas, Rev. Geo.....	do	20	300
Doutney, W. L.....	do	40	200
Dubord, Alexis.....	do	114	5700
Dubord, Alexis.....	do	114	2850
Duchesneau, H.....	do	27	1350
Duchesneau, H.....	do	27	513

La Banque Jacques Cartier—*Suite.*(The Jacques Cartier Bank.—*Continued.*)

(NOMS.) — NAMES.	Residence.	Actions, — (Shares.)	Montant payé. — (Amount paid.)
			\$
Duchesneau, Virginie	Montreal	8	200
Dufort, Denis	do	64	3200
Dufort, Denis	do	47	235
Dufort, E. B.	St. Hyacinthe	31	1550
Dufort, E. B.	do	31	775
Dufort, H.	Montreal	17	85
Dufresne, J. M.	do	20	1000
Dufresne, J. M.	do	20	200
Duguay, Dame M. S. R.	Beauharnois	17	850
Dumesnil, G. H.	Montreal	20	1000
Dumesnil, G. H.	do	20	500
Dupros, Calixte	do	28	1400
Dupros, Calixte	do	28	700
Duguet, Frs	do	5	250
Duguet, Frs	do	5	25
Durocher, Dr. L. B.	do	40	2000
Durocher, Dr. L. B.	do	40	400
Duval, Jos	Port St. François	40	2000
Duval, Jos	do	40	1000
Duvernay, L. D.	Montreal	17	850
Duvernay, L. D.	do	17	85
Eglauch, L.	do	120	6000
Eglauch, L.	do	120	3000
Ethir, Benjamin	do	4	200
Ethir, Benjamin	do	4	20
Faucher, Olivier	do	17	850
Faucher, Olivier, fils	do	17	425
Fauteux, P. A.	do	30	1500
Fauteux, P. A.	do	47	835
Fauteux, P. A., in Trust	do	120	6000
Fauteux, P. A., in Trust	do	120	600
Fissiault, H. A.	Ottawa	40	2000
Fissiault, H. A.	do	40	1000
Fletcher, John	Rigaud	300	15000
Fletcher, John	do	300	7500
Forest, Ludger	L'Assomption	28	1400
Forest, Ludger	do	28	140
Forget dit Dépâti, Marie	Montreal	2	100
Forget dit Dépâti, Marie	do	2	50
Fortin, P., in Trust	Quebec	22	1100
Fournier, Ed	Montreal	8	400
Fournier, Ed	do	8	200
Fréchette, A. L., Succession	Chambly	17	850
Fréchette, Dame M. A. P.	Quebec	40	2000
Fréchette, E. R.	do	40	200
Galarneau, P. M.	Montreal	60	3000
Galarneau, P. M.	do	60	300
Galarneau, Dame P. M.	do	80	4000
Galarneau, Dame P. M.	do	80	400
Gauthier, Ls	do	30	1500
Gauthier, Ls	do	30	.....
Gauthier, E. D., Succession	do	34	1700
Gentle, W. S.	do	10	500
Gentle, W. S.	do	10	250
Germain, J. B.	St. Hyacinthe	36	1800
Germain, J. B.	do	36	900
Giard, Dame Anna Larue	St. Ours	73	3650
Gibb, Clarendia	do	20	1000
Gibb, Clarendia	do	20	500
Gilbert, John M., Tutor	New York	40	2000
Gilbert, John M., Tutor	do	40	.....
Giraldi, Dame H. S.	Montreal	12	600

La Banque Jacques Cartier.—*Suite.*(The Jacques Cartier Bank.—*Continued.*)

NOMS. (NAMES.)	Residences.	Actions. (Shares.)	Montant payé. (Amount paid.)
Giroux, C. T.	Les Cédres	17	\$ 850
Globensky, C. A. M.	St. Eustache	320	16000
Globensky, C. A. M.	do	320	8000
Gravel, E. H.	Montreal	5	250
Gravel, E. H.	do	5	125
Gravel, J. A., in Trust.	do	40	2000
Gravel, J. A.	do	40	1000
Gravel, J. O.	do	8	400
Gravel, J. O.	do	8	200
Gravel, Martin	do	25	1250
Gravel, Martin	do	25	635
Grenier, Jacques	do	40	2000
Grenier, Jacques	do	40	200
Grenier, M. A.	do	5	250
Grenier, M. A.	do	5	25
Grotz, X.	do	40	2000
Grotz, X.	do	40	200
Guéroul, Ls	Belœil	85	4250
Guéroul, Ls	do	85	2125
Hall, John	Montreal	100	5000
Hall, John	do	100	500
Hall, Delle. Margaret	do	22	1100
Hall, Jos. N. et Cie.	do	47	2350
Hamelin, A. S.	do	6	300
Hamelin, A. S.	do	6	30
Hatchette, John	do	10	500
Hatchette, John	do	10	250
Hazelwood, S.	Rimouski	38	1900
Hazelwood S.	do	38	950
Hébert, Dame Sophie Schmidt	Montreal	40	2000
Hébert, Dame Sophie Schmidt	do	40	1000
Héneau, Néré	l'Epiphanie	40	2000
Héneau, Néré	do	40	400
Hood, Thos. D.	Montreal	10	500
Hood, Thos. D.	do	10	50
Howard, Dr. R. P.	do	28	1400
Hudon, Pierre	do	12	600
Hudon, V.	do	97	4850
Hudon, V.	do	97	2425
Hudon, E. fils et Cie.	do	134	6700
Hudon, E. fils et Cie.	do	134	670
Hurlbut, Abel	Frelighsburg	30	1500
Hurlbut, Abel	do	30	150
Hudon, Pierre	Montreal	12	.....
Jodoin, Amable, fils.	do	80	4000
Jodoin, M. fils	do	80	2000
Jodoin, Dame Marie Hélène.	do	800	40000
Jodoin, Dame Marie Hélène.	do	800	20000
Jones, Ann H.	St. André (Argenteuil)	10	500
Jones, Sarah H.	do	20	1000
Jones, Pédward	do	10	500
Jones, Edward.	do	10	50
Jordan, Delle. Catherine.	Montreal	2	100
Jordan, Delle. Catherine.	do	2	50
Kavanagh, H.	St. André (Argentine)	112	5600
Kavanagh, H.	do	112	2800
King, Brinsley	do	10	50
Labelle, Aug.	Montreal	9	450
Labelle, Aug.	do	9	225
Labine, Jules	do	48	2400
Labine, Jules	do	48	240
Laerte, E.	Yamachiche	10	500

La Banque Jacques Cartier.—*Suite.*
(The Jacques Cartier Bank.—*Continued.*)

NOMS. — (NAMES.)	Residence.	Actions. — (Shares.)	Montant payé. — (Amount paid.)
			\$
Lacerte, E	Yamachiche	10	50
Lafleur, Ed.	Montreal	17	850
Lafleur, Ed.	do	17	425
LaFontaine, L'Hon. Aimé	Aylmer	114	5700
LaFontaine, L'Hon. Aimé	do	114	570
Laframboise, M	Montreal	31	1550
Laframboise, M	do	31	155
Lafricain, Geo	Montreal	35	1750
Lafricain, Geo	do	35	875
Lamarche, F. Bricot dit	St. Vincent de Paul	17	850
Lamarche, F. Bricot dit	do do	17	85
Lamothe, J. M	St. Hyacinthe	34	1700
Lamothe, J. M	do	34	340
Langelier, F. X	Montreal	107	5350
Langelier, F. X	do	107	2675
Langlois, J. B., succession	St. Hughes	20	1000
Lapierre, André	Montreal	162	8100
Lapierre, André	do	162	4050
Lapierre, Zéphire	do	17	850
Lapierre, Zéphire	do	17	85
Lapointe, L. R	Ste. Rose	50	2500
Lapointe, L. R	do	50	1250
Larivière, Ab. C	Montreal	27	1350
Larocque, Dr. Baz	St. Jean	20	1000
Larocque, Dr. Baz	do	20	500
Larocque, Dame L. B.	Montreal	57	2850
Larocque, Dame L. B.	do	57	1425
Larose, Augustin	do	28	1400
Larue, J. B	do	42	2100
Larue, J. B	do	42	420
Latour, Pierre	do	2	100
Latour, Pierre	do	2	10
Laurent, Dame Anathalie	do	40	2000
Laurent, Michel	do	17	850
Laurent, Michel	do	17	85
Laurie, Archibald	Quebec	100	5000
Laurie, Archibald	do	100	2500
Laurie, Frs.	do	40	2000
Laurie, Frs.	do	40	1000
Lauzon, Benjamin	Montreal	1	50
Leblanc, C. A	do	80	4000
Leblanc, C. A	do	80	2000
Leblanc, David	Acton	12	600
Leblanc, David	do	12	60
Leblanc, Ed	L'Epiphanie	17	850
Leblanc, Ed	do	17	425
Leblanc, l'Abbé P.	Montreal	12	600
Leblanc, l'Abbé P.	do	24	600
Leblanc, Séraphin	L'Epiphanie	57	2850
Leblanc, Séraphin	do	57	1140
LeCavalier, N. M.	St. Laurent	21	1050
Leclaire, Jean	Montreal	28	1400
Leclaire, Jean	do	28	700
Lecompte, Geo.	do	12	600
Lecompte, Geo.	do	12	300
Leduc, L. C	Ste. Scholastique	12	600
Leduc, L. C	do do	12	.....
Lemon, Dame A.H. P.	St. Hyacinthe	24	1200
Lemon, Dame A.H. P.	do	24	120
L'Espérance, Ed., succession	Longueuil	34	1700
L'Espérance, Léon	do	28	1400
L'Espérance, Léon	do	28	420

La Banque Jacques Cartier.—*Suite.*(The Jacques Cartier Bank.—*Continued.*)

NOMS. (NAMES.)	Residence.	Actions. (Shares.)	Montant payé. (Amount paid.)
Leveillé, Jos., Ebéniste.	Montreal	77	\$ 3850
Leveillé, Jos., Ebéniste.	do	77	1925
Leveillé, Jos., Pilote	do	8	40
Lévesque, Dame Delphine	do	36	180
Levey, Alexander	England	142	7100
Levey, Alexander	do	142	710
Levey, Jos., succ.	Montreal	20	1000
Levey, Dame Rosetta	Quebec	51	2550
Levey, Dame Rosetta	do	51	255
Limoges, Benjamin	Montreal	13	650
Limoges, Benjamin	do	13	325
Limoges, Marie	do	12	600
Limoges, Marie	do	12	300
Lisic, Ad	Batiscan	17	850
Loignon, Bruno	Montreal	32	1600
Loiselle, Amable	do	90	4500
Loiselle, Amable	do	90	2250
Lorange, Jos.	do	17	850
Lorange, Jos.	do	17	425
Lord, A. G.	do	2	100
Lord, A. G.	do	2	50
Larue, J. B.	do	19	.....
Lanthier, F. X.	do	28	.....
LeCavalier, N. M.	St. Laurent	21	.....
Malhiot, Dr. A.	St. Hyacinthe	34	1700
Malhiot, Dr. A.	do	34	850
Malhiot, H. G.	Three Rivers	10	500
Malhiot, H. G.	do	10	50
Malo, Frs	Montreal	4	200
Malo, Frs	do	4	100
Marchand, L., & Son	do	40	2000
Marchand, L., & Son	do	40	200
Martel, J. Z.	L'Assomption	64	3200
Martel, J. Z.	do	64	320
Martin, P. P.	Montreal	40	2000
Martin, P. P.	do	40	1000
Massue, G. A.	St. Aimé	114	5700
Massue, L. H.	Varenes	142	7100
Massue, L. H.	do	142	3550
Massue, L. H.	do	114	2850
Masson, Damase	Montreal	200	10000
Masson, Damase	do	200	5000
Masson, J. W. A. R.	Paris	80	4000
Masson, John P. R.	Terrebonne	193	9650
Masson, Louis	Montreal	80	4000
Masson, Louis	do	80	2000
Masson, Dame M. G. S. R.	Terrebonne	80	4000
Masson, Dame M. G. S. R.	do	80	400
Masson, Succession	Montreal	97	4850
Mathieu, P. M.	Grondines	34	1700
Mathieu, P. M.	do	34	850
Macculloch, F.	Montreal	60	1500
McArthur, John	do	40	2000
McArthur, John	do	40	200
McDonald, Dame M. E.	do	11	550
McDonald, Dame M. E.	do	11	110
McDougall, John	do	100	5000
McDougall, John	do	100	1000
McGrath, John	Lachine	6	300
McGrath, John	do	6	150
McGreevy, Cornelius	Rigaud	25	1250
McGreevy, Cornelius	do	25	375

La Banque Jacques Cartier—*Suite*.
(The Jacques Cartier Bank.—*Continued*)

NOMS. — (NAMES.)	Residence.	Actions. (Shares.)	Montant payé. (Amount paid.)
McLennan, John.....	Montreal	65	\$ 3250
McLennan, John.....	do	65	1625
McNaughton, William.....	do	28	1400
McNaughton, William.....	do	22	110
McNaughton, Wallace.....	do	2	100
McNaughton, Wallace.....	do	8	170
McDougall Brothers.....	do	10	500
McDougall Brothers.....	do	20	100
Mead, Jos. H.....	Toronto.	120	6000
Mélançon, C.....	Montreal	120	6000
Mélançon, C.....	do	120	600
Merrill, E. H.....	do	17	850
Merrill, E. H.....	do	17	85
Merrill, W. H.....	do	17	850
Merrill, W. H.....	do	17	85
Meunier, Charles.....	do	16	800
Michon, Germain.....	do	17	850
Michon, Germain.....	do	17	85
Michon, J. V.....	do	4	200
Miller, Robert.....	do	20	1000
Miller, Robert.....	do	20	100
Miller, Thomas F.....	do	200	10000
Miller, Thomas F.....	do	200	1000
Minchin, William, succession.....	do	52	2600
Minchin, William, succession.....	do	52	260
Moat, R.....	do	6	300
Moat, R.....	do	6	150
Molleur, L.....	St. Jean	28	1400
Monat, L.....	Montreal	48	2400
Monat, L.....	do	48	1200
Moneth, François.....	St. Jean	100	5000
Moneth, François.....	do	100	500
Mongenais, J. B.....	Rigaud	200	10000
Mongenais, J. B.....	do	200	5000
Montmarquet, A. E., succession.....	Montreal	4	200
Montmarquet, A. E., do.....	do	4	100
Montmarquet, F. X.....	do	60	3000
Montmarquet, F. X.....	do	60	1500
Moreau, L. A., succession.....	do	28	1400
Moreau, L. A., do.....	do	28	140
Moreau, P.....	Longueuil.....	17	850
Moreau, P.....	do	17	85
Moss, Gertrude L.....	Montréal	11	550
Moss, Gertrude L.....	do	11	275
Moss, J. L.....	do	200	10000
Moss, Kate F.....	do	11	550
Moss, Kate F.....	do	11	275
Moss, Samuel and Clara.....	do	12	600
Munro, Daniel.....	do	16	800
Macfarlane, Alice.....	do	12	600
Moss, Samuel and Hyam, in Trust.....	do	40	1000
Morin, N.....	do	28	1400
Moss, Samuel and Clara.....	do	48	1200
Munro, D.....	do	16	.....
Nolan, John.....	do	16	800
Nolan, John.....	do	32	800
Normand, Jacques, succession.....	do	17	850
O'Brien, Wm.....	do	5	250
Ogilvie, Mary Ann.....	do	40	2000
Ogilvie, Mary Ann.....	do	40	200
Ouellet, N., ptre.....	Ste. Brigitte	3	150
O'Brien, W.....	Montreal	5	125

La Banque Jacques Cartier.—*Suite.*(The Jacques Cartier Bank.—*Continued.*)

NOMS. (NAMES.)	Residence.	Actions. (Shares.)	Montant payé. (Amount paid.)
Painchaud, C. F.	Varenes	20	\$ 1000
Painchaud, C. F.	do	20	500
Pailascio, G.	Montreal	8	400
Pailascio, G.	do	8	200
Papineau, A. C.	St. Hyacinthe	22	1100
Papineau, A. C.	do	80	2000
Parant, Benjamin	Montreal	94	4700
Parant, Benjamin	do	94	1410
Paré, Hubert, succession	do	80	4000
Paré, Hubert, do	do	160	2400
Payette, Joseph, épicier	do	12	600
Payette, Joseph	do	12	300
Pearce, Wm., succession	Sorel	40	2000
Perreault, David	Montreal	12	600
Perreault, David	do	12	300
Perreault, Eloé	do	22	1100
Perreault, Jérémie	do	28	1400
Perreault, Jérémie	do	28	140
Perreault, Joseph	do	12	600
Perreault, Joseph	do	12	
Perreault, Z.	do	24	1200
Perreault, Z.	do	24	480
Phillips, Samuel G.	Dunham Flats	9	450
Phillips, Samuel G.	do	9	225
Picard, Dlle. Emérance	Montreal	23	1150
Picard, Dlle. Emérance	do	23	115
Pitt, Charles	Quebec	68	3400
Pitt, Charles	do	68	1700
Plamondon, Joseph	Montreal	2	100
Plante, François	Chateauguay	17	850
Poirier, Dlle. E.	St. Jean	45	2250
Pominville, F. P.	Montreal	28	1400
Pominville, F. P.	do	28	140
Pratt, C. F.	do	114	5700
Pratt, C. F.	do	114	570
Pratt, John	do	7	350
Pratt, John	do	7	35
Préfontaine, Anthony	do	6	300
Prévost, Wilfrid	Ste. Scholastique	17	850
Prévost, Wilfrid	do	17	425
Prévost, Léandre	Montreal	60	3000
Prévost, Léandre	do	60	1500
Prévost, Octave	do	28	1400
Prévost, Octave	do	28	140
Prince, Henry	do	57	2850
Prince, Henry	do	57	285
Provencher, J. N.	do	2	100
Provencher, J. N.	do	2	10
Papineau, N.	St. Timothée	28	1400
Papineau, N.	do	28	700
Quesnel, Dame Marie M.	Arthabaskaville	50	250
Qaevillon, Charles	Montreal	28	1400
Racette, J. B.	do	22	1100
Racette, J. B.	L'Assomption	22	110
Raymond, Dame M. A. A. L.	St. Hyacinthe	2	100
Raymond, Dame M. A. A. L.	do	2	50
Raymond, Dr. Ol.	Montreal	2	100
Raymond, Dr. Ol.	do	2	30
Renaud, Ignace	do	12	600
Renaud, Ignace	do	12	300
Renaud, L'Hon. Louis	do	57	2850
Renaud, L'Hon. Louis	do	57	285

La Banque Jacques Cartier—*Suite.*(The Jacques Cartier Bank.—*Continued.*)

NOMS. (NAMES.)	Residence.	Actions. (Shares.)	Montant payé. (Amount paid.)
Rey, Claude	Montreal	20	\$ 1000
Richard, Laurent, succession	do	40	2000
Ricard, Louis	do	17	850
Ricard, Louis	do	17	425
Rivet, Marcel	do	5	250
Rivet, Marcel	do	5	125
Robert, Bruno	do	5	250
Robert, Bruno	do	5	25
Robillard, U. J.	Beauharnois	57	2850
Robillard, U. J.	do	27	285
Rodier, Charles	St. Rémi	17	850
Rodier, Charles	do	17	170
Rodier, C. S., jun.	Montreal	1240	62000
Rodier, C. S., jun.	do	1340	33000
Rolland, G. L.	do	80	4000
Rolland, G. L.	do	80	400
Rolland, J. B.	do	60	3000
Rolland, J. B.	do	60	300
Rolland, J. B. L.	do	28	1400
Roy, Adolphe	do	30	1500
Roy, Adolphe et Cie.	do	172	860
Roy, Candide	do	36	1800
Roy, Candide	do	36	900
Roy, Philias E.	do	37	1850
Roy, Philias E.	do	37	925
Roy, L. N. F.	Sault au Récollet	5	250
Roy, L. N. F.	do	57	.....
Rea, David	Montreal	11	550
Rea, David	do	11	165
Saucier, Dame Aurélie	do	60	3000
Saucier, Dame Aurélie	do	60	.....
Schiller, C. E.	do	57	2850
Schiller, C. E.	do	57	1425
Scholes, F.	do	100	5000
Scholes, F.	do	100	2500
Séminaire, Le, St. Sulpice	do	3	150
Shaw, Joseph Wm.	do	10	500
Shaw, Joseph Wm.	do	10	250
Shay, James	do	4	200
Shay, James	do	4	100
Simard, Veuve de L. A.	Rivière des Prairies	2	100
Simms, J. C.	Montreal	7	350
Simms, J. C.	do	7	175
Skelly, James	do	12	600
Skelly, James	do	12	300
Smith, Mary J.	do	12	300
Société de Construction Canadienne de Montréal	do	97	2425
Starnes, Henry	do	29	1450
Starnes, Henry	do	29	145
Stevenson, Montague	Angleterre	12	600
Stevenson, Montague	do	12	300
Stewart, Caroline, succession	Montreal	24	1200
Stuart, Ernest	do	24	120
St. Denis, Edouard	do	77	3850
St. Denis, Edouard	do	77	385
St. Germain, Veuve J. B.	do	2	100
St. Germain, Veuve J. B.	do	2	.....
St. Jacques, R.	St. Hyacinthe	11	550
St. Jacques, R.	do	11	55
St. Jean, Dame David	Montreal	13	650
St. Jean, L. G.	do	6	300
Sutherland, Dr. Wm.	do	80	4000

La Banque Jacques Cartier.—*Suite*
(The Jacques Cartier Bank.—*Continued.*)

NOMS. (NAMES.)	Residence.	Actions. (Shares.)	Montant payé. (Amount paid.)
			\$
Sutherland, Dr. Wm.....	Montreal.....	80	1200
Swanston, John.....	do.....	20	1000
St. Jean, L. G.....	do.....	6	.....
Taché, Louis.....	St. Hyacinthe.....	4	200
Tassé, Dr. F. Z.....	St. Vincent de Paul.....	40	2000
Tassé, Dr. F. Z.....	do.....	40	1000
Terrett, Dame H. H.....	Montreal.....	1	50
Terroux, C. A.....	do.....	57	2850
Terroux, C. A.....	do.....	57	1425
Tétu, Laurent.....	Quebec.....	57	2850
Tétu, Laurent.....	do.....	57	285
Thériault, J. B.....	Pointe Lévis.....	25	1250
Thériault, J. B.....	do.....	25	625
Thérien, C.....	St. Isidore.....	28	1400
Thérien, C.....	do.....	28	700
Thérien, Dlle. H.....	Montreal.....	3	150
Thérien, Dlle. H.....	do.....	3	75
Thivierge, M.....	do.....	4	200
Thivierge, M.....	do.....	4	20
Thomas, Henry, and George Weekes, in Trust.....	do.....	80	4000
Thompson, John.....	do.....	28	1400
Thompson, John.....	do.....	28	700
Tiffin, Thomas.....	do.....	57	2850
Tiffin, Thomas.....	do.....	57	1425
Tourville, Charles.....	do.....	34	1700
Tourville, Louis.....	do.....	30	1500
Tourville, Louis.....	do.....	30	750
Trigge, Capt. Alfred.....	do.....	60	3000
Trigge, Capt. Alfred.....	do.....	60	300
Trigge, H. W.....	do.....	40	2000
Trigge, H. W.....	do.....	40	600
Trudeau, T.....	Ottawa.....	52	2600
Trudeau, Romuald.....	Montreal.....	120	6000
Trudeau, Romuald.....	do.....	200	4000
Trudeau, Lactance.....	do.....	80	4000
Trudeau, A. C.....	do.....	94	4700
Trudeau, A. C.....	do.....	94	470
Turot, Mag.....	St. Hyacinthe.....	32	1600
Turot, Mag.....	do.....	32	800
Turgeon, L. O.....	Montreal.....	28	1400
Valade, Joseph.....	do.....	30	1500
Valois, l'Abbé A. L.....	do.....	114	5700
Valois, l'Abbé A. L.....	do.....	114	2850
Valois, Nar.....	do.....	57	2850
Valois, Nar.....	do.....	57	.....
Viau, Simon.....	Ste. Martine.....	17	850
Viger, Dame A. F.....	L'Assomption.....	114	5700
Viger, Dame A. F.....	do.....	114	2850
Villeneuve, Naz.....	Montreal.....	102	5100
Villeneuve, Naz.....	do.....	102	2550
Villeneuve, Félix.....	do.....	2	100
Villeneuve, Félix.....	do.....	2	50
Villeneuve & Lacaille.....	do.....	120	6000
Villeneuve & Lacaille.....	do.....	120	600
Villemaire, L. D.....	do.....	50	1250
White, J. S.....	do.....	104	5200
White, J. S.....	do.....	104	1560
White, J. S.....	do.....	115	5750
Wilson, Hon. Charles.....	do.....	115	2875
Wilson, Hon. Charles.....	do.....	40	2000
Wilson, Thomas.....	do.....	40	1000
Wilson, Thomas.....	do.....	40	1000
Wood, Robert.....	do.....	100	5000

La Banque Jacques Cartier.—*Suite.*
(The Jacques Cartier Bank.—*Continued.*)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Actions. (Shares.)	Montant payé. (Amount paid.)
Wood, Robert	Montreal	100	\$ 500
Young, Wm	do	4	200
Young, Wm	do	4	20
		38,187	\$1,300,105

Capital subscribed, 38,187 shares, at \$50 each..... \$1,909,350
do paid up..... 1,300,105
Capital souscrit, 38,187 actions, à \$50..... 1,909,350
do payé..... 1,300,105

H. COTTÉ,
Caissier.

MONTREAL, 22 Avril 1872.

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

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Action.)	Par value. (Valeur au pair.)
A. Jams, Aaron A	Coaticook	60	\$ 3000
Auld, Mrs. M.	Montreal	2	100
Adams, A. F.	Coaticook	2	100
Abbott, Calvin	Magog	25	1250
Allen, Charles	Waterloo	22	1250
Allen, George H	do	12	600
Abbott, Rev. C. P., In trust	South Stukely	2	100
Adams, G.	Adamsville	25	1250
Abbott, Harry, and M. A. Sicotte, joint Tutor and Tutrix	Brockville, Ont.	4	200
Arnold, Miss Amelia	Montreal	12	600
Austin, William, Executors late	Sherbrooke	4	200
Allen, Miss L. R.	Waterloo	7	350
Allen, Taylor & Co.	do	3	150
Ball, Mrs. M. L.	Sherbrooke	115	5750
Brooks, Edward T.	do	150	7500
Brooks, Charles	Lennoxville	20	1000
Baldwin, R., jun.	Coaticook	53	2650
Brooks, Mrs. E.	Lennoxville	8	400
Bailey, C. A.	Cookshire	27	1350
Bailey, Ward, Executors late	do	20	1000
Baldwin, Levi	Coaticook	100	5000
Burbick, John C.	do	2	100

Eastern Townships' Bank.—Continued.

(Banque des Townships de l'Est.—Suite.)

NAMES (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares.) (Actions.)		Par value. (Valeur au pair.)
Bellows, John.....	Barnston.....	25		\$ 1250
Bacon, C. J. S.....	Hatley.....	25		1250
Benton, L. K.....	Stanstead.....	25		1250
Buckland, William.....	Barnston.....	31		1550
Broderick, S., in Trust for John F. Broderick.....	Compton.....	4		200
Brent, William.....	Sherbrooke.....	3		150
Bradford, John.....	Granby.....	10		500
Brooks, L. H.....	Waterloo.....	1		50
Brigham, E. O.....	Brigham.....	155		7750
Boright, George.....	East Farnham.....	1		50
Beattie, Henry.....	Montreal.....	16		800
Batchelder, N., Estate of.....	Stanstead.....	6		300
Bugby, A. G.....	do.....	40		2000
Ball, A. P., in Trust.....	do.....	1		50
Ball, A. P., in Trust.....	do.....	3		150
Ball, A. P., in Trust.....	do.....	5		250
Ball, A. P., in Trust.....	do.....	2		100
Batchelder, Nathanael.....	do.....	5		250
Brainard, Timothy B.....	do.....	7		350
Ball, Mrs. E. G.....	Sherbrooke.....	12		600
Bundy, G. J.....	Lyndon, Vt.....	37		1850
Brooks, Mrs. Annie.....	Dunham.....	12		600
Pall, Albert P.....	Stanstead.....	12		600
Bradshaw, Mrs. Turner.....	Quebec.....	66		3300
Ball, A. P., in Trust.....	Stanstead.....	2		100
Butler, J. C., Estate of late.....	Waterloo.....	1		50
Blinn, N. M.....	Stanbridge.....	25		1250
Baker, J. C.....	do.....	12		600
Baker, John.....	do.....	75		3750
Butler, Mrs. S. M.....	Waterloo.....	61		3050
Ball, William Lee.....	Stanstead.....	2		100
Ball, Benjamin B.....	do.....	2		100
Briggs, W. J.....	Waterloo.....	68		3400
Clark, E.....	Sherbrooke.....	70		3500
Chamberlain, Wright.....	do.....	2		100
Cleeve, T. C., Executors of late.....	Richmond.....	5		250
Carter, Mrs. G. S.....	Danville.....	10		500
Cleveland, Mrs. C. B.....	do.....	63		3150
Cleeve, Mrs. F. C.....	Richmond.....	40		2000
Cook, J. C.....	Cookshire.....	25		1250
Clark, J. R.....	Waterloo.....	13		650
Cook, Miss C. J.....	Granby.....	2		100
Cowee, John G.....	do.....	5		250
Cook, Wm. G.....	Hatley.....	25		1250
Cushing, M. T.....	Barnston.....	2		100
Chapman, Edward.....	Lennoxville.....	75		3750
Cato, Benjamin.....	Stanstead.....	12		600
Christie, John.....	do.....	5		250
Cleveland, Elijah.....	Coventry, Vt.....	25		1250
Codd, James.....	Waterloo.....	26		1300
Corey, Moses.....	Stanbridge.....	2		100
Cornell, E.....	do.....	44		2200
Cornell, S. H.....	do.....	5		250
Clark, William.....	Waterloo.....	10		500
Chandler, H. M.....	Brome.....	12		600
Denison, Miss H. M.....	Richmond.....	2		100
Denison, J. W.....	do.....	7		350
Dickenson, Mrs. C. M.....	Sherbrooke.....	15		750
Dennison, L. M., Legal heirs of.....	Danville.....	6		300
Dean, Edward R.....	Lennoxville.....	2		100
Dampier, Miss L.....	Waterloo.....	8		400
Davies, D. N., Estate of late.....	Stanbridge.....	2		100

Eastern Townships' Bank.—*Continued.*
(Banque des Townships de l'Est.—*Suite.*)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares, (Actions.)	Par value. (Valeur au pair.)
Davies, W. A.	Stanbridge	2	\$ 100
Derbshire, Mrs. M.	Lennoxville	103	5150
Ellis, R. A.	Waterloo	137	6850
England, George	do	2	100
Felton, John	Sherbrooke	8	400
Foster, F. H.	Richmond	30	1500
Foster, G. K.	do	339	16950
Francis, Wm. H.	Montreal	80	4000
French, John	Eaton	12	600
French, John L.	Cookshire	25	1250
Foster, A. T.	Derby Line	2	100
Foster, Mrs. S. N.	do	32	1600
Felton, Mrs. C., Estate of late	Sherbrooke	22	1100
Field, Jonathan	Stanstead	45	2250
Fitts, Clark	Montreal	12	600
Foss, O. R.	Waterloo	6	300
Foster, Hon. A. B.	do	72	3600
Frost, David	Frost Village	12	600
Foster, H. S.	Knowlton	25	1250
Fortin, F.	Warden	1	50
Fuller, Mary E.	Lennoxville	55	2750
Fuller, Eunice L.	do	50	2500
Fuller, Mrs. E.	do	32	1600
Frothingham, John, Executors of late	Montreal	250	12500
Plint, Alvin, Executors of late	Stanstead	20	1000
Frothingham, Louisa D.	Montreal	12	600
Finley, E.	Dunham	12	600
Farwell, William, jun.	Sherbrooke	61	3050
Grenier and Martin	Montreal	2	100
Gilman, Hayes	Danville	25	1250
Gordon, James A.	Sherbrooke	40	2000
Gordon, A. J.	Hatley	7	350
Galer, Jacob C.	Dunham	25	1250
Gillies, Archibald	Eaton	5	250
Harvey, B. F.	Hatley	20	1000
Hart, Thomas	Richmond	25	1250
Hurd, S. A.	Eaton	12	600
Harvey, Alanson	Newport	2	100
Holmes, H. D.	Derby Line, Vermont	25	1250
Huntingdon, Hon. L. S.	Waterloo	12	600
Hayes, James	W. Shefford	7	350
Hurlbut, A. P.	E. Farnham	5	250
Hutchins, E.	do	5	250
Hall, E. W.	do	2	100
Hall, George C.	do	3	150
Hall, C. L.	do	2	100
Hitchcock, Paul	Massawippi	25	1250
Heath, Miss A.	Hatley	12	600
Harvey, William	Stanstead	12	600
Henry, Charles S.	Lennoxville	11	550
Henry, George	do	7	350
Hatley, Municipality of	Hatley	50	2500
Hodge, Elliot B.	Waterloo	12	600
Heath, Samuel W.	East Douglass	20	1000
Haseltine, Hazen	Hatley	25	1250
Holmes, Benjamin, Executors of late	Montreal	62	3100
Heniker, R. W., Executors of late	Sherbrooke	16	800
Heniker, Richard W.	do	81	4050
Irwin, James	Granby	5	250
Irvine, C. M.	Lennoxville	27	1350
Johnston, J.	Ascot	20	1000
Jackson, John A.	Waterloo	25	1250

Eastern Townships' Bank.—Continued.

(Banque des Townships de l'Est.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)	Par value. (Valeur au pair.)
			\$
Knight, Mrs. R. C.	Stanstead	21	1050
Knowlton, Mrs. E. C.	Waterloo	14	700
Knowlton, A. E.	do	25	1250
Knowlton, J. H.	South Stukely	2	100
Knowlton, Luke M.	Knowlton	8	400
Kimball, Albert	do	2	100
Knight, Alson	Adamsville	25	1250
Kinnear, James	Kinnear's Mills	17	850
Knight, Albert	Stanstead	10	500
Keyes, Ephraim, Executors of late	West Brome	2	100
Keyes, Henry	Newbury, Vermont	25	1250
Kraus, P. H.	St. Armands	12	600
King, Edwin F.	Montreal	12	600
Lougee, Joseph	Compton	62	3100
Lawson, Edward	Melbourne	112	5600
Lake, Samuel	Eaton	25	1250
Locke, Thomas	South Barnston	25	1250
Lawrence, W. O.	Waterloo	57	2850
Lincolne, Franklin	do	12	600
Lincolne, Robertson	Abbotsford	6	300
Lindsay, Edward	Eaton	5	250
Lyman, Benjamin	Montreal	15	750
Lamphier, Wm.	Stanstead	12	600
Lyman, M. M. C.	Montreal	25	1250
Lanaway, Alva	Dunham	22	1100
Lynn, Rachael	Manchester, N. H.	15	750
Lockett, Mrs. E. M.	Robinson	40	2000
Morkill, R. D.	Sherbrooke	18	900
Merrill, A. S.	Compton	28	1400
Morris, L. E.	Sherbrooke	42	2100
Morris, Miss M. A.	Ascot	1	50
Macfarlane, Mrs. A.	Montreal	27	1350
Morris, B. T.	Lennoxville	5	250
Mowle, Miss H.	Cookshire	15	750
Miller, Mrs. J. M.	Melbourne	20	1000
Morcy, Thos. S.	Eaton	15	750
McNicol, John	Sherbrooke	13	650
Mowle, William	Cookshire	10	500
Mack, Mrs. M. A.	Stanstead	68	3400
McClary, John, 2nd.	Compton	25	1250
Maheady, T.	Warden	2	100
Major, James E.	Montreal	4	200
Mackenzie, John	Lennoxville	18	900
Macfarlane, W.	Montreal	20	1000
Moss, Samuel E. and Clara A.	do	25	1250
Mack, Carlos F.	Ayer's Flat	10	500
Mack, D. W., Executors of late	Stanstead	10	500
Mack, Franklin	do	25	1250
McDonald, Miss E. G.	Melbourne	3	150
Moss, Edward	Montreal	113	5650
Moss, David	London, England	51	2550
Montgomery, J. C.	Philipsburg	12	600
Meigs, A. D.	Dunham	2	100
Mowle, John	Sherbrooke	32	1600
Molony, John S.	Coaticooke	50	2500
Mullin, J. S. & Co.	Montreal	10	500
Moss, Samuel & H., in Trust	do	50	2500
McLeod, Mrs. Mary	Melbourne	2	100
Montreal City and District Savings Bank	Montreal	262	13100
Nourse, Joshua	Eaton	12	600
Napier, Geo. H., Executors of late	Richmond	5	250
Napier, Mrs. G. M.	do	5	250

Eastern Townships' Bank.—Continued.

(Banque des Townships de l'Est—Suite.)

NAMES. — (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares.		Par value. — (Valeur au pair.)
		Shares.	(Actions.)	
				\$
Nicolls, Jasper H.	Lennoxville	93		4650
Osgood, J. F.	Cookshire	25		1250
O'Halloran, James	Cowansville	12		600
Oughtread, Miss L.	Cookshire	2		100
Orrock, John M.	Boston, Mass.	12		600
O'Connor, John, jun.	Brigham	25		1250
Pomroy, B.	Compton	200		10000
Pomroy, S. J.	do	87		4350
Parker, Miss M. L.	Danville	3		150
Picard, George	Eaton	2		100
Pope, John H.	Cookshire	285		14250
Pope, Rufus	do	25		1250
Pope, A. W.	do	25		1250
Paige, Warren	Compton	25		1250
Parmelee, A. B.	Waterloo	31		1550
Parker, L. E.	Hatley	12		600
Paddon, J. B. in Trust	Lennoxville	2		100
Paddon, Miss M. E.	do	1		50
Paddon, John B.	do	70		3500
Parker, Wm., Estate of	Wilbraham, Mass.	25		1250
Pettes, Nathaniel	Knowlton	25		1250
Peasey, A. S.	Stanstead	7		350
Price, Evan John	Quebec	50		2800
Pierce, F.	Stanbridge	27		1350
Pattison, Wm. M.	Frelighsburg	25		1250
Ployart, A. A.	Drummondville	5		250
Ployart, Clara J.	do	3		150
Ployart, Frederick, Executors of late	do	1		50
Parmelee, Wm. G.	Waterloo	1		50
Page, J. Q.	Danville	7		350
Rice, C. G., & Bros.	Compton	20		1000
Robertson, J. G.	Sherbrooke	25		1250
Robertson & Beattie	Montreal	11		550
Read, Mathew	Sherbrooke	26		1300
Ross, Miss M.	Gould	2		100
Robinson, Rev. G. C., in Trust	Waterloo	2		100
Robinson, H. L.	do	50		2500
Richardson, C. A.	Stanstead	12		600
Robinson, J., Executor of late	Waterloo	51		2550
Roberts, Duke	West Shefford	37		1850
Roberts, Wm.	Farnham	37		1850
Reid, Rev. C. P.	Sherbrooke	125		6250
Robinson, Mrs. E.	Waterloo	12		600
Roe, Rev. H.	Richmond	20		1000
Ryan, John	Quebec	25		1250
Robinson, Frederick	Abbotsford	12		600
Robinson, Mrs. S.	Waterloo	122		6100
Rogers, Philip	Stanstead	25		1250
Riddell, A. D.	Waterville	31		1550
Rykard, M., Executor of late	Dunham	2		100
Rice, Martin	Stanbridge	4		200
Robertson, Miss M. A.	Stanstead	2		100
Robinson, Rev. G. C.	Waterloo	9		450
Robinson, Mrs. E. J.	do	74		3700
Rose, George H.	Stanstead	2		100
Rankin, J. H. and George Mathews, Executors	Richmond	75		3750
Sanborn, J. S.	Sherbrooke	125		6250
Smith, A. McK.	do	10		500
Scott, Thos.	Richmond	5		250
Shepherd, L. A.	Sherbrooke	8		400
Stockwell, J. W.	Danville	40		2000

Eastern Townships' Bank.—Continued.

