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In third part of pagination in Appendix No. 5 pagination is as follows:
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SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOLUME II.

FIFTH SESSION OF THE EIGHTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Session 1866.



VOLUME XXVI.

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REPORT

ON THE

STATE OF THE MILITIA

OF THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

.....
PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT BY COMMAND OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.
.....



Ottawa :

PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., SALLY STREET.

1866.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

OTTAWA, June, 1866.

The undersigned has the honor to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying Report relating to the Militia of the Province of Canada for 1865-66, which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's consideration.

P. L. MACDOUGALL, Colonel,

Adjt.-Gen. Militia, Canada.

His Excellency the Right Honorable

The Governor General, &c., &c., &c.,

Ottawa.

REPORT.

VOLUNTEERS.

On his first arrival in Canada, the Adjutant General was disposed to undervalue the importance of the existing Volunteer Force.

Experience has convinced him that both as regards material and spirit, and also as regards proficiency in drill, acquired under great disadvantages, that force is of great value.

A more severe test of the efficiency of the Volunteer system for defence could not have been applied than that which was furnished by the circumstances of the past winter, and in no respect has it been found wanting, but on the contrary, fully equal to the calls made upon it.

During the past autumn and winter an uneasy feeling was naturally produced along the whole of the United States frontier by the preparations and threatened incursions of the Fenians, which was not allayed by the measure adopted by the Government in November of placing 500 Volunteers on service at Windsor, Sarnia, Niagara and Prescott.

In these circumstances all the Local Volunteer Corps along the frontier line shewed an excellent spirit, and the alacrity with which they turned out spontaneously to defend the lives and properties of their fellow citizens at those points most exposed to anticipated raids, when those raids appeared imminent, is worthy of the highest commendation.

In Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton and London, the local force voluntarily furnished a nightly guard over their armouries for several weeks; and at Toronto this service was continued up to the time when the Order of His Excellency the Governor General placed 10,000 Volunteers on actual service.

At many other places, such as Cornwall, Prescott, Brockville, Clifton (Suspension Bridge) the local force on several occasions mustered and remained under arms all night to repel anticipated attack, and along the frontier line which extends from Rouse's Point on the East to St. Régis on the West, great alacrity was manifested, a system of squad alarm posts was established at intervals of two miles along the whole of that line, and the spirit and discipline of the Local Force was such as to remove all anxiety for the safety of that, although the most exposed part of the frontier.

This state of affairs continued until the information which was received from many different quarters induced His Excellency the Governor General in Council to call out for actual service 10,000 Volunteers.*

*The Militia General Order issued by His Excellency the Commander in Chief will be found at page 67 of this Report.

On the 7th March, 1866, the Adjutant General, on his way from Ottawa to Montreal, received at Kemptville, at four o'clock p.m., a telegraphic message from the Honorable the Minister of Militia, as follows :

“ MESSAGE.

“ OTTAWA, March 7th, 1866.

“ To Colonel MacDougall.

“ Call out ten thousand (10,000) men of Volunteer Force. Send me by telegraph names of Corps. They must be out in twenty-four (24) hours, and for three (3) weeks and whatever further time may be required. Telegraph direct this evening from Prescott to Brigade Majors and Officers Commanding such Corps as you think most desirable to be in readiness to move on your orders to-morrow.

“(Signed,)

JOHN A. MACDONALD.”

By making use of the Post Office van, the Adjutant General was enabled in the course of the journey to despatch messages and letters to the Militia Staff Officers of the several districts, prescribing the quota to be furnished in each district. On the arrival of the train in Montreal at midnight, answers were received from all the districts announcing that arrangements were in progress ; and by 4 o'clock p.m., on the following day (8th), it was reported to the Adjutant General that the total number of 10,000 men were assembled at their respective head-quarters, awaiting further orders.

This force was placed by His Excellency the Governor General at the disposition of His Excellency the Lieutenant-General Commanding, and the Adjutant-General having been directed to take the Orders of the Lieutenant-General as to the distribution—by the afternoon of Saturday, the 10th, that distribution was effected without mistake and without accident ; which, considering the great distances and the scattered nature of the Volunteer Force in the country parts, reflects great credit on the zeal and alacrity of the Staff Officers of the different districts, and on the spirit and loyalty of the men composing the force.

The country too is greatly indebted to the Managers of the different railroads for their invaluable hearty co-operation, which could alone have enabled the Military Authorities satisfactorily to carry out their plans, and the promptness with which every service was executed, and the entire absence of casualty, speak volumes for the efficient management of the lines.

It is quite certain that in place of the 10,000 men called for, 30,000 could have been mustered within 48 hours ; and indeed when the Returns were received a few days after of the strength of the Companies on service, it was found that the number called for by the Governor General had been exceeded by 4,000 men ; and that in place of 10,000 men, there were actually 14,000 doing duty with the Service Force.

This excess was occasioned by the fact that the Staff Officers, in view of the limited time allowed for the muster of the force, were obliged to call out the different Companies at their actual strength ; but the eagerness to share in the defence of the country was such that the Companies were increased to the full strength by men coming to join from distances which could not be anticipated. There were many instances of Volunteers coming in from distant parts of the United States, having given up lucrative employment at the call of the duty which they owed to Canada. One young gentleman, a first-class graduate of

the Quebec Military School, came in this way from South Carolina, to report himself to the Adjutant-General at Montreal. At the same time applications came pouring in from every town in Canada for a supply of arms and ammunition for the purpose of arming Home Guards; and notably from the district behind Prescott and Brockville, on the occasion of an alarm, the country people flocked to those places from considerable distances, each man armed with the best weapon he could pick up; and one man who had walked ten miles for the purpose, having nothing better at hand, shouldered a formidable looking pitchfork which doubtless would have done good service if needed. On the occasion of the inspection by the Adjutant-General of the Companies on actual service at Ottawa, the smartness and soldier-like appearance of which reflected the highest credit on the Commandant, Lieut.-Colonel Wily, as well as on the Officers and men composing the Force, it is worthy of mention that Lieut.-Colonel W. F. Coffin was in the ranks as a private. He had joined one of the Companies when danger was apprehended, thus setting an example of that loyalty, patriotism and high spirit, which have been for generations the characteristics of his family.

The Fenians would indeed have proved the invaluable, though involuntary benefactors of Canada, if the only experience derived from their foolish proceedings had been the proofs of warm attachment exhibited by Canadians universally for the land of their birth or adoption. But the benefits conferred by the "Brotherhood" do not stop here. By uniting all classes, and by the opportunity afforded of testing its Military organization, they have given to the Province a proud consciousness of strength, and have been the means of obtaining for it, in England in particular and before the world at large, that status and consideration as a great people, to which by the magnitude of its resources and by the spirit and intelligence of its population, it is justly entitled.

Subscriptions were raised in most of the principal towns to assist the families of those Volunteers who had gone to serve on the frontier posts. In Montreal a large sum was collected for this purpose; although its distribution was not regulated by those considerations which Military custom and equity would seem to prescribe. The Relief Committee in Montreal would allow no part of their funds to be applied to the assistance of any of the Volunteers who were actually employed in defending the different approaches to the city, except such as belonged to the Montreal Local Force.

Now the system of posts which was established in front of Montreal had principally for its object the protection of that city, which is on account of its situation both in a Military and Commercial point of view, and for its wealth, the very heart of Lower Canada.

If in the distribution of Military prize money, those troops left in rear in charge of the baggage of an army, but which strike no blow in a battle, and even those at a greater distance from the field, if only within hearing of the guns, are entitled to share in the same proportion as the troops actually engaged—then, *a fortiori*, those Volunteer Companies furnished by poor localities who were employed in covering the front of Montreal, and who would have borne the first brunt of an enemy's attack, ought surely not to have been overlooked in the distribution of the liberality of its citizens.

On the 28th March the Volunteer Force of 14,000 men on actual service was reduced to the originally prescribed number of 10,000. On the 31st March the Volunteer Companies then on actual service were relieved from permanent duty, with the exception of the advanced frontier posts, and required to parade and drill on two days in each week.

They were further required to furnish such nightly guards as might be thought necessary by the Majors-General Commanding Districts.

On the 12th April all the remaining companies in Canada, being efficient; that is to say, those which had not been placed on actual service, and those which had been relieved from actual service on the 28th March; were placed on the same footing as to drill for two days in each week, as the other companies above-mentioned.

This state of things still continues at the date of this Report.

The Province owes a large debt of gratitude to Lieutenant-General Sir John Michel, for the aid and encouragement he has given to the Militia Department in every possible way; and Major-General the Honorable James Lindsay, and Major-General Napier, in their respective districts, have been untiring in their efforts to improve the Volunteers under their command, to the great advantage of the discipline and efficiency of the force. The reports of the Major-Generals on the condition and behaviour of the Volunteers in their respective districts, will be found at page —, and immediately following these, the reports of the different Assistant and Deputy-Assistant Adjutants General of Militia.

The Adjutant-General desires to record his great obligations to the different Assistant and Deputy-Assistant Adjutants General of Militia, for the energy and ability with which they have performed their arduous duties. Their services have been most valuable and indispensable, as have been also those of the Brigade-Majors of the different districts.

The events of the last few months have subjected the Volunteer system to a severe test. The continuous service of a Volunteer Militia for any length of time is not applicable to a country like Canada, where there are no idlers in the community, and where all are in receipt of daily wages. The whole force which has been retained on actual service during the busiest season of the year, both commercially and agriculturally, has served at great individual inconvenience. Many men have sacrificed wages more than twice the amount of the pay received from Government, rather than seek to withdraw from their duty. And it is right the country at large should know and applaud the cheerfulness with which these sacrifices have been made by a small section of the population, for the good of the general community.

INCREASE OF VOLUNTEER FORCE.

The experience acquired during the past winter has been so encouraging that the Adjutant-General has been authorized to increase the ordinary Volunteer Force to 25,000 men.

SPECIAL CORPS IN ADDITION.

The officers and servants of the railway companies have been hitherto liable to be called out for Militia service, with the exception of engine-drivers, conductors and switchmen, to the great detriment of the interest and convenience of the public; and as in time of war, it would be of the most vital importance that the railroads of the country should be in full working order; it was determined, with the concurrence of the Managing Directors, to form the employés of the different railroads into special Volunteer Corps, whereby a force of the most valuable description would be always at hand to defend the railway property, at the same time that the traffic of the lines should not be interfered with by removal of the servants of the companies for militia service elsewhere.

The Grand Trunk Railroad has supplied thirty-two (32) companies, forming in the aggregate 2,080 men, which have already been Gazetted, and will shortly be equipped.

It is intended to form them into six Battalions; viz., two Battalions of Garrison Artillery and four Rifle Battalions.

The formation of the Great Western and other Railway Corps is in progress.

CIVIL SERVICE REGIMENT.

In like manner, to prevent the business of the Public Departments of the Government from being impeded, it was determined to organize the employés of the different Government offices, and those of the Queen's Printers establishment, into a Regiment to be called the Civil Service Rifle Regiment.

This also is in course of formation.

It is expected that when completed, these special corps—the Railroad and Civil Service Corps—will number nearly 5,000 men, which, being in addition to the 25,000 men of the ordinary Volunteer Force, will give to Canada a small but reliable army of 30,000 men.

MAGAZINES.

The sudden call lately for the first time made on the Volunteers, on a large scale, has revealed the want of Provincial Magazines adequate to the equipment of any body of men called out for service at short notice.

The Adjutant General, therefore, respectfully urges the necessity of forming and maintaining such magazines, in which supplies of all the articles required to complete the equipment of 20,000 men, should be constantly kept up.

It is probable that to lessen the first cost, all these articles now obtained by driblets from the Imperial Government would, on application, be issued to the Province in the gross, on terms of easy payment by yearly instalments.

CAVALRY AND FIELD BATTERY EQUIPMENT.

The equipment of Cavalry Corps generally, and of the Field Batteries, is in a very unsatisfactory state. If corps of these two arms of the Service are to be continued, they ought to be properly armed and equipped.

Many of the troops of Cavalry have at present no arms but antiquated sabres; and are unprovided with military saddles and bridles.

The harness of the Field Batteries, except in one instance, is falling to pieces from age and rottenness, and it would be quite impossible to move the guns at all on any but the smoothest roads, and even on smooth roads, they could not be moved ten miles from home without breaking down.

CLOTHING.

To supply the want which has been much felt of an uniform system for clothing the Volunteer Force, a plan has been adopted which will be best explained by the General Orders which were published on the subject.

“With a view to placing those Volunteers heretofore supplied with uniform clothing at their own expense on a footing of equality as regards remuneration with Volunteers who have been supplied with clothing by the Government, and also with a view to greater economy in clothing the Volunteer Force, the following change in system is notified:—

1. Uniform clothing of a new pattern, consisting of tunic, trowsers and shako, with great coat, will be issued by the Government and charged against the corps supplied, at the rate of ten dollars and fifty cents per man.

2. Corps desiring to be furnished by the Government with the more expensive pattern uniforms, may be so furnished by paying, out of their first year's drill pay, the excess in value of each uniform required (including the great coat) above ten dollars and fifty cents.

3. In addition to the yearly drill pay, a yearly allowance of three dollars per man, for the current financial year and thenceforward, will be credited to the Volunteers entitled to receive such allowance.

4. For the purpose of such clothing allowance, the Volunteers will be considered in three classes:

1st Class.—Corps provided with uniform heretofore at their own expense will be credited with the allowance of three dollars per man in lieu of clothing for the current financial year ending 30th June, 1866.

2nd Class.—Corps which have been heretofore clothed at the public expense, and who since such clothing was issued to them have been on Frontier Service long enough, in the opinion of the Adjutant-General, to render the clothing unfit for ordinary use, may receive uniforms on the new system of repayment.

3rd Class.—Corps which have been clothed at the public expense, and not having since been on Frontier Service, may have credit for the clothing allowance commencing with the financial year from 1st July, 1866, which sum is to be thenceforward annually placed to their credit for purchase from the Government of uniforms, as such corps may require them.

5. Corps having passed from any of these classes shall fall under the provision of being entitled to a credit of three dollars per man per annum for clothing allowance, which will be retained by the Government until the debit for any articles of clothing issued to the corps shall be liquidated, and that Volunteers not in debt for clothing shall receive the clothing allowance in money so long as their clothing remains efficient, and the same shall be paid at the same time as the drill pay.

6. Corps wishing to replace their own uniforms in preference to the purchase from Government, may receive six dollars for every new suit ordered and received by them, and reported as good and conformable to the Government pattern by the Inspecting Officer, which six dollars will in effect be the clothing allowance for two years.”

REPAIR OF ARMS.

For the repair of the valuable arms issued to the Volunteers it is much to be desired, as a measure of ultimate economy, that the Province should employ permanent armourers, at least one in each Province, who would be constantly occupied in repairing arms which may have suffered damage.

DRILL SHEDS.

In no particular has the Volunteer Force generally been under greater disadvantage than has been occasioned by the absence of Drill Sheds in country localities. That companies in such localities have been able to attain even the smallest degree of proficiency in drill, is very creditable to their zeal and perseverance. The Adjutant-General respectfully recommends that provision should be made for the erection of Drill Sheds in all places where efficient companies are maintained, and where Drill Sheds do not now exist.

ARTILLERY INSTRUCTION.

In the event of war it would be of vital importance to Canada to have a Force of Garrison Artillery, well instructed in all the details of heavy artillery. The first operations of the Canadian army must, in all human probability, be defensive. The Adjutant-General respectfully and urgently recommends that a suitable provision be made for this most important object, viz., the thorough instruction of the batteries of Garrison Artillery to the service of great guns.

RIFLE MATCHES.

The Returns of Rifle Matches forwarded to this Department, for the past year, are satisfactory, as indicating the continued interest felt by the Volunteers themselves in these friendly contests, and also from the stimulus which such gatherings afford for the promotion of skill in the use of the rifle, the most important part of their instruction.

In Lower Canada, Rifle Matches have taken place in the localities, and to the number as follows. The detailed information respecting each, will be found in the Appendices under their respective numbers, viz :—

1. Victoria Volunteer Rifles, Montreal, August 18th, 1864.....	\$160 00
2. 5th Batt. Royal Light Infantry, Montreal, Sept. 18th, 1864...	315 00
3. Volunteers, Montreal, March to November, 1865.....	185 00
4. 1st Prince of Wales Regt., Montreal, March to Nov. 30th, 1865.	30 00
5. Frontier Rifle Association, Hemmingford, June 29th, 1865...	282 00
6. 5th Battalion Royal Light Infantry, Montreal, July 15th, 1865	310 00
7. Volunteers, Montreal, August 7th, 1865.....	220 00
8. Rifle Association, Quebec, August 8th, 1865.....	370 00
9. 8th Battalion Stadacona Rifles, Quebec, August 26th, 1865...	141 00
10. Richelieu Rifle Association, St. Johns, Sept. 12th, 1865.....	64 00
11. Victoria Volunteer Rifles, Montreal, September 16th, 1865...	107 50
12. Brigade Garrison Artillery, do 23rd, 1865...	95 00
13. Volunteers, Montreal, October 5th, 1865.....	130 00
14. 5th Battalion Royal Light Infantry.....	140 00

The aggregate sum thus collected amounts to \$2559.50, to which extent the Volunteers have willingly taxed themselves, receiving in a limited degree, such extraneous aid, as a few liberal and public spirited individuals have been willing to afford them, in furtherance of the objects contemplated by these matches. The total number of competitors

who assembled to compete for the prizes thus offered, were 1619. At the Hemmingford gathering, no less than 520 were assembled. These were to a man Volunteers, from isolated Rural Companies, scattered over the whole of that Frontier, from the Richelieu to the Chateaugay Rivers. Many of them coming distances varying from ten to thirty miles, to take part in proceedings which lasted three days, and their orderly conduct while present, was the subject of general remark, and worthy of commendation.

In Upper Canada, while the matches have been by a few more numerous, the amount collected has been a trifle less, reaching the sum of \$2529.37½, or about one half the amount collected and distributed in prizes the previous year. All the organized Associations have held their Annual Matches, excepting those at Toronto and Ottawa, these during the past year having failed in this their usual custom. The competitors numbered 1723, of which number 572 assembled at Prescott, where the St. Lawrence Rifle Association held its Annual Meeting, and 401 at Hamilton, where the 7th M. D., Rifle Association held theirs, while the larger organizations seem somewhat to have relaxed in their efforts, it is gratifying to have to record the increased vitality amongst the smaller bodies, and the different Volunteer Corps in the rural parts, to perfect themselves in the skilful use of the Rifle.

In the Appendices will be found the detailed information respecting each match in the order as follows:—

1. Volunteers, Carleton Place, May 24th, 1865.....	\$ 30 00
2. do Almonte, do	30 00
3. No. 9 Co., 2nd Batt., Q. O. Rifles, Toronto, June 6th, 1865.	170 00
4. Volunteers, Peterborough, June 21st, 1865.....	24 00
5. do Barrie, do 22nd, 1865.....	80 00
6. do Storrington, do 23rd, 1865.....	92 50
7. do do July 5th, 1865.....	35 00
8. do Seaforth, do 6th, 1865.....	20 87½
9. St. Lawrence Rifle Association, Prescott, July 4th to 10th, 1865	805 00
10. Volunteers, Fitzroy and Pakenham, July.....	75 00
11. 7th M. D. Rifle Association, Hamilton, August 14th, 1865....	534 00
12. do do 19th, 1865....	17 00
13. 2nd Batt., Q. O. Rifles, Toronto, September 6th, 1865.....	332 00
14. Volunteers, Kingston, October 18th, 1865.....	50 00
15. do Alton, do 24th, 1865.....	20 00
16. do Whitby, November 20th, 1865.....	28 00
17. do do during the year.....	166 00

TARGET PRACTICE.

In the Appendices will be found the usual synoptical return of all the Target Practice during the past year, as compiled from the Target Practice Registers transmitted to the Department. These show in detail the amount of ammunition issued, the amount returned as expended, the number of Volunteers who practised, and the highest average made by those Volunteers at such ranges as were practised at. It is a subject of regret that so many Commanding Officers still fail in so important part of their duty, either no

keeping proper registers of the Target Practice of the men under their command, or having done so, neglecting their transmission in due season to the Department. In Lower Canada, 23 Corps failed in this respect. In Upper Canada no less than 92 Corps have been guilty of this direliction of duty. If Registers are not duly kept, and periodically transmitted by the Officers concerned, it is quite impossible that justice can be done to the Corps themselves, or anything like an approximation arrived at, of their respective merits in shooting. It is also to be regretted by the showing of the Registers, that anything like a systematic and gradual progress upwards from the shorter to the longer ranges seems to be entirely lost sight of, and nothing like a proper classification attempted. The main object for which Rifle Practice is inculcated, and ammunition gratuitously furnished, thus becomes in a measure neutralized, by an apparent want of system, that it is to be hoped those concerned will endeavor themselves to remedy hereafter. The St. Sylvester Infantry Company, Captain King, is the only Corps which seems to have conducted its practice with anything like system, going up by regular gradation from one hundred to six hundred yards, and its practice in this respect is conspicuous amongst the Returns.

In Lower Canada, 8,665 men is the number returned as having practised during the year, whereas if the men of the various Corps had attended in accordance with their nominal strength, each man using his allotted portion of ammunition as laid down in the printed instructions on this head, transmitted to each Commanding Officer when the annual issue is made, the numbers should have been 85,536. The ammunition issued for the years practice amounted to 222,150 rounds, the quantity returned as expended only reaches 43,325 rounds.

In Upper Canada the number returned as having practised is 14,636, by the same rule the number should have been 141,636. The ammunition issued amounted to 356,270 rounds, that returned as expended to 73,821 rounds.

When ammunition has not been issued, it is either because the Corps has not made application for it, or having made it, it has not been recommended to issue owing to inefficiency or some other valid reason.

The ammunition purchased from the Department for practice during the past year, is considerably under the previous year's purchases, being nearly two thirds less, or only 35,000 rounds, at a cost of \$558,00.

During the past year 55 iron Targets were received from England, and in the month of September these were distributed where most required in the rural parts. An endeavor has been made to locate them in such a manner as may make them most useful to the Volunteers, without entailing upon the latter the necessity of travelling long distances to reach the various practice grounds. This last inconvenience must however still continue to be the great practical difficulty, and which can only be thoroughly overcome by providing Targets and Ranges in the immediate vicinity of such rural Corps as from efficiency and high standing merit the consideration.

SERVICE MILITIA.

The existing Volunteer Force, admirable as it has been proved to be as a military police to protect the frontier from partial attacks, and amply sufficient to repress internal

disturbance, is yet utterly inadequate as a precaution against the attack of a powerful nation in a systematic war. In such a case the Volunteer Force should only be regarded as the advanced guard of the Canadian Army whose main body must be formed by the Service Militia.

In view of the difficulties with which the training of a large body of Service Militia in Canada is invested, the Adjutant-General has the honor to submit and to recommend the following proposal:—

1. That the Service Militia Battalions as now existing on paper shall be officered by the appointment to the different grades of graduates of the Military Schools.
2. That the captain of each company being supplied with a nominal roll of the men of his company whose names are now borne on the ballot rolls, should select with care from among them eight of the most intelligent as the sergeants and corporals of his company. In each Battalion this should be done under the general superintendence of the Lieut.-Colonel, and in each wing of a battalion under the particular superintendence of the Major of the wing.
3. That the skeletons or cadres of the Battalion being thus completed, the whole of the officers and non-commissioned officers so appointed shall be assembled during thirty days in each year in camps of instruction formed at convenient points in Upper and Lower Canada.
4. That for the present the whole of the balloted men of the Service Militia should be required to muster once a year at their respective Battalion Head Quarters under their officers and non-commissioned officers.

By the adoption of the above measure, the whole Force if called out for service could speedily acquire military organization and training.

The maintenance of an efficient force of 30,000 Volunteers, in conjunction with the adoption of the above plan, would provide Canada with an army at need at the lowest possible cost.

TAXATION FOR MILITIA PURPOSES.

The following remarks are respectfully submitted.

1. By the present Militia Law a large number of persons are exempt from service in the Militia, and the only contribution made by these persons towards the defence of the country is in the payment of their respective shares of general taxation.
2. On the other hand, every man of the remainder of the community, within certain limits of age, not only contributes towards the defence of the country in the same ratio as the privileged class above alluded to by the payment of general taxation, but he may be forced to contribute his personal service in addition.
3. All those men who have been drawn by ballot for the Service Militia do in fact pay both with purse and person towards the defence of the state; while the remainder of the community pay only with the purse and that not in a higher proportion than the others.
4. The pressure of taxation on different classes of the community is thus unequal, and therefore unjust. No calling or profession should exempt any man from bearing the same share in the defence of the country as all the other members of the community.
5. There are certain sects whose members have conscientious scruples against contri-

bating towards the maintenance of a military force. There might be some ground for such scruples if by any possibility the militia could be made the instrument of aggression against a peaceful neighbor. But it is the essential nature of a constitutional militia that it should be a purely defensive organization which can only be employed in resistance to unjust attack.

The members of the sects referred to do in fact contribute towards the maintenance of the Militia by the payment of their share in the general taxation of the Province; and even as regards particular taxation, they have no scruples against contributing to maintain a police whose functions are, on the smaller scale, the same in principle as those of a constitutional militia; viz., to repel unjust violence with the force which God has given to man for his self-protection.

6. It is therefore respectfully urged that all exemptions from Militia Service should be expunged from the Act of Parliament, and that every individual man in the community within the prescribed limits of age, who is not borne on the rolls of the balloted men of the Service Militia or of the Volunteers, should pay a certain tax in money each year towards militia expenditure, and it is worthy of consideration if this tax should not be fixed by a sliding scale according to individual means.

MILITARY SCHOOLS.

The results obtained by the tuition imparted at the Military Schools continues to be very satisfactory, and the Province is much indebted to the several Commandants and to the Staff of Instruction for the earnestness and efficiency with which they have discharged their duties.

During the year just terminated gratuities for first-class certificates have been abolished.

The Schools now in operation are those at Quebec, Montreal, Kingston and Toronto. Since the last report, the Schools at Hamilton and London have been closed, for want of a sufficient number of candidates to render their maintenance profitable.

The total number of pupils attending the four Schools on the 30th April was 245.

The total number who had obtained certificates up to the same date from the first opening of the Schools was:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Total.
In Upper Canada.....	199	800	999
In Lower Canada.....	507	607	1114
Total.....	706	1407	2113

The names of all those who had obtained certificates up to the 9th day of February, 1866, will be found in the Appendix at page 73.

THE LAPRAIRIE CAMP.

In obedience to the Orders of His Excellency the Governor General, and in order to test the efficiency of the training imparted by the Military Schools of the Province, a Camp

of Instruction was formed at Laprairie, the results of which are summed up in the following Report addressed by the Adjutant-General to the Minister of Militia:—

MONTREAL, Oct. 20, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that in obedience to the instructions of His Excellency Lord Monck, the Cadets of the Military Schools were assembled on the 16th ult. in a Camp of Instruction at Laprairie.

I appointed as the officer in immediate charge of the camp, Colonel Wolseley, Assistant Quartermaster General, whose services were kindly placed at my disposal by the Lieutenant-General commanding the forces, and copy of whose report I herewith enclose.

The general staff was as follows :

Assistant-Quartermaster-Gen., Lt-Col Atcherly, late 30th Regt.
 Brigade-Major, Maj. Browne, late 69th Regt.
 Camp Quartermaster, Quartermaster Grant, late 100th Regt.

REGIMENTAL STAFF.

Lt-Col. commanding Right Batt'n., Capt. Shephard, 25th Regt.
 Adjt. Right Batt'n., Capt. Carter, 16th Regt.
 Lt-Col. commanding Centre Batt'n., Lt-Col. Smith, Victoria V. R.
 Adjt. Centre Batt'n., Lieut. Nagle, 30th Regt.
 Lt-Col. commanding Left Batt'n., Lt.-Col. Suzor, Volunteer Force.
 Adjt. Left Batt'n., Capt. Barnard, Volunteer Force.

Quarter-masters and Sergeant-Majors were also appointed permanently to Battalions from among the discharged non-commissioned officers resident in Canada. The remaining battalion officers and non-commissioned officers were furnished by the Cadets themselves in rotation, except that two Cadets were named permanently as Sergeants, and two as Corporals to each company.

The force was formed in three battalions, and to avoid all possible jealousy as to posts of honor, they were disposed in the order they would naturally assume facing the frontier of Canada to repel an invasion. Thus the Cadets of the Toronto School and of those Schools West of Toronto, were formed into the right battalion; the Cadets of the Kingston School, and the English-speaking Cadets of the Montreal and Quebec Schools, composed the centre battalion; the Cadets of French Canadian origin composed the left battalion.

By utilizing the small barrack at Laprairie, I was enabled to place each battalion under camp during two weeks; and in quarters one week.

Owing to the distance of Laprairie from Montreal, and the impossibility of obtaining the service of more than one small steamer, a large number of Cadets did not reach camp on the first day until after dark; and before they could be told off to their several companies it began to rain heavily. The rain continued all night and all next day, and on the second night, although fine overhead, the weather was cold and it blew hard from the North. Thus the spirit of these young soldiers was rather severely tested at the outset, and I am happy to say that nothing could exceed their cheerfulness and good humor under these rather trying circumstances. The first rations were served out to them on the morning after their arrival, and these they had to cook for themselves at the usual camp kitchens, under heavy rain.

The Cadets, a large proportion of them from the best families in the country, fell into the usual routine of camp life with surprising readiness. Their lives were precisely the same as those led by soldiers of the regular army in camp, and I must say that the demeanor of all throughout was beyond praise.

The second day after their assembly, the first being a Sunday, I ordered a brigade parade for the purpose of addressing the Cadets; I was quite astonished at their appearance and steadiness in the ranks, and although none of them had ever before formed part of a larger body than fifty men, not only the battalion but the brigade movements were performed with surprising accuracy and rapidity. The brigade physically presented a very fine appearance, and in all my experience I have never seen a finer battalion physically than the Upper Canadian Battalion, not even among the Regiments of Her Majesty's Guard.

For the detail of duties and parades I refer to Col. Wolseley's report. It will be observed that during the progress of the camp every Cadet had the opportunity for showing his ability in drilling a squad or company, as well as for acting as Captain and Covering-Sergeant of a company in battalion; and it was surprising to observe the aptitude and knowledge they generally displayed. It affords a gratifying testimony to the value of the Military Schools which have been established in the Province; and I am thereby confirmed in the conviction that so soon as we shall have obtained, through the agency of these schools, a sufficient number of officers and non-commissioned officers for the Service Militia, the assembling of them yearly in camps of instruction will render it possible to dispense with a large portion of the time during which the whole of the Service Militia Force ought otherwise to be called out yearly for training.

During the three last days of residence the Cadet Brigade was encamped with a brigade formed of the Montreal regular garrison. This force went through two divisional field days, commanded by Major-General the Hon. James Lindsay, the last being in the presence of the Lieut.-General Commanding, and I fully corroborate Col. Wolseley's opinion that the Cadets compared most favorably with the regular troops, an opinion that was shared in and expressed by both Sir John Michel and the Major-General.

To give the Cadets their just credit, it should be stated that while they executed all the movements of a sham fight with the same precision and quickness as regular troops; they suffered under the great disadvantage that the Captains and Covering-Sergeants were Cadets taken out of the ranks to act as such in rotation.

Among the Cadets who attended the camp were three French Canadian Members of Parliament, and one Upper Canadian Member, and I cannot speak too highly of the patriotic example exhibited by those gentlemen of cheerful submission to unaccustomed inconvenience, and of ready and willing obedience to authority.

Lord Aylmer was also present in the ranks, with several gentlemen holding the rank of Lt.-Colonel in the Sedentary Militia, besides many officers who had served in the regular army; and the same acknowledgment is due to all these, as to the French Canadian Members.

One very gratifying feature and consequence of the Camp of Instruction was the *entente cordiale* which was created between the French Canadian and English battalions.

The French and English were in the habit of serenading each other by turns, and the greatest good fellowship prevailed throughout, without any interruption. A gentle

man who happened to travel by the train which took some 200 French Canadians back to their homes, informed me that at all the stations they had joined in singing "God save the Queen," ending always with three cheers for their officers, who had commanded them at camp, and three cheers for the Upper Canada battalion.

I desire to record as strongly as possible my sense of the ability and energy with which the immediate command of the camp was exercised by Colonel Wolseley, and to which is attributable a large share in the success of the experiment. It was a charge requiring unusually delicate management; but in Colonel Wolseley's qualifications tact is combined with firmness, and both with an intimate knowledge of his profession in an uncommon degree.

I desire also to express my great obligation to the Lieut.-General commanding, and to Major-General the Hon. James Lindsay, for the kind and ready aid they afforded me in every particular in which aid was required from the regular troops and stores.

Without their assistance it would have been impossible to carry out, satisfactorily, the wishes of His Excellency the Governor General.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

P. L. MACDOUGALL,

Colonel, Adjutant General Militia.

The Hon. the Minister of Militia,
&c., &c.

I have omitted to make that special mention of the French Canadian Cadets which is their just due. Laboring as they have done, both whilst under instruction at the Military Schools and during their exercises at the camp, under the disadvantage of, in many cases, a total ignorance of English, and as a general rule, a very imperfect knowledge of the language, it is most creditable to them that their proficiency in drill and manœuvres was not inferior to that of the English battalions. It is only to be explained by the fact that the French Canadians have retained those military instincts, and that *specialité* for military organization, which sent their countrymen of Old France conquerors over the whole of Europe with the exception of two small islands in the North Sea.

P. L. MACDOUGALL.

(ENCLOSURE.)

(Copy.)

MONTREAL, October 10, 1865.

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to make the following brief report with reference to the Camp of Instruction, established by your orders at Laprairie, which you did me the honor of placing under my immediate command.

At Laprairie there is an old wooden barrack that affords accommodation for 400 men; in front of it is a level square, large enough for drilling a battalion. Around the barracks is an extensive common, where a large force might encamp; it is admirably adapted for military instruction and the manœuvring of troops.

Enclosed is a list of staff and other officers appointed to do duty with the camp. Thirty non-commissioned officers from the various corps of Infantry in Canada were lent to act as drill instructors, by the Lieutenant-General commanding.

On the 15th ult., I proceeded to Laprairie with a fatigue party of 150 men, furnished

from the Montreal Garrison. I took with me camp equipment for two battalions, and blankets for three battalions. Upon the 15th the Camp was pitched by this detachment, latrines dug, field kitchens constructed, and every arrangement made for the reception of the Cadets, who arrived by the afternoon boats on the day following—997 having reported themselves before 10 p.m. that night.

According as each man gave in his name, and decided whether he wished to belong to the French or English battalions, he was attached to a company; the companies were composed of 40 men each. As you desired, I formed them into three battalions, forming those from the Schools of Western Canada into the right battalion, those from Kingston and the men of the English race from Montreal and Quebec into the centre, and those of French origin from the same districts into the left battalion. In order to somewhat equalize their respective strengths, I was subsequently obliged to attach the Cadets from the

Right Bat., 366 men. Centre Bat., 334 do. Left Bat..... 405 do. <hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: 0;"/> Total.....1105 do.	London School to the centre battalion, when their respective strength was as per margin. We had a heavy rainstorm on the night of the 16th, and as it was very dark there was some difficulty in supplying the Cadets with bedding, particularly as they kept arriving in small parties until near midnight.
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Each Cadet, upon joining, was supplied with two blankets, a palliasse and bolstercase; a liberal allowance of straw to fill these was also given to them. In addition to the large amount of camp equipment, &c., &c., lent by the Imperial Government, wooden floorings were supplied for all the tents by order of the Lieutenant-General commanding. The bell tents used in camp were of several patterns, but all are adapted for the accommodation of 12 soldiers. In order to make the Cadets as comfortable as possible, 10 only were put into each tent.

1½ lbs. of bread. 1 lb. of meat. 1 lb. of potatoes. Tea, sugar, salt.	Free rations on a most liberal scale (as per margin) were supplied, of excellent quality, by Mr. Dunn, of Laprairie, who fulfilled his contract with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all.
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The routine of duties was almost the same as that generally adhered to in H.M. Regiments in this country. The hours of reveille and tattoo, for meals and parades, corresponded with those of the Montreal Garrison: the Cadets had five hours drill daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted. Roman Catholics and Protestants attended divine service on the latter day. The cooking was done by companies, the Cadets taking it day about; they also carried out themselves all the usual camp and barrack fatigues, &c., &c. Two and sometimes three laborers were employed daily upon menial duties, which I did not consider the Cadets should be subjected to. With this exception they were employed in turns upon all military duties, from that of regimental field officers down to that of private sentinels. One guard was furnished daily by each regiment, and one company was always upon in-lying picket. In each battalion two Cadets were named to act as Regimental Majors for two days at a time; they reported themselves daily to the regular Field Officer of the day, and accompanied him on his rounds by day and night. Two Cadets were named permanently as sergeants, and two as corporals for each company. At every drill different Cadets were called out of the ranks to act as captains and subaltern officers, so that opportunity was afforded to all to learn the duties of all regimental grades. For the first few days they were exercised without arms, and during the whole period of their stay in camp the early morning parades were without arms. After a few days' experience

I found that the theoretical knowledge of drill was much greater than I had expected it could have been; I thought it more advisable therefore to exercise them in the battalion and subsequently in brigade movements, than to keep them long at the monotonous employment of squad and company drill. When the camp broke up I have no hesitation in saying that they compared most favorably with regular troops. They daily acquired increased steadiness under arms and precision of movement which careful training under military officers only can effect. Their conduct was beyond all praise: their cheerful obedience and the respect they paid their officers, evinced a desire to learn a soldier's duties in all the various grades of our profession, and the quickness with which they learned showed an aptitude for military pursuits that augurs well for the future prosperity of the Militia of this country. The difficulties one always has to encounter in transforming the citizen into the soldier, in teaching him habits of order, precision and smartness in bearing, were consequently easily overcome. It seemed to be the desire of all to identify themselves with the army whose uniform they wore, and in my opinion they were most successful in doing so. The gentleman in medical charge of the camp was Dr. Dufresne, of Laprairie; he attended morning and evening to all reporting themselves sick. He performed his duties to my entire satisfaction. It is seldom that over 1,100 men remain together in one place for three weeks, with so little sickness as we have had at Laprairie. A return accompanies this, showing the numbers of each battalion admitted to hospital, from which it will be seen that the total admissions were only at the rate of $2\frac{1}{10}\%$ per diem for all three battalions, and the average number dismissed from hospital as fit for duty was $1\frac{1}{2}$ per diem. Many of those admitted had joined with severe colds, and a few with other diseases of long standing. The prevailing complaints were those of the tonsils, diarrhoea, and rheumatism. All were of a slight nature.

Major-General the Hon. James Lindsay marched into Laprairie on Wednesday, the 4th inst., and encamped close to the Cadets. He had two divisional field days, when the Montreal Garrison acted as one brigade, and the Cadets, with a battery of Royal Artillery, attached temporarily to them, formed a second brigade.

At one of these field days Lieut.-General Sir James Michel, K.C.B., was present; both he and Major-General Lindsay expressed themselves highly pleased with the manner in which the Cadets manœuvred, and with their steadiness under arms.

The camp was broken up on the evening of the 6th instant, and all the Cadets had left for their homes by the following evening.

To the officers who commanded the three battalions, Captain Shephard, 25th Regt., (K.O.B.), Lieut.-Colonel Smith of the Volunteer Militia, and Lieut.-Colonel Suzor, Brigade Major of Militia, and to their respective Adjutants, Captain Carter, 16th Regt., Lieutenant Nagle, 30th Regt., and Captain Bernard, of the Militia, all who took an interest in the camp are deeply indebted for their zeal and energy. The services of Lieut.-Col. Atcherly, late of the 30th Regt., who acted as Assistant Quarter-master General, were invaluable. The comfort of each individual recruit depended greatly upon the manner in which the duties of that officer were carried out, and I do not think that any one could have been more successful in discharging them than he was.

Major Browne (late of the 88th and 69th Regts.,) displayed great tact in the manner in which he carried on his duties; he was peculiarly happy in dealing with the Cadets,

and I know of no officer better calculated for the post he filled. Mr. Grant, late of the 100th Regiment, was indefatigable in the discharge of his responsible duties as Quartermaster to the Brigade; he had to issue all the stores of every kind required by the Cadets; he was always ready to assist and was untiring in his exertions. To these officers much of our success is attributable, and I take the liberty of most strongly recommending them to your favorable consideration. Lieut.-Colonel Dennis, Brigade Major of Militia, displayed great zeal and much ability in assisting Lieut.-Colonel Atcherly in the discharge of his numerous duties.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Colonel, Asst. Quarter-master General, Canada.
(Late in command of Laprairie Camp.)

Colonel MacDougall, Adjutant General Militia,
Canada.

In consequence of events which have taken place since the foregoing was printed, it has been found necessary to make some additional remarks, which will be found in following pages.

ADDENDA TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

On the 31st May the Adjutant General received instructions to call out for actual service Volunteer companies numbering 14,000 men. These were all ready within 24 hours, and many of them had moved to the stations assigned to them. On the 2nd June the whole of the Volunteer force not already called out was placed on actual service, and on the 3rd of June the Province had more than 20,000 men under arms. The whole force has turned out not only willingly but eagerly, although the sacrifice involved at the present season on all merchants and other men of business, as well as on tradesmen, mechanics and farmers, is enormous. In estimating the cost to the country of the Fenian operations, the Government expenditure forms only a secondary consideration. It is probably within the truth to say that, on the average, every man now serving loses daily twice as much as he costs the Government. As it never can be the desire of the country that such sacrifices should be exclusively borne by Volunteers, the Adjutant General takes the present occasion again respectfully to suggest the justice and expediency of levying a certain yearly tax on every male inhabitant of Canada, within certain limits of age, who is not enrolled either in a Volunteer or in a Service Militia Corps, to be devoted to militia purposes.

Numbers of Canadians have hastened from distant parts of the United States to help in defending their country, and have sacrificed their situations to do so. It is especially worthy to be recorded that 60 young Canadians hastened from Chicago to Toronto to offer their services, and are now doing duty in that city as a Volunteer Corps.

It would be impossible to detail the many individual instances of devotion to Canada which have been afforded by her sons; but the behavior of a stranger not long arrived in the country from England, should not be left without notice:—Mr. Lockie, a young gentleman of the "London Scottish (Lord Elcho's) Regiment," who had distinguished himself at Wimbledon, came to Canada eighteen months ago. When the Fenians landed at Fort Erie he had been only a few weeks returned from England with a young bride. He immediately fell into the ranks of the Queen's Own as a private, and fought at the battle of Lime Ridge, where the grey color of his uniform, that of the "London Scottish," exposed him particularly to the fire of the enemy. His coolness and bravery were conspicuous, and during the retreat he was always seen in the rear, encouraging his comrades and loading and firing with as much deliberation as if on a field day.

Here follow two instances of devotion on the part of individual families which ought to be known.

The five sons of a widow lady, Mrs. McKenzie, of East Whitby, went to the front as volunteers, leaving one brother with their mother as a home-guard.

Another widow lady, whose name has not been reported, gave six sons to her country, she herself undertaking, in their absence, to look after their affairs. These six brothers are serving in the Hawkesbury battalion.

Lt.-Col. Armstrong, of Brockton, also sent five of his sons to the front as volunteers.

The above are only particular and remarkable instances of a devotion which has been general.

When the Volunteers were lately sent to the front to meet an enemy in the field, and without an hour's notice, the state of their equipment for field service was necessarily very defective. A great many of the companies had never been provided with either knapsacks or haversacks, and there was no time for forwarding these from the Imperial stores in Montreal, even though there had been knapsacks sufficient in those stores. The troops which had Montreal for their base of supply were completed as far as possible with knapsacks, and all of them with haversacks; and supplies of haversacks were at once sent to Toronto and London. It is no part of the business of the Government to supply Volunteers with underclothing, or with boots. In the Regular Service, the soldier provides these out of his pay, from the Quarter-master's stores of Regimental necessaries. But as without boots a soldier is useless, and as many of the Volunteers were unable to purchase, the Government authorized the issue of boots to all Volunteers requiring them, who have been sent from their homes.

In order to render the Volunteer force efficient for service, it is indispensable:—

1st. That knapsacks and haversacks should be at once supplied to every man;

2nd. That a reserve supply of knapsacks and haversacks should be constantly kept up in the Provincial stores;

3rd. That a supply of what is called regimental necessaries should be kept up in the Provincial stores, comprising boots, socks, flannel shirts and drawers, &c. These are to be obtained from the Imperial Stores in England, of excellent material, and at a far cheaper rate than that at which the men could supply themselves; the article of boots, however, excepted, as they can be furnished cheaper in Canada and of as good material. These articles to be issued to the Volunteers, whether on actual service or not, on repayment, which would be a great boon to the men.

COMMISSARIAT.

When Volunteers take the field with Regulars, or when they are acting in the same district with Regulars, as would always be the case, the Lieutenant General has consented that the regular Commissariat shall supply the Volunteers *in bulk*, the distribution of the same being confided to Volunteer Quarter-masters.

When Volunteers are detached in small numbers—say one battalion for example—the Commanding Officer and Quarter-master would provide for the wants of the men, and there could be no difficulty in doing this in any part of Canada. When Volunteers take the field for any length of time, and are lodged either under canvas or in barracks or in temporary billets under the Act, the men would receive only the daily sum distinguished as their pay, the Government undertaking to supply them with rations, &c. But this would require the organization of special departments. For a short and sudden effort such as was lately required, the creation of these departments was inexpedient. Each volunteer received twenty-five cents a day as pay and fifty cents a day was credited to him in lieu of rations and lodging. The latter allowance would form a fund at the disposal of the Commanding

Officer, which he would employ to the best advantage for the comfort of the men, in all cases where they are not permanently billeted and supplied by householders.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Every Volunteer Battalion or force sent to the front has been provided with surgeons—the Imperial Medical Departments furnishing them on Provincial account, with the needful supplies of lint, bandages, medicines, &c.—and the general medical service of the Volunteers is carried on under the direction of the principal Medical Officer of the Queen's troops. In the case of any prolonged service, it would be absolutely necessary that a principal Medical Officer of Volunteers should be appointed, who would receive instructions direct from the Queen's Officer of the same denomination, and who would control the Volunteer medical service.

In Canada the whole labor which in regular armies is subdivided among the Adjutant General's, Quarter-Master General's, Medical, Commissariat, Finance and Transport Departments, is thrown on the one Department of the Adjutant General of Militia. On the late sudden calling out, therefore, of the whole Volunteer force for real service, for the first time in the present generation, it could not be expected that the above machinery would start at once in perfect working order. Every person thinks himself both called upon and competent to criticize military arrangements, and unfair criticisms have been made; but it is surprising and most creditable to the District Staff Officers, that with such imperfect means at command, they were able to do so much, and that their arrangements did not incur severer criticism than they have received.

On the present occasion the military arrangements of the Province were calculated to resist the desultory attacks of a band of ruffians of imperfect military organization and equipment, and unprovided with any military base; and were more than adequate to the emergency.

The military system of Canada, however, should be calculated with an eye to the future, to resist the regular warfare which might be waged by a powerful neighboring people, with immense resources in men and material. And these great Colonies cannot take the place they ought to occupy among the nations of the world, until that system is completed.

Experience has shown that in the event of a regular invasion, 100,000 men in addition to the volunteer force would eagerly come forward in forty-eight hours, to aid in defending their country. But it is a matter for grave consideration, that in the present state of affairs, the Province would have no means of utilizing the strong and willing arms of the population at large. At present the depôts of arms and other warlike material are fixed at one end of our long frontier. In case of war an enemy might easily prevent us from transporting any part of these to the different districts west of Montreal, and to this end his first efforts would be directed.

It follows, therefore, that large depôts of arms and munitions should be formed at the centres of districts—London, Toronto, Kingston. For such a purpose proper buildings, as

store houses, should be acquired or erected without delay. But as it would be useless to put arms into the hands of men, without any previous training, for the purpose of opposing experienced troops, a further measure is necessary.—These depôts should be fortified. Application should at once be made to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the Imperial Government should establish, at each of those places, depôts of arms, ammunition, knapsacks, haversacks, kits, boots, and all other munitions of war, sufficient to equip 20,000 men; the Provincial Government providing the necessary buildings and paying the salaries of the Imperial store-keepers. Articles to be paid for by the Provincial Government only when issued.

The entrenched camps formed at the places above indicated would not only protect the depôts from sudden attack and capture, but they would form the rallying points for the fighting population of their respective districts, who would soon acquire a military organization within the secure area of the camps. The Volunteer force of the country which is the natural advanced guard of the Canadian army, would amply suffice to defend the entrenched camps, aided by some regular artillery in each.

The Adjutant General is deeply impressed with the vital importance of this measure, and he respectfully and most earnestly commends it to the consideration of the Canadian Legislature.

P. L. MACDOUGALL, Colonel,
Adjt.-General Militia.

Ottawa, June 14th, 1866.

No. 2.

REPORT BY MAJOR-GENERAL NAPIER.

TORONTO, 23rd April, 1866.

SIR,—When the Volunteers in my district were relieved from active service on the 31st of last month, I told them that I would take an early opportunity of bringing their good conduct under the favorable notice of the Governor General.

I have now the honor to report, for His Excellency's information, that I have every reason to be well satisfied with the conduct of all the Volunteers serving under my command, who responded with the greatest zeal and alacrity to the Governor General's call for their services on the 8th of March. Their conduct both in quarters and at billet has been very good, and they have improved very much in their drill during the few weeks they were on active service.

Several companies left their homes within a few hours after receiving the order to hold themselves in readiness for service on the Frontier, and I am glad to say that I have received very favorable reports of their conduct from their commanding officers.

Owing to the reports about movements of Fenians, the Volunteers on the Frontier were constantly obliged to patrol, night after night, and the duties were very severe, but both officers and men performed them in a most cheerful and effective way, and deserve every credit for their conduct, in my opinion.

I beg particularly to bring to His Excellency's favorable notice the zealous and active services of Lieutenant-Colonels Jarvis and Hill, commanding Volunteer battalions at Sarnia and Windsor, who neither spared themselves or their men whilst protecting that part of the Frontier entrusted to their charge for several months during the winter season.

Great credit is also due to the commanding officers of the Volunteer regiments at Toronto, Hamilton and London, for the zeal they have shewn in getting their battalions into an efficient state of drill and discipline.

I gladly avail myself of this opportunity of bringing to the most favorable notice of His Excellency the Governor-General, the valuable assistance I have received from Lieut.-Colonel Duric, Assistant Adjutant-General of Militia. This officer, by his unwearying exertions, has been of the greatest use to me, and I consider him to be a first-rate staff officer in every respect.

I have also to thank Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant General of Militia, for the London District, for his zeal and activity; and the Brigade-Majors of the several districts have performed their duties in a most satisfactory manner.

The Volunteers are now drilling twice a week, and I am well satisfied with the marked progress they have made in their drill, and should their services be required against the enemy in the field, I can assure His Excellency that I would be proud to have them under my command.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

GEORGE NAPIER, Major-General,

Commanding Toronto District.

No. 3.

REPORT BY LIEUT.-COLONEL J. B. TAYLOR.

LONDON, 30th April, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward this short report of the Volunteer Force called out lately on service in my District.

At eleven p.m., on the 7th March, I received your telegram ordering me to call out 1,200 men from my district, to be ready within 24 hours.

I immediately called out by telegraph (where possible) 27 Companies, ordering them to muster in their full strength at their nearest Railway Stations. Seven of these, viz.: Guelph, New Hamburg, two Companies of Stratford, two Companies of Goderich, and Lucan, were on the Grand Trunk Railway between Guelph and the West.

Thirteen were on the Great Western Railway between Paris and Windsor, viz.: Princeton, Ingersoll, North Oxford, Delaware, Wardsville, two Companies of Chatham, and five City of London Companies, and the Field Battery Artillery of London. Two companies were on the line of the London and Port Stanley Railway, viz.: St. Thomas and Port Stanley. The five remaining Companies were at a distance of from five to eighteen miles from a Railway, viz.: Embro, Thamesford, St. Johns, Harrietsville and Drumbo.

Of these Companies 15 were reported ready mustered at their nearest Railway Stations, at noon, on the 8th, and the remaining except one Company were ready at seven, p.m., the same evening, there being at that hour mustered in London the five City Companies and Field Battery, and five Companies from the vicinity, being a force of 585 men, the remaining Companies, 660 strong, were billeted at their nearest Railway Stations that night, making a total of 1,245 men ready at their nearest Railway Stations by eight p.m., on the 8th March.

On the 9th March I had

14 companies in London,
5 in Woodstock,
2 in Chatham,
6 in Stratford,

which were on the 10th augmented by calling out the local Windsor, Sandwich, Sarnia and Seaforth corps.

On the 10th March these were removed to form the two Frontier Service Battalions at Windsor and Sarnia, with temporary reserves at London, and detachments at Stratford, Paris, St. Mary's and Chatham.

These companies were constantly augmented by men from their head-quarters who were unable to turn out at the first call, so that I found on the 20th March I had a force of 1501;—they were on the 27th reduced to 1200, my quota.

Regarding the behaviour of the men in billets, when so many young men were called from their country homes for the first time to withstand temptations of city life, I am happy to be able to report that their conduct has been excellent, and places the standard of the force in that respect in a very favorable position.

The Companies' arms, accoutrements and clothing were all in a fit state for service, (except the clothing of one company); but the want of knapsacks was much felt, since the men could not carry boxes with them, and they had no way of providing themselves with a change of underclothing.

The system of billeting men proved efficacious for the emergency, but for any length of time it is highly objectionable, both for health and discipline.

Although there are 51 companies in my District, there is only one battalion, that of the County Oxford, and I noticed the great advantage of having those companies in battalion by the ease with which they were called out and the quickness with which they mustered. I believe the extension of the Battalion system to the whole force, as now proposed, will be of great advantage.

I would beg to express my sense of the very valuable assistance which Colonel Hawley, 60th Rifles, the Commandant at this Station, has always rendered to me, not only by detailing officers and sergeants to assist in drilling the Volunteers, but also by giving me the aid of his experienced counsel, and by the marked interest which he has evinced in the efficiency of the Force called out.

I would also call your attention to the alacrity and zeal displayed by the Volunteers in at once replying to the call for duty; and would particularly mention the names of Lance-Sergeant Robert Atkinson, of the Chatham company, and Privates W. Walls and McKenzie of the Windsor company, who gave up situations in the United States and

came to join their companies on service. I must add the obligations which I am under to the Managers and Officials of the Grand Trunk, Great Western, and London and Port Stanley Railways, who did everything in their power to aid the rapid transport of the Volunteers, and with such care that I am happy to report the absence of any accidents.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN B. TAYLOR,

Lt.-Col. Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General Militia.

No. 4.

REPORT BY LIEUT.-COLONEL DURIE.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 1st May, 1866.

SIR,—In laying before you the state of the Volunteer Militia Force in the district over which my functions extend, composed of the 4th, 5th, 7th and 10th Military Districts, I have the honor to report that my district, extending over the middle area, or if one may so term it, the very heart of Western Canada, including in it the chief Cities of Toronto and Hamilton, smaller towns as well as a large well cultivated agricultural section of the country, embraces two distinct classes of the community, those who live in, and who are supported by the commerce and trade of large cities and towns, and those living purely by agricultural pursuits.

I may briefly state that the force in this district, when suddenly called upon for Active Service, was composed of the following corps, at the undermentioned places :—

Toronto.

1 Troop of Cavalry,	1 Battalion of Rifles,
1 Garrison Battery of Artillery,	1 Battalion of Infantry.
1 Naval Company,	

Hamilton.

1 Field Battery,	1 Battalion Infantry.
1 Naval Company,	

Towns and Villages.

3 Troops of Cavalry,	21 Companies of Infantry,
1 Garrison Battery of Artillery,	15 Companies of Rifles.

Rural Districts.

2 Troops of Cavalry,	18 Companies of Infantry,
1 Field Battery,	10 Companies of Rifles.

Total.

6 Troops of Cavalry,	1 Battalion of Rifles,
2 Field Batteries,	2 Battalions of Infantry,
2 Garrison Batteries of Artillery,	39 Companies of Infantry,
2 Naval Companies,	25 Companies of Rifles.

Say a force of 5,000 men of all arms, including all ranks.

Agreeable to your instructions, received by telegram late on the evening of the 8th March last, these districts were required to put into the field a force of 3,500 men of all arms, including all ranks.

It is a most gratifying fact, and one which speaks volumes for the noble feeling animating the whole Volunteer Militia Force of the country, and which, also, reflects the highest credit on the officers, non-commissioned officers and the men.

That although the Order for the embodiment for Active Service, was only received late on the evening referred to, the corps being selected, the necessary orders issued, the enrolment was at once promptly effected—cities, towns, villages and rural districts alike, responding with equal and zealous alacrity as an illustration of that feeling. I may mention, that at 10.30 a.m. on the morning following the order, Toronto had furnished her required quota. The difficulty being to limit, not only in Toronto, but in all parts of the entire district, the number of the Volunteer Militia offering service. The force required was enrolled and concentrated at the points required, in cities and towns in a few hours, from the rural districts in 12 and 24 hours, according to the distance required to be travelled by land and rail.

I beg herewith to transmit a return of the Volunteer Force called on for Active Service, shewing the relative strength of each corps (at that time), their stations and commanding officers.

It is doubtless true, that the force placed on service was larger than that required, which can only be accounted for by the great desire, on the part of the men, joining unexpectedly, their respective corps called out, from distances never anticipated. Instances have occurred where men have been known to have come from distant parts in the United States—giving up situations in order to take their part in the defence of their Flag and Country, which they considered it was their bounden duty to do, gratifying at the same time their love for the land of their adoption.

The organization and discipline of the force, was at once carried out and effected agreeable to your instructions. The different corps moved to those points ordered with steadiness and obedience, reflecting much credit on the staff officers, officers commanding corps, and the men themselves. That when placed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, under the orders of Major General G. Napier, C.B., Commanding 1st Military District, C. W., well knowing that they were under the Articles of War and Mutiny Act, were perfectly satisfied and gratified to serve under a General Officer, who has ever taken such a deep interest in their discipline and welfare. A general desire appearing, that it was felt to be necessary that discipline and implicit obedience to orders was absolutely necessary to be upheld for their well-being and credit, as a military force called out in defence of their Queen, their hearths and homes.

Not a single instance of insubordination was reported to the Major-General commanding, during the time the force was under arms, from the 8th to the 31st of March last, when the force was partially relieved from permanent duty, permitted—with the exception of a small force at Niagara and Dunnville—to return to their respective homes; there to drill, agreeable to the General Orders issued on that occasion, two days in each week, thereby including the whole Volunteer Militia Force in the entire District, which still continues, and, judging by the Weekly State Returns, makes very satisfactory progress in further effecting the efficiency and wellbeing of the force.

It is very satisfactory to be able to record, that not a single casualty or accident occurred in moving the various corps from and returning to their respective Head Quarters, along the different lines of railway to the points of concentration; thus shewing the careful management of the authorities of these Railways, who have always afforded every facility in promoting and carrying out the different movements and changes.

In conclusion, I beg leave to place in your hands copies of two Brigade Orders thereunto annexed, issued by order of Major-General Napier, C.B., on the relief of the force from permanent duty, thus shewing the opinion entertained by the Major-General commanding, of the conduct and good behaviour of the Volunteers during the time they were on active duty in Toronto.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. S. DURIE, Lt.-Col.,

Asst. Adjutant General Militia.

Colonel MacDougall,

Adjutant General of Militia, Ottawa.

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ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

[Brigade Orders, No. 1.]

Toronto, 28th March, 1866.

Major-General Napier, C.B., Commanding the 1st Military District, C. W., cannot permit the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Volunteer Militia, just relieved from active service, to return to their homes without expressing to them his very great satisfaction at their good conduct when on duty, and although relieved, the same credit is due to them in so nobly coming forward and enrolling themselves for the defence of their country, which has been accorded to the whole force.

And the Major-General feels quite sure from his own knowledge, having had many opportunities of witnessing the good feeling shewn by the Volunteer Force, that if required, the same alacrity, the same zeal, will be manifested again, which has already been shewn and proven.

By Order,

(Signed,)

W. S. DURIE, Lt.-Col.,

Asst. Adjt.-Gen. of Militia.

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ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

[Brigade After-order, No. 1.]

Toronto, 29th March, 1866.

The Volunteer Militia Force lately embodied for active service, being about to return to their homes, Major-General Napier, C.B., Commanding the 1st Military District, C.W., avails himself of tendering his thanks to the Commandant, Colonel G. T. Denison, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, not only for the prompt manner in which they responded to the Governor General's call, for active service, but also for their uniform good conduct during the time they have been under his command, which he will not fail to bring to the favorable notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Major-General feels confident that should the services of the Volunteers be again

required, they will not fail to rally under their colours for the defence of their Queen and Country, and he assures them he will be proud to have them, once more, under his immediate command.

By Order,
(Signed,)

W. S. DURIE, Lt.-Col.,
Asst. Adjt.-Gen. of Militia.

No. 5.

REPORT BY LIEUTENANT COLONEL SHAW.

BRIGADE HEAD QUARTERS,
Kingston, 12th May, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief, with reference to the ordering out for active service of a part of the Volunteer Force of this Division, to report as follows:—

1. In the first place it may be proper to state that Kingston is situated where Lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence may be said to unite, and is distant in a direct line across the river, ten miles to Cape Vincent a town on the United States frontier, with Wolfe Island, Garden Island, and others of the Thousand Island group between the two places. The river in winter is always frozen over for months, and a thoroughfare established on the ice to all parts of the United States, East, South and West; therefore when the navigation closes, this vast ice bridge renders Kingston imminently open to attack from the United States shore, and under the threatening aspect which the Fenian excitement in that country presented, it was considered prudent as a measure of defence, prior to the receipt of any instructions from Head Quarters, to put the Volunteer Force in this immediate vicinity in a state of preparation for whatever might eventuate, and the following Brigade Order was issued.

BRIGADE HEAD QUARTERS,
Kingston, 12th January, 1866.

Brigade Orders.

1. The Brigade Orders, under date of the 27th January, 1865, with reference to an apprehended raid, are hereby cancelled and the following substituted in lieu thereof.

2. On the firing of three guns from the Fort or Market Battery, the several corps named in the margin will assemble as follows:—

14th Volunteer Rifles.—Three Companies in the drill shed. Three Companies in the City Hall.

Battery of Artillery.—Kingston Field Battery of Artillery in the Artillery Barrack Square.

Troop of Cavalry.—Kingston Troop of Cavalry in the old Commercial Bank Yard, Princess Street.

Garden Island Company.—On Garden Island.

Past Cadets.—All past Cadets of the Military School not holding Commissions in the Volunteers in the drill shed.

Head Quarters.—The old Commercial Bank, Princess Street, to be the Head Quar-

ters of the Force when called out, where commanding officers of corps will report for orders.

(Signed,)

DAVID SHAW, Lieut.-Col.,
Brigade Major Militia.

On the issuing of which Order the Field Battery of Artillery was put on sleighs with limbers packed and ammunition served out to the several Rifle and Infantry corps, while the drill of the force throughout the whole Division was advanced to as efficient a state as possible.

These arrangements were made early in January. Early in March your telegraphic order was received drawing upon this Division for 750 men, for active service.

2nd. At midnight, or between twelve and one o'clock of the morning of the 8th of March, your despatch was received. It gave no information as to where the service was to be, but limited me to corps nearest Railway Stations. That the call was urgent, the terms and time of the communication left no doubt, so first ordering to be in readiness messengers and conveyances to notify outside companies, I went to the Town-Major, and with him to the Commandant of the Garrison, Col. Gibbon, C.B., R.A., and shewed them my orders; and though the Volunteer Force at this time was acting independently of the Regular Military Authorities, under the circumstances I considered it my duty to adopt this course and place myself under the advice of these officers. The alarm guns were ordered to be fired, and while the Volunteers were assembling, the Commandant who had notified the Recorder of the City, James O'Reilly, Esq., and the Police Magistrate John Creighton, Esq., these gentlemen, together with Town Major Geraghty and myself, had a conference at the City Hall, as to what was best to be done otherwise. At the Brigade Office the Commandant and Colonel Moffatt, commanding Royal Canadian Rifles, with other officers, were assembled and every assistance offered me necessary. Col. Gibbon supplying from the Imperial Magazine all the ammunition required to fulfil your order, and remaining until my whole arrangements were completed.

The quota of men required 750, to make which certain the following were ordered to report for service, viz. :—

Kingston.—The 14th Battalion Rifles, 6 Companies, 65 each	=	.....	390
Belleville.—The 15th do Infantry, 5 do	55 "	=	..... 275
do Belleville Rifle Company, 1 do	65 "	=	..... 65
Millburn.—1st Storrington Rifles, 1 do	55 "	=	..... 55
Inverary.—2nd do do	1 do	55 "	= 55
		<hr/>		
		14	840 men.	

At two p.m., on the 8th, I was enabled to telegraph to you that the force required was complete and ready for service.

And then began the difficulty of having to refuse the services of other corps, for officers and men who had not been placed on the service list felt disappointed, and expressed themselves warmly at being passed over. A more general desire to go to the front could not be shewn, and had the whole force been ordered out there would not have been a spare rifle, sword, or set of accoutrements in the Division.

The promptitude with which replies were received from commanders of corps, was

most gratifying, and without being invidious where all did so well. I cannot but refer to the Belleville Volunteers having received orders at nine o'clock in the morning, and being reported ready to march at noon, (three hours) wherever they were wanted.

3rd. Besides this alacrity and enthusiasm on the part of the Volunteers, an excellent spirit prevailed everywhere on the part of the people, the step taken by the Government was invariably approved, this feeling predominating without any regard to political or other differences of opinion that the honor of the Empire was at stake, and cost what it might Canadians must hold British authority supreme where the defence of it fell to their lot.

4th. During the excitement, meetings of the citizens were held for the purpose of organizing Home Guards, but there being no means of equipping them, and as the Volunteers were not moved away further action was postponed; as an auxiliary force however for local defence an organization of the kind can at any time be formed to take the place if necessary of the Regular or Volunteer Forces ordered elsewhere.

5th. The summons to arms having been unhesitatingly obeyed, then came the working out practically of military details, the Commander-in-Chief of the Regular Troops had become the Commander-in-Chief of all, and the Volunteer now found himself in reality a soldier, the question then was how would his zeal and determination to avenge threatened insult to his country wear? How would it stand the test of parades, guards, drills, and all the details of a soldier's duty? I am happy to have to report that the test has resulted very favorably both to the service and the man, the general behaviour was very good, crimes and punishments not on the record, and efficiency daily became more marked. The order to disband was received with mixed feelings at once of regret and gladness, and at a moment's notice every one is ready to resume his place in line.

The effect of calling out the force has been good from every point of view; and it is admitted both by officers and men that the short time they were on active service it did them more good and made them more efficient than all the years previously spent in drill.

6th. Before concluding this report, I have to refer with great pleasure to the hearty support rendered to myself and to the officers and men of the Volunteer Force at this station by the officers of the Regular Service during the late Fenian expectation, the pressure on the Brigade Office from the receipt of your telegram of 8th March onwards has been very great, constant attention nearly all the time being necessary, by night as well as by day, during the whole period the Commandant and the Town-Major have given me every assistance in their power. The force also at all times has had their services and advice, and Col. Moffatt, Commanding Royal Canadian Rifles, most generously placed his quarter-master's stores at the disposal of the Volunteers, on the same terms as to his own men, a very great boon at any time, but more especially with the expectation of receiving marching orders at any moment; consequently the feeling existing between the Queen's Troops and the Volunteers is of the very best kind, and cannot but be productive of the most harmonious results to all concerned.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

DAVID SHAW, Lt.-Col.,

Major of Brigade.

Colonel MacDougall,

Adjutant General of Militia, Montreal.

No. 6.

REPORT BY LIEUTENANT COLONEL ATCHERLEY.

PRESCOTT, 14th May, 1866.

SIR,—In obedience to your instructions, I have now the honor to submit this my Report of the Volunteer Militia on service in this my district, (No. 1.) The district extends from Kingston (but does not include that city) East, as far as the boundary between Upper and Lower Canada, including Gananoque, Brockville, Prescott, Iroquois and Cornwall along the banks of the St. Lawrence; and to the North, Hawkesbury, East Hawkesbury, Vankleek Hill, L'Original and Henry's Corner, also Ottawa, Bell's Corner, Merrickville, Burriett's Rapids, Perth, Pakenham, Almonte, Carleton Place, Fitzroy, &c.

The Batteries and Companies at present on service are, at Brockville—the Brockville Rifles, the Brockville Infantry Company, the Perth Rifles, the Perth Infantry Company, and the Gananoque Rifles, the whole being formed into one Battalion under the command of Lieut-Colonel Crawford. At Prescott there is a Brigade of Artillery, comprising the Ottawa and Morrisburgh Batteries, also the Iroquois, and Prescott Batteries, the whole under command of Major Forrest; at Prescott there is also the Infantry Battalion comprising Nos. 1 and 2 Prescott Rifles, the Merrickville Rifles, and the Burritt's Rapids Infantry, the whole under the command of Lieut-Col. Jessup. At Cornwall there are No. 1 and 2 Cornwall Rifles, the Cornwall Infantry Company and two Companies of the Hochelaga, forming one Battalion, under the command of Lieut-Col. Hawkes. At Ottawa there are no Volunteers on permanent service, but there is a guard found every day from the local force there, for His Excellency the Governor General's residence, and also his office. The Volunteers on service were called out on the 9th March last, and those at Brockville and Prescott have been on duty ever since. There has been a change among some of the companies at Cornwall, the two companies of the "Hochelaga's" at present there having relieved a detachment of the Victoria's and Prince of Wales's, which a short time before that relieved two Companies of the Hawkesbury Battalion that went home. The force on service at Ottawa were relieved from active duty, except the two days' drill a week and the guards they now furnish. At the end of March last, also the companies at Pakenham, Almonte and Carleton Place, were also relieved from active duty about the same time.

At the early part of the winter, the greatest uneasiness prevailed all along the frontier, and the Brockville Rifles offered their services to the Government, to form a night guard for the town of Brockville; this offer was made by Colonel Crawford and the officers of his company, and was accepted,—the officers gratuitously, and the men to receive 25 cents per diem. They were to sleep in the large drill-room or armoury, except those who lived quite close, and were to drill for a certain time every night. They furnished sentries and patrolled every night all through the winter, and the officers were on guard in town; this guard they furnished and continued to keep on until the garrison of Brockville was increased, and all put on service the same as in the other frontier towns in March last, when they were placed on exactly the same footing as the other Volunteers on service.

The Volunteers who were sent to Prescott, as also the local force called out there, were hailed with great satisfaction by the population of Prescott, and of the surrounding country. The reports about the Fenians had produced an alarm all along the frontier,

and the fact of the Volunteers being sent so numerously and so quickly to the front, *at once* produced entire confidence. I attribute in a very great measure our immunity from attack to the fact of there being troops well armed, well equipped, and *now* well instructed in gun drill in Fort Wellington, and for this I cannot speak too highly of Major Forrest, Captain Gallwey and the officers, and the whole detachment of Volunteers under them, whose steady perseverance in the performance of their duties has had a most beneficial effect upon certain classes in the States, and also has created a feeling of complete security on this side. On several occasions during the winter before the force was called out for service, the Volunteers at Cornwall, Prescott and Brockville have been under arms for several nights, when an attack or raid had been thought probable, and the officers and men, although not paid, answered the call, and one and all turned out for night, and all other duties required of them, in a most praiseworthy and exemplary manner.

At Prescott, on the night of the 16th March, when I received information of an attempt to be made to land at the Windmill near Prescott, and plant the Fenian flag there, the inhabitants in the neighborhood of Prescott turned out and offered all the assistance in their power. Several instances occurred of the anxiety of all to render every help and assistance in their power. One man on the night of the 16th, was met by a piquet on the road to the Windmill, who was coming into Prescott in all haste with a rusty musket that had not been fired for a long time, and who said upon being interrogated by the piquet, that he was going to offer his services to Colonel Atcherley, as he understood there was a "raid." Another man came in with a long pitchfork and reported himself to me with that formidable weapon, as ready to fall in, and regretted that he was not better armed. I am much indebted to the Rev. Mr. Roche, Mr. Ellis, Dr. Boswell, and several other gentlemen too numerous to mention, who all came forward and offered their services, the first of the three offered to join the ranks, and was most active and valuable in his services.

When the order was received for 800 men to be called out in this district, more than double that number would have and in fact did turn out, and we had some difficulty in at first keeping the numbers down to the required quota, as the whole district rushed to arms and offered their services. I had offers from two districts, Edwardsburgh, and also Spencer-ville, to send in 75 men in one place and 100 men in the other at any moment, should their services be required, and these two districts have since volunteered through me their services to the Government, and raise a company each immediately.

The Mayor and Town Council at Prescott, gave the use of their Town Hall most willingly, and also contributed refreshments to the Volunteers on duty, when I thought it expedient on several occasions to call for their valuable aid to guard against any surprise or attack, before they were regularly called out for service in March. At Brockville, the Mayor and Town Council and the inhabitants at large behaved most handsomely, and did all they possibly could to contribute to the comfort of the Volunteers. They subscribed and bought "forms" and "trestles" for the Brockville Rifles, when first called out as the guard for the town, and have since contributed in every way that was possible to render assistance. At Cornwall, the same energetic and loyal spirit, for which this town has been so long noted, has been evinced by the Mayor, Town Council, and the leading gentry and inhabitants.

I much regret that a wish on my part not to be absent from Prescott more than was

actually necessary, prevented my being oftener at Cornwall, but I feel satisfied that this town has been as forward as the others in rendering all the assistance to the Government and Volunteers that was possible. It affords me great pleasure to be able to testify to the excellent conduct and behaviour of all the Volunteers in this district, and the almost total absence of crime. They have wonderfully improved in drill, and have shewn the greatest anxiety and wish to improve. The two weekly drills have had a most beneficial effect. The whole of the Volunteers in the district have shown the very best spirit, and the little annoyances and discomfort to which many of them have been subject since they came on service, have all been borne with the utmost contentment and good nature, and an anxious wish to learn their drill and do their duty, has been shown by all ranks of both officers and men.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

F. T. ATCHERLEY, Lt.-Col.,

Dep. Asst. Adjutant General of Militia.

Colonel MacDougall,

Adjutant General of Militia, Montreal.

No. 7.

REPORT BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BROWNE.

MONTREAL, May 7, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to report for your information, that the following companies of Volunteer Militia in my District were called out for actual service on the 8th March last, viz. : 11th Battalion, "Argenteuil Rangers," consisting of eight companies; the Buckingham Infantry Company; the Como Rifle Company; and the St. Eustache Rifle Company, from Brigade Major Hanson's District; and the two companies from Three Rivers, the Ste. Thérèse Company, and the Terrebonne Company, from Brigade Major Masson's District. These companies were distributed as follows:—

2	Companies	"Argenteuil Rangers"	at Ottawa.
1	"	"	Lacolle.
3	"	"	St. Andrews.
2	"	"	West Gore.

The Como Rifles, for a period of ten days, furnished a party of one officer, two sergeants and twenty-five men at Vaudreuil.

The St. Eustache Company was stationed at St. Ann's, relieving the detachment of the Como Rifles stationed at Vaudreuil.

1st	Company,	Three Rivers,	was stationed at	St. Armands.
2nd	"	"	"	Frelighsburg.
Rifle	Company,	Terrebonne,	"	Waterloo.
	"	Ste. Thérèse	"	Frelighsburg.

All these companies, with the exception of those stationed at Ottawa, (which were under the command of Lieut. Col. Wily,) were removed to Lt. Colonel Smith's District, and have been reported on by him.

I am however happy to be able to state that, with one solitary exception, (a case tried by Detachment Court Martial,) there was a total absence of crime among the companies above referred to, and in only one case, (that of the Terrebonne Rifle Company,) was any trouble experienced in obtaining the required number of men for duty.

By the order of Major-General Lindsay, commanding 2nd Military District, I proceeded to Sherbrooke on the 26th of March last, for the purpose of inspecting the force at that Station, Stanstead, Melbourne, and Richmond, on which I had the honor of reporting most favorably to the Major General on the 29th March which report I have now the honor to enclose for your information.

I also personally inspected all the companies in my District proceeding to, and returning from frontier duty, and was much pleased in noticing a marked improvement in their appearance; and the officers commanding the different companies assured me that they had made great progress in drill during the time they were on frontier service,—and I have reason to believe that they all performed their duty cheerfully and well—not a single complaint of any kind having come to my knowledge during the whole time these troops were out.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

GEORGE BROWNE, Lieut.-Col.,

Dep. Asst. Adjutant General of Militia.

MONTREAL, March 29th, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor, for the information of the Major-General commanding the 2nd Military District, to state that, in compliance with instructions received from the Major General, I left Montreal on the afternoon of Monday, the 26th instant, for the purpose of inspecting the companies of the Volunteer Force named in the margin.

I arrived at Stanstead about 2 p.m., on Tuesday the 27th, and the companies turned out for inspection shortly after my arrival. After making a most minute inspection of the arms and accoutrements, which I am able to report favorably upon, I put them through a few movements of drill, and have every reason to believe that they have made the best of the opportunity afforded them for increasing their efficiency.

I then proceeded to inspect the billet accommodation afforded them in the town. Two large warehouses have been placed at their disposal, both of which have been fitted up as barracks; the Artillery company occupying one, and the company of the Prince of Wales' Rifle Regiment occupying the other. The rooms are clean, lofty, and well ventilated, and the men are in no way crowded. I then went around the suppers, which I found to be of good quality, and on asking the men they appeared to be perfectly satisfied with the quality and quantity of their rations. Captain Dowker, commanding this detachment, assures me that the men have exhibited the most cheerful spirit in the performance of their duties; and beyond one or two ordinary cases of drunkenness, there has been no crime in the detachment.

The arrangements for duty are as follows : One main guard, consisting of an officer (subaltern), two sergeants, two corporals, and twenty men ; and one detached guard at the Stanstead Bank, consisting of one sergeant, one corporal and eight men ; the main guard furnishing a patrol, patrolling hourly towards the limits. Both these guards are accommodated with guard rooms.

I am able to express my entire satisfaction with the appearance of the men, and am perfectly satisfied that the duties are carried on in a proper manner.

On the morning of Wednesday, the 28th, I inspected the three companies called out for service at Sherbrooke—one company of Artillery, and two companies of Rifles. The appearance of the Artillery company is in every way creditable ; their arms, accoutrements and clothing being in a high state of efficiency. They executed the several movements in battalion drill steadily and well.

Of the two companies of Rifles I am unable to report favorably, the arms and accoutrements being barely serviceable, and no pains seem to have been taken in attempting even to keep them clean. Their clothing has been in their possession for upwards of nine years, and consequently the little that is left of it is totally unfit to appear on parade in.* These two companies are very backward in their drill, and there is great room for improvement in every respect.

The men of the Sherbrooke force living, with a few exceptions in their own homes, no arrangements for providing billets have been found necessary. The same complaint regarding the non-receipt of pay was made at this Station.

There is a main Guard, consisting of an officer, two sergeants, two corporals and twenty men, which furnishes double sentries on each of the two banks. A piquet, composed of one subaltern, one sergeant, one corporal and ten men patrols near the Railway Station nightly, and inspects the night trains.

The force at Sherbrooke is under the command of Major Ibbotson, commanding 1st Rifle company. This officer has taken no certificate, either from the Military School or the Board of Examination, and his knowledge of military matters and drill is consequently very small.

I then proceeded the same morning to Melbourne, a distance of twenty-five miles, and there inspected the Danville Rifle Company, under the command of Capt. Hanning. This company is very weak, only having forty-two on parade ; the cause of this, Captain Hanning assures me, is the fact of their having received no supplies of tunics or trousers for the last six years,* which prevents recruits joining the company, who would otherwise do so. Of the state of this company's arms and accoutrements I cannot speak too highly. The manner in which their rifles are kept would be a credit to any corps in Her Majesty's service. They executed the movements in company drill with accuracy and precision, and expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with their billets and rations, both of which I minutely inspected, and am able to report favourably upon. This company furnishes one guard at the bridge-head which connects Melbourne with Richmond.

I then proceeded to Richmond, and inspected the Megantic Infantry Company, under the command of Captain A. G. Irvine. This company has only been organized within the last few days, and have only gone through the preliminaries of drill. They are a fine,

* Clothing has since been supplied.

soldierlike body of men, and Captain Irvine assures me they are all most willing and anxious to acquire a perfect knowledge of their duties. The *material* is all that could be wished, and I have no doubt that under the able tuition of Capt. Irvine, an officer thoroughly acquainted with his duty, this company will shortly become equal to any in the Province.

I then inspected the billets, which I found in some instances too small to accommodate the number of men, the men being too crowded. I gave instructions for the necessary alterations, which will be carried out forthwith. The men expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the quality and quantity of their rations. This detachment furnishes one guard at the Bridge; Capt. Irvine has also organized six military police, who are employed on the railway to inspect each train on arrival and departure.

All the companies that I inspected are complete as regards ammunition.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE BROWNE, Lieut. Col.,

Dep. Asst. Adjutant General Militia.

Capt. Healy, Major of Brigade,
Montreal.

No. 8.

REPORT BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. O. SMITH.

MONTREAL, May 7th, 1866.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I have the honor respectfully to submit the following report concerning the Volunteer Militia Force lately called out for service, which was placed under my charge, in the district comprising the Regimental divisions south of the St. Lawrence, from Stanstead westward to St. Régis, and the post at St. Ann's, on the Ottawa.

In this District the following Companies were stationed, viz :—Nos. 4 and 6 Companies, 21st Battalion, "Richelieu Light Infantry," the St. John's Troop of Cavalry, the Varennes Infantry Company, the 1st and 2nd Granby Companies, the 1st and 2nd Waterloo Companies, the Ste. Thérèse Company, the 1st and 2nd Three Rivers Companies, No. 2 Company, 11th Battalion "Argenteuil Rangers," the Lacolle Company, 2 Companies 6th Battalion "Hochelega Light Infantry," the Athelstan Company, the Durham Company, the Beauharnois Company, the Hemmingford Company, the Roxham Company, the Havelock Company, the Franklin Company, the 1st and 2nd Huntingdon Companies, the Rockburn Company, the Hinchinbrooke Company, the Terrebonne Company, the St. Eustache Company, the Danville Company, the Megantic Infantry Company, Captain Dowkers Company of Garrison Artillery, Montreal, one Company of 1st or "Prince of Wales" Regiment, Montreal, Company Garrison Artillery Sherbrooke, and 1st and 2nd Rifle companies, Sherbrooke, making in all a strength of 109 officers, and 1810 non-commissioned officers and men.

This force, by direction of the Lieutenant-General Commanding, was for the most part distributed at various points along the boundary line with companies in support, whilst small provisional battalions were formed at Sherbrooke, St. John's, Hemmingford and Hun-

tingdon, the whole being placed under the immediate command of Major-General the Hon. James Lindsay, commanding the second Military District.

The duties consisted chiefly in piqueting and guarding the lines of railway and the roads leading into Canada from the United States. Military discipline was strictly enforced from the time of embodiment, and drill was assiduously carried on.

By reference to the return of the force, it will be seen that a very large proportion consisted of the local frontier and neighboring corps between Frelighsburg in the East, and Beauharnois in the West, and, with the exception of the Ste. Thérèse, Waterloo and Three Rivers Companies, it was by these that the actual frontier line above named, from Frelighsburg westward to the St. Lawrence, (a distance of 81 miles) was guarded.

The necessity of watching every accessible road of communication from the United States, made this duty heavy, whilst the state of the country and the inclemency of the season rendered it unusually severe, particularly to men who, leaving home at a few hours notice, were necessarily unprovided with many of the ordinary comforts of regular soldiers.

I cannot report too highly to you of the companies who were thus employed; either as regards the alacrity with which they complied with the orders for their embodiment, or the manner in which, by night and day, personal experience proved to me they performed their duties.

Possessed of great intelligence and splendid physique, intimately acquainted with the country, proud of the position which they occupy as being locally among the vanguard of Canadian defence, amenable to discipline, implicitly obedient to orders, equally expert with the rifle and the axe, these fine frontier troops are of the highest promise; and, I respectfully submit to you, deserving of every encouragement.

I have also to report to you most favourably of the remainder of the force which was under my charge, each company appeared to vie with the others in assiduity both on duty and at drill, and the whole have met with the high commendation of the Major-General Commanding.

It is gratifying to be able to inform you that, with a few rare instances, crime or even military irregularity was entirely absent; whilst notwithstanding the season of the year, and the unavoidably insufficient billet accommodation in some cases, the general state of health was remarkably good.

Although, with scarcely an exception, I have the greatest pleasure in reporting to you most favorably on all the officers employed in the Companies enumerated, I would especially bring to your notice Lieut.-Colonel Fletcher, Commanding, and Majors Marchand and Massue, of the Provisional Battalion at St. John's, and Major Evans and Captain McNaughton, who respectively commanded at Huntingdon and Hemmingford.

Of the companies stationed at the points south of Melbourne and Richmond to Stanstead, I have the honor to refer you to the report of Lieut.-Col. Browne, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General of Militia, who with the approval of the Major-General Commanding, supervised and inspected the force at those posts.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. OSBORNE SMITH, Lieut.-Colonel,

Assistant-Adjutant-General of Militia.