(Banque des Townships de l'Est.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares.		Par Value.
		— (Actions.)	— Valeur au pair.	\$
Sawyer, Mrs. S.	Cookshire	25		1250
Sleeper, Lewis	Coaticook	350		17500
Smith, S. G., Executors of late	Montreal	75		3750
Smith, J., Executors of late	Stanstead	100		5000
Stewart, Horace	do	50		2500
Smith, J., Executors of late	do	40		2000
Savage, Mrs. Elizabeth	Shefford Mount	4		200
Stevens, G. G.	Roxton Falls	100		5000
St. Luke's Church, Wardens of	Waterloo	17		850
St. George's Church, Wardens of	Lennoxville	6		300
Stewart, Rufus P.	Beebe Plain	10		500
St. Peter's Church, Wardens of	Sherbrooke	17		850
Stanbridge Corporation	Bedford	150		6500
Stevens, Mrs. C.	Dunham	2		100
Shircliff, J. B.	Stanstead	37		1850
Stevens, Mrs. Mary	Dunham	52		2600
Stuart, Geo. O'K.	Quebec	62		3100
Smith, Mrs. Mary M.	Montreal	97		4850
Stanton, A. W.	St. Armands, Vt.	4		200
Stanton, S. P.	Stanbridge	7		350
Stone, F. G., Estate of late	do	4		200
Sawyer, Mrs. Lydia	Cookshire	5		250
Scarf, Rev. A. C.	Lennoxville	10		500
Savage, Miss A.	Shefford Mount	20		1000
Saunders, William	Bury	2		100
Towle, E. C.	Lennoxville	5		250
Taylor, Mary J.	Stanstead	12		600
Thornton, John	Coaticook	2		100
Tuck, Samuel	Sherbrooke	4		200
Taylor W. A.	Waterloo	55		2750
Taylor, Mrs. B. A.	do	20		1000
Taylor, Seth, Estate late	Stanstead	12		600
Taylor, Wm.	Cleveland	8		400
Thomas, Hazard, Executors	St. Armands	37		1850
Tittemore, Caroline	St. Armands, East	23		1150
Tree, C. R.	Stanbridge	5		250
Thomas, D. and A. McK. Smith, in Trust	Sherbrooke	10		500
Taylor, W. A., in Trust	Waterloo	1		50
Terrill, Timothy Lee	Stanstead	150		7500
Winter, Alexander	Sherbrooke	2		100
Weston, W. & L.	Cookshire	25		1250
Wright, John	Barford	5		250
Whitcomb, Chas.	Waterloo	12		600
Whitten, Rev. A. P., in Trust	West Shefford	2		100
Willard, Wm. H.	Stukely	24		1200
Whitney, N. S.	Montreal	2		100
Wadleigh, John, Executors of late	Kingsey	50		2500
Whitfield, George	West Farnham	10		500
Whitney, H. H.	Montreal	25		1250
Wilcox, Pardon B.	Stanstead	15		750
Woodleigh, John, jun.	Kingsey	12		600
Walker, Mrs. A.	Sherbrooke	30		1500
Wilber, James	Farnham Centre	2		100
Wood, Thos.	Dunham	25		1250
Whitman, Mrs. R. H.	Frelighsburg	40		2000
Westmore, Asa	Dunham	17		850
Whitman, H. N.	Stanbridge	25		1250
Wilson, Wm. & J. H. L.	Ascot	60		3000
Welies, R. T. N., Executors of late	Stanbridge	4		200
Woodbury, Pliny, Executors of late	Bedford	20		1000
Willard, Miss S. A.	Stukely	18		900

Eastern Townships' Bank.—*Continued.*Banque des Townships de l'Est.—*Suite.*)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)	Par Value. — Valeur au pair.
Wadleigh, Wm. E.....	French Village.....	125	\$ 6250
Winter, Miss M.....	Sherbrooke.....	25	1250
Weir, William.....	Montreal.....	15	750
		9,935	\$495,351

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a correct list of the Shareholders of this Bank, of record this date
Je certifie que ce qui précède est une liste correcte des actionnaires de cette banque jusqu'à ce jour.

WILLIAM FARWELL, JUN.,

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS' BANK,

Cashier.

SHERBROOKE, P.Q., 24th April, 1872.

UNION BANK OF LOWER CANADA.
(BANQUE UNION DU BAS-CANADA.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)
Adams, Miss Harriett.....	Quebec.....	10
Arcand, Ulric.....	do.....	8
Andrews, Thomas.....	do.....	16
Andrews, Thos., in Trust.....	do.....	53
Alleyn, Hon. Chas.....	do.....	66
Anderson, Mrs. Mary.....	Springfield.....	20
Antil, M. F., wife of E. Antil.....	Quebec.....	5
Amiot, L. S.....	do.....	8
Amiot, Joseph.....	do.....	2
Archiepiscopal Corporation of Quebec, R. C. Mission Fund.....	do.....	34
Amouroux, M. Louis.....	Ottawa.....	13
Ahern, Daniel.....	Quebec.....	13
Archiepiscopal Corporation of Quebec.....	do.....	86
Audette, Adelaide.....	do.....	2
Antil, Edward.....	do.....	25
Allan, Sir Hugh.....	Montreal.....	53
Anderson, Robt.....	do.....	50
Archambault, Mrs. P. A. O.....	do.....	10
Balzaretti, N. in Frust.....	Quebec.....	5
Balzaretti, Mme. M. E., wife of A. Balzaretti.....	do.....	20
Baile, John.....	do.....	33
Baillargé, L. G.....	do.....	13

Union Bank of Lower Canada.—Continued.

(Banque Union du Bas-Canada.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares, (Actions.)
Baillargeon, P	Quebec	2
Blanchet, H., in Trust	do	20
Bates, W. J	do	5
Bell, David	do	8
Bertrand, François	Pointe-aux-Trembles	22
Beaulieu, Jean B	Quebec	26
Behan, Bros	do	6
Bender, Albert	St. Thomas	5
Beaulieu, T.	Quebec	26
Bell, Annie S., wife of R. McLeod	do	4
Bogue, Denis	do	10
Bogue, Denis, in Trust	do	6
Bogue, James P	do	4
Bowles, Joseph	do	53
Bowen, James	do	26
Bourassa, F.	Levis	2
Bonneau, Rev. E., in Trust	Quebec	10
do do do	do	28
Burstall, F. B., wife of John Burstall	do	10
Butler, James	do	26
Budden, John S	do	36
Bureau, J. N.	Three Rivers	42
Butler & Co., John S.	Quebec	40
Burns, J. G	do	10
Blair, Robert	do	53
Black, Wm.	do	6
Black, Mrs. James	do	6
Brady, Peter J.	do	2
Blais, Miss Virginie	St. Thomas	21
Browne, Capt. W. Pryce	Quebec	20
Brochu, Chas	do	80
Brunelle & Frere	Three Rivers	13
Bogue, Mrs. A.	Quebec	5
Bolduc, Rev. J. B. Z., in Trust	do	8
Bradshaw, W. H., wife of W. G. Austin	Megantic Co.	7
Bolduc, Rev. J. B. Z.	Quebec	11
Beaulieu, Jos. A.	do	13
Beaulieu, Aug. T.	do	13
Boudreau, Olivier	do	4
Boudreau, Mrs. Clélie	do	20
Boudreau, Edward	do	7
Buchanan, Mrs. Charlotte	do	13
Bolduc, Rev. J. B. Z., in Trust	do	44
Barnes, Mrs. Widow	St. Hyacinthe	17
Behan, Mary	Quebec	1
Bazin, Miss Mary F	do	13
Bonneau, Rev. E., in Trust	do	3
Baby, M. W.	do	8
Bégin, Rev. L. N.	do	40
Billingsley, F.	do	6
Brunet, Damase W.	Montreal	10
Bond, J. B.	do	6
Bazin, James A.	do	13
Barbeau, E. J., in Trust	do	2
Carrel, Wm	Quebec	1
Cary, G. T	do	5
do in Trust for Charlotte J. Cary	do	5
Cangley, Wm	do	15
Cannon, E. G.	do	13
Caron, A. P.	do	43
Caron, A. P., in Trust	do	13
Cantillon, Joseph	do	6

Union Bank of Lower Canada.—*Continued.*(Banque Union du Bas-Canada.—*Suite.*)

NAMES. — (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)
Cantillon, Joseph, in Trust.....	Quebec.....	3
Casault, N.....	do.....	2
Cazeau, Rev. C. F.....	do.....	4
do do in Trust.....	do.....	8
do do do.....	do.....	10
do do do.....	do.....	6
do do do.....	do.....	13
do do do.....	do.....	5
Carrière, J. B.....	do.....	24
Casey, Mary A.....	do.....	5
Cayer, Alex.....	do.....	1
Carter, Wm., late Capt. 16th Reg.....	do.....	53
Cinq-Mars, Charles.....	do.....	26
Cinq-Mars, Charles, in Trust.....	do.....	10
Connolly, M.....	do.....	96
Connolly, James.....	do.....	50
Connolly, Stephen.....	do.....	10
Coker, Charles R.....	do.....	60
Convey, Wm.....	do.....	13
Cochrane, John.....	New Richmond.....	5
Coltin, Mrs. M., wife of Martin Coltin.....	Belle Isle.....	13
Chaloner, John H.....	Quebec.....	2
Chapleau, Edward.....	Kamouraska.....	94
Cramp, Mary Ann.....	Wolfville, N. S.....	12
Collins, Mrs. J., widow.....	Quebec.....	5
Couillard de Beaumont, J.....	do.....	2
Cooke, Valentine.....	Drummondville.....	8
Corporation of Quebec.....	Quebec.....	137
Cramp, Thomas.....	Montreal.....	27
do in Trust.....	do.....	12
Cramp, G. B.....	do.....	33
Cunningham, W. J.....	do.....	15
Cunningham, Mrs. Jane.....	do.....	22
Caverhill, Thomas.....	do.....	35
Dalkin, E. J.....	Quebec.....	23
Dalkin, Mrs. S. C. H.....	do.....	19
Dawson, Mrs. M., widow.....	do.....	18
Davidson, David.....	Melbourne.....	52
Davidson, Henry.....	Quebec.....	133
Dean, James, in Trust.....	do.....	12
Devlin, Hugh.....	do.....	141
do in Trust.....	do.....	5
do do.....	do.....	5
do do.....	do.....	5
do do.....	do.....	13
Delagrave, Cyrille.....	do.....	26
Deslauriers, Olivier.....	do.....	12
Dickinson, Thos. Edgar.....	Montreal.....	35
Dinning & Webster.....	Quebec.....	5
Dionne, J. B.....	do.....	26
Donaldson, Aug.....	do.....	2
Donoghue, Miss E.....	do.....	50
Doucet, Rev. J.....	do.....	10
Dunn, John jur.....	do.....	13
Duggan, W. E.....	do.....	10
Dumoulin, Severe.....	do.....	15
Dugal, Edward.....	do.....	3
Dugal, Félix D.....	do.....	9
Dufresne, Candide.....	St. Thomas.....	5
Drum, Wm.....	Quebec.....	53
Drolet, Louis.....	do.....	5
Dean, W. Roger, Tutor, in Trust.....	do.....	60

Union Bank of Lower Canada.—Continued.

(Banque Union du Bas-Canada.—Suite.)

NAMES. — (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. — (Actions.)
Dale, W. C., wife of J. W. Leaycraft.....	Rosemount, Island of Orleans.....	12
Donn, John.....	Quebec.....	10
Darling, W & J. White, in Trust.....	Montreal.....	20
Davis & Co., H.....	do.....	10
Demers, E., widow.....	do.....	24
Davison, Capt. William.....	Quebec.....	10
Eppler, Miss E.....	do.....	8
Eastwood, D. S.....	Ottawa.....	4
Eglauch, L.....	Montreal.....	20
Fauvel, J. B.....	Gaspé.....	6
Faucher, Jos.....	Quebec.....	2
Fiset, Elzéar.....	do.....	22
Fiset, L. J. C.....	do.....	26
Foster, George K.....	Richmond.....	13
Fortin, Dr. P., in Trust.....	Quebec.....	10
Fournel, Aug.....	do.....	10
Fortier, J. N. A.....	St. Mary, Beauce.....	74
Fortier, J. N. A., in Trust.....	do.....	6
Fortier, Miss Caroline.....	Quebec.....	10
Fortier, Dr. Jos. E.....	do.....	76
Fortier, R. A., Estate of.....	St. Mary, Beauce.....	56
Frenette, F. X.....	Quebec.....	10
Fraser, Mary F., wife of Col. Reeve.....	do.....	10
Fraser, Wm.....	do.....	16
Foote, J. J.....	do.....	40
Falkenberg, A., in Trust.....	do.....	10
Forsyth, Miss Annie Bell.....	do.....	10
Foote, Miss Grace.....	do.....	2
Fortin, Jos.....	Levis.....	20
Foote, J. J., & C. R. Coker, in trust for Caroline Rose Foote.....	Quebec.....	5
Frothingham, L. D.....	Montreal.....	13
Fortin, Rosalie.....	do.....	6
Gauldrée, Boileau, Baron, Consul General of France.....	New York.....	21
Gagné, Julie & Nathalie, jointly.....	Quebec.....	1
Garneau, Félix.....	do.....	4
Garneau, J. P.....	do.....	8
Gaherty, J. D., & Co.....	do.....	66
Gariepy, Madame L. B.....	do.....	6
Gibb, James, Estate of.....	do.....	80
Gingras, A. & Co.....	do.....	2
Gingras, Godfrey.....	do.....	5
Giblin, John.....	do.....	13
Giroux, Edmond.....	do.....	6
Gosselin, Rev. A. H.....	do.....	1
Guillet, Valère.....	do.....	10
Gunn, Mrs. E.....	Montreal.....	20
Graham, M.....	Quebec.....	13
Green, Jas. A.....	do.....	2
Grant, T. H.....	do.....	23
Glackemeyer, Mrs. S. J.....	do.....	2
Girard, Wm. H.....	do.....	4
Garbatz, John.....	do.....	10
Gray, Frost W., in trust for Mrs. Morin.....	do.....	40
Gray, Frost W.....	do.....	172
Gibb, James, of Woodfield, Executors.....	do.....	52
Girouard, Theophilus.....	Stanford.....	73
Godin, Mrs. C. B.....	Nicolet.....	10
Griffin, James.....	Montreal.....	8
Hatch, Andrew.....	Quebec.....	6
Hall, G. B.....	do.....	66
Hamel & Frères, A.....	do.....	10

Union Bank of Lower Canada.—Continued.

(Banque Union du Bas-Canada.—Suite.)

NAMES. — NOMS.	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)
Hamel, Theophilus, deceased	Quebec	6
Hacquoil, François	Gaspé	8
Harkin, Rev. P. H.	Quebec	16
Hawtayne, Capt. N. H. W.	do	13
Henry, J. W.	do	80
Henchey, P.	do	27
Henchey, P., in Trust	do	13
Hearn, John	do	19
Healy, Mary	do	2
Hébert, J. B., in Trust	do	4
Henderson, Mrs. M. A., widow	do	29
Holt, George H.	do	9
Holt, Mrs. Charlotte, J.	do	30
Hooks, Isaac	do	8
Hopper, Thomas	do	26
Hopper, Thomas, in Trust	do	4
Home, Mrs. William	do	40
Higgins, Eliza	do	3
Huot, F.	do	18
Hudon, Theophile	do	10
Higgins, Miss Kate	do	1
Henchey, Mary, in Trust	do	2
Holt, Charles Gates, in Trust	do	13
Harder, William	Levis	10
Humphrey, G. E., jun.	Quebec	13
Hart, Theodore	Montreal	21
Harper, J. G., manager	do	36
Harper, J. G.	do	180
Hammond, Janet	do	4
Hagan, Elizabeth	Quebec	3
Hunt, Miss Eliza	do	2
Irvine, Hon. George	do	233
Irvine, Hon. George, in Trust for Mrs. Alice Duff	do	36
Irvine, Hon. G., & C. H. E. Tilstone, in Trust	do	40
Jones, Miss Anna Sealy	do	5
Jackson, Mrs. Alfred	do	2
Jackson, Robert	do	3
Jameson, Mrs. Frances	do	38
Jennings, Patrick	do	10
Jennings, Patrick, in Trust	do	10
Jennings, Patrick, in Trust	do	10
Jeffery, W. H., & Rev. D. Powis, Trustees	do	28
Jeffery, W. H., & Rev. D. Powis, Trustees	do	8
Jeffery, W. H., and E. Batson Noad, his wife, trustees	do	25
Jolly, H. G. and M. Stevenson, in Trust	do	8
Jones, Edwin	do	66
Jones, Reeve	do	7
Jourdain, Maria H.	do	5
Jackson, Gagnon & Co.	do	20
Jourdain, A.	do	2
Joseph, A.	do	26
Jones, Mrs. Eliza Robinson	do	16
Johnston, John	do	13
Jacobs, Beor	do	50
Joseph, Henry J.	Montreal	2
Joseph, Jessie	do	40
Jackson, H. T.	Quebec	5
Kerr, David	New Richmond	6
Ker, Lucy Johnson, wife of Rev. W. Ker	Gaspé	5
Kirwin, William	Montreal	10
King, Henry	Levis	40

Union Bank of Lower Canada.—Continued

(Banque Union du Bas-Canada.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)
Kirk, James F., in Trust	Quebec	16
Kennedy, W. H.	do	15
Kennedy, Samuel, Culler	do	6
Laurie, Duncan	do	20
Lamontagne, Elzéar	do	34
Lavergne, Miss Adeline	do	5
Larue, Eleusippe	do	53
Larochelle, Marie C., widow	do	13
Larochelle, Florence	do	1
Langevin, Marie Louise, minor child of A. Langevin	do	5
Langevin, Hon. H., C.B.	do	173
Langevin, Chas.	do	20
Langevin, Charles F.	do	60
Lane, John, jun	do	66
Lapointe, L. M.	do	6
Lacerte, Narcisse	do	5
Labrie, Miss F.	do	2
Labarre, Elizabeth E., wife of H. G. Mailhot	Three Rivers	6
Layfield, Miss Agnes	Quebec	2
Lemieux, Miss Mary	do	5
Lemieux & Noël	do	54
Lemieux, Julie G.	do	13
Lemieux, Gabriel, widow	do	4
Lemieux, Jeanne de Chantelle	do	2
Lemieux, Narcisse	do	27
Levey, Charles E.	do	807
Levey, Charles E., in Trust for C. Ernest Levey	do	66
Levey, Charles E., in trust for Miss Florence Levey	do	66
Levey, Charles E., in Trust for Mrs. Levey	do	66
Levy, Mrs. Rosetta	do	34
Lemoine, J. M.	do	48
Levasseur, P. C.	do	13
Levesque, Miss H.	do	5
Leger and Rinfret	do	20
Leger, Odilon	do	26
Lefrançois, E.	do	4
Lennon, Edward	do	10
Lennon, Edward, in Trust	do	10
Lépine, Miss Henriette	do	4
Lépine, Julie, widow	do	8
Le Grealy, John	Gaspé	13
Lindsay, A. in Trust	Quebec	12
Lynch, Jas.	do	4
Lynch, Jas., in Trust	do	4
Lynch, Jas., in Trust	do	4
Lynch, Susannah, widow of late Edward Quinn	do	209
Lynet, P.	do	1
Lomas, Robt	do	20
Logie, D.	do	14
Lottenville, F.	Three Rivers	4
Lemonie, Gaspard	Quebec	10
Leduc, Louise	St. Michel	1
Labbé, Mrs. A., wife of J. O. Labbé	Quebec	53
Lelièvre, Hélène	do	38
Lelièvre, Miss Kate	do	2
Le Droit, Théophilus	do	10
Lemoine, A.	do	4
Leclaire, Jean	Montreal	53
Levesque, Madame A.	do	13
Leclaire, Mrs. J. A.	do	8
Macpherson, Duncan, in Trust	Quebec	24
MacAdams, Mary Jane	do	13

Union Bank of Lower Canada.—Continued.

(Banque Union du Bas-Canada.—Suite.)

NAMES. — (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. — (Actions.)
MacAdams, Janet Ann.....	Quebec.....	13
Maheux, N.....	do.....	13
Martel, Marie.....	do.....	4
Meagher, John.....	New Carlisle.....	26
Méthot, Léandre.....	Cap St. Ignace.....	10
Méthot, Caroline.....	Three Rivers.....	2
Méthot, E. W.....	Lotbinière.....	80
Meiklejohn, James.....	Quebec.....	26
Miller, Wm.....	do.....	10
Miller, Mathias.....	do.....	6
Mountain, Rev. A. W.....	do.....	10
Moffet, Alfred.....	do.....	29
Moffat, P. D., M.D.....	do.....	120
Moffet, J. B.....	do.....	33
Montminy and Brunet.....	do.....	8
Montminy, Octave.....	do.....	8
Murphy, A. H.....	do.....	34
Murphy, A. H., in Trust.....	do.....	4
Middleton, Robert.....	do.....	8
Moran, Peter.....	Prescott.....	13
Macpherson, Ellen.....	Quebec.....	4
Montgomery, Miss J.....	Gaspé.....	1
Mitchell, Capt. E., R.E.....	do.....	4
Mailley, Rev. Jules.....	N. D. de Laterrière.....	5
Macou, H. F.....	Quebec.....	10
Macnider and Co., James.....	do.....	1
Macnider and Co., James, in Trust.....	do.....	30
Morgan, D.....	do.....	5
May, S. H.....	Montreal.....	13
Montreal City and District Savings Bank.....	do.....	394
Morragh, Miss A. M.....	do.....	78
Morris, J. M.....	do.....	26
Moat, Robert.....	do.....	1
Montreal Investment Association.....	do.....	40
Molson, John.....	do.....	49
Metropolitan Bank.....	do.....	26
McGreevy, Hon. Thos.....	Quebec.....	1726
McInenly, Jas.....	do.....	13
McWilliam, Wm.....	do.....	8
McKenzie, E., wife of J. F. Turnbull.....	do.....	50
McKenzie, Annie.....	do.....	26
MacEwen, P., Cash in Trust.....	do.....	100
MacEwen, P.....	do.....	125
McGrath, Dr. Thomas G.....	do.....	2
McGauvan, George.....	do.....	8
Nicolls, Mrs. H. M.....	Lennoxville.....	46
Newton, N. J.....	Quebec.....	13
Nolan, J. C.....	do.....	10
Normand, Jean B.....	Three Rivers.....	16
Normand, Edward.....	do.....	16
Noel, Lazare.....	Quebec.....	25
Noad, H. J., W. H. Jeffery, E. Batson Jeffery, and David Douglas, Trustees.....	do.....	47
Nelson, James.....	do.....	1
Nairne, Mrs. K., widow.....	do.....	5
O'Conner, Henry.....	do.....	13
O'Doherty and Co.....	do.....	10
O'Doherty, B. James.....	do.....	5
O'Hare, Denis.....	do.....	20
O'Leary, John.....	do.....	10
O'Meara, D. D.....	do.....	13
O'Meara, Mrs. Mary H.....	do.....	30

Union Bank of Lower Canada.—Continued.

(Banque Union du Bas-Canada.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)
Orr, John	St. Sylvester	2
Orkney, M. G.	Quebec	8
Panneton, P. E.	Three Rivers	2
Paquet, Jos.	Quebec	10
Paradis, Louis L.	do	13
Patton, Miss Annie	do	37
Patton, Miss Agnes	do	37
Patton, Miss Isabella	do	38
Patton, Duncan, in Trust	do	10
Parant, Louis	do	72
Pelletier, C. A. P.	do	6
Pichette, Léocadie M.	do	6
Poston, Wm.	do	50
(Poston, Wm.) Wm. White, Executor	do	138
Pope, Major James	do	13
Pope, R. J.	St. François, Beauce	16
Price, Evan J.	Quebec	27
Price, Miss C. J.	do	164
Price, Miss Jane M.	do	32
Phillips, Mrs. H. E.	do	25
Paradis, Mathilda	do	3
Paterson, M ss Grace D.	do	18
Phillips, Louisa N., wife of, W. O. Carlisle, R. A.	do	20
Partridge, P. M.	Quebec	1
Patton, James, jun.	do	5
Quinn, Wm	do	29
Quebec Benevolent Society	do	5
Quintal, J. A., in Trust	Montreal	40
Rattié, Louis O.	Méthot's Mills	13
Renaud, J. B.	Quebec	444
Renfrew Geo. N.	do	20
Reifern, Joseph	do	10
Richard, Jean	do	20
Richardson, W. C.	do	13
Ryan, John	do	29
Roche, John	do	56
Roche, John, in Trust	do	10
Roche, John, in Trust	do	10
Roche, John, in Trust	do	10
Roche, John, in Trust	do	10
Roche, John, in Trust	do	10
Roche, John, in Trust	do	4
Roche, Edward	do	17
Routh, F. A.	do	8
Roy, Wm. F.	do	17
Roy, Madame Alzine	do	33
Robitaille, O.	do	66
Robitaille, Mrs. Emma	do	53
Routier, Rev. H., acting for La Fabrique de Lévis	do	20
Robertson, David	do	60
Roe, Rev. Henry	Melbourne	3
Robinson, Wm	Quebec	53
Rémillard, Emilie	do	1
Ross, Eliza J., widow	do	18
Russell, Wm	do	40
Rhodes, Wm	do	574
Rhodes, Wm., in Trust, for Wm. Rhodes, jun.	do	8
Rhodes, Wm., for R. D. Rhodes	do	3
Rhodes, Wm., for F. B. F. Rhodes	do	3
Rhodes, Wm., for daughter Mary	do	1
Rhodes, Wm., for daughter Annie	do	1
Rhodes, Wm., for daughter Gertrude	do	1
Rhodes, Ann C., wife of Wm. Rhodes	do	134

Union Bank of Lower Canada.—Continued.

(Banque Union du Bas-Canada.—Suite.)

NAMES. — (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. — (Actions.)
Rhodes, Armitage	Quebec	23
Rhodes, Godfrey W.	do	16
Renaud, J. B., in Trust	do	90
Russell, Anthony	Island of Orleans	2
Robertson, H.	Montreal	27
Roy, Candide	do	80
Rousseau, Edward, M.D.	Quebec	35
Samson, Léon	do	13
St. Patrick Asylum	do	30
Sealey, James	do	28
Sewell, J. A., M. D.	do	30
Sewell, Rev. H. D.	do	53
Sewell, Lt.-Col. A. R.	do	8
Séminaire de Québec	do	100
Simmons, J. H.	do	10
Simous, John	do	21
Simard, Geo. H.	do	80
Sirois, A. B.	do	4
Sisters of Charity	do	38
Sisters of Charity	Point Levi	5
Sisters of Charity	St. Nicholas	7
Sisters of Charity	Carleton	5
Sharples, John	Quebec	394
Sharples, John, in Trust	do	8
Sharples, John, in Trust	do	8
Sharples, John, in Trust	do	5
Sharples, John, in Trust	do	5
Sharples, John	do	5
Sharples, Wm	do	13
Sharples, Honoria Ann	do	13
Scott, H. S.	do	40
Scott, W. W.	do	68
Scott, W. W., in Trust	do	10
Scott, W. W., in Trust	do	10
Scott, W. W., in Trust	do	10
Scott, W. W., in Trust	do	10
Scott, Mrs. Mary	do	13
Smith, C. F.	do	12
Shaw, Samuel J.	do	6
Shee, Patrick	do	20
Shea, Miss Catherine	do	13
Sheppard, H. C., in Trust	do	5
Sheppard, W. G.	do	7
Stafford, L.	do	44
Storey, John	do	13
Stevenson, M., in Trust	do	4
Swift, H.	do	40
Société Bienveillante des Ouvriers	do	5
Slous, John	do	10
Slous, John	Gaspé	16
Stewart, Robert	Megantic	4
St. Bridget's Asylum	Quebec	27
Smith, H. F., Staff Sergt. Major	do	12
Scougall, G. H.	Quebec	4
Stevenson, Miss Amy Kate	do	4
Savard, Miss Julie	do	6
Starke, Maria	Montreal	6
Smith, N. A., in Trust	do	7
Stuart, E. H.	do	16
Sacbe, Wm., in Trust	do	146
Staines, Hy., in Trust	do	10
Swanston, John	do	52

Union Bank of Lower Canada.—Continued.

(Banque Union du Bas-Canada.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)
Tardiff, I. M., in Trust	Quebec	10
Taylor, E. and H.	do	60
Taché, Lady Sophie	St. Thomas	5
Tessier, André E.	Quebec	2
Tessier, Yves, Executor	do	46
Tessier, A. E., in Trust	do	4
Tétu, Vital	do	13
Timmony, Charles	do	10
Turcot, Mrs. Marguerite	do	2
Thibeaucau, Hon. I.	do	6
Thibeaucau, Mrs. Sophie	do	26
Thomson, D. C.	do	421
Thomas, Henry, and J. Weeks, Trustees	Montreal	120
Torrance, Henry	Quebec	4
Thomson, Andrew	do	66
Thivierge, Rev. P. A.	Peres	9
Tétu, François	St. Thomas	16
Terrance, Hon. F. W.	Montreal	33
Valière, Philip	Quebec	13
Vézina, Madame Jean	do	13
Vézina, Frs., in Trust for the Banque Nationale	do	8
Vandervennet, Rev. A. I. M.	do	8
Von Exter, John	do	53
Von Iffland, Elizabeth	do	26
Valin, Henriette	do	4
Vézina, F., in Trust for Quebec Permanent Building Society	do	134
Vézina, F., in Trust for La Caisse d'Economie Notre Dame de Québec	do	951
Verret, A. H., in Trust	do	7
Vézina, F. R. A.	do	1
Verret, B.	do	3
Veasey, Geo., Cashier	do	10
Walsh, T. J.	do	3
Walsh, P.	do	6
Walsh, T. J., in Trust	do	1
Walsh, M. F., John Lane and J. O'Leary, Trustees	do	7
Weippert, F.	do	29
Weippert, Mrs. F.	do	5
Wickens, Eliza, wife of J. Hetherington	Melbourne	10
Wilson, Charles	Quebec	20
White, Wm.	do	53
White, Geo. R.	do	2
White, Alfred H.	do	2
Whalen, Mary, wife of Wm. Quinn	do	32
Wood, Capt. James J.	Perth, Scotland	76
Walker, Wm.	Quebec	8
Watson, Mary H., wife of J. Gibb, jur	do	80
Wilson, A.	do	6
White, G. A., & Co.	do	59
Walsh, James	do	66
White, Wm., in Trust	do	16
Wurtele, Miss Magdalene	do	2
Wood, Robert	Montreal	26
Workman, Thomas	do	16
Wurtele, Catherine	do	5
Wurtele, Miss M. G. L.	Quebec	1
Wurtele, Frederick. C.	do	1
Wurtele, Miss Mary F.	do	8

METROPOLITAN BANK.
(BANQUE METROPOLITAINE.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)
Acton, Mrs. M	Montreal	25
Adamson, Mrs. M. J.	Ottawa	25
Allan, A., in Trust	Montreal	65
Allan, A.	do	20
Allan, A.	do	15
Arnoldi, Miss A.	do	10
Barbeau, E. J.	do	100
Barbeau, E. J., in Trust	do	3
Barnston, Miss M.	do	3
Beaufort, E.	Kingston	20
Beaufort, E. L.	do	10
Beaufort, E. P.	do	10
Begley, Thomas A.	Montreal	20
Beresford, Mrs.	Ottawa	225
Bond, F.	Montreal	200
Brunet, D. W.	do	2
Budden, H. A.	do	50
Citizens' Insurance Company	do	200
City and District Savings Bank	do	1234
Clerk, A.	do	25
Clerk, A., in Trust	do	25
Coker, C. R.	Quebec	50
Cotté, H.	Montreal	5
Cramp, George B.	do	15
Cramp, Rev. Thomas	Wolfville, N. S.	100
Crawford, J. D.	Montreal	48
Crowder, Mrs. Catherine E.	England	32
Cunningham, C. H., in Trust	Montreal	5
Cuvillier, M.	do	700
Cuvillier, Miss L.	do	100
Demers, Mrs. E.	do	9
Eadie, Miss M.	do	10
Estate of A. Provost	do	50
Fauteux, P. A.	do	442
Ferrier, Hon. J.	do	50
Fitton, John	Brockville	60
Foster, A. B.	Waterloo	100
Giberton, A., in Trust	Montreal	30
Giffin, Mrs. M.	Ottawa	50
Hilton, J. F.	Montreal	20
Hincks, A. S.	do	55
Hincks, A. S., in Trust	do	100
Henry, Hogan	do	590
Jodoin, A., fils	do	400
Judah, Henry	do	43
Lamothe, Mrs. L. P.	do	8
LeBlanc, Rev. Paul	do	12
Lindsay, R. A.	do	100
Lyman, F. S., in Trust	do	14
Martin P. P.	do	50
Meat, R.	do	5
Monat, L.	do	50
Murphy, Alexander	do	10
Moffatt, George, in Trust	do	30
MacDonald, Mrs. J. Klyne	St. Andrews	2
MacDonald, Rev. M.	Stanstead	3
MacDougall Brothers	Montreal	4
MacDougall & Davidson	do	100
MacDougall, D. L., in Trust	do	35
MacKay, Joseph	do	50

Metropolitan Bank.—*Continued.*(Banque Metropolitaine.—*Suite.*)

NAMES. — (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares, — (Actions.)
Macrae, George.....	Montreal.....	32
Macrae, George and J. O., Trustees.....	Australia.....	77
Macrae, J. O., N. H. G.....	Hamilton.....	32
MacGillivray, John.....	Montreal.....	20
Nash, F., in Trust.....	do.....	22
O'Brien, James.....	do.....	250
O'Brien, William.....	do.....	100
Ogilvie, A. W.....	do.....	20
Phelan, John.....	do.....	6
Rae, Jackson.....	do.....	50
Rae, William.....	Quebec.....	50
Ready, Col. Charles.....	Melbourne.....	205
Ready, Col. Charles, in Trust.....	do.....	10
Ready, Charles, jun.....	Ottawa.....	10
Robertson Ross, Lieut.-Col.....	do.....	60
Roy, Candide.....	Montreal.....	10
Ryan, John.....	Brockville.....	100
Ryan, Michael.....	Montreal.....	25
Ryan, Hon. M. P.....	do.....	340
Ryan, Hon. Thomas.....	do.....	250
Sache, William, in Trust.....	do.....	120
Spicer, J., in Trust.....	do.....	2
Starnes, Hon. Henry.....	do.....	358
Starnes, Henry, in Trust.....	do.....	332
Starnes, Henry, in Trust.....	do.....	827
Symes, Miss C.....	England.....	100
Villeneuve & Lacaille.....	Montreal.....	150
Waddell, S.....	do.....	578
Wainwright, Mrs. William.....	do.....	20
Wurtele, J.....	do.....	10
Yvernault, A.....	Kingston.....	10
		10,000

HENRY STARNES,

President.

A. S. HINCKS,

Cashier.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.
 BANQUE DE LA NOUVELLE-ECOSSE.

2,800 shares at \$175 per share \$490,000 00
 2,800 Actions à \$175 chacune..... \$490,000 00

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)
Anderson, T. A.	Halifax	17
Allison, Miss H. F.	do	1
Almon, M. B., Estate of	do	35
Almon, L. P.	do	2
Almon, M. B. and J. G. A. Creighton	do	1
Anderson, J. H., Estate of	do	20
Almon, W. J. and P. C. Hill	do	4
Akins, T. B.	do	10
Ansell, Rev. E.	Beaver Harbor	2
Anderson, George	Musquodoboit	4
Black, C. H. M.	Halifax	14
*Binney, E.	do	50
*Bliss, W. B.	do	113
Bowman, C. B.	Windsor	16
Brown, Stayley	Yarmouth	26
Barss, James, Estate of	Liverpool	4
Bowes, William	Dartmouth	7
Bauld, William, Estate of	Halifax	6
Finney, Rt. Rev. Dr	do	10
Bell, Mary	New Glasgow	10
Bland, J. B.	Halifax	4
Barss, Campbell and others	Liverpool	8
Black, M. P., and Black, C. H. M. and D. McN. Parker	Halifax	6
Black, Florence Maude	do	8
*Bayne, Thomas	do	33
*Bremner, J. J.	do	28
Binney, Mary Ann	do	8
Binney, Susan	do	10
*Cronan, Daniel	do	18
Cunard, Margaret	do	6
Clark, Rev. G. M.	Boston	1
College and Academy Board of Free Church of Nova Scotia	Halifax	6
Coleman, W. J.	do	10
Coppin, James	do	1
Costley, John	do	9
Campbell, J. B., Estate of	do	1
Collins, F. W.	Liverpool	5
Diocesan Church Society	Halifax	3
*Donaldson, James	do	100
Dickson, D. A., Estate of	Albion Mines	2
Darby, C. A.	Yarmouth	2
Dunbar, William	Halifax	15
*Doull, John	do	18
Downs, Mary C.	do	3
Deblois, G. W.	Charlottetown	7
Deblois, Rev. S. W.	Wolfsville	1
Esson, William, and R. Boak	Halifax	15
Esson, George	do	4
*Esson, William	do	17
Esson, William, and G. Esson, jun.	do	3
Fraser, Jessie	Dartmouth	20
Farquhar, Margaret	Scotland	2
Fletcher, Charles	Halifax	7
Fay & Lawson	do	12
Farish, H. G.	Yarmouth	6
Fraser, James, jun.	New Glasgow	30

Bank of Nova Scotia.—Continued.

(Banque de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)
Freeman, Martha	Liverpool	2
Forsyth, C. Ann	Truro	10
Freeman, Ann	Liverpool	4
Fairbanks, Charlotte	Halifax	1
Forbes, F. Louisa	Bermuda	2
Fairbanks, W. B	Halifax	3
Farquhar, James	do	1
Farrell, Dominic	Dartmouth	4
Forman, Robert	Londonderry	4
Forman, —, Estate of	Halifax	17
Gilpin, Eliza	do	2
Gilpin, J. Bernard	do	6
Goreham, J. Estate of	Liverpool	8
Gilpin, A. W. S	Halifax	8
Gilpin, Alfred	do	9
Godfrey, S. A	do	3
Gilpin, Dr. and Dr. Hume	do	15
Goreham Academy, Trustee of	Liverpool	1
*Gossip, William	Halifax	18
Holmes, Harriet, Estate of	do	20
Hazon, LeEarron	St. John	3
Hunter, C. D.	Halifax	10
Hazon, T. M.	St. John	12
Halifax Fire Insurance Company	Halifax	74
Hudson, Helen	do	8
Henderson, Christian	do	6
Hunter, Ann	do	20
Hume, J. C., Estate of	do	16
Hunter, James, Estate of	Windsor	3
Hopkins, Barbara	Halifax	5
Hartshorne, William	Guysboro'	8
Hopkins, Hannah	Halifax	1
Haliburton, J. C.	do	9
*Hart, Jairus	do	41
Handly, J. Rees	do	8
Hume, Mrs. C.	do	2
Hunter, James	do	11
Hill, Hannah H.	do	10
Hart, William, Estate of	do	10
Inglis, Eliza, Estate of	do	6
Inglis, T. C.	do	14
Jacobs, Sarah Jane	do	10
Jordan, Rev. A.	New Dublin	3
*Jost, Edward	Halifax	18
King's College, Windsor, Visitor of	do	8
*Keith, Alexander	do	61
Kenny, B., Estate of	do	6
King, Rev. W. C., Estate of	Windsor	10
King, Harry, Estate of	do	2
Keith, Mrs. John	Halifax	10
King, Margaret H.	Windsor	6
King, John	Halifax	16
King, Rev. A.	Scotland	8
Loch, William, Estate of	Miramichi	20
Leishman, J. and J. Donaldson	Halifax	20
Logan, Isaac	Truro	3
Lessel, Jane	Halifax	5
Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia	do	21
Lannergan, S. Jane	do	7
Lewis, W. J.	do	6
Longard, E. J.	do	8
Lithgow, John	do	5

Bank of Nova Scotia.—Continued.

(Banque de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.—Suite.)

NAMES. — (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. — (Actions.)
Lawson, Henry	Halifax	1
Mooney, Thomas	do	10
Mooney, Matthew	do	5
Markel, W. H.	do	2
Muirhead, Isabella, Estate of	do	20
McPhail, Margaret	do	8
McLeod, Alexander	do	10
Merkel, J. W.	do	15
Morris, W. T.	do	3
Morton, Sylvanus	Liverpool	6
Mack, Stephen	Mills Village	4
Murdoch, William, Trustee	Halifax	8
Murdoch, Eliza	London	6
McKenzie, R.	Pictou	24
Merkel, Elizabeth	Halifax	4
McColl, Susan	do	1
McColl, Elizabeth	New Glasgow	1
McDonald, Hugh, Estate of	Antigonish	10
Merkel, J. W. and S. DeBlois	Halifax	10
*Murdoch, Charles	do	30
Maynard, Rev. Thomas	Windsor	3
McLeod, Margaret	St. John	5
McLeod, Jane S.	do	5
*Maclean, John S.	Halifax	18
Metzler, John	do	2
McNab, John	do	5
Nordbeck, Antoinette	do	2
Naylor, John, Estate of	do	10
Northup, Joseph J.	do	4
Noble, Robert, Estate of	do	13
Nordbeck, Peter, Estate of	do	36
Nichols, Rev. E. E. B.	Liverpool	9
Oxley, B. B.	Halifax	5
Primrose, Alexander, Estate of	do	20
Porter, Rev. C., Estate of	do	20
Pryor, Johnston and Tremain	do	6
Paulin, H. B.	do	4
Pollock, Rev. Allan	New Glasgow	6
Primrose, James	Pictou	2
Pryor, W. and J. McNab	Halifax	10
Pope, Rev. Henry	do	6
Parker, F. G.	do	3
Parker, D. McN.	do	8
Presbyterian W. & O. Fund, Trustees of	do	2
Pineo, H. G.	Pugwash	3
Pallister, W. H.	Halifax	15
Roy, Rev. D.	New Glasgow	5
*Roche, Charles	Halifax	100
Ross, Maria S.	do	3
Ross, Maria Ann	do	1
Ritchie, Rev. J. J.	Annapolis	6
Robinson, Frances	Halifax	4
Robinson, Mary A.	do	3
Ross, John U.	do	1
Robinson, M. A., E. Robinson, and M. Stayner	do	6
Richardson, W. M.	do	2
Ross, D. W.	do	5
Ritchie, Thomas A.	do	10
Strachan, W., Estate of	do	40
Stephens, F., Estate of	do	9
Smith, S. S. B.	do	3
*Sawyer, J. J.	do	38

Bank of Nova Scotia.—Continued.
(Banque de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)
Stephens, A., jun., Estate of	Halifax	10
Smith, J. R.	Arichat	15
Shreve, J. C. & W. T. Morris	Halifax	2
Story, Samuel, jun., Estate of	do	14
Smith, S. S. B. and G. H. Starr	do	3
Shiels, George	Dartmouth	2
Sterns, Ann	Liverpool	5
Sterns, Margaret	do	5
Sterns, Rev. Henry	do	4
Stewart, Rev. John	New Glasgow	3
Snow, Jabish	Liverpool	5
Snaddon, Charity	do	2
Sinclair, J. A.	Halifax	2
*Sterling, W. John	do	96
Starr, R. P. and W. F. Starr	St. John	18
*Starr, John	Halifax	20
*Seeton, Joseph	do	26
Seeton, R. B.	do	14
Tupper, Freeman, and others	Liverpool	18
Tremain, James, Estate of	Halifax	20
Tremain, H. P.	do	8
Tallient, Eliza	do	3
Tobin, M. and S. L. Shannon	do	19
Thompson, P. and J. Thomson	do	15
Tupper, Freeman	Liverpool	3
Thomson, James	Halifax	7
Thomson, John, Estate of	do	6
Thomson, James	do	8
*Uniacke, A. M.	do	50
Uniacke, A. M. and M. A.	do	20
Uniacke, S. C. D.	do	24
Uniacke, Rev. R. F., Estate of	do	20
Uniacke, R. F., J. B., and A. M.	do	8
*Uniacke, Robie	do	22
Vass, Nicholas, Estate of	do	46
VanBuskirk, L. E. and F. W. Collins	Liverpool	4
Woodgate, Arthur	Halifax	14
Wallace, A., Estate of	do	50
Wilson, Ann	do	4
Welsford, A. M. and A. M. Uniacke	do	8
Williamson, Jane	do	6
Woodfield, Eliza	do	4
Willis, John	do	2
*Watt, John	do	20
*White, S. A.	do	21
Young, J. W.	do	39
	Total Shares.....	2,800

The asterisk points out the names of those residing in Halifax who are eligible for Directors
Les astérisques indiquent les actionnaires résidant à Halifax qui sont éligibles comme directeurs.