Colonel MacDougall,
Adjt.-Gen. of Militia, Montreal.

No. 9.

REPORT BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SUZOR.

QUEBEC, 7th May, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report, in connection with the Volunteers of this division called out for active service.

On receipt of your midnight telegram, dated Cornwall, 8th March, 1866, requesting that I should call out, for immediate service, the Quebec and Lévis forces, the men to be ready to leave for any part of the Province in the ensuing twenty-four hours, I immediately proceeded to the Commandant of the Quebec Volunteer Force, requesting him to call the men under arms, and to indicate the St. Lewis Drill Shed as the general rendezvous. The order was immediately complied with, and conveyed by Brigade-Major De Montenach to heads of corps, and two hours after, five hundred men had collected and were awaiting orders.

In connection with this night parade I wish to make an honorable mention of No. 1 Company, Eighth Battalion Stadacona Rifles, Captain Charles Alleyn, which corps was first at the rendezvous, fifty-two men strong, one hour after the alarm had been given.

At four in the morning the men were ordered to return to their homes, and to parade again at 10 a.m., fully equipped and ready to leave.

This second parade brought under arms, both in Quebec and Lévis, the whole of the men then present at the different head-quarters. It is a source of great satisfaction to me to be able to say that, in no instance, coercive measures had to be resorted to.

At the 10 o'clock parade, both at Quebec and Lévis, the able Commandants, Colonel Sewell and Blanchet, read the 27th clause of the Volunteer Militia Act, by which Volunteers called out for actual service are subject to the rules and articles of war, and to the Act for punishing mutiny and desertion. There was also read to the men a list of the personal under-clothing they required to procure before leaving. Twenty rounds of ball ammunition were served out to each man. Officers of the force were also served out, by my order, with revolvers and twenty rounds of ammunition. Carbines were also issued to the men of the Cavalry, and to a portion of those of the Field Battery, with a certain quantity of ammunition, and instructions given to these corps to practise carbine drill.

Indeed, at noon of the same day (twelve hours after the first alarm had been given), the Quebec and Lévis forces, comprising:—

One Field Battery.....	Major Lamontagne,
One Squadron of Cavalry.....	Captain Scott,
One Battalion of Garrison Artillery.....	Major Bowen,
Three Regiments of Infantry.....	{ Lieut.-Colonel Blanchet,
	“ Reeve,
	“ Thomson,

fully equipped, were ready to march to any part of the Province.

To arrive at a result of such a magnitude, it would be exuberant for me to say that from commandants down, none spared themselves. Majors De Montenach and L'égaré in Quebec, and Major Duchesnay in Lévis, rendered good services, and were indefatigable.

BILLETING OF THE TROOPS.

In consequence of your subsequent order of the preceding day to billet the force, I took the necessary steps to procure the services of a Magistrate (J. Bowles, Esquire, kindly consented to perform this arduous duty), and, together with Colonel Sewell and

Brigade Major de Montenach, proceeded to the billeting. I had also given your orders to Lieutenant-Colonel Blanchet to billet his men.

Before describing the operation of the billeting, I think it necessary to state the circumstances under which this cantonment had to be effected.

At this stage of the proceeding (Friday, 9th March), considerable excitement prevailed in the City of Quebec. The Commandant of the Garrison had ordered the gates of the City to be closed during night, large look-out parties were to be kept on commanding sites beyond the line of fortifications; an uninterrupted chain of sentinels were to surround the city; strong piquets, rifle in hand, under command of officers, were to patrol the streets at night, &c., &c. I had been requested by the Honorable Premier of Canada, Sir N. F. Belleau, to order a strong force for night patrol in the vicinity of the banks. The same demand had been made to me by heads of several banking institutions, &c.

Under all these circumstances, and in the absence of positive orders, no other course was left to me but that of acting as if hostilities had actually broken out.

It being your imperative orders to keep the men together, ready for any emergency that might arise—the Quebec and Lévis Drill Sheds being the only places where, in the midst of winter, a force of men such as that we had then under arms, could be brought and kept together for a length of time without expense—I ordered, both for Quebec and Lévis, a close cantonment of the troops in the vicinity of the Drill Sheds, and dispositions made as if expecting immediate hostilities.

The circumference of the cantonment in Quebec extended not over one quarter of a mile; in Lévis, a few acres.

The operation of billeting the men was conducted as follows:—Each house was entered into by the magistrate, a medical officer and the staff; the inmates informed by the magistrate that the Volunteers were to be quartered in their district without any distinction as to householders. Only those houses where there were but females, and where there had been or was at the time pestilential diseases, were excepted. The surgeon reported also as to the extent of accommodation each house could afford. The number of men billeted in each house varied from four to sixteen. I owe it to the citizens where the men were billeted, to say, that the Volunteers were received more like friends than soldiers, and in many instances they were entertained as would have been guests. The behaviour of the men in billets was all that could be desired. After the first three or four days, your instructions permitted me to allow the cantonment to be extended, in order to afford to the men all desirable comfort. Efforts were also made to induce our principal hotel keepers, Messieurs Russell, Bourassa and others, to board and lodge our men, a most liberal compensation being offered, but our exertions were vain.

The kind treatment received by the force at the hands of the citizens was acknowledged in a becoming manner by the publication of cards of thanks, in the leading newspapers of this city, the proprietors of which kindly opened their columns gratuitously.

VICTUALLING OF THE TROOPS.

During the night of the 8th, steps were taken to provide the men with the necessary rations; and, thanks to our indefatigable Provincial Storekeeper, Major Lamentagne, rations were served out the same morning at nine o'clock. The articles provided were—

Meat or fish..... 1 lb.

Bread.....	1½ lb.
Potatoes.....	1 lb.
Sugar.....	2 oz.
Butter.....	1½ oz.
Tea and Coffee.....	½ oz.
Pepper and salt.....	⅙ oz.
Vegetables.....	.....

No complaints were made on this score; on the contrary, the arrangements gave the utmost satisfaction.

GUARDS AND PATROLS.

As a measure of precaution, strong guards (25 men each) were mounted at the Quebec Drill Shed, Quebec Provincial Armoury, and Lévis Drill Shed; and strong armed piquets patrolled the streets of Quebec, *extra muros* during night. This duty was performed by cavalry and infantry in a becoming manner. Subsequent orders were given to Lieutenant-Colonel Blanchet, by Colonel Lord A. Russell, to detail strong guards over the Grand Trunk Railway Station at Lévis.

THE HOSPITAL.

In consequence of the healthy state of the force for the first few days, the necessity of Hospital accommodation was not seriously felt. However, after a while several men having been taken ill, an Hospital was established in Sewell's Building, Esplanade, for the Quebec and Lévis Forces.

As it had become apparent that this was to be only a temporary arrangement, in order to avoid useless expenses, application was made to the directors of the Marine Hospital for the loan of twenty-five beds and accompanying implements, which articles were immediately granted.

On application, His Lordship the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec condescended to allow the Reverend Ladies of the grey nunnery to act as nurses for our sick. Indeed to the able and motherly care of these Ladies we owe it, if during the time our hospital was opened we had no loss of lives to lament, day and night these Reverend Ladies gave their care to the sick (one of whom died afterwards in the Military Hospital at Quebec,) affected with pestilential disease.

The kindness of His Lordship the Bishop, and the devotion on the part of the Reverend Ladies of the grey nunnery, was acknowledged by His Excellency the Governor General, who through the Adjutant General of Militia, commanded me to convey to His Lordship the Bishop, as well as to the Reverend Ladies his thanks, as also his high appreciation of the services rendered on this occasion by the Sisters of Charity. Much interest was also evinced by the Rev. Mr. Edmond Langevin and Dr. Sewell in the organization of the Hospital. I also think it my duty to make an honorable mention of the Surgeons of the Brigade, Drs. Montizambert, Sewell, Blanchet and Lindsay, who were indefatigable in the performance of their duties.

DRILL AND DISCIPLINE.

The progress made in drill was generally satisfactory, but no doubt if the season had permitted out of door drills the efficiency of the force might have been very materially increased.

The behaviour of the men has been up to the present very good.

Although the gallant Commanders of Corps were all equally attentive with more or less success to the instruction of the troops under their respective command, I nevertheless wish to make a special mention of Captains Scott and Turnbull of the Quebec Cavalry, who have been untiring in their endeavours to increase the efficiency of their respective commands, and whose zeal and activity were only equalled by their munificence.

PROOFS OF LOYALTY TO OUR QUEEN.

It would be difficult to enumerate all the proofs of fidelity to our beloved Queen evinced on this occasion by all classes. To speak of the Volunteers alone, many poor fathers abandoned their families to respond to the call of their Government, leaving numerous children insufficiently provided for. Many young men left lucrative situations to follow the colors of their regiment, and that with an apparent joy and satisfaction. Many of our fellow country-men at the time in a foreign land, rushed to the succour of their native country threatened with invasion. Among others I may be permitted to mention the name of Mr. Albert Humphrey, who at the time happened to be employed in South Carolina.

A patriotic fund, amounting to several thousand dollars, was raised by means of subscriptions, for the assistance of the families of those who were engaged in the defence of their country, and this unlooked-for succour brought comfort to many fire-sides. I regret exceedingly not to be able from want of time and space, to give the names of those generous men who thus spontaneously came to the assistance of those of our Volunteers who were needy: Were I to mention all the offers of services received I could scarcely terminate this already too long report.

I wish to express my acknowledgments to the gentlemen of the Seminary of Quebec, who again on this occasion placed at my disposal a portion of their University for drill purposes, and that gratuitously.

Before terminating this report, I beg to assure you that in all I have done I acted to the best of my abilities, and that I spared no personal sacrifices to carry out what I thought to be your views, and sincerely hope that my conduct will be approved.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

L. T. SUZOR, Lt.-Col.,

Asst. Adjutant General Militia.

Colonel MacDougall,

Adjutant General Militia, Montreal.

APPENDICES.

No. 1.

LOWER

MEETING OF THE 3RD BATTALION
Held at Montreal, on the

Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes, Centres, &c., {
At 200 yards,
" 400 to 600 yards,
" 700 to 1000 yds.

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
Annual Rifle Match of the Victoria Volunteer Rifles.....	\$ cts.		
Match No. 1.			
Prizes presented by the Officers.			
1st Prize.....	10 00	J. Barnjum	Col. Sgt. Victoria Rifles.....
2nd "	5 00	W. Henderson.....	Corpl. "
Match No. 2.			
1st Prize.....	10 00	T. Workman.....	Corpl. Victoria Rifles.....
2nd "	5 00	J. Charnley.....	Private "
Match No. 3.			
1st Prize.....	20 00	J. Tandy.....	Private Victoria Rifles.....
2nd "	10 00	M. Roberts.....	" "
Match No. 4.			
1st Prize.....	20 00	J. Charnley.....	Private Victoria Rifles.....
2nd "	10 00	T. Corran.....	" "
3rd "	5 00	W. Benalleck.....	Bugler "
Match No. 5.			
A Medal, by Wyon.....	30 00	J. Charnley.....	Private Victoria Rifles.....
Match No. 6.			
Winner's Prize, a Signet Ring, presented by Mrs. W. Osborne Smith. }	15 00	J. Barnjum	Col. Sgt. Victoria Rifles.....
Match No. 7.			
Winner's Prize, a Silver Cup	20 00	J. Charnley.....	Private "
Adjutant's Prize			
Total value.....	\$160 00		

Note.—Transmitted too late for last year's Militia Report.

No. 2.

MEETING OF THE 5TH BATT.

Held at Montreal, on Aug. 6th & 18th,

Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eye, Centres, &c., {
At 200 yards
" 400 to 600 yards
" 700 to 1000 yds.

Rifle Match between No. 8 Company, Scots Fusileer Guards and No. 7 Company, Royal Light Infantry, Montreal, Money prize.....	20 00	No. 7 Company, Royal Light Infantry	Captain Grant, Commanding. Private, Royals.....
Rifle Match between men of Highland Company, Royal Light Infantry, Montreal. Captain's Gold Medal...	30 00	Stenhouse, J. S.....	

CANADA.

VICTORIA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

18th August, 1864.

4 feet x 6 feet }
6 " x 6 " } Bull's Eyes and Centres Square.
8 " x 6 " }

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in Marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
Open to Members of the Victoria Rifles, Montreal only.....	Yds.			Marks.			
do do	200	5	25	16	20	8.60	Long Enfield.
do do	200	5		14	20		
do do	400	5	31	14	20	6.58	do
do do	400	5		13	20		
do do	600	5	28	8	20	3.00	do
do do	600	5		7	20		
do do	400	10	26	25	40	11.00	do
do do	400 & 600	10		23	40		
do do	600	10		20	40		
do do	{ 2, 4 & 600	9	24	26	36	11.91	do
do do	{ 400 & 600	6	9	14	24	8.11	do
Hythe position, 3 rounds per man.....	{ 400 & 600	6	7	13	24	6.57	do
Total number of Competitors.....			148				

JOHN MACPHERSON, Lt. Col.,
Brigade Major.

ROYAL LIGHT INFANTRY.

Sept. 17th, 24th & Nov. 5th 1864.

4 feet x 6 feet }
6 " x 6 " } Bull's Eyes and Centres Square.
8 " x 6 " }

{ Five Competitors from each Company five rounds at each range.....	200; 400 & 600	15	10	205	300	41.00	Long Enfield.
Open to Highland Company only.....	200	10	16	28	40	18.70	do

MEETING OF THE 5TH BATTALION

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
	\$ cts.		
Corporation Challenge Vase, presented by the Corporation of Montreal, at the Rifle Tournament, in 1863.	250 00	Royal Light Infantry Montreal.	Lt. Col. Routh, Commanding
Competition between No. 5 Company Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, and No. 7 Company Royals, Montreal.	.....	No. 7 Company Royal Light Infantry	Capt. Grant, Commanding...
Competition between Volunteers of several Corps in Montreal. A Field Glass	15 00	Duncan	Private, Royal Light Infantry
Total value.....	315 00		

Note.—Transmitted too late for last year's Militia Report.

No. 3

MEETING OF SEVERAL CORPS
Held at Montreal, on March 11th

Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes, Centres, &c., { At 200 yards,
" 400 to 600 yds.
" 700 to 1000 yds.

	\$ cts.		
A Rifle given by Capt. Forsyth, Volunteer Engineers.....	25 00	McWilliams	Sergt. Volunteer Engineers...
Match		Volunteers, Montreal.....	Five, selected from several Corps.....
Match for a Turner Rifle.....	35 00	White.....	Sergt. Volunteer Militia
Match for a Turner Rifle.....	25 00	Quinn	Pvt. Prince of Wales Regt...
Match for a Gold Watch.....	50 00	Varin, B. Private.....	No. 7 Company Royal Light Infantry.....
Match for the Company Medal, Volunteer Engineers.....	40 00	Taylor	Corporal, Engineers.....
Total value.....	\$185 00		

ROYAL LIGHT INFANTRY.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Range.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible Score in Marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
Competed for by five men from each Battalion Volunteers in Montreal, viz: Royals, Garrison Artillery, 1st Prince of Wales Regiment, Montreal Light Infantry, Victoria Rifles, Chasseurs, to be won two years in succession, before becoming the property of the Battalion. Five rounds at each range.....	Yds.	15	30	193	240	38.60	Long Enfield. Battalion Artillery, short Enfield Rifle.
	{ 200, 400 & 600						
Competed for by six men from each Company, the firing to take place respectively at Toronto and Montreal. Ranges five rounds at each range....	{ 200, 300 & 400	15	12	225	360	37.50	Long Enfield.
	Five rounds at each range.....	{ 3,5& 700	15	12	43	60	27.16	do
Total number of Competitors.....			80				

JOHN MACPHERSON, Lt. Col.,
Brigade Major.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

Nov. 3rd, 10th, 11th, 18th & 27th, 1865.

4 feet x 6 feet }
6 " x 6 " } Bull's Eyes and Centres Square.
8 " x 6 " }

Open to No. 1 Company Engineers, and the members of other Volunteer Companies Montreal. Five rounds each range.....	{ 200, 400 & 500	15	9	39	60	31.22	Long Enfield.
	{ 400	10	10	141	40	28.20	do
Open to five Volunteers and five Non-commissioned Officers of H.M. 30th Regiment.....	{ 2, 4 & 600	15	27	42	60	34.81	do
	{ 2, 4 & 600	15	15	42	60	30.60	do
Open to Volunteers of the several Corps in Montreal. Five rounds each range.....	{ 2, 4 & 600	15	20	45	60	29.31	do
	{ 2, 4s & 600	15	12	32	60	15.58	do
Open to competition by members of Capt. Forsyth's Company, Volunteer Engineers, 5 rounds each range.....	{ 2, 4s & 600						
Total number of Competitors.....			93				

No. 4.

MEETING OF THE 2ND COMPANY

Held at Montreal, on

Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes, Centres, &c., {
 At 200 yards,
 " 400 to 600 yds.,
 " 700 to 1000 yds.

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
Match for a Company Medal, given by Captain Pearson.....	\$ 30 00	C. Wilson.....	Serjeant No. 2 Company Prince of Wales.....
Company Match Prize.....		Ferguson.....	Private No. 2 Company P. of Wales.....

No. 5.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

Held at Hemmingford, on the

Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes, Centres, &c., {
 At 200 yards
 " 400 to 600 yds.,
 " 700 to 1000 yds.,
 Volley Firing " 400 yards.

1st. Frontier Match. Seven prizes, \$15, \$10, \$7, \$6, \$5, \$4, \$3, total value.....	50 00	1 Private John Stewart..... 2 Private G. Wright..... 3 Serjeant Blaik..... 4 Private Tennyson..... 5 Private Wm. Wilson..... 6 Private A. Stewart..... 7 Captain Lucas.....	Roxham Infantry Company.. Durham do do... Athelston do do... Roxham do do... Hinchinbrooke Rifles..... do do do... Roxham Infantry Company.. do do do...
2nd. All Comers Sweepstake's. Three prizes, \$22.20, \$14.80, \$7.40, total value.....	44 40	1 Sergeant Lucas..... 2 Private J. P. Fletcher..... 3 Private R. Cowan..... 1 Private J. Harrigan..... 2 Captain Reid.....	No. 4 Company St. Johns... No. 2 do Huntingtondon No. 2 do do Athelston Infantry Company
3rd. Challenge Match. Six prizes, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$8, \$5, \$3, total value.....	61 00	3 Private G. Wright..... 4 Private R. Strikes..... 5 Private John Stuart..... 6 Private C. Levers..... 1 Athelston Infantry Company	Durham do do Roxham do do do do do Hinchinbrooke Rifles.....
4th. Company Match. Five prizes, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$7, \$5, \$5, total value.....	57 00	2 Hemmingford do do 3 Roxham do do 4 Havelock Rifle do 5 No. 2 Huntington Infantry..	..... ..... ..... .....
5th. Bronze Medal given by Lieut. Col. Wily.....	10 00	Sergeant Blaik.....	Athelston.....

1ST OR PRINCE OF WALES REGIMENT.

March 30th, and April 14th, 1865.

4 feet x 6 feet }
 6 feet x 6 feet } Bull's Eyes and Centres Square.
 8 feet x 6 feet }

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in Marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
Open to Competition by Members of No. 2 Company only. Ten rounds each range.....	200 & 400	20	8	47	80	25.87	Long Enfield.
Open to Members of No. 2 Company Prince of Wales Regiment. Ten rounds each range.....	200 & 400	20	11	48	80	25.54	do
Total number of Competitors.....			19				

JOHN MACPHERSON, Lt. Col.,
 Brigade Major.

FRONTIER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

27th, 28th and 29th June, 1865.

4 feet x 6 feet }
 6 feet x 6 feet } Bull's Eyes and Centres Square.
 feet x feet }
 12 feet x 6 feet, Bull's Eye 12 feet x 2 feet.

{ Enfield Rifles, 5 rounds at each range. Open to all members of the Association. Entrance 25 cents.....	{ 200 & 300	10	150	{ 30 29 28 25 25 25 16 13 13	{ 40	15.00	Long Enfield.
{ Any Rifle, all comers, three shots at each range. Entrance 50 cents.....	{ 400 & 600	6	78	{ 31 28 22 22 21 21	{ 24	6.10	{ Enfield. Tanner. Enfield.
{ Enfield Rifles, open to all Volunteers and Regulars, 3 shots at each range. Entrance 50 cents.....	{ 200, 400 & 600	9	104	{ 100 74 74 68 66	{ 36	10.50	Long-Enfield.
{ Enfield Rifles, volley firing, 10 men from each Company, 5 rounds each, to fire in double rank.....	{ 400	50 p.c.	110 m.	{ 200		62.70 per co. 6.70 perm	do
{ Col. Wily's Champion Medal, to be fired for by the 10 men who fired in the match, 5 rounds at 400 yards.....	{ 400	5	10	{ 14	{ 20	7.00	do

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
6th. Major Fletchers Cup.....	10 00	Private J. Harrigan.....	No. 2 Huntingdon.....
7th. E. Parsons Cup.....	50 00	Private A. Stewart.....	Hinchinbrooke Rifles.....
Total value.....	282 00		

No. 6.

MEETING ON THE 5TH BATTALION

Held at Montreal, on July 15th,

Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes, Centres, &c., { At 200 yards,
" 400 to 600 yds.,
" 700 to 1000 yds.

	\$	cts.		
No. 1 Match.				
Prize.....	20	00	Royal Light Infantry.....	Lt.-Col. Routh Commanding.
No. 2 Match.				
Prize.....	20	00	{ Non-Commissioned Officers, H.M. 25th Regt. K.O.B.....	{ Montreal.....
No. 3 Match.				
Prize.....	20	00	Royal Light Infantry.....	Lt.-Col. Routh Commanding.
No. 4 Match.				
"Corporation Challenge Vase"† won by the Royals last year, to be competed for again this year, under the conditions of the Rifle Tour- nament, held in 1863, at Montreal.	Solid Sil- ver Vase, value	\$250 00	{ Royal Light Infantry.....	Lt.-Col. Routh Commanding.
Total.....		\$310 00		

* The average made by the Royal Light Infantry in these Matches is supposed to be the best ever made
† The Corporation Challenge Vase, having been won by the Royal Light Infantry two years in succes-
that Corps,—the contest in this last match was very close between the Royals and the Brigade Garrison Ar-

FRONTIER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winners' Score.	Highest possible score in Marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
Best aggregate score in 2 and 3 matches..	Yds.			Marks.			Long Enfield.
Enfield Rifle, open to the Volunteers of the Company of Huntingdon, 3 shots at each range.....	200; 400 & 600	9	68	23	36	10.00	do
Total competitors.....			520				

JOHN FLETCHER, Major,
Brigade Major.

OR ROYAL LIGHT INFANTRY.

Aug. 12th, 26th, and Sep. 20th, 1865.

4 feet x 6 feet }
6 feet x 6 feet } Bull's Eyes and Centres Square.
8 feet x 6 feet }

{ Open to six members of the Royal Light Infantry and six Non-Commissioned Officers of H.M. 25th Regt. K.O.B. Five rounds at each range.....	200 300 & 400	15	12	241	360	40.16	Long Enfield.
{ Six members of Royal Light Infantry and six Non-Commissioned Officers, H.M. 25th Regiment. Five rounds at each range.....	200 300 & 400						
{ Six members of Royal Light Infantry and six Non-Commissioned Officers of H.M. 25th Regiment, K.O.B. Five rounds at each range.....	200 300 & 400						
{ Competed for by four men from each of the following Corps, viz.—Royals, Engineers, 1st Prince of Wales, Victorias, Garrison Artillery and Hochelagas. Five rounds at each range...	200 400 & 600	15	30	182	240	36.40	{ Long Enfield except Artillery short Enfield Rifle.
Total Competitors.....								66

in the Province by six men of one corps.
sion, under the rules and conditions under which it was put up for Competition, now becomes the property of tillery.

JOHN MACPHERSON, Lt.-Col.,
Brigade Major.

No. 7.

MEETING OF SEVERAL CORPS

Held at Montreal, on July 29th, August

Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes, Centres, &c., } At 200 yards,
 " 400 to 600 yds.,
 " 700 to 1000 yds.

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
No. 1 Match. Company Medal, given by Lt. Mason..	\$ cts. 30 00	Smect	Corporal, Artillery.....
No. 2 Match. A Company Medal, presented by the Officers of No. 2 Volunteer En- gineers	30 00	John Young.....	Private, Engineers.....
No. 3 Match. A Company Gold Medal.....	40 00	John Young.....	Private, Engineers.....
No. 4 Match. Lt. Col. Devliu's Prize, a Gold Medal	50 00	Johnson	Sgt., No. 6 Company, Prince of Wales Regt.....
No. 5 Match. No. 6 Company Prize, a Gold Medal...	40 00	Quinn	Prvt., No. 6 Company, Prince of Wales Regt.....
No. 6 Match. No. 7 Company Prize, a Gold Medal...	40 00	Walton	Prvt., No. 7 Co. P. of Wales..
Total value.....	230 00		

No. 8.

FIFTH MEETING OF THE QUEBEC AUX-

Held at Quebec, on the

Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes, Centres, &c., } At 200 yards,
 " 400 to 600 yds.,
 " 700 to 1000 yds.

1st Prize, Money.....	60 00	D. C. MacDonald.....	Pte., No. 1 Co. 8th Battalion..
		E. Doudiet.....	do do do
		Sgt. J. S. Ferguson.....	Sgt., Garrison Artillery.....
		A. N. Shrapnel.....	Pte., No. 1 Co. 8th Battalion..
2nd do Medal.....	15 00	Capt. Turnbull.....	No. 2 Troop Cavalry.....
3rd do do	15 00	Sgt. J. S. Ferguson.....	No. 3 Co. Volunteer Garris- son Artillery.....
4th do do	15 00	E.I. Doudiet.....	No. 1 Company 8th Battalion
5th do do	15 00	Frs. Garipey.....	Private, 9th Battalion

OF THE VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

7th, September 9th and October 18th. 1865.

4 feet x 6 feet }
 6 " x 6 " } Bull's Eyes and Centres Square.
 8 " x 6 " }

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
{ Open only to Members of the Garrison Battery Artillery, Montreal, five rounds each range.....	200 & 300	{ 10	18	24	40	9.78	Artillery Carbine.
{ Open to Members of the Engineer Company, No. 2, 5 rounds each range....	200 & 400	{ 10	20	30	40	13.15	Long Enfield.
{ Open to Members of the Engineer Company, No. 2, 5 rounds each range....	200 & 400	{ 10	26	29	40	14.80	do
{ Competed for by the Members of No. 6 Company, 1st or Prince of Wales Regiment, 5 rounds each range.....	200, 300 & 400	{ 15	8	22	60	15.49	do
Same conditions as above.....	200, 300 & 400	{ 15	8	27	60	15.49	do
{ Open to Members of No. 7 Company only, 1st or Prince of Wales Regiment, 5 rounds each range.....	200, 300 & 400	{ 15	13	37	60	23.30	do
Total competitors.....			93				

JOHN MACPHERSON,
 Lt. Col., B.M.

MILITARY RIFLE BRANCH ASSOCIATION.

8th August, 1865.

4 feet x 6 feet }
 6 feet x 6 feet } Bull's Eyes and Centres Square.
 8 feet x 6 feet }

{ Open to all Comers. Entrance fee 50 cents.....	400, 500 & 600	{ 9	28	{ 26 36 26 36 22 36 21 36	10.20	{ Enfield. Turner. Long Enfield. Withworth.	
{ Open to the Quebec Cavalry only. Entrance fee 25 cents.....	200, 300	{ 10	13	21	40	10.45	Carbine.
{ Open to the Quebec Volunteer Garrison Artillery. Entrance 25 cents.....	200, 300	{ 10	6	25	40	15.5	Short Enfield.
{ Open to the 8th Battalion or Volunteer Stadacona Rifles. Entrance fee 25 cents.....	200, 400 & 600	{ 9	21	19	36	13.70	Long Enfield.
{ Open to the 9th Battalion or Voltigeurs de Quebec. Entrance fee 25 cents.....	200, 400 & 600	{ 9	11	13	36	3.00	do

FIFTH MEETING OF THE QUEBEC AUXILIARY

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
6th Prize, a Silver Cup.....	50 00	{ Ed. Doudiet..... A. Frew..... D. C. MacDonald..... H. Cotton..... E. Scott..... }	Five men from the 8th Batt..
7th do Money, \$30, \$15, \$5, total..	50 00	.....	.....
8th do do	40 00	{ 1st Prize, Sgt. Doudiet..... 4th do " Barrett..... 3rd do " Day..... 2nd do Joe. Ferguson..... }	No. 1, 8th Battalion..... do do
Champion Prize, Medal.....	40 00	Sgt. Doudiet.....	No. 1, 8th Battalion.....
Consolation Prize.....	20 00	{ W. Down..... J. Kirk..... O. Donald..... }	Royal Engineers..... do
Total value.....	370 00		7th Fusiliers.....

No. 9.

MEETING OF THE 8TH BATT.

Held at Quebec, on the

Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes, Centres, &c., { At 300 yards,
" 400 to 600 yds.,

Silver Cup.....	50 00	Alexander Frew	Corporal, No. 1 Company..
Pic-Nic Basket.....	15 00	H. Alexander.....	Private, C. S. R.....
Dressing Case	15 00	W. J. Barrett.....	Sergeant, No. 1 Company..
Claret Jug.....	12 00	J. Walsh.....	Private, C. S. R.....
Ale Mug.....	8 00	Wm. O'Neill.....	Sergeant, Major.....
Candlesticks (plated).....	5 00	Morgan.....	Private, No. 4 Company..
Breakfast Cruetstand.....	10 00	J. Magee.....	Corporal, No. 1 Company..
Meerscham Pipe and Tobacco Jar..	6 00	H. Cotton.....	Private, C. S. R.....
Meerscham Pipe.....	5 00	J. F. Gibsons.....	Captain, No. 4 Company..
Cash, given by the Officers of the Batt.	5 00	J. Baxter	Sergeant, No. 1 Company..
Bronze Medal, given by Lt.-Col. Wily.	10 00	J. Walsh.....	Private C. S. R.....
Total value.....	141 00		

RIFLE BRANCH ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in Marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
{ Open to five men from each Battalion of Canadian Volunteers. Entrance fee \$5 for each Battalion..... }	300 500 700	} 45 {	3	} 49	180	6.7	Long Enfield.
{ Open to ten men from each Regiment of Her Majesty's Forces stationed in Quebec. No entrance fee..... }	500 700 900	} No	entries	were	made.		
{ Open to all Comers. Entrance fee 50 cents..... }	{ 200 300 400	} 9	45	{ 26 24 24	36	11.10	Enfield.
{ Open to winners of prizes. Entrance fee \$2..... }	700 & 900	} 10	5	did not	fire at	900 yards.	{ do
{ Open to Regulars and Volunteers present—winners of prizes excepted. No entrance fee..... }	400							5	10	11	20	6.7	do
Total.....			142				

L. T. SUZOR, Lt.-Col.
Brigade Major.

TALION "STADACONA RIFLES."

26th August, 1865.

4 feet x 6 feet } Bull's Eyes and Centres Square.
6 feet x 6 feet }

Open to Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the 8th Battalion, 3 rounds at each of the 2 first ranges, and four at the last.....	300 400 & 600	} 10	47	{ 30 28 25	40	40	40	40	40	40	} Enfield Rifle Govt. issue.
{ Open to winners of prizes. Firing 2 rounds and running 100 yards—Running 100 yards between each two shots. Prize to be awarded to the competitor making the greatest number of points in five minutes..... }	150	10	10	25	40						do
Total Competitors			57								

S. J. REEVE, Lt.-Col.
Comd'g. 8th Battalion.

No. 10.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
Held at St. Johns, on the

Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes, Centres, &c., { At 200 yards,
" 400 yards.

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
Opening Match. Seven Prizes, \$10, \$8, \$6, \$4, \$3, } \$2, \$1.	34 00	1. J. Cousins..... 2. J. P. Fletcher..... 3. Sergt. Picard..... 4. Lt.-Col. Fletcher..... 5. Capt. McDonald..... 6. L. Dion..... 7. Thos. Armstrong.....	No. 4 Company, 21st Batt..... do do do No. 2 do do Brigade Major..... No. 4 Company, 21st Batt..... No. 6 do do do do do
Battalion Match. Three Prizes, \$10, \$6, \$4.....	20 00	1..... 2..... 3.....	No. 4 Company, 21st Batt..... No. 6 do do No. 2 do do
Officers' Sweepstakes. Two Prizes.....	10 00	1. Lt.-Col. Fletcher..... 2. Capt. McDonald.....	Brigade Major..... No. 4 Company, 21st Batt.....
Total value.....	64 00		

No. 11.

MEETING OF THE 3RD BATTALION
Held at Montreal, on the

Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes, Centres, &c., { At 200 yards,
" 400 to 600 yds..
" 700 to 1000 yds.,

Battalion Match, Victoria Volunteer Rifles. No. 1 Match. 1st Prize, a Long Enfield Rifle..... 2nd Prize, a pair of Sleeve Studs.....	25 00 7 50	Marks..... Charnley, J.....	Corpl., Victoria Rifles..... do
No. 2 Match. 1st Prize, a Field Glass..... 2nd Prize, the Adjutant's Cup.....	10 00 10 00	Telfer..... Clarke.....	Private, Victoria Rifles..... do
No. 3 Match. Battalion Prize, a Silver Medal..... 2nd Prize, a Hunting Knife.....	30 00 10 00	Telfer..... Clarke.....	do
No. 4 Match. Prize, presented by Mrs. W. Osborne Smith, Gold Signet Ring.....	15 00	Telfer.....	do
Total value	107 50		

RICHÉLIEU RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

12th September, 1865.

4 feet x 6 feet } Bull's Eyes and Centres Square.
6 feet x 6 feet }

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in Marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
Enfield Rifles, 5 rounds at each range. Open to members of the Association. Entrance 25 cents.....	200 } 400 }	10	49	{ 30 22 20 17 17 14 13	40	7.20	Long Enfield.
Enfield Rifles, 5 men from each Company in the Battalion. Five rounds at each range.....	200 } & 400 }	50	5 Co's.	{ 89 54 51	200	{ per Com'y. 46.20 per man 9.64	do
Enfield Rifles, open to all officers belonging to the Association, 5 rounds at each range. Entrance \$1.....	200 } & 400 }	10	10	{ 20 10	40	10.01	do
Total Competitors.....			84				

JOHN FLETCHER, Lt.-Col.
Brigade Major.

VICTORIA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

16th September, 1865.

4 feet x 6 feet }
6 " x 6 " } Bull's Eyes and Centres Square.
8 " x 6 " }

{ Open only to Members of the Victoria Volunteer Rifles, Montreal, 5 rounds each Range.....	200 } & 400 }	10	17	{ 23 20	40	13.35	Long Enfield.
{ Open only to Members of the Victoria Volunteer Rifles, 5 rounds each Range.....	400 } & 600 }	10	16	{ 19 19	40	10.73	do
{ Open to Members of the Victoria Volunteer Rifles, three rounds at each Range.....	2, 4 } & 600 }	9	9	{ 21 18	36	14.00	do
{ Open to all Winners at previous Matches in the Victoria Rifles, 3 rounds each at Range.....	200 } & 400 }	6	4	18	24	13.25	do
Total Competitors.....			46				

JOHN MACPHERSON,
Lt. Col., B.M.

No. 12.

MEETING OF THE BRIGADE

Held at Montreal, on the

Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes, Centres, &c., { At 200 yards,
" 400 to 600 yds.,
" 700 to 1000 yds.

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
Battalion Match. No. 1 Match.	\$ cts.		
Lt. Col. Lyman's Prize, an Ice Jug...	25 00	James Brime.....	Sergt., Garrison Artillery....
No. 2 Match.			
Major Hy. McKay's Prize, a Silver Mounted Cup.....	10 00	Wm. Edmonston.....	Private, Artillery.....
No. 3 Match.			
Capt. Ferrier's Prize, a Silver Mounted Case	20 00	John Casgrone	Corpl., Garrison Artillery....
No. 4 Match.			
Capt. Hobb's Prize, a Silver Cup.....	40 00	Johnson Beers.....	{ Corpl. Garrison Artillery No. 2 Battery, Captain Ferrier, Commanding.....
Total value.....	95 00		

No. 13.

MEETING OF SEVERAL CORPS

Held at Montreal, on the

Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes, Centres, &c., { At 200 yards,
" 400 to 600 yds.,
" 700 to 1000 yds.

No. 1 Match.			
Battalion Medal.....	50 00	Color Sergt. Gaw.....	{ Montreal Light Infantry, No. 2 Company.....
No. 2 Match.			
Company Prizes, presented by Capt. John T. Melson.....	{ 1st Prize 10 00 2nd " 8 00 3rd " 6 00 4th " 4 00	J. M. Dorby..... J. Ward..... J. Dixon..... N. Kearns.....	{ Sgt., No. 2 Company, Montreal Light Infantry Private, do Sergeant, do Private, do

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

23rd September, 1865.

{ 6 feet x 4 feet
6 " x 6 " } Bull's Eyes and Centres Square.
8 " x 6 " }

Terms of Competition.	Range.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible Score in Marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
{ Open to Members of the Volunteer Garrison Artillery, Montreal, five rounds at each Range.....	{ 200 & 500	{ 10	{ 23	{ 26	{ 40	{ 15.39	{ Short Enfield.
{ Open to Members of the Volunteer Garrison Artillery, 5 rounds at each Range.....	{ 200 & 500	{ 10	{ 24	{ 27	{ 40	{ 16.95	{ do
{ Open to Members of the Volunteer Garrison Artillery, 5 rounds at each Range.....	{ 400 & 600	{ 10	{ 14	{ 24	{ 40	{ 10.14	{ do
{ Open to six men of each Battery of the Volunteer Garrison Artillery, Montreal, 5 rounds at each range.....	{ 200, 400 & 600	{ 15	{ 18	{ 122 score of No. 2 Btty. Winner of P-scored 29 "	{ 360	{ 20.33	{ do
Total Competitors			79				

JOHN MACPHERSON, Lt.-Col.,
Brigade Major.

OF VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

1st and 5th October, 1865.

{ 6 feet x 4 feet
6 feet x 6 feet } Bull's Eyes and Centres Square.
8 feet x 6 feet }

Open to members of the Montreal Light Infantry, 5 shots at each range.....	{ 200 400 600 & 800	{ 20	{ 20	{ 36	{ 60	{ 16.60	{ Long Enfield.
{ Open to members of No. 2 Company, Montreal Light Infantry only. Five rounds at each range.....	{ 200 400 & 600	{ 15 15 15 15	{ 17	{ 28 24 23 ties 10 23 ties 4	{ 60	{ 13.46	{ do

MEETING OF SEVERAL CORPS OF

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
No. 3 Match.			
Prizes presented by the Officers of the Battalion, Hochelaga Light Infantry.....	1st Prize a Silver Tankard	30 00	John Martin..... Capt' Hochelaga L Inf...
	2nd Prize	10 00	Reynolds..... Sergeant, do
	3rd "	5 00	Craughton..... do do
	4th "	2 50	Wiese..... do do
	5th "	2 00	Gallagher..... Private, do
	6th "	1 50	Planguet..... Corporal, do
	7th "	1 00	Holtby..... Private, do
No. 4 Match.			
Competition between Nos. 3 and 4 Batteries Garrison Artillery Montreal. No Prize.....		Healy.....	Sergt., Garrison Battery... }
Total value.....		130 00	

No. 14.

MEETING OF THE 5TH BATTALION

Held at Montreal, on Oct. 14th, Dec. 18th,

Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes, Centres, &c. { At 200 yards,
" 400 to 600 yds.,
" 700 to 1000 yds.

No. 1 Match. Rifle Competition between No. 7 Company, Royals, and No. 1 Company, Stadacona Rifles, Quebec, Prize.....	30 00	{ No. 7 Company, Royal Light Infantry.....	Captain Macpherson Commanding.....
No. 2 Match. Rifle Competition between No. 6 & 8 Companies of the Royal Light Infantry, Montreal, Prize.....	30 00	{ No. 6 Company, Royal Light Infantry.....	Captain Campbell Commanding.....
No. 3 Match. Rifle Competition between Royal Light Infantry and Brigade Garrison Artillery, Montreal.....	50 00	Royal Light Infantry.....	Lt.-Col. Routh Commanding
No. 4 Match. Rifle Competition between Royal Light Infantry and H.M. 60th Rifles, Montreal.....	30 00	Royal Light Infantry.....	Lt.-Col. Routh Commanding
Total value.....		140 00	

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in Marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
Open to Competition by members of the Hochelaga Light Infantry only. Ten rounds at each range.....	Yds.	10 10 10 10 10 10 10	55	31 28 28 20 17 17 16	40	8.56	Long Enfield.
	200 & 400						
Open to members of the 3rd and 4th Batteries of Artillery, Montreal. Five rounds at each range.....	200 300 & 400	15	20	41	60	29.10	Short Enfield.
	Total Competitors.....							112

JOHN MACPHERSON, Lt.-Col.,
Brigade Major.

OR ROYAL LIGHT INFANTRY.

1865, and Jany. 24th and 27th, 1866.

6 feet x 4 feet }
6 feet x 6 feet } Bull's Eyes and Centres Square.
8 feet x 6 feet }

{ Open to fifteen members of each Company, to be competed for respectively at Ranges, Quebec and Montreal, 3 rounds at 250, 3 rounds 300, 4 rounds at 400, and 5 rounds at 500 yards.....	250 300 400 & 500	15	30	503	900	32.52	Long Enfield.
Five Competitors from each Company. Five rounds at each range.....	200 400 & 600						
{ Open to five Competitors from each Corps. Five rounds at each range	200 400 & 600	15	10	184	300	36.80	{ Royals, Long Enfield. Artillery, Short Enfield.
{ Fifteen Competitors from each Corps. Five rounds at each range.....	200 400 & 600						
Total Competitors.....		80					{ Royals, Long Enfield. 60th Rifles, Sh't Enfield.

JOHN MACPHERSON, Lt.-Col.,
Brigade Major.

No. 1.

UPPER
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CARLE-
TON PLACE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.
Held at Carleton Place,

Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes, Centres, &c., { At 200 yards,
" 400 to 600 yds.

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
Cash.....	\$ 8 00	Gray, Wm.....	Private.....
do.....	7 00	McAffrey, A.....	do.....
do.....	6 00	Metcalf, Robt.....	do.....
do.....	4 00	Ellis, John.....	do.....
do.....	3 00	Patterson, Albert.....	do.....
do.....	2 00	McFadden, James.....	do.....
Total value.....	30 00		

No. 2.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
Held at Almonte, on

Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes, Centres, &c., { At 200 yards,
" 400 to 600 yards.