We certify the above to be a correct list of the shareholders of the Bank of Nova Scotia.
Nous certifions que la liste ci-dessus est une liste exacte des actionnaires de la Banque de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.

J. S. MACLEAN
Vice-President.

W. C. MENZIES,
Cashier.

HALIFAX, 17th April, 1872.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX
(BANQUE DES MARCHANDS D'HALIFAX.)

Capital authorized, \$1,000,000; Capital subscribed, \$1,000,000; Capital paid up, \$500,000.
Capital autorisé, \$1,000,000; Capital souscrit; \$1,000,000; Capital payé, \$500,000.
Shares \$50 each. Actions \$50 chacune.

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)
Abbott, Thomas	Halifax	65
Acadia Fire Insurance Co.	do	197
Albro & Co., Edward	do	60
Almon, W. J., M.D.	do	50
Anderson, Alex.	do	50
Anderson, George	Petpeswick Harbor, Halifax	20
Ansell, Rev. Edward	Beaver Harbour, Halifax	10
Avery, J. F., M.D.	Halifax	50
Bell, Basil	New Glasgow	20
Belcher, Clement H.	Halifax	10
Belcher, Florence I.	do	10
Belcher, Mary S.	do	10
Binney, Edward	do	100
Black, Wm. L.	do	20
Black, Martin P.	do	40
Black, Samuel G.	Windsor	25
Black, Chas. W. M.	Halifax	25
Boak, Robert, jun.	do	14
Boyd, Albinia and J. Edward Boyd	St. John, N. B.	10
Brookfield, John, Estate of	do do	75
Brookfield, Samuel M.	Halifax	20
Brown, Mary Ann	do	6
Butler, James	do	100
Campbell, Colin, jun.	Weymouth, N. S.	50
Campbell, Wm	Halifax	100
Campbell, John B., Estate of	do	50
Cameron, Hugh J.	New Glasgow	14
Cochran, Jane	Newport	15
Coleman, Wm. J.	Halifax	25
Cochran, Arthur M.	Maitland, N. S.	10
Collins, Francis W.	Liverpool, N. S.	40
Collins, Francis W. and others, Trustees.	do	16
Costley, John	Halifax	10
Crerar, John	Pictou	200
Cunard, William	Halifax	625
Currie, Rev. Professor	do	15
Currie, Frederick	Windsor	50
De Blois, Rev. Henry D.	Granville, N. S.	25
De Blois, Rev. Stephen W	Wolfville	3
De Gruchy, Louisa	Halifax	20
Dickey, E. Barry, Senator	Amherst	10
Duff, Rev. Wm.	Lunenburg	20
Duffus, James B.	Halifax	449
Duffus, John	do	80
Duffus, Wm	do	81
Dunbar, Wm.	do	30
Dwyer, Michael	do	625
Elliot, Francis W.	do	20
Eason, George	do	75
Eason, Wm.	do	75
Fairbanks, Anna B.	do	10
Farrell, Dominic	Dartmouth	20
Fletcher, Charles	Halifax	50

Merchants' Bank of Halifax.—Continued.
(Banque des Marchands d'Halifax.—Suite.)

NAMES. — (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. — (Actions.)
Fluck, George J	Halifax	10
Flynn, Louisa	do	10
Forbes, J. P., M.D	Liverpool	10
Forrest, Alex	Halifax	29
Freize, David	Maitland	10
Gibson, John	Halifax	50
Gordon, Wm	Pictou	225
Grigor, Emily M	Halifax	10
Hart, Jairus	do	15
Hennessey, Elizabeth	do	10
Hopkins, John	do	5
Hopkins, Hannah	do	5
Hunter, James	do	50
Imlay, Hannah	do	6
Ives, Wm. P	Pictou	12
Ives, Emma	do	10
Jones, Alfred G	Halifax	50
Jost, Edward	do	50
Keating, Wm. H	do	20
Kenny, Sir Edward	do	313
Kenny, Thomas E	do	313
Kenny, Edward J., Estate of	do	125
Kerr, James	do	20
Kinnear, Thos. C	do	58
King, Rev. A., D.D	Edinburgh	40
Knight, Alex	St. John, N. B.	33
LeGuire, Edward	Halifax	5
Lewis, Wm. J	do	25
Longend, Edward J	do	95
Maynard, Rev. Thos	Windsor, N. S.	5
Magnus, George, A., jun	Halifax	3
Marshall, Edward	do	20
Mott, John P	do	80
Merkel, Jas. W	do	600
Muir, Blackadar	do	20
Myers, Wm	Jeddore	4
Maclean, John S	Halifax	50
McCull, Susan	do	4
McDonald, Alex	Pictou	1
McEwen, Susanna D	Bermuda	10
McGregor, Rev. P. G	Halifax	10
McGregor, James D	New Glasgow	20
McKenzie, Geo. A.	Dartmouth	20
McKenzie, Chas. H	River John	25
McKenzie, Roderick	Pictou	25
McKenzie, Mary	Halifax	10
McKennon, Elizabeth	do	6
McLeod, Alex	do	50
Northup, Jeremiah, Senator	do	625
Northup, Joseph J	do	50
Nordbeck, Antonette	do	20
Nova Scotia Mutual Fire Insurance Co.	do	210
O'Brien, Edward	Windsor	50
O'Mullin, P. & J	Halifax	5
Parker, Francis G	do	10
Primrose, Olivia	Pictou	15
Pattello, Thos. R.	Liverpool	20
Power, Patrick	Halifax	100
Rector and Church Wardens of St. Paul's	do	36
Reeves, James	do	50
Reynolds, Wm. K	do	45
Ritchie, Thos. A	do	78

Merchants' Bank of Halifax.—Continued.

(Banque des Marchands d'Halifax.—Suite.)

NAMES. — (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. — (Actions.)
Romans, George.....	Londonderry, N. S.....	10
Romans, Mary S.....	Halifax.....	65
Ross, David W.....	do.....	20
Ross, Rev. Wm. M.....	Chester.....	5
Satter, Benj. W., Trustee.....	Halifax.....	5
Scott, James.....	do.....	50
Shaen, Harry B.....	do.....	6
Shaw, J. A.....	Windsor.....	20
Skimmings, Robt. H.....	Halifax.....	10
Shatford, John E.....	Hubbard's Cove.....	10
Shreve, Rev. Charles J.....	Chester.....	18
Sircorn & Marshall.....	Halifax.....	25
Sinclair, John A.....	do.....	55
Smith, Rev. John S.....	Sackville Harbor.....	16
Smith, Edward, Trustee.....	Halifax.....	6
do do.....	do.....	2
Smith, Edward.....	do.....	302
Smith, Bennett.....	Hantsport.....	50
Smith, A. & W.....	Halifax.....	80
Smith, S. S. B.....	do.....	10
Snow, Jabish.....	Liverpool.....	20
Snow, C. E. D.....	do.....	2
Stairs, Mrs. J.....	Halifax.....	100
Stairs, Catherine M.....	do.....	150
Starr, John & Gus. Crichton.....	do.....	20
Stewart, Margaret E.....	Porter's Lake Harbor.....	16
Stewart, Jemima M.....	do do.....	16
Stirling, David.....	Halifax.....	50
Symons, John H.....	do.....	40
Taylor, John.....	do.....	100
Taylor, Harriet A.....	do.....	25
Taylor, Wm.....	do.....	85
Taylor, Robert.....	do.....	10
Thomson, Cathcart.....	do.....	35
Thomson, James.....	do.....	55
Thomson, Alex. D.....	do.....	12
Thomson, John, Estate of.....	do.....	60
Tupper, Experience.....	Milton.....	16
Tupper, Freeman.....	do.....	40
Tupper, James.....	do.....	30
Tupper, Miner.....	Bridgetown.....	
Turner, James W.....	Halifax.....	10
Watt, John, Estate of.....	do.....	40
West, Nathanael L.....	do.....	70
West, James T.....	do.....	17
West, Augustus W.....	do.....	9
West, Mrs. P.....	do.....	50
White, Samuel A.....	do.....	64
Weir, Joseph.....	do.....	109
do Wm. E.....	do.....	3
do Margaret S.....	do.....	3
do Eliza A.....	do.....	3
do Maggie S.....	do.....	3
do Alice L.....	do.....	3
do Susan D.....	do.....	3
do Mary M.....	do.....	3
do Emily F.....	do.....	3
do Joseph B.....	do.....	3
do Lewis D.....	do.....	3
Wilson, Mary E.....	do.....	6
Wood, J. Taylor.....	do.....	75
Wood, Ann M.....	do.....	40

Merchants' Bank of Halifax.—*Continued.*(Banque des Marchands d'Halifax.—*Suite.*)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares, (Actions.)
Wyld, J. T., Trustee	Halifax	
Wyld, J. T., H. Blanchard and J. S. Maclean.	do	106
	Shares	10,000

GEORGE MACLEAN,
Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX,
25th April, 1872.

BANK OF YARMOUTH, NOVA SCOTIA.

BANQUE D'YARMOUTH, NOUVELLE-ECOSSE.

Shares \$100 each; 80 per cent called up.

Actions \$100 chacune; 80 pour cent demandés.

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares, (Actions.)
John W. Lovitt	Yarmouth	200
Andrew Lovitt	do	167
Estate of Lyman Cann	do	98
Samuel Killam	do	80
Loran E. Baker	do	152
John K. Ryerson	do	68
Frank Killam	do	63
John H. Killam	do	62
A. C. Robbuck	do	42
Estate of Joseph Shaw	do	50
Nathan Moses	do	40
Stayley Brown	do	40
Hugh Cann	do	40
Joseph H. Crosby	do	34
Mrs. Elizabeth Jenkins	do	30
J. Wentworth Moody	do	38
Samuel Crosby	do	25
John Murray	Mabou, Cape Breton	25
L. E. Baker, and others, Trustees Widows' and Orphans' Fund	Yarmouth	22
Thomas Killam, Guardian of Jane Killam	do	22
Amos H. Scott	do	20
Aaron Condey	do	20
Miss Isabel Forsyth	Halifax	20
W. H. Keating	do	20
Charles E. Brown	Yarmouth	40
Joseph B. Bond	do	20

Bank of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.—*Continued.*
(Banque d'Yarmouth, Nouvelle-Ecosse.—*Suite.*)

NAMES. — (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. — (Actions.)
George Crosby	Yarmouth	26
Leonard Weston	do	20
W. H. Moody	do	14
Benjamin Brown	do	18
Estate of John Burr	Hillsburgh, Digby	25
Mrs. Hannah C. Brown	Yarmouth	15
Mrs. John W. Lovitt	do	15
Bowman Corning	do	15
James C. Parish	do	15
J. W. H. Rowley	do	9
William Crosby	do	12
Freeman Dennis	do	12
Henry A. Grantham	do	11
Nathan Utley	do	10
Enoch Crosby	do	10
Estate J. B. Stoneman	do	10
Nathan W. Blethen	do	10
George Allen	do	10
Mrs. Mary A. V. Robertson	do	10
Mrs. Harriet A. Landers	do	10
Mrs. Letitia A. Churchill	do	10
Rev. Henry Angell	New York	9
Nathanael E. Patten	Yarmouth	10
Lyman E. Cann	New York	9
James P. Trask	Yarmouth	8
Edward H. Oaks	Weymouth, Digby	8
Comfort Haley	Yarmouth	7
Samuel E. Flint	Antwerp	7
Thomas Foley	Yarmouth	6
William Burrill	do	6
Thomas Allen, jun	do	2
Isaiah Crosby, jun	do	6
Mrs. Adelaide Angell	New York	6
Rev. George M. Clark	Boston	5
Arthur Collins	Westport, Digby	5
John C. Anderson	Pubnico, Yarmouth	5
Andrew Clendinning	Yarmouth	5
Mrs. Abby Ryerson	do	5
Mrs. Jane M. Bingay	do	5
Mrs. Margery Smith	do	5
Amos Crosby	do	5
James J. Lovitt	do	4
Charles B. Owen	do	4
Lewis Allen	do	4
Miss Maggie Freeman	New York	4
J. Wentworth Bingay	Yarmouth	3
William Churchill	do	3
Byron P. Ladd	do	2
Ethel Davis	Westport, Digby	2
Hubbard Davis	do	2
Rev. Charles Knowles	Tusket, Yarmouth	2
James B. Kinney	Yarmouth	2
William Haley	do	2
Joseph McConnell	do	2
William H. Moody, jun	do	2
William Caskey	do	2
William Currier	do	2
Dennis Sullivan	do	2
Francis G. Cook	do	2
John H. Haley	do	2
Walter Churchill	do	2
George R. Trefoy	do	2

Bank of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.—*Continued.*(Banque d'Yarmouth, Nouvelle-Ecosse.—*Suite.*)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)
Mrs. Catharine L. Moody	Yarmouth	5
Mrs. Caroline Killam	do	2
John Crawley, sen	do	4
Miss Margery Huestes	do	2
Miss Mary Huestes	do	2
Mrs. Sabra Moses	do	2
Estate John R. Hilton	do	2
J. Lyons Hatfield	Tusket, Yarmouth	1
Benjamin F. Ellis	Yarmouth	1
Thomas O. Crades	do	1
Mrs. Benjamin Brown	do	1
Andrew Coggins	Westport, Digby	1
Cormac Macdormand	do	1
Maurice Peters	do	1
Isaac Peters	do	1
James Sykes	Yarmouth	1
Stephen Cam	do	1
John Murphy	Tusket, Yarmouth	1
Mrs. Maria Crosby	Yarmouth	1
Miss Julia C. Ryerson	do	1
Miss Marietta Ryerson	do	1
Miss Ella S. Ryerson	do	1
Edmund A. S. Ryerson	do	1
O. Joseph Farish, Executor of H. C. Farish	do	1
Miss Jane Crowell	do	3
		2000

J. W. H. ROWLEY,
Cashier.

BANK OF YARMOUTH,
NOVA SCOTIA, 23rd January, 1872.

BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.
(BANQUE DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.)

NAME. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)
Austen, Jane, Estate of	Nova Scotia	6
Ansell, A. F.	do	30
Abrams, W.	New Brunswick	12
Allison, C. F., Estate of	do	60
Allan, Jane	do	2
Bishop of Fredericton	do	15
Botterell, Rev. E.	Ontario	18
Burpee, Jeremiah	New Brunswick	

Bank of New Brunswick—*Continued.*
(Banque du Nouveau-Brunswick.—*Suite.*)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence,	Shares, (Actions.)
Breeze, Wm	New Brunswick	75
Boyd, John, Estate of	do	183
Bedell, J. L., Estate of	do	9
Bent, J. F.	Nova Scotia	24
Brown, Hannah	New Brunswick	9
Bayard, Wm	do	12
Beznard, P.	do	15
Bradley, James	do	12
Barnes, J. E.	do	15
Black, C. H. M.	do	30
Barker, T. B.	do	3
Boyd, Albinia	do	48
Brice, Thos.	United States	28
Biddington, Geo.	New Brunswick	7
Brown, J. C.	do	15
Brown, Elizabeth J.	Nova Scotia	7
Carville, Geo.	New Brunswick	76
Central Fire Insurance Co.	do	15
Crookshank, C. R.	do	6
Crookshank, Elizabeth, Estate of	do	42
Crookshank, R. W.	do	69
Chandler, E. B.	do	63
Coster, Albinia	do	36
Canby, Mary A.	do	30
Clementson, Fras.	do	6
Crookshank, Hannah	do	12
Daniel, Thos. W.	do	30
De Veber, L. H.	do	111
De Veber, N. H.	do	120
De Veber, J. S. Boies	do	30
De Veber, Rev. W. H.	do	9
Dibbler, Fyler	do	45
Donald, Wm. Estate of	do	45
Disbrow, C. A. (Jack)	do	51
Disbrow, Amelia	do	6
Davis, Ann.	do	3
Dockrill, Benjamin, Estate of	do	18
Daniel, Rev. H.	do	24
Dogett, John	do	18
Duvernnet, H. J.	do	24
Eaton, Aaron, Estate of	do	288
Estabrooks, C. H., Estate of	do	39
Edwards, Eliz.	England	204
Edwards, Alex.	do	30
Ford, Major Gen. E. T.	do	48
Forsyth, A. M.	Nova Scotia	3
Fotherby, Mary A.	New Brunswick	6
Ferguson, Fras.	do	30
Fairweather, C. H.	do	27
Fellows, J. H.	do	2
Gallagher, Jane	do	21
Gilbert, Eliza A.	do	12
Gilbert, Thos.	do	30
Gilpin, J. B.	Nova Scotia	3
Gilpin, Rev. A.	England	42
Gilpin, Gertrude A.	Nova Scotia	20
Gilpin, A. W. S.	do	27
Gilpin, E. M.	do	15
Gilbert, Lucretia S.	New Brunswick	18
Gilchrist, Mrs. Thos., Trustee	do	12
Gaynor, John B.	do	27
Girvan, Wm.	do	53

Bank of New Brunswick.—Continued.)

(Banque du Nouveau-Brunswick.—Suite.)

NAMES. — (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. — (Actions.)
Girvan, Mary	New Brunswick	12
Gardner, Chas. M.	do	15
Hazen, R. L.	do	99
Hazen, R. F.	do	30
Hazen, Chas.	do	30
Hazen, D. B.	do	45
Hazen, T. M.	United States	6
Hazen, T. M., Trustee	New Brunswick	9
Hippisley, E., Estate of	do	36
Holden, John	do	6
Hea, es, James	Nova Scotia	16
Hunl, A. L.	New Brunswick	54
Hallt Rachael, A.	do	25
Hamilton, John	do	39
Hamilton, J. E.	do	1
Heale, John	do	9
Heales, E. M.	Nova Scotia	8
Johnston, Hugh, Estate of	New Brunswick	315
Johnston, H. M.	do	20
Jarvis, W. M.	do	20
Johnston, A. T.	do	18
Jardine, Alex.	do	15
Jones, Simeon	do	126
Knight, Rachael	do	6
Knight, Gideon	do	6
Kerr, D. S.	do	36
Kelsie, Robt.	do	10
Kaye, J. J.	do	10
Langstroth, C.	do	60
Lawson, W. G.	do	84
Lewin, J. D.	do	100
Leavitt, C. M. A.	do	30
Leavitt, Jane	do	18
Livingstone, Wm.	do	30
Lawton, Wm. A.	do	50
Merritt, Chas.	do	240
Merritt, Thos., Estate of	do	150
Morrison, John	do	15
Miles, Amy, Estate of	do	42
Martin, Alex.	do	30
Merkel, J. W.	Nova Scotia	30
Milligan, James	New Brunswick	10
Milligan, R.	do	10
McDonald, A.	do	10
McLean, Eliza	do	32
McDonald, Eliz.	do	12
McIntyre, John, Estate of	do	30
McCawley, Rev. George.	Nova Scotia	15
McLeod, Wm., Estate of	New Brunswick	60
McLaughlin, D. J., Estate of	do	3
McGoldrick, C.	do	3
McLeod, Geo.	do	69
Nevins, James	do	30
Norris, M. A.	Nova Scotia	18
Noyes, C.	New Brunswick	30
Odell, W. H.	do	15
Odell, E. A.	do	114
Peters, Jas. H.	Prince Edward Island	12
Pickup, W. D.	England	60
Pedler, A., M.D.	New Brunswick	54
Peters, Mary A.	do	21
Peters, Thos. W.	do	18

Bank of New Brunswick.—Continued.

(Banque du Nouveau-Brunswick.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)
Parker, Jane	New Brunswick	270
Pine, Geo. J.	do	31
Prescott, Sarah K.	do	18
Reade, Alfred	England	36
Robertson, R. (S.M.)	New Brunswick	36
Robinson, B.	do	35
Robinson, Louisa	do	54
Robinson, W. H.	do	48
Ring, Z.	do	39
Ruddock, Wm. Estate of	do	6
Robertson, J. H., Estate of	do	10
Ray, J. T., Estate of	do	72
Reynolds, Emma	do	18
Reynolds, Mary E.	do	18
Reid, Peter, Estate of	do	6
Ray, G. T., Executors	do	87
Ruel, J. R.	do	51
Ruel, S. M.	do	15
Rector and Wardens, Trinity Church	do	81
Ranney, H. R.	do	36
Ruddock, F.	do	17
Scovil, Laura	do	24
Smith, Matilda	do	21
Smith, Benjamin, Estate of	do	315
Smith, W. F.	do	63
Smith, G. S.	do	9
Sinnott, Margaret	do	15
Simonds, Ann, Estate of	do	30
Steeves, W. H.	do	30
Scoullar, Ann W.	do	9
Sears, Edward	do	192
Smith, Mary E.	do	24
Starr, Maria G.	United States	12
Smith, E. S.	New Brunswick	45
Smith, T. W., M.D.	do	49
Smith, C. L.	do	141
Starr, R. P. and W. F.	do	14
Scovil, Rev. W.	do	11
Smith, Fras.	do	11
Thurgar, J. V.	do	69
Tucker, John	do	90
Thurgar, Anna	do	9
Thomson, Ann	do	15
Thomas, J. U.	do	54
Trustees, G. C. Wiggins	do	180
Trustees, A. Ebray	do	120
Travers, Boyle	do	6
Taylor, Mary J.	do	15
Thomson, S. R.	do	90
Turnbull, C. G.	do	6
Tobin, Jacob N.	do	15
Vaughan, Mary A.	do	75
Vaughan, Henry	do	77
Vaughan, Elizabeth	do	75
Vaughan, Mary	do	93
Vernon, Grace	do	48
Vassie, John	do	15
Wright, M. A.	do	24
Walker, John, Estate of	do	30
Warster, John, Estate of	Nova Scotia	24
Ward, John	New Brunswick	21
Woolendale, S., Estate of	do	9

Bank of New Brunswick.—Continued.

(Banque du Nouveau-Brunswick.—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)
Wiggins, F. A.	England	500
Whittaker, Chas.	New Brunswick	41
Wright, John A.	do	10
Weldon, C. W.	do	2
Wright, O. C.	do	12
Yeats, Chas.	do	159
Yeats, John.	do	81
Yeats, H. M.	do	8
Yeats, Mary E.	do	8
Yeats, Isabella	do	6
		9,000

WILLIAM GIRVAN,
Cashier.

BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK,
April 1st, 1872.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK, NEW BRUNSWICK.

BANQUE DE ST. STEPHEN, NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.

Paid up Capital, \$200,000. Capital payé, \$200,000.

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)	Amount. Montant.
Atherton, Elizabeth.	St. Stephen, N.B.	18	\$ 1,800
Atherton, Maria W.	do	4	400
Andrews, Elizabeth.	do	1	100
Brewer, H. B.	Portland, Maine	15	1,500
Boardman, G. A.	St. Stephen, N.B.	37	3,700
Bixby, E. A.	do	3	300
Blair, Henrietta.	do	50	5,000
Bernard, Josephine.	St. Andrews, N.B.	1	100
Brownell, Mary.	St. John.	5	500
Bolton, John.	St. Stephen.	21	2,100
Bolton, Mrs. John.	do	5	500
Breen, Philip.	do	12	1,200
Black, Rev. A. B.	Nova Scotia.	4	400
Chandler, E. B.	Dorchester, N.B.	5	500
Clewby, Elizabeth.	St. Stephens.	2	200
Chalmers, Mary.	do	4	400
Chipman, Mary.	do	10	1,000
Chipman, Z.	do	95	9,500
Chipman, A.	Nova Scotia.	16	1,600
Chipman, Florence.	St. Stephen, N.B.	20	2,000
Cooney, Rev. R., Estate of.	Toronto, Canada.	7	700
Chase, H. H.	Calais, Maine.	10	1,000
Davis, H.	Westport, N.S.	1	100

St. Stephen's Bank, New Brunswick—*Continued.*Banque de St. Stephen, Nouveau-Brunswick.—*Suite*

NAMES. — (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares.		Amount. — Montant.
		(Shares.)	Actions.	
Eastman, Nancy C.....	St. Stephen, N.B.....	1		\$ 100
Eaton, Henry F.....	do.....	13		1,300
Freeman, William.....	Boston, Mass.....	10		1,000
Frink, Peter C.....	St. Stephen, N.B.....	13		1,300
Forsyth, William.....	do.....	5		500
Geddey, Jarvis.....	do.....	8		800
Grimmer, John.....	do.....	20		2,000
Grant, Mary.....	do.....	4		400
Gilpin, Alfred.....	Windsor, N. S.....	18		1,800
Gilmor, Harriett A.....	St. Johns, N. B.....	5		500
Gilmor, Abigail.....	do.....	6		600
Grimmer, G. S.....	St. Andrews.....	7		700
Hill, Mary.....	St. Stephen.....	3		300
Hill, Mrs. G. S.....	do.....	3		300
Hill, Mary, W.....	do.....	4		400
Hill, Louise H.....	do.....	4		400
Hill, Joanna.....	do.....	4		400
Hill, Murray.....	do.....	2		200
Hawes, Rachel Y.....	do.....	2		200
Hitchings, S. H.....	do.....	24		2,400
Hitchings, Maria.....	do.....	10		1,000
Hazen, R. L.....	St. John.....	60		6,000
Hazen, Charles.....	do.....	12		1,200
Howard, Stephen.....	do.....	8		800
Horan, Martin.....	St. Stephen.....	4		400
Hatch, Cordelia H.....	St. Andrews.....	35		3,500
Knight, Gideon.....	St. George's.....	20		2,000
Knight, R. A.....	do.....	6		600
Johnson, Rev. G.....	Nova Scotia.....	12		1,200
Johnston, William.....	St. Stephen, N.B.....	10		1,000
Lindsay, N., Estate of.....	do.....	28		2,800
Lindsay, B., Estate of.....	do.....	22		2,200
Lindsay, Mary.....	do.....	10		1,000
Lindsay, Ann.....	do.....	35		3,500
Lindsay, Ann (Guardian).....	do.....	6		600
Lindsay, A. T.....	do.....	3		300
Marks, Matilda.....	Boston, Mass.....	41		4,100
McAllister, William E.....	St. Stephen, N.B.....	9		900
McAllister, George C., Estate of.....	do.....	4		400
McAllister, Ann.....	do.....	5		500
McAllister, Mary G.....	do.....	5		500
McAllister, Abner.....	do.....	5		500
McAllister, E. J.....	do.....	2		200
Merret, T., Estate of.....	St. John.....	120		12,000
Murchie, Andrew.....	St. Stephen.....	5		500
Morrison, Jean.....	do.....	1		100
McAllister, S. H.....	do.....	2		200
McCallum, C. A.....	do.....	1		100
McCallum, M.....	do.....	1		100
Maxwell, Thomas H.....	do.....	10		1,000
Murchie, James.....	do.....	15		1,500
Maxwell, J. H.....	do.....	4		400
McAllister, Laura.....	Calais, Maine.....	1		100
Mitchell, James, jun.....	St. Stephen, N.B.....	10		1,000
Maxwell, Margaret.....	do.....	2		200
McBride, James, Estate of.....	do.....	1		100
Porter, Janet.....	do.....	20		2,000
Porter, Ann.....	do.....	12		1,200
Porter, H. B.....	do.....	3		300
Porter, Mary B.....	do.....	3		300
Porter, D. A.....	do.....	3		300
Porter, Maria.....	do.....	1		100

St. Stephen's Bank, New Brunswick.—Continued.

(Banque de St. Stephen, Nouveau-Brunswick—Suite.)

NAMES. (NOMS.)	Residence.	Shares. (Actions.)	Amount. Montant.
			\$
Pickup, W. D	St. John, N.B.	10	1,000
Robertson, Hon. J.	do	4	400
Robinson, Beverly	do	34	3,400
Robinson, J. J.	West Isles	7	700
Robinson, Cornelia	do	5	500
Riordan, Timothy	St. George	8	800
Ryder, John	St. Stephen	3	300
Ryder, Henry	do	2	200
Ryder, Mary	do	4	400
Ryder, Mary A.	do	4	400
Ryder, Thomas	do	2	200
Rankin, Thomas	St. John	8	800
Owen, William	St. Stephen	12	1,200
Strange, John	do	20	2,000
Strange, Joseph	do	4	400
Springate, E. J.	do	8	800
Smith, B., Estate of	St. John	137	13,700
Smith, Helen	St. Stephens	8	800
Stevens, J. G.	do	5	500
Stevens, J. G., in Trust	do	1	100
Stewart, Mary E.	do	12	1,200
Stevens, M. U.	Calais, Maine	1	100
Steeves, W. H.	St. John, N. B.	10	1,000
Street, J. W.	St. Andrews	3	300
Smith, William	Woodstock	4	400
Swan, T. K.	Portland, Maine	6	600
Swan, Emily M.	do	6	600
Swan, Charles E.	Calais, Maine	10	1,000
Swan, Eugene	do	10	1,000
Thomson, Samuel, Estate of	St. George, N. B.	38	3,800
Thomson, Robert, Estate of	do	28	2,800
Thomson, G. J.	St. John	26	2,600
Todd, William	St. Stephen	89	8,900
Todd, F. H.	do	81	8,100
Todd, E. A.	do	3	300
Thompson, J. A.	do	2	200
Thompson, Emily	do	6	600
Thompson, A. H.	do	1	100
Thompson, Archibald	do	3	300
Thomson, Elizabeth	St. Johns	4	400
Tremble, George	St. Stephen	4	400
Tremble, Mrs. George	do	2	200
Tobin, Thomas J.	do	47	4,700
Turnbull, Rev. J.	do	21	2,100
Thomson, S. R.	St. John	10	1,000
Tilley, Alice	Ottawa, Ontario	20	2,000
Todd, W. H.	St. Stephen, N. B.	3	300
Thomson, S. Augusta	do	1	100
Turnbull, A., in Trust	do	1	100
Upton, Joanna B.	do	21	2,100
Upton, D., Heirs of	do	16	1,600
Waddell, James, Estate of	do	32	3,200
Wilder, Charlotte P.	Angusta, Maine	5	500
Watson, Robert	St. Stephen, N. B.	44	4,400
Watson, James	do	20	2,000
Waterbury, William	do	10	1,000
Webber, H., in Trust	do	5	500
Watson, R. Cashier	do	30	3,000
Yates, Charles	St. Johns	10	1,000

(No. 14.)

MESSAGE

From the Governor General, transmitting information of the Census Returns for the year 1871, taken under the Act 33 Vict., Cap. 31.

(No. 14.)

REPORT

Of things done under "The Census Act," pursuant to the 27th section of the said Act.

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

STATEMENT

Of Expenditure made on account of "Manitoba Expedition," under authority of a Special Warrant issued by His Excellency the Governor General, according to provisions of Act 31 Vic., Cap. 5, Sec. 35.

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 October, 1871.

On a memorandum, dated 16th October, 1871, from the Hon. the Minister of Militia and Defence, recommending that a Special Order of Your Excellency in Council do issue, directing that an appropriation of One hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) be made, and placed at the disposal of his Department, to meet the expenditure of the Expeditionary Force about to proceed to the Province of Manitoba, the necessity for the same being urgent.

The Hon. the Minister of Finance reports that there is no appropriation by Parliament against which this expenditure can be charged, and recommends that a Warrant be issued by Your Excellency in favor of the Receiver General, for One hundred thousand dollars, to be placed to a Special Account, in accordance with the Act 31 Vic., Cap. 5, Sec. 35 (2).

The Committee advise that a Special Warrant issue accordingly.

(Certified,)

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Assistant Clerk, P.C

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, October 16th, 1871.

The undersigned has the honor to submit for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, that a Special Order in Council may issue, directing that an appropriation of \$100,000 be placed at the disposal of this Department to meet the expenditure of the Expeditionary Force about to proceed to the Province of Manitoba, the necessity for the same being urgent.

(Signed,)

GEO. E. CARTIER,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

The undersigned has the honor to report that there is no appropriation by Parliament against which this expenditure can be charged; and it is therefore respectfully recommended that His Excellency be requested to issue a Warrant in favor of the Receiver General for One hundred thousand dollars, to be placed to a Special Account, in accordance with the Act 31 Vic., Cap. 5, sec. 35 (2).

(Signed,)

F. HINCKS,
Minister of Finance

OTTAWA, October 17th, 1871.

STATEMENT of Expenditure made on account of "Manitoba Expedition," under authority of a Special Warrant issued by His Excellency the Governor General, according to provisions of Act 31st Vic., Cap. 5, Sec. 35, Clause 2; and Order in Council, 17th October, 1871.

		\$	cts.
1871.			
Oct. 18	To paid to W. H. Aumond, Paymaster, to pay advances and expenses of Voyageurs, Ottawa	1,000	00
18	W. H. Forrest, Paymaster, Quebec, to pay for 100 pairs of trowsers	225	00
18	W. N. Alger, do Toronto, to pay field allowances, and one month's pay of officers	2,000	00
18	M. W. Strange, Paymaster, Kingston, to pay to Major Garraghty one month's pay and six months' field allowance	207	40
18	J. F. B. Morice, advance to pay men of the expedition for one month	2,600	00
19	W. H. Aumond, an advance for pay and contingencies	500	00
19	J. B. Hyndman, Paymaster, for advances made to Lieut. Col. Osborne Smith, proceeding to Manitoba	858	10
24	Department of Militia and Defence, to make sundry Militia payments ..	557	63
25	do do do do	1,290	71
28	Col. P. Robertson Ross, transport expenses, inspecting Manitoba Force ..	24	85
31	Lieut. Col. D. McDougal, Brockville, to make sundry payments	173	17
31	J. B. Hyndman, Montreal do do	91	50
Nov. 2	Bank of Montreal, to pay balance of pay due to Voyageurs returned from Thunder Bay	1,440	00
3	M. W. Strange, Paymaster, to make payments for telegrams	56	65
3	F. B. Leys, Paymaster, London, conveying recruits to Collingwood, medical examination, attesting men, telegrams, &c.	109	25
8	Department of Militia and Defence, to make sundry Militia payments ..	1,331	78
8	W. N. Alger, to pay sundry accounts connected with the Expedition	784	42
8	J. B. Hyndman, to pay for billets for men in Montreal	114	00
8	N. Milloy, for transport of Manitoba Expedition, by steamer "Chicora" ..	3,254	00
9	St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway Co., for transport to 31st October, 1871 ..	78	50
17	Lake Superior Navigation Co., Toronto, freight on stores to Thunder Bay, by steamer "Cumberland"	489	48
17	Robt. Spratt, Toronto, for peas and flour supplied to Expedition	1,483	00
17	Department of Militia and Defence, to make sundry payments	259	25
22	Canadian Express Co., Ottawa, for transport to 24th October, 1871	124	58
27	Northern Railway Co. of Canada, Toronto, for transport in October, 1871 ..	958	32
28	W. H. Forrest, Paymaster, to make sundry payments	59	90
30	W. H. Brehaut do do do	26	50
30	M. W. Strange do do do	90	30
Dec. 1	F. B. Leys do do do	13	52
5	Department of Militia and Defence do	1	75
9	do do do	15,307	37
12	E. McGillivray, Ottawa, for beans supplied	191	39
12	N. Milloy, Toronto, freight of stores to Thunder Bay, from Collingwood, per steamer "Chicora"	481	29
12	Frank Smith & Co., for groceries, teas, &c., supplied to Expedition	3,704	75
12	F. B. Morice, to pay officers and men, from 15th to 30th November, 1871 ..	800	00
14	do do Provisional Battalion of Riflemen	1,200	00
14	W. H. Aumond, for pay, &c., of the Voyageur Force	500	00
21	St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway Co., for transport from 14th October to 1st December, 1871	32	55
21	Millroy & Co., Toronto, freight on goods per steamer "Chicora," to Thunder Bay, in November, 1871	902	27
26	W. H. Brehaut, Paymaster, for attesting recruits	18	00
26	M. W. Strange do for medical examinations and swearing-in men	40	00
27	Capt. J. F. B. Morice, Paymaster, to pay officers and men of the Provincial Battalion Rifles, for January, 1872	2,000	00
1872.			
Jan. 9	Department of Militia and Defence, to pay to Vermont Central Railroad Co., St. Johns, Province of Quebec, for transport of men	13	95
19	J. F. B. Morice, Paymaster, estimate of pay of officers and men of Provincial Battalion of Rifles, for February, 1872	2,000	00
Feb. 7	Northern Railway Co. of Canada, Toronto, for transport of passengers and stores	62	87
7	Department of Militia and Defence, to pay Major Irvine, in command from 3rd to 27th October, 1871	60	00
21	J. F. B. Morice, Paymaster, estimate of pay of officers and men of Provincial Battalion of Rifles, Fort Garry, for March, 1872	1,700	00
March 2	J. & H. W. Reatty & Co., Thorold, in full of all claims for transport of men and freight, per steamer "Manitoba"	2,596	61

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of "Manitoba Expedition."—Continued.

		\$	cts.
1871.			
March 6	To paid to Department of Militia and Defence, to pay to S. J. Dawson for cash and goods supplied teamsters, August, 1871.....		56 90
6	„ Department of Militia and Defence, to pay to Chas. McDonell, for cash and goods supplied teamsters, October and November, 1871.....		1,117 47
7	„ Bank of Montreal, draft of Paymaster Morice in favor of Major A. Peebles, to pay to Hudson Bay Co. for supplies.....		3,534 49
14	„ Lake Superior Navigation Co., freight on snow-shoes and beans to Thunder Bay.....		63 56
16	„ Dufresne and McGarrity, Ottawa, for supplies furnished to Expedition..		309 90
19	„ J. F. B. Morice, Paymaster, for pay of officers and men of the Provisional Battalion of Rifles, Fort Garry, for April, 1872.....		1,700 00
21	„ Bank of Montreal, to meet draft of Paymaster J. F. B. Morice, to pay for supplies furnished by Hudson Bay Co.....		3,583 79
	Total expenditure to 31st March.....	\$62,150 72	
	Amount of Special Warrant issued.....	100,000 00	
		\$37,849 28	
	Balance brought down.....		37,849 28
April 8	„ Montreal Telegraph Co., Ottawa, for telegrams to 30th March, 1872.....	\$126 68	
8	„ Bank of Montreal, Ottawa, to meet Paymaster Morice's Draft to order of Major A. Peebles, to pay Hudson Bay Co. for supplies in March last.....	3,077 39	
13	„ Thomas Beament, Ottawa, for 95 pairs blankets.....	403 75	
			3,607 82
			\$34,241 46

April 17th, 1872.

JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

RETURN

Of Warrants issued under authority of Orders in Council, from 1st July, 1871 to
31st March, 1872, and charged to Appropriation for "Unforeseen Expenses,"
granted by Act 34 Vic., Cap. 1, Schedule B.

RETURN OF WARRANTS issued under authority of Orders in Council, from 1st July, 1871 to 31st March, 1872, and charged to Appropriation for "Unforeseen Expenses," granted by Act 34 Vic., Cap. 1., Schedule B.

Amount of Appropriation to meet Unforeseen Expenses granted by Act 34th Vic., Cap. 1., Schedule B..... \$75,000 00

1871.	Public Works.	GRATUITIES TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.	O. C.	1871..	\$	cts.
August 2..	Public Works.	Thomas Hewitt, to pay to widow of late Wm. Horsnell, Lachine Canal Office	O. C. 21st July,	1871..	134	00
Dec 28..	do	J. W. Harper, do Jas. McLaren, Slide Master.....	do 22nd Dec.	do	50	00
August 5..	Customs.	representatives of late Saml. B. Fowler, Kingston.	do 29th July,	do	150	00
do 5..	do	do John Jordan, Montreal.....	do do	do	233	33
do 8..	do	do do Thomas Lambert, Quebec.	do do	do	166	66
do 28..	do	widow of late C. Fitzpatrick, Montreal.....	do 24th Aug.	do	166	66
Oct 10..	do	do Samuel Perry, Montreal.....	do 7th Oct.	do	101	31
1872.						
Jan. 24..	do	Receiver General, do Thomas Fortye, Peterborough	do 22nd Jan.	1872..	145	83
to March 14..	do	William Benson, do J. Dennison, Windsor	do 12th Mar.	do	91	66
do 28..	do	A. M. Delisle, do James Moore, Montreal.....	do 23rd Mar.	do	78	00
August 10..	Lighthouses.	Department of Marine and Fisheries, to pay to the widow of late Thomas Lamphier, St. Ignace.....	do 28th July,	1871..	50	00
1872.						
March 28..	do	Department of Marine and Fisheries, to pay to daughter of late Benjamin Pickard, Lake St. Louis.....	do 23rd Mar.	1872..	46	00
do 1..	Fisheries	Department of Marine and Fisheries, to pay to widow of late P. Marentette, Overseer	do 28th Feb.	do	25	00
do 6..	do	Department of Marine and Fisheries, to pay to widow of late Marcin Whelan	do 1st Mar.	do	44	00
do 28..	do	do do do Francis Perry.	do 23rd Mar.	do	40	00
do 14..	do	do do do Joseph Mondor.	do 8th do	do	50	00
Sept. 18..	Administration of Justice	Mrs. Ann Short, widow of late Judge Short, Quebec	do 12th Sept.	1871..	666	66
Dec. 12..	Civil Government.	Hon. George Irvine, to pay to representatives of late Lieut.-Col. Irvine	do 7th Dec.	do	306	66
1872.						
Jan. 10..	do	Department of Inland Revenue, to pay to widow of late Richard Shaw	do 13th Jan.	1872..	265	66
do 25..	do	Receiver General, to pay to family of late J. F. Pellant, Ottawa	do 22nd do	do	250	00
1871.						
Dec. 12..	Immigration.	L. Stafford, to pay to widow of late James Lilly, Quebec	do 7th Dec.	1871..	33	33
do 28..	Post Office	Post Office Department, do J.osh. Gauvin, Quebec.....	do 13th Jan.	1872..	133	33

1872.	March 21..	do	do	J. A. McPherson, Montreal.....	do	15th Mar.	do ..	120 00
	do 21..	do	do	to pay to mother of late William Newman, Quebec...	do	15th do	do ..	73 33
	do 21..	do	do	do widow of late John Davidson, Mail Clerk...	do	19th do	do ..	133 33
	Jan. 28..	Water Police.....	do	Chas. C. Coursoi, do James Oxley, Montreal	do	1st Jan.	do ..	61 00
	March 28..	Canal Tolls.....	do	Department of Inland Revenue do G. W. Ross, do	do	23rd Mar.	do ..	125 00
1871.	Sept. 27..	Customs, N.B.....	do	Department of Customs, do J. H. Whitlock, St. Andrews, New Brunswick.....	do	24th Aug.	1871..	200 00
	Dec. 15..	Lighthouses, N.S.	do	Department of Marine and Fisheries, to pay to widow of late H. Doone, Cape Sable, Nova Scotia.....	do	1st Nov.	do ..	83 34
	March 7..	do	N.B.....	Department of Marine and Fisheries, to pay to widow of late J. Henneberry, Cap Hurage, New Brunswick.....	do	1st do	do ..	66 67
	1871.			MISCELLANEOUS.				
	July 14..	To pay Marshall Wood balance retained on purchase of the Statues of Her Majesty and of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (200 guineas).....					Resolution of the House.	1,022 00
	August 4..	To pay to Hon. F. Pakenham, Washington, expenses in re extradition of Bean and Chamberlin					O. C. 10th July, 1871 ..	226 17
	1872.							
	March 11..	To pay to Ottawa Times Printing Co., for printing cards of admission to Senate Chamber on occasion of visit of Grand Duke Alexis				do	8th Mar.	28 00
	1871.							5,367 00
	Oct. 31..	To pay to Leger Brousseau, Quebec, on account of Library of Parliament, for 20 copies of "Les Ouvres de Champlain," at \$30 each			\$300 00	do	17th Feb.	do ..
	1872.							
	Jan. 22..	To pay to Leger Brousseau, Quebec, on account of Library of Parliament, for 50 copies of "Journal des Jesuites,"			400 00	do	do	do ..
	March 27..	To pay further expenditure connected with "Lighthouse constructions, Lower St. Lawrence," the appropriation for this service being exhausted.....			-6,000 00	do	27th Mar.	do ..
		Total expenditure.....						7,000 00
		Balance unexpended 1st April, 1872.....						12,367 95
								\$62,632 05

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st April, 1872.

JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

STATEMENT

Of all allowances and gratuities granted under the Act 33 Vic., Cap. 4, intituled,
 “An Act for better ensuring the efficiency of the Civil Service of Canada, by
 providing for the superannuation of persons employed therein, in certain
 cases.”

Dates of Orders in Council.	To whom Granted.	Annual Allowances.	Gratuities.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To February 14, 1871 . . .	As per Return to Parliament, dated 15th Feb., 1871	19,763 31	1,399 13
	Less gratuities cancelled—J. Strachan . . . \$466 66		
	J. Richie 133 33		599 99
	And less annual allowances lapsed by the deaths of—		
	Wm. McCrae . . . \$630 00		
	A. Patton 236 25	866 25	
		18,897 06	799 16
1871.		\$ 1,638 00	
April 26	Thomas Worthington	630 00	
“ 26	H. H. Duffil	459 00	
“ 26	David Ryan	157 50	
May 6	Nathan Smith	230 85	
“ 6	Peter Baikie		
“ 6	Abraham Pearson \$101 20		
	do additional, per O. C., Feb. 23, 1872. 14 26	115 46	
“ 6	Francis Ramsay	356 40	
“ 6	John Hatch	407 34	
“ 6	Wm. McPherson	86 40	
“ 6	Charles Briscoe	693 00	
“ 6	Francis Thompson	450 00	
“ 6	P. Gingras	265 20	
“ 6	J. Turgeon	205 20	
“ 6	M. McCarthy	567 00	300 00
June 7	John R. Hall	525 00	
“ 7	Philip St. Hill	472 50	
“ 7	John Gow	216 00	
“ 7	John Harley	360 00	
“ 13	J. Wetherall	437 40	
“ 13	E. C. Kelly	437 40	
“ 13	A. Douglas	468 00	
“ 13	J. Lamb	420 48	
“ 13	R. Boak	137 97	
“ 13	W. Foster	117 00	
“ 13	R. Stone	252 00	
“ 13	J. Hatchford	630 00	
“ 13	D. Stewart	90 00	
“ 13	J. Duran		

STATEMENT of allowances and gratuities, &c.—Continued.

Dates of Orders in Council.	To whom Granted.	Annual Allowances.	Gratuities.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1871.			
June 13.	T. M. Crowe	41 40	
" 22.	John Strachan	144 00	
" 26.	Edward P. Ryerse	475 20	
" 29.	F. P. Rubidge	1,512 00	
Oct. 17.	Henry Johnson	229 95	
" 17.	Thomas O'Neill	208 80	
Nov. 21.	Pierre Laurencelle	434 70	
" 25.	Daniel Buck	179 87	
" 25.	Matthew Orr	175 97	
" 25.	John Blondin	44 82	
" 25.	Michael Mooney	155 97	
" 25.	Hilaire Martin	83 79	
" 25.	François Perrin	70 56	
" 25.	Eustache Lefebvre	79 56	
" 25.	B. Bradley	99 36	
" 25.	Patrick Duane		250 00
" 25.	John Long	128 34	
" 25.	W. E. Manson		180 00
1872.			
Jany. 13.	Nicholas Higgins	257 04	
" 13.	André St. Denis	84 10	
" 13.	Jos. Johnson	64 59	
" 13.	Wm. Addison	237 20	
" 13.	John Newman	179 87	
" 13.	Thomas Newman	176 09	
" 13.	George Newsome	118 20	
" 13.	Peter Sweeney	199 08	
" 13.	John Jones	179 87	
" 13.	Thomas Cutler	114 05	
" 13.	William McNoron	220 41	
" 13.	S. L. Bouchette	283 50	
" 13.	John Cameron	390 60	
Feb'y. 6.	William Chase	283 50	
" 6.	William Cochrane	126 36	
" 6.	William Cavers	142 56	
" 6.	John McCann	107 36	
" 6.	Henry Higgins	226 80	
" 6.	John Watson	84 24	
" 6.	Hugh Hagan	82 62	
" 6.	John O'Neil	117 94	
" 6.	Bart. Brennan	67 40	
" 6.	Timothy Shields	97 82	
" 6.	Alexander Gillespie	72 07	
" 6.	Moses Holt	64 80	
" 6.	John Lane	104 04	
" 6.	G. A. Darby		175 00
" 6.	John Dunlop	133 11	
" 6.	Fredk. Bragg	264 96	
" 23.	Oliver Vincent	378 00	
March 5.	G. H. Detlor	364 80	
" 5.	Nichol Nicholson	37 80	
" 5.	Daniel Lynch	315 90	
" 5.	Thomas Hewitt	777 60	
" 5.	J. D. Armstrong	960 48	

STATEMENT of allowances and gratuities, &c.—*Concluded.*

Dates of Orders in Council.	To whom Granted.	Annual Allowances.	Gratuities.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
March 5	John Wilson	194 40	200 00
“ 5	Josias Richie		
“ 15	John P. Roblin	292 50	
“ 28	Jonathan Woodall	252 00	
“ 28	George Roddick	204 24	
“ 28	John Mason	160 65	
		\$42,205 00	\$1,904 16
	*Total payments made on account of the above, from 1st July, 1870, to 31st March, 1872	33,991 24	2,120 81
	Total receipts from the tax on salaries, from 1st July, 1870, to 31st March, 1872. \$84,621 13 (In the cash item some of the outsidess ervices are only to 31st December, 1871.)		

*The excess of payments for gratuities over the amounts granted is caused by these two circumstances : The gratuity of \$250 to P. Duane has not yet been paid ; and that of \$466 66, to J. Strachan, was, on re-consideration of the case, cancelled, and an annual allowance made him. The gratuity had, in the meantime, been paid him, and security was taken for re-payment in the event of death occurring before the annuity equals the amount paid.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, April 18th 1872.

JOHN LANGTON, *Auditor.*

Per J. SIMPSON.

RETURN.

STATEMENT of the cases in which additions have been made to the actual number of years service of persons Employed in the Civil Service, who have been superannuated, under the provisions of the Act 33 Victoria, chapter 4.

Persons Superannuated.	Number of years added.	Authority.
W. F. Meudell	7	Order in Council, October 26th, 1870.
C. Cazeau	2	do do
R. E. Johnson	8	do December 21st, 1870.
Angele Martell	10	do do
Thos. Wortbington	8	do April 26th, 1871.
John Harley	6	do June 7th, 1871.
F. P. Rubridge	1	do June 29th, 1871.
Nicholas Higgings	5	do January 13th, 1872.
Pierre Laurencelle	7	do November 21st 1871.
J. D. Armstrong	10	do March 5th, 1872.

STATEMENT of the cases of persons Employed in the Civil Service who have been superannuated, whose services had not been continuous :—

Samuel L. Bouchette.
Thomas Hewitt.

MEMORANDUM.—By Order in Council of the 8th February, 1871, it is directed as follows, with reference to services rendered prior to the passage of the Superannuation Act :—

“ If the service has been discontinuous, the several broken periods may nevertheless be counted, provided that the appointment at the time was permanent, and comes under the operation of the Superannuation Act.”

JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.
Per J. SIMPSON.

Finance Department,
Ottawa, 16th April, 1872.

MESSAGE,
DESPATCHES, AND MINUTES
OF THE
PRIVY COUNCIL,
RELATING TO THE
TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.



OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY I. B. TAYLOR, 29, 31 AND 33, RIDEAU STREET.
—
1872.

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[LISGAR.]

The Governor-General transmits, for the information of the SENATE and the HOUSE OF COMMONS, certain Despatches and Minutes of the Privy Council having reference to the Treaty of Washington.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, April 18, 1872.

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE APPOINTMENT OF A JOINT HIGH COMMISSION TO CONSIDER THE VARIOUS QUESTIONS AFFECTING THE RELATIONS BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

—
No. 1.

Sir E. Thornton to Earl Granville.—(Received February 19.)

(Extract.)

WASHINGTON, February 6, 1871.

I have the honor to inclose copies of a correspondence which has passed between Mr. Fish and myself relative to the appointment of a Joint High Commission to sit at Washington for the purpose of considering the questions which have lately arisen relative to the Canadian Fisheries, and any others which affect the relations of the United States towards Her Majesty's possessions in North America,—the so-called "Alabama" claims,—and any other claims of British subjects or citizens of the United States arising out of acts committed during the late Civil War in this country.

—
Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

Sir E. Thornton to Mr. Fish.

WASHINGTON, January 26, 1871.

SIR,—In compliance with an instruction which I have received from Earl Granville, I have the honor to state that Her Majesty's Government deem it of importance to the good relations which they are ever anxious should subsist and be strengthened between the United States and Great Britain, that a friendly and complete understanding should be come to between the two Governments as to the extent of the rights which belong to the citizens of the United States and Her Majesty's subjects respectively, with reference to the fisheries on the coast of Her Majesty's Possessions in North America, and as to any other questions *between them* which affect the relations of the United States towards those Possessions.

As the consideration of these matters would, however, involve investigations of a somewhat complicated nature, and as it is very desirable that they should be thoroughly examined, I am directed by Lord Granville to propose to the Government of the United States the appointment of a Joint High Commission, which shall be composed of members to be named by each Government, shall hold its Session at Washington, and shall treat of and discuss the mode of settling the different questions which have arisen out of the Fisheries, as well as all those which affect the relations of the United States towards Her Majesty's Possessions in North America.

I am confident that this proposal will be met by your Government in the same cordial spirit of friendship which has induced Her Majesty's Government to tender it, and I cannot doubt that in that case the result will not fail to contribute to the maintenance of the good relations between the two countries which I am convinced the Government of the United States, as well as that of Her Majesty, equally have at heart

I have, &c.,
(Signed) EDWD. THORNTON.

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

Mr. Fish to Sir E. Thornton.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON,
January 30, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 26th January, in which you inform me, in compliance with instructions from Earl Granville, that Her Majesty's Government deem it of importance to the good relations which they are ever anxious should subsist and be strengthened between the United States and Great Britain, that a friendly and complete understanding should be come to between the two Governments as to the extent of the rights which belong to the citizens of the United States and Her Majesty's subjects respectively, with reference to the Fisheries on the coasts of Her Majesty's Possessions in North America, and as to any other questions between them which affect the relations of the United States towards those Possessions; and farther, that as the consideration of these questions would involve investigations of a somewhat complicated nature; and as it is very desirable that they should be thoroughly examined, you are directed by Lord Granville to propose to the Government of the United States the appointment of a Joint High Commission, which shall be composed of members to be named by each Government, shall hold its sessions at Washington, and shall treat of and discuss the mode of settling the different questions which have arisen out of the Fisheries, as well as all those which affect the relations of the United States towards Her Majesty's Possessions in North America.

I have laid your note before the President, who instructs me to say that he shares with Her Majesty's Government the appreciation of the importance of a friendly and complete understanding between the two Governments with reference to the subjects specially suggested for the consideration of the proposed Joint High Commission, and he fully recognizes the friendly spirit which has prompted the proposal.

The President is, however, of the opinion that without the adjustment of a class of questions not alluded to in your note, the proposed High Commission would fail to establish the permanent relations, and the sincere, substantial, and lasting friendship between the two Governments, which, in common with Her Majesty's Government, he desires should prevail.

He thinks that the removal of the differences which arose during the rebellion in the United States, and which have existed since then, growing out of the acts committed by the several vessels which have given rise to the claims generally known as the "Alabama Claims," will also be essential to the restoration of cordial and amicable relations between the two Governments.

He directs me to say that, should Her Majesty's Government accept this view of this matter, and assent that this subject also may be treated of by the proposed High Commission, and may thus be put in the way of a final and amicable settlement, this Government will, with much pleasure, appoint High Commissioners on the part of the United States to meet those who may be appointed on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, and will spare no efforts to secure, at the earliest practicable moment, a just and amicable arrangement of all the questions which now, unfortunately, stand in the way of an entire and abiding friendship between the two nations.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HAMILTON FISH.

Inclosure 3 in No. 1.

Sir E. Thornton to Mr. Fish.

WASHINGTON, February 1. 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 30th ultimo, and to offer you my sincere and cordial thanks for the friendly and conciliatory spirit which pervades it.

With reference to that part of it in which you state that the President thinks that the removal of the differences which arose during the rebellion in the United States, and which have existed since then, growing out of the acts committed by the several vessels which have given rise to the claims generally known as the "Alabama" claims, will also be essential to the restoration of cordial and amicable relations between the two Governments, I have the honour to inform you that I have submitted to Earl Granville the opinion thus expressed by the President of the United States, the friendliness of which I beg you to believe I fully appreciate.

I am now authorized by his Lordship to state that it would give Her Majesty's Government great satisfaction if the claims commonly known by the name of the "Alabama" claims were submitted to the consideration of the same High Commission by which Her Majesty's Government have proposed that the questions relating to the British Possessions in North America should be discussed, provided that all other claims, both of British subjects and citizens of the United States, arising out of acts committed during the recent civil war in this country, are similarly referred to the same Commission.

The expressions made use of in the name of the President in your above-mentioned note with regard to the "Alabama" claims convince me that the Government of the United States will consider it of importance that these causes of dispute between the two countries should also and at the same time be done away with, and that you will enable me to convey to my Government the assent of the President to the addition which they thus propose to the duties of the High Commission, and which cannot fail to make it more certain that its labours will lead to the removal of all differences between the two countries.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWD. THORNTON.

Inclosure 4 in No. 1.

Mr. Fish to Sir E. Thornton.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, February 3, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 1st instant, in which you inform me that you are authorized by Earl Granville to state that it would give Her Majesty's Government great satisfaction if the claims commonly known by the name of the "Alabama" claims were submitted to the consideration of the same High Commission by which Her Majesty's Government have proposed that the questions relating to the British Possessions in North America should be discussed, provided that all other claims, both of British subjects and citizens of the United States, arising out of acts committed during the recent civil war in this country, are similarly referred to the same Commission.

I have laid your note before the President, and he has directed me to express the satisfaction with which he has received the intelligence that Earl Granville has authorized you to state that Her Majesty's Government has accepted the views of this Government as to the disposition to be made of the so-called "Alabama" claims.

He also directs me to say, with reference to the remainder of your note, that if there be other and further claims of British subjects or of American citizens growing out of acts committed during the recent civil war in this country, he assents to the propriety of their reference to the same High Commission; but he suggests that the High Commissioners shall consider only such claims of this description as may be presented by the Governments of the respective claimants at an early day, to be agreed upon by the Commissioners.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HAMILTON FISH.

No. 2.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Thornton.

FOREIGN OFFICE,

February 23, 1871.

SIR,—I received on the 19th instant your despatch of the 6th instant, inclosing copies of letters exchanged between yourself and the Secretary of State of the United States, relative to the appointment of a Joint High Commission to sit at Washington for the purpose of considering pending questions between this country and the United States.

Her Majesty's Government, having been regularly informed by you by telegraph of the satisfactory character of this correspondence, did not hesitate at once to send out the British Members of the Commission, and Lord de Grey and Mr. Bernard accordingly embarked for New York on the 11th, and Sir Stafford Northcote on the 18th instant; and it now only remains for me to acquaint you formally that Her Majesty's Government entirely approve of the tenor of your letters to Mr. Fish.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 3.

Full Power to the Earl de Grey and Ripon, Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Sir Edward Thornton, Sir John Alexander Macdonald, and Montague Bernard, Esq., to negotiate with Plenipotentiaries of the United States.

VICTORIA R.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c. To all and singular to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting. Whereas, for the purpose of discussing in a friendly spirit with Commissioners to be appointed on the part of Our Good Friends the United States of America, the various questions on which differences have arisen between Us and Our said Good Friends, and of treating for an Agreement as to the mode of their amicable settlement, We have judged it expedient to invest fit persons with full power to conduct on Our part the discussions in this behalf: Know ye, therefore, that We, reposing especial trust and confidence in the wisdom, loyalty, diligence, and circumspection of Our right trusty and right well-beloved Cousin and Councillor George Frederick Samuel, Earl de Grey and Ripon, Viscount Goderich, a Peer of Our United Kingdom, President of Our Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter, &c., &c., of Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Baronet, a Member of Parliament, Companion of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, &c., &c.; of Our trusty and well-beloved Sir Edward Thornton, Knight Commander of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Our Good Friends the United States of America, &c., &c.; of Our trusty and well-beloved Sir John Alexander Macdonald, Knight Commander of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, a Member of Our Privy Council for Canada, and Minister of Justice and Attorney-General in Our Dominion of Canada, &c., &c.; and of Our trusty and well-beloved Montague Bernard, Esquire, Chichele Professor of International Law in the University of Oxford:—have named, made, constituted, and appointed, as We do by these presents name, make, constitute, and appoint them Our undoubted High Commissioners, Procurators, and Plenipotentiaries: Giving to them, or to any three or more of them, all manner of power and authority to treat, adjust, and conclude with such Minister or Ministers as may be vested with similar power and authority on the part of Our Good Friends the United States of America, any Treaties, Conventions, or Agreements that may tend to the attainment of the above-mentioned end, and to sign for Us and in Our name everything so agreed upon and concluded, and to do and transact all such other matters as may appertain to the finishing of the aforesaid work in as ample manner and form, and with equal force and efficacy, as We Ourselves could do if personally present: Engaging and promising upon Our Royal Word, that whatever things shall be so transacted and concluded by Our said High Commissioners, Procurators, and Plenipotentiaries shall be agreed to, acknowledged, and accepted by Us in the fullest manner, and that We will never suffer, either in the whole or in part, any person whatsoever to infringe the same, or act contrary thereto, as far as it lies in Our power.

In witness whereof We have caused the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to be affixed to these Presents, which We have signed with Our Royal Hand.

Given at Our Court at Windsor Castle, the sixteenth day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and in the thirty-fourth year of Our reign.

The Earl of Kimberley to Lord Lisgar.

(Copy—Canada.)

DOWNING STREET,

16th February, 1871.

MY LORD,—You have already been informed by telegram of the views of Her Majesty's Government upon the Fishery Questions, but I think it will be convenient, with reference to the pending negotiations, that a somewhat fuller statement of those views should now be placed on record.

It would not be possible for Her Majesty's Government to pledge themselves to any foregone conclusion upon any particular point connected with these negotiations, but they have anxiously considered the questions which concern Canada; and they feel confident that the Canadian Government, will agree with them that a satisfactory termination of the difficulties which have arisen with the United States, can only be attained by taking as broad and liberal a view as is consistent with the just rights and real interests of the Dominion.

As at present advised, Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the right of Canada to exclude Americans from fishing in the waters within the limits of three marine miles of the coast, is beyond dispute, and can only be ceded for an adequate consideration.

Should this consideration take the form of a money payment, it appears to Her Majesty's Government, that such an arrangement would be more likely to work well than if any conditions were annexed to the exercise of the privilege of fishing within the Canadian waters.

The presence of a considerable number of cruisers would always be necessary to secure the performance of such conditions and the enforcement of penalties for the non-observance of them would be certain to lead to disputes with the United States.

With respect to the question, what is a Bay or Creek, within the meaning of the first Article of the Treaty of 1818, Her Majesty's Government adhere to the interpretation which they have hitherto maintained of that Article, but they consider that the difference which has arisen with the United States on this point, might be a fit subject for compromise.

The exclusion of American fishermen from resorting to Canadian Ports, "except for the purpose of shelter, and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood and of obtaining water," might be warranted by the letter of the Treaty of 1818, and by the terms of the Imperial Act, 59, Geo. III., chap. 38, but Her Majesty's Government feel bound to state that it seems to them an extreme measure—inconsistent with the general policy of the Empire, and they are disposed to concede this point to the United States Government, under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent smuggling, and to guard against any substantial invasion of the exclusive rights of fishing which may be reserved to British Subjects.

In conclusion I have to state that Her Majesty fully appreciated the loyal and prompt manner in which the Canadian Government have assented to the appointment of the Commission which is about to sit at Washington.

The high character and recognized ability of the British Commissioners afford ample security that the interests of Canada will be carefully protected during the forthcoming negotiations.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

KIMBERLEY.

The Earl of Kimberley to Lord Lisgar.

(Copy—Canada—No. 374.)

DOWNING STREET,

17th March, 1871.

MY LORD,—In answer to your telegram received on the 10th instant, stating that in the opinion of your Government, the Canadian Fisheries cannot be sold without the consent of the Dominion, I have already informed your Lordship by Telegraph that Her Majesty's Government never had any intention of advising Her Majesty to part with those fisheries without such consent.

When the Reciprocity Treaty was concluded, the Acts of the Nova Scotian and New Brunswick Legislatures relating to the Fisheries were suspended by Acts of those Legislatures, and the Fishery rights of Canada are now under the protection of a Canadian Act of Parliament, the repeal of which would be necessary in case of the cession of those rights to any Foreign Power.

I think it right however to add that the responsibility of determining what is the true construction of a Treaty, made by Her Majesty with any foreign power, must remain with Her Majesty's Government, and that the degree to which this Country would make itself a party to the strict enforcement of Treaty Rights may depend not only on the literal construction of the Treaty, but on the moderation and reasonableness with which those rights are asserted.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor General

The Right Honorable Lord Lisgar,
G. C. B., G. C. M. G., &c., &c., &c.

(Copy—Canada—No. 444.)

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

DOWNING STREET,

17th June, 1871.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to enclose, herewith, copies of the Treaty signed at Washington, on May 8th, by the Joint High Commissioners, which has been ratified by Her Majesty and by the President of the United States, and of the Instructions to Her Majesty's High Commissioners and Protocols of the Conferences held by the Commission. The Dominion is, from its geographical position as the immediate neighbour of the United States, so peculiarly interested in the maintenance of cordial relations between that Republic and the British Empire, that it must be a source of satisfaction to the Canadian Government, that Her Majesty has been able to conclude a Treaty for the amicable settlement of differences which might have seriously endangered the good understanding between the two countries.

Moreover, the Rules laid down in Article VI, as to the international duties of neutral governments are of special importance to the Dominion which carries on such an extensive and increasing maritime commerce, and possesses such a considerable merchant navy.

But independently of the advantages which Canada must derive from the removal of the causes of difference with the United States, arising out of occurrences during the civil war, Her Majesty's Government believe that the settlement which has been arrived

at of the questions directly affecting British North America, cannot fail to be beneficial to the Dominion. I need not refer to the well known history of the Fishery question, further than to observe that ever since the termination, by the British Government in consequence of the war of 1812, of the liberty enjoyed under the Treaty of 1783, by American citizens of fishing in the territorial waters of the British Colonies, and the renunciation by the United States, in the Treaty of 1818, of all claim to that liberty, this question has in different forms been the subject of controversy with the United States. Her Majesty's Government have always contended for the rights of the Colonies, and they have employed the British Naval forces in the protection of the Colonial fisheries; but they could not overlook the angry feelings to which this controversy has given rise, and the constant risk that in the enforcement of the exclusion of American fishermen from the Colonial waters a collision might take place which might lead to the most serious consequences, and they would have been wanting in their duty, if they had not availed themselves of the opportunity presented by the late negotiation to remove a cause of perpetual irritation and danger to the relations of this country and the Dominion with the United States.

The Canadian Government itself took the initiative in suggesting that a Joint British and American Commission should be appointed, with a view to settle the disputes which had arisen as to the interpretation of the Treaty of 1818, but it was certain that however desirable it might be, in default of any complete settlement, to appoint such a Commission, the causes of the difficulty lay deeper than any question of interpretation, and the mere discussion of such points as the correct definition of bays could not lead to a really friendly agreement with the United States. It was necessary, therefore, to endeavour to find an equivalent which the United States might be willing to give in return for the fishery privileges, and which Great Britain, having regard both to Imperial and Colonial interests, could properly accept. Her Majesty's Government are well aware that the arrangement which would have been most agreeable to Canada was the conclusion of a Treaty similar to the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, and a proposal to this effect was pressed upon the United States Commissioners, as you will find in the 36th Protocol of the Conferences. This proposal was, however, declined, the United States Commissioners stating "that they could hold out no hope that the Congress of the United States would give its consent to such a tariff arrangement as was proposed, or to any extended plan of reciprocal free admission of the products of the two countries." The United States Commissioners did indeed propose that coal, salt and fish, should be reciprocally admitted free, and lumber after the 1st of July, 1874; but it is evident that looked at as a tariff arrangement this was a most inadequate offer, as will be seen at once when it is compared with the long list of articles admitted free under the Reciprocity Treaty. Moreover, it is obvious from the frank avowal of the United States Commissioners, that they only made this offer because one branch of Congress had recently more than once expressed itself in favor of the abolition of duties on coal and salt, and because Congress had partially removed the duty from lumber, and the tendency of legislation in the United States was towards the reduction of taxation and of duties, so that to have ceded the Fishery rights in return for these concessions would have been to exchange them for commercial arrangements, which there is reason to believe may before long be made without any such cession, to the mutual advantage of both the Dominion and the United States; and Her Majesty's Government are bound to add that whilst in deference to the strong wishes of the Dominion Government they used their best efforts to obtain a renewal in principle of the Reciprocity Treaty, they are convinced that the establishment of free trade between the Dominion and the United States is not likely to be promoted by making admission to the fisheries dependent upon the conclusion of such a Treaty; and that the repeal by Congress of duties upon Canadian produce on the ground that a Protective Tariff is injurious to the country which imposes it, would place the commercial relations of the two countries on a far more secure and lasting basis than the stipulations of a Convention framed upon a system of reciprocity. Looking, therefore, to all the circumstances, Her Majesty's Government found it their duty to deal separately with the

Fisheries, and to endeavour to find some other equivalent; and the reciprocal concession of free fishery with free import of fish and fish oil, together with the payment of such a sum of money as may fairly represent the excess of value of the Colonial over the American concession, seems to them to be an equitable solution of the difficulty. It is perfectly true that the right of fishery on the United States coasts, conceded under Article XIX, is far less valuable than the right of fishery in Colonial waters, conceded under Article XVIII, to the United States, but on the other hand, it cannot be denied that it is most important to the Colonial fishermen to obtain free access to the American market for their fish and for fish oil, and the balance of advantage on the side of the United States will be duly redressed by the Arbitrators under Article XXII. In some respects a direct money payment is perhaps a more distinct recognition of the rights of the Colonies than a tariff concession, and there does not seem to be any difference in principle between the admission of American fishermen for a term of years in consideration of the payment of a sum of money in gross, and their admission under the system of Licenses, calculated at so many dollars per ton, which was adopted by the Colonial Government for several years after the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty. In the latter case, it must be observed, the use of the Fisheries was granted without any tariff concession whatever on the part of the United States, even as to the importation of fish.

Canada could not reasonably expect that this country should, for an indefinite period, incur the constant risk of serious misunderstanding with the United States; imperilling, perhaps, the peace of the whole Empire, in order to endeavour to force the American Government to change its commercial policy; and Her Majesty's Government are confident that, when the Treaty is considered as a whole, the Canadian people will see that their interests have been carefully borne in mind, and that the advantages, which they will derive from its provisions, are commensurate with the concessions which they are called upon to make. There cannot be a question as to the great importance to Canada of the right to convey goods in bond through the United States, which has been secured to her by Article XXIX; and the free navigation of Lake Michigan, under Article XXVIII; and the power of transshipping goods, under Article XXX, are valuable privileges which must not be overlooked in forming an estimate of the advantages which Canada will obtain. Her Majesty's Government have no doubt that the Canadian Government will readily secure to the citizens of the United States, in accordance with Article XXVII, the use of the Canadian Canals, as, by the liberal policy of the Dominion, those Canals are already opened to them on equal terms with British subjects; and they would urge upon the Dominion Parliament and the Legislature of New Brunswick, that it will be most advisable to make the arrangement as to duties on lumber floated down the St. John River, upon which the execution of Article XXX as to the transshipment of goods, is made contingent.

The freedom to navigate the St. Lawrence, which is assured to the United States by Article XXVI, has long existed in fact, and its recognition by Treaty cannot be prejudicial to the Dominion, which moreover, obtains in return, the free use of certain rivers on the Pacific side of the Continent.

I must not omit to notice that, by Article XXXIV., the dispute as to the Island of St. Juan, is to be submitted to arbitration; and provision has thus happily been made for the amicable termination of a long-standing and difficult controversy at a time when, in consequence of the union of British Columbia with the Dominion, this boundary question has become matter of interest to the whole Confederation of British Provinces.

I have thus gone through those parts of the Treaty which immediately touch the Dominion; but a question of much moment remains as to the course which should be taken during the present fishing season, pending the enactment by the respective Legislatures of the Laws necessary to bring the Fishery Articles into operation.

I find that on the conclusion of the Reciprocity Treaty, in June, 1854, and previous to its ratification, the then American Secretary of State (Mr. Marcy) expressed the hope of his Government that American Fishermen would not be molested if they should at

once attempt to use the privileges granted by that Treaty. A despatch was therefore addressed to the Governor of the North American Colonies, recommending that the wish of the United States Government should be acceded to, and that the American fishermen should be immediately admitted to the Colonial fisheries. The result was that the various Colonial Governments at once admitted the American fishermen to the fisheries, although the Legislative Acts necessary to give effect to the Treaty were not passed till late in the autumn. It is evidently most desirable that a similar course should be pursued on the present occasion; and you will perceive from the notes which have passed between Sir E. Thornton and Mr. Fish, copies of which I enclose, that the United States Government have made an application similar to that which they made in 1854; and that Her Majesty's Government have engaged to recommend to the Colonial Governments that it should be acceded to. Her Majesty's Government are of course aware that the Colonial Governments have no power to set aside the fishery statutes by their own authority; but it is entirely within their power to take no active steps to enforce those statutes and to suspend the instructions to the Colonial Cruisers to exclude American citizens from the fisheries, just as it is in the power of Her Majesty's Government to suspend the action of Her Majesty's Cruisers, although the Imperial Fishery Statute is still in force.

Her Majesty's Government have no desire whatever to attempt to interfere with the entire right of the Colonial Legislatures to refuse to pass the acts necessary to give effect to the Treaty, though they would deeply deplore that a course which they believe would be most impolitic should be taken; but, on the other hand, they have too much confidence in the wisdom of those free Assemblies, to anticipate any such result; and they are confident that the Canadian Government would be as desirous as Her Majesty's Government that no untoward collision should occur during the present season which might prejudice the fair consideration of the Treaty, both by the American Congress and the Colonial Parliaments; and that, on a full consideration of the circumstances, they will see that the responsibility of incurring the risk of such a collision would be far heavier than that of removing, so far as they have the power, the obstacles to the provisional enjoyment by American citizens of the privileges which it is intended by the Treaty to secure to them for a longer time.

I cannot conclude this Despatch without expressing the gratification which it has given Her Majesty's Government to have had the valuable assistance of Sir J. Macdonald, in the negotiation of this Treaty. Whatever view may be taken in Canada of the merits of the Treaty, it must be an unqualified cause of satisfaction to the Canadians to know that they were represented by a Statesman holding so distinguished a position in the Canadian Government, and so well able, from his knowledge and experience, to put forward with the greatest force and authority the arguments best suited to promote the claims and interests of the Dominion.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor-General

The Right-Honorable Lord Lisgar,

G.C.B., &c., &c., &c.

INSTRUCTIONS TO HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COMMISSIONERS, AND PROTOCOLS OF CONFERENCES HELD AT WASHINGTON BETWEEN FEBRUARY 27 AND MAY 6, 1871.

No. 1.

Earl Granville to Her Majesty's High Commissioners.

FOREIGN OFFICE, February, 9, 1871.

My LORD AND GENTLEMEN,—The Queen having been graciously pleased to appoint you to be Her Majesty's High Commissioners to proceed to Washington for the purpose of discussing, in a friendly spirit, with Commissioners to be appointed by the Government of the United States, the various questions on which differences have arisen between Great Britain and that country, and of treating for an agreement as to the mode of their amicable settlement, I inclose the necessary full powers, and have the honour to convey to you the following instructions for your guidance.

It is the earnest desire of Her Majesty's Government that the important negotiation with which you are entrusted should be conducted in a mutually conciliatory disposition, and with unreserved frankness in your communications with the High Commissioners or Members of the Government of the United States with whom you may be placed in communication, and they believe that this object cannot be better attained than by leaving you full discretion as to the manner in which the subjects which may engage your attention should be discussed.

The principal subjects will probably be :—

1. The Fisheries.
2. The free navigation of the River St. Lawrence and privilege of passage through the Canadian Canals.
3. The transit of goods through Maine, and lumber trade down the River St. John.
4. The Manitoba boundary.
5. The claims on account of the "Alabama," "Shenandoah," and certain other cruisers of the so-styled Confederate States.
6. The San Juan water boundary.
7. The claims of British subjects arising out of the Civil War.
8. The claims of the people of Canada on account of the Fenian raids.
9. The revision of the rules of Maritime Neutrality.

Copies of all the correspondence which has been presented to Parliament respecting the questions will be forwarded for your use.

1. *The Fisheries.*

On the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty of the 5th of June, 1854, by the United States' Government, the discussions respecting the rights of American fishermen under Article I of the Convention of the 20th of October, 1818, which had been set at rest by the Reciprocity Treaty, were revived, and, although temporary measures were taken to avoid pressing with severity upon American fishermen by the adoption of a system of licenses, it has been found impracticable to continue that system indefinitely; and, on its withdrawal, much excitement has been occasioned among the coast population of the Eastern States of the Union by the capture of boats engaged in illegal fishing, contrary to the Convention of 1818.

The correspondence will put you in possession of the facts of the several captures,

and enable you to judge, and explain if necessary, how far the pretensions of the American fishermen are exaggerated, and the leniency with which they have been treated under the directions of Her Majesty's Government and of the Government of the Dominion by the officers charged with the protection of the British Fisheries.

Irrespective, however, of the captures and confiscations of boats during the recent fishing season, there are and have been for many years, differences of interpretation put upon the Convention of 1818 by the respective Governments, which might, at any time, rise into serious importance.

The two chief questions are : As to whether the expression "three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbours of His Britannic Majesty's dominions" should be taken to mean a limit of three miles from the coast line or a limit of three miles from a line drawn from headland to headland ; and whether the proviso that "the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbours for the purpose of shelter, and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever," is intended to exclude American vessels from coming inshore to traffic, tranship fish, purchase stores, hire scamen, &c.

Her Majesty's Government would be glad to learn that you were able to arrive at a conclusive understanding with the Commissioners of the United States upon the disputed interpretation of the Convention of 1818 ; but they fear that you will find it expedient that a settlement should be arrived at by some other means, in which case they will be prepared for the whole question of the relations between the United States and the British Possessions in North America, as regards the Fisheries, being referred for consideration and inquiry to an International Commission, on which two Commissioners to be hereafter appointed, in consultation with the Government of the Dominion, should be the British Representatives.

Should the Government of the United States concur in this, it would be advisable that no time should be lost in appointing Commissioners on their side, and in the Commission commencing its labours ; and, as it is scarcely probable that the Commissioners will be able to report, and a Treaty be framed, before the commencement of the next fishing season, it would be also desirable that you should agree upon some means, by license or otherwise, by which disputes may be avoided in the meanwhile.

2. Free Navigation of the River St. Lawrence, and Privilege of Passage through the Canadian Canals.

The President of the United States, in his Message at the opening of Congress in December last, referred to the claim of free navigation of the River St. Lawrence as being an occasion of difference between the two countries.

The IVth Article of the Reciprocity Treaty provided that the citizens and inhabitants of the United States should be allowed to navigate the River St. Lawrence and the canals of Canada ; and Her Majesty's Government are not aware that any practical difficulty as to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence has arisen since the abrogation of that Treaty.

The exclusive right to the navigation of the St. Lawrence was maintained by this country throughout the discussions between the two Governments on the subject in 1824-27, and has been acknowledged as existing by this Article of the Reciprocity Treaty, under which the British Government retained the right of suspending the privilege.

Her Majesty's Government are, nevertheless, now willing to admit the principle of the navigation of the St. Lawrence being free to the citizens of the United States, subject to such tolls and regulations as may be imposed equally on British subjects.

This, however, cannot extend, except as a special privilege, to the passage through the canals constructed by Canadian enterprise through British territory, without which, from the strength of the current and dangerous rapids, the navigation of the St. Lawrence cannot be profitably conducted ; and the best course will probably be found to be to refer

these questions for detailed examination and mutual arrangement in relation to the transit of goods in bond through Maine, St. John River lumber trade, navigation of Lake Michigan, passage through the canals in United States' territory, and other similar matters, to the Commission to be appointed to consider and report upon the Fisheries.

4. *The Manitoba Boundary.*

The President has already intimated to Congress that he is of opinion that the survey of the boundary along the 49th parallel, which has only been carried out across the Rocky Mountains to the Gulf of Georgia, should be completed from the Lake of the Woods to the foot of the Rocky Mountains.

In this Her Majesty's Government concur, and will be ready to appoint a Commission for the purpose whenever the United States' Government think fit.

5. *The "Alabama," "Shenandoah," &c., Claims.*

Under this head are comprised the claims against Great Britain for damages sustained by the depredations of the "Alabama," "Shenandoah," and "Georgia," the vessels which were furnished on account of the so-styled Confederate States, and armed outside of British jurisdiction, and of the "Florida" which, though built in England, was armed and equipped in the port of Mobile.

The history of these vessels is so fully explained in the long correspondence which has taken place with regard to them, that it is unnecessary for me now to do more than point out that the claims which have been preferred on account of the "Alabama" stand on a different footing to those arising from the captures made by the other cruisers; in so far as the "Alabama" escaped from Liverpool after evidence had been supplied by the United States' Minister of the service for which she was intended.

Her Majesty's Government adhere to the principle of arbitration for the settlement of these claims, which was recognized and adopted in the Convention signed by Lord Clarendon and Mr. Reverdy Johnson as being, in their opinion, the most appropriate mode of settling this question; and, should arbitration be adopted, Her Majesty's Government would concur, if the United States' Government proposed it, in Jurists properly selected being made the Arbitrators instead of a Sovereign or State, as provided in the late Convention.

Although, however, Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that arbitration is the most appropriate mode of settlement, you are at liberty to transmit for their consideration any other proposal which may be suggested for determining and closing the question of these claims.

For the escape of the "Alabama" and consequent injury to the commerce of the United States, Her Majesty's Government authorize you to express their regret in such terms as would be agreeable to the Government of the United States and not inconsistent with the position hitherto maintained by Her Majesty's Government as to the international obligations of neutral nations.

6. *The San Juan Water Boundary.*

The line of water boundary under the 1st Article of the Treaty of June 15th 1846, upon which the British and American Commissioners appointed for its demarcation differed, was proposed by Lord Russell as a fit subject for arbitration in 1859; but, owing to the Civil War, the negotiations then instituted were not brought to a conclusion, and it was not until the 14th of January, 1869, that a Convention was signed between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Reverdy Johnson for referring the matter to an Arbitrator;

the President of the Swiss Confederation being selected at the instance of the Government of the United States.

Although this Convention was recommended by the Senate Committee of Foreign Affairs for ratification,* it has not been brought before the Senate, and the period within which its ratification should have taken place has now expired.