Cash.....1st Prize...	10 00	McEwen.....	Sergt., Vol. Inf., Almonte...
do.....2nd do...	7 00	Clark.....	Private, do do...
do.....3rd do...	5 00	Bennett.....	do do do...
do.....4th do...	3 00	Lockhart.....	Sergt., do do...
do.....5th do...	2 00	McGregor.....	Corpl., do do...
do.....6th do...	1 00	A. Lang.....	Private, do do...
do.....7th do...	1 00	A. Houston.....	do do do...
do.....8th do...	1 00	L. Brown.....	do do do...
Total value.....	30 00		

No. 3.

ANNUAL MATCH OF THE 9TH COM-
Held at Toronto, on

Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes, Centres, &c., { At 200 and 300 yards,
" 400 and 500 yards,

Captain's Medal.....	18 00	Private McClean.....	No. 9 Company 2nd Batt.....
A Cup, given by Mr. Crooks.....	22 00	do do.....	do do do.....
Sergeant Molton's Cup.....	5 00	Private Cassels.....	Queen's Own Rifles.....
Mr. Moss' Cup.....	5 00	Sergeant McDonald.....	
Mr. Blake's Challenge Cup.....	120 00	Sergeant Brown.....	No. 9 Company, 2nd Batt.....
Total value.....	170 00		

CANADA.

TON PLACE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

on the 24th May, 1865.

6 feet x 4 feet }
6 " x 6 " } Bull's Eyes and Centres Square.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in Marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
} Highest number of Points.....	Yds.	10	38	Marks.	40	6.71	Long Enfield.
	3, & 400			22			
	5 at 300 yds, & 400			14			
	5 at 400 yds			13			
				13			

JAMES POOLE, Captain
Commanding the Company.

ALMONTE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

the 24th May, 1865.

6 feet x 4 feet }
6 " x 6 " } Bull's Eyes and Centres Square.

} Thirty dollars, presented by the Council of the Township of Ramsay, to be competed for by the members of the Volunteer Infantry Company, at Almonte.....	200 & 400	10	32	16	40	5.81	Long Enfield.
				15			
				13			
				13			
				11			
				10			

W. H. JACKSON, Lt.-Col.,
Brigade Major.

PANY, 2ND BATT. QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES.

the 6th June, 1865.

6 feet x 4 feet }
6 feet x 6 feet } Bull's Eyes and Centres Square.

} Highest Score	200	15	8	43	60	36.1	Long Enfield.
	300 & 400						
	500						
} To be held by the winner three successive times.....	5	5	14	20	10.8	do	
	13						

HENRY CROFT, Captain,
Commanding 9th Company.

FIRST MEETING OF THE 1ST AND 2ND STOR-

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
5th Prize, Grain Cradle.....	\$ 3 00	Private T. Shannon	1st Company.....
9th " Cash	2 00	" G. Sands	" do
10th " do	2 00	" S. Shepperd.....	2nd do
11th " do	2 00	" W. Connell.....	1st do
12th " do	2 00	" D. Gillmor.....	" do
13th " do	2 00	Corporal Spring.....	2nd do
14th " do	2 00	Sergeant Stenson.....	1st do
15th " do	2 00	Private T. Barnes.....	2nd do
16th " do	1 00	" J. Jamison.....	1st do
17th " do	1 00	" D. Abernathy.....	" do
18th " do	0 50	" A. Fraser.....	2nd do
19th " do	0 50	" R. Hewton.....	1st do
20th " do	0 50	" G. Cooper.....	" do
21st " do	0 50	" F. Crowe.....	" do
22nd " do	0 50	" J. Daley.....	2nd do
23rd " do	0 50	" A. Barr.....	" do
24th " do	0 50	" F. Robinson.....	1st do
Total value.....	92 50		

No. 7. SECOND MEETING OF THE 1ST AND 2ND
Held at Storrington, on
Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes, Centres, &c., at 200

1st Prize. Gold Medal, given by the Township } Council.....	25 00	Captain Spring	2nd Vol. Rifle Company.....
2nd Prize. Cash, presented to by W. Gibson, } Esq., Reeve.....	10 00	Ensign Campbell.....	No. 2 Company.....
Total value.....	35 00		

No. 8. MEETING OF THE SEAFORTH
Held at Seaforth, on
Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes, Centres, &c., At 200 and 300

First Prize, Cash	8 00	Richard Dowling.....	Private, Seaforth Inf. Com'y.
Second " "	6 00	Stephen Beattie.....	" do ..
Third " "	4 00	Thomas Bell	" do ..
Fourth " "	2 87½	Samuel Somerville.....	" do ..
Total value.....	20 87½		

STORRINGTON VOLUNTEER RIFLE COMPANIES.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in Marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
Highest Scores.....	200 300 & 400	9	76	76	36	9.53	Long Enfield.
Total competitors.....			76				

H. HAMILTON & H. SPRING, Captains,
Commanding Companies.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE COMPANIES OF STORRINGTON.
the 5th July, 1865.
300 and 400 yards, 6 feet x 4, Bull's Eyes and Centres Square.

{ To belong to the Company making } the highest aggregate score.....	{ 300 300 & 400 }	{ 10 }	{ 19 from each Com'y. }	299	720	24.91	Long Enfield.
{ To belong to the Marksman making } the highest score.....	do	15	24	40	60		do
Total.....		48					

H. HAMILTON & HUGH SPRING,
Captains, Com'g. Co's.

VOLUNTEER INFANTRY COMPANY.
the 6th July, 1865.
yards, 6 feet x 4 feet, Bull's Eyes and Centres Oblong.

{ To the highest scores.....	{ 300 & 300 }	{ 10 }	{ 23 }	{ 22 21 19 18 }	40	10.23	Long Enfield.
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J. A. BARRETTO, Major,
Brigade Major,

No. 9.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ST.

Held at Prescott, C. W., on the 4th,

Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes, Centres, &. { At 200 yards,
" 400 to 600 yds.,
" 700 yards.

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
1st Match.			
Cash 1st Prize...	25 00	Shepherd, C.....	Prvt., Q.O. Toronto
do 2nd do	15 00	Gates, R.....	Corpl., Brockville.....
do 3rd do	10 00	Doran, S.....	Gunner, Gar. Art., Iriquois...
do 4th do	5 00	Lindsay, G.....	do Prescott.....
2nd Match.			
Silver Watch, presented by L. H. Daniels, Esq..... 1st Prize...			
Cash 2nd do	30 00	Jackson	Lt. Col., B.M., Brockville....
do 3rd do	15 00	Shepherd, C.....	Prvt., Q.O., Toronto
do 4th do	10 00	Towner, G.....	Merrickville.....
do 5th do	5 00	Edmonston	Gar. Art., Montreal
3rd Match.			
Gold Medal 1st Prize...	40 00	Arnold	Sergt., Hoch. L. I., Montreal.
Cash 2nd do	20 00	Scott	Prvt., Highland Co. Toronto.
do 3rd do	10 00	Cutler	Gunn., Gar. Art., Morrisburg
4th Match.			
Prescott Ladies' Prize, Silver Cup or Money..... 1st Prize...			
Cash 2nd do	40 00		Art., Gar. Batt., Gananoque..
do 3rd do	25 00		Rifle, Highland Co. Toronto..
5th Match.			
Cash, the County Member's Prize (1st)	25 00	Peake	Sergt., Rifle Co., Oshawa.....
do do (2nd)	15 00	Lowc.....	Ensign, R.C.R., Kingston.....
do do (3rd)	10 00	Quill	Capt., do do
do do (4th)	5 00	Bailey.....	Prvt., Vol. Rifles do
6th Match.			
Cash 1st Prize...	20 00	Towner, G.....	Merrickville.....
do 2nd do	15 00	Shepherd, C.....	Prvt., Q.O., Toronto.....
do 3rd do	10 00	McNab	Lieut., Gar. Art., Ottawa.....
do 4th do	5 00	Winn.....	Sergt., L. I., Montreal
7th Match.			
Cash 1st Prize...	50 00		Art., Gar. Batt., Morrisburg..
do 2nd do	30 00		Rifle Co., Kingston
do 3rd do	15 00		do Merrickville
do 4th do	10 00		Infantry Co., Brockville.....
do 5th do	5 00		Rifle Co., Danville.....
do 6th do	5 00		do No. 1, Prescott.....
8th Match.			
Gold Watch and Chain... 1st Prize...	40 00	Brough, T	Gunn., Gar. Art., Gananoque..
Cash presented by Lt. Col. Jackson, Brigade Major..... 2nd do	15 00	Stitt, J.....	No. 1 Rifle Co., Prescott.....
do 3rd do	10 00	Jackson	Lt. Col., B.M., Brockville....
do 4th do	5 00	Gorman	Gunn., Gar. Art., Gananoque..
do 5th do	5 00	Field, R. A	Cor., Infantry Co., Brockville

LAWRENCE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

5th, 6th, 7th, 8th & 10th July, 1865.

6 feet x 4 feet Bull's Eye 2 ft. x 1 foot Centre, 4 ft. x 2 ft. }
6 " x 6 " Bull's Eye 2 ft. x 2 ft., Centre 4 ft. x 4 ft. } Bull's Eyes and Centres Square.
6 " x 8 " Bull's Eye 2 ft. x 3 feet, Centre 4 ft. x 6 ft.. }

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in Marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
Open to Volunteers and H.M., Regular Troops. Entrance fee 25 cts.....	200 & 400	10	88	31 29 29 29	40	20.25	Long Enfield. do do Short do do do
	Yds.							Marks.
Open to all comers. Entrance fee 50 cts.....	500 & 700	10	41	29 28 27 27	40	14.90	Whitworth. Marston. Whitworth. Kerr.
	Yds.							Marks.
Open to Members of the St. Lawrence Rifle Association. Entrance fee 50 cts.....	400 & 600	10	78	25 24 23	40	14.15	Long Enfield. do do Short do
	Yds.							Marks.
Open to 4 members from any Volunteer Company in Canada. Entrance fee \$1.50 per Company.....	200 & 400	40	15 companies, 60 men	106 103	160	94.06 per co. 23.51 per man.	Long Enfield. do do
	Yds.							Marks.
Open to H.M. Regular Troops and Canadian Volunteers. Entrance fee 25 cts.....	400 & 600	10	95	29 28 28	40	16.20	do do do do Short do do do
	Yds.							Marks.
Open to all comers. Entrance fee 50 cts..	500 & 200	10	81	37 36 35 35	40	26.59	Whitworth. Marston. Boothe. Turner.
	Yds.							Marks.
Open to 4 members from any Volunteer Company in Canada. Entrance fee \$1.50 per Company.....	200 & 600	40	15 companies, 60 men	95 92 88 85 83 79	100 per company. 40 per man.	77.40 per company. 19.63 per man.	Short Enfield. Long do do do do do do do do do
	Yds.							Marks.
Open to Volunteers only of the 2nd Military District. Entrance fee 25 cts.	500 & 200	10	49	30 29 29 28 28	40	12.33	Short do Long do do do Short do Long do
	Yds.							Marks.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ST.

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
9th Match.			
Pair of Boots and Cash, presented by J. Hillyer J. Esq.....1st Prize...	17 60	Arnold	Sergt., Hoch. L.I., Montreal.
1 Plough and Cash, presented by Messrs Jones & Dowsley.....2a do ...	13 00	McIntyre	Corpl., Rifle Co., Merrickville
One Photographic Album and Cash, presented by Messrs. Ward and Co.....3rd do ...	9 00	McNab.....	Lieut., Gar. Art., Ottawa....
Cash.....4th do ...	3 00	Rowley.....	Privt., Rifle Co., Oshawa.....
do.....5th do ...	3 00	Leslie	do Q.O., Toronto.....
10th Match.			
Cash Brockville Prize.....1st Prize...	15 00	Gates, R.....	Cor. Infantry Co., Brockville
do.....2nd do ...	10 00	McIntyre, W.....	do Rifle Co., Merrickville...
do.....3rd do ...	8 00	McKinson, T.....	Pt. Infantr Co., Brockville...
do.....4th do ...	6 00	Quinn.....	Gunnr. Gar. Art., Morrisburg
do.....5th do ...	5 00	Young, J.....	Pt. No. 1 Rifle Co., Prescott..
do.....6th do ...	5 00	White.....	Major, No. 2 do ..
do.....7th do ...	3 00	Lindsay.....	Gunner Gar. Art. do ..
do.....8th do ...	3 00	Dillon, G.....	do Morrisburg
do.....9th do ...	2 00	Aschistine.....	Sergt., Art., Gananoque
11th Match.			
Union Jack, presented by the Butchers of Prescott.....1st Prize.....	30 00	.....	Art., Gar. Batt. Prescott.....
This match is under protest, on the ground that one Gunner did not belong to the company, Prescott. Score 123 points.			
12th Match.			
Silver Pitcher, Silver and Goblet, presented by S. S. Halladay, Esquire.....1st Prize...	49 00	Jackson	Lt. Col., B.M., Brockville. ...
Gold Medal.....2nd do ...	20 00	Quill	Capt., R.C.R., Kingston
1 Set Boxing Gloves, presented by A. N. Striker, Esq.....3rd Prize...	8 00	Twamley	Eng., No. 1 R. Co., Prescott..
13th Match.			
Consolation Prizes, Cash.....1st Prize...	15 00	Hartley.....	Gunner, Gar. Art., Iroquois.
do do.....2nd do ...	10 00	Gaitaghar.....	Ensign, No. 2 Rifles, Prescott
do do.....3rd do ...	7 00	Morrison.....	Gunner, Gar. Art., Ottawa...
do do.....4th do ...	6 00	Davis.....	do do Prescott
do do.....5th do ...	5 00	Brown.....	Lieut., 10th Regtals. Toronto.
do do.....6th do ...	4 00	Gibson.....	Sergt., Highland Co., do ..
do do.....7th do ...	3 00	Leet, Jno.....	Rifle Co., Danville.....
Total value.....	305 00		

No. 10.

MEETING OF THE FITZROY VOLUNTEER

Held at Fitzroy and

Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes, Centres, &c., { At 200 yards,
" 400 to 600 yds.,

1st Match.		\$ cts.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
First Prize.....	10 00	G. Smith	Private	
Second do	8 00	G. Hunt.....	"	

LAWRENCE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winners' Score.	Highest possible score in Marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.			Marks.			
Open to the Volunteer Force of Canada. Entrance fee 25 cts.....	200 & 400	} 10	64	} 34 34 33 32 31	40	27.31	} Long Enfield. do do Short do Long do do do
Open to resident Volunteers in No. 2 Military District. Entrance fee 25 cts.	400 & 500	} 10	40	} 30 27 26 25 24 25 22 22 21	40	18.59	} do do do do do do Short do Long do do do Short do do do do do
Open to the 3 Vol. Companies of Prescott only. Entrance fee \$2.50 per Company.....	400 & 200	} 50 per company.	3 companies	} 133	} 200 per co. 40 prman 123-33 per co. 24.66 per man.	} do do	} do do
	along to Battery previous to 1st May. 1865, if protested, the Prize will be awarded to No. 2 Rifle.						
Open to Officers of the Regular Service, serving in Canada and Canadian Volunteers. Entrance fee 75 cts.....	300 & 500	} 10	12	} 23 21 20	40	15.75	} Long Enfield. Short do Long do
Open to unsuccessful competitors in previous Matches, only. 1st Prize, \$15, 2nd \$10, 3rd \$7, 4th made known on the ground. Range 300 and 200 yds. Entrance fee 25 cts.....	200 & 300	} 10	24	} 30 29 27 27 25 22	40	19.45	} Short Enfield. do do do do do do Long do do do do do
Total number of Competitors.....				572			

W. H. JACKSON, Lt. Col.,
Brigade Major.

INFANTRY COMPANY ASSOCIATION.

Pakenham, July, 1865.

6 feet x 4 feet } Bull's Eyes and Centres Square.
6 feet x 6 feet }

{ Highest scores.....	{ 200 & 400	{ 10	{ 27	{ 24 21	{ 40	13.00	Long Enfield.
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MEETING OF THE FITZROY VOLUNTEER IN

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
Third Prize.....	6 00	A. Grant.....	Private.....
Fourth do.....	5 00	T. Smith.....	".....
Fifth do.....	4 00	Wm. Green.....	".....
Sixth do.....	3 00	J. Anderson.....	Corporal.....
2nd Match.			
First Prize.....	4 00	B. Marshall.....	Private.....
Second do.....	3 00	A. Fraser.....	Corporal.....
Third do.....	3 00	T. Marshall.....	Private.....
Fourth do.....	2 00	W. Sheriff.....	".....
Fifth do.....	2 00	S. Anderson.....	".....
3rd Match.			
Prize.....	10 00	Pakenham Rifle Company....	
4th Match.			
The same as 1st and 2nd Matches.....	15 00	{ 1st, Wm. Sheriff.....	Private.....
		{ 2nd, R. Foster.....	".....
		{ 3rd, J. Hines.....	".....
		{ 4th, J. Smith.....	".....
		{ 5th, D. Anderson.....	".....
		{ 6th, J. Mills.....	".....
		{ 7th, S. Anderson.....	".....
Total value.....	75 00		

No. 11. THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE 7TH MILITARY DISTRICT, UP-SOCIATION OF ENGLAND, OR

Held at Hamilton, on the

Size of Targets, of Shape Bull's Eyes, Centres, &c., { At 200 and 300 yards,
" 400 to 600 yards,
" 700 to 1000 yards,

1st Match.			
1st Prize, Silver Medal presented by the National Rifle Association of England, with \$12 added.....	12 00	Lieut. Mittleberger.....	St. Catharines Vol. Artillery.
2nd Prize.....	8 00	Sergt. McCracken.....	No. 1 Company, 13th Batt...
3rd ".....	5 00	Private A. Mills.....	No. 3 do 19th do...
2nd Match.			
1st Prize, Challenge Cup and \$15 added.....	15 00	{ Quartermaster Sgt. Cawker.....	No. 3 Company, 19th Batt...
		{ Private J. A. Mills.....	do do ...
		{ " Josiah Holmes.....	do do ...
		{ " J. A. Mills.....	do do ...
2nd Prize.....	6 00		
3rd ".....	4 00	Captain Randall.....	No. 4 Company, 20th Batt...

FANTRY COMPANY ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
Highest scores.....	{ 200 & 400	{ 10	27	{ 20 18 17 14	40	13.00	Long Enfield
do.....	{ 300 & 500	{ 10	30	{ 20 18 15 14 12	40	10	do
Prize to the Company making the highest aggregate score.....	{ 200 & 400	{ 10	50	.....	2000	.....	do
Highest scores.....	{ 200 & 400	{ 10	25	{ 18 17 15 14 13 11 10	40	.....	do
Total competitors.....			157 60				

ALLAN FRASER,
Commanding Infantry Company, Fitzroy.

PER CANADA, RIFLE ASSOCIATION, IN CONNECTION WITH THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION IN JULY, 1865.

14th day of August, 1865.

6 feet x 4 feet, 8 inches Bull's Eye, 2 feet Centre }
6 feet x 6 feet, 2 feet Bull's Eye, 4 feet Centre } Bull's Eyes and Centres Square.
6 feet x 12 feet, 3 feet Bull's Eye, 6 feet Centre }

Open to all Volunteers of the Seventh Military District only. Five shots at each range.....	{ 200 100 & 100	{ 15	32	{ 41 38 38	60	.....	Enfield Rifle, Gov't. Issue.
{ To be competed for by three members from any Volunteer Company in the District, the Cup to be held in trust for the Association for one year, by the Company making the highest aggregate score. The highest individual score made by any of the Competitors.....	{ 200 100 & 600	{ 9	27	{ 64 26	36	.....	do

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE 7TH MILITARY DISTRICT, UPPER CANADA, RIFLE LAND, ORGANIZED IN

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
3rd Match.			
1st Prize, the President's Gold Medal with \$10 added.....	10 00	Sergt. Jas. Hilton.....	No. 4 Company, 13th Batt...
2nd Prize.....	6 00	" Geo. Wilson.....	No. 1 do 20th do...
3rd ".....	4 00	Gunner G. Discher.....	St. Catherines Vol. Artillery.
4th Match.			
1st Prize.....	20 00	Gunner G. Discher.....	do do ..
2nd ".....	15 00	Private J. A. Mills.....	No. 3 Company, 19th Batt...
3rd ".....	10 00	" W. Wyatt.....	No. 4 do 13th do ..
4th ".....	10 00	Lieut. Mittleberger.....	St. Catherines Vol. Artillery.
5th ".....	5 00	Quart. Master Sergt. Cawker.....	No. 3 Company, 19th Batt...
6th ".....	5 00	Sergt. G. Wilson.....	No. 1 do 20th do ..
7th ".....	5 00	Private Murray.....	No. 4 do 13th do ..
8th ".....	5 00	Surgeon L. Goodman.....	St. Catherines Vol. Artillery.
5th Match.			
1st Prize.....	24 00	{ Lieut. Mittleberger..... } { Surgeon E. Goodman..... } { Gunner Discher..... }	do do ..
2nd ".....	18 00	{ Private Murray..... } { Sergt. John Hilton..... } { " James Hilton..... }	No. 4 Company, 13th Batt...
3rd ".....	12 00	{ " Brown..... } { Private McLean..... } { " Oronhyatekha..... }	University Rifles, Toronto...
4th ".....	6 00	{ Sergt. Ellis..... } { Private Thorpe..... } { " Malheind..... }	No. 5 Company, Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto..... }
6th Match.			
1st Prize, Silver Medal, presented by R. Russell, of Hamilton, with \$15 added.....	15 00	Private John Little.....	No. 6 Company, 13th Batt...
2nd Prize.....	12 00	Lieut. Jameson.....	No. 7 do do ..
3rd ".....	8 00	Sergt. A. Brown.....	University Rifles.....
4th ".....	5 00	Quartermaster Sergt. Cawker.....	No. 3 Company 19th Batt. ..
5th ".....	5 00	Sergt. Charlton.....	No. 2, Queen's Own Rifles ..
7th Match.			
1st Prize.....	12 00	Private Oronhyatekha.....	University Rifles.....
2nd ".....	10 00	Captain Croft.....	do do ..
3rd ".....	8 00	Sergt. Tost.....	Stewarttown Infantry.....
4th ".....	6 00	" Thompson.....	10th Royals, Toronto.....
5th ".....	5 00	" Miscampbell.....	Barrie, Infantry.....
6th ".....	4 00	Corporal Microw.....	Stewarttown Infantry.....
7th ".....	3 00	" Boon.....	Barrie do ..
8th ".....	2 00	Sergt. Ellis.....	Queen's Own Rifles.....
8th Match—Rifle Oaks.			
1st Prize.....	11 70	" Tost.....	Stewarttown Infantry.....
2nd ".....	7 80	Corporal Boon.....	Barrie do ..
3rd ".....	7 80	Lieut. Macnab.....	Ottawa Artillery.....
4th ".....	3 90	Quartermaster Sergt. Cawker.....	No. 3 Company, 19th Batt....
5th ".....	3 90	Lieut. T. Brunel.....	10th Batt, Royals.....
6th ".....	3 90	Private C. Murray.....	No. 4 Company, 13th do ..
9th Match.			
1st Prize.....	20 00	Lieut. Dugmore.....	Royal Canadian Rifles.....
2nd ".....	12 00	Gunner G. Discher.....	St. Catherines Vol. Artillery.
3rd ".....	8 00	F. C. Minty.....	Hamilton.....
4th ".....	5 00	Private C. Murray.....	No. 4 Company, 13th Batt ..
5th ".....	5 00	Lieut. Mittleberger.....	St. Catherines Vol. Artillery.

ASSOCIATION, IN CONNECTION WITH THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF ENG. JULY, 1863.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in Marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
Open to Volunteers only of the 7th Military District.....	Yds.	10	33	Marks.	40		Enfield Rifle, Gov't. Issue.
	{ 200 & 400 }			{ 31 } { 29 } { 29 }			
Open to all Volunteers, Officers of the Sedentary Militia, Cadets of Military School, of the 7th Military District.....	200	10	29	{ 32 } { 29 } { 27 } { 27 } { 27 } { 26 } { 26 }	40		do
Open to three men from any Company of Volunteers in the Province.....	{ 300 & 500 }	10	18	{ 67 } { 67 } { 66 } { 63 }	40		do
Open to all Volunteers, Officers of the Sedentary Militia, Officers and Soldiers of H.M. Service, and Cadets of Military Schools, 5 at each range.....	{ 200 & 600 }	10	30	{ 30 } { 30 } { 27 } { 27 } { 26 }	40		do
Open only to unsuccessful Competitors in previous Matches.....	200	7	24	{ 21 } { 21 } { 20 } { 20 } { 19 } { 19 } { 19 }	23		do
Open to all Competers—any Rifle carrying Government Ammunition.....	400	7	27	{ 26 } { 25 } { 25 } { 24 } { 24 } { 23 }	26		do
Open to all Competers—any Rifle.....	{ 300 & 700 }	10	32	{ 3 } { 34 } { 33 } { 31 } { 30 }	40		Easton, Whitworth, Turner, Kerr, Marston.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE 7TH MILITARY DISTRICT, UPPER CANADA RIFLE
LAND, ORGANIZED IN

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
10th Match—Rifle Derby.			
1st Prize.....	19 50	T. Brunel.....	Toronto.....
2nd ".....	11 70	Gunner G. Discher.....	St. Catharines Vol. Artillery.
3rd ".....	7 50	Private C. Murray.....	No. 4 Company 13th Batt.....
11th Match.			
1st Prize.....	20 00	Lieut. Macnab.....	Ottawa Artillery.....
2nd ".....	15 00	Surgeon Goodman.....	St. Catharines Vol. Artillery
3rd ".....	10 00	Lieut. DeBallinhard.....	47th Foot.....
4th ".....	5 00	Gunner G. Discher.....	St. Catharines Vol. Artillery.
5th ".....	5 00	Lieut. Dugmore.....	Royal Canadian Rifles.....
12th Match.			
1st Prize.....	25 00	Wm. Charlton.....	Toronto.....
2nd ".....	15 00	J. Garrett.....	Hamilton.....
3rd ".....	10 00	Private Murray.....	No. 4 Company 13th Batt.....
4th ".....	5 00	Gunner G. Discher.....	St. Catharines Vol. Artillery.
5th ".....	5 00	Surgeon Goodman.....	do do
Champion Prize, Bronze Medal, given by the Victoria Rifle Club. }		Gunner G. Discher.....	do do
Brigade Major Villiers' Prize, a Sil- ver Medal..... }		Sergt. Tost.....	Stewarttown Infantry.....
Total value.....	534 00		

No. 12.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE 7TH

Held at Hamilton, on

Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes, Centres, &c. { At 400 to 600 yards,
" 700 to 1000 yds.

		7th Military District, U. C.	
One Bronze Medal, to be presented to the Competitor making the greatest number of points and hits.....	17 00	C. R. Murray.....	Private, 13th Batt.....
		Jas. Hilton.....	Sergt. do
		John Garrett.....	Private, do
		Dr. Goodman.....	Surgeon, St. Cath's Vol. Art'y
		Gr. Discher.....	Gr., St. Cath's Vol. Artillery
		Lieut. Mittleberger.....	do Lt. do
		F. C. Minty.....	

ASSOCIATION, IN CONNECTION WITH THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF ENG-
JULY, 1865.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in Marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
{ Open to all comers, any Rifle.....	900	7	24	{ 22 21 20 }	28		{ Kerr. Whitworth. Kerr.
	500 & 800						
do { 500 & 800	500 & 800	10	26	{ 37 34 33 33 31 }	40		{ Turner. Marston. Henry. Whitworth. Easton.
do { 600 & 900	600 & 900	10	24	{ 31 30 27 25 25 }	40		{ Riley. Turner. Kerr. Whitworth. Marston.
{ Open to winners only, any Rifle—all (except telescopic) sights allowed. }	600	5	17	15	20		
{ Open to Volunteers and Military Cadets, 7th Military District, Enfield Rifles..... }	400	5	24	19	20		{ Enfield Rifle. Gov't Issue.
Total competitors.....			401				

H. V. VILLIERS, Brigade Major,
Vice President.

MILITARY DISTRICT RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

the 19th August, 1865.

6 feet x 6 feet } Bull's Eyes and Centres Square.
6 feet x 12 feet }

This was the concluding match of the 7th Military District Rifle Association for 1865. The 7th Military District challenges All Comers. Six marksmen per side. Two ranges. Five rounds at each range. Two sighting shots allowed.....	500 & 800	168	17	{ 37 35 34 30 27 25 23 }	40		{ Kerr. Turner. do Marston. Whitworth. Marston. Turner.	

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE 7TH MILI

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
	\$ cts.	<i>All Comers.</i>	
		Lieut. Dugmore.....	Lieut. Royal Canadian Rifles
		Private Giles.....	Private, Toronto N. Brigade.
		W. Charlton.....	2nd Queen's.....
		Quartermaster Morrison.....	Quartermaster, Toronto N.E.
		Lieut. DeBalinhard.....	Lieut., 47th Regiment.....
		Lieut. Macnab.....	Ottawa Artillery Company...
		T. Brunel.....	2nd Queen's.....

No. 13.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE 2ND OR

Held at Toronto, on

Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes, Centres, &c., { At 200 yards,
" 400 to 600 yds.,

Vase.....	30 00	Major C. E. Gillmor.....	Queen's Own.....
Claret Jug.....	10 00	Captain W. D. Jarvis.....	do.....
Two Vols. Shakespeare.....	8 00	Ensign W. C. Campbell.....	do.....
Silver Cup.....	16 00	Sergt. T. Y. Ellis.....	do.....
Do.....	8 00	" D. Gibson.....	do.....
Cash.....	6 00	" M. McEachren.....	do.....
".....	5 00	" A. Brown.....	do.....
".....	3 00	Corp'l. J. H. Hickman.....	do.....
".....	2 00	" J. Forsyth.....	do.....
Silver Jug.....	12 00	Private W. T. Blyth.....	do.....
Silver Cup.....	5 00	" W. Charlton.....	do.....
".....	4 00	" Oronhyateka.....	do.....
Cash.....	4 00	" Towers.....	do.....
".....	4 00	" Mulholland.....	do.....
".....	4 00	" Winstanley.....	do.....
".....	3 00	" McLean.....	do.....
".....	3 00	" Baldwin.....	do.....
".....	3 00	" Thom.....	do.....
".....	2 00	" Keighley.....	do.....
".....	2 00	" Tarlton.....	do.....
".....	2 00	" Graham.....	do.....
Silver Cup.....	7 00	Sergt. McEachren.....	do.....
" Silver.....	5 00	Private Winstanley.....	do.....
Cash.....	4 00	" Keighley.....	do.....
".....	4 00	" Tarlton.....	do.....
".....	4 00	" Graham.....	do.....
".....	3 00	Corp'l. Hickman.....	do.....
".....	3 00	Private Burns.....	do.....
".....	3 00	" Fredale.....	do.....
".....	2 00	" Muloney.....	do.....
".....	2 00	" Burt.....	do.....
".....	2 00	Ensign Campbell.....	do.....
".....	2 00	Private Knott.....	do.....

TARY DISTRICT RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible Score in Marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
				36			Eston.
				32			Marston.
				30			Riley.
				27			Marston.
				26			Henry.
				26			Turner.
				25			Kerr.
Total, District.....				211			
" All Comers.....				203			
District wins by.....				8 points.			

H. V. VILLIERS, Major,
Vice President.

QUEEN'S OWN RIFLE BATTALION.

the 6th September, 1865.

6 feet x 4 feet } Bull's Eyes and Centres Square.
6 " x 6 " }

Open to Officers of Queen's Own only.....	15	41	60		
do.....	15	35	60		
do.....	15	53	60		
Open to Non-Commissioned Officers only.....	15	50	60		
do.....	15	47	60		
do.....	15	41	60		
do.....	15	40	60		
do.....	15	35	60		
do.....	15	35	60		
Open to Privates only.....	15	45	60		
do.....	15	41	60		
do.....	15	43	60		
do.....	15	42	60		
do.....	15	41	60		
do.....	15	40	60		
do.....	15	40	60		
do.....	15	40	60		
do.....	15	40	60		
do.....	15	38	60		
do.....	15	38	60		
do.....	15	36	60		
Open to all rks. who had never won a prize.....	200 } 85	41	60	23.00	Long Enfield.
do.....	300 & }	40	60		
do.....	400 }	38	60		
do.....		37	60		
do.....		36	60		
do.....		35	60		
do.....		35	60		
do.....		35	60		
do.....		34	60		
do.....		34	60		
do.....		33	60		
do.....		32	60		

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE 2ND OR

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
Silver Medal	\$ cts.		
Short Enfield Rifle.....	10 00	Prvt. Blyth	Queen's Own
Field Officers Cup and \$10.....	30 00	Sergt. T. Y. Ellis.....	do
	40 00	No. 5 Company.....	do
Silver Cup and \$10.....	30 00	do	do
Long Enfield Rifle.....	45 00	Sergt. Gibson.....	do
Total	332 00		

No. 14.

MEETING BETWEEN MARKSMEN OF THE CITY OF

*Held at Kingston, on*Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes, Centres, &c., { At 200 yards,
" 400 to 600 yds.

A Purse	50 00	Pittsburg.....	
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No. 15.

MEETING OF THE ALTON VOLUN

*Held at Alton, on the*Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes, Centres, &c., { At 200 yards,
" 500 yards.

Silver Medal, given by Captain Rid- dall.....	20 00	John McGuire.....	Private
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QUEEN'S OWN RIFLE BATTALION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in Marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
Open to all rks. who had never won a prize	Yds.	90		45	60		
Best shot in Range.....				50	60		
Company Prize, six men from each Co'y				240	360		
do	200	120	20	270	480		
do	300			63	80		
Best shot in Battalion.....	400 & 500						
Total competitors.....			85	1951	3020		

CHARLES T. GILLMER, Major,
Com'g. Queen's Own Rifles.

KINGSTON AND THE TOWNSHIP OF PITTSBURG.

*the 18th October, 1865.*6 feet x 4 feet } Bull's Eyes and Centres Square.
6 feet x 4 feet }

{ Twenty-five men a side, highest aggregate score.....	{ 200 400 & 600 }	15	50	735	1500	29.40
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D. SHAW, Lt.-Col.,
Brigade Major.

TEER INFANTRY COMPANY.

*24th October, 1865.*6 feet x 4 feet } Bull's Eyes and Centres Square.
6 feet x 6 feet }

{ To the best shot of the Company who wins it twice in succession.....	200 & 500	10	22	22	40	9.22	Long Enfield.
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JOHN K. RIDDALL, Captain,
Commanding.

No. 16.

MATCH MEETING OF THE
Held at Whitby, on the

Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes, Centres, &c., { At 200 yards,
" 300 to 400 yds.,

PRIZES.		WINNERS.			
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.		
Match between Whitby Rifles and Whitby Infantry.....	\$ 00	Captain Wallace.....	Captain, W. Rifles.....		
		J. White.....	Private, do		
		A. Cameron.....	do do		
		A. Borroman.....	do do		
		G. H. Dartnell.....	Captain, W. Infantry.....		
		J. Young.....	Sergt. do		
		J. Borroman.....	Corporal, do		
		W. Young.....	do do		
		Match between the Oshawa Rifles and Whitby Infantry.....	20 00	J. Pake.....	Sergt., Oshawa Rifles.....
				J. Dickie.....	Corporal, do
J. Rowley.....	Private, do				
C. Robinson.....	Corporal, do				
A. Wood.....	do do				
H. Hearn.....	Private, do				
M. O. Donovan.....	Ensign, W. Infantry.....				
J. Young.....	Sergt., do				
W. Young.....	Corporal, do				
J. Borroman.....	do do				
H. Walters.....	Private, do				
O. Young.....	do do				
Total.....	\$3 00				

No. 17.

VARIOUS MEETINGS OF THE
Held at Whitby,

Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes, Centres, &c., { At 200 yards,
" 400 to 600 yds.,

1st Match.			
First Competition for Company Medals, with \$5 added.....	10 00	William Young.....	Corporal.....
Money.....	7 00	E. Clarke.....	Sergeant.....
do.....	2 50	M. Dillon.....	Private.....
do.....	1 50	R. Fraser.....	do
do.....	1 00	H. Walters.....	do
2nd Match.			
Captain's Prize. Cigar Stand.....	7 00	James Young.....	Sergeant.....
3rd Match.			
Second Competition for Company Medals, as in Match No. 1.....	10 00	William Young.....	do
Money.....	7 00	J. Stewart.....	Private.....
do.....	2 50	J. Borroman.....	Corporal.....
do.....	1 50	E. Clarke.....	Sergeant.....
do.....	1 00	H. Walters.....	Private.....

WHITBY VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

11th Sept., and 20th Nov., 1865.

6 feet x 4 feet } Bull's Eyes and Centres Square.
6 feet x 4 feet }

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in Marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
The Captain and three members of each Company. Each man putting up \$2 a piece.....	200 300 & 400	15	8	60	Marks. 15 30 26 11 91	22.75	
					16 35 27 25 103		
The losers to pay for a dinner for the Competitors and their friends.....	200 & 400	10	12	40	25 21 25 11 11 28 127	21.01	
					20 30 22 22 23 19 156		
Total competitors.....			20				

GEO. H. DARTNELL,
Captain.

WHITBY VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

during 1865.

6 feet x 4 feet } Bull's Eyes and Centres Square.
6 feet x 8 feet }

Open only to members of Company who have attended five regular drills in the two months preceding each Match.....	200 & 300	10	29	20	19 18 17 17 15	16.06	Long Enfield.
					200 & 400			10	24	32	40	do
Same as in Match No. 1.....	300 & 400	10	13	40	26 18 17 17 14	18.05	do

MATCH MEETING OF THE WHITBY

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
4th Match.			
Third Competition for Company } Medals, as in Match No. 1..... {	\$ 20 00	W. Young.....	Corporal.....
do	7 00	J. Borroman.....	do
do	1 50	M. J. Parker.....	do
do	1 00	O. Young.....	Private.....
do	1 50	H. Walters.....	do
5th Match.			
Captain and Officers—Instructor } Jones' Prize, Field Glass,—with } money added..... {	8 00	William Young.....	Sergeant.....
do	2 50	H. Walters.....	Private.....
do	1 50	O. Young.....	do
do	1 00	M. O'Donovan.....	Ensign.....
6th Match.			
Fourth Competition for Company } Medals, as in Match No. 1..... {	10 00	W. Young.....	Corporal.....
do	7 00	J. Mitchell.....	Private.....
do	2 50	O. Young.....	do
do	1 50	J. Borroman.....	Corporal.....
do	1 00	M. Ellis.....	Private.....
Total value.....	110 00		

NOTE.—In addition to the above there have been two Matches with other Companies, for Prizes value

VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winners'	Highest possible score in Marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.			Score.			
Same as in Match No. 1.....	{ 400 & 500 }	10	18	{ 28 15 13 13 6 }	40	15.06	Long Enfield.
				Open to members of Company in Skirmishing Order—five minutes of firing, advancing and retiring. Four highest to fire again, in same manner				betw'n 27 } 100 } & 25 } 200 } 22 }	16	{ 54 51 50 41 }	{ 108 104 100 88 }	47.05	do
Same as in Match No. 1.....	{ 200 & 300 }	10	14	{ 25 15 13 11 }	.....	15.00	do
Total Competitors.....			109				

\$28, and various Sweepstakes amounting to \$30.

GEORGE H. DARTNELL,
Captain.

LOWER CANADA.

Synopsis of Target Practice Returns, 1865.

CORPS.	STATION.	Rounds issued.	Number of Men re-turned as having practised.	Rounds reported expended.	HIGHEST AVERAGE AT EACH RANGE.							N A M E.					
					With five Rounds per man.								*Highest individual Score made.				
					YARDS DISTANCE												
							100	150	200	250	300	350	400	500	600		
Provisional Brig. Gar. A.	Quebec.	6,600	52	524													Gunner Knowles.
do	Sherbrooke		82	416													Corporal Whiteher.
Brigade Garrison Art.	Montreal	3,000	79	493													Sgt. Mjr. Cunningham
1st Engineer Company		15,000	726	3736													Corporal Catfield.
do		3,000	169	910													Lieut. Benn.
do		3,000	199	993													Corporal Daviel.
4th Infantry	Rimouski																
do	Fraserville																
do	Cap. St. Ignace																
do	Point Levi																
17th Battalion Infantry	St. Sylvester	2,800	416	2226													Captain King.
Infantry Company	Henningsford	2,800	138	996													Private W. Humphries
do		2,100	529	2616													Corporal Douglas.
1st do	Huntingdon	2,800	272	1380													Corporal Whyte.
2nd do	Lacolle	2,800	221	1165													Private A. Tetrault.
1st Co. 31st Batt. Infy.	St. Johns	3,500	221	896													" J. P. Fletcher.
2nd, 3rd, 4th & 5th do	St. Luc's		178														
6th do	Varennes	2,800	99	450													Private A. Payette.
Infantry Company	Durham	2,100	416	2050													" G. Wright.
do	Athelstan	1,100	109	545													Sergt. Blake.
do	Napierville	2,800	70	350													Private L. Champagne
do	Beauharnois		78	590													" G. Piquet.
do	St. Remi	2,800															
do	Franklin	2,100	198	996													" A. Rowe.
do	Rockburn	1,100	181	920													" Laufer.
do	Roxham		196	980													Captain Lucas.
do	Three Rivers	2,100															
do	Argenteuil	19,600															
11th Battalion Infantry	Buckingham																
Infantry Company																	
1st do	Granby	2,100	45	220													Private J. Reeder.
do	Waterloo	2,800	422	2119													" G. Bell.
1st Infantry Company		3,500	248	1240													Sergt. Wynne.
do	Montreal	6,600	720	3635													Private Varin.
Montreal Light Infantry		19,440	407	2990													Captain Wall.
Royal do		18,000															
do	Megantic		226	1120													Private T. Lionton.
do	Havelock	2,800	114	570													" Foster.
do	Hinchinbrooke	2,100	138	460													Sergt. O'Neil.
8th Batt. L. Rifles	Quebec	14,920	18	90													" Bedard.
9th do Vol. de Quebec		18,040	289	1445													Private E. Shappell.
Volunteers	Terrebonne	2,800															
Rifle Company	St. Therese	2,800															
do	Coma	2,800															
do	St. Eustache	2,800															
do	Sherbrooke	1,400	50	250													
do	Lennoxville	2,100	198	990													Sergt. Gibb.
Bishop's College	Danville	2,810	242	1210													" Hale.
Rifle Company		19,500	404	2250													Captain Hanning.
1st Prince of Wales		18,000	434	2225													Sergt. Robinson.
3rd Victoria Rifles	Montreal	19,550	172	920													Color Sergt. McCord.
4th Chasseurs Canadien			84	420													Private A. Massie.
do																	Sergt. Wynne.
45	Total	222,150	8665	43,325													

* This marks the range at which the highest individual score was made, twenty being the highest number of points possible.