This delay has been accounted for by the United States' Government as having been occasioned by the delay, necessarily unavoidable, in carrying through the Imperial Parliament the measures required for enabling the Naturalization Treaty to be concluded; the two Treaties having been in the first instance included in the same negotiation under the Protocol of the 10th of November, 1868, upon which the Treaty of the 14th of January, 1869, was framed.

The Naturalization Treaty having been ratified some months ago, Her Majesty's Government trust that the Government of the United States will no longer hesitate to act upon the Water Boundary Treaty, which should in that case be appended to and form part of the General Treaty for the mode of settlement of all outstanding differences which you are empowered to sign.

Should, however, a form of arbitration admitting of more free discussion be preferred, Her Majesty's Government would assent to such a proposal.

7. *The Claims of British Subjects.*

Throughout the negotiations on the "Alabama," "Shenandoah," &c., claims, Her Majesty's Government have always urged that any satisfactory settlement of those claims must be accompanied by a simultaneous settlement of the claims of British subjects arising out of the civil war, and provision was made for this purpose in the Claims Convention.

Her Majesty's Government would expect that the Government of the United States would readily consent to all claims of British subjects against the United States, or of United States' citizens against Great Britain, being referred to a Mixed Commission, formed of one Commissioner from each country and an Umpire, as was done under the Convention of the 8th of February, 1853.

8. *The Claims of the People of Canada on account of the Fenian Raid.*

In connection with the claims of British subjects there is a claim on the part of the people of the Dominion of Canada for losses in life and property and expenditure, occasioned by the filibustering raids on the Canadian frontier, carried on from the territory of the United States in the years 1866 and 1870.

The Government of the Dominion having solicited Her Majesty's Government to bring this claim before the Government of the United States, were requested some time ago to prepare a statement to be submitted to that Government, but it has not yet been received.

In the meanwhile the accompanying account of the Fenian Brotherhood, which has been drawn up by Lord Tenterden, will supply you with full information as to the encouragement and support rendered in the United States to this and other Irish American revolutionary societies.

9. *Revision of Rules of Maritime Neutrality.*

It would be desirable to take this opportunity to consider whether it might not be the interest of both Great Britain and the United States to lay down certain rules of inter-

*See "North America." No., 1 (1869), page 44.

national comity in regard to the obligations of maritime neutrality, not only to be acknowledged for observance in their future relations, but to be recommended for adoption to the other Maritime Powers.

I have thus touched briefly upon the subjects likely principally to engage your attention, and have indicated the manner in which they may be possibly treated; but Her Majesty's Government wish you to understand that you are not thereby precluded from entertaining the consideration of other questions or making any suggestions you may think proper for their settlement.

Her Majesty's Government request, however, that if the mode of dealing with any particular matter which you may be disposed to agree to, should vary materially from the manner of settlement to which I have informed you Her Majesty's Government are prepared at once to assent, or, in case of any disagreement of importance occurring between yourselves and the American High Commissioners, you should at once report by telegraph and await further instructions.

I am, &c.,
(Signed,)

GRANVILLE.

No. 2.

Earl Granville to Her Majesty's High Commissioners.

FOREIGN OFFICE, February 9th, 1871.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,—With reference to my other despatch of this day's date, in which I have adverted to the revision of the rules of maritime neutrality as being one of the subjects which will probably be presented for your consideration, I have to state to you that the extent to which a neutral country may be hereafter held justly liable for the despatch, after notice, of a vessel under similar circumstances to those in the case of the "Alabama" cannot be precisely defined in the present stage of the controversy; but there are other points in which it may be convenient to you to be informed beforehand that this Government are willing to enter into an agreement.

These are:—

That no vessel employed in the military or naval service of any belligerent which shall have been equipped, fitted out, armed, or dispatched contrary to the neutrality of neutral State, should be admitted into any part of that State.

That prizes captured by such vessels, or otherwise captured in violation of the neutrality of any State, should, if brought within the jurisdiction of that State, be restored.

That in time of war, no vessel should be recognized as a ship of war, or received in any port of a neutral State as a ship of war, which has not been commissioned in some port in the actual occupation of the Government by whom her commission is issued.

The first of these Rules has been incorporated into the Foreign Enlistment Act, passed during the last year, and both the first and second were included in the Report of the Royal Commission for inquiring into the Neutrality Laws.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

GRANVILLE.

No. 3.

Earl Granville to the Lord High Commissioners.

FOREIGN OFFICE, February 9, 1871.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,—I have to inform you that Lord Tenterden has been appointed Secretary to the High Commission, and will proceed to Washington accordingly.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 4.

PROTOCOLS OF CONFERENCES BETWEEN THE HIGH COMMISSIONERS ON THE PART OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE HIGH COMMISSIONERS ON THE PART OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1st. Protocol of Conference between the High Commissioners on the part of Great Britain and the High Commissioners on the part of the United States of America.

WASHINGTON, February 27, 1871.

The High Commissioners having met, their full powers were respectively produced, which were found satisfactory, and copies thereof exchanged, as follows:—

“VICTORIA R.

“Victoria, by the grace of God, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c. To all and singular to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting :

“Whereas, for the purpose of discussing in a friendly spirit with Commissioners to be appointed on the part of Our Good Friends the United States of America, the various questions on which differences have arisen between Us and Our said Good Friends, and of treating for an Agreement as to the mode of their amicable settlement, We have judged it expedient to invest fit persons with full power to conduct on Our part the discussions in this behalf :

“Know ye, therefore, that We, reposing especial trust and confidence in the wisdom, loyalty, diligence, and circumspection of Our right trusty and right well-beloved Cousin and Councillor George Frederick Samuel, Earl de Grey and Ripon, Viscount Goderich, a Peer of Our United Kingdom, President of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter, &c., &c.; of Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Baronet, a Member of Parliament, Companion of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, &c., &c.; of Our trusty and well-beloved Sir Edward Thornton, Knight Commander of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Our Good Friends the United States of America, &c., &c.; of Our trusty and well-beloved Sir John Alexander Macdonald, Knight Commander of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, a Member of Our Privy Council for Canada, and Minister of Justice and Attorney-General in Our Dominion of Canada, &c., &c.; and of Our trusty and well-beloved Montague Bernard, Esquire, Chichele Professor of International Law in the University of Oxford;—have named, made, constituted, and appointed, as We do by these presents name, make, constitute, and appoint them Our undoubted High Commissioners, Procurators, and Plenipotentiaries :

Giving to them, or to any three or more of them, all manner of power and authority to treat, adjust, and conclude with such Minister or Ministers as may be vested with similar power and authority on the part of Our Good Friends the United States of America, any Treaties, Conventions, or Agreements that may tend to the attainment of the above-mentioned end, and to sign for Us and in Our name everything so agreed upon and concluded, and to do and transact all such other matters as may appertain to the finishing of the aforesaid work in as ample manner and form, and with equal force and efficacy, as We Ourselves could do if personally present: Engaging and promising upon Our Royal Word, that whatever things shall be so transacted and concluded by Our said High Commissioners, Procurators, and Plenipotentiaries shall be agreed to, acknowledged, and accepted by Us in the fullest manner, and that We will never suffer, either in the whole or in part, any person whatsoever to infringe the same, or act contrary thereto, as far as it lies in Our power.

"In witness whereof We have caused the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to be affixed to these Presents, which We have signed with Our Royal Hand.

"Given at Our Court at Windsor Castle, the sixteenth day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and in the thirty-fourth year of Our reign."

"Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, To all who shall see these presents, Greeting:

"Know ye that, reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity and ability of Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State; Robert C. Schenck, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain; Samuel Nelson, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Ebenzer R. Hoar, of Massachusetts; and George H. Williams of Oregon; I have nominated and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, do appoint them jointly and severally, to be Commissioners on the part of the United States, in a Joint High Commission between the United States and Great Britain; hereby empowering them, jointly and severally, to meet the Commissioners appointed or to be appointed on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty, and with them to treat and discuss the mode of settlement of the different questions which shall come before the said Joint High Commission, and the said office to hold and exercise during the pleasure of the President of the United States for the time being.

"In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

"Given under my hand at the city of Washington, this 10th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

[Seal.]

(Signed) "U. S. GRANT.

"By the President:

(Signed)

"HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State."

It was proposed by the British High Commissioners that Mr. Fish, Secretary of State of the United States, should preside.

The United States Commissioners stated that although appreciating the proposal, they did not consider it necessary that a President should be named.

The High Commissioners, on the suggestion of Mr. Fish, requested that Lord Tenterden, Secretary of the British High Commission, and Mr. Bancroft Davis,

Assistant-Secretary of State of the United States, acting as Secretary to the United States High Commission, to undertake the duties of Joint Protocolists.

The High Commissioners then agreed that the subjects for discussion should be those mentioned in the following correspondence which had taken place between the two Governments.

I. *Sir E. Thornton to Mr. Fish, January 26, 1871.*

[See "North America, No. 1 (1871)," Inclosure 1 in No. 1.]

2. *Mr. Fish to Sir E. Thornton, January 30, 1871.*

[Ibid., Inclosure 2 in No. 1.]

3. *Sir E. Thornton to Mr. Fish, February 1, 1871.*

[Ibid., Inclosure 3 in No. 1.]

4. *Mr. Fish to Sir E. Thornton, February 3, 1871.*

[Ibid., Inclosure 4 in No. 1.]

The Commissioners further determined that the discussion might include such other matters as might be mutually agreed upon.

The meeting of the High Commissioners was then adjourned to the 4th of March.

(Signed,)

TENTERDEN,
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.

2nd Protocol of Conference between the High Commissioners on the part of Great Britain and the High Commissioners on the part of the United States of America.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1871.

The High Commissioners having met, the Protocol of the Conference held on the 27th of February was read and confirmed.

At the commencement of the Conference the United States' High Commissioners called attention to the provision in the Constitution of the United States by which the advice and consent of the Senate is required for the ratification of any Treaty which may be signed under the authority of the President.

The British High Commissioners stated that they were acquainted with this provision.

The High Commissioners then proceeded with the consideration of the matters referred to them.

The Conference was adjourned to the 6th of March.

(Signed,)

TENTERDEN.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.

3rd Protocol of Conference between the High Commissioners on the part of Great Britain and the High Commissioners on the part of the United States of America.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1871.

The Commissioners having met, the Protocol of the Conference held on the 4th of March was read and confirmed.

The High Commissioners then proceeded with the consideration of the matters referred to them.

The Conference was adjourned to the 8th of March.

(Signed,)

TENTERDEN.

J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.

[The subsequent Protocols to No. XXXIV are to the same effect as Protocol No. III.]

35th Protocol of Conference between the High Commissioners on the part of Great Britain and the High Commissioners on the part of the United States of America.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1871.

The High Commissioners having met, the Protocol of the Conference held on the 25th of April was read and confirmed.

The High Commissioners then proceeded with the consideration of the matters referred to them.

The American Commissioners produced the following further full-power, under the seal of the United States, authorizing them to conclude and sign a Treaty:—

“Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, to all to whom these presents shall come,—GREETING :

“Know ye that whereas by my power bearing date the 10th day of February last, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, Robert C. Schenck, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, Samuel Nelson, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Ebenezer R. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and George H. Williams, of Oregon, were authorized to meet the Commissioners appointed, or to be appointed, on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty, and with them to treat and discuss the mode of settlement of the different questions which should come before them ;

“And whereas that meeting and discussion have taken place, and the said mode of settlement has been agreed upon ;

“Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby appoint the said Hamilton Fish, Robert C. Schenck, Samuel Nelson, Ebenezer R. Hoar, and George H. Williams, jointly and severally, Plenipotentiaries for and in behalf of the United States, and do authorize them, and any or either of them, to conclude and sign any Treaty or Treaties touching the premises, for the final ratification of the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, if such advice and consent be given.

“In witness whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

“Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the second day of May, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

(Signed,)

“U. S. GRANT.

“By the President :

(Signed,) “HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.”

This full-power was examined by the British Commissioners, and found satisfactory. The Joint High Commissioners determined that they would embody in a Protocol a statement containing an account of the negotiations upon the various subjects included in the Treaty, and they instructed the Joint Protocolists to prepare such an account in the order in which the subjects are to stand in the Treaty.

The Conference was adjourned to the 4th of May.

(Signed,)

TENTERDEN.

J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.

36th Protocol of Conference between the High Commissioners on the part of Great Britain and the High Commissioners on the part of the United States of America.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1871.

The High Commissioners having met, the Protocol of the Conference held on the 3rd of May was read and confirmed.

The High Commissioners then proceeded with the consideration of the matters referred to them.

The statement prepared by the Joint Protocolists, in accordance with the request of the Joint High Commissioners at the last Conference, was then read as follows :—

Statement.

ARTICLES I TO XI.

At the Conference held on the 8th of March, the American Commissioners stated that the people and Government of the United States felt that they had sustained a great wrong, and that great injuries and losses were inflicted upon their commerce and their material interests by the course and conduct of Great Britain during the recent rebellion in the United States; that what had occurred in Great Britain and her Colonies during that period had given rise to feelings in the United States which the people of the United States did not desire to cherish toward Great Britain; that the history of the "Alabama" and other cruizers which had been fitted out, or armed, or equipped, or which had received augmentation of force in Great Britain or in her colonies, and of the operations of those vessels, showed extensive direct losses in the capture and destruction of a large number of vessels with their cargoes, and in the heavy national expenditures in the pursuit of the cruizers, and indirect injury in the transfer of a large part of the American commercial marine to the British flag, in the enhanced payments of insurance, in the prolongation of the war, and in the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the suppression of the rebellion; and also showed that Great Britain, by reason of failure in the proper observance of her duties as a neutral, had become justly liable for the acts of those cruizers and of their tenders; that the claims for the loss and destruction of private property which had thus far been presented amounted to about fourteen millions of dollars, without interest, which amount was liable to be greatly increased by claims which had not been presented; that the cost to which the Government had been put in the pursuit of cruizers could easily be ascertained by certificates of Government accounting officers; that in the hope of an amicable settlement no estimate was made of the indirect losses, without prejudice, however, to the right to indemnification on their account in the event of no such settlement being made.

The American Commissioners further stated that they hoped that the British Commissioners would be able to place upon record an expression of regret by Her Majesty's Government for the depredations committed by the vessels whose acts were now under discussion. They also proposed that the Joint High Commission should agree upon a

sum which should be paid by Great Britain to the United States, in satisfaction of all the claims and the interest thereon.

The British Commissioners replied, that Her Majesty's Government could not admit that Great Britain had failed to discharge toward the United States the duties imposed on her by the rules of international law, or that she was justly liable to make good to the United States the losses occasioned by the acts of the cruisers to which the American Commissioners had referred. They reminded the American Commissioners that several vessels, suspected of being designed to cruise against the United States, including two iron-clads, had been arrested or detained by the British Government, and that that Government had in some instances not confined itself to the discharge of international obligations, however widely construed; as, for instance, when it acquired at a great cost to the country the control of the Anglo-Chinese Flotilla, which, it was apprehended, might be used against the United States.

They added, that although Great Britain had, from the beginning, disavowed any responsibility for the acts of the "Alabama" and the other vessels, she had already shown her willingness, for the sake of the maintenance of friendly relations with the United States, to adopt the principle of arbitration, providing that a fitting arbitrator could be found, and that an agreement could be come to as to the points to which arbitration should apply. They would, therefore, abstain from replying in detail to the statement of the American Commissioners, in the hope that the necessity for entering upon a lengthened controversy might be obviated by the adoption of so fair a mode of settlement as that which they were instructed to propose; and they had now to repeat, on behalf of their Government, the offer of arbitration.

The American Commissioners expressed their regret at this decision of the British Commissioners, and said further that they could not consent to submit the question of the liability of Her Majesty's Government to arbitration unless the principles which should govern the Arbitrator in the consideration of the facts could be first agreed upon.

The British Commissioners replied, that they had no authority to agree to a submission of these claims to an Arbitrator with instructions as to the principles which should govern him in the consideration of them. They said that they should be willing to consider what principles should be adopted for observance in future; but that they were of opinion that the best mode of conducting an arbitration was to submit the facts to the Arbitrator, and leave him free to decide upon them after hearing such arguments as might be necessary.

The American Commissioners replied, that they were willing to consider what principles should be laid down for observance in similar cases in future, with the understanding that any principles that should be agreed upon should be held to be applicable to the facts in respect to the "Alabama" claims.

The British Commissioners replied, that they could not admit that there had been any violation of existing principles of international law, and that their instructions did not authorize them to accede to a proposal for laying down rules for the guidance of the Arbitrator, but that they would make known to their Government the views of the American Commissioners on the subject.

At the respective Conferences on March 9, March 10, March 13, and March 14, the Joint High Commission considered the form of the declaration of principles or rules which the American Commissioners desired to see adopted for the instruction of the Arbitrator and laid down for observance by the two Governments in future.

At the close of the Conference on the 14th of March the British Commissioners reserved several questions for the consideration of their Government.

At the Conference on the 5th of April the British Commissioners stated, that they were instructed by Her Majesty's Government to declare that Her Majesty's Government could not assent to the proposed rules as a statement of principles of international law which were in force at the time when the "Alabama" claims arose, but that Her Majesty's Government, in order to evince its desire of strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries, and of making satisfactory provision for the future, agreed that in deciding the questions between the two countries arising out of those claims, the Arbitrator

should assume that Her Majesty's Government had undertaken to act upon the principles set forth in the rules which the American Commissioners had proposed, viz. :

That a neutral Government is bound, first, to use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming, or equipping, within its jurisdiction, of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or carry on war against a Power with which it is at peace; and also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above, such vessel having been specially adapted, in whole or in part, within such jurisdiction, to warlike use.

Secondly. Not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as the base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms, or the recruitment of men.

Thirdly. To exercise due diligence in its own ports or waters, and as to all persons within its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of the foregoing obligations and duties.

It being a condition of this undertaking that these obligations should in future be held to be binding internationally between the two countries.

It was also settled that in deciding the matters submitted to him, the Arbitrator should be governed by the foregoing rules, which had been agreed upon as rules to be taken as applicable to the case, and by such principles of international law, not inconsistent therewith, as the Arbitrator should determine to have been applicable to the case.

The Joint High Commission then proceeded to consider the form of submission and the manner of constituting a tribunal of arbitration.

At the Conferences on the 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 12th of April, the Joint High Commission considered and discussed the form of submission, the manner of the award, and the mode of selecting the Arbitrators.

The American Commissioners, referring to the hope which they had expressed on the 8th of March, inquired whether the British Commissioners were prepared to place upon record an expression of regret by Her Majesty's Government for the depredations committed by the vessels whose acts were now under discussion; and the British Commissioners replied that they were authorized to express, in a friendly spirit, the regret felt by Her Majesty's Government for the escape, under whatever circumstances, of the "Alabama" and other vessels from British ports, and for the depredations committed by those vessels.

The American Commissioners accepted this expression of regret as very satisfactory to them and as a token of kindness, and said that they felt sure it would be so received by the Government and people of the United States.

In the Conference on the 13th of April, the Treaty Articles I to XI were agreed to.

ARTICLES XII TO XVII.

At the Conference on the 4th March it was agreed to consider the subjects referred to the Joint High Commission by the respective Governments in the order in which they appeared in the correspondence between Sir Edward Thornton and Mr. Fish, and to defer the consideration of the adjustment of "all other claims, both of British subjects and citizens of the United States, arising out of acts committed during the recent civil war in this country," as described by Sir Edward Thornton in his letter of February 1, until the subjects referred to in the previous letters should have been disposed of.

The American Commissioners said that they supposed that they were right in their opinion that British laws prohibit British subjects from owning slaves; they therefore inquired whether any claim for slaves, or for alleged property or interest in slaves, can or will be presented by the British Government, or in behalf of any British subject, under the Treaty now being negotiated, if there be in the Treaty no express words excluding such claims.

The British Commissioners replied, that by the law of England British subjects had long been prohibited from purchasing or dealing in slaves, not only within the dominions of the British Crown, but in any foreign country; and that they had no hesitation in saying that no claim on behalf of any British subject, for slaves or for any property or interest in slaves, would be presented by the British Government.

Referring to the paragraph in Sir Edward Thornton's letter of January 26, relating to "the mode of settling the different questions which have arisen out of the Fisheries, as well as all those which affect the relations of the United States towards Her Majesty's Possessions in North America," the British Commissioners proposed that the Joint High Commission should consider the claims for injuries which the people of Canada had suffered from what were known as the Fenian raids.

The American Commissioners objected to this, and it was agreed that the subject might be brought up again by the British Commissioners in connection with the subjects referred to by Sir Edward Thornton in his letter of February 1.

At the conference on the 14th of April the Joint High Commission took into consideration the subjects mentioned by Sir Edward Thornton in that letter.

The British Commissioners proposed that a Commission for the consideration of these claims should be appointed, and that the Convention of 1853 should be followed as a precedent. This was agreed to, except that it was settled that there should be a third Commissioner instead of an Umpire.

At the Conference on the 15th of April, the Treaty Articles XII to XVII were agreed to.

At the Conference on the 26th of April the British Commissioners again brought before the Joint High Commission the claims of the people of Canada for injuries suffered from the Fenian raids. They said that they were instructed to present these claims, and to state that they were regarded by Her Majesty's Government as coming within the class of subjects indicated by Sir Edward Thornton in his letter of January 26, as subjects for the consideration of the Joint High Commission.

The American Commissioners replied, that they were instructed to say that the Government of the United States did not regard these claims as coming within the class of subjects indicated in that letter as subjects for the consideration of the Joint High Commission, and that they were without any authority from their Government to consider them. They therefore declined to do so.

The British Commissioners stated that, as the subject was understood not to be within the scope of the instructions of the American Commissioners, they must refer to their Government for further instructions upon it.

At the Conference on the 3rd May the British Commissioners stated that they were instructed by their Government to express their regret that the American Commissioners were without authority to deal with the question of the Fenian raids, and they inquired whether that was still the case.

The American Commissioners replied, that they could see no reason to vary the reply formerly given to this proposal; that in their view the subject was not embraced in the scope of the correspondence between Sir Edward Thornton and Mr. Fish under either of the letters of the former; and that they did not feel justified in entering upon the consideration of any class of claims not contemplated at the time of the creation of the present Commission, and that the claims now referred to did not commend themselves to their favour.

The British High Commissioners said that under these circumstances they would not urge further that the settlement of these claims should be included in the present Treaty, and that they had the less difficulty in doing so as a portion of the claims were of a constructive and inferential character.

ARTICLES XVIII TO XXV.

At the Conference on the 6th of March the British Commissioners stated that they were prepared to discuss the question of the Fisheries, either in detail or generally, so as either to enter into an examination of the respective rights of the two countries under the Treaty of 1818, and the general law of nations, or to approach at once the settlement of the question on a comprehensive basis.

The American Commissioners said, that with the view of avoiding the discussion of matters which subsequent negotiation might render it unnecessary to enter into, they thought it would be preferable to adopt the latter course, and inquired what, in that case, would be the basis which the British Commissioners desired to propose.

The British Commissioners replied, that they considered that the Reciprocity Treaty of 5th June, 1854, should be restored in principle.

The American Commissioners declined to assent to a renewal of the former Reciprocity Treaty.

The British Commissioners then suggested that, if any considerable modification were made in the Tariff arrangements of that Treaty, the coasting trade of the United States and of Her Britannic Majesty's possessions in North America should be reciprocally thrown open, and that the navigation of the River St. Lawrence and of the Canadian Canals should be also thrown open to the citizens of the United States on terms of equality with British subjects.

The American Commissioners declined this proposal, and objected to a negotiation on the basis of the Reciprocity Treaty. They said that that Treaty had proved unsatisfactory to the people of the United States, and consequently had been terminated by notice from the Government of the United States, in pursuance of its provisions. Its renewal was not in their interest, and would not be in accordance with the sentiments of their people. They further said that they were not at liberty to treat of the opening of the coasting trade of the United States to the subjects of Her Majesty residing in her possessions in North America. It was agreed that the questions relating to the navigation of the River St. Lawrence, and of the Canadian Canals, and to other commercial questions affecting Canada, should be treated by themselves.

The subject of the Fisheries was further discussed at the Conferences on the 7th, 20th, 22nd, and 25th of March. The American Commissioners stated that if the value of the inshore fisheries could be ascertained, the United States might prefer to purchase, for a sum of money, the right to enjoy, in perpetuity, the use of these inshore fisheries in common with British fishermen, and mentioned 1,000,000 dollars as the sum they were prepared to offer. The British Commissioners replied that this offer was, they thought, wholly inadequate, and that no arrangement would be acceptable of which the admission into the United States, free of duty, of fish the produce of the British fisheries, did not form a part; adding that any arrangement for the acquisition by purchase of the inshore fisheries in perpetuity was open to grave objection.

The American Commissioners inquired whether it would be necessary to refer any arrangement for purchase to the Colonial or Provincial Parliaments.

The British Commissioners explained that the fisheries within the limits of maritime jurisdiction were the property of the several British Colonies, and that it would be necessary to refer any arrangement which might affect Colonial property or rights to the Colonial or Provincial Parliaments; and that legislation would also be required on the part of the Imperial Parliament. During these discussions the British Commissioners contended that these inshore fisheries were of great value, and that the most satisfactory arrangement for their use would be a reciprocal tariff arrangement, and reciprocity in the coasting trade; and the American Commissioners replied that their value was over-estimated; that the United States desired to secure their enjoyments, not for their commercial or intrinsic value, but for the purpose of removing a source of irritation; and that they could hold out no hope that the Congress of the United States would give its consent to such a tariff

arrangement as was proposed, or to any extended plan of reciprocal free admission of the products of the two countries; but that, inasmuch as one branch of Congress had recently, more than once, expressed itself in favour of the abolition of duties on coal and salt, they would propose that coal, salt, and fish be reciprocally admitted free; and that, inasmuch as Congress had removed the duty from a portion of the lumber heretofore subject to duty, and as the tendency of legislation in the United States was towards the reduction of taxation and of duties in proportion to the reduction of the public debt and expenses, they would further propose that lumber be admitted free from duty from and after the 1st of July, 1874, subject to the approval of Congress, which was necessary on all questions affecting import duties.

The British Commissioners, at the Conference on the 17th of April, stated that they had referred this offer to their Government, and were instructed to inform the American Commissioners that it was regarded as inadequate, and that Her Majesty's Government considered that free lumber should be granted at once, and that the proposed tariff concessions should be supplemented by a money payment.

The American Commissioners then stated that they withdrew the proposal which they had previously made of the reciprocal free admission of coal, salt, and fish, and of lumber after July 1, 1874; that that proposal had been made entirely in the interest of a peaceful settlement, and for the purpose of removing a source of irritation and of anxiety; that its value had been beyond the commercial or intrinsic value of the rights to have been acquired in return; and that they could not consent to an arrangement on the basis now proposed by the British Commissioners; and they renewed their proposal to pay a money equivalent for the use of the inshore fisheries. They further proposed that, in case the two Governments should not be able to agree upon the sum to be paid as such an equivalent, the matter should be referred to an impartial Commission for determination.

The British Commissioners replied, that this proposal was one on which they had no instructions, and that it would not be possible for them to come to any arrangement except one for a term of years and involving the concession of free fish and fish-oil by the American Commissioners; but that if free fish and fish-oil were conceded, they would inquire of their Government whether they were prepared to assent to a reference to arbitration as to money payment.

The American Commissioners replied, that they were willing, subject to the action of Congress, to concede free fish and fish-oil as an equivalent for the use of the inshore fisheries, and to make the arrangement for a term of years; that they were of opinion that free fish and fish-oil would be more than an equivalent for those fisheries, but that they were also willing to agree to a reference to determine that question and the amount of any money payment that might be found necessary to complete an equivalent, it being understood that legislation would be needed before any payment could be made.

The subject was further discussed in the Conferences of April 18 and 19, and the British Commissioners having referred the last proposal to their Government and received instructions to accept it, the Treaty Articles XVIII to XXV were agreed to at the Conference on the 22nd of April.

ARTICLES XXVI TO XXXIII.

At the Conference on the 6th of March the British Commissioners proposed that the Reciprocity Treaty of June 5, 1854, should be restored in principle, and that, if any considerable modifications in the Tariff arrangements in force under it were made, the coasting trade of the United States and of Her Britannic Majesty's Possessions in North America should be reciprocally thrown open, and that the navigation of the River St. Lawrence and of the Canadian Canals should be thrown open to the citizens of the United States on terms of equality with British subjects.

The American Commissioners declined this proposal, and in the subsequent negotiations the question of the Fisheries was treated by itself.

At the Conference on the 17th March the Joint High Commission considered the subject of the American improvement of the navigation of the St. Clair Flats.

At the Conference on the 18th March the questions of the navigation of the River St. Lawrence and the Canals and the other subjects connected therewith were taken up.

The American Commissioners proposed to take into consideration the question of transit of goods in bond through Canada and the United States, which was agreed to.

The British Commissioners proposed to take into consideration the question of opening the coasting trade of the lakes reciprocally to each party, which was declined.

On the proposal of the British Commissioners it was agreed to take the question of transshipment into consideration.

The British Commissioners proposed to take into consideration the reciprocal registration of vessels, as between the Dominion of Canada and the United States, which was declined.

At the Conference on the 23rd March the transshipment question was discussed and postponed for further information on the motion of the American Commissioners.

The transit question was discussed, and it was agreed that any settlement that might be made should include a reciprocal arrangement in that respect for the period for which the Fishery Articles should be in force.

The question of the navigation of the River St. Lawrence and the Canals was taken up.

The British Commissioners stated that they regarded the concession of the navigation of Lake Michigan as an equivalent for the concession of the navigation of the River St. Lawrence.

As to the Canals they stated that the concession of the privilege to navigate them in their present condition, on terms of equality with British subjects, was a much greater concession than the corresponding use of the Canals offered by the United States.

They further said that the enlargement of the Canals would involve the expenditure of a large amount of money, and they asked what equivalent the American Commissioners proposed to give for the surrender of the right to control the tolls for the use of the Canals, either in their present state or after enlargement.

The American Commissioners replied that, unless the Welland Canal should be enlarged so as to accommodate the present course of trade, they should not be disposed to make any concessions; that in their opinion the citizens of the United States could now justly claim to navigate the River St. Lawrence in its natural state, ascending and descending, from the 45th parallel of north latitude, where it ceases to form the boundary between the two countries, from, to, and into the sea; and they could not concede that the navigation of Lake Michigan should be given or taken as an equivalent for that right; and they thought that the concession of the navigation of Lake Michigan and of the Canals offered by them was more than an equivalent for the concessions as to the Canadian Canals which were asked. They proposed, in connection with a reciprocal arrangement as to transit and transshipment, that Canada should agree to enlarge the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, to make no discriminating tolls, and to limit the tolls to rates sufficient to maintain the Canals, pay a reasonable interest on the cost of construction and enlargement, and raise a sinking fund for the repaying within a reasonable time the cost of enlargement; and that the navigation of the River St. Lawrence, the Canadian Canals, the Canals offered by the United States, and Lake Michigan should be enjoyed reciprocally by citizens of the United States and by British subjects. This proposal was declined by the British Commissioners, who repeated that they did not regard the equivalent offered by the United States as at all commensurate with the concessions asked from Great Britain.

At the Conference on the 27th of March the proposed enlargement of the Canadian Canals was further discussed. It was stated on the part of the British Commissioners that the Canadian Government were now considering the expediency of enlarging the capacity of the Canals on the River St. Lawrence, and had already provided for the enlargement of the Welland Canal, which would be undertaken without delay.

The subject of the export duty, in New Brunswick, on American lumber floated down the River St. John, was proposed for consideration by the American Commissioners.

At the Conference on the 22nd of April the British Commissioners proposed that the navigation of Lake Michigan should be given in exchange for the navigation of the River St. Lawrence; and that Her Majesty's Government should agree to urge upon the Dominion of Canada to give to the citizens of the United States the use of the Canadian Canals on terms of equality with British subjects; and that the Government of the United States should agree to urge upon the several States to give to British subjects the use of the several State Canals on terms of equality with citizens of the United States. They also proposed, as part of the arrangement, a reciprocal agreement as to transit and transshipment, and that the Government of Great Britain should urge upon New Brunswick not to impose export duties on the lumber floated down the River St. John for shipment to the United States.

The American Commissioners repeated their views as to the navigation of the River St. Lawrence in its natural state.

The British Commissioners replied, that they could not admit the claims of American citizens to navigate the River St. Lawrence as of right; but that the British Government had no desire to exclude them from it. They however pointed out that there were certain rivers running through Alaska which should on like grounds be declared free and open to British subjects, in case the River St. Lawrence should be declared free.

The American Commissioners replied, that they were prepared to consider that question. They also assented to the arrangement as to the Canals which was proposed by the British Commissioners, limiting it, as regarded American Canals, to the Canals connected with the navigation of the lakes or rivers traversed by or contiguous to the boundary line between the British and American possessions. They likewise agreed to give the right of navigating Lake Michigan for a term of years. They desired, and it was agreed, that the transshipment arrangement should be made dependent upon the non-existence of discriminating tolls or regulations on the Canadian Canals, and also upon the abolition of the New Brunswick export duty on American lumber intended for the United States. It was also agreed that the right of carrying should be made dependent upon the non-imposition of export duties on either side on the goods of the other party passing in transit.

The discussion of these subjects was further continued at the Conferences of the 24th, 25th, and 26th of April, and the Treaty Articles XXVI to XXXIII were agreed to at the Conference on the 3rd of May.

In the course of these discussions the British Commissioners called attention to the question of the survey of the boundary line along the forty-ninth parallel, which still remained unexecuted from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, and to which reference had been made in the President's Message.

The American Commissioners stated, that the survey was a matter for administrative action, and did not require to be dealt with by a Treaty provision. The United States' Government would be prepared to agree with the British Government for the appointment of a Boundary Survey Commission, in the same manner as had been done in regard to the remainder of the boundary along the forty-ninth parallel as soon as the legislative appropriations and other necessary arrangements could be made.

ARTICLES XXXIV TO XLII.

At the Conference on the 15th of March the British Commissioners stated that it was proposed that day to take up the North-West Water Boundary question; that the difference was one of long standing, which had more than once been the subject of negotiations between the two Governments, and that the negotiators had, in January, 1869, agreed upon a Treaty. They then proposed that an arbitration of this question should be made upon the basis of the provisions of that Treaty.

The American Commissioners replied that, though no formal vote was actually taken upon it, it was well understood that that Treaty had not been favorably regarded by the Senate. They declined the proposal of the British Commissioners, and expressed their wish that an effort should be made to settle the question in the Joint High Commission.

The British Commissioners assented to this, and presented the reasons which induced them to regard the Rosario Straits as the channel contemplated by the Treaty of June 15, 1846.

The American Commissioners replied, and presented the reasons which induced them to regard the Haro Channel as the channel contemplated by that Treaty. They also produced in support of their views some original correspondence of Mr. Everett with his Government, which had not been alluded to in previous discussions of the question.

The British Commissioners replied, that they saw in that correspondence no reason to induce them to change the opinion which they had previously expressed. They then asked whether the American Commissioners had any further proposal to make.

The American Commissioners replied that, in view of the position taken by the British Commissioners, it appeared that the Treaty of June 15, 1846, might have been made under a mutual misunderstanding, and would not have been made had each party understood at that time the construction which the other party puts upon the language whose interpretation is in dispute; they therefore proposed to abrogate the whole of that part of the Treaty, and re-arrange the boundary line which was in dispute before that Treaty was concluded.

The British Commissioners replied that the proposal to abrogate a Treaty was one of a serious character, and that they had no instructions which would enable them to entertain it; and at the Conference on the 20th of March the British Commissioners declined the proposal.

At the Conference on the 19th of April the British Commissioners proposed to the American Commissioners to adopt the Middle Channel (generally known as the Douglas Channel) as the channel through which the boundary line should be run, with the understanding that all the channels through the Archipelago should be free and common to both Parties.

The American Commissioners declined to entertain that proposal. They proposed that the Joint High Commission should recognize the Haro Channel as the channel intended by the Treaty of June 15, 1846, with a mutual agreement that no fortifications should be erected by either Party to obstruct or command it, and with proper provisions as to any existing proprietary rights of British subjects in the Island of San Juan.

The British Commissioners declined this proposal, and stated that, being convinced of the justice of their view of the Treaty, they could not abandon it except after a fair decision by an impartial Arbitrator. They therefore renewed their proposal for a reference to arbitration, and hoped that it would be seriously considered.

The American Commissioners replied, that they had hoped that their last proposal would be accepted. As it had been declined, they would, should the other questions between the two Governments be satisfactorily adjusted, agree to a reference to arbitration to determine whether the line should run through the Haro Channel or through the Rosario Straits, upon the condition that either Government should have the right to include in the evidence to be considered by the Arbitrator such documents, official correspondence, and other official or public statements bearing on the subject of the reference as they may consider necessary to the support of their respective cases. This condition was agreed to.

The British Commissioners proposed that the Arbitrator should have the right to draw the boundary through an intermediate channel. The American Commissioners declined this proposal, stating that they desired a decision, not a compromise.

The British Commissioners proposed that it should be declared to be the proper construction of the Treaty of 1846 that all the channels were to be open to navigation by both Parties. The American Commissioners stated that they did not so construe the Treaty of 1846, and therefore could not assent to such a declaration.

The discussion of this subject was continued during this Conference, and in the Conference of the 22nd of April the Treaty Articles XXXIV to XLII were agreed to.

The Joint High Commissioners approved this Statement, and directed it to be entered in the Protocol.

The Conference was adjourned to the 6th of May.

(Signed)

TENTERDEN.

J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.

37th Protocol of the Conference between the High Commissioners on the part of Great Britain and the High Commissioners on the part of the United States of America.

Washington, May 6, 1871.

The High Commissioners having met, the Protocol of the Conference held on the 4th of May was read and confirmed.

Lord de Grey said that, as the Joint High Commission would not meet again after to-day, except for the purpose of signing the Treaty, he desired, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, to express their high appreciation of the manner in which Mr. Fish and his American colleagues had, on their side, conducted the negotiations. It had been most gratifying to the British Commissioners to be associated with colleagues who were animated with the same sincere desire as themselves to bring about a settlement, equally honourable and just to both countries, of the various questions of which it had been their duty to treat, and the British Commissioners would always retain a grateful recollection of the fair and friendly spirit which the American Commissioners had displayed.

Mr. Fish, in behalf of the American Commissioners, said that they were gratefully sensible of the friendly words expressed by Lord de Grey, and of the kind spirit which had prompted them. From the date of the first Conference the American Commissioners had been impressed by the earnestness of desire manifested by the British Commissioners to reach a settlement worthy of the two Powers who had committed to this Joint High Commission the treatment of various questions of peculiar interest, complexity, and delicacy. His colleagues and he could never cease to appreciate the generous spirit and the open and friendly manner in which the British Commissioners had met and discussed the several questions that had led to the conclusion of a Treaty which it was hoped would receive the approval of the people of both countries, and would prove the foundation of a cordial and friendly understanding between them for all time to come.

Mr. Fish further said that he was sure that every member of the Joint High Commission would desire to record his appreciation of the ability, the zeal, and the unceasing labour which the Joint Protocolists had exhibited in the discharge of their arduous and responsible duties, and that he knew that he only gave expression to the feelings of the Commissioners in saying that Lord Tenterden and Mr. Bancroft Davis were entitled to, and were requested to accept, the thanks of the Joint High Commission for their valuable services, and the great assistance which they had rendered with unvarying obligingness to the Commission.

Lord de Grey replied, on behalf of the British Commissioners, that he and his colleagues most cordially concurred in the proposal made by Mr. Fish, that the thanks of the Joint High Commission should be tendered to Mr. Bancroft Davis and Lord Tenterden for their valuable services as Joint Protocolists. The British Commissioners were also quite as sensible as their American colleagues of the great advantage which the Commission had derived from the assistance which those gentlemen had given them in the conduct of the important negotiations in which they had been engaged.

Monday, the 8th of May, was appointed for the signature of the Treaty.

(Signed)

TENTERDEN,

J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.

DESPATCH FROM HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COMMISSIONERS, WITH COPY
ANNEXED OF THE TREATY SIGNED AT WASHINGTON, MAY 8, 1871.

Her Majesty's High Commissioners to Earl Granville.—(Received May 21.)

WASHINGTON, MAY 8, 1871.

My Lord,—We have the honour to report that we have this day signed the Treaty with the United States' High Commissioners at the State Department.

Copies of the Treaty are inclosed. The original will be conveyed to London by Lord Tenterden.

As the duties of Her Majesty's High Commission have now been completed, we desire to bring to your Lordship's notice in a very special manner the valuable assistance which we have received from Lord Tenterden throughout our negotiations. We cannot speak too highly of the remarkable knowledge and ability which he has displayed, or of the zeal with which he has devoted himself to his duties, and we feel ourselves under the greatest obligations to him.

We further wish to place upon record our strong appreciation of the services which have been rendered to us by Mr. Henry Howard, and our sense of the great advantage which we have derived from them.

Our thanks are also due to Mr. H. S. Northcote, of whose special aptitude for business we have formed a high opinion, as well as to Viscount Goderich, who has rendered us most willing assistance.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

DE GREY AND RIPON.
STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.
EDWD. THORNTON.
JOHN A. MACDONALD.
MOUNTAGUE BERNARD.

INCLOSURE.

Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America. Signed at Washington, May 8, 1871. Ratifications exchanged at London, June, 1871.