UPPER CANADA.—(Continued.)
Synopsis of Target Practice Returns, 1865.

CORPS.	STATION.	Rounds issued.	Number of men returned as having practised.	Rounds expended.	HIGHEST AVERAGE AT EACH RANGE, With five rounds per man.						* His best individual score made.	NAME.		
					YARDS DISTANCE.									
					100	150	200	250	300	350			400	500	600
Infantry Company.	Georgetown.	2 2,500	110	550		5.50	7.16						16	Prvt. F. A. Kent.
do	Nerval.	1,400									8.00			
1st do	London.	2,800				12.50	9.75	6.09			5.10		15	Corpl. Gray.
2nd do	do	2,800	298	1490										
Infantry Company.	Thamesford.		14	70										
do	Vienna.	2,100	59	295			7.51	4.20					8	Prvt. McQuigan.
do	Ferguson.	2,100											12	do W. Fowler.
do	Wardsville.	2,500	316	1750			11.47	10.18			9.31		17	do J. O'Brien.
do	St. Johns.	2,100	258	1200			9.00	9.12	8.43	6.75	6.00	5.50	14	do A. Peck.
do	Drumby.	2,100	181	929			4.47	4.03					11	do F. Mateolun.
do	Mount Pleasant.	2,100	108	540									12	do W. Wallace.
do	Harristville.	1,400					6.35				2.17			
do	Windsor.	2,100												
do	Sandwich.	2,500												
1st do	Chatham.	1,400	40	200			6.90			4.40			13	Sergt. Cornhill.
2nd do	do	2,800												
Infantry Company.	Leamington.	2,100												
do	Bienheim.													
do	Amherstburg.													
10th Battalion Infantry.	Toronto.	19,730	282	1910			9.09	7.00	5.27	7.58	6.16	5.08	15	do Keay.
1st Rifle Company.	Ottawa.	2,800	100	500			13.50	10.50	5.16	5.30			18	Private Howes.
2nd do	do	2,800												
3rd do	do	3,220												
Civil Service Company.	do													
Rifle Company.	Perth.	2,100	76	380						4.57		2.10	11	do P. Patterson.
do	Carlton Place.	2,100												
do	Pakenham.	2,800	364	1820			8.51			2.83		5.08	15	Sergt. Allison.
do	Brockville.	3,500	234	1590			10.20			6.10		6.46	19	do Bell.
1st do	Prescott.	2,800												
2nd do	do	2,100	210	1050			9.90			7.59		7.05	18	Ensign Gallagher.
do	Gannanoque.													
1st do	Cornwall.	2,100												
2nd do	do	1,400												
do	Merrickville.	2,100	48	355			14.45	10.42					20	Corporal McIntyre.
14th Battalion Rifles.	Kingston.	21,000	510	2550			14.45	11.58			6.70	11.06	18	Private J. Rutan.
Rifle Company.	Bellefille.	2,800	651	3251			8.92	8.61			7.00	7.37	15	Sergt. Stinson.
1st do	Storrington.	2,800	248	2020				6.52			7.75	5.40	16	Private G. Daly.
2nd do	do	2,800	60	300				5.6			2.83		15	Corporal Cookson.
Rifle do.	Peterborough.	2,800												
do	Port Hope.	2,800	110	550				5.72			4.05		16	Lieut. Col. Cubitt.
do	Bowmanville.	2,800												
do	Brampton.	1,400												
do	Collingwood.	1,400												
do	Barrie.	1,400	112	560			8.75	6.75	4.56	3.25	2.20	4.23	19	Private H. Greggs.
do	Whitby.	3,500	311	1600				12.33			6.21		17	do Jos. White.
do	Cookstown.	2,800												
do	Searborough.	2,800												
do	Osbawa.	2,800												
do	Columbus.	2,800	230	1400			6.75							
do	Brooklin.	2,800	154	770				9.26			8.46	7.13	17	do T. Wilson.
do	Guelph.	2,800						9.04			4.80		16	do F. Mills.
do	Stratford.	2,800												
do	Fergus.	2,100												
do	Etara.	2,100												
do	Mount Forest.	2,100												
do	Southampton.	2,800												
do	Goderich.	2,100												
do	Meaford.	2,100	140	700				8.50			6.15	5.09	19	Lt. Telford.
do	Leith.	2,100					13.50							
do	Dunnville.	3,500												
do	Oakville.	3,500	350	2330				7.65					14	Sergt. Weir.
do	York.	2,800												
do	Caledonia.	2,800												
1st do	London.	2,800	228	1200			9.12	6.80	4.84				17	Sergt. McIntosh.
2nd do	do	2,800	533	1665			16.57	13.93	7.80	13.06		11.06	19	Prvt. McClain.
3rd do	do	2,800												
do	Paris.	2,800												
do	St. Thomas.	1,400												
do	Komoka.													
do	Villa Nova.	1,400												
do	Woodstock.	2,100												
No. 1 Company, 22nd Batt.		1,400	810	162			5.10	7.44					14	Lt. Duncan.
do 2	Embro.													
do 3	Beneville.													
do 5	North Oxford.													
do 6	do													
1st Rifle Company.	Princeton.	3,800	342	1710				7.28			7.20		13	Prvt. Berness.
2nd do	Bramford.													
Rifle Company.	Simeco.													

UPPER CANADA.—(Continued.)

Synopsis of Target Practice Returns, 1865.

CORPS.	STATION.	Rounds issued.	Number of men re- turned as having practised.	Rounds expended.	HIGHEST AVERAGE AT EACH RANGE, With five rounds per man.							* Highest individual score made.	NAME.	
					YARDS DISTANCE.									
					100	150	200	250	300	350	400			500	600
Rifle Company.....	Port Rowan.....													
do	Walsingham.....													
do	Dalaware.....	1,400	200	1000										
do	North Ridgo	1,400				9.53	6.34	7.13	13.46					
2nd Batt., Queen's Own Rifles.	Toronto	19,720	2037	10,307			14.70				10.00	*11.20	7.25	8.80
	Total.....	356,270	14,636	73,821										

* This marks the range at which the highest individual score was made, twenty being the highest number of points possible.

RETURN of Ammunition purchased for Practice during the year.

Date.	Corps.	Station.	By whom purchased.	No. of Rounds.	Amount.
					\$ cts.
January 28.	Infantry Company.....	Prince Albert.....	Captain Forman.....	700	11 16
February 14.	8th Battalion Rifles.....	Quebec.....	Serjt. Major O'Neil.....	700	11 16
March 27.	2nd Ade. Batt.....	Niagara.....	Captain Gillmor.....	700	11 16
do 30.	Infantry Company.....	Stewarttown.....	do Murray.....	1400	22 32
do 31.	Rifle Club.....	Quebec.....	do Turnbull.....	700	11 16
April 1.	Civil Service Rifle Co'y.	do.....	Major Bernard.....	2100	33 48
do 6.	2nd Batt. Q's Own Rifles.	Toronto.....	Captain Croft.....	1400	22 32
do 9.	2nd Ade. Batt.....	Niagara.....	do Gillmor.....	1400	22 32
do 15.	Infantry Company.....	Georgetown.....	do Young.....	700	11 16
do 16.	Garrison Battery.....	Goderich.....	do Ross.....	1400	22 32
May 4.	Infantry Company.....	Stratford.....	Lieut. James.....	1400	22 32
do 5.	do.....	Georgetown.....	Captain Young.....	700	11 16
do 17.	Brigade Major.....	Brockville.....	Lt.-Col. Jackson.....	700	11 16
June 7.	10th Batt. Infantry.....	Toronto.....	Captain Richey.....	700	11 16
do 13.	8th do Rifles.....	Quebec.....	do Alleya.....	700	11 16
do —.	Brigade Major.....	Toronto.....	Lt.-Col. Iennis.....	700	11 16
do 24.	Garrison Battery.....	Prescott.....	Captain Koebeck.....	1400	22 32
do 28.	Civil Service Rifle Co'y.	Quebec.....	do Anderson.....	700	11 16
July 6.	8th Battalion Rifles.....	do.....	Private E. C. Barber.....	700	11 16
do 14.	Infantry Company.....	Whitby.....	Captain Dartnell.....	1400	22 32
August 5.	do.....	Stratford.....	Lieut. James.....	1400	22 32
do —.	2nd Batt. Q's Own Rifles.	Toronto.....	do Douglas.....	2800	44 64
do 7.	Civil Service Rifle Co'y.	Quebec.....	Captain Anderson.....	1400	22 32
Sept. 4.	2nd Batt. Q's Own Rifles.	Toronto.....	Major Gillmor.....	700	11 16
do 6.	do.....	do.....	Captain Murray.....	2800	44 64
do 12.	Rifle Club.....	Quebec.....	do Turnbull.....	700	11 16
do 22.	2nd Troop Cavalry.....	do.....	do do.....	700	11 16
do 29.	14th Batt. Rifles.....	Kingston.....	do Kerr.....	700	11 16
October 3.	8th do do.....	Quebec.....	do Gibsons.....	700	11 16
do 5.	2nd Batt. Q's Own Rifles.	Toronto.....	Major Gillmor.....	1400	22 32
do 9.	Civil Service Rifle Co'y.	Quebec.....	Captain Anderson.....	700	11 16
do 12.	14th Batt. Rifles.....	Kingston.....	do Kerr.....	700	11 16
Total.....				35,300	\$558 00

THOS. WILY, Lieut.-Col.,
Superintendent of Stores.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT,
31st December, 1865.

UPPER CANADA.

List of the Volunteer Militia in Upper and Lower Canada, shewing the nominal strength of each Corps, the number present at the Annual Inspection, who had completed the number of days drill to entitle them to pay, and the amount paid for such drill to each Corps.

COUNTIES.	CORPS.	Commanding Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.		Am't paid for the 18 month's drill, ended 30th June, '65.	
			Nominal strength.	No. present at annual inspection.	Amount for 16 days.	Amount for 8 days.
	<i>Cavalry.</i>				\$	\$
Durham	Port Hope Troop	Major Smart	32			
Elgin	St. Thomas do	Capt. Cole	50	30	600	120
Essex	Sandwich do	Capt. Wilkinson	50			
Frontenac	1st Frontenac	do Duff	50	34	680	
	2nd do Loughborough	Major Wood	45	45	900	180
Grey	Owen Sound do	do Mills	34			
Lennox and Addington	Napanee do	Major Swetman	43	48	960	192
	St. Catharine's Troop	do Bate	50			
Lincoln	Grimsbay do	do	40	37	740	128
Middlesex	London do	Capt. Burgess	47	28	560	116
Northumberland	Cobourg do	Lt. Col. Boulton	50			
Stormont	Cornwall do	Capt. Wood	50			
Wellington	Guelph do	do Heming	35			
Wentworth	1st Troop Hamilton	Major Bull	50			
	2nd do Dundas	do Robertson	50			
York	1st York	do Denison	50	39	780	
	2nd do	Lt. Col. McLeod	50			
	Markham	Major Butten	40	30	600	
	<i>Field Batteries of Artillery.</i>					
Carleton	Ottawa Field Battery	Lt. Workman	75	71	1108	296
Frontenac	Kingston do	Capt. Drummond	75	57	992	
Middlesex	London do	Lt. Col. Shanly	75	56	988	224
Welland	Port Colborne do	Capt. King	75			
Wentworth	Hamilton do	do McCabe	75	56	952	156
York	Toronto do	Major Denison	75			
	<i>Garrison Batteries.</i>					
Carleton	Ottawa Battery	Capt. Forrest	65	52	416	
Dundas	Morrisburg do	do Rubidge	65	50	400	
	Iroquois do	do McDonnell	55	43	344	132
Grenville	Prescott do	do Roebuck	55	37	296	
Huron	Godorich do	do Ross	55	48	384	184
Leeds	Gananoque do	do Jones	55	41	328	172
Lincoln	St. Catharines do	do Stoker	50	50	400	200
Middlesex	London do	do Buckley	55	40	320	84
	<i>Engineer Companies.</i>					
Carleton	Ottawa Company	Capt. Sinclair	50	50	400	136
Durham	Port Hope do	do Stuart	55	46	368	
	<i>Naval Companies.</i>					
Elgin	Port Stanley Company	Capt. Ellison	55	50	400	188
Frontenac	Kingston do	Lieut. Chrysler	55			
	Garden Island do	Capt. Roney	55			
Haldimand	Dunnville do	do McCallum	55			
Hulton	Oakville do	do Chisholm	55			
Wentworth	Hamilton do	do Harbottle	55			
York	Toronto do	do McMaster	65	59	472	280

UPPER CANADA.

List of the Volunteer Militia in Upper and Lower Canada, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	CORPS.	Commanding Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.		Am't paid for the 18 month's drill, ended 30th June, '65.	
			Nominal strength.	No. present at annual inspection.	Amount for 16 days.	Amount for 8 days.
	<i>Infantry & Rifle Companies.</i>				\$	\$
Brant	Mount Pleasant Infantry Co.....	Lt. Heaton.....	40	37	296	104
	Paris Rifle do	Major Patton.....	54	47	376	164
	1st Brautford Company.....	Capt. Dickie.....	60	51	408	160
Bruce	2nd do	do Grant	65	50	400	188
	1st Kincardine Infantry Co.....	do Barker.....	55	42	336	92
	2nd do	do Daniel.....	55	45	360	76
	Paisley do	do Bruce.....	55	52	416	.....
	Southampton Rifle do	do Sproat.....	55	54	432	220
Carleton	Bell's Corners Infantry do	do Powell.....	55	43	344	176
	Fitzroy do	do Fraser.....	55	46	368	216
	1st Ottawa Rifle do	Lt. Col. Grant.....	65	46	368	176
	2nd do do	Capt. Carriere.....	55	.....	.....	.....
	3rd do do	do Gallwey.....	65	44	352	156
Durham	Port Hope Infantry Co.....	do Williams.....	65	58	464	.....
	Millbrook do	do Howden.....	65	47	376	204
	Bowmanville Rifle Co.....	Lt. Col. Cubitt.....	55	49	392	60
Elgin.....	Port Hope do	Capt. Fraser.....	55	45	360	84
	Visnna Infantry do	Lieut. Draper.....	55	21	168	64
	St. Thomas Rifle do	do McKenzie.....	43	33	264	140
	Windsor Infantry do	Lt. O'Connor.....	55	45	360	128
Essex	1st Sandwich do	Capt. Casgrain.....	55	.....	.....	.....
	2nd do do	Lieut. Wright.....	65	35	280	140
	Leamington do	Capt. Fox.....	55	41	328	164
	Amhurstburg do	do Wilkinson.....	55	.....	.....	.....
	Gosfield do	do Wagstaff.....	55	36	288	.....
	<i>14th Battalion Rifles.</i>					
Frontenac	No. 1 Company, Kingston.....	Capt. Minnes.....	.....	73	584	232
	do 2 do	do Johnston.....	.....	65	520	204
	do 3 do	do Phillips.....	.....	65	520	260
	do 4 do	do Ker.....	.....	65	520	248
	do 5 do	do Maedonald.....	.....	38	304	.....
	do 6 do	do Callaghan.....	.....	65	520	64
	do 7 do <i>Portsmouth</i>	do <i>Litchfield</i>.....	.....	55	.....	.....
Glengarry.....	1st Storrington Rifle do	do Hamilton.....	55	56	448	.....
	2nd do	do Spring.....	55	55	440	220
	<i>Alexandria Infantry</i> do	do <i>McDougall</i>.....	.....	55	.....	.....
Grey	Owen Sound do	do Cresor.....	55	44	352	.....
	Durham do	do McNab.....	65	65	520	236
	Mcunt Forrest Rifle do	do Godfrey.....	50	44	352	96
	Meatord do	do Pollard.....	55	37	296	.....
Grenville	Leith do	do Cannon, Sr.....	55	39	312	156
	Burritt's Rapids Infantry Co.....	do Shepherd.....	55	40	320	88
	1st Prescott Rifle do	Lt. Col. Jessup.....	65	52	416	192
	2nd do do	Major White.....	55	35	280	132
	Merrickville do	Capt. Gwynne.....	55	49	392	180
Haldimand	Annville do	Major Amnden.....	65	52	416	260
	<i>Caguga</i> do	Capt. Stuart.....	55	.....	.....	.....
	York do	do Davis.....	65	45	368	.....
Halton	Caledonia do	do Jackson.....	65	44	352	.....
	Stuarttown Infantry do	do Murray.....	55	36	288	104
	Georgetown do	do Young.....	55	36	288	144
	Norval do	do Kyle.....	55	41	328	168
	Oakville Rifle do	Lt. Col. Chisholm.....	65	40	320	60

UPPER CANADA.

LIST of the Volunteer Militia in Upper and Lower Canada, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	CORPS.	Commanding Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.		Am't paid for the 18 months' drill ended 30th June, '55.	
			Nominal strength.	No. present at annual Inspection.	Amount for 10 days.	Amount for 8 days.
	15th Battalion Infantry.				\$	\$
Hastings.....	No. 1 Company, Belleville.....	Captain Sutherland.....	330	55	440	208
	do 2 do	do Ponton		55	440	184
	do 3 do	do Stephens.....		66	528	216
	do 4 do	do Beckett.....		55	440	148
	do 5 do	do Despard		55	440	216
	do 6 do	do Diamond		55	440	216
	Belleville Rifle Company..		81	50	400	
Huron.....	Seaforth Infantry do	Capt. Coleman.....	55	39	312	144
	Goderich Rifle do	Lieut. Hays	65	51	408	220
	1st Chatham Infy. do	Capt. Smith.....	65	40	320	136
Kent	2nd do do	do Glentinning.....	65	38	304	220
	Berchem do	do McMichael.....	55	50	400	188
Lambton.....	Sarnia do	do	65			
	Porth do	do Morris	55	34	272	
Lanark	Almonte do	do McIntosh	55	26	208	116
	Perth Rifle Company.....	Captain Spillman	55	41	328	104
	Carleton Place Rifle Company.	do Poole.....	55	38	304	100
Lennox and Ad- dington.....	Pakenham do	Lieut. O'Neil.....	55	40	350	200
	1st Napanee Infantry Company.	Captain Dellar	55			
	2nd do do	do Miller	55			
	19th Battalion Infantry.					
Lincoln	No. 1 Company, Niagara.....	Lieut. Thompson	65	48	384	192
	No. 3 do St. Catharines ..	Captain Carlisle	55	41	328	104
	No. 4 do do	do McSloy	55			
	No. 6 do Louth.....	do Secord.....	55			
	No. 8 do Beamsville.....	do Kew.....	55	28	224	
	No. 9 do Clinton.....	do Konkle	55	43	344	
	No. 10 do St. Ann's.....	do Upper	55	41	328	180
	20th Battalion Infantry.					
Leeds.....	No. 1 Company, St. Catharines	do Macdonald	65	55	440	128
	No. 2 do do	do Hamilton.....	65	52	416	160
	No. 4 do Grimsby.....	do Randall	55	38	304	
	No. 5 do do	do Nelles.....	55	40	320	168
	No. 6 do Port Dalhousie	do Clark.....	55	46	348	
	Brockville Infantry Company..	do Buell.....	65	63	504	168
	do Rifle do	Major Crawford	50	69	548	188
	Gannanque Rifle do	Captain McCrum	55	54	432	216
	Lyn Infantry Company.....	do Wilson.....	55	45	360	152
	1st London Infantry Company	do McKenzie.....	55	42	336	172
	2nd do do	do McPherson.....	65	40	320	128
	Wardsville Infantry do	do Henderson	55	44	352	152
	Harrietsville do do	do McMillan	55	41	328	140
	Lucan do do	do Hodgins	55	39	312	192
	Middlesex.....	1st London Rifle do	do Barber	65	45	360	168
2nd do do		do Lewis.....	60	48	384	188
3rd do do		do Goodhue.....	55	50	400	
Norfolk	St. Johns Infantry Company...	Major Jackson.....	55	47	376	176
	Komoka Rifle do	Captain Attwood.....	40	27	216	160
	Delaware do do	do Graham	55	38	304	116
	Villa Nova do do	do McLaren.....	55	47	376	220
	Simcoo do do	do Tisdale	65	55	440	248
	Port Rowan do do	do Mabee	55	18	140	124
	Walsinghamdo do	do Morgan.....	40	23	184	144

UPPER CANADA.

List of the Volunteer Militia in Upper and Lower Canada, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	CORPS.	Commanding Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.		Am't paid for the 18 months' drill ended 30th June, '65.	
			Nominal strength.	No. present at annual inspection.	Amount for 16 days.	Amount for 8 days.
					\$	\$
Northumberland..	1st Cobourg Infantry Company..	Lieut. McCallum.....	55	28	224	116
	2nd do do	Captain Elliott.....	55	48	384	168
	Campbellford do do	do Tice.....	55	34	272	96
	Cobourg Rifle do do	do do.....	50	26	208	76
	Oshawa Infan.try do	Major Fairbanks.....	55	56	448	172
Ontario.....	Whitby do do	Captain Dartnell.....	55	45	360	156
	Prince Albert do do	do Forman.....	55	55	440	200
	Greenwood do do	do Warren, Jr.....	55	42	336	160
	Uxbridge do do	do Spears.....	55	40	320	.....
	Whitby Rifle do	Major Wallace.....	65	48	384	204
	Oshawa do do	Lieut. Michael.....	55	47	376	220
	Columbus do do	Captain Prentice.....	55	65	520	220
	Brooklin do do	do Hodgson.....	55	55	440	208
Oxford.....	22nd Battalion Rifles.					
	No. 1 Company, Woodstock.....	do Beard.....	65	62	496	260
	No. 2 do Embro.....	Captain Wallace.....	55	40	320	116
	No. 3 do Beachville.....	do Greig.....	65	21	168	.....
	No. 4 Company, Wolceton.....	do Cole.....	55	25	200	.....
	No. 5 do North Oxford..	do Henderson.....	40	33	264	112
	No. 6 do Princeton.....	do Cowan.....	40	38	304	184
	Thamesford Infantry Company	do Dawes.....	55	50	400	176
	Ingersoll do	do Wonham.....	55	31	248	116
	Drumbo do	do Howell.....	40	40	320	160
Peel.....	Brampton do	do Stork.....	55	37	296	.....
	Albion do	do Evans.....	55	46	368	.....
	Derry West do	do Grafton.....	55	51	408	176
	Alton do	do Riddall.....	55	60	480	188
	Grahamsville do	do Graham.....	55	34	272	104
	Brampton Rifle Company.....	Major Wright.....	52	38	304	224
	Lakefield Infantry Company..	Captain Leigh.....	55	20	160	80
Peterborough.....	Peterborough do	do Kennedy.....	55	65	520	196
	Ashburnham do	do Rogers.....	55	46	368	176
	Peterborough Rifle Company..	do Poole.....	49	55	440	104
Perth.....	Stratford Infantry do	do Inlack.....	55	48	384	180
	do Rifle do	do Service.....	65	52	416	196
Prince Edward..	16th Battalion Infantry.					
	No. 1 Company, Picton.....	do Fraser.....	55	42	416	192
	No. 2 do do	do Langmuir.....	55	48	384	180
	No. 3 do Wellington.....	do Patterson.....	55	44	352	156
	No. 4 do Consecon.....	do Brady.....	55	55	440	216
	No. 5 do Milford.....	do Lake.....	55	46	368	160
	No. 6 do do	do Cook.....	55	48	384	156
	No. 7 do Picton.....	do Allaz.....	55	52	416	180
Rednersville Infantry Comp'y..	do Anderson.....	55	44	352	148	
Ameliasburg do	do Lauder.....	55	52	416	176	
Prescott.....	18th Battalion Infantry.					
	No. 1 Co., Hawkesbury Mills...	do Higginson.....	55	55	440	212
	No. 2 do Vankleek Hill.....	do Shields.....	55	55	440	220
	No. 3 do L'Original.....	do Grant.....	55	36	288	.....
	No. 4 do East Hawkesbury...	do McBean.....	55	41	328	168
	No. 5 do Vankleek Hill.....	do McIntosh.....	55	45	360	140
	No. 6 do Hawkesbury Mills...	do Urquhart.....	55	52	416	148

UPPER CANADA.

LIST of the Volunteer Militia in Upper and Lower Canada, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	CORPS.	Commanding Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.		Am't paid for the 18 months' drill ended 30th June, '65.	
			Nominal strength.	No. present at annual Inspection.	Amount for 16 days.	Amount for 8 days.
Stormont	Cornwall Infantry Company	Captain Pringle	55	39	\$ 312	\$ 164
	1st do Rifle do	do Bergin	55	55	440	240
	2nd do do do	do Oliver	50	48	334	168
	Bradford Infantry Company	do McInister	55	28	224	.....
Simcoe	Barrie do	do Russell	55	46	368	.....
	do Rifle Company	Major McKenzie	65	38	304	136
	Collingwood do	Lieut.-Col. Stephen	65	42	336	.....
Victoria	Cookstown do	do Ferguson	55	46	368	200
	Lindsay Rifle Company	Captain Smith	40	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo	New Hamburg Infantry Co.	do Goodman	55	32	256	104
	Galt Rifle Company	do Date	60	.....	.....	.....
	No. 2, 19th Battalion, Clifton	do Barnett	65	52	416	164
Welland	No. 3, do Thorold	do McDonagh	55	.....	.....	.....
	No. 3, 20th Battalion, Thorold	do Baxter	55	51	408	.....
Wellington	Orangeville Infantry Company	do Buckham	55	46	368	108
	Guelph Rifle Company	do Higginbotham	55	55	440	232
	Fergus do	do McMillan	53	42	336	156
	Elora do	Lieut. Clarke	60	40	320	108
Wentworth	13th Battalion Infantry.					
	No. 1 Company, Hamilton	Captain Henderson		49	392	88
	No. 2 do do	do Watson		42	326	192
	No. 3 do do	do Gillespie		.....	.....	.....
	No. 4 do do	do Brown	463	15	120	48
	No. 5 do do	do Askin		29	232	136
	No. 6 do do	do Irving		27	216	104
	No. 7 do do	do Biggar		19	152	.....
	No. 8 do do	do Law		.....	.....	.....
York	Dundas Infantry Company	do Crossland	55	38	304	.....
	do Rifle do	do Gibson	55	36	288	.....
	Aurora Infantry Company	do Peel	55	38	304	132
	Lloydstown do	do Armstrong	55	54	432	216
	King do do	do Garden	55	49	392	172
Toronto	Searborough Rifle do	do Norris	65	32	256	172
	2nd Batt Rifle, Queen's Own.					
	No. 1 Company, Toronto	do Brown		52	416	200
	No. 2 do do	do Smith		56	448	136
	No. 3 do do	do Patterson		54	432	176
	No. 4 do do	do Reford		65	520	260
	No. 5 do do	do Murray	585	80	640	320
	No. 6 do do	do Draper		.....	.....	.....
	No. 7 do do	Lieut. Hodgins		51	408	248
	No. 8 do do	Captain Ince		44	352	132
Toronto	No. 9 do do	do Croft		65	520	104
	No. 10 do do	do Gardner		61	488	248
	10th Batt. Inf. Royal Volunteers					
	No. 1 Company, Toronto	do Steward		51	408	212
	No. 2 do do	Lieut. Hamilton		31	248	152
	No. 3 do do	do Moberly		45	360	176
	No. 4 do do	Captain Worthington	490	52	416	244
	No. 5 do do	do Musson		43	344	144
Algoma District	No. 6 do do	do Boxall		50	400	240
	No. 7 do do	do Richey		39	312	140
	No. 8 do do	do Sherwood		43	344	152
	Sault Ste. Marie Infantry Co'y.	do Wilson	47	.....	.....	.....
Totals			13728	9356	80565	28,488

NOTE.—The Corps in italics (29), having become disorganised, have been disbanded.

ROBERT BERRY,
C. C. Acct.

W. POWELL, LT.-COL.,
Dy. Adj. Gen. Militia.

LOWER CANADA.

LIST of the Volunteer Militia in Upper and Lower Canada, shewing the nominal strength of each Corps, the number present at the Annual Inspection, who had completed the number of days' drill to entitle them to pay, and the amount paid for such drill to each corps.

COUNTIES.	CORPS.	Commanding Officers.	N. C. Officers and men:		Am't. paid for the 18 months' drill ended 30th June, '65.	
			Nominal strength.	No. present at annual inspection.	Amount for 16 days.	Amount for 8 days.
	<i>Cavalry.</i>				\$	\$
Argenteuil	St. Andrew's Troop.....	Capt. Burwash	50	50	1000	124
Compton	Cookshire do	do Cook.....	50	50	1000	.....
	Sherbrooke do	do Stevens	50	39	780	140
Montreal	1st Troop.....	do Smith	50	23	460	136
	2nd do	do Perry	50	30	600	140
	4th do	do McDougall	35	31	620	76
Quebec	1st do	do Scott	50	55	1180	220
	2nd do	do Turnbull	50	55	1100	220
St. John's.....	St. John's Troop.....	do Desrivieres.....	50	40	800	160
	<i>Field Batteries.</i>					
Quebec	Field Battery.....	Major Lamontagne	75	74	1128	296
Montreal.....	do	do Stevenson.....	75	66	1152	.....
	<i>Garrison Batteries.</i>					
Compton	Sherbrooke Garrison Battery..	Lt.-Col. Bowen.....	50	46	368	120
	Garrison Battery	Lt. Mavor.....	50	40	320	172
	<i>Brigade Garrison Artillery.</i>					
Montreal.....	No. 1 Battery.....	Capt. Dowker	300	30	240	180
	do 2 do	do Ferrier		45	360	128
	do 3 do	do Hobbs		47	366	128
	do 4 do	do Cole		41	328	148
	do 5 do	do Scott		39	312	136
	do 6 do	do Drumm		34	272	136
	<i>Provisional Brigade Gar. Arty.</i>					
Quebec	No. 1 Battery.....	Capt. Shaw	55	55	440	200
	do 2 do	do E. Barrow	50	45	360	156
	do 3 do	do Murray	55	52	416	176
	do 4 do	do Grant.....	55	51	408	200
	<i>Engineer Companies.</i>					
Montreal.....	1st Company.....	Capt. Forsyth	50	51	408	200
	2nd do	do Kennedy.....	55	47	376	200
	<i>Infantry and Rifle Companies.</i>					
	<i>13th Battalion, St. Andrews.</i>					
Argenteuil	No. 1 Company, do	Capt. Macdonald	385	55	440	176
	do 2 do West Gore	do Smith		55	440	220
	do 3 do do	do McKnight		55	440	.....
	do 4 do Lachute	do Cleland		55	440	220
	do 5 do East Gore.....	do Rogers.....		53	424	220
	do 6 do do	do Smith		55	440	192
	do 7 do Grenville.....	do Pridham		51	408	220
Beaubarnois.....	Infantry Company.....	Capt. Martin.....	55	52	416	196
Bagot	Acton Vale Rifle Company.....	do Cushing.....	55	.....	.....	.....
Chateauguay	Durham do	do McEachern.....	55	49	392	128
Compton	1st Rifle Company, Sherbrooke	Major Ibbotson.....	55	55	440	220
	2nd do do	Capt. Woodward.....	55	55	440	220
	Bishop's College, Lennoxville..	do Hyndman	55	54	432	196

LOWER CANADA.

LIST of the Volunteer Militia in Upper and Lower Canada.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	CORPS.	Commanding Officers.	N. C. Officers and men.		Am't paid for the 18 months' drill, ended 30th June, '65.	
			Nominal strength.	No. present at annual inspection.	Amount for 16 days.	Amount for 8 days.
Huntingdon.....	1st Huntingdon Infantry	Capt. Hall	55	55	440	204
	2nd do do	do Whyte	55	55	440	220
	Athelstan do	do Reed	55	47	376	176
	Franklin do	do Rogers	55	54	432	184
	Rockburn do	do Blackwood	55	55	440	204
	Hemmingford Infantry Co.....	do McNaughton	65	52	416	260
	Havelock Rifle Co.....	do Orr	55	45	392	224
Laval	Hinchinbrooke Rifle Co.....	do McWilliams	55	54	360	216
	St. Rose Rifle Company.....	do Dalwire	55			
Lévis.....	17th Batt. of Infantry, Point Lévi					
	No. 1, Company, Point Lévi.....	Capt. Brunelle.....	55			
	do 2, do Lévis	do Nadeau	65	65	520	
	do 3, do Point Lévi	do LoTollier	55	29	232	
	do 4, do New Liverpool	do Thomson	55			
Lotbinière	do 5, do St. Joseph	do Haughton	55			
	St. Sylvester Infantry Co.....	do King	55	36	288	
Mégantic	Mégantic Rifle Company	Major Barwis.....	65	53	424	240
Montagny	Cap St. Ignace Infantry	Lieut. Desjardins	55			
Missisquoi	Philipsburg Infantry Company.....	Capt. Moore.....	55			
Montreal.....	Montreal Light Infantry.					
	No. 1 Company	Capt. J. W. Taylor.....	330	55	440	220
	do 2 do	do K. Campbell.....		38	304	180
	do 3 do	do Whitehead.....		55		220
	do 4 do	do W. L. Doutney.....		33	264	
	do 5 do	do T. B. Ross.....		49	392	
	do 6 do	do Brooke.....				
	1st Batt. Rifles, Prince of Wales.					
	No. 1 Company	Capt. Hanson.....	440	13	104	52
	do 2 do	do Pearson.....		47	376	220
	do 3 do	do Middleton.....		45	368	220
	do 4 do	do Burns.....		53	424	220
	do 5 do	do Farrell.....		42	336	224
	do 6 do	do Bond		55	440	220
	do 7 do	Ensign W. Holton.....		55	440	220
	do 8 do	Capt. Burland.....		55	440	220
	do 9 do	do Meilleur.....				
	3rd Battalion Rifles, Victoria.					
	No. 1 Company	Capt. T. Bacon.....	300	54	432	268
	do 2 do	do Nivin.....		50	400	92
	do 3 do	do Ogilvy		47	376	88
	do 4 do	do Macdougall.....		27	216	104
	do 5 do	do Crawford.....		35	280	84
	do 6 do	do W. F. McGrath.....		55	440	168
4th Battalion Rifles, Chasseurs Canadiens.						
No. 1 Company	Capt. J. L. Téta	550	53	424	180	
do 2 do	do Bmond.....					
do 3 do	do Beaudry		55	440	220	
do 4 do	do I. Labelle.....		51	408	204	
do 5 do	Lieut. E. Barsalou.....		55	440	220	
do 6 do	Ensign Hudon.....					
do 7 do	do Brunet.....		54	432		

LOWER CANADA.

LIST of the Volunteer Militia in Upper and Lower Canada, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	CORPS.	Commanding Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.		Am't paid for the 18 months' drill ended 30th June, '65.		
			Nominal strength.	No. present at annual inspection.	Amount for 16 days.	Amount for 8 days.	
Montreal.....	No. 8 Company.....	Capt. Normandeau.....			\$	\$	
	do 9 do.....	do M. T. Deguise.....		55	440	220	
	do 10 do.....	do Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau		40	320	192	
	<i>5th Batt. Infantry, Royals.</i>						
	No. 1 Company.....	Capt. W. Scott.....	}	40	392	184	
	do 2 do.....	do F. Mackenzie.....					
	do 3 do.....	Lieut. A. Campbell.....	}	452	55	440	124
	do 4 do.....	Capt. T. Kirby.....					
	do 5 do.....	do H. Lyman.....					
	do 6 do.....	do J. Grant.....					
	do 7 do.....	do A. Allen.....					
	<i>6th Battalion Infantry, Hochelaga.</i>						
	No. 1 Company.....	Lieut. O'Brien.....	}	48	384	212	
	do 2 do.....	Capt. Martin.....					
	do 3 do.....	do Reinhardt.....	}	331	42	336	148
do 4 do.....	do Horne.....						
do 5 do.....	do Porter.....						
do 6 do.....	do Ibbotson.....						
do 6 do.....	do Ibbotson.....						
<i>1st & 2nd Police Rifle Companies.</i>							
Napierville.....	1st Infantry Co., Napierville.....	Major Lamothe.....	100				
Nicolet.....	2nd do.....	Capt. Morrison.....	55				
	St. Remi Infantry Co.....	do Trudeau.....	55	41	328	172	
Ottawa.....	College do.....	do McGill.....	55	55	440		
	Aylmer do.....	do Desilets.....	55				
	Buckingham do.....	do Campbell.....	55				
		do McNaughton.....	55	54	432		
<i>8th Batt. Rifles, Stadacona.</i>							
No. 1 Company.....	Capt. Alley.....	}	55	440	220		
do 2 do.....	do Knight.....						
do 4 do.....	do Gibsons.....	}	378	44	352	196	
do 5 do.....	do Dunlin.....						
Civil Service Rifles.....	Major Bernard.....							48	384	184
<i>9th Batt. Rifles, Voltigeurs.</i>							
Quebec.....	No. 1 Company.....	Lieut. Wells.....	55	448	196		
	do 2 do.....	Capt. Gingras.....	51	327	220		
	do 3 do.....	do Vohl.....	53	424			
	do 4 do.....	do Alain.....	55	440	244		
	do 5 do.....	do Thomson.....	53	309	152		
	do 6 do.....	do Stevensen.....	35	280			
	do 7 do.....	do Langevin.....	35	280	140		
	do 8 do.....	do Dugal.....	51	408	220		
Richelieu.....	St. Ours Infantry Co.....	do Dorion.....	55				
Richmond.....	Danville Rifle Co.....	do Hanning.....	50	41	328		
Rimouski.....	Rimouski Infantry Co.....	do Michaud.....	55				
Shefford.....	1st Infantry Co., Granby.....	do Miller.....	55	49	392	220	
	2nd do do.....	do Chalmers.....	55	27	216	144	
	1st do Waterloo.....	do Maynes.....	55	55	440	204	
	2nd do do.....	do Robinson.....	65	55	440	240	
St. Hyacinthe.....	No. 1 Company, St. Hyacinthe.....	do Olapin.....	57				
	do 2 do do.....	do Chagnon.....	33				
	do 3 do do.....	do Prefontaine.....	45				
	Infantry Company, do.....	Lieut. Richer.....	50				
	Rifle do do.....	Capt. St. Germain.....	50				

LIST of the Volunteer Militia in Upper and Lower Canada, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	CORPS.	Commanding Officers.	N. C. Officers and men.		Am't paid for the 18 months' drill ended 30th June, '65.	
			Nominal strength.	No. present at annual inspection.	Amount for 16 days.	Amount for 8 days.
	<i>21st Battalion of Infantry.</i>				\$	\$
St. John's.....	No. 1 Company, Lacolle.....	Capt. Douglas.....	65	49	392	260
	do 2 do St. John's.....	do Bertrand.....	230	35	250	126
	do 3 do do.....	do Cleonant.....		43	344	136
	do 4 do do.....	do Osgood.....		40	320	164
	do 5 do do.....	do Lefebvre.....		38	304	140
	do 6 do St. Luc's.....	do Cadieux.....		55	35	280	200
St. Maurice.....	Infantry Company, Roxham...	do Lucens.....	55	51	408	136
	1st Infantry Co., Three Rivers	do Barnard.....	55	30	240	252
Temiscouata	2nd do do.....	do Malhoit.....	55	37	296	164
	Fraserville Infantry Co.....	do Hayward.....	65	31	248	.....
Terrebonne.....	Terrebonne Rifle Co.....	do Auger.....	55	44	352	240
	St. Therese do.....	do Onimet.....	65	51	408	236
Two Mountains...	St. Eustache do.....	do Marsil.....	55	33	424	148
Vaudreuil.....	Coms do.....	do Shephard.....	55	55	440	.....
Verchères.....	Varennes Infantry Compan ..	Major Massue.....	65	40	320	236
Totals.....			8,113	5,779	51,189	18,896

NOTE.—The Corps in *italics* (15), having become disorganised, have been disbanded.

W. POWELL, LT.-COL.,
Dy. Adj. Gen., Militia.

ROBERT BERRY,
C. U. Acct.

RECAPITULATION.

VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Nominal strength, Upper Canada.....	13,728	
Deduct for 29 Corps disbanded.....	1,529	
	12,199	
Nominal strength, Lower Canada.....	8,113	
Deduct for 15 Corps disbanded.....	715	
	7,398	
Present total.....		19,597
Of these there were present at the Annual Inspection in Upper Canada..	9,356	
do do do Lower do ..	5,779	
		15,135

The Force is composed of the following Corps :—

UPPER CANADA.

12 Troops of Cavalry.....	
6 Field Batteries.....	
8 Garrison Batteries.....	
5 Naval Companies.....	
184 Infantry and Rifle Companies.....	
Total strength Upper Canada.....	12,199

LOWER CANADA.

9 Troops of Cavalry.....	
2 Field Batteries.....	
12 Garrison Batteries.....	
2 Engineer Companies.....	
108 Infantry and Rifle Companies.....	
Total strength Lower Canada.....	7,398
	19,597

W. POWELL, Lt.-Col.,
Dep. Adj. Gen., Militia.

UPPER CANADA.

REGIMENTAL DIVISIONS.	SERVICE MILITIA.		Number now attending Schools of Military Instruction, 1st February, 1866.	VOLUNTEER MILITIA.	
	Candidates for Commissions in the Service Militia, who have obtained Certificates from the Schools of Military Instruction, up to 1st Feb., 1866.			Officers of the Volunteer Militia and others who have passed the Military Board of Examiners.	
	1st and 2nd Class Certificates.	2nd Class Certificates only.		1st Class Certificates.	2nd Class Certificates.
Brant.....	1	13	3	1	1
Bruce.....	1	4	1		1
Carleton.....	5	9	4		3
Dundas.....		2			1
Durham.....	7	11		1	
Elgin.....	1	8			2
Essex.....	1	11		1	2
Frontenac.....	23	89	53	15	8
Glengarry.....	3	9			
Grenville.....	1	7	1	1	1
Grey.....	2	5			
Haldimand.....		8			
Halton.....	2	20	2		1
Hastings.....	9	17	1	11	
Huron.....		7	1	3	1
Kent.....		5			
Lambton.....	1	4	3		
Lanark.....	3	13	2		
Leeds.....	4	18	1	8	
Lennox & Addington.....	1	22	3		
Lincoln.....	3	20	6		2
Middlesex.....	14	72	5	9	9
Norfolk.....	1	8		2	
Northumberland.....	3	11	1		
Ontario.....	4	17	6		
Oxford.....	4	25	5	5	10
Peel.....	1	12	2		
Perth.....		10	1	1	3
Peterboro.....	1	7	2	1	2
Prescott & Russell.....	2	2	3	3	
Prince Edward.....	4	21	2	1	1
Renfrew.....		2			
Simcoe.....	8	27	1	3	1
Stormont.....	2	10			1
Victoria.....		2			
Waterloo.....		7			
Welland.....		2		1	1
Wellington.....	6	8	2		
Wentworth.....	7	52	1	6	17
York.....	46	137	12	19	23
Algoma (District).....		1			
Totals.....	171	735	127	92	90

LOWER CANADA.