HER Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, being desirous to provide for an amicable settlement of all causes of difference between the two countries, have for that purpose appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :—

Her Britannic Majesty on her part has appointed as Her High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries, the Right Honourable George Frederick Samuel Earl de Grey and Earl of Ripon, Viscount Goderich, Baron Grantham, a Baronet, a Peer of the United Kingdom, Lord President of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, &c., &c. ; the Right Honourable Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, a Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, &c., &c. ; Sir Edward Thornton, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America ; Sir John Alexander Macdonald, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Privy Council for Canada, and Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Her Majesty's Dominion of Canada ; and Mountague Bernard, Esq., Chichele Professor of International Law in the University of Oxford ;

And the President of the United States has appointed on the part of the United States as Commissioners in a Joint High Commission and Plenipotentiaries, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State; Robert Cumming Schenck, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain; Samuel Nelson, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, of Massachusetts; and George Henry Williams, of Oregon;

And the said Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

Whereas differences have arisen between the Government of the United States and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, and still exist, growing out of the acts committed by the several vessels which have given rise to the claims generically known as the "Alabama" claims:

And whereas Her Britannic Majesty has authorized Her High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries to express, in a friendly spirit, the regret felt by Her Majesty's Government for the escape, under whatever circumstances, of the "Alabama" and other vessels from British ports, and for the depredations committed by those vessels:

Now, in order to remove and adjust all complaints and claims on the part of the United States, and to provide for the speedy settlement of such claims, which are not admitted by Her Britannic Majesty's Government, the High Contracting Parties agree that all the said claims, growing out of acts committed by the aforesaid vessels, and generically known as the "Alabama" claims, shall be referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration to be composed of five Arbitrators to be appointed in the following manner, that is to say: one shall be named by Her Britannic Majesty; one shall be named by the President of the United States; His Majesty the King of Italy shall be requested to name one; the President of the Swiss Confederation shall be requested to name one; and His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil shall be requested to name one.

In case of the death, absence, or incapacity to serve of any or either of the said Arbitrators, or in the event of either of the said Arbitrators omitting or declining or ceasing to act as such, Her Britannic Majesty, or the President of the United States, or His Majesty the King of Italy, or the President of the Swiss Confederation, or His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, as the case may be, may forthwith name another person to act as Arbitrator in the place and stead of the Arbitrator originally named by such head of a State.

And in the event of the refusal or omission for two months after receipt of the request from either of the High Contracting Parties of His Majesty the King of Italy, or the President of the Swiss Confederation, or His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, to name an Arbitrator either to fill the original appointment or in the place of one who may have died, be absent, or incapacitated, or who may omit, decline, or from any cause cease to act as such Arbitrator, His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway shall be requested to name one or more persons, as the case may be, to act as such Arbitrator or Arbitrators.

ARTICLE II.

The Arbitrators shall meet at Geneva, in Switzerland, at the earliest convenient day after they shall have been named, and shall proceed impartially and carefully to examine and decide all questions that shall be laid before them on the part of the Governments of Her Britannic Majesty and the United States respectively. All questions considered by the Tribunal, including the final award, shall be decided by a majority of all the Arbitrators.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall also name one person to attend the Tribunal as its Agent to represent it generally in all matters connected with the arbitration.

ARTICLE III.

The written or printed case of each of the two Parties, accompanied by the documents, the official correspondence, and other evidence on which each relies, shall be delivered in duplicate to each of the Arbitrators and to the Agent of the other Party as soon as may be after the organization of the Tribunal, but within a period not exceeding six months from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty.

ARTICLE IV.

Within four months after the delivery on both sides of the written or printed case, either Party may, in like manner, deliver in duplicate to each of the said Arbitrators, and to the Agent of the other Party, a counter case and additional documents, correspondence, and evidence, in reply to the case, documents, correspondence, and evidence, so presented by the other Party.

The Arbitrators may, however, extend the time for delivering such counter case, documents, correspondence, and evidence, when, in their judgment, it becomes necessary, in consequence of the distance of the place from which the evidence to be presented is to be procured.

If in the case submitted to the Arbitrators either Party shall have specified or alluded to any report or document in its own exclusive possession without annexing a copy; such Party shall be bound, if the other Party thinks proper to apply for it, to furnish that Party with a copy thereof; and either Party may call upon the other, through the Arbitrators, to produce the originals or certified copies of any papers adduced as evidence, giving in each instance such reasonable notice as the Arbitrators may require.

ARTICLE V.

It shall be the duty of the Agent of each Party, within two months after the expiration of the time limited for the delivery of the counter case on both sides, to deliver in duplicate to each of the said Arbitrators and to the Agent of the other Party a written or printed argument showing the points and referring to the evidence upon which his Government relies; and the Arbitrators may, if they desire further elucidation with regard to any point, require a written or printed statement or argument or oral argument by counsel upon it; but in such case the other Party shall be entitled to reply either orally or in writing, as the case may be.

ARTICLE VI.

In deciding the matters submitted to the Arbitrators they shall be governed by the following three rules, which are agreed upon by the High Contracting Parties as rules to be taken as applicable to the case, and by such principles of international law not inconsistent therewith as the Arbitrators shall determine to have been applicable to the case :—

RULES.

A neutral Government is bound—

First :—To use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming, or equipping, within its jurisdiction, of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or to carry on war against a Power with which it is at peace; and also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above, such vessel having been specially adapted, in whole or in part, within such jurisdiction, to warlike use.

Secondly :—Not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as the base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms, or the recruitment of men.

Thirdly :—To exercise due diligence in its own ports and waters, and, as to all persons within its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of the foregoing obligations and duties.

Her Britannic Majesty has commanded her High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries to declare that Her Majesty's Government cannot assent to the foregoing rules as a statement of principles of international law which were in force at the time when the claims mentioned in Article I arose, but that Her Majesty's Government, in order to evince its desire of strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries and of making satisfactory provision for the future, agrees that, in deciding the questions between the two countries arising out of those claims, the Arbitrators should assume that Her Majesty's Government had undertaken to act upon the principles set forth in these rules.

And the High Contracting Parties agree to observe these rules as between themselves in future, and to bring them to the knowledge of other maritime Powers and to invite them to accede to them.

ARTICLE VII.

The decision of the Tribunal shall, if possible, be made within three months from the close of the argument on both sides.

It shall be made in writing and dated, and shall be signed by the Arbitrators who may assent to it.

The said Tribunal shall first determine as to each vessel separately whether Great Britain has, by any act or omission, failed to fulfil any of the duties set forth in the foregoing three rules, or recognized by the principles of international law not inconsistent with such rules, and shall certify such facts as to each of the said vessels. In case the Tribunal find that Great Britain has failed to fulfil any duty or duties as aforesaid, it may, if it think proper, proceed to award a sum in gross to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for all the claims referred to it; and in such case the gross sum so awarded shall be paid in coin by the Government of Great Britain to the Government of the United States at Washington within twelve months after the date of the award.

The award shall be in duplicate, one copy whereof shall be delivered to the Agent of Great Britain for his Government, and the other copy shall be delivered to the Agent of the United States for his Government.

ARTICLE VIII.

Each Government shall pay its own Agent and provide for the proper remuneration of the Counsel employed by it, and of the Arbitrator appointed by it, and for the expense of preparing and submitting its case to the Tribunal. All other expenses connected with the arbitration shall be defrayed by the two Governments in equal moieties.

ARTICLE IX.

The Arbitrators shall keep an accurate record of their proceedings, and may appoint and employ the necessary officers to assist them.

ARTICLE X.

In case the Tribunal finds that Great Britain has failed to fulfil any duty or duties as aforesaid, and does not award a sum in gross, the High Contracting Parties agree that a Board of Assessors shall be appointed to ascertain and determine what claims are valid, and what amount or amounts shall be paid by Great Britain to the United States on account of the liability arising from such failure as to each vessel, according to the extent of such liability as decided by the Arbitrators.

The Board of Assessors shall be constituted as follows : One member thereof shall be named by Her Britannic Majesty, one member thereof shall be named by the President of the United States, and one member thereof shall be named by the Representative at Washington of His Majesty the King of Italy ; and in case of a vacancy happening from any cause, it shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

As soon as possible after such nominations the Board of Assessors shall be organized in Washington with power to hold their sittings there, or in New York, or in Boston. The members thereof shall severally subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide, to the best of their judgment and according to justice and equity, all matters submitted to them, and shall forthwith proceed, under such rules and regulations as they may prescribe, to the investigation of the claims which shall be presented to them by the Government of the United States, and shall examine and decide upon them in such order and manner as they may think proper, but upon such evidence or information only as shall be furnished by or on behalf of the Governments of Great Britain and of the United States respectively. They shall be bound to hear on each separate claim, if required, one person on behalf of each Government as Counsel or Agent. A majority of the Assessors in each case shall be sufficient for a decision.

The decision of the Assessors shall be given upon each claim in writing, and shall be signed by them respectively, and dated.

Every claim shall be presented to the Assessors within six months from the day of their first meeting ; but they may, for good cause shown, extend the time for the presentation of any claim to a further period not exceeding three months.

The Assessors shall report to each Government, at or before the expiration of one year from the date of their first meeting, the amount of claims decided by them up to the date of such report ; if further claims then remain undecided, they shall make a further report at or before the expiration of two years from the date of such first meeting ; and in case any claims remain undetermined at that time, they shall make a final report within a further period of six months.

The report or reports shall be made in duplicate, and one copy thereof shall be delivered to the Representative of Her Britannic Majesty at Washington, and one copy thereof to the Secretary of State of the United States.

All sums of money which may be awarded under this Article shall be payable at Washington, in coin, within twelve months after the delivery of each report.

The Board of Assessors may employ such clerks as they shall think necessary.

The expenses of the Board of Assessors shall be borne equally by the two Governments, and paid from time to time, as may be found expedient, on the production of accounts certified by the Board. The remuneration of the Assessors shall also be paid by the two Governments in equal moieties in a similar manner.

ARTICLE XI.

The High Contracting Parties engage to consider the result of the proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration and of the Board of Assessors, should such Board be appointed, as a full, perfect, and final settlement of all the claims hereinbefore referred to ; and further engage that every such claim, whether the same may or may not have been presented to the notice of, made, preferred, or laid before the Tribunal or Board, shall, from and after the conclusion of the proceedings of the Tribunal or Board, be considered and treated as finally settled, barred, and thenceforth inadmissible.

ARTICLE XII.

The High Contracting Parties agree that all claims on the part of Corporations, Companies, or private individuals, citizens of the United States, upon the Government of

Her Britannic Majesty, arising out of acts committed against the persons or property of citizens of the United States during the period between the 13th April, 1861, and the 9th of April, 1865, inclusive, not being claims growing out of the acts of the vessels referred to in Article I of this Treaty; and all claims, with the like exception, on the part of Corporations, Companies, or private individuals, subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, upon the Government of the United States, arising out of acts committed against the persons or property of subjects of Her Britannic Majesty during the same period, which may have been presented to either Government for its interposition with the other, and which yet remain unsettled, as well as any other such claims which may be presented within the time specified in Article XIV of this Treaty, shall be referred to three Commissioners, to be appointed in the following manner, that is to say:—One Commissioner shall be named by Her Britannic Majesty, one by the President of the United States, and a third by Her Britannic Majesty and the President of the United States conjointly; and in case the third Commissioner shall not have been so named within a period of three months from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, then the third Commissioner shall be named by the Representative at Washington of His Majesty the King of Spain. In case of the death, absence, or incapacity of any Commissioner, or in the event of any Commissioner omitting or ceasing to act, the vacancy shall be filled in the manner hereinbefore provided for making the original appointment, the period of three months in case of such substitution being calculated from the date of the happening of the vacancy.

The Commissioners so named, shall meet at Washington at the earliest convenient period after they have been respectively named; and shall, before proceeding to any business, make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide, to the best of their judgment, and according to justice and equity, all such claims as shall be laid before them on the part of the Governments of Her Britannic Majesty, and of the United States, respectively; and such declaration shall be entered on the record of their proceedings.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Commissioner shall then forthwith proceed to the investigation of the claims which shall be presented to them. They shall investigate and decide such claims in such order and such manner as they may think proper, but upon such evidence or information only as shall be furnished by or on behalf of their respective Governments. They shall be bound to receive and consider all written documents or statements which may be presented to them by or on behalf of their respective Governments in support of, or in answer to any claim; and to hear, if required, one person on each side, on behalf of each Government, as Counsel or Agent for such Government, on each and every separate claim. A majority of the Commissioners shall be sufficient for an award in each case. The award shall be given upon each claim in writing, and shall be signed by the Commissioners assenting to it. It shall be competent for each Government to name one person to attend the Commissioners as its Agent to present and support claims on its behalf, and to answer claims made upon it, and to represent it generally in all matters connected with the investigation and decision thereof.

The High Contracting Parties hereby engage to consider the decision of the Commissioners as absolutely final and conclusive upon each claim decided upon by them, and to give full effect to such decisions without any objection, evasion, or delay whatsoever.

ARTICLE XIV.

Every claim shall be presented to the Commissioners within six months from the day of their first meeting, unless in any case where reasons for delay shall be established to the satisfaction of the Commissioners; and then, and in any such case, the period for presenting the claim may be extended by them to any time not exceeding three months longer.

The Commissioners shall be bound to examine and decide upon every claim within two years from the day of their first meeting. It shall be competent for the Commissioners to decide in each case whether any claim has or has not been duly made, preferred, and laid before them, either wholly or to any and what extent, according to the true intent and meaning of this Treaty.

ARTICLE XV.

All sums of money which may be awarded by the Commissioners on account of any claim shall be paid by the one Government to the other, as the case may be, within twelve months after the date of the final award, without interest, and without any deduction save as specified in Article XVI of this Treaty.

ARTICLE XVI.

The Commissioners shall keep an accurate record, and correct minutes or notes of all their proceedings, with the dates thereof, and may appoint and employ a Secretary and any other necessary officer or officers, to assist them in the transaction of the business which may come before them.

Each Government shall pay its own Commissioner and Agent or Counsel. All other expenses shall be defrayed by the two Governments in equal moieties.

The whole expenses of the Commission, including contingent expenses, shall be defrayed by a rateable deduction on the amount of the sums awarded by the Commissioners; provided always that such deduction shall not exceed the rate of 5 per cent. on the sums so awarded.

ARTICLE XVII.

The High Contracting Parties engage to consider the result of the proceedings of this Commission as a full, perfect, and final settlement of all such claims as are mentioned in Article XII of this Treaty upon either Government; and further engage that every such claim, whether or not the same may have been presented to the notice of, made, preferred, or laid before the said Commission, shall, from and after the conclusion of the proceedings of the said Commission, be considered and treated as finally settled, barred, and thenceforth inadmissible.

ARTICLE XVIII.

It is agreed by the High Contracting Parties that, in addition to the liberty secured to the United States' fishermen by the Convention between Great Britain and the United States, signed at London on the 20th day of October, 1818, of taking, curing, and drying fish on certain coasts of the British North American Colonies therein defined, the inhabitants of the United States shall have, in common with the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, the liberty, for the term of years mentioned in Article XXXIII of this Treaty, to take fish of every kind, except shell-fish, on the sea-coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbours, and creeks, of the Provinces of Quebec Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the Colony of Prince Edward Island, and of the several islands thereunto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the said coasts and shores and islands, and also upon the Magdalen Islands, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish; provided that, in so doing, they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with British fishermen, in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts in their occupancy for the same purpose.

It is understood that the above-mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, and that the salmon and shad fisheries, and all other fisheries in rivers and the mouths of rivers, are hereby reserved exclusively for British fishermen.

ARTICLE XIX.

It is agreed by the High Contracting Parties that British subjects shall have, in common with the citizens of the United States, the liberty, for the term of years mentioned in Article XXXIII of this Treaty, to take fish of every kind, except shell-fish, on the eastern sea-coasts and shores of the United States north of the thirty-ninth parallel of north latitude, and on the shores of the several islands thereunto adjacent, and in the bays, harbours, and creeks of the said sea-coasts and shores of the United States and of the said islands, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the said coasts of the United States and of the islands aforesaid, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish; provided that, in so doing, they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with the fishermen of the United States, in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts in their occupancy for the same purpose.

It is understood that the above mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, and that salmon and shad fisheries, and all other fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers are hereby reserved exclusively for fishermen of the United States.

ARTICLE XX.

It is agreed that the places designated by the Commissioners appointed under the first Article of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded at Washington on the 5th of June, 1854, upon the coasts of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions, and the United States as places reserved from the common right of fishing under that Treaty, shall be regarded as in like manner reserved from the common right of fishing under the preceding Articles. In case any question should arise between the Governments of Her Britannic Majesty and of the United States as to the common right of fishing in places not thus designated as reserved, it is agreed that a Commission shall be appointed to designate such places, and shall be constituted in the same manner, and have the same powers, duties, and authority as the Commission appointed under the said first Article of the Treaty of the 5th of June, 1854.

ARTICLE XXI.

It is agreed that, for the term of years mentioned in Article XXXIII of this Treaty, fish-oil and fish of all kinds, (except fish of the inland lakes, and of the rivers falling into them, and except fish preserved in oil,) being the produce of the fisheries of the Dominion of Canada, or of Prince Edward's Island, or of the United States, shall be admitted into each country, respectively, free of duty.

ARTICLE XXII.

Inasmuch as it is asserted by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty that the privileges accorded to the citizens of the United States under Article XVIII of this Treaty are of greater value than those accorded by Articles XIX and XXI of this Treaty to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, and this assertion is not admitted by the Government of the United States; it is further agreed that Commissioners shall be appointed to determine, having regard to the privileges accorded by the United States to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, as stated in Articles XIX and XXI of this Treaty, the amount of any compensation which, in their opinion, ought to be paid by the Government of the United States to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty in return for the privileges accorded to the citizens of the United States under Article XVIII of this Treaty; and that any sum of money which the said Commissioners may so award shall be paid by the United States Government, in a gross sum, within twelve months after such award shall have been given.

ARTICLE XXIII.

The Commissioners referred to in the preceding Article shall be appointed in the following manner, that is to say: One Commissioner shall be named by Her Britannic Majesty, one by the President of the United States, and a third by Her Britannic Majesty and the President of the United States conjointly; and in case the third Commissioner shall not have been so named within a period of three months from the date when this Article shall take effect, then the third Commissioner shall be named by the Representative at London of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. In case of the death, absence, or incapacity of any Commissioner, or in the event of any Commissioner omitting or ceasing to act, the vacancy shall be filled in the manner hereinbefore provided for making the original appointment, the period of three months in case of such substitution being calculated from the date of the happening of the vacancy.

The Commissioners so named shall meet in the city of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, at the earliest convenient period after they have been respectively named, and shall, before proceeding to any business, make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide the matters referred to them to the best of their judgment, and according to justice and equity; and such declaration shall be entered on the record of their proceedings.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall also name one person to attend the Commission as its agent, to represent it generally in all matters connected with the Commission.

ARTICLE XXIV.

The proceedings shall be conducted in such order as the Commissioners appointed under Articles XXII and XXIII of this Treaty shall determine. They shall be bound to receive such oral or written testimony as either Government may present. If either Party shall offer oral testimony, the other Party shall have the right of cross-examination, under such rules as the Commissioners shall prescribe.

If in the case submitted to the Commissioners either Party shall have specified or alluded to any report or document in its own exclusive possession, without annexing a copy, such Party shall be bound, if the other Party thinks proper to apply for it, to furnish that Party with a copy thereof; and either Party may call upon the other, through the Commissioners, to produce the originals or certified copies of any papers adduced as evidence, giving in each instance such reasonable notice as the Commissioners may require.

The case on either side shall be closed within a period of six months from the date of the organization of the Commission, and the Commissioners shall be requested to give their award as soon as possible thereafter. The aforesaid period of six months may be extended for three months in case of a vacancy occurring among the Commissioners under the circumstances contemplated in Article XXIII of this Treaty.

ARTICLE XXV.

The Commissioners shall keep an accurate record and correct Minutes or notes of all their proceedings, with the dates thereof, and may appoint and employ a Secretary and any other necessary officer or officers to assist them in the transaction of the business which may come before them.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall pay its own Commissioner and Agent or Counsel; all other expenses shall be defrayed by the two Governments in equal moieties.

ARTICLE XXVI.

The navigation of the River St. Lawrence, ascending and descending, from the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude, where it ceases to form the boundary between the two countries, from, to, and into the sea, shall for ever remain free and open for the purposes

of commerce to the citizens of the United States, subject to any laws and regulations of Great Britain, or of the Dominion of Canada, not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation.

The navigation of the Rivers Yukon, Porcupine, and Stikine, ascending and descending from, to, and into the sea, shall for ever remain free and open for the purposes of commerce to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty and to the citizens of the United States, subject to any laws and regulations of either country within its own territory, not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation.

ARTICLE XXVII.

The Government of Her Britannic Majesty engages to urge upon the Government of the Dominion of Canada to secure to the citizens of the United States the use of the Welland, St. Lawrence, and other canals in the Dominion on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion; and the Government of the United States engages that the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall enjoy the use of the St. Clair Flats Canal on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States, and further engages to urge upon the State Governments to secure to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty the use of the several State canals connected with the navigation of the lakes or rivers traversed by or contiguous to the boundary line between the possessions of the High Contracting Parties, on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

The navigation of Lake Michigan shall also, for the term of years mentioned in Article XXXIII of this Treaty, be free and open for the purposes of commerce to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, subject to any laws and regulations of the United States or of the States bordering thereon not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation.

ARTICLE XXIX.

It is agreed that, for the term of years mentioned in Article XXXIII of this Treaty, goods, wares, or merchandize arriving at the ports of New York, Boston, and Portland, and any other ports in the United States which have been or may from time to time be specially designated by the President of the United States, and destined for Her Britannic Majesty's Possessions in North America, may be entered at the proper Customs-house and conveyed in transit, without the payment of duties, through the territory of the United States, under such rules, regulations, and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the Government of the United States may from time to time prescribe; and, under like rules, regulations, and conditions, goods, wares, or merchandize may be conveyed in transit, without the payment of duties, from such possessions through the territory of the United States for export from the said ports of the United States.

It is further agreed that for the like period goods, wares, or merchandize arriving at any of the ports of Her Britannic Majesty's Possessions in North America and destined for the United States may be entered at the proper Custom-house and conveyed in transit, without the payment of duties, through the said Possessions, under such rules and regulations, and conditions for the protection of the revenue, as the Governments of the said Possessions may from time to time prescribe; and under like rules, regulations, and conditions, goods, wares, or merchandize may be conveyed in transit, without payment of duties, from the United States through the said Possessions to other places in the United States, or for export from ports in the said Possessions.

ARTICLE XXX.

It is agreed that, for the term of years mentioned in Article XXXIII of this Treaty, subjects of Her Britannic Majesty may carry in British vessels, without payment of

duty, goods, wares, or merchandize from one port or place within the territory of the United States upon the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes, and the rivers connecting the same, to another port or place within the territory of the United States as aforesaid : Provided, that a portion of such transportation is made through the Dominion of Canada by land carriage and in bond, under such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon between the Government of Her Britannic Majesty and the Government of the United States.

Citizens of the United States may for the like period carry in United States' vessels, without payment of duty, goods, wares, or merchandize from one port or place within the Possessions of Her Britannic Majesty in North America, to another port or place within the said Possessions : Provided, that a portion of such transportation is made through the territory of the United States by land carriage and in bond, under such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon between the Government of Her Britannic Majesty and the Government of the United States.

The Government of the United States further engages not to impose any export duties on goods, wares, or merchandize carried under this Article through the territory of the United States ; and Her Majesty's Government engages to urge the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada and the Legislatures of the other Colonies not to impose any export duties on goods, wares, or merchandize carried under this Article ; and the Government of the United States may, in case such export duties are imposed by the Dominion of Canada, suspend, during the period that such duties are imposed, the right of carrying granted under this Article in favour of the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty.

The Government of the United States may suspend the right of carrying granted in favour of the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty under this Article in case the Dominion of Canada should at any time deprive the citizens of the United States of the use of the canals in the said Dominion on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion, as provided in Article XXVII.

ARTICLE XXXI.

The Government of Her Britannic Majesty further engages to urge upon the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada and the Legislature of New Brunswick, that no export duty, or other duty, shall be levied on lumber or timber of any kind cut on that portion of the American territory in the State of Maine watered by the river St. John and its tributaries, and floated down that river to the sea, when the same is shipped to the United States from the province of New Brunswick. And, in case any such export or other duty continues to be levied after the expiration of one year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, it is agreed that the Government of the United States may suspend the right of carrying herein before granted under Article XXX of this Treaty for such period as such export or other duty may be levied.

ARTICLE XXXII.

It is further agreed that the provisions and stipulations of Articles XVIII to XXV of this Treaty, inclusive, shall extend to the Colony of Newfoundland, so far as they are applicable. But if the Imperial Parliament, the Legislature of Newfoundland, or the Congress of the United States, shall not embrace the Colony of Newfoundland in their laws enacted for carrying the foregoing Articles into effect, then this Article shall be of no effect ; but the omission to make provision by law to give it effect, by either of the Legislative Bodies aforesaid, shall not in any way impair any other Articles of this Treaty.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

The foregoing Articles XVIII to XXV inclusive, and Article XXX of this Treaty shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry them into operation shall have been

passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, by the Parliament of Canada, and by the Legislature of Prince Edward Island on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other. Such assent having been given, the said Articles shall remain in force for the period of ten years from the date at which they may come into operation, and further, until the expiration of two years after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same; each of the High Contracting Parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the said period of ten years or at any time afterward.

ARTICLE XXXIV.

Whereas it was stipulated by Article I of the Treaty concluded at Washington on the 15th of June, 1846, between Her Britannic Majesty and the United States, that the line of boundary between the territories of Her Britannic Majesty, and those of the United States, from the point on the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude up to which it had already been ascertained, should be continued westward along the said parallel of north latitude "to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly, through the middle of the said channel and of Fuca Straits, to the Pacific Ocean;" and whereas the Commissioners appointed by the two High Contracting Parties to determine that portion of the boundary which runs southerly through the middle of the channel aforesaid were unable to agree upon the same; and whereas the Government of Her Britannic Majesty claims that such boundary line should, under the terms of the Treaty above recited, be run through the Rosario Straits, and the Government of the United States claims that it should be run through the Canal de Haro, it is agreed that the respective claims of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty and of the Government of the United States shall be submitted to the arbitration and award of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, who, having regard to the above-mentioned Article of the said Treaty, shall decide thereupon, finally and without appeal, which of those claims is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the Treaty of June 15, 1846.

ARTICLE XXXV.

The award of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany shall be considered as absolutely final and conclusive; and full effect shall be given to such award without any objection, evasion, or delay whatsoever. Such decision shall be given in writing and dated; it shall be in whatsoever form His Majesty may choose to adopt; it shall be delivered to the Representatives or other public Agents of Great Britain and of the United States respectively, who may be actually at Berlin, and shall be considered as operative from the day of the date of the delivery thereof.

ARTICLE XXXVI.

The written or printed case of each of the two Parties, accompanied by the evidence offered in support of the same, shall be laid before His Majesty the Emperor of Germany within six months from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, and a copy of such case and evidence shall be communicated by each Party to the other, through their respective Representatives at Berlin.

The High contracting Parties may include in the evidence to be considered by the Arbitrator, such documents, official correspondence, and other official or public statements bearing on the subject of the reference as they may consider necessary to the support of their respective cases.

After the written or printed case shall have been communicated by each Party to the other, each Party shall have the power of drawing up and laying before the Arbitrator a second and definitive statement, if it think fit to do so, in reply to the case of the other Party so communicated, which definitive statement shall be so laid before the Arbitrator, and also be mutually communicated in the same manner as aforesaid, by each

party to the other, within six months from the date of laying the first statement of the case before the Arbitrator.

ARTICLE XXXVII.

If, in the case submitted to the Arbitrator, either Party shall specify or allude to any report or document in its own exclusive possession without annexing a copy, such Party shall be bound, if the other Party thinks proper to apply for it, to furnish that Party with a copy thereof, and either party may call upon the other, through the Arbitrator, to produce the originals or certified copies of any papers adduced as evidence, giving in each instance such reasonable notice as the Arbitrator may require. And if the Arbitrator should desire further elucidation or evidence with regard to any point contained in the statements laid before him, he shall be at liberty to require it from either Party, and he shall be at liberty to hear one counsel or agent for each Party, in relation to any matter, and at such time, and in such manner, as he may think fit.

ARTICLE XXXVIII.

The Representatives, or other public Agents of Great Britain and of the United States at Berlin respectively, shall be considered as the Agents of their respective Governments to conduct their cases before the Arbitrator, who shall be requested to address all his communications, and give all his notices, to such Representatives or other public Agents, who shall represent their respective Governments generally in all matters connected with the Arbitration.

ARTICLE XXXIX.

It shall be competent to the Arbitrator to proceed in the said Arbitration, and all matters relating thereto, as and when he shall see fit, either in person, or by a person or persons named by him for that purpose, either in the presence or absence of either or both Agents, and either orally or by written discussion, or otherwise.

ARTICLE XL.

The Arbitrator may, if he think fit, appoint a Secretary or Clerk, for the purposes of the proposed arbitration, at such rate of remuneration as he shall think proper. This, and all other expenses of and connected with the said arbitration, shall be provided for as hereinafter stipulated.

ARTICLE XLI.

The Arbitrator shall be requested to deliver, together with his award, an account of all the costs and expenses which he may have been put to, in relation to this matter, which shall forthwith be repaid by the two Governments in equal moieties.

ARTICLE XLII.

The Arbitrator shall be requested to give his award in writing as early as convenient after the whole case on each side shall have been laid before him, and to deliver one copy thereof to each of the said Agents.

ARTICLE XLIII.

The present Treaty shall be duly ratified by Her Britannic Majesty, and by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the ratifications shall be exchanged either at London or at Washington within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this Treaty, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, the eighth day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

(L.S.)	DE GREY AND RIPON.
(L.S.)	STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.
(L.S.)	EDWD. THORNTON.
(L.S.)	JOHN A. MACDONALD.
(L.S.)	MOUNTAGUE BERNARD.
(L.S.)	HAMILTON FISH.
(L.S.)	ROBT. C. SCHENCK.
(L.S.)	SAMUEL NELSON.
(L.S.)	EBENEZER ROCKWOOD HOAR.
(L.S.)	GEO. H. WILLIAMS.

Mr. Hammond to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

(Copy.—No. 155.)

FOREIGN OFFICE,

May 26th, 1871.

SIR,—I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, a copy of a despatch from Sir E. Thornton, enclosing copies of his correspondence with Mr. Fish relative to the immediate application of the stipulations of the Fishery Treaty pending its ratification.

I am, &c.,

E. HAMMOND.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

Sir E. Thornton to Earl Granville.

(Copy.—No. 155.)

WASHINGTON, May 12th, 1871.

MY LORD,—With reference to my despatches, Nos. 146 and 147, of the 8th instant, I have the honor to enclose copy of a note addressed to me by Mr. Fish, expressing the hope entertained by the Government of the United States that Her Majesty's Government will urge the Governments of the Dominion of Canada, of Prince Edward Island, and of Newfoundland; to consent that American fishermen should be allowed to fish in the waters of the above Colonies during the coming season.

Your Lordship will observe that at the beginning of the second paragraph of the draft of the note which I forwarded in my despatch, No. 146, the following words have been added: "The Government of the United States would be prepared at the same time to admit British subjects to the right of fishing in the waters of the United States specified in the Treaty"; but I also enclose copy of my answer to Mr. Fish, and hope your Lordship will find that his note, with the addition above mentioned and my answer, are in accordance with the terms your Lordship's telegram of 9th instant, transmitted through Earl de Grey.

His Lordship has seen both the enclosed notes and approves of their contents.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD THORNTON.

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

Mr. Fish to Sir E. Thornton.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, May 8th, 1871.

SIR,—As several articles of the Treaty which has been signed this day, relating to the admission of citizens of the United States to fish within the Territorial Waters of Her Britannic Majesty on the coasts of Canada, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, cannot come into full operation until the legislation contemplated in that instrument shall have taken place, and as it seems to be in accordance with the interests of both Governments, in furtherance of the objects and spirit of the Treaty, that the citizens of the United States should have the enjoyment of that liberty during the present season, I am directed by the President to express to you his hope that Her Majesty's Government will be prepared, in the event of the ratification of the Treaty, to make on their own behalf, and to urge the Governments of the Dominion of Canada, of Prince Edward Island and of Newfoundland, to make for the season referred to within their respective jurisdictions such relaxations and regulations as it may respectively be in their power to adopt, with a view to the admission of American fishermen to the liberty which it is proposed to secure to them by the Treaty. The Government of the United States would be prepared at the same time to admit British subjects to the right of fishing in the waters of the United States specified in the Treaty; but as the admission into the United States, free of duty, of any articles which are by law subject to duty cannot be allowed without the sanction of Congress, the President will, in case the above suggestion meets with the views of the British Government, recommend and urge upon Congress, at their next Session, that any duties which may have been collected on and after the first day of July next, on fish-oil and fish (except fish of the inland Lakes and of the Rivers falling into the same, and except fish preserved in oil) the produce of the fisheries of the Dominion of Canada and of Prince Edward Island, shall be returned and refunded to parties paying the same, if a similar arrangement is made with respect to the admission into the British Possessions of fish-oil and fish (with the like exception) being the produce of the Fisheries of the United States.

I have, &c.,

HAMILTON FISH.

Sir E. Thornton, K.C.B., &c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

Sir E. Thornton to Mr. Fish.

WASHINGTON,
May 9th, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday's date, and to inform you in reply that I have been authorized by Earl Granville to state that in the event of the ratification of the Treaty signed yesterday, Her Majesty's Government will be prepared to recommend to the Governments of the Dominion of Canada, of Prince Edward Island, and of Newfoundland, that the provisional arrangement proposed in your note above mentioned with regard to the right of fishing by United States citizens on the coasts of those British possessions, and by British subjects in the waters of the United States, described in Article XIX of the Treaty, shall take effect during the coming season, on the understanding that the ultimate decision of this question must rest with the above mentioned Colonial Governments, who would be asked to grant the immediate and certain right of fishing within the territorial waters of those colonies, whilst the return of the import duties on fish from the 1st of July next, promised by the United States, is prospective and contingent on the action of Congress.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD THORNTON.

The Honorable Hamilton Fish.

(Copy—Canada—No. 445.)

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

DOWNING STREET,
20th June, 1871.

MY LORD,—In accordance with the strong wish expressed by the Dominion Government, that a representation should be made to the United States with reference to the losses inflicted on Canada by the Fenian raids; Her Majesty's Government instructed the British High Commissioners to bring the claims arising out of those raids before the Joint High Commission.

Your Lordship will observe from the Protocols of Conferences, copies of which were transmitted to you in my despatch No. 444 of the 17th inst., that the American Commissioners declined to entertain the proposal made by the Commissioners to include these claims in the Treaty.

Her Majesty's Government were well aware of the serious difficulties in the way of settling this question, and they could not, therefore, feel surprised at this result. At the same time, it was with much regret that they acquiesced in the omission of these claims from the general settlement of outstanding questions between Great Britain and the United States.

But it seemed to them evident that the British Commissioners were right in thinking that there was no reasonable probability that by further pressing the point an agreement would be come to upon it with the American Commissioners, and when the choice lay between the settlement of all the other differences between the two countries on terms which Her Majesty's Government believed to be honorable to both, and beneficial alike to Canada and to the rest of the Empire, and the frustration of all hope of bringing the negotiations to a satisfactory issue, they could not hesitate as to the course which it was their duty to take.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

Governor General, The Right Honorable
Lord Lisgar, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy—No. 149.)

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

CACOUNA,
August 15th, 1871.

MY LORD,—With reference to Your Lordship's despatch No. 444, of the 17th June, which I duly referred to the Privy Council of the Dominion; I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of a Committee of that body, containing their views on the subject of the Treaty of Washington, in so far as it affects the interests of Canada.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) LISGAR.

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

(No. 444.)

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Privy Council, dated 28th July, 1871, submitted to His Excellency the Governor General.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under their consideration the Earl of Kimberley's despatch to Your Excellency, dated the 17th June ult., transmitting copies of the Treaty signed at Washington on the 8th May last, by the Joint High Commissioners, and which has since been ratified by Her Majesty, and by the United States of America; of the instructions to Her Majesty's High Commissioners, and of the No. 445. protocols of the Conferences held by the Commission; and likewise the Earl of Kimberley's despatch of the 20th June ultimo, explaining the failure of Her Majesty's Government to obtain the consideration by the United States Commissioners of the claims of Canada for the losses sustained owing to the Fenian raids of 1866 and 1870. The Committee of the Privy Council have not failed to give their anxious consideration to the important subject discussed in the Earl of Kimberley's despatches, and they feel assured that they will consult the best interests of the Empire, by stating frankly for the information of Her Majesty's Government the result of their deliberations, which they believe to be in accordance with public opinion in all parts of the Dominion. The Committee of the Privy Council readily admit that Canada is deeply interested in the maintenance of cordial relations between the Republic of the United States and the British Empire, and they would therefore have been prepared without hesitation to recommend the Canadian Parliament to co-operate in procuring an amicable settlement of all differences likely to endanger the good understanding between the two Countries. For such an object they would not have hesitated to recommend the concession of some valuable rights, which they have always claimed to enjoy under the Treaty of 1818, and for which, as the Earl of Kimberley observes, Her Majesty's Government have always contended, both Governments having acted on the interpretation given to the Treaty in question by high legal authorities. The general dissatisfaction which the publication of the Treaty of Washington has produced in Canada, and which has been expressed with as much force in the Agricultural Districts of the West as in the Maritime Provinces, arises chiefly from two causes:—

1st. That the principal cause of difference between Canada and the United States has not been removed by the Treaty, but remains a subject for anxiety.

2nd. That a cession of territorial rights of great value has been made to the United States, not only without the previous assent of Canada, but contrary to the expressed wishes of the Canadian Government.

The Committee of the Privy Council will submit their views on both those points for the information of Her Majesty's Government, in the hope that by means of discussion, a more satisfactory understanding between the two Governments may be arrived at. The Earl of Kimberley has referred to the rules laid down in Article VI of the Treaty of Washington, as to the international duties of neutral Governments, as being of special importance to the Dominion, but the Committee of the Privy Council, judging from past experience, are much more apprehensive of misunderstanding, owing to the apparent difference of opinion between Canada and the United States, as to the relative duties of friendly States in a time of peace. It is unnecessary to enter into any lengthened discussion of the conduct of the United States during the last six or seven years, with reference to the organization of considerable numbers of the citizens of those states under the designation of Fenians. The views of the Canadian Government on this subject are in possession of Her Majesty's Government, and it appears from the protocol of conference between the High Commissioners, that the British Commissioners presented the claims of the people of Canada, and were instructed to state that they were regarded by Her Majesty's Government as coming within the class of subjects indicated by Sir Edward Thornton, in his letter of 26th January last, as subjects for the consideration of the Joint High Commissioners. The Earl of Kimberley states that it was with much

regret that Her Majesty's Government acquiesced in the omission of these claims from the general settlement of outstanding questions between Great Britain and the United States, and the Committee of the Privy Council, while fully participating in that regret, must add the fact that this Fenian organization is still in full vigour, and that there seems no reason to hope that the United States Government will perform its duty as a friendly neighbour any better in the future than in the past, leads them to entertain a just apprehension that the outstanding subject of difference with the United States is the one of all others which is of special importance to the Dominion. They must add that they are not aware that during the existence of this Fenian organization, which for nearly seven years has been a cause of irritation and expense to the people of Canada, Her Majesty's Government have made any vigorous effort to induce the Government of the United States to perform its duty to a neighbouring people who earnestly desire to live with them on terms of amity, and who during the civil war loyally performed all the duties of neutrals to the expressed satisfaction of the Government of the United States. On the contrary, while in the opinion of the Government, and the entire people of Canada, the Government of the United States neglected, until much too late, to take the necessary measures to prevent the Fenian invasion of 1870. Her Majesty's Government hastened to acknowledge by cable telegram, the prompt action of the President, and to thank him for it. The Committee of the Privy Council will only add on this painful subject that it is one on which the greatest unanimity exists among all classes of the people throughout the Dominion, and the failure of the High Commissioners to deal with it has been one cause of the prevailing dissatisfaction with the Treaty of Washington. The Committee of the Privy Council will proceed to the consideration of the other subject of dissatisfaction in Canada, viz., the cession to the citizens of the United States of the right to the use of the inshore fisheries, in common with the people of Canada. The Earl of Kimberley after observing that the Canadian Government took the initiative in suggesting that a joint British and American Commission should be appointed with a view to settle the disputes which had arisen as to the interpretation of the Treaty of 1818, proceeds to state, that "the causes of the difficulty lay deeper than any question of interpretation, that the discussion of such points as the correct definition of bays could not lead to a friendly agreement with the United States," and that "it was necessary therefore to endeavour to find an equivalent which the United States might be willing to give in return for the fishery privileges." In the foregoing opinion of the Earl of Kimberley, the Committee of the Privy Council are unable to concur, and they cannot but regret that no opportunity was afforded them of communicating to Her Majesty's Government their views on a subject of so much importance to Canada prior to the meeting of the Joint High Commission.

When the Canadian Government took the initiative of suggesting the appointment of a Joint British and American Commission they never contemplated the surrender of their territorial rights, and they had no reason to suppose that Her Majesty's Government entertained the sentiments expressed by the Earl of Kimberley in his recent despatch. Had such sentiments been expressed to the delegate appointed by the Canadian Government to confer with His Lordship a few months before the appointment of the Commission it would at least have been in their power to have remonstrated against the cession of the inshore fisheries, and it would, moreover, have prevented any member of the Canadian Government from acting as a member of the Joint High Commission unless on the clear understanding that no such cession should be embodied in the treaty without their consent. The expediency of the cession of a common right to the inshore fisheries has been defended on the ground that such a sacrifice on the part of Canada should be made in the interests of peace.