REGIMENTAL DIVISIONS.	SERVICE MILITIA.		Number now attending Schools of Military In- struction, 1st February 1866.	VOLUNTEER MILITIA.	
	Candidates for Commissions in the Service Militia, who have obtained Certificates from the Schools of Mi- litary Instruction, up to 1st Feb., 1866.			Officers of the Volunteer Militia and others who have passed the Military Board of Ex- aminers.	
	1st and 2nd Class Certificates.	2nd Class Certi- ficates.		1st Class Cer- tificates only.	2nd Class Cer- tificates.
L'Assomption & Montcalm	10	10	2		
Argenteuil & Two Moun- tains					4
Arthabaska & Drummond	12	18	4	2	
Bagot	7	8			
Bagot	2	7	1		
Beauce	9	4	1		
Bellechasse & Dorchester.	9	10	4		
Berthier	9	2	1		
Beaubarnois & Laprairie.	9	8	3	1	
Brome & Stanstead	4	4			
Chateauguay	12	5		1	2
Chambly & Verchères.....	18	14	1	3	
Benaventre & Gaspé.....	4	13	2		
Champlain	10	5			
Charlevoix & Montmorency	7	8	3		
Chicoutimi & Saguenay...	2	2	2		
Compton.....	8	12	1	3	2
Hochelaga	57	100	22	53	49
Huntingdon	15	5	5	3	2
Iberville	2	2	1		
Jacques Cartier & Laval.	12	15	2		
Joliette	3	6			
Kamouraska	8	14	1		
Lévis	11	14	8		
L'Islet & Montmaguy....	16	16	3		
Lotbinière	6	9	1		
Maskinongé & St. Maurice	8	11			2
Megantic	4	7	4		
Missisquoi	11	8	1		
Napierville & St. Johns..	10	9	3	13	5
Nicolet & Yamaska.....	13	13	1		
Ottawa & Pontiac.....	1	4	2		
Portneuf	7	12	1		
Quebec	93	72	23	31	8
Richelieu.....	3		2		
Richmond & Wolfe.....	9	8	5		
Rimouski	7	8	1		
Rouville.....	10	7	12		
Shefford	3	9	3	3	1
Soulanges & Vanâreuil..	2	1			1
St. Hyacinthe.....	14	9	4		
Temiscouata.....	11	8	1		
Terrebonne.....	7	7	4	2	
Totals.....	475	504	75	117	76

RECAPITULATION, showing total number of Candidates for Commissions in the Service Militia who have obtained Certificates from the Schools of Military Instruction, up to the 1st February, 1866, and also showing the number of cadets remaining in the several schools at that date.

	First Class Certificates.	Second Class Certificates.	Cadets remaining in schools on 1st Feb., 1866.
Upper Canada	171	735	127
Lower Canada	475	594	145
Totals.....	646	1239	272

RECAPITULATION, showing total number of Officers of the Volunteer Militia and others who have passed examinations before Boards of Military Officers and obtained certificates up to the 1st February, 1866.

	First Class Certificates.	Second Class Certificates.
Upper Canada	92	90
Lower Canada	117	76
Total.....	209	166

W. POWELL, Lt.-Col.,
Dep. Adj. Gen. Militia.

LIST of the Corps called out for Service on the Frontier, under the General Order dated 15th November, 1865, and now serving at the undermentioned posts.

Station.	Designation of Company.	Name of Commanding Officer.	Officers.	Non. Com. Officers and men.
Prescott	Garrison Battery, Ottawa.....	Forrest.....	3	65
do	do Morrisburg.....	Rubidge.....	3	65
Niagara	From Chasseurs, Montreal.....	Cinq Mars.....	3	65
do	From 9th Battalion, Quebec.....	Gagnier.....	3	65
Windsor	No. 2 Infantry, London.....	McPherson.....	3	65
do	From 13th Battalion, Hamilton.....	Irving.....	3	65
do	Port Hope Infantry Company.....	Williams.....	3	65
Sarnia.....	From 2nd Battalion, Toronto.....	Jarvis.....	3	65
do	Woodstock Rifles.....	Beard.....	3	65
Brockville	Brockville Rifles.....	Crawford.....	3	100
		Total	30	685

COPY OF ORDERS RELATING TO THE FORCE CALLED OUT FOR FRONTIER SERVICE ON THE 15TH NOVEMBER, 1865.

1. HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR of the Government and Commander-in-Chief, having had under consideration the possibility that raids or predatory incursions on the Frontier of Canada, may be attempted during the winter, by persons ill disposed to Her Majesty's Government, to the prejudice of the Province and the annoyance and injury of Her Majesty's subjects therein;

And being impressed with the importance of aiding Her Majesty's troops in repelling such attempts, and for that purpose of placing a portion of the Volunteer Force on active service;

His Excellency directs that one Volunteer Company be called out for service, for as long a period as may be thought necessary by His Excellency, from each of the undermentioned places, viz:—

Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Morrisburg, Toronto, Port Hope, Hamilton, Woodstock, London;—the companies so called out to be stationed at such places as His Excellency the Lieutenant General Commanding shall direct;

And that the said Volunteer Force shall, during the time it remains on active service, be placed under the command of His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir John Michel, Commanding Her Majesty's Forces in North America; that it shall be subject to the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army, to the Rules and Articles of War, to the Act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and to all other laws now applicable to Her Majesty's Troops in this Province, not inconsistent with the Acts respecting the Volunteer Militia.

2. The rates of pay of the Force so called out for Service are fixed for the below-mentioned ranks, respectively, as follows:—

RANKS.	Rate of pay per day.	Daily rate of allowances in lieu of Barracks, rations, and all other allowances.
Lieut.-Colonel.....	\$4 87 ..	\$1 00
Major.....	3 90 ..	1 00
Paymaster.....	3 05 ..	0 90
Adjutant with rank of Lieutenant.....	2 44 ..	0 90
Adjutant with rank of Ensign.....	2 13 ..	0 90
Captain.....	2 82 ..	0 76
Lieutenant	1 58 ..	0 72
Ensign	1 28 ..	0 69

And that in addition to the free Rations and Lodging, the non-Commissioned Officers and privates be paid at the daily rate following:—

RANK.	Rate of pay per day.
Sergeant-Major.....	cts 50
Quarter-master Sergeant.....	45
Paymaster's Clerk.....	45
Orderly Room Clerk.....	45
Hospital Sergeant.....	45
Pay Sergeants.....	40
Sergeants.....	35
Corporals.....	30
Buglers.....	25
Privates.....	25

3. The Officers in Command of the different posts where the above-named Volunteer Companies may be stationed shall receive all orders from the Lieutenant General Com-

manding, and make all reports direct to such Officers as the Lieutenant General may appoint; with the exception of matters relating to finance and promotions, which are to be referred direct to the Adjutant General of Militia.

4. His Excellency calls on all Officers in Command of Volunteer Corps in Canada to complete their numbers, and to hold themselves with their respective corps in readiness for actual service, and to march at a moment's notice to such place as may be indicated to them.

5. The under-mentioned Officers are appointed to act temporarily, as below, viz. :—

IN CANADA WEST.

As Assistant Adjutants General :

Lt.-Col. W. S. Durie, Commanding 2nd Battalion, Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto.
Do Samuel Peters Jarvis, 82nd Regiment, Adjutant Staff College.

As Deputy Assistant Adjutants General :

Lt.-Col. J. B. Taylor, Commanding Oxford Rifles, Woodstock.
Do F. T. Atcherly, late 30th Regiment.

IN CANADA EAST.

As Assistant Adjutants General :

Lt.-Col. W. Osborne Smith, Commanding Victoria Volunteer Rifles, Montreal.
Do L. T. Suzor, Brigade Major, Quebec.

As Deputy Assistant Adjutants General :

Major George Browne, late 69th Regiment.
Lieut. L. A. Casault, late 100th Regiment.

Major T. de Montenach will perform the duty of Brigade Major at Quebec, during the employment of Lieutenant Colonel Suzor, on other duty.

6. Major Hill, of the 1st (or Prince of Wales') Regiment, Volunteer Rifles, of Montreal, is appointed Major in Command of the Volunteer Force to be stationed at Sandwich, Windsor and Sarnia.

The several Companies so called out were afterwards stationed as follow :—

Stations.	Designation of Company.	Name of Commanding Officer.	Officers.	Non-Com-Officers and Men.
Preseott.....	Garrison Battery, Ottawa.....	Forrest.....	3	65
do	do Morrisburg.....	Rubidge	3	65
Niagara.....	From Chasseurs, Montreal.....	Cinq Mars.....	3	65
do	From 9th Battalion, Quebec ..	Gagnier.....	3	65
Windsor.....	No. 2 Infantry, London.....	Macpherson.....	3	65
do	From 13th Battalion, Hamilton.....	Irving.....	3	65
do	Port Hope Infantry Company.....	Williams	3	65
Sarnia.....	From 2nd Battalion, Toronto.....	Jarvis	3	65
do	Woodstock Rifles.....	Beard.....	3	65
Brockville	Brockville Rifles.....	Crawford.....	3	100
		Total.....	30	685

COPY OF ORDERS RELATING TO THE FORCE CALLED OUT FOR FRONTIER SERVICE ON THE 8TH MARCH, 1866.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF directs that the following-named corps be called out for service, that the said corps be immediately assembled and billeted at their respective head-quarters, there to await such orders for their movement as may be directed by the Commander in Chief.

UPPER CANADA.

Infantry Battalion	Hawkesbury.	Naval Company.....	Port Stanley.
Field Battery	Ottawa.	Rifle do	St. Thomas.
1st Rifle Company	do	1st Infy. do	Chatham.
3rd do	do	2nd do do	do
1st do	Prescott.	Battery Garrison Artillery.....	Goderich.
2nd do	do	"Huron Rifles"	do
Rifle Company.....	Pakenham.	Rifle Company	Guelpb.
do do	Carleton Place.	do do	Stratford.
do do	Merrickville.	Infy. do	do
do do	Perth.	do do	Sandwich.
Infy. do	do	do do	Windsor.
Rifle do	Gananoque.	13th Battalion Infantry	Hamilton.
Infy. do	Brockville.	Field Battery.....	do
do do	Almonte.	Naval Company	do
Garrison Battery.....	Iroquois.	Nos. 1 and 2 Company	Grimsby.
No. 2 Rifle Company.....	Cornwall.	1 Troop Cavalry	do
Infantry do	Bell's Corners.	Nos. 1 and 2 Companies.....	Beausville.
do do	Burritt's Rapids.	1 Company from.....	Thorold.
14th Battalion Rifles.....	Kingston.	Nos. 1 and 2 Companies Infantry...	St. Catharines.
15th do Infantry.....	Belleville.	Garrison Battery	do
Rifle Company	do	1 Infantry Company.....	Niagara.
1st Rifle Company.....	Storrington.	1 do do	Clifton.
2nd do	do	Field Battery.....	Welland.
Rifle Company	Port Hope.	1 Rifle Company	Dunnville.
Infy. do	Campbellford.	1 do do	York.
do do	Cobourg.	1 do do	Caledonia.
Rifle do	do	1st & 2nd do	Brantford.
Infy. do	Millbrook.	1 Infantry do	Mount Pleasant.
Rifle do	Bowmanville.	1 Rifle do	Paris.
Infy. do	Lakefield.	1 do do	Oakville.
Rifle do	Peterborough.	1 do do	Simcoe.
Infy. do	do	Infantry Company.....	Aurora.
do do	Ashburnham.	do do	Brantford.
Field Battery.....	London.	do do	Whitby.
Garrison do	do	do do	Oshawa.
1st Rifle Company.....	do	do do	Grahamsville.
2nd do do	do	do do	Derry West.
3rd do do	do	Rifle do	Barrie.
1st Infantry do	do	do do	Cooktown.
do do	St. Johns.	do do	Collingwood.
do do	Wardsville.	do do	Scarborough.
do do	Harrietsville.	do do	Whitby.
Rifle do	Delaware.	do do	Columbus.
Infy. do	Lucan.	do do	Brooklin.
do do	Thamesford.	1st Troop York Cavalry.....	Toronto.
do do	Ingersoll.	Garrison Battery	do
Rifle do	Embro.	Naval Company.....	do
do do	North Oxford.	2nd Battalion Queen's Own Rifles...	do
Infy. do	Drumco.	10th do Royal Reg. Tor. Vol.	do
Rifle do	Princeton.		

LOWER CANADA.

Rifle Company	Terrebonne.	Vol. Troop Cavalry.....	St. Andrews.
do do	St. Thérèse.	1st Rifle Company.....	Sherbrooke.
Troop of Cavalry.....	St. Johns.	2nd do do	do
1st Rifle Company.....	Three Rivers.	do do	Danville.
2nd do do	do	1st Infantry do	Granby.
Rifle Company	St. Eustache.	2nd do do	do
Infy. do	Buckingham.	1st do do	Waterloo.
Rifle do	Como Vaudreuil.	2nd do do	do
11th Bat. Inf. "Argenteuil Rangers".	Argenteuil.	3 Cos. 21st Batt., including that at.	Lacolle.

LOWER CANADA.—Continued.

Infantry Company.....	Roxham.	Field Battery.....	Quebec.
do do	Hemmingford.	Prov. Batt. Garrison Artillery.....	do
"Havlock Rifle Company."		No. 1 Troop Cavalry.....	Montreal.
Infantry Company.....	Franklin.	No. 2 do	do
do do	Rockburn.	Royal Guides.....	do
Rifle do	Hinchinbrooke.	Field Battery.....	do
Infantry do	Athelstan.	Battery Garrison Artillery.....	do
1st and 2nd do	Huntingdon.	Battalion.....	do
1st do	Durham.	1st Engineer Company	do
Beauharnois Infantry Company.		2nd do do	do
Rifle Company	Megantic.	1st or Prince of Wales Reg. Rifles..	do
17th Battalion Infantry.....	Point Levi.	3rd Victoria Vol. Rifles	do
1st Troop Cavalry.....	Quebec.	4th Batt. Chasseurs Canadiens.....	do
8th Battalion.....	do	5th Royal Light Infantry.....	do
9th do	do	6th Hochelaga do	do
2nd Troop of Cavalry	do		

And His Excellency further directs that the said Volunteer Force shall, during the time it remains on active service, be placed under the command of His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir John Michel, commanding Her Majesty's Forces in North America; and that it shall be subject to the Queen's Regulations and orders for the Army, to the rules and articles of war, to the act for punishing mutiny and desertion and to all other laws now applicable to Her Majesty's Troops in this Province, not inconsistent with the Acts respecting the Volunteer Militia.

No. 2.

The rates of pay and allowances of the force so called out for service are fixed for the below-mentioned ranks respectively as follows :

RANKS.	Rate of pay per day.	Daily rate of allowances in lieu of Barracks, rations, and all other allowances.
Lieut.-Colonel.....	\$4 87	\$1 00
Major	3 90	1 00
Paymaster	3 05	0 90
Adjutant with rank of Lieutenant	2 44	0 90
Adjutant with rank of Ensign.....	2 13	0 90
Captain	2 82	0 76
Lieutenant.....	1 58	0 72
Ensign or Cornet.....	1 28	0 69

And the rates of pay for each non-commissioned officer and man shall be as follows, for their respective grades:—

RANK.	Rate of pay per day.
	cts.
Sergeant-Major.....	50
Quarter-master Sergeant.....	45
Paymaster's Clerk.....	45
Orderly Room Clerk.....	45
Hospital Sergeant.....	45
Pay Sergeants.....	40
Sergeants.....	35
Corporals	30
Buglers.....	25
Privates.....	25

And the non-commissioned officers and privates shall receive either free lodgings and rations, or an allowance in lieu thereof, as may in different cases be deemed most advisable; and in cases where an allowance is granted such allowance shall not exceed the rate of 50 cents per diem for each non-commissioned officer and man.

No. 3.

The Officers in command of the different posts where the above-named Volunteer Companies may be stationed shall receive all orders from the Lieutenant General Commanding, and make all reports direct to such Officers as the Lieutenant General may appoint; with the exception of matters relating to finance and promotions, which are to be referred direct to the Adjutant General of Militia.

No. 4.

The Commander in Chief regrets that he is compelled, as a measure of precaution, to call for the active services of so large a number of the Volunteer Force.

This step does not result from the existence of a condition of War between our Sovereign, and any Foreign State.

It is rendered necessary in the performance of the duty which has devolved on the Government, of making provision for protecting the lives and properties of the inhabitants of this Province against the threatened piratical attacks of lawless men, who use the territory of a neighboring power for the purpose of openly organizing enterprizes against the Sovereign rights of our Queen and the security of her subjects.

The Commander in Chief relies with confidence on the loyal spirit of Canadians to meet this extraordinary state of facts, and feels assured that if necessary the entire population of the Province would come forward to resist any invasion of the country.

The Commander in Chief knows that it is not necessary to address any observations to the officers and men now called out for active service, on the importance of strict attention to their military duties, and he is convinced that should the threats of attack be carried into effect, the Canadian Volunteers of the present day will, with God's blessing, meet with as much success in repelling such a criminal and wanton outrage against humanity and civilization as was given to their ancestors, whether they were called upon to roll back from their territories the tide of legitimate war, or to repulse the attacks of lawless invaders.

On the 16th March, the following additional Corps were placed on active service, viz:—

Field Battery, Kingston.
 Battery Garrison Artillery, Prescott.
 New Hamburg Infantry.
 No. 2 Rifle Company, Sherbrooke.
 Garden Island Infantry Company.

The force thus placed on service numbering upwards of 14,000 men, was reduced to 10,600, under

ORDERS DATED 26TH MARCH, IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS.

The following corps, being in excess of the strength called out for permanent service, are hereby relieved from such duty; they will be paid up to the dates (inclusive) specified opposite their respective designations, viz.:

Volunteer Rifle Company, Princeton.....	27th March.
do Infantry do New Hamburg.....	do
do do do Stratford.....	do
do Marine do Port Stanley.....	do
do Troop of Cavalry, Grimsby.....	do
do 1st Infantry Co. do.....	do
do 2nd do do.....	do
do do Clifton.....	do
do Field Battery, Hamilton.....	do
do Naval Company, do.....	do
do Rifle do Simcoe.....	do
do do do Oakville.....	do
do Troop of Cavalry, Toronto.....	do

Volunteer Naval Company, Toronto.....	27th March.
do Infantry Company, Peterborough.....	do
do Rifle Company, Enniskillen.....	do
15th Battalion Volunteer Infantry, Belleville.....	do
Volunteer Rifle Company, do.....	do
1st do do Storrington.....	do
2nd do do do.....	do
Volunteer Naval Company, Garden Island.....	do
do Rifle do Carleton Place.....	do
do do do Pakenham.....	do
do Infantry do Almonte... ..	do
Those Companies of the 18th Battalion, not on duty at Cornwall.	
—	
3rd Company "Argenteuil Rangers," West Gore.....	28th March.
4th do do Lachute.....	do
5th do do East Gore.....	do
6th do do do.....	do
8th do do Mille Isles.....	do
—	
1st Troop Volunteer Cavalry, Montreal.....	27th March.
2nd do do.....	do
Royal Guides, Montreal.....	do
1st Troop Volunteer Cavalry, Quebec.....	do
2nd do do.....	do
Volunteer Rifle Company, Megantic.....	28th March.

And

ON THE 28TH MARCH, THE FOLLOWING ORDER WAS MADE PUBLIC.

The whole of the Volunteer Militia Force now on Service, with the exceptions below mentioned, will be relieved from permanent duty on Saturday, the 31st instant, and will be paid up to that date inclusive at the present rates of pay—

Exceptions.

The Volunteer Companies now actually serving at

Sandwich,	Stanstead,
Windsor,	Hemmingford,
Sarnia,	Huntingdon,
Chatham,	Lacolle,
Dunnville,	Elgin,
Port Colborne,	Franklin,
Brockville,	St. Johns,
Prescott,	Bedford,
Cornwall,	St. Armands,
Ottawa,	Richmond,
St. Ann's,	Melbourne,
Niagara, 2 Companies under Capt. Cinq Mars,	Durham,
Phillipsburgh,	Beauharnois,
Frelighsburgh,	Stotsville.

The two Companies of Hochelaga Light Infantry now at Isle aux Noix.

Those Companies and Corps relieved from permanent duty in pursuance of the foregoing Order, will be required, after Saturday the 31st instant, to assemble at the respective Head Quarters, on two separate days in each week until further orders, for a full Drill Field day, and will receive pay for such duty at the rate of (50) fifty cents per diem for each non-commissioned officer and man actually present on parade at such drills.

The following list will show the names of the Corps which remained on Frontier Service at the several stations after the 31st March :—

UPPER CANADA.

Station.	Company.	Commanding Officer.	Officers.	Men.	Date called out.	When released.
Sarnia.....	Toronto Rifle Company	Morrison	3	65	Nov. 15.....	April 6.
do	Woodstock do	Beard	3	65	do	do
do	Goderich Foot Artillery.....	Ross	2	38	March 8.....	April 11.
do	Guelph Rifles (St. Marys).....	Higginbotham	3	57	do	do
do	Goderich do (Goderich).....	Hayes	2	47	do	do
do	Delaware do	Bullen.....	2	53	do	do
do	Wardsville Infantry.....	O'Malley	3	50	do	do
do	Sarnia do	Davis	3	48	do	do
do	Thamesford do	Dawes	1	46	do	do
do	Lucan do	Hodgins	3	45	do	do
do	Owen Sound do	Creasor	3	55	April 6.....	do
do	Meaford Rifles.....	Pollard	3	55	do	do
do	New Hamburg (Goderich).....	Goodman	3	55	April 10.....	do
Windsor & Sandwich	Hamilton Infantry	Irving	3	65	Nov. 15.....	April 6.
do	Port Hope do	Williams.....	3	65	do	do
do	London do	Macpherson.....	3	65	do	do
do	Ingersoll do	Wenham	3	48	March 8.....	May 18.
do	Chatham No. 1 Infantry.....	Baxter	2	57	do	do
do	do No. 2 do	Glendonning	3	43	do	do
do	Windsor Infantry.....	O'Connor	3	48	do	do
do	Sandwich do	Wright.....	3	51	do	do
do	North Oxford Rifles	Henderson	3	26	do	do
do	Embro Rifles.....	Duncan	3	46	do	do
do	Stratford do	Service	3	50	April 6.....	do
do	St. Johns Infantry	Jackson	3	55	do	May 18.
do	Harrietsville do	McMillan	3	55	do	do
Port Colborne.....	Collingwood Rifles	Moberly	2	57	March 8.....	April 21.
do	Whitby do	Wallace	3	60	do	do
do	Columbus do	Prentice	3	53	do	do
do	Welland Battery	King	3	60	do	do
Dunnville	Dunnville Rifles.....	Amsden	2	53	do	May.
do	Barrie do	McKenzie.....	3	58	do	do
do	Scarboro' do	Norris	3	54	do	do
do	Brooklin do	Hodgson	3	41	do	do
Niagara.....	Chasseurs Canadiens	Cinq Mars	3	65	Nov. 15.....	April 16.
do	Quebec Voltegeurs.....	Gagnier	3	65	do	do
do	Greenwood Infantry.....	Warren	3	55	April 16.....	May.
do	Uxbridge do	Spears	3	55	do	do
Brockville	Brockville Rifles	Crawford	4	100	Jan. 6.....	May 18.
do	do Infantry	Buel	3	65	March 8.....	do
do	Gananoque Rifles	McCrum	3	52	do	do
do	Perth do	Spillman	3	55	do	do
do	do Infantry	Scott	3	55	do	do
Chatbam	Elora Rifles.....	Clarke.....	3	50	April 6.....	do
Prescott	Ottawa Garrison Battery.....	Forrest	3	67	Nov. 15.....	do
do	Morrisburg do	Galwey	3	68	do	do
do	Prescott do	Twamley	1	48	March 8.....	do
do	Iroquois do	McDonald	2	51	do	do
do	Prescott Rifles No. 1	Jessup	3	65	do	do
do	do No. 2	White.....	3	56	do	do
do	Merrickville Rifles.....	Gwynne	3	51	do	do
do	Burrill's Rapids Infantry	Shepherd.....	3	40	do	do
Cornwall.....	Hawkesbury Infantry.....	Higginsen	3	62	do	May 3.
do	do do	Johnson'	3	64	do	do
do	Cornwall Rifles.....	Bergin	3	57	March	do
do	do do	Oliver	3	51	March 8.....	do

UPPER CANADA.—Continued.

Station.	Company.	Commanding Officer.	Officers.	Men.	Date called out.	When released.
Cornwall.....	Cornwall Infantry.....	Pringle.....	3	52	March.....	
do.....	Victoria Rifles.....	Bacon.....	3	47	April 11.....	May 1.
do.....	1 Comp. Royal Light Infantry	Campbell.....	3	52	do.....	do
do.....	Hochelega Light Infantry.....	Martin.....	3	50	May 1.....	
do.....	do do.....	Geddes.....	3	50	do.....	
do.....	do do.....	Wall.....	3	50	do.....	

LOWER CANADA.

St. Johns.....	1 Co. 21st Batt. No. 4.....	McDonald.....	3	55	March 8.....	May 1.
do.....	do No. 6.....	Cadieux.....	3	54	do.....	do
do.....	Varenes Infantry.....	Masson.....	3	43	do.....	April 21.
do.....	Granby No. 2.....	Chalmers.....	3	35	do.....	do
do.....	Waterloo.....	Maynes.....	3	46	do.....	do
do.....	St. Johns Troop.....	Desrivieres.....	3	32	do.....	do
Bedford.....	Granby No. 1.....	Miller.....	3	45	do.....	do
Philipsburgh.....	Waterloo No. 2.....	Fourdrinier.....	3	50	do.....	do
Frelighsburgh.....	St. Thérèse Rifles.....	Onimet.....	3	52	do.....	do
do.....	Three Rivers No. 2.....	Malhiot.....	3	48	do.....	do
Stotville.....	West Gore Infantry.....	Smith.....	3	50	do.....	do
Lacolle.....	Lacolle Infantry.....	Douglas.....	3	66	do.....	do
Isle aux Noix.....	Hochelega No. 1.....	Wall.....	5	108	do.....	do
do.....	do No. 2.....	.....			do.....	do
Elgin.....	Athelstan Infantry.....	Reed.....	2	51	do.....	do
Durham.....	Ornstown do.....	McEachern.....	2	55	do.....	do
Beauharnois.....	Beauharnois do.....	Martin.....	3	55	do.....	do
Hemmingford.....	Hemmingford do.....	McNaughton.....	3	65	do.....	do
do.....	Roxham do.....	Lucas.....	3	50	do.....	do
do.....	Haveleck do.....	Orr.....	3	50	do.....	do
Franklin.....	Franklin do.....	Rogers.....	3	53	do.....	do
Huntingdon.....	Huntingdon No. 1.....	Hall.....	3	55	do.....	do
do.....	do No. 2.....	Whyte.....	3	55	do.....	do
do.....	Rockburn Rifles.....	Blackwood.....	3	55	do.....	do
do.....	Hinehinbrook Rifles.....	McWilliams.....	3	55	do.....	do
Waterloo.....	Terrebonne.....	Aager.....	4	39	do.....	do
St. Armands.....	Three Rivers No. 1.....	Barnard.....	3	46	do.....	May 2.
St. Anns.....	St. Eustache Company.....	Marsil.....	3	41	do.....	April 21.
Melbourne.....	Dauville Rifles.....	Hanning.....	3	41	do.....	May 14.
Richmond.....	Megantic Infantry.....	Irvine.....	3	63	do.....	do
Stanstead.....	Montreal Garrison Artillery.....	Dwyer.....	3	54	do.....	April 21.
do.....	Prince Wales 1 Company.....	Berland.....	3	54	do.....	May 14.

UPPER CANADA.

LIST of the Names of Candidates for Commissions in the Service Militia, who have attended the Schools of Military Instruction, up to the 9th day of February, 1866, and obtained Certificates thereat.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION.		REGIMENTAL DIVISION.	
BRANT.		<i>Carleton—2nd Class.—Continued. General Order.</i>	
<i>1st Class.</i>	<i>General Order.</i>	Christopher C. Helliwell.....	April 20, 1865
Andrew H. Baird	June 2, 1865	Herbert M. Jarvis.....	May 5, 1865
<i>2nd Class.</i>		Joseph John Murphy.....	May 19, 1865
David Spence	June 24, 1864	Edward J. O'Connor.....	Aug. 12, 1865
William G. McWilliams.....	July 14, 1864	William Corbett, Jr.....	Sept. 28, 1865
George Bryce.....	Aug. 12, 1864	John F. Bearman.....	do
Nicholas Murphy.....	Nov. 4, 1864	John B. Simpson.....	do
Colborne S. Nelles.....	Mar. 24, 1865	Daniel Mowatt.....	Feb. 9, 1866
Aaron B. McWilliams.....	April 6, 1865	—	
Samuel Wilcox Fear.....	do	DUNDAS.	
Banfield Capron.....	April 20, 1865	<i>2nd Class.</i>	
Osborne Totten.....	May 5, 1865	Samuel Charles Doran.....	Mar. 24, 1865
William Hewson.....	May 19, 1865	John L. Rose.....	Nov. 24, 1865
Warren Totten.....	Sept. 28, 1865	—	
John F. O'Neil.....	do	DURHAM.	
Edward R. Read.....	Nov. 24, 1865	<i>1st Class.</i>	
Nathaniel Hunter.....	do	James Rutledge.....	Nov. 4, 1864
—		Henry Turner.....	Dec. 30, 1864
BRUCE.		Arthur T. H. Williams.....	May 19, 1865
<i>1st Class.</i>		Joseph F. Macleod.....	Sept. 28, 1865
James C. Eckford	June 16, 1865	Joseph S. Smith.....	do
<i>2nd Class.</i>		Thomas M. Benson.....	Nov. 24, 1865
Edward H. Smythe.....	Aug. 12, 1864	Frederick Cubitt.....	do
William Hawks.....	Jan. 27, 1865	<i>2nd Class.</i>	
Alexander McNab, Jr.....	Feb. 24, 1865	George G. Mann.....	May 20, 1864
Alexander Belcher.....	do	David H. Preston.....	Sept. 30, 1864
—		John Hunter.....	Nov. 4, 1864
CARLETON.		Michael Cooney.....	Dec. 16, 1864
<i>1st Class.</i>		H. F. Holland.....	Jan. 13, 1865
George A. Montgomery.....	July 27, 1864	James Forster Boulton.....	Jan. 27, 1865
James F. Boulton.....	Jan. 27, 1865	John Galbraith.....	Sept. 28, 1865
James Graham Vansittart.....	Feb. 5, 1865	George G. Gymer.....	Nov. 24, 1865
William McCarty.....	do	John W. Fletcher.....	do
Edouard Alarie.....	do	George W. Hatton.....	do
Godfrey S. O'Brien.....	Mar. 10, 1865	Donald B. Sherwood.....	Dec. 15, 1865
William Humsworth.....	May 5, 1865	—	
W. J. B. McCleod Moore.....	July 28, 1865	ELGIN.	
Charles E. Reiffenstein.....	Aug. 12, 1865	<i>1st Class.</i>	
William H. Falls.....	Dec. 15, 1865	Charles A. O'Malley.....	Sept. 28, 1865
John Nesbitt.....	do	<i>2nd Class.</i>	
C. E. Perry.....	do	Charles H. Mockridge.....	Nov. 4, 1864
<i>2nd Class.</i>		Orlo Sealey.....	Nov. 25, 1864
William P. Cole.....	June 10, 1864	Muhlon Burwell Saxton.....	Dec. 16, 1864
Rufus L. Hudson.....	Aug. 19, 1864	John Campbell.....	Mar. 24, 1865
George J. O'Doherty.....	Sept. 16, 1864	William Watts.....	May 19, 1865
James Ross.....	Mar. 24, 1865	Adolphus Williams.....	July 14, 1865
Peter A. Eagleson.....	April 20, 1865	John De S. Kaines.....	Aug. 18, 1865
		George Macbeth.....	Sept. 28, 1865

UPPER CANADA.—Continued.

LIST of the Names of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—Continued.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION.		REGIMENTAL DIVISION.	
ESSEX.		<i>Frontenac—2nd Class.—Continued. General Order.</i>	
1st Class.	General Order.	Augustine Meagher.....	May 19, 1865
Peter John Flemming.....	Nov. 18, 1864	John K. Macaulay.....	do
2nd Class.		William Draper Smith.....	do
Benjamin F. Fitch.....	Nov. 4, 1864	George Murray.....	do
James C. Guillot.....	May 5, 1865	Harold Ridout Varden.....	do
Sydney A. King.....	June 30, 1865	James P. Gildersleeve.....	do
Ernest G. Park.....	do	James Hopkirk.....	do
Francis X. Meloche.....	Sept. 28, 1865	Alexander S. Kirkpatrick.....	do
Patrick A. McEwan.....	do	Robert Macdonald.....	do
Charles R. Horne.....	do	Joseph B. Forsyth.....	June 2, 1865
Walter H. Elliott.....	do	George W. H. Comer.....	do
Charles W. Gauthier.....	do	James Richmond.....	do
James Wallace Askia.....	do	J. A. Somerville.....	do
Joseph A. Onclette.....	Nov. 24, 1865	Samuel Hamilton.....	do
		Charles J. C. Wilson.....	do
		Albert J. Briggs.....	do
		Henry Thomas Corbett.....	June 16, 1865
		Isaac H. Prico.....	do
		W. G. Bawden.....	do
		Joseph Fisher.....	do
		Albert Rockwell.....	do
		John A. Rowe.....	do
		William Crathers.....	do
		A. S. Adams.....	do
FRONTENAC.		George Douglas Gunn.....	do
		John O'Brien.....	do
		E. G. Macdonald.....	July 23, 1865
		James Greenfield.....	do
		John M. Macher.....	do
		William Beattie.....	do
		Henry Bawden.....	do
		John McCammon, Jr.....	Aug. 18, 1865
		Charles F. Ireland.....	do
		Owen Jones.....	do
		James O. Ireland.....	do
		Nathaniel Greenwood.....	Sept. 28, 1865
		John McKay, Jr.....	do
		Robert White.....	do
		Robert S. O'Laughlin.....	do
		James A. McDowall, Jr.....	do
		James G. Chown.....	do
		James E. Burgess.....	do
		Joseph J. Bawden.....	do
		George H. Hunter.....	do
		Edward F. Johnston.....	do
		Edward Woollard.....	do
		John S. Muckleston.....	do
		Edwin A. Chown.....	do
		Wm. P. Tossell.....	do
		James Arthur Hope.....	do
		James Beckett.....	do
		Henry Cowley.....	do
		William H. Fuller.....	do
		Charles Lake.....	do
		Thomas Alexander.....	do
		Robert E. Johnson.....	do
		Thomas Kelly.....	do
		Malcolm McDonald.....	Nov. 24, 1865
		Robert V. Rogers, Jr.....	do
		John Spooner.....	do
		Lionel Harris.....	do
		Joseph Graham.....	do
		Walter E. Johnson.....	Dec. 15, 1865
		Edward J. E. Pense.....	Jan. 12, 1866
		John Campbell.....	do
		James Laidlaw.....	do

UPPER CANADA.—*Continued.*LIST of the Names of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—*Continued.*

REGIMENTAL DIVISION.		REGIMENTAL DIVISION.	
<i>Frontenac—2nd Class.—Continued. General Order.</i>		<i>Haldimand.—Continued.—2nd Class. General Order.</i>	
George Kirk.....	Feb. 9, 1865	William H. Cavanaugh.....	Sept. 16, 1864
Francis Burrowes.....	do	Thomas Callinan.....	Nov. 4, 1864
James Neish.....	do	Alexander J. Nelles.....	July 14, 1865
Wellington Woolf.....	do	Robert U. Nelles.....	do
		William Davis.....	Sept. 28, 1865
		Henry Blakeney.....	do
		Jeffrey Hill.....	do
GLENGARRY.		HALTON.	
<i>1st Class.</i>		<i>1st Class.</i>	
Duncan B. McLennan.....	Jan. 27, 1865	T. Tolmie.....	Sept. 28, 1865
George H. McGillivray.....	Mar. 24, 1865	George S. Goodwillie.....	Jan. 12, 1866
John Urquhart, Jr.....	Sept. 28, 1865		
<i>2nd Class.</i>		<i>2nd Class.</i>	
Donald McMaster.....	Mar. 23, 1865	John Knitting.....	April 29, 1864
John J. McNaughton.....	May 5, 1865	Harvey M. Switzer.....	do
Alexander B. McLennan.....	do	Wm. R. Chisholm.....	do
Alexander R. Macdonell.....	May 19, 1865	Wm. B. Chisholm.....	do
Duncan C. McRae.....	do	Wm. Y. Pettit.....	do
John R. Wilson.....	Jan. 28, 1865	Michael L. Biggar.....	do
Alexander G. McBean.....	do	Edmund Odell.....	May 6, 1864
John Brown.....	Sept. 28, 1865	Albert Bray.....	May 20, 1864
Archibald McArthur.....	Nov. 24, 1865	Donald C. Shain.....	do
		John Fletcher, Jr.....	Sept. 30, 1864
		Joseph Fletcher.....	do
		Ransom B. Albertson.....	Dec. 16, 1864
		James Goodwillie.....	Jan. 13, 1865
		Robert Campbell.....	May 19, 1865
		William Kerns.....	do
		Charles A. Jones.....	June 2, 1865
		Donald Campbell.....	June 16, 1865
		Whitfield Douglas.....	do
		George H. Green.....	do
		Thomas J. C. Green.....	Sept. 23, 1865
		Charles O'Meara.....	Feb. 9, 1866
GRENVILLE.		HASTINGS.	
<i>1st Class.</i>		<i>1st Class.</i>	
Thomas Collier Waugh.....	Sept. 28, 1865	Robert C. Hulme.....	June 24, 1864
		Philip Hamby.....	Sept. 16, 1864
		Martin Bonson.....	Dec. 30, 1864
		James Richardson.....	Feb. 24, 1865
		Martin P. Hayes.....	Mar. 24, 1865
		Thomas C. Wallbridge, M.P.P.....	May 19, 1865
		Oronhyateka.....	Sept. 28, 1865
		Robert C. Hawley.....	do
		Stephen Pashley.....	Nov. 24, 1865
		Clavel F. Filliter.....	Dec. 15, 1865
<i>2nd Class.</i>		<i>2nd Class.</i>	
James Hurley.....	July 14, 1864	Uriah E. Thompson.....	June 3, 1864
William Enger.....	Mar. 24, 1865	George D. Rawe.....	Sept. 16, 1864
Thomas W. Hill.....	April 20, 1865	James Malloch.....	Jan. 27, 1865
Benjamin E. Hanna.....	do	Joshua Robinson.....	April 20, 1865
James Morrow Welsh.....	May 5, 1865	C. E. Bloisdell.....	June 16, 1865
Samuel Reynolds.....	do	Adam H. Meyers.....	July 28, 1865
Daniel H. Mooney.....	Sept. 28, 1865	William H. Ostrom.....	do
		Charles W. Bell.....	Aug. 18, 1865
GREY.			
<i>1st Class.</i>			
George Brodie.....	Sept. 30, 1864		
James Pearce.....	Dec. 30, 1864		
<i>2nd Class.</i>			
Vivian G. Brodie.....	Sept. 30, 1864		
Alfred James Spencer.....	Nov. 4, 1864		
John Creasor.....	Feb. 24, 1865		
Robert McKnight.....	Mar. 10, 1865		
Robert James Smith.....	June 30, 1865		
Percival L. Spencer.....	Nov. 24, 1865		
HALDIMAND.			
<i>1st Class.</i>			
Robert H. Davis.....	Feb. 9, 1866		

UPPER CANADA.—Continued.

LIST of the Names of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—Continued.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION.	REGIMENTAL DIVISION.
<i>Hastings—2nd Class.—Continued. General Order.</i>	<i>Lanark—2nd Class.—Continued. General Order.</i>
Henry B. Grier Aug. 18, 1865	George Wilson June 16, 1865
Sylvester Smith Sept. 28, 1865	Edmond Spillman June 30, 1865
John J. Harrison do	Thomas Moffatt July 14, 1865
R. A. Beckett do	Peter McDiarmid do
John W. Johnson Nov. 24, 1865	Peter McLaren July 28, 1865
George S. Filliter Dec. 15, 1865	William R. Tesker Sept. 28, 1865
William B. Maclean Jan. 12, 1866	Morgan Lano do
James Knox Feb. 9, 1866	David McLaren Feb. 9, 1866
HURON.	LEEDS.
<i>2nd Class.</i>	<i>1st Class.</i>
William Graham Sept. 16, 1864	Geo. E. McCaul Sherwood Dec. 30, 1864
Thomas R. Jackson Nov. 4, 1864	Duncan Morrison, Jr. June 2, 1865
William Harris Feb. 24, 1865	William L. Morris June 16, 1865
Robert McLennan do	James George Jessup do
Samuel Jackson Sept. 28, 1865	<i>2nd Class.</i>
John R. Grant Nov. 24, 1865	Edmund W. Windent May 20, 1864
Peter Ferguson do	George Redmond June 3, 1864
KENT.	William McKenzie June 24, 1864
<i>2nd Class.</i>	William H. Bell do
Alexander B. Baxter Mar. 24, 1865	Solomon Shepherd July 14, 1864
Joseph M. Taylor July 14, 1865	William E. Jones do
Aaron Jackman July 28, 1865	Charles T. Robinson do
Conrad Rowe do	William James Weeks Nov. 4, 1864
Mathew Martin Dec. 15, 1865	Thomas R. Brough May 5, 1865
LAMBTON.	John Hamilton Jessup June 2, 1865
<i>1st Class.</i>	George Crawford Easton June 16, 1865
Israel S. Farrell Sept. 28, 1865	Henry Ernest Crawford June 30, 1865
Frederick A. Read Dec. 15, 1865	Jonas J. Hervey Sept. 28, 1865
<i>2nd Class.</i>	Edward P. Crawford do
George B. Rush Mar. 24, 1865	Charles Sibbald, Jr. do
William Henry Hudson April 20, 1865	Beverly Jones do
Robert John G. Campbell July 28, 1865	Joseph P. Redmond Feb. 9, 1866
James W. Phillips Sept. 28, 1865	LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.
Alfred P. Pousette do	<i>1st Class.</i>
LANARK.	Frederick W. Campbell Sept. 30, 1864
<i>1st Class.</i>	Stephen Fairfield Dec. 15, 1865
James D. Gemmill Sept. 28, 1865	<i>2nd Class.</i>
James McNee Dec. 15, 1865	William B. Carey Nov. 4, 1864
Arthur James Matheson Feb. 9, 1866	John Hill do
Charles A. Matheson do	Joseph Parker July 14, 1864
<i>2nd Class.</i>	John E. Sproule April 6, 1865
Josiah Jones Bell Nov. 4, 1864	William Magee April 20, 1865
Michael Harris Jan. 27, 1865	Arthur W. Benson May 5, 1865
David Lennox April 29, 1865	Edward Stevenson do
Thomas Scott June 2, 1865	William J. Parish May 19, 1865
	William Fowler June 2, 1865
	Arnold P. Booth June 16, 1865
	Henry G. Finkle Sept. 28, 1865
	John D. D. Amey do
	Edwin Fralick do
	Alpheus M. Darley do
	John Keller do
	James B. Fairfield Nov. 24, 1865
	John B. Thomas do

UPPER CANADA.—Continued.

LIST of the Names of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—Continued.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION.		REGIMENTAL DIVISION.	
<i>Lennox and Addington—2nd Class.—Continued.</i>		<i>Middlesex—2nd Class.—Continued. General Order.</i>	
<i>General Order.</i>		Oldfield P. Moore.....	Dec. 30, 1864
Henry A. Jones.....	Nov. 24, 1865	Robert McGregor.....	Jan. 27, 1865
Charles C. Gibson.....	do	Malcolm Willson.....	do
Samuel H. Fee.....	do	John B. French.....	Feb. 24, 1865
William H. Sweetman.....	do	Thomas Hodgins.....	do
George A. Fraser.....	Feb. 9, 1866	John C. Frank.....	Mar. 24, 1865
LINCOLN.		John Hay.....	do
<i>1st Class.</i>		William H. Atkinson.....	do
John Muir.....	Nov. 25, 1864	John B. Givens.....	April 20, 1865
William M. Boomer.....	Feb. 24, 1865	Charles F. Goodhue.....	do
Silas Spillet.....	Nov. 24, 1865	R. S. F. Biddulph.....	May 19, 1865
<i>2nd Class.</i>		Edward McKenzie.....	July 14, 1865
Pascal LeClerc G. Atkinson.....	Sept. 16, 1864	Richard Martin Meredith.....	do
George A. Boomer.....	Sept. 3, 1864	John Cameron.....	do
Arthur Murray.....	Dec. 16, 1864	Henry Bruce.....	do
Robert Currie.....	Feb. 24, 1865	Thomas Millar.....	do
Samuel A. Nelles.....	Mar. 24, 1865	Melville D. Dawson.....	July 28, 1865
Sardis Smith.....	do	George Winters.....	do
George C. Pettit.....	do	William Norris.....	do
Jesse Pawling.....	do	John Jackson.....	do
Josiah Greenwood Holmes.....	do	Thomas A. Tarrant.....	do
James K. Osborne.....	May 5, 1865	Andrew W. Porte.....	do
James A. Ruthven.....	May 19, 1865	Edwin Woodbury.....	Aug. 18, 1865
Andrew M. Pettit.....	do	Benjamin Willson.....	do
John Kerr.....	do	Emanuel Teale.....	do
James Sheppard.....	do	Theophilus Buckley.....	do
John D. Stark.....	July 28, 1865	George A. Carey.....	do
Edgar Skelley.....	Sept. 23, 1865	Henry H. Coyne.....	do
Delos Woolverton.....	do	Dugald McMillan.....	do
Edward Thompson.....	Feb. 9, 1866	Henry Gorman.....	do
George W. Adams.....	do	Alexander H. Smith.....	do
MIDDLESEX.		Harvey Morris.....	do
<i>1st Class.</i>		Henry Cope Garnett.....	do
Wm. McKenzie Johnston.....	Nov. 24, 1864	Thomas O'Brien.....	do
George A. Keefer.....	do	Gilbert W. Griffin.....	do
John Wesley Holland.....	do	David Collins Hannah.....	do
Alfred T. Hartney.....	Feb. 3, 1865	Henry C. Givens.....	Sept. 28, 1865
Edward Howell.....	April 20, 1865	Edgar J. Paul.....	do
Peter H. Attwood.....	June 16, 1865	John Percival.....	do
William Graham.....	July 28, 1865	Conrad B. Smith.....	do
William Fitzherbert Bullen.....	Aug. 18, 1865	Daniel McFie.....	do
John B. Elliot.....	do	Desmond T. Fitzgerald.....	do
Thomas Green.....	do	William Carey.....	do
James A. Craig.....	Sept. 28, 1865	James A. Stewart.....	do
John Macbeth.....	do	Emanuel T. Essery.....	do
John Beattie.....	Nov. 24, 1865	George M. Cox.....	do
Charles Bennett.....	Dec. 15, 1865	William G. Ross.....	do
William C. Armstrong.....	do	George Wood.....	do
David McCleary.....	Feb. 9, 1866	Henry A. Mathewson.....	do
<i>2nd Class.</i>		John J. Mahon.....	do
Richard J. Evans.....	June 10, 1864	Sextus Kent.....	do
James A. Craig.....	do	Samuel Barker.....	do
John W. Holland.....	Sept. 30, 1864	John R. Dixon.....	do
Thomas A. Keefer.....	do	Benjamin Cronyn.....	do
		William Southam.....	do
		George B. Harris.....	Nov. 24, 1865
		George C. Gibbons.....	do
		Duncan McMillan.....	do
		Edward W. Strathy.....	do
		John H. Thompson.....	do
		Duncan C. Macdonald.....	do
		Albert H. Spraklen.....	do
		Arthur Hodgins.....	do
		James Givens.....	do
		William B. Lindsay.....	do

UPPER CANADA.—Continued.

List of the Names of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—Continued.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION.		REGIMENTAL DIVISION.	
<i>Middlesex—2nd Class.—Continued</i>	<i>General Order.</i>	<i>Ontario—2nd Class.—Continued.</i>	<i>General Order.</i>
Robert J. Hennessey	Nov. 21, 1865	James Anderson	May 4, 1864
Christopher S. Corrigan	do	Alexander McMillan	Jan. 13, 1865
Randall B. Curling	do	Angus McKay	Jan. 27, 1865
Frank B. Hughson	Dec. 15, 1865	George Edward McGill	Feb. 24, 1865
NORFOLK.		Michael Dulica, jr.	April 29, 1865
<i>1st Class.</i>		Robert Spears	May 19, 1865
Joseph Macready	Aug. 18, 1865	John Oliver Revell	June 30, 1865
<i>2nd Class.</i>		Norman F. Paterson	Sept. 28, 1865
Thos. D. Buckwell	Aug. 19, 1864	Thomas Foster Lawson	Nov. 24, 1865
Thos. F. L. Evans	Sept. 16, 1864	Francis L. Whitney	do
Edwin L. Heath	Feb. 24, 1865	Samuel Cowan	Feb. 9, 1866
Charles Ross	May 5, 1865	Thomas C. Seoble	do
Simon P. Mabee	May 19, 1865	OXFORD.	
James Ryan	do	<i>1st Class.</i>	
Christopher Wood	June 30, 1865	John S. Park	May 13, 1864
Lewis W. Fick	Sept. 28, 1865	James Dunlop	Dec. 30, 1864
NORTHUMBERLAND.		Robert G. Chambers	Sept. 28, 1865
<i>1st Class.</i>		Benjamin Stevenson	Dec. 15, 1865
Griffiths Wainwright	April 29, 1864	Montlieu M. Nesbitt	Feb. 9, 1866
Henry Smith	do	<i>2nd Class.</i>	
William Smith	do	John Hatch	April 29, 1864
<i>2nd Class.</i>		John W. Nesbitt	May 6, 1864
Francis H. Boswell	April 29, 1864	Henry Welford	do
William H. Floyd	June 10, 1864	William Chambers	do
Robert Z. Rogers	Jan. 27, 1865	Jacob Harrington	June 3, 1864
Richard Clarke	March 24, 1865	Hugh Ross	Aug. 12, 1864
Edward D. Boswell	do	Samuel D. Eagle	Nov. 25, 1864
Francis Nolan	April 20, 1865	William Anderson	Dec. 16, 1864
Frederick A. Bethune	July 28, 1865	David McIntosh	Dec. 30, 1864
L. N. Fitzroy Crozier	Sept. 28, 1865	James Munroe	Mar. 10, 1865
Edward H. Squier	Nov. 24, 1865	William Loveys	do
A. C. Webb	do	Frank J. Devlin	April 20, 1865
J. A. G. Crozier	do	Henry S. Crotty	do
ONTARIO.		John B. Sharpe	May 5, 1865
<i>1st Class.</i>		Alexander Higgs	June 16, 1865
Charles A. Jones	Aug. 5, 1864	Edward J. S. Vickers	do
James S. Black	Aug. 12, 1864	Newton B. Goble	July 14, 1865
Joseph E. Gould	Sept. 16, 1864	Joseph Jarvis	do
George E. Annes	Sept. 30, 1864	David M. Perry	Aug. 18, 1865
William Warren	June 16, 1865	Martin J. Woodward	Sept. 23, 1865
<i>2nd Class.</i>		Robert Mulvin	do
Thos. L. Ritter	May 6, 1864	John S. Henderson	do
George A. White	do	Samuel R. Wallace	Dec. 15, 1865
Lyman C. Clark	May 20, 1864	PEEL.	
William F. Tempest	do	<i>1st Class.</i>	
John Rolph	June 10, 1864	William Allen	Sept. 30, 1864
William J. McLroy	July 14, 1864	<i>2nd Class.</i>	
John Chambers	do	Mathew F. Vance	Aug. 5, 1864
PEEL.		Robert H. Booth	Nov. 4, 1864
<i>1st Class.</i>		William Merrigold	do
<i>2nd Class.</i>		William Albert Brown	Feb. 24, 1865
Thos. L. Ritter	May 6, 1864	John Wightman	Mar. 24, 1865
George A. White	do	Geo. McCollum	do
Lyman C. Clark	May 20, 1864	Andrew B. Scott	April 6, 1865
William F. Tempest	do		
John Rolph	June 10, 1864		
William J. McLroy	July 14, 1864		
John Chambers	do		

UPPER CANADA.—*Continued.*LIST of the Names of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—*Continued.*

REGIMENTAL DIVISION.		REGIMENTAL DIVISION.	
<i>Peel—2nd Class.—Continued.</i>	<i>General Order.</i>	<i>Prince Edward—2nd Class.—Continued.</i>	<i>General Order.</i>
Peter H. McCollum	April 20, 1865	George A. Simpson	Nov. 18, 1864
George C. Birdsell	June 16, 1865	John R. Cunningham	Dec. 16, 1864
Arthur Nesbitt	June 30, 1865	Norman J. Dingman	Jan. 13, 1865
Thomas Grafton	Feb. 9, 1866	Edward Osborne	do
—		Marshall Richards	Jan. 27, 1865
PERTH.		Phillip M. Elsworth	April 6, 1865
<i>2nd Class.</i>		Jonathan G. Osborne	do
William S. Bolger	Aug. 12, 1864	William Caven	April 20, 1865
Lieut. Jas. C. McPherson	Sept. 16, 1864	Frederick Low	May 5, 1865
John Thompson	Dec. 16, 1864	Allen Bowerman	do
Alexander Niven	May 19, 1865	Thomas M. Caven	June 2, 1865
J. Grayson Smith	June 2, 1865	David H. Platt	June 16, 1865
John H. Mitchell	June 16, 1865	William McKew	Sept. 28, 1865
Russell Wilkinson	Aug. 18, 1865	Edward Merrill	do
David Junor	Sept. 28, 1865	John Kinney	do
Thomas Fotheringham	Nov. 24, 1865	Harvard C. McMullan	Nov. 24, 1865
David Scott	do	Stephen Gibson	do
—		Asa Merrill	do
PETERBORO'.		—	
<i>1st Class.</i>		RENFREW.	
William N. Kennedy	July 14, 1865	<i>2nd Class.</i>	
<i>2nd Class.</i>		Alexander Thomson	July 28, 1865
John Wesley Kennedy	June 3, 1864	Charles Russell Leo	Aug. 18, 1865
Joseph H. Kennedy	Nov. 4, 1864	—	
John O'Sullivan	July 28, 1865	SIMCOE.	
Charles E. Bowker	Sept. 28, 1865	<i>1st Class.</i>	
Thomas M. Grover	do	Frank Moberley	Nov. 4, 1864
James Z. Rogers	do	Andrew Miscampbell	Dec. 30, 1864
William Johnston	Nov. 24, 1865	Robert Fraser	Feb. 24, 1865
—		Richard Tyrwhitt	do
PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.		Arthur Bligh	Mar. 24, 1865
<i>1st Class.</i>		William Corbould	June 30, 1865
Edwin Abbott Johnson	Nov. 24, 1865	John Gray	Sept. 28, 1865
Chauncey E. Johnson	Feb. 9, 1866	John D. Armstrong	Jan. 12, 1866
<i>2nd Class.</i>		<i>2nd Class.</i>	
Charles T. Higginson	Mar. 24, 1865	John Powell	May 20, 1864
Charles Scager, jr.	Nov. 24, 1865	William Harris	July 14, 1864
—		Edward Brokoyski	do
PRINCE EDWARD.		John S. Wilson	Sept. 30, 1864
<i>1st Class.</i>		Robert Playter	Nov. 25, 1864
Stuart Foster	Sept. 16, 1864	George Hamilton Leslie	Dec. 16, 1864
John Milton	Mar. 24, 1865	Jacob Green	do
Montalbert B. Werden	do	William Graham	Dec. 30, 1864
Gregory B. Dougall	Sept. 28, 1865	Thomas Bailey	Jan. 13, 1865
<i>2nd Class.</i>		Alexander Malcolm	April 6, 1865
Aaron J. Wright	Sept. 30, 1864	Henry Creswick, jr.	April 20, 1865
Robert J. Foster	do	Alexander Dorrington	May 19, 1865
Adolphus A. Benson	Nov. 4, 1864	Charles Pott	June 2, 1865
—		Robert T. Banting	do
—		Frank Walker	June 16, 1865
—		James B. Gunn	do
—		Edmund Seager	do
—		William Henry Irwin	July 14, 1865
—		John T. Swallow	July 28, 1865
—		Matthew H. Hanaran	do
—		Walter John Keating	do
—		John Leigh G. McCarthy	do

UPPER CANADA—Continued.

LIST of the Names of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—Continued.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION.		REGIMENTAL DIVISION.	
<i>Simcoe—2nd Class—Continued.</i>	<i>General Order.</i>	<i>Wellington—1st Class—Continued.</i>	<i>General Order.</i>
John Charles McKegge	Sept. 15, 1865	William Wilson	May 19, 1865
Philip E. Bishop	Sept. 28, 1865	David McCrae	June 2, 1865
Dan. H. McMillan	do	James B. Perry	June 16, 1865
Alexander Russell	Nov. 24, 1865	James Davidson	do
Allan Lloyd	do	John McAree	Jan. 12, 1866
Henry W. Darling	Feb. 9, 1866		
—		<i>2nd Class.</i>	
STORMONT.		George MacDonell	Nov. 4, 1864
<i>1st Class.</i>		William Fairweather	Mar. 10, 1865
James Henry Bredin	June 2, 1865	James F. B. Morrice	April 20, 1865
D. A. Macdonald	Nov. 24, 1865	John Cadenhead	May 5, 1865
<i>2nd Class.</i>		Thomas R. Buckham	June 2, 1865
Salter M. Jarvis	Sept. 30, 1864	James Perry	do
Edward Oliver	Nov. 4, 1864	Andrew McBride	Sept. 28, 1865
Benjamin Denny	Jan. 27, 1865	William Collins	do
Neil McLean	do	Malcolm O. McGregor	Nov. 24, 1865
John Edward Cline	do	Edward Preston	do
Alexander F. McIntyre	Feb. 24, 1865	—	
Oscar Fulton	May 5, 1865	WENTWORTH.	
Alexander McKay	July 28, 1865	<i>1st Class.</i>	
Donald McDiarmid	Nov. 24, 1865	Christopher John Lloyd	Dec. 30, 1864
—		George S. Papps	April 20, 1865
VICTORIA.		John Henry	do
<i>2nd Class.</i>		Henry Erskine Irving	May 5, 1865
William Grant	Aug. 19, 1864	Alexander Moore	Sept. 28, 1865
Joseph Clark	Sept. 16, 1864	George Chrystal	do
John A. Patterson	Sept. 28, 1865	John M. Gibson	do
—		<i>2nd Class.</i>	
WATERLOO.		Charles Armstrong	June 24, 1864
<i>2nd Class.</i>		William J. Richardson	Aug. 19, 1864
William N. Keefer	Aug. 19, 1864	Andrew Shaw	Nov. 4, 1864
Alexander G. McMillan	Feb. 24, 1865	John Glasgow	Mar. 24, 1865
Isaac Capel Tilt	Mar. 10, 1865	Joshua J. Hebden	April 20, 1865
Robert John Brownlee	June 16, 1865	George W. Osborne	do
Konnoth Goodman	June 30, 1865	Richard Postans	do
Henry Augustus Betts	July 28, 1865	Richard J. Street	do
Joseph Bowman	Nov. 24, 1865	William Forbes Murray	do
George Wrigley	Dec. 15, 1865	John Wilson	May 5, 1865
—		William N. Drew	do
WELLAND.		Robert A. Alexander	do
<i>2nd Class.</i>		Robert Mathison	do
Peter A. Peterson	Jan. 27, 1865	John McArthur	do
Valancey England Fuller	Feb. 24, 1865	Wellesley W. Gage	do
—		J. J. L. Boies	do
WELLINGTON.		Alexander W. Roy	do
<i>1st Class.</i>		Charles R. M. Sewell	May 19, 1865
Archibald Henry Macdonald	Mar. 24, 1865	William Amor	do
		James Watson	do
		Frederick Snider	do
		Robert Grant	do
		William J. Simcoe Kerr	June 2, 1865
		John Sangster Atkinson	June 16, 1865
		George A. Massey Geddes	do
		James Kendall	June 30, 1865
		William C. Jones	do
		Edward F. Caddy	do
		Alexander E. Williamson	do
		John M. Gibson	July 14, 1865
		James G. Beemer	do
		William D. Kennedy	do

UPPER CANADA.—Continued.

LIST of the Names of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—Continued.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION.

Wentworth—2nd Class.—Continued. General Order.

George Chrystal.....	July 14, 1865
John B. Campbell.....	do
Colin Macaulay Hamilton.....	do
Herbert C. Gwyn.....	July 28, 1865
David S. Fraser.....	Sept. 28, 1865
John W. Ferguson.....	do
Hugh C. Baker.....	do
James B. Laing.....	do
Charles J. Fraser.....	do
Robt. Park.....	do
Edmund Powis.....	do
Rolland Hills.....	do
James L. Kenny.....	do
Thomas Yates Egan.....	do
John O'Reilly.....	do
John Riddell.....	do
Adam Rutherford.....	do
Edwin Pompard.....	do
John White, Jr.....	do
Joseph Wilson.....	do

YORK.

1st Class.

Brooks W. Gossage.....	April 29, 1864
Walters G. Bellairs.....	do
John C. T. Cochrane.....	do
Jacob R. Taber.....	June 3, 1864
Adam J. L. Peebles.....	do
Thos. P. Wadsworth.....	July 14, 1864
James F. Smith.....	July 27, 1864
Hamilton H. Killaly.....	Aug. 5, 1864
Hensy F. H. Gibbon.....	do
John O'Brien Heward.....	Aug. 12, 1864
Henry Skynner.....	do
William C. Campbell.....	do
John Cartor.....	do
Frederick A. Baldwin.....	do
John W. Rolph.....	Nov. 4, 1864
John H. Palmer.....	do
Edmund H. Duggan.....	Nov. 18, 1864
Hans Gracey.....	Nov. 25, 1864
Thomas W. B. Steward.....	do
Wm. Wakefield Smith.....	Dec. 16, 1864
Robert Crombie.....	Dec. 30, 1864
Robert Henderson.....	do
James W. B. Fraser.....	Jan. 27, 1865
Henry James Grasset.....	Feb. 24, 1865
John Stoughton Dennis.....	do
William Chas. Grubbe.....	do
John Newlin Sutherland.....	Mar. 10, 1865
Remigius Elmsly.....	April 6, 1865
William B. Sullivan.....	April 20, 1865
Arthur Armstrong.....	May 19, 1865
Cosford Chalvners Forneri.....	do
Norman T. Macleod.....	June 2, 1865
William C. Campbell.....	do
Francis J. Taylor.....	June 16, 1865
Alexander E. Macdonald.....	July 28, 1865
Graeme Mercer Adam.....	Aug. 13, 1865
Frank C. Draper.....	do
William Dillon Otter.....	do
L. P. Sherwood.....	Nov. 24, 1865

REGIMENTAL DIVISION.

York—1st Class.—Continued. General Order.

James G. Mulholland.....	Nov. 24, 1865
Charles S. Crombie.....	Jan. 12, 1866
Harry F. Clarke.....	do
George T. Dennison.....	Feb. 9, 1866
Kenric C. Marshall.....	do

2nd Class.

Thomas R. Wadsworth.....	April 20, 1864
Robert H. Stobo.....	May 6, 1864
Frank Helliwell.....	May 20, 1864
Henry Chester.....	do
John Oliver.....	do
Alfred Brunel, jr.....	do
William E. Dobson.....	June 3, 1864
Frederick E. Dixon.....	do
Frederick L. Foster.....	June 10, 1864
Charles N. Trew.....	June 14, 1864
Frederick C. Denison.....	July 14, 1864
Kearney L. Jones.....	do
William B. McMurrick.....	do
William D. Otter.....	do
Thomas Killaly.....	do
Henry T. Champion.....	do
Vernon B. Wadsworth.....	do
James H. Burns.....	do
Thomas W. Fisher.....	do
John G. Denison.....	do
Walter Ross.....	do
Tullamore Murray.....	do
Edward W. Spragge.....	do
Niel McLean Trew.....	do
George A. Shaw.....	do
T. Alexander McLean.....	do
Arthur R. Boswell.....	do
Larratt Smith.....	do
William Stanton.....	do
William Mulock.....	do
James Cosgrove.....	July 27, 1864
Charles H. Cannon.....	do
William H. Howland.....	do
Henry O'Brien.....	do
George P. Archer.....	do
Edmund Brunel.....	do
Grant Ridout.....	do
Henry Wilson.....	do
Charles McFayden.....	do
Frank Grant.....	do
Duncan Dougall.....	do
John Dougan.....	Aug. 19, 1864
James H. Beaven.....	do
Oliver A. Howland.....	do
Alexander E. Macdonald.....	Sept. 16, 1864
Graeme M. Adam.....	do
Thomas Griffith.....	do
George F. Duggan.....	do
James L. Capreol.....	do
Lewis H. Evans.....	do
Nathaniel G. McMaster.....	do
William Sturm.....	Sept. 30, 1864
John W. Marling.....	do
Alfred McDougall.....	do
William A. McLean.....	do
Robert W. McPherson.....	do
Frederick B. Whitney.....	do
Alexander J. Robertson.....	do

UPPER CANADA.—Continued.

LIST of the Names of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—Continued.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION.		REGIMENTAL DIVISION.	
<i>York—2nd Class.—Continued.</i>	<i>General Order.</i>	<i>York—2nd Class.—Continued.</i>	<i>General Order.</i>
Horace Thorne	Sept. 30, 1864	John Alexander Langrill.....	July 28, 1865
James O'Hara.....	do	Lawrence Buchan.....	do
William Shea.....	do	John J. Cassidy.....	do
John H. G. Hagarly.....	do	Arthur H. Hughes.....	do
Alfred McPherson King.....	Nov. 18, 1864	Charles Winstanley.....	Aug. 18, 1865
Henry H. Reeve.....	do	George T. Whitney.....	do
Robert Fraser.....	Dec. 16, 1864	Robert William Sutherland.....	do
Abraham Charlton.....	Jan. 13, 1865	William Carfrae Dick.....	do
James Mason.....	Jan. 27, 1865	Harry F. Clark.....	do
Nathaniel Pearson.....	do	R. D. H. Tabor.....	Sept. 28, 1865
John C. Worthington.....	Feb. 24, 1865	John Lickens.....	do
William Rolph, jr.....	do	John D. Evans.....	do
George Frederick Harman.....	do	Henry J. Woodside.....	do
William R. Holley.....	Mar. 10, 1865	John Huxtable.....	do
Alexander Sanson.....	Mar. 24, 1865	John Leask.....	do
William Watkins.....	do	Wm. McPhillips.....	do
Chas. C. Keelo.....	do	Maxwell McCord.....	do
Walter Lindsay Creighton.....	April 6, 1865	William McDonald.....	do
William B. Canavan.....	do	Thomas Jacques.....	do
William Reddan.....	April 20, 1865	Peter McGill Barker.....	do
Robert Bain.....	May 19, 1865	Michael Walsh.....	do
Hugh Matheson.....	do	William H. Ellis.....	Nov. 24, 1865
John William Selby.....	do	Thomas J. McClelland.....	do
J. B. Robinson.....	do	Lewellyn H. Robertson.....	do
Samuel Richardson.....	do	James S. Hurst.....	do
Sam el Ridout.....	do	A. A. Delmage.....	Jan. 12, 1866
William Lawrence.....	June 2, 1865	Edward Winstanley.....	do
Walter H. Barrett.....	June 16, 1865	Alexander Marling.....	do
William H. Bell.....	do	Martin Malone.....	do
Water B. Copp.....	June 30, 1865	David B. Crombie.....	do
William Beattie.....	do	Henry Heward.....	do
James Edward Bull.....	do	John A. Wismer.....	do
Christopher C. Baines.....	do	Chas. S. Musson.....	Feb. 9, 1866
James Edward Robertson.....	do	Samuel Sherwood.....	do
Octavius Newcombe.....	do	W. T. Armstrong.....	do
George L. Tyzard.....	do	B. M. Armstrong.....	do
George E. Carruthers.....	do		
James Cowan.....	July 14, 1865		
Douglas Z. Macdonald.....	do		
Robert H. Bigger.....	do		
William C. Lundy.....	do		
Henry John Muckle.....	July 28, 1865		
John C. McArthur.....	do		
Ralph Bowen.....	do		

ALGOMA.

2nd Class.

Richard Carney.....July 28, 1865

The Regimental Divisions of Prescott and Russell have been united Regimentally, and the Battalion to be furnished by them conjointly is so named. Under the Militia General Order of the 13th December, 1864, a Ballot was ordered to take place on the 30th of the same month, and 43,495 men were called for. The aggregate strength was apportioned amongst the various Regimental Divisions, and divided into 61 Regiments of Service Militia, consisting each of 795 Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates. In Upper Canada no appointments of Officers have yet been made to the Service Militia, except those appointed provisionally in the Regimental Division of York, for the purpose of muster only.

The total number of Militia men in Upper Canada, as returned on the County Rolls in 1864, are, 1st Class, 85,081; 2nd Class, 130,553; Reserve men, 54,489—Total, 270,123.

LOWER CANADA.

LIST of the Names of Candidates for Commissions in the Service Militia who have attended the Schools of Military Instruction, up to the 9th day of February, 1866, and obtained Certificates thereat.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION.

ARGENTEUIL AND TWO MOUNTAINS.

	1st Class.	General Order.
James Smith	Sept. 21,	1864
Felix Routhier	do	
Chas. E. Carmel	Oct. 21,	1864
L. A. Carmel	do	
D. Duprat	do	
Magloire Routhier	do	
Alfred Vermette	Nov. 11,	1864
Henry Curren	May 13,	1865
Edward J. C. Abbott	June 23,	1865
Benjamin Beauchamp	do	
B. J. A. Globensky	Nov. 17,	1865
Samuel MacDonald	Dec. 22,	1865

2nd Class.

Joseph Foucault	Sept. 21,	1864
Alex. Vannier	May 6,	1865
Thos. Inglis	do	
Joseph E. Durocher	do	
E. Brissette	May 19,	1865
John Pollock	June 23,	1865
John Inglis	do	
H. T. Lonsdell	Sept. 15,	1865
Ed. Major	do	
Samuel Rogers	do	
Frederick Neve	do	
Samuel Cyr	do	
Calixthe Ethier	Nov. 17,	1865
Jean G. Lebel	do	
William Evans	Feb. 23,	1866
Chas. Champagne	do	
P. N. J. Miller	do	
Jérémie Doré	do	
A. Berthelot	do	

ARTHABASKA AND DRUMMOND.

1st Class.

William J. Watts	Sept. 21,	1864
Edmond Frechette	Jan. 6,	1865
N. F. E. Boisvert	Feb. 3,	1865
George E. A. Hughes	do	
James Ralph	Mar. 10,	1865
R. G. Trenholme	June 23,	1865
N. W. Trenholme	Dec. 22,	1865
Samuel Boyle	May 5,	1865
Felix E. Connolly	do	
Arthur Brown	Aug. 12,	1865
Aimé Beaubien	Sept. 15,	1865
Henry W. McGowan	do	
Roderick McKenzie	do	
Ledger Gaudet	Dec. 22,	1865

2nd Class.

Jas. McKenzie	Feb. 23,	1866
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REGIMENTAL DIVISION.

L'ASSOMPTION AND MONTCALM.

	1st Class.	General Order.
A. C. Guilbault	April 29,	1864
Gustave d'Odé d'Orsonnens	Sept. 21,	1864
A. Zébédé Etue	do	
Adolphe C. Séguin	do	
Narcisse Brouillet	Nov. 25,	1864
Joseph Ennabé	Jan. 6,	1865
Wibrod Therrien	do	
Richard E. Corcoran	Sept. 21,	1864
Louis Desmarais	Nov. 17,	1865
Luke Daly	Dec. 22,	1865

2nd Class.

Semi Morin	Sept. 21,	1864
Louis Desmaréts	do	
Ulric Moreau	Mar. 10,	1865
J. Pangman	Aug. 12,	1865
J. C. Marchand	do	
J. E. B. Beaupré	do	
Louis Mercier	Sept. 15,	1865
Alphonse Christin	Dec. 22,	1865
Noé Dussault	do	
Ulric Foucher	do	
Armand Lambert	Feb. 23,	1866

BEAUCE.

1st Class.

Ludger Blanchet	Feb. 3,	1865
Ernest J. M. Taschereau	Mar. 31,	1865
Charles G. Labrecque	May 5,	1865
Gustave O. Taschereau	do	
Jean A. Lessard	Aug. 12,	1865
F. D. S. Belanger	do	
Henri Duchesnay	Nov. 17,	1865
Laurent Bernier	do	
M. E. Duchesnay	Feb. 23,	1866

2nd Class.

Joseph Bolduc	Mar. 31,	1865
Joseph Jacques	Aug. 12,	1865
Eugène Remy	do	
Phileas Lacroix	Nov. 17,	1865

BAGOT.

1st Class.

Clement E. A. Lefebvre	May 5,	1865
John Henderson	Feb. 23,	1866

2nd Class.

Alfred Dennis	Mar. 10,	1865
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LOWER CANADA.—Continued.

LIST of the Names of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—Continued.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION.

Bagot—2nd Class.—Continued. General Order.

Joseph H. Houle.....	May 5, 1865
G. V. Morin.....	June 23, 1865
Joseph A. Mercier.....	do
L. M. A. Roy.....	do
Barthelemi Bernier.....	Nov. 17, 1865
M. Sylvestre.....	Feb. 23, 1866

BEAUHARNOIS AND LAPRAIRIE.

1st Class.

Lucias Poitras.....	June 3, 1864
N. M. Dumouchel.....	Oct. 21, 1864
Michael Healy.....	do
B. A. Longpré.....	Nov. 11, 1864
J. M. Bourdon.....	do
Michael Martin.....	June 23, 1865
Alex. de Lorimier.....	Feb. 3, 1865
Jas. C. de Lorimier.....	Mar. 10, 1865
J. A. Collet.....	Feb. 23, 1866

2nd Class.

Eustache Langevin.....	May 27, 1864
Jean B. N. Vallée.....	June 23, 1865
Cyrille Doyon.....	May 5, 1865
S. A. Longtin.....	Sept. 15, 1865
Alex. Milne.....	Feb. 23, 1866
Samuel Orr.....	do
David Gairdner.....	do
Narcisse Longtin.....	do

BELLECHASSE AND DORCHESTER.

1st Class.

Marcel H. Chabot.....	Oct. 21, 1864
William Rolland.....	do
Emile Talbot.....	Nov. 11, 1864
Auguste Talbot.....	Jan. 6, 1865
John Geggie.....	Oct. 21, 1864
Napoleon Mercier.....	Nov. 17, 1865
Louis Fortier.....	June 23, 1865
Louis Genest.....	do
Frs. M. Audet.....	Sept. 15, 1865

2nd Class.

Napoleon Bolduc.....	Mar. 31, 1865
A. Roy.....	Sept. 15, 1865
P. Biset.....	do
F. Moiré.....	Nov. 17, 1865
Thos. Silva.....	Mar. 31, 1865
Pat. Cassidy.....	May 5, 1865
Ed. Letourneau.....	Aug. 12, 1865
J. G. Laroche.....	Feb. 23, 1865
Cyrille Drouin.....	do

BERTHIER:

1st Class.

Romuald Fanteaux.....	July 15, 1864
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REGIMENTAL DIVISION.

Berthier—1st Class.—Continued. General Order.

Alfred Grandpré.....	Oct. 21, 1864
Romuald Fiset.....	Jan. 6, 1865
Joseph Goulet.....	Feb. 3, 1865
A. Laférière.....	do
Alfred Enault.....	do
G. A. Kittson.....	Doc. 22, 1865
Ed. Charbonneau.....	do

2nd Class.

Amable Laférière.....	Mar. 31, 1865
Simn. Martineau.....	Aug. 12, 1865
Frs. des Rosiers.....	Nov. 17, 1865

BONAVENTURE AND GASPE.

1st Class.

Robert E. Lindsay.....	Oct. 21, 1864
T. Robitaille, M.P.P.....	May 5, 1865
John Perchard.....	Feb. 3, 1865
Flavien D. Gauvreau.....	Nov. 17, 1865

2nd Class.

John E. Michaud.....	Sept. 1, 1864
Phillippe Landry.....	Aug. 12, 1865
Peter B. Cullen.....	Sept. 15, 1865
Geo. Kelly.....	do
W. M. Sheppard.....	do
Chas. J. Marcotte.....	do
Hugh Christie.....	do
P. Murison.....	do
F. S. Cyr.....	Nov. 17, 1865
Jos. D. Gilker.....	do
Jos. A. Lebel.....	do
Octave Goulet.....	do
Chas. W. Smith.....	Feb. 23, 1866

BROME AND STANSTEAD.

1st Class.

James C. Pelties.....	Sept. 1, 1864
J. F. Tomkins.....	June 17, 1864
A. H. Gilmour.....	Nov. 17, 1864
Jas. K. Gillman.....	Mar. 10, 1865
Ans. Michon.....	Feb. 23, 1866

2nd Class.

L. M. A. Roy.....	June 23, 1865
C. C. Eldridge.....	Dec. 22, 1865
Thos. A. Judd.....	do
A. Lee Holmes.....	do

CHAMBLY AND VERCHERES.

1st Class.

P. Pepin.....	July 15, 1864
Tancrede B. de Grosbois.....	July 28, 1864

LOWER CANADA.—Continued.

LIST of the Names of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—Continued.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION.

Chambly and Verchères—1st Class.—Continued.

	General Order.
Victor Marcotte	Oct. 21, 1864
E. St. Germain	Nov. 11, 1864
Louis Fortin	Nov. 25, 1864
Joseph A. Duford	July 17, 1864
A. Hector Lussier	July 1, 1864
Albert Lussier	July 15, 1864
Fulgence Prefontaine	do
Louis Ernet Giard	do
Théophane Bertrand	Nov. 11, 1864
Jas. F. Perrault, M.P.P.	Nov. 25, 1864
Philias Bourdon	Jan. 6, 1865
Hugh W. Austin	Mar. 31, 1865
Cbs. B. de Boucherville, M.P.P.	May 5, 1865
Frs. X. Mayotte	Dec. 22, 1865
H. A. Germain	Mar. 10, 1865

2nd Class.

Adolphe Trudeau	July 1, 1864
Elphege Gravel	Oct. 2, 1864
Fred. Jodoin	May 5, 1865
W. Weibrenner	do
Jno. Halpin	June 23, 1865
Edgar Munro	Aug. 12, 1865
Arthur Lacoste	do
H. C. H. Chagnon	Dec. 22, 1865
A. A. Dillon	May 19, 1865
E. Brousseau	do
M. Bussière	June 23, 1865
O. Lambert	do
A. Dansereau	do
E. Lusignan	Sept. 15, 1865
Frédéric Giard	do

CHAMPLAIN.

1st Class.

Frs. X. St. Armand	June 17, 1864
N. P. Massicotte	July 15, 1864
E. Napoleon Lacourcière	July 28, 1864
D. N. St. Cyr	Nov. 11, 1864
Napoleon Germain	Jan. 6, 1865
Napoleon St. Arnaud	Feb. 3, 1865
Comc. P. Trudelle	do
Phillippe Trudelle	do
Alphonse Germain	do
P. X. Coté	do

2nd Class.

Achille Bochet	Mar. 31, 1865
A. Massicotte	May 5, 1865
Frs. X. Rivard	do
T. Marchand	do
Joseph Dubord	Feb. 23, 1865

CHATEAUGUAY.

1st Class.

George Johnston	May 27, 1864
L. R. Poulin	June 3, 1864

REGIMENTAL DIVISION.

Chateauguay—1st Class.—Continued. General Order.

Christophe Legault	July 4, 1864
Louis Turcot	July 15, 1864
Joseph H. Primeau	do
Alphonse Reid	July 28, 1864
Antoine Reid	Oct. 21, 1864
Frs. Durocher	Nov. 11, 1864
Joseph Taillefer	Nov. 25, 1864
Moïse Betournay	do
Peter Morrison	Feb. 3, 1865
A. Taillefer	Mar. 10, 1865

2nd Class.

James Wright	April 29, 1864
Elie S. Mazurette	do
Julien Guernon	Mar. 10, 1865
P. X. Hebert	May 5, 1865
Wm. Sanders	do

CHARLEVOIX AND MONTMORENCY.

1st Class.

Hercule Huot	July 28, 1864
Ohs. P. Martineau	Sept. 21, 1864
Joseph L. P. Simard	Jan. 6, 1865
Ed. de Sales Leterrière	May 5, 1865
Ed. N. Slevin	June 23, 1865
E. La Rue	Feb. 6, 1865
N. V. Le François	May 5, 1865
Vincentius Dick	Feb. 23, 1866

2nd Class.

George Bouchard	July 28, 1864
Alfred Dufour	Aug. 12, 1865
Aug. Gauthier	do
Jno. F. Blackburn	do
Leonidas Dick	do
Elzear Tremblay	Sept. 15, 1865

CHICOUTIMI AND SAGUENAY.

1st Class.

Pamphile Tremblay	May 5, 1865
Arthur Fafard	May 19, 1865

2nd Class.

William Tremblay	Oct. 21, 1864
Napoleon Roy	Aug. 12, 1865

COMPTON.

1st Class.

Jas. R. Gibb	June 3, 1864
Charles E. Vansittart	May 5, 1865
Charles W. Bastable	do
H. H. Bailey	June 23, 1865
Jean P. Morin	do

LOWER CANADA.—Continued.

LIST of the Names of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—Continued.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION.		REGIMENTAL DIVISION.	
<i>Compton—1st Class.—Continued. General Order.</i>		<i>Hochelaga—1st Class.—Continued. General Order.</i>	
Gedcon Morin	Aug. 12, 1865	Alfred Brunet	Sept. 15, 1865
R. J. Lonsdell	do	A. Meilleur	do
Ed. Baker	Sept. 15, 1865	Thomas Desnoyers	Nov. 17, 1865
William Winder	Feb. 23, 1866	John Allau	do
<i>2nd Class.</i>		N. H. Bourgouin	do
W. C. Willis	May 27, 1864	Joseph Poitras	do
W. A. Moorhouse	May 5, 1865	J. B. Lefleur	do
P. H. Padden	do	J. L. Couillard	do
Jean P. Morin	do	Walter J. Smith	Dec. 22, 1865
W. E. Bryant	May 19, 1865	W. H. Lovell	do
G. D. Caron	Aug. 12, 1865	William J. Ross	Feb. 23, 1866
James A. Coxon	Sept. 15, 1865	W. R. Johnson	do
Frederick Bowen	Nov. 17, 1865	Joseph Perry	do
F. M. Pope	Dec. 22, 1865	John Crilly	do
Hy. Taylor	do	Ed. A. D. Paine	do
Jno. Woodward	Feb. 23, 1866	L. N. Joubert	do
		Rollo C. Garven	do
		Alfred D. C. Harvey	do
		Alphonse Gosselin	do
		<i>2nd Class.</i>	
<i>HOCHELAGA.</i>		Achille David	July 15, 1864
<i>1st Class.</i>		O. Turgeon	Mar. 10, 1865
George Grant	Feb. 27, 1864	E. Perrin	do
Alexander Boudrenault	Nov. 11, 1864	Louis O. Blending	Mar. 31, 1865
John A. Jordan	Jan. 6, 1865	J. A. U. Beaudry	May 5, 1865
A. G. Antrobus	do	A. Payette	do
F. E. Gilman	do	P. J. U. Baudry	do
Joseph Chalut	do	Frs. A. Quinn	do
Charles A. L. Fisher	do	Euclide Roy	do
John Millar	do	Wallace R. Smith	do
Louis J. B. Beaubien	Feb. 3, 1865	N. Préfontaine	do
Jean L. Tetu	do	A. P. Denholme	do
A. M. Charbonneau	do	A. A. C. La Rivière	do
Frs. J. D. Ricard	Mar. 10, 1865	D. Masson	do
George S. L. Stoddart	do	A. W. Grenier	do
A. Q. de Beaujeu	Mar. 31, 1865	Charles Ouimet	do
H. C. de Bellefeuille	May 5, 1865	E. R. Tylee	do
N. H. Mondélet	do	M. Sanders	May 19, 1865
Dunbar Browne	do	Arthur Buis	do
F. S. Barnjum	do	J. D. Pelletier	do
F. W. Parker	do	W. L. Fraser	do
James M. Cassels	do	James Swail	do
J. W. Jordan	do	F. F. Perrin	do
Daniel Rooney	do	L. E. Morin	do
F. G. T. Cunyngame	do	A. E. Brown	do
O. Faucher	do	G. Durnford	do
Charles de Chantal	May 19, 1865	Charles W. Shiller	June 23, 1865
D. S. Conner	do	W. J. Marler	do
John James Browne	June 23, 1865	A. Marchand	do
Emric Bulger	do	H. C. Vallée	do
A. W. Grenier	do	A. Couillard	do
Charles Le Blanc	do	Felix Kerston	do
C. E. d'Orsonnens	do	Samuel E. Dawson	do
W. D. Drummond	Aug. 12, 1865	J. C. Evas	June 30, 1865
Ed. H. Wilton	do	A. P. Vennor	Aug. 12, 1865
A. E. Valois	do	R. E. Kimber	do
H. B. V. de St. Réal	do	A. C. Pinsoneault	do
Henry Pangman	do	P. McGinness	do
G. A. Baynes	do	A. N. Bradford	do
N. Driscoll	Sept. 15, 1865	H. Champagne	do
C. M. Ryan	do	C. F. Bouthillier	do
E. A. Baynes	do	A. Ouimet	do
Forester Jacques	do	Euclide Dugas	do
		John Young	do

LOWER CANADA.—Continued.