The Committee of the Privy Council, as they have already observed, would have been prepared to recommend any necessary concession for so desirable an object, but they must remind the Earl of Kimberley that the original proposition of Sir Edward Thornton, as appears by his letter of 26th January was, that "a friendly and complete understanding

should be come to between the two Governments, as to the extent of the rights which belong to the citizens of the United States and Her Majesty's subjects respectively, with reference to the fisheries on the coasts of Her Majesty's Possessions in North America." In his reply, dated 30th January last, Mr. Secretary Fish informs Sir Edward Thornton that the President instructs him to say that "he shares with Her Majesty's Government the appreciation of the importance of a friendly and complete understanding between the two Governments with reference to the subjects specially suggested for the consideration of the proposed Joint High Commission." In accordance with the explicit understanding, thus arrived at between the two Government, Earl Granville issued instructions to Her Majesty's High Commission, which, in the opinion of the Committee of the Privy Council, covered the whole ground of controversy. The United States had never pretended to claim a right on the part of their citizens to fish within three marine miles of the coasts and bays, according to their limited definition of the latter term, and although the right to enjoy the use of the inshore Fisheries might fairly have been made the subject of negotiation, with the view of ascertaining whether any proper equivalents could be found for such a concession, the United States was precluded by the original correspondence from insisting on it as a condition of the Treaty. The abandonment of the exclusive right to the inshore Fisheries without adequate compensation was not therefore necessary in order to come to a satisfactory understanding on the points really at issue. The Committee of the Privy Council forbear from entering into a controversial discussion as to the expediency of trying to influence the United States to adopt a more liberal commercial policy. They must, however, disclaim most emphatically the imputation of desiring to imperil the peace of the whole empire in order to force the American Government to change its commercial policy. They have for a considerable time back ceased to urge the United States to alter their commercial policy; but they are of opinion that when Canada is asked to surrender her inshore Fisheries to foreigners, she is fairly entitled to name the proper equivalent. The Committee of the Privy Council may observe that the opposition of the Government of the United States to reciprocal free trade in the products of the two countries, was just as strong for some years prior to 1854, as it has been since the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, and that the Treaty of 1854 was obtained chiefly by the vigorous protection of the Fisheries which preceded it, and that but for the conciliatory policy on the subject of the Fisheries, which Her Majesty's Government induced Canada to adopt after the abrogation of the Treaty of 1854, by the United States, it is not improbable that there would have been no difficulty in obtaining its renewal. The Committee of the Privy Council have adverted to the policy of Her Majesty's Government because the Earl of Kimberley has stated that there is no difference in principle between a money payment and "the system of licenses calculated at so many dollars a ton, which was adopted by the Colonial Government for several years after the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty." Reference to the correspondence will prove that the license system was reluctantly adopted by the Canadian Government, as a substitute for the still more objectionable policy pressed upon it by Her Majesty's Government, it having been clearly understood that the arrangement was of a temporary character. In his despatch of the 3rd March, 1866, Mr. Secretary Cardwell observed:—"Her Majesty's Government do not feel disinclined to allow the United States, for the season of 1866, the freedom of fishing granted to them in 1854, on the distinct understanding that unless some satisfactory arrangement between the two countries be made during the course of the year this privilege will cease, and all concessions made in the Treaty of 1854, will be liable to be withdrawn." The principle of a money payment for the concession of territorial rights has ever been most repugnant to the feelings of the Canadian people, and has only been entertained in deference to the wishes of the Imperial Government. What the Canadians were willing under the circumstances to accept as an equivalent, was the concession of certain commercial advantages, and it has therefore been most unsatisfactory to them that Her Majesty's Government should have consented to cede the use of the inshore Fisheries to foreigners, for considerations which are deemed wholly inadequate.

The Committee of the Privy Council need not enlarge further on the objectionable

features of the treaty, as it bears on Canadian interests. These are admitted by many, who think that Canada should make sacrifices for the general interests of the Empire. The people of Canada, on the other hand, seem unable to comprehend that there is any existing necessity for the cession of the right to use their inshore fisheries without adequate compensation. They have failed to discover that in the settlement of the so called Alabama Claims, which was the most important question in dispute between the two nations, England gained such advantages, as to be required to make further concessions at the expense of Canada, nor is there anything in the Earl of Kimberley's despatch to support such a view of the question. The other parts of the treaty are equally, if not more advantageous to the United States than to Canada, and the fishery question must consequently be considered on its own merits; and if so considered no reason has yet been advanced to induce Canada to cede her inshore fisheries for what Her Majesty's Government have admitted to be an inadequate consideration. Having thus stated their views on the two chief objections to the late Treaty of Washington, the Committee of the Privy Council will proceed to the consideration of the correspondence between Sir Edward Thornton, and Mr. Fish, transmitted in the Earl of Kimberley's despatch of the 17th June, and of His Lordship's remarks thereon. This subject has already been under the consideration of the Committee of the Privy Council, and a report dated the 7th June, embodying their views on the subject was transmitted to the Earl of Kimberley by your Excellency. In his despatch of the 26th June, acknowledging the receipt of that report, the Earl of Kimberley refers to his despatch of the 17th of that month, and "trusts that the Canadian Government will on mature consideration "accede to the proposal of the United States Government, on this subject." The committee of the Privy Council, in expressing their adherence to their report of the 7th June, must add, that inapplicability of the precedent of 1854, under which the action of the Canadian Parliament was anticipated by the Government, to the circumstances now existing, appears to them manifest. The treaty of 1854 was negotiated with the concurrence of the Provincial Governments represented at Washington, and met with the general approbation of the people, whereas the fishery clauses of the late treaty were adopted against the advice of the Canadian Government and have been generally disapproved of in all parts of the Dominion. There can hardly be a doubt that any action on the part of the Canadian Government in anticipation of the decision of Parliament would increase the discontent which now exists. The Committee of the Privy Council request that Your Excellency will communicate to the Earl of Kimberley the views which they entertain on the subject of the Treaty of Washington in so far as it affects the interests of the Dominion.

(Certified)

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

(Copy.—Canada—No. 561.)

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

DOWNING STREET, 23rd November, 1871.

MY LORD,—Her Majesty's Government have not failed to consider with attention the Report of the Committee of the Privy Council of the Dominion on the Treaty of Washington, which was enclosed in Your Lordship's despatch, No. 143, of August 15th. I need scarcely say that Her Majesty's Government regret that your Ministers should have found so much to object to in the provisions of the Treaty, but they remain themselves of opinion, for the reasons which were fully stated in my despatch of June 17 last, that, looked at as a whole, the Treaty is beneficial to the interests of the Dominion.

I shall endeavor, as far as possible, to avoid entering into further discussion of the clauses of the Treaty which apply especially to Canada, as I cannot think that any

advantage would result from a prolonged controversy between the two Governments as to the details of the Treaty, and the manner in which the negotiation was conducted. There are, however, two or three statements in the Report which it is necessary that I should not leave unnoticed.

The Committee seem to be under the impression that the right to participate in the Colonial Inshore Fisheries has been conceded to the United States without the previous consent of Canada. On this I have to observe that provision has been made for obtaining the assent of Canada in the manner which is strictly in accordance with constitutional usage, namely by stipulating that the fishery articles shall not come into force without the previous assent of the Dominion Parliament. If the Crown were to conclude a similar Treaty as regards the Fisheries of the United Kingdom, the assent of the Imperial Parliament would be reserved in no other manner.

I must also point out that the Committee are under an entire misapprehension in supposing that the cession of the Fishery rights is to be made for "what Her Majesty's Government have admitted to be an inadequate consideration." If you will refer to my Despatch of June 17th, you will find that it was there stated that "the reciprocal concession of free fishing with free import of fish and fish-oil together with the payment of such a sum of money as may fairly represent the excess of value of the Colonial over the American concession seems to Her Majesty's Government to be an equitable solution of the difficulty."

Lastly, I must advert to the statement that "when the Canadian Government took the initiative in suggesting the appointment of a Joint British and American Commission, they never contemplated the surrender of their territorial rights, and they had no reason to suppose that Her Majesty's Government entertained the sentiments expressed by the Earl of Kimberley in his recent despatch. Had such sentiments been expressed to the delegate appointed by the Canadian Government to confer with His Lordship a few months before the appointment of the Commission, it would at least have been in their power to have remonstrated against the cession of the inshore fisheries, and it would moreover have prevented any member of the Canadian Government from acting as a member of the Joint High Commission, unless on the clear understanding that no such cession should be embodied in the Treaty without their consent."

It is true, no doubt, that in the conversation which I had with Mr. Campbell on the subject of the appointment of a joint British and American Commission, I did not allude to the possibility of such a Commission leading to an arrangement by which United States' fishermen should be admitted to participation in the Colonial inshore fisheries; but I could not then anticipate that an extended negotiation embracing all the questions at issue between Great Britain and the United States would arise out of the proposal to appoint a Commission upon the Fisheries; and when the Joint High Commission was appointed, it was distinctly intimated through Your Lordship to Sir John Macdonald, with reference to the Fisheries, before he accepted the office of Commissioner, that it was impossible for Her Majesty's Government to pledge themselves to a foregone conclusion on any particular point before entering into the negotiation.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) KIMBERLEY.

Governor General
The Right Honorable
Lord Lisgar, G.C.B., &c., &c.

(Copy—No. 13.)

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

OTTAWA, January 22, 1872.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to enclose for Your Lordship's consideration a Minute of the Privy Council of the Dominion, which conveys the reply of that body to Your Lordship's Despatch, No. 561, of the 23rd of November last, and urges the request for an Imperial guarantee to a Canadian loan, not to exceed four millions, *i.e.*, half the amount to be expended on the railway to the Pacific, and the enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canals.

2. This proposal the Council recommend, as in their opinion, the best mode of adjusting all demands on the score of the Fenian claims, and of surmounting the difficulties in the way of obtaining the consent of the Canadian Parliament to the measures necessary to give effect to the Treaty of Washington.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) LISGAR.

The Right Honorable
The Earl of Kimberley.

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 January, 1872.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under their consideration the Earl of Kimberley's Despatch to Your Excellency, dated the 23rd of November, 1871, on the subject of the Report of the Privy Council dated the 28th of July, and transmitted in Your Excellency's Despatch of the 15th of August. The object of that Report was to explain to Her Majesty's Government that much dissatisfaction prevailed in Canada owing to the absence of all provision in the Treaty of Washington for the settlement of the losses incurred by Canada, in consequence of the raids of citizens of the United States on British Territory, and also owing to the cession of the Canadian fisheries for an inadequate consideration. The Committee of Council were aware, from the Earl of Kimberley's Despatch of the 17th of June, 1871, that Her Majesty's Government were very desirous that the Acts necessary to give effect to the fishery clauses of the Treaty of Washington should be passed by the Canadian Parliament, and they had hoped that some proposition might be made by Her Majesty's Government, in reply to their Report, that would enable them to propose such measures with a fair prospect of success.

In the Earl of Kimberley's Despatch to Your Excellency, dated 23rd of November, no reference whatever is made to the subject of the Fenian Raids, and with regard to the fishery clauses of the Treaty the only inference to be drawn from the despatch is that the objections raised by the Committee of Council are of very little weight.

The Committee of Council readily admit that further controversial discussion on the points on which differences of opinion unfortunately exist between the two Governments would be unprofitable. It is, however, due both to Her Majesty's Government and to themselves that they should frankly explain to the former the conclusion at which they have arrived on the two questions discussed in their Report of 28th of July last.

They maintain that Canada has a just claim to compensation for the expenses incurred in consequence of the Fenian Raids. It seems unnecessary to support this opinion by further argument.

Although the Committee of Council deem it unnecessary to dwell on the objections which they entertain to the Fishery clauses in the Treaty, they desire to offer an explanation with reference to the Statement in their former Report, to which the Earl of Kimberley has taken exception, and which was to the effect that Her Majesty's Government had ceded the rights of Fishery for what they admitted to be an inadequate consideration.

In the course of the negotiations, the United States Commissioners had offered as an equivalent for the rights of Fishery, to admit Canadian Coal and Salt, free of duty, and Lumber after the 1st of July, 1874. This was deemed both by the Imperial and Canadian Governments an inadequate offer, and a counter proposition was made by the British Commissioners, that lumber should be admitted free immediately, and that in consideration of the continued exclusion of cereals, live stock and other articles, admitted under the Treaty of 1854, a sum of money should be paid to Canada. The United States Commissioners, not only refused the counter proposition, but withdrew their former offer substituting one which the Committee of Council infer, from the Earl of Kimberley's Despatch, was in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, more favorable to Canada, that that which had been rejected as inadequate. Wide, however, as are the differences of opinion on this Continent regarding the Treaty, there is but one opinion on the point under consideration. It is clear that the United States preferred paying a sum of money to the concession of commercial advantages to Canada, and the Committee of Council feel assured that there is not a single member of the Canadian Parliament, who would not have much preferred the rejected proposition to that which was finally adopted.

The Committee of Council cannot, with the Earl of Kimberley's Despatch before them, continue to affirm that Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the cession of the Fishery rights was made for an inadequate consideration, but they regret that they are themselves of a different opinion.

While still adhering to their expressed opinions as to the Fishery Articles of the Treaty of Washington, they are yet most anxious to meet the views of Her Majesty's Government and to be placed in a position to propose the necessary legislative measures, and they will therefore proceed to make a suggestion which they earnestly hope may receive a favorable response.

The adoption of the principle of a money payment in satisfaction of the expenses incurred by the Fenian raids, would not only be of no assistance with reference to the Treaty, but might lead to some complications. It is not improbable that differences of opinion would arise in the discussion of the details of those claims between the two Governments, which might lead to mutual dissatisfaction. Again, such a solution of the question, would necessitate a discussion in the Imperial Parliament, in the course of which opinions might be expressed by members, which might irritate the people of Canada and might moreover encourage the Fenian leaders in the United States, who have not ceased their agitation.

There is in the opinion of the Committee of Council a mode by which their hands might be so materially strengthened that they would be enabled not only to abandon all claims on account of the Fenian raids, but likewise to propose, with a fair prospect of success, the measures necessary to give effect to those clauses in the Treaty of Washington which require the concurrence of the Dominion Parliament. That mode is by an Imperial Guarantee to a portion of the loan which it will be necessary for Canada to raise in order to procure the construction of certain important public works, which will be highly beneficial to the United Kingdom as well as to Canada. It is not pretended that the construction of these works is contingent on an Imperial guarantee. The credit of Canada has never stood so high in the money market as at the present time, its 5 per cent. securities being at a premium. But there is no doubt that with the Imperial Guarantee, a considerable saving of interest could be effected.

The Committee of Council feel assured that Her Majesty's Government will recognize the scrupulous good faith which has invariably been observed by Canada under Governments of various shades of politics. Her Majesty's Government are aware that one of the conditions on which British Columbia joined the Confederation, was that Canada, should procure the construction of an Interoceanic Railroad. In order to procure the construction of this gigantic work, a cash subsidy will have to be granted to the Company undertaking it, to the extent in all probability of five millions sterling. This Railroad will open up for settlement the vast prairies of the North-West, which will sustain an enormous population. According to the most reliable statistics, the immigration from

the United Kingdom to Canada, is in about the proportion of one to six to that from the United Kingdom to the United States, the population of the United States being more than ten times as great as that of Canada. On the other hand, the imports into Canada of staple articles of British manufacture, such as cottons, woollens, and iron and hardware, are about three times as large in proportion to population as those into the United States. It is therefore clearly the interest of the United Kingdom that the British North West Territories should be opened for settlement as speedily as possible, and to effect this object, the Canadian Pacific Railroad is indispensably necessary. That Railroad, it may be added, would in all probability be found the most eligible mode of conveying a portion of Her Majesty's mails to the East.

The time has arrived when the enlargement and extension of the Canadian Canals, so earnestly desired by the United States, as appears by the protocols attached to the Treaty of Washington, can no longer be postponed.

The required works must be constructed by the Government, and will cost about three millions sterling, the aggregate for the Railroad and Canals being eight millions. The revenues of Canada are in a most satisfactory condition, and fully able to bear the increased charge which will be gradually thrown upon them. The taxes are much less than in the adjoining republic, and are cheerfully borne by the people.

The Committee of Council are of opinion that Her Majesty's Government might fairly be urged to propose to Parliament a guarantee for a Canadian loan, not to exceed four millions sterling, on the condition that such guaranteed loan should be raised at the same time, and in equal proportion with a Canadian unguaranteed loan for the same objects. The Committee of Council do not believe that any other mode can be suggested by which they would be enabled to surmount the difficulties in the way of their obtaining the consent of the Canadian Parliament to the measures necessary to give effect to the Treaty of Washington, than that which they have felt it their duty to recommend. The Committee of Council trust, that should other difficulties be removed, Her Majesty's Government will enable them to assure the Canadian Parliament, that any recommendation made by Canada to terminate the articles of the Treaty of Washington, numbered 18 to 25 inclusive, and likewise Article 30, in conformity with Article 33, would be acted on.

Certified,

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council,
Canada.

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

(Copy—Canada—No. 58.)

DOWNING STREET, 18th March, 1872.

MY LORD,—Her Majesty's Government have given their most careful attention to the report of the Committee of the Canadian Privy Council enclosed in your Lordship's despatch No. 13, of January 22.

The Committee state that, while adhering to their opinion as to the Fishery Articles of the Treaty of Washington, they are yet most anxious to meet the views of Her Majesty's Government, and to be placed in a position to propose the necessary legislative measures. They maintain that Canada has a just claim for compensation for expenses incurred in consequence of the Fenian raids, but they are of opinion that the adoption of the principle of a money payment in satisfaction of those expenses would be of no assistance with reference to the Treaty, and would be open to objection on other grounds. They therefore suggest another mode of settlement by which in their opinion their hands might be so materially strengthened that they would be enabled, not only to abandon all claims on account of Fenian raids, but likewise to propose to the Dominion Parliament, with a fair prospect of success, the measures necessary to give effect to the Treaty.

Their suggestion is, that Her Majesty's Government should propose to Parliament a guarantee for a Canadian Loan, not exceeding four millions sterling, being half the amount (£8,000,000) which it is intended to raise for the purpose of constructing the railroad through British territory to the Pacific, and of enlarging and extending the Canadian Canals.

Her Majesty's Government have considered this suggestion with an earnest desire to remove the difficulties which are felt by the Canadian Government, and I have now to convey to you the conclusions at which they have arrived.

They are of opinion that the most convenient course will be that it should be provided in the Acts to be passed by the Dominion Parliament to give effect to the Treaty that such acts should only come into force upon the issue of a Proclamation by the Governor General in Council bringing them into operation. On their part Her Majesty's Government will engage that when the Treaty shall have taken effect by the issue of such proclamation they will propose to Parliament to guarantee a Canadian Loan of £2,500,000, such loan to be applied to the purposes indicated by the Council, namely, the construction of the railroad through British Territory from Canada to the Pacific, and the improvement and enlargement of the Canadian Canals, and to be raised at the same time and in equal proportion with the Canadian unguaranteed loan for the same objects, on the understanding that Canada abandon all claims on this country on account of the Fenian raids.

As regards the request of the Privy Council that Her Majesty's Government will enable them to assure the Dominion Parliament that any recommendation made by Canada to terminate the articles of the Treaty numbered 18 to 25 inclusive, and likewise article 30 in conformity with article 33, would be acted on; I may observe that no such assurance was asked or given in the case of the Reciprocity Treaty, but Her Majesty's Government recognize that it is not unreasonable that Canada should desire some assurance on this point, and they have therefore no hesitation in declaring that the greatest deference would be paid to the expression of the wishes of the Dominion, signified by Addresses from both Houses of the Dominion Parliament, and that those wishes would certainly be attended to; subject, of course, to the necessary reservation of Her Majesty's discretion to take into consideration in the interest of the whole empire the state of her relations with foreign powers at the particular juncture.

I have already conveyed to your Lordship by telegraph the substance of this despatch.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) KIMBERLEY.

Governor General,

The Rt.-Honble. LORD LISGAR,

G. C. B., G. C. M. G., &c., &c., &c.

(Copy—No. 95.)

CANADA.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, April 15, 1872.

MY LORD,—With reference to Your Lordship's despatch, No. 58, of March 18th, 1872, I have now the honor to forward herewith a copy of a Minute of the Privy Council of the Dominion, from which Your Lordship will perceive that the Ministers announce their intention of proposing to the Canadian Parliament the measures necessary to give effect to those clauses of the Treaty of Washington which relate to Canada.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) LISGAR.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 15th day of April, 1872.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under their consideration the Earl of Kimberley's despatch to Your Excellency, dated the 18th ult., communicating the views of Her Majesty's Imperial Government on the proposition submitted in the report of the Privy Council transmitted in Your Excellency's despatch of 22nd January last.

From the despatch it appears that Her Majesty's Government are of opinion, that the most convenient course will be that it should be provided in the Acts to be passed by the Dominion Parliament to give effect to the Treaty, that such Acts should only come into force upon the issue of a Proclamation by the Governor General in Council bringing them into operation; that on their part Her Majesty's Government will engage that when the Treaty shall have taken effect by the issue of such Proclamation, they will propose to Parliament to guarantee a Canadian loan of £2,500,000, such loan to be applied to the purposes indicated by the Council, namely, the construction of the railroad through British Territory from Canada to the Pacific, and the improvement and enlargement of the Canadian Canals, and to be raised at the same time and in equal proportions with the Canadian unguaranteed loan for the same objects, on the understanding that Canada abandon all claims on England on account of the Fenian Raids.

The Earl of Kimberley further observes, that Her Majesty's Government will enable the Canadian Government to assure the Dominion Parliament that any recommendation made by Canada to terminate the Articles of the Treaty numbered XVIII to XXV inclusive, and likewise Article XXX in conformity with Article XXXIII, will be acted on, that they have no hesitation in declaring that the greatest deference would be paid to the expression of the wishes of the Dominion signified by Addresses from both Houses of the Dominion Parliament, and that those wishes would certainly be attended to, subject, of course, to the necessary reservation of Her Majesty's discretion to take into consideration in the interests of the whole Empire, the state of her relations with foreign powers at the particular juncture.

The Committee of the Privy Council feel that although Her Majesty's Government have been unable to accede to their proposition in full, it is nevertheless their duty, in the interests both of Canada and the Empire at large, to accept the modified proposition of the Earl of Kimberley, and they will accordingly be prepared to propose to the Canadian Parliament, the measures necessary to give effect to those clauses of the Treaty relative to Canada.

Certified,
Wm. H. LEE.
Clerk, Privy Council, Canada.

MESSAGE.

The Governor General transmits for the information of the SENATE, and the HOUSE OF COMMONS, certain despatches and correspondence between the Governments of Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island and the Imperial Government, in reference to the Fishery Clauses of the Treaty of Washington.

LISGAR.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA, 29th April, 1872.

The Governor of Newfoundland to the Governor General.

(Copy—No. 28.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NEWFOUNDLAND, 20th March, 1871.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit herewith to your Lordship the Copy of a correspondence which has recently taken place between Mr. Vail, Provincial Secretary, N.S., and Mr. Bennett, the Premier of my Government, relative to a Resolution which was passed on the 17th February last, in the House of Assembly N.S.

I have transmitted copies of the correspondence in question to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to the Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia.

I have, &c,

(Signed,)

STEPHEN J. HILL.

His Excellency Governor General
The Right Hon. Lord Lisgar,
G.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.

Correspondence between Mr. Vail, of Halifax, Province of Nova Scotia, and Mr. Bennett of Newfoundland.

(Copy.)

TELEGRAM FROM HALIFAX,
18th February, 1871.

“Passed resolution yesterday, thirty to three, protesting against transfer Fisheries “or sacrificing them to Imperial or Canadian interests, you better join.”

(Signed,)

W. B. VAIL.

To the Hon. C. F. Bennett.

Reply to foregoing.

(Copy.)

21st February, 1871.

“Cannot see at present the propriety or utility of protesting; will write by mail.”

(Signed,)

C. F. BENNETT.

To the Hon. W. B. Vail,
&c. &c. &c.

Mr. Bennett to Mr. Vail.

(Copy.)

SAINT JOHN'S,

2nd March, 1871.

SIR,—I sent you the other day a telegram in reply to yours of the 18th ult., to the effect that this Government could not then see the propriety or utility of joining in a protest upon the subject referred to in your telegram. We are ignorant of the whole circumstances which led to the action you took in the matter, and should we find them such as call forth our sympathies on behalf of the course you deemed proper to take, the question would still arise with us, as to the propriety or utility of our joining you in that protest.

It is the desire of this Government to avoid any collision with the Imperial wishes that do not necessarily demand our interference. We view England as our actual Protector—She has always acted not only justly but generously towards us—We have no apprehension that she will, in any way, prejudice those rights and privileges which she so liberally granted to the people of this Colony under their valued Constitutional Charter. She has left us to exercise our own discretion and free-will to enter the Confederation of the North American Provinces under the Dominion or not. And we have every confidence that she will protect us in the enjoyment of those rights and privileges which are so essential to our prosperity and happiness.

I remain, &c.,

(Signed,)

C. F. BENNETT.

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

(Copy—Canada—No. 503.)

DOWNING STREET,

3rd September, 1871.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship for your information, Newfoundland—No. 55—14 July, 1871. copies of Despatches, dated the 14th and 25th of July, which I have received from the Governor of Newfoundland, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, apprising me that their Governments have acceded to the wishes of Her Majesty's Government that United States Fishermen should be admitted during the present season to the provisional use of the privileges granted to them by the Treaty of Washington, so far as concerns those Islands, together with copies of the answers which I have returned to those despatches.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor The Right Honorable
The Lord Lisgar, G.C.B., &c., &c., &c.

Governor Hill to the Earl of Kimberley.

(Copy—No. 55.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

NEWFOUNDLAND, 14th July, 1871.

MY LORD,—1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch No. 23, of the 17th June, enclosing copies of the Treaty, signed at Washington, on the 8th May, by the Joint High Commissioners, which has been ratified by Her Majesty and by the President of the United States,—of the Instructions to Her Majesty's High Commissioners and Protocols of the Conferences held by the Commission,—of two notes which have passed between Sir E. Thornton and Mr. Fish,—and of a Despatch of 17th June, which your Lordship has addressed to the Governor General of Canada, stating the views of Her Majesty's Government on these important documents.

2. I observe in the copy now before me, of the Despatch of Mr. Secretary Fish, (8th May, 1871,) to Sir E. Thornton, an omission which bears very materially upon the peculiar interests of this Colony, respecting the immediate acquiescence of the Government of Newfoundland, in the opinions of Her Majesty's Government, as regards the prompt admission of American Fishermen to the provisional use, so far as this Island is concerned, of the privileges granted to them by the Treaty.

3. Respecting the immediate admission of American Fishermen into British Waters, Mr. Fish writes, "As several articles of the Treaty which has been signed this day, relating to the admission of citizens of the United States to fish within the territorial waters of Her Britannic Majesty, on the coast of Canada, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland, cannot come into full operation until the Legislation contemplated in that instrument shall have taken place, &c., &c., &c., &c.," and again in writing of the restoration to British subjects of certain duties by Congress, Mr. Fish observes "that any duties which may have been collected on and after the first day of July next, on fish-oil and fish, (except fish of the inland lakes and of the rivers falling into the same, and except fish preserved in oil) the produce of the Fisheries of the Dominion of Canada, and of Prince Edward's Island, shall be returned and refunded to the parties paying the same, if a similar arrangement is made with respect to the admission into the British possessions of fish-oil and fish (with the like exception) being the produce of the Fisheries of the United States," the word *Newfoundland*, included in the first extract of Mr. Fish's Despatch is excluded from the latter, and if intentional, the omission in question may act detrimentally towards the future acceptance of the terms of the Treaty by the Colonial Legislature.

4. My Ministers, however, to whom I have communicated the whole of the important documents respecting the Washington Treaty, are willing to consider this omission as unintentional, and although anxious to obtain information on this point, have resolved to comply at once with the wishes of Her Majesty's Government as regards the admission, during the present season, of citizens of the United States to the provisional use of the privileges granted to them by the Treaty, so far as lies in the jurisdiction of the Government of Newfoundland to bestow.

5. There is another point in reference to the correspondence relative to the Treaty to which my Advisers invite your Lordship's attention. The copy of Sir E. Thornton's reply (9th May, 1871,) to Mr. Fish, contains, in connection with the re-payment of Import Duties by Congress, the following words, "the above mentioned Colonial Governments, who would be asked to grant the immediate and certain right of fishing within the territorial waters of those Colonies whilst the return of the Import Duties on fish from the 1st July next, promised by the United States, is prospective and contingent on the action of Congress," the words, "on fish oil" following the words, "that any duties which may have been collected on and after the first day of July next," in Mr. Fish's note to Sir E. Thornton, are in the reply thereto (from which the above extract is taken) omitted. The Executive Council beg to be advised on this head.

6. I beg to transmit to your Lordship, copy of a Minute of Council, signifying assent on the part of the Government of Newfoundland, to the request contained in your Lordship's Despatch, No. 28, of 17th June, respecting the Treaty of Washington.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) STEPHEN J. HILL.

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

Copy of Minute of Council.

(Copy.)

In compliance with the request made by Earl Kimberley in his Despatch of 17th June to His Excellency the Governor, it is agreed to accede thereto.

True copy
(Signed,) STEPHEN J. HILL.

Council Room,
7th July, 1871.

The Earl of Kimberley to Governor Hill.

(Copy—Newfoundland—No. 38.)

DOWNING STREET,
3rd September, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 55, of the 14th of July, communicating to me the consent of your Government to the provisional admission of United States Fishermen during the present season to the privileges granted by the Treaty of Washington so far as concerns the Colony under your Government.

Her Majesty's Government have learnt with much satisfaction that the Newfoundland Government have so willingly acceded to their wishes in this respect.

I have drawn Lord Granville's attention to the two questions raised in your Despatch on the correspondence which passed on this subject between Sir Edward Thornton and Mr. Fish.

I have &c.,
(Signed,) KIMBERLY.

Governor Hill, C.B., &c., &c., &c.

Lieut. Governor Robinson to Lord Kimberley.

(Copy—Prince Edward Island—No. 59.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
July 25th, 1871.

MY LORD,—In continuation of my Despatch No. 55, of the 12th instant, I have now the honor to forward a Minute prepared by my Advisers in which they record the result of their deliberations on the subject of the Treaty of Washington and the other important documents which were forwarded to me with your Lordship's Despatch No. 22, of the 17th June, last.

2. It is stated in the Minute that "the different Governments and Legislatures of this Colony have always hoped that these Fisheries (the Fisheries of Prince Edward Island) would have done much to secure the advantages of another Reciprocity Treaty,

“or of some Tariff concessions authorizing the free admission (into the United States) of the products of our Agriculturists who form the majority of our population, and which would have resulted in promoting the prosperity of the Colony,”—and that in the opinion of the Council the Inhabitants of Prince Edward Island are now asked to “surrender to the Citizens of the United States these invaluable Fisheries without receiving in return any just or fair equivalent such as was hoped to be obtained.

In deference, however, to the strongly expressed wish of Her Majesty's Government in the matter, the Committee of the Executive Council (without giving any pledge as to the ultimate action of the Legislature), recommend that the application made by the United States Government be acceded to, so that American Fishermen may be at once allowed during the present season the provisional use of the privileges granted to them by the Treaty;—and I have the honor to report that the Custom House Officers were yesterday instructed to discontinue the enforcement of the Fishery Laws for the present season, and until further orders.

3. I caused the United States Consul at this Port to be notified accordingly, and I simultaneously dispatched a similar notice to Sir Edward Thornton by telegraph.

4. I may add that in the event of the Acts necessary to give effect to the Treaty being passed by the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, my Government will apply to your Lordship for permission to send a representative to Halifax, for the purpose of conferring with the Agents of the Imperial Government, whose appointment is provided for in the concluding paragraph of Article 23 of the Treaty, and of urging upon him the claims of this Island to a just share, proportionate to the value of our Fisheries, of whatever compensation may be awarded as an equivalent for the privileges which the Colonists are asked to surrender. My Government are of course aware that Great Britain and the United States are to be represented before the Halifax Commission, each by one agent only, but they believe that it would be competent to Her Majesty's Government to authorize the Imperial agent as aforesaid to receive information on the subject of our Fisheries from a representative to be appointed by the Government of Prince Edward Island, and this, should the Legislature assent to the Treaty, is what my Government hope that your Lordship will be pleased to accord.

5. I am confident that your Lordship will receive with much satisfaction the intimation contained in this despatch and that the prompt and loyal action of the Government of Prince Edward Island will predispose Her Majesty's Government to comply as far as possible with any reasonable request which my Advisers may consider it to be their duty to prefer.

I have &c.,
(Signed,)

WILLIAM ROBINSON,
Lieut. Governor.

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

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
July 17th, 1871.

At a meeting of a committee of the Executive Council of Prince Edward Island,

PRESENT ;
The Honorable Mr. Pope,
” Mr. Colonial Secretary,
” Mr. Attorney General,
” Mr. Owen,
” Mr. Richards.

The Committee of Council having under consideration despatch No. 22, dated at Downing Street, the 17th of June, 1871, from the Right Honorable Earl Kimberley,

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, for the Colonies to His Honor Lieutenant Governor Robinson, together with copies of the Treaty signed at Washington, on the 8th day of May, and of Protocols of Conferences held by the Commission, of two notes which have passed between Sir Edward Thornton and Mr. Secretary Fish, and of a despatch addressed to the Governor General of Canada, stating the views of Her Majesty's Government on these important documents.— Her Majesty's Government in the despatch first referred to, strongly urge upon the Government of this Island that, for reasons stated in the despatch from Earl Kimberley to Lord Lisgar, the same course should be pursued as in 1854, and the application made by the United States Government acceded to by Prince Edward Island, so that American Fishermen may be at once allowed, during the present season, the provisional use of the privileges granted to them by the Treaty.

I have respectfully to submit that Prince Edward Island is the most fertile and productive Province in British North America, in proportion to its extent—that the natural market for its principal productions is to be found in the United States, as was very satisfactorily proved during the continuation of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854—that the fisheries of this Island are the best and most valuable in America, and are much appreciated by the fishermen of the United States—that the different Governments and Legislatures of this Colony have always hoped that these fisheries would have done much to secure the advantages of another Reciprocity Treaty, or of some Tariff Concessions authorizing the free admission of the products of our Agriculturists, who form the majority of our population, and which would have resulted in promoting the prosperity of the Colony—that by the Treaty now under consideration, the inhabitants of this Island are asked to surrender to the citizens of the United States, these invaluable fisheries, without receiving in return any just or fair equivalent, such as was hoped to be obtained—Earl Kimberley, in his despatch to Lord Lisgar, alludes to the great importance to Canada of the right to convey goods in bond through the United States, which has been secured to her by Article 29, and the free navigation of Lake Michigan, under Article 28, and the power of transshipping goods under Article 30, as valuable privileges which must not be “overlooked in framing an estimate of the advantages which Canada will obtain.”

Valuable to Canada as may be these privileges, the Committee submit that they do not at all affect Prince Edward Island—that the chief benefit to this Island would be the admission of fish and fish oil into the Markets of the United States, and this would not be generally felt by the people inasmuch as this trade is now principally in the hands of a few American Citizens—that the surrender by the United States of the right of fishing down to the 39th degree of latitude is comparatively worthless to the people of this Island, and as the United States Government assert that the privileges accorded to the citizens of the United States under Article 18, of this Treaty, are of no greater value than those accorded by Articles 19, and 21, to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, the amount of any money compensation that would be given to this Island would be insignificant.

Earl Kimberley in his despatch to Lord Lisgar, says, “In some respects a direct money payment is perhaps a more distinct recognition of the rights of the Colonies than a Tariff Concession, and there does not seem to be any difference in principle between the admission of American fishermen, for a term of years, in consideration of the payment of a sum of money in gross, and their admission under the system of licenses calculated at so many dollars per ton, which was adopted by the Colonial Government for several years after the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty. In the latter case it must be observed, the use of the fisheries was granted without any tariff concession whatever on the part of the United States, even as to the importation of fish.”

The Committee submit that a Commercial arrangement with the United States, in consideration of the use of the fisheries, would have been most acceptable, but as the Royal High Commissioners were unable to induce the American Government to change its Commercial policy the people of this Island being extremely loyal, and devotedly attached to British Institutions, would be most unwilling to throw any obstacle in the way of an amicable settlement of all causes of difference between Great Britain and the United

States, and would therefore willingly accept any reasonable money compensation in addition to the privileges granted as an equivalent, but under the Treaty nothing of the kind is guaranteed them.

The Committee deem it to be their duty further to state that the system referred to of granting licences to American fishermen, for a money consideration, was never approved of by the Government of this Island, but merely sanctioned in deference to the strongly expressed wish of the British Government in the matter, and for the same reason the Committee now recommend that the application made by the United States Government be acceded to, so that American fishermen may be at once allowed during the present season the provisional use of the privileges granted to them by the Treaty, without any pledge, however, on the part of the Government, that the Legislature will pass the Acts to give effect to the Treaty, in which they feel that the interests of Prince Edward Island have not been fairly considered.

Adopted in Council,
July, 24th, 1871.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WILLIAM C. DES BRISAY,
Assistant Clerk Ex. Council.

The Earl of Kimberley to Lieutenant Governor Robinson.

(Copy—Prince Edward Island—No. 32.)

DOWNING STREET,
3rd September, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 59, of the 25th of July, communicating to me the consent of your Government to the provisional admission of United States Fishermen during the present season to the privileges granted by the Treaty of Washington so far as concerns the Colony under your Government.

Her Majesty's Government have learnt with much satisfaction that the Prince Edward Island Government have so willingly acceded to their wishes in this respect.

With regard to the observations contained in the Minutes of Council, which you have forwarded, to the effect that the Prince Edward Island Government would readily accept any reasonable money compensation in addition to the privileges granted as an equivalent, but that under the Treaty nothing of the kind is guaranteed, I do not understand why the Prince Edward Island Government should object to the reference of the question of the money compensation to arbitration which seems to be the fairest way of determining such a point, more especially as the fact stated in the Minute that the rights of fishing conceded by the United States are comparatively worthless, is, it must be presumed, capable of distinct proof.

I will communicate with Lord Granville as to the wish of your Government, in the event of the Act necessary to give effect to the Treaty being passed, to appoint a Representative to give information to the Commission which is to meet at Halifax.

I have &c.,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Lieutenant Governor Robinson, &c., &c., &c.

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

(Copy—Canada—No. 504.)

DOWNING STREET,
5th September, 1871.

MY LORD,—With reference to my Despatch of the 3rd inst., forwarding copies of a correspondence between the Governor of Newfoundland and the Lieutenant-Governor of

Prince Edward Island, and myself, relating to the Treaty of Washington and to the Fisheries, I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, on certain points raised in that correspondence.

I have communicated a copy of the Foreign Office letter to the Governor of Newfoundland and to the Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor General The Right Honorable
Lord Lisgar, G.C.B., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Russell to the Hon. Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

(Copy.)

FOREIGN OFFICE,
August, 31st, 1871.

SIR,—I have laid before Earl Granville, your letter of the 21st instant, enclosing copies of correspondence with the Governor of Newfoundland and the Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward's Island, respecting the provisional admission of American fishermen to the inshore fisheries of those Islands, and I am, in reply, to request that you will state to the Earl of Kimberley that Lord Granville has no doubt that the Government of Newfoundland is right in assuming that the omission of the mention of Newfoundland in the passage in Mr. Fish's note to Sir E. Thornton, referred to, was unintentional.

Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Washington will, however, be instructed to call Mr. Fish's attention to the omission as being understood to be by inadvertence.

His Lordship wishes the Government of Newfoundland to be informed that the intention of the two notes was that pending reciprocal legislation, in return for the immediate provisional admission of American Fishermen to the inshore Fisheries, drawbacks should be granted on the Import Duties taken in the United States on the fish oil and fish which are to be hereafter admitted free for a term of years under the 21st Article of the Treaty.

I am to add that as regards the desire expressed by the Government of Prince Edward Island that some person should be appointed to attend the Commission at Halifax, it appears to Lord Granville that it would not only be permissible but highly desirable that Prince Edward Island and the other Provinces should furnish the fullest information before the Commission as to the value of the inshore Fisheries on their Coasts. The 24th Article of the Treaty provides that the Commissioners shall be bound to receive such oral or written testimony as either Government may present, and it will consequently be competent for the Government of Prince Edward Island to send to Halifax any person who may be selected as best capable of giving evidence on its behalf.

I am &c.,
(Signed,)

ODO RUSSELL.

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

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

(Copy—Canada—No. 585.)

DOWNING STREET,
30th November, 1871,

MY LORD,—With reference to my Despatch, No. 444, of the 17th June, 1871, I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information, and for that of your Government, copies of a correspondence between the Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island and myself, on the question of the refund of duties collected in the United States, on fish and fish oil, the produce of the Fisheries of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) KIMBERLEY.

Governor General The Right Honorable
Lord Lisgar, G.C.B.

Lieutenant-Governor Robinson to the Earl of Kimberley.

(Copy—Prince Edward Island—No. 72.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
30th September, 1871.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to submit a copy of a letter addressed to me by Mr. I. C. Hall, an American merchant, largely engaged in the exportation of fish from Prince Edward Island to the United States, together with a copy of my reply thereto.

2. Mr. Hall is apprehensive that the refusal of Canada to assent to the provisional arrangement proposed by the United States and assented to by this Colony, as reported in my despatch No. 59, of the 25th July, may work adversely to the interests of those persons in Prince Edward Island, who have this year made large investments in the fishing business, in the expectation of receiving back the duties collected in the United States, on fish oil and fish exported from this Island into that country, during the present fishing season.

3. I do not in the least apprehend that the action of [Canada withholding assent from an arrangement in respect of which it was necessary that each Colony concerned should decide for itself, will in any way prejudice the interests of Prince Edward Island, or that the Government of the United States will be hereby deterred from recommending and urging upon Congress to refund the duties collected during the stipulated period on fish oil and fish from this Colony, and I felt justified in informing Mr. Hall, that I considered his apprehensions unfounded.

4. An assurance to this effect from your Lordship, if one could be procured in time from the United States Government, and your Lordship should think proper to ask for it, would be most satisfactory and re-assuring to that section of the mercantile community to which Mr. Hall belongs, and would serve to counteract the depressing influence which the apprehension now entertained may otherwise have on the late autumn trade of the Colony.

5. For previous correspondence on the subject of the provisional arrangement mentioned in this communication, I beg to refer your Lordship to the Despatches of the number and dates noted in the margin.

S. of S. to Lt.-Gov.
—No. 22, of June
17, 1871.
Lt.-Gov. to S. of S.
—No. 59, of July
25, 1871.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,)

WILLIAM ROBINSON,
Lieutenant-Governor.

The Right Honorable
The Earl of Kimberley.

Mr. I. C. Hall to Lieutenant-Governor Robinson.

(Copy.)

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.,

26th September, 1871.

SIR,—After the action of your Government giving effect to the Treaty of Washington, so far as the fisheries are concerned, admitting fish from the United States, as bait or otherwise, free of duty into this Colony, and giving to United States fishing vessels free access to the shore fisheries around this Island, those persons here who are engaged in the fishing business had supposed that their right, on the meeting of Congress, to receive back the duties paid on all fish and fish oils exported by them to the United States since the 1st day of July, could not be questioned.

Recent reports from the United States would, however, lead to the belief that the refusal of the Dominion of Canada, to give effect to the Treaty of Washington, may work adversely to the interests of this Island, and prejudice her claim to such return of duties.

As your Honor is probably aware, large investments have this year been made in the fishing business, based on the expectation of receiving the benefit of this Treaty, and a heavy loss to this Island must result if the duties are not returned.

I would therefore esteem it as a great favor if your Honor can give me any information bearing upon this subject.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

I. C. HALL.

His Honor Wm. C. F. Robinson, Esq.,

Lieutenant-Governor, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Robinson to Mr. Hall.

(Copy—No. 102.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

29th September, 1871.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lieutenant Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, on the subject of the Treaty of Washington.

2. The Government of the United States requested Her Majesty's Government to urge the Government of Canada, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, to make for the present season within their present jurisdiction, such relaxations and regulations as it might be in their power to adopt, with a view to the provisional admission of American Fishermen the liberty which is proposed to be secured to them by the Treaty of Washington; the Government of the United States undertaking in return to recommend and urge upon Congress, at their next Session, to refund to the parties paying the same, any duties collected in the United States on and after the 1st July, on fish oil and fish (with certain exceptions) the produce of the fisheries of the above Colonies respectively, if a similar arrangement should be made with respect to the admission into the above Colonies as aforesaid, of fish oil and fish (with like exceptions) being the produce of the fisheries of the United States.

3. Prince Edward Island assented to the proposed arrangement, Canada did not assent to it, and you are apprehensive that such refusal on the part of Canada may work adversely to the interests of those persons in Prince Edward Island who have this year made large investments in the Fishing business in the expectation of receiving back the duties paid by them on fish oil and fish exported from this Island into the United States during the present fishing season.

4. The Lieutenant Governor is of opinion that your apprehensions are unfounded,—an arrangement sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government has been entered into between

the Governments of the United States and Prince Edward Island, and the Lieutenant Governor does not apprehend that the action of Canada in withholding her assent from a similar arrangement will be attended with the prejudicial result which you have recently been led to anticipate.

I have &c.,
(Signed,)

KILDARE C. ROBINSON.
Private Secretary.

Isaac C. Hall, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Lord Kimberley to Lieut. Governor Robinson.

(Copy—No. 48.)

DOWNING STREET,
30th December, 1871.

SIR,—I have been in communication with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the subject of your Despatch, No. 72, of the 30th September, in which you enclosed copies of correspondence between yourself and Mr. I. C. Hall, respecting the question of the refund of the duties collected in the United States on fish oil and fish exported from Prince Edward Island during the Fishing season.

Enquiry has been made of the United States Government on the subject of the introduction of a Bill into Congress to provide for the refunding of duties paid upon fish and fish oil, the produce of the Fisheries of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, but Her Majesty's Government regrets that the United States Government have replied that the proposal made in May last contemplated the united action of all the British North American Colonies, and that it would not be practicable to separate them or carry into effect for one what the President was willing to recommend for all those Colonies.

I have &c.,
(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

RETURN.

SCHEDULE OF CLAIMS arising out of the late Insurrection at Red River, reported on by the Honorable the Recorder of Manitoba.

(Copy.)

LOWER FORT GARRY,
21st December, 1871.

SIR,—I had the honor to receive from Mr. Meredith, while I was in Montreal on the 22nd of July last, a letter from Governor Archibald of the 26th of May, covering copy of a despatch from the Hon. the Secretary of State for the Provinces on the 2nd of May, and also a copy of an extract from minutes of a meeting of the Treasury Board at Ottawa, of the 25th of April, 1871, referring to me for investigation the claims of sufferers by the insurrection in Ruperts Land in 1869-70.

I immediately repaired to this Province, where I arrived on the 6th of August. In furtherance of the objects contemplated by the Treasury Minute, I caused on the 7th of August, printed notices in French and English to be published and extensively circulated in the different Parishes of the Province, intimating that I should be in attendance at the place therein designated from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. every day, for the purpose of receiving claims and such evidence in support of them as the several claimants might offer. I also caused similar notices to be published in both languages, in all the local newspapers. I have daily since then during the whole month of August, and whenever afterwards they presented themselves, received and heard evidence in support of various claims, far exceeding the number and amount what I imagined to be possible.

Every claim intended to be presented, has, I have reason to believe, been received, with all the evidence within the power of the several parties to procure.

There may be a very few, but not more, I think than five or six at the utmost that have not yet been brought forward owing to the absence of the claimants, but these should not, in my judgement, further delay my report.

Many, and indeed most of the claims presented, did not seem to me included in the terms of the vote in supply: but as they were usually mixed with demands grounded on imprisonment or loss of property, which did come within those terms, the course I adopted was to receive all the evidence that the parties desired to bring forward, and to consider, in forming my conclusions, only such testimony as was applicable under the terms of the vote.

In every instance the claimant and his witnesses have been duly sworn, and I have taken their evidence with my own hand.

Referring to the terms of the extract from the Treasury Minute communicated, I find that I am requested "after an examination and enquiry into such claims, to report the evidence taken, in regard thereto and my conclusions thereon."

I have therefore the honor to report that all claims made before me, together with the evidence in support of each, and my conclusions thereon, will be found in the sealed packet intended to accompany this letter. Every case is numbered and docketed with the name of the claimant; and contains the claim, the evidence, and my conclusions upon it.

I have also the honor to enclose a list containing the number distinguishing each claim, the name of the claimant, the amount claimed, and the amount indicated by my conclusions upon the evidence.

In the execution of an office of such difficulty and delicacy, I have considered it my duty to be guided by equitable principles rather than by technical rules. I have reserved to myself, however, as the only possible means of disposing of the demands, many of them conscientious, and some, I believe the reverse, the discretionary power of judging as a jurymen would do in a matter that I consider fair and right under circumstances not always fully appearing on the face of the proceeding. If I have adopted a proper view of the duty required at my hands in this matter, I see a prospect, and I must add, the only prospect of an end to demands which, in their nature, irritate to some extent a portion of the public mind.

I was, I must confess, unable to perceive any other mode of proceeding open to me. It appeared to me that I was called upon, (however imperfect the means afforded,) to hear and judge, and not to put myself in a position of resisting or questioning.

I therefore heard all the evidence in every case that the party claimant desired to adduce. In all cases the claimants were represented by professional advisers, who placed their demands in the most advantageous position possible; while the public interest may be said to have been entirely unrepresented, unless I am right in the supposition upon which I have acted, that I was called upon to judge *ex equo et bono*, and to consider all the circumstances of every case, whether arising immediately from the evidence which the claimant chose to adduce, or from events of a public nature, of which I was personally and officially cognizant.

The principles I have applied to all cases are:—

1st. To require all reasonable proof of every essential fact upon which the claim was founded.

2nd. To allow for all proved losses, which were the direct and immediate consequence of the insurrection, and not attributable to the fault or negligence of the claimant.

3rd. To take the claimant's own sworn estimate of the value of property lost, where such value was, *ex-necessitate* within his exclusive knowledge.

4th. To have regard to facts of a public and general nature, such as the official, or assumed official character of individuals who notoriously and openly acted either under, or against the authority of the so-called Provisional Government.

I have restricted my attention to, 1st. claims for loss of property, 2nd. to claims for imprisonment, and 3rd. to claims for forced emigration from the Territory.

The two first heads of enquiry seem to want no comment. With reference to the third, I have considered the word "forced" implied not preference, or mere alarm, but compulsion arising from serious danger to life or liberty.

In applying these principles, I have of course excluded from my consideration claims for damage in the legal sense, as contra-distinguished from actual loss. The brief text of Law that regulates my proceedings, not including claims for any description of damages. If these should ever be the subject of investigation, I fear it would open a field of endless controversy, and require an appropriation many times larger than that already made.

With reference to case No. 10 (Narcisse Marion), I should wish to call to it the attention of the Government, as being one of some hardship. He is a man who rendered service on the side of law and order. His service to the insurgents in the Fort was certainly rendered reluctantly, and under a species of duress, tho' not such as to entitle him strictly to compensation for imprisonment under the vote, as I understood it. If the Government see fit to compensate him, I should strongly recommend his being granted say \$100.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

F. G. JOHNSON,
Commissioner.

To the Hon.
The Secretary of State for the Provinces.

Extract from the Minutes of a meeting of the Treasury Board, held at Ottawa, on the 5th day of April, 1872.

Compensation for losses. The Treasury Red River Board have had under their consideration, the report of the Recorder of Manitoba, on the several claims presented to him for compensation to the sufferers during the Insurrection in Ruperts Land in 1869-'70, and for which the sum of \$40,000 00 was voted by Parliament during the Session of 1871.

The Treasury Board submit a Schedule of the claims, and of the Recorder's awards; the former amounting to \$336,260 65, the latter to \$85,755 95.

In addition to this latter amount, the Treasury Board have to report, that in the early part of the year 1870, the sum of \$800 00 was advanced in aid of the Refugees then in Canada, from the North West, who were represented as being in a necessitous condition at the time.

The Treasury Board recommend to the favourable consideration of Council, that the sum of \$2,000 (two thousand dollars) be voted for the parents of the late Thomas Scott, and they further recommend that in addition a sum of \$48,000 or in all \$50,000 (fifty thousand dollars) be placed in the Supplementary Estimates of the current year, to cover the excess over the vote of \$40,000 (forty thousand dollars) granted by Parliament in 1871.

Respectfully submitted.

F. HINCKS,

Minister of Finance, and

Chairman of the Treasury Board

Treasury, Ottawa, 5th April, 1872.

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 April, 1872.

The Committee have had before them, an extract from the minutes of a Meeting of the Treasury Board, held on the 8th of April, 1872, stating that they have had under their consideration the Reports of the Recorder of Manitoba, on the several claims presented to him for compensation to the sufferers, during the Insurrection in Ruperts Land, in 1869-'70, and for which the sum of \$40,000 was voted by Parliament during the Session of 1871.

That they submit a Schedule of the claims, and of the Recorder's awards, the former amounting to \$336,260 65 and the latter to \$85,755 95.

That in addition to this latter amount they report that in the early part of 1870, the sum of \$800 was advanced in aid of the Refugees then in Canada, from the North West, who were represented as being in a necessitous condition at the time.

They recommend to the favourable consideration of Your Excellency in Council, that the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) be voted for the parents of the late Thomas Scott, and they further recommend that in addition a sum of \$48,000, or in all \$50,000 be placed in the Supplementary Estimates of the current year, to cover the excess over the vote of \$40,000 granted by Parliament in 1871.

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

Certified.

W. H. LEE,

Clerk. P. C.

Statement of the sums paid against the vote of \$40,000 for compensation for losses arising out of the insurrection in Rupert's Land.

Dr. Schultz.	Advance on Account of Claim	4,000 00
ditto	ditto	11,000 00
ditto	ditto	5,000 00
		20,000 00
Advanced to poor Refugees on their leaving the Territory		800 00
		\$20,800 00

SCHEDULE OF CLAIMS arising out of the late Insurrection at

CLAIMS.					Name.	Residence.
For loss of Property.	For Imprisonment.	For Forced Emigration.	For Damages, &c.	Total.		
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
48 25	150 00			198 25	Adams, Robert ...	High Bluff.....
100 00			650 00	750 00	Alcock, Thomas ...	.....
74 00	1,000 00			1,074 00	Archibald, Louis ...	St. Paul.....
20 00	800 00		1,760 00	2,580 00	Ashdown, Jas. H.	Winnipeg.....
1,300 00				1,300 00	Bannatyne & Begg	Winnipeg.....
199 00	400 00			599 00	Bartlett, Wilder ...	Portage La Prairie.
71 13	500 00			571 13	Bird, Frederick A.	"
218 25	500 00			718 25	Bird, William G.	"
			*55,500 00	55,500 00	Boyd, Hon. Alfred	Winnipeg.....
169 87½			50 00	219 87½	Boyd, Andrew...	Poplar Point.....
30 00	800 00		400 00	1,230 00	Brandon, George...	High Bluff.....
25 00			125 00	150 00	Brown, James ...	Poplar Point.....
8 00	400 00			408 00	Brown, Magnus ...	Headingley.....
286 00	210 00	310 00		806 00	Bubar, George A.	Winnipeg.....
150 00	500 00			650 00	Burwell, Martiu...	"
40 00	1,500 00			1,540 00	Campbell, D. W.	Winnipeg.....
30 00				30 00	Campbell, R.	St. Peters.....
80 00	280 00	200 00		560 00	Charette, Baptiste.	St. Norbert.....
	250 00			250 00	Charette, Daniel.	"
185 00	65 00			200 00	Charette, François	"
105 00	100 00	1,000 00		1,205 00	Charette, Joseph.	"
250 00	210 00			460 00	Chisholm, A. R.	Winnipeg.....
15 00			2,000 00	2,015 00	Covenant, T.	Poplar Point.....
152 50	500 00			652 50	Cook, Matthew...	"
52 00				52 00	Cowlard, Copland.	"
	600 00			600 00	Dauphinay, B.	St. Norbert.....
36 50	800 00		1,000 00	1,836 50	Dairs, Mathew...	Winnipeg.....
60 00	800 00			860 00	Dairs, William...	"
235 00	800 00	400 00		1,435 00	Dawson, James...	"
150 00	500 00			650 00	Dease, William...	St. Norbert.....
		350 00		350 00	Dease, Wm., jun.	"
70 00	800 00			870 00	Dennison, Robert.	Headingley.....
300 00				300 00	Devlin, Brian...	Winnipeg.....
30 00	800 00		400 00	1,230 00	Devlin, James...	"
235 00				235 00	Dilworth, John...	High Bluff.....
10 00	500 00			510 00	Dilworth, Jno., jun	"
	800 00			800 00	Dilworth, Wm.	Portage La Prairie.
398 50			5,000 00	5,398 00	Dewer, Wm.	Winnipeg.....
947 25		430 00	4,000 00	5,377 25	Dewer, Wm., jun.	High Bluff.....
	250 90			240 00	Dumas, Joseph...	St. Norbert.....
115 00	800 00			915 00	Eccles, John ...	Winnipeg.....
			650 00	450 00	Elwood, Garner ..	"
220 00	800 00			1,020 00	Farmer, Wm. A.	Headingley.....
733 50	2,500 00			3,233 50	Farquharson, Jas.	Winnipeg.....
	1,000 00			1,000 00	Ferguson, John...	High Bluff.....
164 64				164 64	Fiddler, Alexander	St. James.....
2,179 93	2,000 00			5,179 93	Fousacca, W. G. ...	Winnipeg.....
9,444 32½	21,915 00	2,690 00	71,335 00	105,384 32½	..... Carried forward.....	

*General Claim.

Red River, reported on by the Hon. the Recorder of Manitoba.

Description.	RECORDER'S AWARDS.					Remarks.
	For loss of Property.	For Imprisonment.	For Forced Emigration.	For Damages, &c.	Total.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Farmer	40 00	66 00			106 00	33 days' imprisonment.
"	75 00				75 00	
"	70 00	136 00			206 00	68 "
Tinsmith	20 00	140 00			160 00	70 "
Merchants	975 00				975 00	
Farmer	153 00	58 00			211 00	29 days' imprisonment.
Merchant					Nil.	
Trader	145 00	66 00			211 00	33 "
Merchant	2,509 18				2,509 18	Value of guns seized by insurgents.
Farmer	179 00				179 00	
"	30 00	62 00			92 00	31 days' imprisonment.
"	25 00				25 00	
"	8 00	56 00			64 00	28 "
Miller	200 00	210 00	230 00		640 00	70 "
Farmer	50 00				50 00	
Clerk	40 00	130 00			170 00	65 days' imprisonment.
Clerk, H. B. Co.					Nil.	
Farmer		30 00	200 00		230 00	15 "
"					Nil.	
"	125 00	30 00			155 00	15 "
Merchant & farmer	25 00		100 00		125 00	
Miller	250 00	210 00			460 00	
Physician	15 00				15 00	
Trader	90 00	40 00			130 00	20 "
Farmer	52 00				52 00	
Farmer					Nil.	
Blacksmith	36 00	134 00			170 00	67 days' imprisonment.
Carpenter	40 00	72 00			112 00	36 "
"	45 00	134 00	130 00		309 00	67 "
Farmer	150 00	16 00			166 00	8 "
"			100 00		100 00	
"	50 00	62 00			112 00	31 "
Hotel Keeper	300 00				300 00	Claim for value of cooked provisions supplied to prisoners at Fort Garry, by order of Mr. Snow.
Carpenter	30 00	138 00			168 00	69 days' imprisonment.
Farmer	215 00				215 00	
Sawyer	10 00	160 00			170 00	For 4 months, at \$40 per month.
Farmer		62 00			62 00	31 days' imprisonment.
Merchant	270 00				270 00	
"	251 00	40 00	450 00		741 00	10 "
Farmer					Nil.	
Clerk	115 00	88 00			203 00	44 days' imprisonment.
Contractor					Nil.	
Farmer	90 00	60 00			150 00	30 days' imprisonment.
Painter	738 00	48 00			786 00	12 "
Farmer		138 00			138 00	69 "
Carpenter	164 64				164 64	
Merchant	87 50	10 00			97 50	
	7,668 32	2,396 00	1,210 00		11,274 32	

SCHEDULE OF CLAIMS arising out of the late

CLAIMS.					Name.	Residence.
For loss of Property.	For Imprisonment.	For Forced Emigration.	For Damages, &c.	Total.		
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
9,444 32½	21,915 00	2,690 00	71,335 00	105,384 32½	..... Brought forward.....	
77 00	800 00			877 00	Fortney, George ..	St. Charles
	800 00		256 93	1,056 93	Franklin, Thomas.	St. James.....
25 00	1,000 00			1 025 00	Gaddy, William ..	Portage La Prairie .
9 50				9 50	Garrioch, George ..	" "
524 25	1,250 00	2,500 00		4,274 25	Garrett, Charles ..	Winnipeg.....
1,440 00				1,440 00	Gingras, Antoine..	" "
	350 00			350 00	Goselin, François .	St. Norbert.....
3,000 00				3,000 00	Grant, John F.....	Sturgeon Creek
10 50	500 00			510 50	Gunn, George	Poplar Point.....
73 00	800 00		312 00	1,185 00	Haines, John H. ..	Winnipeg.....
13 00	152 00	300 00		465 00	Hall, Andrew	" "
258 75		700 00		958 75	Hall, William B. .	Headingley
	250 00			250 00	Hallett, John.....	St. James.....
212 25	1,000 00			1,212 25	Hallett, William ..	" "
65 00	105 00		1,000 00	1,170 00	Hamelin, Joseph ..	St. Norbert.....
	500 00			500 00	House, Charles ..	Portage La Prairie .
			1,000 00	1,000 00	House, Joshua M. .	White Horse Plains.
1,488 00	500 00		6,000 00	7,988 00	Hyman, Walton F. .	Winnipeg.....
50 00			200 00	250 00	Irwin, James.....	Winnipeg.....
71 25	800 00			871 25	Ivy, John.....	Lower Fort Garry..
		500 00		500 00	Jeanveniu, S.....	St. Norbert.....
10 00	152 00	300 00		462 00	Jeffery James	Winnipeg.....
27 00	800 00			827 00	Jock, James.....	Portage La Prairie .
215-58			500 00	715 58	Johnston, Henry ..	Point Douglas.....
	300 00			300 00	Jolibois, Baptiste .	St. Norbert.....
67 00	800 00		300 00	1,167 00	Kitson, William ..	Rat Creek.....
125 00	800 00	500 00		1,425 00	Kline, George.....	St. Agathe.....
20 00	50 00	150 00		220 00	Lafournaise, G....	St. Norbert.....
	250 00			250 00	Lamirande, Alexis .	" "
	100 00		300 00	400 00	Laroque, Louis ..	St. Agathe.....
65 00		350 00	100 00	515 00	Laurie, Patrick G. .	Winnipeg.....
135 00		600 00	725 00	1,460 00	Lusted, Thomas ..	" "
315 00	800 00	2,000 00		3,115 00	Lynch, James S. .	Portage La Prairie .
5,078 00	5,000 00			10,078 00	Mair, Charles ..	Portage La Prairie .
	*500 00			500 00	Marion, Edward ..	St. Norbert.....
			130 50	130 50	Marion, Narcisse .	Winnipeg.....
	1,200 00			1,200 00	Mead, Rollen P. .	" "
970 00	3,127 00			4,097 00	Mezger, F. C.	" "
25 25	400 00			425 25	Millham, Charles .	Headingley
20 00	800 00		1,400 00	2,220 00	Miller, George.....	Winnipeg.....
	100 00			100 00	Millien, Eli.....	St. Norbert.....
263 75		1,000 00		1,263 75	Monkman, Joseph .	St. Peters.....
15 00	400 00			415 00	Mooney, John.....	Winnipeg.....
146 50	400 00			546 50	Morrison, John.....	Headingley
47 50	400 00			447 50	Morrison, Norman .	" "
		750 00		750 00	Mowat Andrew.....	St. Andrews.....
293 00	500 00	500 00	2,590 00	3,883 00	Mulligan, James..	Winnipeg.....
24,600 40½	47,601 00	12,840 00	86,149 43	171,190 83½	..... Carried forward.....	

*General Claim.

Insurrection at Red River.—Continued.

Description.	RECORDER'S AWARDS.					Remarks.
	For loss of Property.	For Imprisonment.	For Forced Emigration.	For Damages, &c.	Total.	
	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
.....	7,668 32	2,396 00	1,210 00	.....	11,274 32	
Farmer.....	77 00	142 00	.....	.....	219 00	71 days' imprisonment.
".....	.....	132 00	.....	.....	132 00	66 "
Farmer.....	25 00	18 00	.....	.....	43 00	9 days' imprisonment.
".....	9 50	.....	.....	.....	9 50	
Innkeeper.....	324 00	132 00	500 00	.....	956 00	66 "
Merchant.....	1,440 00	.....	.....	.....	1,440 00	36 double-barrel guns (new), at \$40.
Farmer.....	.....	20 00	.....	.....	20 00	
Farmer & grazier.....	1,850 00	.....	.....	.....	1,850 00	
Merchant & farmer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil.	
Harness-maker.....	53 00	134 00	.....	.....	187 00	67 days' imprisonment.
Farmer.....	13 00	68 00	300 00	.....	381 00	34 "
".....	258 00	.....	.....	.....	258 00	
".....	.....	34 00	.....	.....	34 00	17 "
".....	175 00	146 00	.....	.....	321 00	73 "
Merchant.....	.....	36 00	.....	.....	36 00	9 "
".....	.....	42 00	.....	.....	42 00	31 "
Innkeeper.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil.	
Farmer & carrier.....	608 00	84 00	.....	.....	692 00	42 "
Late of the Royal Artillery.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	50 00	
Farmer.....	71 00	70 00	.....	.....	141 00	35 days' imprisonment.
Farmer.....	.....	.....	36 00	.....	36 00	
".....	.....	68 00	300 00	.....	368 00	34 days' imprisonment
".....	27 00	62 00	.....	.....	89 00	31 "
Blacksmith.....	10 13	.....	.....	.....	10 13	
Farmer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil.	
Farmer.....	67 00	74 00	.....	.....	141 00	37 "
Restaurant-keeper.....	75 00	60 00	120 00	.....	255 00	30 "
Farmer.....	20 00	4 00	.....	.....	24 00	2 days' imprisonment.
".....	.....	10 00	.....	.....	Nil.	
Trader.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	
Printer.....	65 00	.....	350 00	.....	415 00	
Carriage Maker.....	135 00	.....	300 00	.....	435 00	
M.D.....	315 00	340 00	400 00	.....	1,055 00	68 "
Merchant.....	1,910 00	66 00	.....	.....	1,976 00	
Farmer.....	125 00	.....	.....	.....	125 00	
Blacksmith.....	.....	.....	.....	100 00	100 00	
Painter.....	.....	148 00	.....	.....	148 00	
Merchant.....	295 00	168 00	600 00	.....	1,063 00	
Farmer.....	15 00	46 00	.....	.....	61 00	23 days' imprisonment.
Hotel Keeper.....	20 00	132 00	.....	.....	152 00	66 "
Farmer.....	.....	20 00	.....	.....	20 00	
".....	.....	.....	500 00	.....	500 00	
Lumberman.....	15 00	140 00	.....	.....	155 00	70 "
Farmer.....	145 00	50 00	.....	.....	195 00	25 "
".....	35 00	50 00	.....	.....	85 00	25 "
".....	80 00	.....	.....	.....	80 00	
Merchant.....	80 00	.....	.....	.....	80 00	
Constable.....	25 00	132 00	.....	.....	157 00	66 "
	16,000 95	5,024 00	4,616 00	100 00	25,740 95	

SCHEDULE OF CLAIMS arising out of the late

CLAIMS.					Name.	Residence.
For loss of Property.	For Imprisonment.	For Forced Emigration.	For Damages, &c.	Total.		
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
24,600 40½	47,601 00	12,840 00	86,149 43	171,190 83½	..... Brought forward.....	
		800 00		800 00	Mulligan, Robert.	Winnipeg.....
758 00	400 00		270 00	1,428 00	Murray, Alexander.	Portage La Prairie.
100 00	405 50			505 50	Murray, Alexander.	St. James.....
150 00	8,605 00			8,755 00	McArthur, Alex.	Winnipeg.....
127 00	3,777 50	1,300 00		5,205 00	McArthur, Peter.	".....
20 50	800 00			820 50	McBain, James.	Portage La Prairie.
175 00	400 00			575 00	McBain, Robert.	".....
150 00				150 00	McDermott, A.	Winnipeg.....
50 00	800 00		200 00	1,050 00	McDonald, A.	High Bluff.....
24 50	800 00			824 50	McDonald, Chas.	Portage La Prairie.
	500 00			500 00	McKay, George.	Poplar Point.....
79 51	500 00			579 51	McKay, John.	Headingley.....
	250 00			250 00	McKay, Leonard.	St. Norbert.....
327 00	800 00			1,127 00	McLean, Alex.	Portage La Prairie.
44 00	800 00			844 00	McLean, Farquhar.	".....
367 50	800 00			1,167 50	McLean, John.	".....
255 00		2,000 00		2,255 00	McLean & Smith.	Winnipeg.....
718 50	1,000 00			1,718 50	McLeod, Murdoch.	High Bluff.....
200 00	800 00			1,000 00	McPherson, Alex.	St. Andrews.....
150 00	2,000 00			2,150 00	McVicar, Geo. D.	Winnipeg.....
30 00	800 00	1,000 00		1,830 00	Newcombe, George.	Poplar Point.....
112 50	500 00			612 50	Nichol, George.	St. John.....
225 47½	800 00	600 00		1,625 47½	Nimmons, William.	Winnipeg.....
250 00	700 00		2,500 00	3,450 00	O'Donnell, Hon. John H.	Winnipeg.....
32 00	400 00			432 00	Parker, Alexander.	Headingley.....
145 00	500 00	500 00		1,145 00	Parker, George.	".....
100 00	160 00		2,000 00	2,260 00	Parisien, Laventure.	St. Norbert.....
	200 00			200 00	Parisien, Pascal.	St. Norbert.....
93 00	150 00			243 00	Poelie, Joseph.	High Bluff.....
228 00	200 00			428 00	Poelie, Jos., jun.	".....
224 00	150 00			374 00	Poelie, William.	".....
	500 00			500 00	Powers, Michael.	St. Charles.....
210 00				210 00	Pritchard, Hugh.	St. Pauls.....
135 00	1,000 00			1,135 00	Sabine, Herbert L.	Headingley.....
50 00	150 00			200 00	Sanderson, Francis.	High Bluff.....
47 50	150 00			197 50	Sanderson, George.	".....
17 00		600 00	1,000 00	1,617 00	Setter, John James.	Portage La Prairie.
232 00				232 00	Sewell, Horace, R.	Quebec.....
35 00	600 00			635 00	Sisson, Daniel.	Portage La Prairie.
60 00	400 00			460 00	Smith, Joseph.	Headingley.....
70 50	800 00			870 50	Smith, Lawrence.	Portage La Prairie.
250 00	100 00			350 00	Smith, Robert.	St. James.....
	190 00			190 00	Spence, David.	Poplar Point.....
150 00	4 50			154 50	Spence, Thomas.	Point Douglas.....
176 25			477 00	653 25	Spice, William.	Winnipeg.....
705 50	200 00		1,000 00	1,905 50	Stewart, James.	".....
69 50	600 00			669 50	Storkes, Joseph H.	Winnipeg.....
54 28	400 00			454 38	Stodgaell, Charles.	St. James.....
90 00			125 00	215 00	Swain, Charles.	Winnipeg.....
32,090 02	80,693 50	19,640 00	93,721 43	226,144 95	..... Carried forward.....	

Insurrection at Red River.—Continued.

Description.	RECORDER'S AWARDS.					Remarks.
	For loss of Property.	For Imprisonment.	For Forced Emigration.	For Damages, &c.	Total.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
.....	16,000 95	5,024 00	4,616 00	100 00	25,740 95	
Laborer					Nil.	
Farmer	600 00	60 00			660 00	30 days' imprisonment.
"	100 00	138 00			238 00	69 "
Merchant		400 00	355 00		755 00	100 "
Cabinetmaker	127 00	225 00	600 00		952 00	75 "
Farmer	20 00	56 00			76 00	28 "
"	130 00	62 00			192 00	31 "
Merchant	150 00				150 00	
Lumber Merchant	50 00	62 00			112 00	31 "
Farmer	24 00	64 00			88 00	32 "
"		32 00			32 00	16 "
"	70 00	58 00			128 00	29 "
"					Nil.	
"	170 00	54 00			224 00	27 "
"	44 00	58 00			102 00	29 "
"	207 00	54 00			261 00	27 "
Freighters	100 00				100 00	
Farmer	366 00	70 00			436 00	35 "
Shoemaker	200 00	64 00			264 00	32 "
Merchant	50 00	60 00	500 00		610 00	30 "
Farmer	30 00	62 00			92 00	31 days' imprisonment.
"	112 00	138 00			250 00	69 "
"	225 00		288 00		513 00	
M.D.		350 00			350 00	70 days' imprisonment.
Farmer	32 00	66 00			98 00	33 days' imprisonment.
"		120 00	240 00		360 00	60 "
"	100 00	10 00			110 00	The damages are for the death of the claimant's son, shot by the loyalists.
"		28 00			28 00	14 days' imprisonment.
"	55 00	66 00			121 00	33 "
"	145 00	58 00			203 00	29 "
"	158 00	60 00			218 00	30 "
"		60 00			60 00	30 "
Merchant	210 00				210 00	
Land Surveyor	35 00	124 00			159 00	31 days' imprisonment.
Farmer	40 00	54 00			94 00	27 "
"	40 00	60 00			100 00	30 "
School Teacher	17 00				17 00	
Esquire	200 00				200 00	
Farmer	35 00	56 00			91 00	28 "
"	60 00	56 00			116 00	28 "
Harness Maker	70 50	56 00			126 50	28 "
Clerk	250 00	100 00			350 00	71 "
Farmer		62 00			62 00	16 "
Builder	150 00	4 50			154 50	1½ "
Brick Maker	60 00	62 00			122 00	31 "
Draper	749 00	132 00			881 00	66 "
Farmer	54 00	138 00			192 00	69 days' imprisonment.
Pensioner	50 00	140 00			190 00	70 "
Carpenter	90 00				90 00	
.....	21,376 45	8,603 50	6,599 00	100 00	36,678 95	

SCHEDULE OF CLAIMS arising out of the late

CLAIMS.					Name.	Residence.
For loss of Property.	For Imprisonment.	For Forced Emigration.	For Damages, &c.	Total.		
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
319,090 02	80,693 50	19,640 00	93,721 43	226,144 95	..... Brought forward.....	
10 00	500 00	.....	.....	510 00	Switzer, John	High Bluff.....
58 00	600 00	.....	.....	658 00	Sutherland, Wm.	Headingley.....
7 50	156 00	.....	.....	163 50	St. Germain, Pierre	St. Boniface.....
499 00	.....	.....	280 00	779 00	St. Boniface Mission	.....
100 00	500 00	.....	.....	600 00	Tait, David	Poplar Point.....
.....	500 00	.....	.....	500 00	Taylor, Alexander	.....
395 00	800 00	.....	500 00	1,695 00	Taylor, David	.....
251 00	800 00	.....	.....	1,051 00	Taylor, David, jun.	.....
28 00	800 00	.....	.....	828 00	Taylor, Herbert	.....
230 00	.....	.....	.....	230 00	Taylor, James	.....
431 00	800 00	.....	500 00	1,731 00	Taylor, John	Headingley.....
28 00	.....	.....	600 00	628 00	Walker, Peter	Portage La Prairie
50 00	600 00	140 00	300 00	1,690 00	Wrightman Hugh	Oro Co., Simcoe, Ont.
40 00	.....	.....	.....	40 00	White, Thomas	St. Johns.....
70 00	100 00	.....	.....	170 00	Wild, George	Poplar Point.....
172 00	7,000 00	.....	.....	7,172 00	Woodington, Hy.	Winnipeg.....
100 00	.....	.....	.....	100 00	Work, William	St. Pauls.....
75 00	800 00	.....	1,150 00	2,025 00	Wright Archibald	Winnipeg.....
216 00	.....	240 00	544 50	1,000 50	Boulton, Major C. A.	Orillia, Ontario....
.....	.....	100 00	.....	100 00	Durie, Wm. S.	Hamilton, Ontario..
.....	.....	100 00	.....	100 00	Hamilton, C. M.	Toronto, " ..
327 50	.....	187 00	150 00	664 50	Graham, Samuel	Aldborough, " ..
180 00	200 00	125 00	.....	505 00	Graham, William	" " ..
177 50	.....	87 50	.....	265 00	Latimer, John	Arran, " ..
45 00	180 00	75 00	60 00	360 00	Mogridge, F. J.	Toronto " ..
.....	.....	250 00	.....	250 00	Mulkins, S. D.	.....
1,500 00	.....	200 00	325 50	2,025 50	Othwell, R. P.	Colpy's Bay.....
9,246 67	.....	.....	*9,733 33	18,980 00	Bown, Walter R.	Brantford, Ontario .
55,065 00	*10,000 00	.....	.....	65,065 00	Schultz, John	.....
240 00	.....	230 00	360 00	830 00	M.D., M.P.	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Champagne, C. L.	Quebec.....
101,632 19	105,029 50	21,374 50	108,224 76	336,260 95		

*Including Expatriation.

Insurrection at Red River.—Continued.

Description.	RECORDER'S AWARDS.					Remarks.
	For loss of Property.	For Imprisonment.	For Forced Emigration.	For Damages, &c.	Total.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
.....	21,376 45	8,603 50	6,599 00	100 00	36,678 95	
Farmer.....	10 00	52 00	.....	.....	62 00	26 days' imprisonment,
".....	58 00	46 00	.....	.....	104 00	23 "
Cooper.....	32 00	4 00	.....	.....	36 00	2 "
.....	499 00	.....	.....	.....	499 00	
Farmer.....	.....	34 00	.....	.....	34 00	17 days' imprisonment,
".....	.....	46 00	.....	.....	46 00	23 "
".....	95 00	64 00	.....	.....	159 00	32 "
".....	136 00	42 00	.....	.....	178 00	21 "
".....	23 00	42 00	.....	.....	65 00	21 "
".....	140 00	.....	.....	.....	140 00	.....
".....	210 00	64 00	.....	.....	274 00	32 "
".....	28 00	.....	.....	.....	28 00	.....
Yeoman.....	.....	154 00	.....	.....	154 00	77 days' imprisonment,
Farmer.....	40 00	.....	.....	.....	40 00	.....
".....	30 00	29 00	.....	.....	59 00	29 "
Clerk.....	142 00	130 00	.....	.....	272 00	65 "
Farmer.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	50 00	.....
Saddler.....	75 00	130 00	.....	100 00	305 00	65 "
.....	216 00	.....	240 00	544 50	1,000 50	Actual loss only.
.....	.....	.....	100 00	.....	100 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	100 00	.....	100 00	.....
.....	327 50	.....	187 00	.....	514 50	.....
.....	180 00	130 00	125 00	.....	435 00	65 days' imprisonment,
.....	177 50	.....	87 50	.....	265 00	.....
Wagon Maker.....	45 00	180 00	75 00	.....	300 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	250 00	.....	250 00	.....
.....	400 00	84 00	.....	.....	484 00	.....
.....	4,763 00	.....	3,000 00	.....	7,763 00	.....
.....	31,890 00	3,000 00	.....	.....	34,890 00	.....
.....	240 00	.....	230 00	.....	470 00	.....
.....	61,183 45	12,834 50	10,993 50	744 50	85,755 95	.....

RETURN

No. 19.)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 3rd June, 1872; For a statement in detail of all the claims made by the different persons named in the Report of F. G. Johnson, Commissioner, to whom were referred for investigation the claims of sufferers by the insurrection in Rupert's Land, in 1869-70; shewing, item by item, the nature of these claims;—the proof produced by each person in support of his claims, as well as the names of the Witnesses heard, and on whose behalf heard, and copies of their deposition; and copies of all correspondence between the several parties making claims, and the Government with reference to these claims; also copies of the instructions which were given to the said Commissioner Johnson, or to any other person regarding these claims; and copies of all papers or other documents having reference to the said claims.

By command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 5th June, 1872.

RETURN

(No. 19.)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 23rd of May, 1872; For a statement in detail of all the claims made by John Schultz, Esquire, and filed either with the Government or with Recorder Johnson, shewing, item by item, the nature of these claims, the proof produced in their behalf, as well as the names of witnesses heard, and copies of their depositions, and copies of all correspondence between the said John Schultz and the Government with reference to these claims; also, copies of the instructions which were given to the said Recorder Johnson, or to any other person regarding these claims; and copies of all the papers or other documents having reference to the claims of the said John Schultz, Esquire.

By command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 28th May, 1872.

(No. 20.)

CIRCULATION STATEMENT of PROVINCIAL and DOMINION NOTES, as it stood on 31st March, 1872.

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

STATEMENT

Of Affairs of the Estate of the Bank of Upper Canada, on the 31st March 1872, compared with the Statement of the 30th June, 1871, returned to Parliament in accordance with the Acts 33 Vic., cap. 40, sec. 9, and 4 Vic., cap. 8, sec. 2.

ESTATE OF BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

DETAILS of Charges incurred from 1st July, 1871 to 31st March, 1872.

Name.	Service.	—
		\$ cts.
Clarke Gamble.....	Salary.....	2,250 00
do	Travelling expenses.....	300 24
do	Postage.....	43 81
J. L. Smith.....	Commission.....	499 00
Sundry Persons.....	Agency, back taxes, searching titles, &c.....	354 37
do	Printing and advertising.....	962 31
	Total.....	24,409 73

STATEMENT

Of the Estate of the Bank of Upper Canada, on the 31st March, 1872, compared with the Acts 33 Vic., cap. 40,

Assets.	30th June, 1871.	31st March, 1872.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Receiver General, Liquidation Account	56,637 53	119,751 64	*63,114 09	.....
Bills and Securities, new	13,958 11	8,203 23	.....	5,664 88
Mortgages, new	89,593 59	61,016 80	.....	28,576 79
Mortgages, Suspense Account	26,635 40	43,124 10	16,488 70	.....
Bonds, Debentures, &c.	10,640 67	10,640 67	.....	.....
Real Estate	256,898 79	206,945 22	.....	49,953 57
do Trust Account	184,612 50	184,612 50	.....	.....
Bills, Judgments, &c., old	638,100 37	627,110 19	.....	10,990 18
Suspense Account (now at credit)	273 54	.....	.....	273 54
Irrecoverable Debts	271,481 52	271,181 52	.....	300 00
Profit and Loss	1,845,308 77	1,857,106 96	11,798 19	.....
Totals	*3,394,140 79	3,339,782 81	91,400 98	95,758 96

*Of the above \$63,114 09, the sum of \$12,849 80, the collections of March, is credited in the books of the Finance Department in the month of April.

OF AFFAIRS

with the Statement of the 30th June, 1871, returned to Parliament, in accordance sec. 9, and 34 Vic., cap. 8, sec. 2.

Liabilities.	30th June, 1871.	31st March, 1872.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Clark Gamble	100 00			100 00
Mortgages Advance, old. \$150,000 00				
do do new. 53,181 50*				
Cheques Outstanding ... 505 16	184,011 26	203,686 65	19,675 39	
Receiver General	1,122,639 10	1,122,639 10		
Glyn, Mills & Co.	74,416 20	74,416 20		
A. Dobbie	260 10	260 10		
Trustees Certificates	35,512 97	18,170 40		17,342 57
Bank Notes in circulation.	22,476 50	14,978 50		7,498 00
Current Account Balances.	4,511 56	4,485 36		26 20
Deposit Receipts.	3,558 17	2,909 30		648 87
Drafts, &c., outstanding.	6,809 93	6,809 93		
Suspense Account.		1,582 27	1,582 27	
Capital Stock Account.	1,939,845 00	1,939,845 00		
Totals.	3,394,140 79	3,389,782 81	21,257 66	25,615 64

* Of the above \$53,181 50, the sum of \$4,360 12, stands debited in the books of the Finance Department, in the month of April.