LIST of the Names of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—Continued.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION.

Hochelaga—2nd Class.—Continued. General Order.

C. B. S. Lovelace.....	Aug. 12, 1865
Joseph A. Valade.....	do
A. Atcheson.....	do
J. A. Phelan.....	do
B. H. Viger.....	do
C. de Lauriers.....	do
J. G. Huncau.....	do
John Vanneck.....	do
A. Brunet.....	do
John M. Watson.....	do
H. A. Brault.....	do
J. E. Lamor.....	do
Lewis A. Hart.....	do
C. Brault.....	do
Thos. McKay.....	Sept. 15, 1865
N. W. Trenholm.....	do
A. Vilbon.....	do
O. Cerat.....	do
P. A. Valois.....	do
R. G. H. Dillon.....	do
C. J. Carter.....	do
W. C. Law.....	do
P. E. Mount.....	do
Z. Perrault.....	do
C. A. Leblanc.....	do
T. O. Dufresne.....	do
A. Chauveau.....	do
H. Wright.....	do
O. McMahon.....	do
Z. Renaud.....	Nov. 17, 1865
F. G. Johnson.....	do
J. E. Robidoux.....	do
J. G. Guibord.....	do
A. Jacques.....	do
E. Painchaud.....	do
L. Meunier.....	do
A. Renaud.....	do
Wm. F. Torrance.....	do
Jno. Robinson.....	Dec. 26, 1865
Ben. Parent.....	do
J. B. E. Hausselman.....	do
Chas. C. Spenard.....	do
Theod. Doucet.....	Feb. 23, 1866
Sullivan David.....	do
T. N. Wilson.....	do
Robt. Hammond.....	do
Wm. R. Patton.....	do
C. L. DeBellefeuille.....	do
F. G. C. Lovelace.....	do
Aristide Piché.....	do
E. G. Piché.....	do
A. Raymond.....	do
Aug. Labelle.....	do
David S. Leach.....	do
C. T. M. Orr.....	do
Chas. Clement.....	do
M. Molléur.....	do
Wm. L. Miller.....	do
W. E. Isaacson.....	do

HUNTINGDON.

1st Class.

A. G. Anderson.....May 27, 1864

REGIMENTAL DIVISION.

Huntingdon—1st Class.—Continued. General Order.

Orrok Reid.....	May 27, 1864
John McFee.....	June 3, 1864
Thomas Sanders.....	June 17, 1864
John A. Seriver.....	July 1, 1864
F. S. Proper.....	do
D. E. McFee.....	Nov. 11, 1864
John Edwards.....	do
James Barr.....	Jan. 6, 1865
John Wingate.....	do
Donald McFee.....	do
Frank A. Caniwell.....	do
Joseph Woddell.....	Mar. 10, 1865
John J. Maclaren.....	Dec. 22, 1865

2nd Class.

Capt. Nesbit.....	June 3, 1864
S. Barr.....	June 17, 1864
John McNaughton.....	Sept. 15, 1865
Wm. S. Maclaren.....	Dec. 22, 1865
George Hall.....	Feb. 23, 1866
James R. Copland.....	do

IBERVILLE.

1st Class.

Arthur Charland.....	Sept. 1, 1864
David Beauvais.....	Jan. 6, 1865

2nd Class.

F. L. Mongeon.....	Aug. 12, 1865
O. Dacier.....	Nov. 17, 1865

L'ISLET & MONTMAGNY.

1st Class.

Augusto Fournier.....	June 17, 1864
E. Gilbert Michaud.....	July 23, 1864
Francis L. McDonald.....	Sept. 21, 1864
Alex. McDonald.....	Nov. 25, 1864
H. Edmond Casgrain.....	Jan. 6, 1865
David C. P. Gagnier.....	do
Amedée Pouliot.....	do
F. Alfred Blais.....	July 28, 1864
Philippe C. Dupuis.....	Sept. 21, 1864
P. Romain Têtu.....	Oct. 21, 1864
P. S. Dagneault.....	do
Louis Gagné.....	Jan. 6, 1865
François Lachance.....	do
Alphonse Têtu.....	do
Joseph Boulet.....	Feb. 3, 1865
J. O. Beaubien, M.P.P.....	May 5, 1865
Frs. E. Boulet.....	Feb. 23, 1866

2nd Class.

Arthur Belanger.....	Sept. 21, 1864
J. H. Aubut.....	Oct. 21, 1864
J. O. Giasson.....	Mar. 10, 1865
A. Fafard.....	do
L. E. Laverge.....	do

LOWER CANADA.—Continued.

LIST of the Names of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—Continued.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION.

L'Islet and Montmagny—2nd Class.—Continued.

	<i>General Order.</i>
F. Lavoie.....	Mar. 10, 1865
A. C. Dupuis.....	May 19, 1865
G. V. DeLorme.....	Aug. 12, 1865
E. A. H. Talbot.....	do
S. Larue.....	Sept. 15, 1865
A. Bernier.....	do
A. d'Estimauville.....	Dec. 22, 1865
Jos. Marié.....	Feb. 23, 1866
Charles Marcotte.....	do
Adolphe Renaud.....	do
Frs. X. Talbot.....	do
G. Bélanger.....	do

JACQUES CARTIER AND LAVAL.

1st Class.

Ovide Sauriol.....	July 1, 1864
Aldric Ouimet.....	Oct. 21, 1864
D. J. B. Gravel.....	do
J. G. Germain.....	Nov. 11, 1864
Moyse D. Brunet.....	Jan. 6, 1865
Thos. Desjardins.....	Feb. 3, 1865
Eugène Leclair.....	Mar. 10, 1865
T. Ouimet.....	do
J. B. Lemay.....	do
Hormidas Ladouceur.....	June 23, 1865
Treffé Ouimet.....	Dec. 22, 1865
H. P. Pepin.....	Feb. 23, 1866

2nd Class.

J. E. Gravel.....	Mar. 31, 1865
L. Gagnon.....	do
Jos. Ouimet.....	do
Elie Gauthier.....	May 5, 1865
J. V. Chagnon.....	June 23, 1865
F. Chartrand.....	do
G. Germain.....	do
E. P. Germain.....	do
O. P. Laurin.....	Sept. 15, 1865
C. Ouimet.....	do
N. Pratte.....	Nov. 17, 1865
A. Valois.....	do
L. Bazinet.....	Dec. 22, 1865
E. Prevost.....	do
A. D. deCelles.....	Feb. 23, 1866

JOLIETTE.

1st Class.

James Shephard.....	Nov. 11, 1864
Frs. B. Coffin.....	May 5, 1865
Jas. A. Daly.....	Dec. 22, 1865

2nd Class.

L. M. Richard.....	May 5, 1865
Paul de Cazes.....	do
L. L. Voligny.....	Sept. 15, 1865
G. Leprohon.....	Nov. 17, 1865
Jas. A. Daly.....	do
T. L. Desaulniers.....	do
Frs. Patouille.....	Feb. 23, 1866

REGIMENTAL DIVISION.

KAMOURASKA.

1st Class.

	<i>General Order.</i>
Jean Bte. Amiot.....	June 3, 1864
Herman Martineau.....	Oct. 21, 1864
Hubert Neilson.....	do
Silvio Michaud.....	Jan. 6, 1865
René Casgrain.....	do
E. Dionne.....	May 5, 1865
Vincelous Taché.....	do
Arthur Michaud.....	Aug. 12, 1865

2nd Class.

L. E. Taché.....	July 23, 1864
Jeremiah Gallagher.....	Sept. 21, 1864
Evagrés Dessaint.....	do
J. T. Raymond.....	Oct. 21, 1864
Louis Chassé.....	do
A. E. Talbot.....	May 5, 1865
Arthur Michaud.....	May 19, 1865
Florence de Guise.....	do
Frs. X. Auctil.....	June 23, 1865
Paul Dupuy.....	do
Isaïc Dessaint.....	do
Joseph Martin.....	do
P. Sirois.....	Aug. 12, 1865
Chs. E. Gagnon.....	Nov. 17, 1865
P. Dumais.....	Feb. 23, 1866
V. D'Auteuil.....	do

LÉVIS.

1st Class.

C. Frs. X. Bernier.....	Oct. 21, 1864
William Lamontagne.....	do
F. X. Couillard.....	do
Edouard Verrault.....	Jan. 6, 1865
George Desjardins.....	do
Charles Desjardins.....	Feb. 3, 1865
Ignace Aubert.....	Mar. 10, 1865
Joseph G. Blanchet, M.P.P.....	May 5, 1865
Wm. H. Forest.....	May 19, 1865
Charles J. Balfour.....	Nov. 17, 1865
Victor A. Berubé.....	do

2nd Class.

Omer Fortier.....	Mar. 31, 1865
John Campbell.....	May 5, 1865
P. A. Chouinard.....	do
D. C. Morency.....	June 23, 1865
F. X. Brunelle.....	Aug. 12, 1865
Jean Dumontier.....	do
George Lambert.....	do
Ed. Breton.....	do
E. A. Jobin.....	do
L. A. Frechette.....	do
Sylvain Demers.....	Nov. 17, 1865
Cyrille Roy.....	Dec. 22, 1865
L. O. Hamel.....	do
G. Beaudoin.....	do
Jos. E. Moisan.....	Feb. 23, 1866

LOWER CANADA.—Continued.

LIST of the Names of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—Continued.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION.

LOTBINIERE.

1st Class.

	General Order.
William M. H. King	May 27, 1864
Anthyme Paré	Sept. 21, 1864
James Haney	Oct. 21, 1864
Arthur D. Ross	May 5, 1865
Simeon Fraser	Aug. 12, 1865
R. A. D. King	Sept. 15, 1865
Ed. Montgomery	Feb. 23, 1866

2nd Class.

William Montgomery	June 17, 1864
Philippe Paré	Mar. 31, 1865
P. H. Rathven	May 19, 1865
Joseph Aubé	Sept. 15, 1865
Honoré Thurber	do
George J. M. King	do
Lucien Courteau	Nov. 17, 1865
Léon Vidal	do

MASKINONGE AND ST. MAURICE.

1st Class.

Edward Bernard	Sept. 1, 1864
Magloire McLeod	Oct. 21, 1864
J. P. Bureau	do
G. E. Hart	Nov. 25, 1864
Ed. St. Jacques	May 5, 1865
Thomas E. McGrath	Sept. 15, 1865
C. A. Larue	Nov. 17, 1865

2nd Class.

J. B. R. Dupont	Sept. 21, 1864
P. E. Dupont	Oct. 21, 1864
E. Houde	Mar. 31, 1865
James Barnard	do
Ed. Caron	May 5, 1865
Joseph E. Pichotte	Sept. 15, 1865
Onesime Caron	Nov. 17, 1865
Ed. Lesage	do
B. Vadebonceur	do
J. B. S. de Lottinville	Feb. 23, 1866
Napn. Millet	do

MEGANTIC.

1st Class.

A. G. Irvine	Aug. 12, 1865
Thomas Barwis	do
H. Gascoigne	Sept. 15, 1865
James A. McKenzie	Nov. 17, 1865
N. C. Cormier	Dec. 15, 1865

2nd Class.

Oswald Hunter	May 27, 1864
Thomas McKenzie	May 5, 1865
Robert Stewart	do
Stans. Frechette	Sept. 15, 1865
Thomas Gendron	do
Charles Black	do
Robert Robinson	Nov. 17, 1865

REGIMENTAL DIVISION.

MISSISQUOI.

1st Class.

	General Order.
Francis M. Townsend	June 3, 1864
Josephus W. Vaughan	do
D. Westover	do
Aubry J. L. Woods	do
George Sully	do
H. D. Moore	July 1, 1864
W. E. C. Sweet	Sept. 1, 1864
Peter Pickle	Sept. 21, 1864
Thomas Slack	Nov. 11, 1864
Edson P. Stevens	Nov. 25, 1864
Harvey S. Lee	Feb. 3, 1865
P. L. Cowan	June 23, 1865

2nd Class.

Henry Jameson	May 27, 1864
Peter Morrison	Jan. 6, 1865
Z. Y. Whitman	Mar. 31, 1865
C. S. Rowe	May 19, 1865
Charles E. Baker	June 23, 1865
W. M. Pattison	do
Charles Constantine	Sept. 15, 1865
B. Crans	Dec. 22, 1865

NAPIERVILLE AND ST. JOHNS.

1st Class.

Alphonse Hebert	Oct. 21, 1864
G. A. Drolot	May 27, 1864
A. P. Papineau	June 17, 1864
Joseph L'Ecuyer	Jan. 6, 1865
L. A. Papineau	Feb. 3, 1865
S. M. Moreau	do
Thomas J. Bourke	June 23, 1865
N. La Branche	Sept. 15, 1865
John P. Fletcher	do
E. Brassard	Dec. 22, 1865

2nd Class.

Zophirin Papineau	June 3, 1864
N. Bourassa	May 5, 1865
N. H. Hamilton	May 19, 1865
John Cousins	Sept. 15, 1865
E. L. Morel	do
Thomas Henault	do
Charles Nolin	do
A. Deland	do
Josh. E. Goudreau	Dec. 22, 1865

NICOLET AND YAMASKA.

1st Class.

Alfred Jannery	Sept. 1, 1864
P. J. Oscar Rousseau	Sept. 21, 1864
C. A. Roy	Feb. 3, 1865
H. Giroux	May 5, 1865
O. Moussette	Aug. 12, 1865
D. Poisson	do
A. Pendergast	Nov. 17, 1865

LOWER CANADA.—Continued.

LIST of the Names of Candidates for Commissions, &c,—Continued.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION.		REGIMENTAL DIVISION.	
<i>Megantic—2nd Class.—Continued. General Order.</i>		QUEBEC.	
		<i>1st Class. General Order.</i>	
Moïse de Blois.....	Sept. 1, 1864	Crawford W. A Lindsay.....	Sept. 1, 1864
Alphonse de Blois.....	Oct. 21, 1864	Peter Johnston.....	Nov. 11, 1864
Edmond H. Hart.....	Jan. 6, 1865	E. W. Panet La Rue.....	Jan. 6, 1865
A. MacDonald.....	June 23, 1865	G. W. Colfer.....	do
L. W. C. Gill.....	Sept. 15, 1865	J. Octave Laurin.....	do
<i>2nd Class.</i>		J. Arthur Sharpnel.....	do
Gédcon Desilets.....	July 15, 1864	W. H. Cotton.....	do
Jos. Beaubien.....	May 5, 1865	Charles Trudelle.....	do
J. A. E. de Foy.....	do	Thomas H. A. Roy.....	do
J. M. Beauchosne.....	Aug. 12, 1865	M. Francis Cotton.....	do
L. Genest dit Labarre.....	Sept. 15, 1865	Hector L. F. Berthelot.....	do
J. E. Baril.....	do	Edward S. Sharpnell.....	do
J. B. Rousseau.....	Dec. 22, 1865	William McCarthy.....	Feb. 3, 1865
Anselme T. Gill.....	July 1, 1864	Richard Pope.....	do
A. G. Bazin.....	Sept. 21, 1864	G. F. McGuire.....	do
John B. Scott.....	Mar. 31, 1865	George Lampson.....	do
M. Gouin.....	May 19, 1865	P. A. Taschereau.....	do
L. G. C. Gill.....	Sept. 15, 1865	John Lindsay.....	do
Charles J. Gill.....	do	E. Lemr. Sewell.....	do
O. Rhéaume.....	Nov. 17, 1865	Frank Drummond.....	Mar. 10, 1865
Z. Baril.....	Feb. 23, 1866	F. Jobin.....	do
OTTAWA AND PONTIAC.		A. G. Bussières.....	do
<i>1st Class.</i>		Cyprien Vohl.....	do
Louis Renaud.....	Oct. 21, 1864	D. W. Thompson.....	do
<i>2nd Class.</i>		A. Pichette.....	do
N. M. Baudry.....	May 5, 1865	C. Eugène Panet.....	do
R. S. Luvlor.....	do	Charles de Salaberry.....	do
Daniel Naglo.....	do	G. N. Delage dit Lavigneur.....	do
J. H. Poulin.....	Feb. 23, 1865	Andrew C. Stuart.....	do
Frs. Fortin.....	do	W. G. LeMesurier.....	do
PORTNEUF.		A. Webster.....	do
<i>1st Class.</i>		John J. Le Moine.....	do
Hilaire Gaboury.....	Oct. 21, 1864	Hy. J. McHugh.....	do
John H. Sullivan.....	May 5, 1865	David Bell.....	do
E. A. Panet.....	do	N. J. Boissonneau.....	do
J. W. Delisle.....	do	G. E. D. Amyot.....	Mar. 31, 1865
Jules E. La Rue.....	Nov. 17, 1865	D. Anderson.....	do
Ed. K. Patton.....	do	Frederick Lampson.....	do
Frs. X. Frenette.....	Feb. 23, 1866	C. E. Buchanan.....	do
<i>2nd Class.</i>		Lewis A. Price.....	do
E. Watters.....	Nov. 11, 1864	Charles E. Knight.....	do
Josh. Hardy.....	June 23, 1865	James C. Lloyd.....	May 5, 1865
Léon Dubois.....	do	Michael W. Baby.....	do
Joseph E. Dessault.....	do	William B. Lindsay.....	do
P. Bernard.....	Sept. 15, 1865	Ed. G. Powell.....	do
H. Q. de St. George.....	do	Joseph W. Sykes.....	May 19, 1865
C. de La Gorgendière.....	do	William J. Piton.....	June 23, 1865
E. A. Laruc.....	do	N. G. Blais.....	do
L. T. Dion.....	do	H. S. LeMesurier.....	do
T. Morrisette.....	do	George A. Bouchette.....	Aug. 12, 1865
Louis P. Gauvreau.....	Feb. 23, 1866	Joseph X. Lavoie.....	do
		Ed. Trudelle.....	do
		T. A. Venner.....	do
		I. T. Wotherspoon.....	do
		Charles A. Pentland.....	do
		H. R. Sewell.....	do
		James C. Audy.....	do
		John B. Parkin.....	do
		Charles Garneau.....	do
		A. Leclere.....	do
		F. W. LeSueur.....	do
		Charles S. Parke.....	do
		O. S. Wheler.....	Sept. 15, 1865
		James F. Wolf.....	do

LOWER CANADA.—Continued.

LIST of the Names of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—Continued.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION.	
Quebec—1st Class.—Continued.	General Order.
W. McLeod Maingy.....	Sept. 15, 1865
LeFevre A. Maingy.....	do
Ed. J. Angers.....	do
T. H. Oliver.....	do
F. Woods Gray.....	do
Ed. T. H. F. Patterson.....	Nov. 17, 1865
W. M. Ross.....	do
W. Russell.....	do
John W. Bligh.....	do
W. Wakeham.....	do
Thomas T. Poston.....	Dec. 22, 1865
James Humphrey.....	do
V. de L. Laurin.....	do
G. R. Coehran.....	do
M. Chouinard.....	do
W. J. Barrett.....	do
C. H. McGuire.....	do
A. H. White.....	Feb. 23, 1866
Zotique Pagé.....	do
<i>2nd Class.</i>	
John Lindsay.....	Feb. 3, 1865
P. N. Hamel.....	do
John Fraser.....	do
F. X. Garneau.....	Mar. 10, 1865
A. Humphrey.....	do
John G. Burns.....	do
John C. Murray.....	do
Josh. A. Panet.....	do
R. J. LeSueur.....	do
E. Tetu.....	Mar. 31, 1865
John C. Fox.....	do
P. T. Chartier.....	do
John C. Martin.....	do
W. Peverly.....	do
W. H. Cowper.....	do
F. X. Drouin.....	do
A. Blouin.....	do
E. Garneau.....	do
H. P. Gauvreau.....	do
T. Tetu.....	do
C. L. Thompson.....	do
G. M. de Chêne.....	do
E. A. Taschereau.....	May 5, 1865
M. N. D. Legaré.....	do
A. Hamel.....	do
G. E. Humphrey.....	do
G. R. White.....	do
E. L. J. Giroux.....	do
Josh. A. Pidgeon.....	do
Joseph Thompson.....	May 19, 1865
John W. Kelly.....	do
F. X. Toussaint.....	do
J. B. Fortin.....	do
A. E. Jackson.....	June 23, 1865
B. J. Steacy.....	do
J. X. Lavoie.....	do
A. G. Irvine.....	do
G. Tanguay.....	do
H. Kimlin.....	do
John H. Kane.....	do
F. X. Côté.....	do
Jean Côté.....	Aug. 12, 1865
A. Leclerc.....	do
D. Rousseau.....	do
D. V. Pelletier.....	do

REGIMENTAL DIVISION.	
Quebec—2nd Class.—Continued.	General Order.
E. A. Goldstone.....	Aug. 12, 1865
T. H. Oliver.....	do
F. Trudelle.....	do
A. Boomer.....	do
T. A. Beckwith.....	do
D. F. McCarthy.....	do
E. Huot.....	do
E. Gingras.....	do
H. Ware.....	do
G. Campeau.....	do
J. V. Roy.....	Sept. 15, 1865
James O'Connell.....	do
James Humphrey.....	do
A. Pagé.....	Dec. 22, 1865
William Swyford.....	do
Joseph E. Bodard.....	do
W. Wilkinson.....	do
A. Evanturel.....	do
A. Casault.....	do
Joseph Dion.....	do
William Clint.....	do
Joseph Audet.....	Feb. 23, 1866
Robert Bradley.....	do
E. B. Parkin.....	do
A. Lapointe.....	do
Jean Delisle.....	do
Jules Savard.....	do
F. Campeau.....	do
Ed. Martel.....	do
F. R. Lapointe.....	do
E. Pagé.....	do
Ed. Jobin.....	do
Charles Panet.....	do
Charles J. Frew.....	do
Charles C. Corneil.....	do
E. Plante.....	do
A. Hardy.....	do
O. Goulet.....	do
T. Goulet.....	do
Frs. X. Paré.....	do
H. Cross.....	do

RICHELIEU.

1st Class.

George Hunt.....	June 17, 1864
Samuel S. Hutt.....	July 28, 1864
L. P. P. Cardon.....	Oct. 21, 1864

2nd Class.

Romi Tremblay.....	Feb. 23, 1866
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RIMOUSKI.

1st Class.

Norbert Jos. Pouliot.....	July 1, 1864
Elijah Lepage.....	Jan. 6, 1865
Edouard O. Martin.....	do
Joseph Garon, jun.....	Feb. 3, 1865
Joshua Martin.....	Nov. 17, 1865
J. E. L'Arrivée.....	do

LOWER CANADA.—Continued.

LIST of the Names of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—Continued.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION.

Rimouski—Continued.—2nd Class. General Order.

A. Bechard	June 23, 1865
Jos. Lavoie	Aug. 12, 1865
Th. Smith	Sept. 15, 1865
A. Langlais	do
G. Pouliot	do
A. Lepage	do
L. D. Poulin	Nov. 17, 1865
A. Poulin	do
N. Gauvreau	Feb. 23, 1866

RICHMOND AND WOLFE.

1st Class.

William Brooke	July 1, 1864
James R. White	do
The Right Hon. Udolphus, Lord Aylmer	do
John E. W. Holwell	do
Charles de Cazes	Sept. 1, 1864
George Williamson	Jan. 6, 1865
Melbourne Tait	do
Robert Allen	Feb. 3, 1865
W. H. B. Nantes	Feb. 23, 1865
Henry R. Hanning	do

2nd Class.

H. B. McKenzie	Mar 10, 1865
Jno R. Main	do
J. B. Richard	May 19, 1865
M. S. Stenson	do
Ed. S. Bernard	Feb. 23, 1866
A. G. L. Trew	do
Wm. S. J. Holwell	do

ROUVILLE.

1st Class.

H. Eugene Poulin	May 27, 1864
Uriel Charbonneau	Sept. 1, 1864
L. G. Loranger	do
Dennis H. Alix	Oct. 21, 1864
George A. Giguant	do
Amédée Forget	Jan. 6, 1865
Joseph Forget	Feb. 3, 1865
V. Langevin	do
Rémi N. Poulin	Mar. 31, 1865
Bruce Campbell	May 5, 1865

2nd Class.

Elzear Rainville	June 3, 1864
S. Archambault	June 17, 1864
S. E. Hirbour	May 19, 1865
F. G. Bouthillier	do
Alex. Beaudry	Feb. 23, 1866
Ad. Valiquet	do
Jos. Bergeron	do
Flav. Carreau	do
Jos. Pion	do
L. St. Onge	do
Jos. Barbeau	do

REGIMENTAL DIVISION.

SHEFFORD.

1st Class.

General Order.

A. H. Gilmour	Nov. 17, 1864
Wm. H. Robinson	May 19, 1865
John Blackwood	Nov. 17, 1865

2nd Class.

B. Longley	May 5, 1865
B. S. Sanborn	do
W. V. Whitten	May 19, 1865
Charles Whitecomb	June 23, 1865
Thomas Gregoire	Aug. 12, 1865
Daniel Darby	Nov. 17, 1865
Samuel J. Whitten	Feb. 23, 1866
Richard Seale	do
T. Amyrould	do
Robert Miller	do
James Chalmers	do

SOULANGES AND VAUDREUIL.

1st Class.

Thos. McCabe	July 28, 1864
R. S. Park	Nov. 11, 1864

2nd Class.

Oscar Dunn	May 5, 1865
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ST. HYACINTHE.

1st Class.

Charles Nelson	April 29, 1864
Leon Kierzkowski	May 27, 1864
Joseph E. Archambault	June 3, 1864
Leonard Beaudry	July 28, 1864
Romuald St. Jacques	Oct. 21, 1864
Tancrede Plamondon	do
Theodore Richer	do
L. G. N. Archambault	do
C. Treflé Picard	do
Alphonse Lusignan	Nov. 11, 1864
Elphège Gravel	do
Arthur Bernard	Jan. 6, 1865
Amédée Archambault	do
Jos. T. St. Julien	Mar. 10, 1865
Nazaire Tetu	do

2nd Class.

J. V. Michon	Nov. 11, 1864
Caroly Lalime	May 5, 1865
F. X. Normandin	do
N. J. Tessier	June 23, 1865
Clement Dupuy	Aug. 12, 1865
V. Chaput	do
N. Chaput	do
E. Leclerc	Nov. 17, 1865
L. A. Frejeau	Feb. 23, 1866
E. St. Jacques	do
John Nagle	do
Antoine Leduc	do

LOWER CANADA.—Continued.

LIST of the Names of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—Continued.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION.			REGIMENTAL DIVISION.		
TEMISCOUATA.			TERREBONNE.		
1st Class.		General Order.	1st Class.		General Order.
E. H. Rouleau.....	Sept. 1,	1864	John H. Ranson.....	July 1,	1864
L. Emile Hudon.....	Jan. 6,	1865	J. Camille Gagnon.....	Sept. 21,	1864
John Alpheus Jarvis.....	do		Alphonse Forget.....	Oct. 21,	1864
D. E. de Foy.....	do		Oliiyier Desjardins.....	Nov. 11,	1864
L. D. Hudon.....	Feb. 3,	1865	Cleophas Regimbal.....	Nov. 25,	1864
Ed. Fraser.....	May 5,	1865	P. Chapleau.....	May 5,	1865
M. Label.....	June 23,	1865	G. Dumouchel.....	do	
T. Gaudry.....	Sept. 15,	1865			
Alfred Le Bel.....	Nov. 17,	1865			
Thomas Ely.....	Feb. 23,	1866			
Achille De Foy.....	do				
2nd Class.			2nd Class.		
Pierre M. Lindsay.....	Oct. 21,	1864	J. O. Turgeon.....	May 5,	1865
H. C. Peltier.....	Sept. 15,	1865	Joseph Legris.....	do	
E. Marceau.....	do		G. B. Lamarche.....	June 23,	1865
L. R. Gauvreau.....	do		A. McKenzie.....	Sept. 15,	1865
P. J. Chabot.....	do		H. A. Turgeon.....	Feb. 23,	1866
Honoré Dion.....	Feb. 23,	1866	Eugene Pilon.....	do	

The Regimental Divisions of L'Assomption and Montcalm, Argenteuil and Two Mountains, Arthabaska and Drummond, Beauharnois and Laprairie, Brome and Stanstead, Bellechasse and Dorchester, Bonaventure and Gaspé, Chambly and Verchères, Charlevoix and Montmorency, Chicoutimi and Saguenay, L'Islet and Montmagny, Jacques Cartier and Laval, Maskinongé and St. Maurice, Napierville and St. Johns, Nicolet and Yamaska, Ottawa and Pontiac, Soulanges and Vaudreuil, Richmond and Wolfe, have been united for Battalion purposes, under the General Order of the 13th December, 1864, and the Regiment of Service Militia to be furnished by them conjointly, is named as such.

Under the Militia General Order of the 13th December, 1864, a Ballot was ordered to take place on the 30th of the same month, and 40,545 men were called for. This aggregate strength was apportioned amongst the various Regimental Divisions, and divided into 51 Regiments of Service Militia, consisting each of 795 Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates. To these Regiments in Lower Canada some Captains and Subalterns, selected from the passed pupils of the Military School, have been appointed under the General Order of the 20th December, 1864, in addition to those appointed provisionally in the Regimental Division of Hochelaga, for the purpose of muster only.

The total number of Militia men in Lower Canada, as returned on the County Rolls for 1864, are, 1st Class, 43,746; 2nd Class, 77,627; Reserve men, 33,701; total, 154,674.

VOLUNTEER CERTIFICATES.

The Certificates authorized to be given by the Boards composed of Military and Volunteer Officers, as qualification to hold a Commission in the Volunteer Militia, are of two classes, viz :—

Class 1st.—For such Officers as shall have proved to the Board their ability to handle a Battalion at Battalion Drill.

Class 2nd.—For such Officers as shall have proved to the Board their ability to Drill a Company at Company's Drill, and to Command a Company at Battalion Drill.

The Certificates issued from the first appointment of Boards to May, 1866, are as follows :—

Name.	Corps.	Where Certificate was Granted.	Date of Certificate.
UPPER CANADA.			
FIRST CLASS.			
Attwood, Capt. P. A.....	Komoka Rifle Co.....	London.....	April 14, 1864
Armstrong, Lieut. J.....	Guelph do.....	do.....	May 2, 1866
Anderson, James.....	Embro' do.....	Windsor.....	May 3, 1866
Askin, James W.....	Sandwich Inf. Co.....	do.....	do
Booker, Lieut.-Col.....	13th Batt. Vol. Inf.....	Hamilton.....	Feb. 11, 1864
Buell, Capt. J. D.....	Brockville Inf. Co.....	Kingston.....	Feb. 17, 1864
Beckett, Capt. R. A.....	15th Batt. Vol. Inf.....	do.....	do
Brunel, Major A.....	10th do.....	Toronto.....	April 14, 1864
Brown, Lieut. James.....	Belleville Rifle Co.....	Kingston.....	do
Bog, Major Thomas.....	16th Batt. Vol. Inf.....	do.....	do
Barnett, Capt. Sidney.....	19th do.....	Hamilton.....	April 16, 1864
Barretto, Brig. Major.....	Brigade Major, Stratford.....	London.....	April 15, 1864
Brunell, Ensign T.....	10th Royals Vol. Inf.....	Toronto.....	April 13, 1865
Bowell, Ensign.....	Belleville Rifle Co.....	Kingston.....	May 15, 1865
Bowie, Serg. Robert.....	Brockville do.....	do.....	do
Bergin, Capt. D.....	1st Vol. Rifle Co., Cornwall.....	Montreal.....	July 14, 1865
Boxall, Capt. John.....	10th Royals Vol. Inf.....	Toronto.....	Jan. 2, 1866
Barrow, Rd. Wm.....	Kingston.....	Kingston.....	do
Barber, Capt. W. H.....	London Rifle Co.....	London.....	May 2, 1866
Beard, Capt. H. B.....	Woodstock do.....	do.....	do
Boyd, Lieut. S. J.....	Iroquois Garrison Battery.....	Prescott.....	do
Coulson, Lieut. A.....	Queen's Own Rifles.....	Toronto.....	Feb. 9, 1864
Campbell, Capt. A. A.....	15th Batt. Vol. Inf.....	Kingston.....	Feb. 17, 1864
Cole, Lieut. W. H.....	Brockville Rifle Co.....	do.....	April 14, 1864
Crawford, Major J.....	do.....	do.....	do
Cattley, Capt. S. T.....	13th Batt. Vol. Inf.....	Hamilton.....	April 16, 1864
Croft, Capt. Henry.....	Queen's Own Rifles.....	Toronto.....	Sept. 30, 1864
Callaghan, Capt.....	14th Batt. Vol. Rifles.....	Kingston.....	May 15, 1865
Coleman, Lieut. A.....	10th Royals.....	Toronto.....	Jan. 2, 1866
Cameron, Sergt. John.....	London Inf. Co.....	London.....	do
Cowan, Capt. Thomas.....	Princeton Rifle Co.....	do.....	May 2, 1866
Coleman, Capt. T.....	Seaforth Inf. Co.....	do.....	do
Craig, James A.....	London Rifles, No. 1.....	do.....	do
Crotty, Ensign, Samuel H.....	Ingersoll Inf. Co.....	Windsor.....	May 3, 1866
Denison, Major R. B.....	Brigade Major.....	Toronto.....	Feb. 9, 1864
Dixon, Ensign F. F.....	Queen's Own Rifles.....	do.....	Sept. 30, 1864
Dunnnett, James W.....	Pakenham.....	Kingston.....	May 15, 1865
Davis, Alfred.....	Kingston.....	do.....	do
Denison, J. C.....	Toronto.....	Toronto.....	Jan. 2, 1866

VOLUNTEER CERTIFICATES—UPPER CANADA.—*First Class.*—(Continued.)

Name.	Corps.	Where Certificate was Granted.	Date of Certificate.
Dawson, Lieut. M. D.....	London Rifle Co., No. 2.....	London.....	Jan. 2, 1866
Denison, Major G. T.....	1st Troop Cavalry, Toronto.....	Montreal.....	Jan. 12, 1866
Duck, Capt. Wm.....	Ottawa Garrison Battery.....	Prescott.....	do
Duncan, Capt. George M. D.....	Embro' Rifle Co.....	Windsor.....	May 3, 1866
Edwards, Capt. John.....	Queen's Own Rifles.....	Toronto.....	May 1, 1866
Eakins, Ensign Solon.....	Princeton Rifle Co.....	London.....	May 2, 1866
Eagleson, Lieut. P. A.....	Ottawa Field Battery.....	Prescott.....	do
Field, R. A.....	Brockville Inf. Co.....	Kingston.....	May 15, 1865
Forrest, Major A. G.....	Ottawa Garrison Battery.....	Prescott.....	March 2, 1866
Goodwin, Capt. H.....	Adj't, Queen's Own Rifles.....	Toronto.....	Feb. 9, 1864
Gillmore, Capt. C. T.....	Queen's Own Rifles.....	do.....	October 5, 1864
Griffith, Ensign E. W.....	London Inf. Co., No. 2.....	London.....	June 28, 1865
Groig, Capt. G.....	Beachville Rifle Co.....	do.....	Jan. 2, 1866
Gallway, Capt. W. E.....	Ottawa Rifles, No. 3.....	Prescott.....	May 2, 1866
Gauthier, Charles W.....	Sandwich Inf. Co.....	Windsor.....	May 3, 1866
Hamilton, Capt. H.....	Rifle Co., Storrington.....	Kingston.....	April 14, 1864
Horsey, Sergt-Major E.....	14th Batt. Vol. Rifles.....	do.....	May 15, 1865
Higginson, Capt. James.....	18th Batt. Vol. Inf.....	Montreal.....	Jan. 2, 1866
Hebden, Ensign Joshua John.....	13th do.....	Toronto.....	May 1, 1866
Higginbotham, Capt. N.....	Guelph Rifle Co.....	London.....	May 2, 1866
Hannah, David C.....	London Rifles, No. 2.....	do.....	do
Horne, Ensign Charles R.....	Windsor Inf. Co.....	Windsor.....	May 3, 1866
Ince, Capt. T. H.....	Queen's Own Rifles.....	Toronto.....	April 14, 1864
Jackson, Lieut.-Col.....	Brigade Major.....	Kingston.....	April 14, 1864
Jackson, Ensign Geo.....	Senaforth Inf. Co.....	Toronto.....	October 5, 1864
Jackson, Ensign James.....	Queen's Own Rifles.....	do.....	April 13, 1865
Johnson, E. A.....	18th Batt. Vol. Inf.....	Montreal.....	Jan. 4, 1866
Jarvis, Capt. W. D.....	Queen's Own Rifles.....	London.....	May 2, 1866
Jarvis, Lieut. Jos.....	North-Oxford Rifle Co.....	Windsor.....	May 3, 1866
Kelley, Capt. T. F.....	14th Batt. Vol. Rifles.....	Kingston.....	April 14, 1864
Kerr, Capt. John.....	do.....	do.....	May 15, 1865
Kennedy, Capt. J.....	Peterboro' Inf. Co.....	do.....	May 2, 1866
Lazier, S. S.....	Belleville.....	Kingston.....	May 15, 1865
Lewis, Capt. Robt.....	London Rifle Co.....	London.....	Jan. 2, 1866
Loveys, William.....	Embro' Rifle Co.....	Windsor.....	May 3, 1866
Moberly, Lieut. Geo.....	Collingwood Rifle Co.....	Toronto.....	April 14, 1864
Moffat, Major.....	Brigade Major.....	London.....	April 19, 1864
Musson, Capt. G. W.....	10th Royals.....	Toronto.....	April 13, 1865
Mabee, Capt. S. P.....	Port Rowan Rifle Co.....	do.....	Jan. 2, 1866
Meredith, Richard M.....	Harrietsville Inf. Co.....	Windsor.....	May 3, 1866
Meloche, Francis X.....	Sandwich do.....	do.....	do
McLeod, Capt. and Adj't. H.....	15th Batt. Vol. Inf.....	Kingston.....	Feb. 17, 1864
McKenzie, Capt. A.....	Barrie Rifle Co.....	Toronto.....	April 14, 1864
McWhirter, Ensign.....	15th Batt. Vol. Inf.....	Kingston.....	do
McLeod, Capt. and Adj't. J. F.....	Bowmanville Rifle Co.....	do.....	do
McMaster, Capt. W. F.....	Toronto Naval Co.....	do.....	do
Macdonald, Capt. J. G.....	Windsor Inf. Co.....	Toronto.....	Sept. 13, 1864
McMurrich, Ensign Geo.....	10th Batt. Royals.....	do.....	October 5, 1864
McPherson, Capt. A.....	London Inf. Co., No. 1.....	do.....	April 13, 1865
Macalister, Ensign John.....	14th Batt. Vol. Rifles.....	London.....	June 28, 1865
McKenzie, Capt. John J.....	London Inf. Co.....	Kingston.....	Jan. 2, 1866
McBride, Andrew.....	Guelph.....	London.....	do
McIntyre, Lieut. A. F.....	Cornwall Inf. Co.....	do.....	May 2, 1866
O'Rielly, Major J. E.....	13th Batt. Vol. Inf.....	Prescott.....	do
O'Malley, Charles.....	Queen's Own Rifles.....	Hamilton.....	April 16, 1864
Oliver, Capt. Edward.....	1st Vol. Rifle Co., Cornwall.....	Toronto.....	April 13, 1865
		Montreal.....	July 10, 1865

VOLUNTEER CERTIFICATES—UPPER CANADA.—*First Class.*—(Continued.)

Name.	Corps.	Where Certificate was Granted.	Date of Certificate.
Oliver, John K.....	Kingston	Kingston	Jan. 2, 1866
O'Connor, Capt. J.....	Windsor Inf. Co.....	Windsor	May 3, 1866
Papps, Lieut. G.....	13th Batt. Vol. Inf.....	Hamilton	Feb. 11, 1864
Paton, Lieut. J.....	14th Batt. Vol. Rifles.....	Kingston	April 14, 1864
Ponton, Lieut.-Col. A.....	15th Batt. Vol. Inf.....	Kingston	April 14, 1864
Phillips, Capt. W. P.....	14th do Rifles.....	do	May 15, 1865
Pettit, Ensign A. H.....	20th do Inf.....	Toronto	May 1, 1866
Poole, Capt. Edwin.....	Peterboro' Rifle Co.....	Kingston	May 2, 1866
Pringle, Capt. J. F.....	Cornwall Inf. Co.....	Prescott	do
Parsons, Lieut. A.....	Ottawa Garrison Battery	do	do
Quinn, Sergt. John.....	10th Batt. Royals	Toronto	May 1, 1865
Ross, Capt. A. M.....	Goderich Garrison Artillery.....	London.....	April 15, 1864
Richardson, Capt. H.....	22nd Batt. Oxford Rifles	do	do
Roford, Ensign R.....	Queen's Own Rifles.....	Toronto	April 13, 1865
Ross, Ensign R.....	Embro' Rifle Co.....	London.....	June 28, 1865
Ryan, Lieut. James.....	Port Rowan do	Toronto	Jan. 2, 1866
Ridley, Lieut. F. Charles.....	15th Batt. Vol. Inf.....	Kingston	do
Redmond, Ensign George.....	Brockville Inf. Co.....	Prescott.....	do
Stephens, Major Alexander.....	Collingwood Rifle Co.....	Toronto	April 14, 1864
Sutherland, Capt. J.....	15th Batt. Vol. Inf.....	Kingston	do
Stephens, Ensign S.....	do	do	do
Seymour, Capt. J. W.....	Goderich Rifle Co.....	London.....	April 15, 1864
Sherwood, Lieut. L. P.....	10th Batt. Royals	Toronto	March 21, 1865
Spring, Capt. Hugh.....	No. 2 Storrington Rifles.....	Kingston	May 15, 1865
Seale, Lieut. George.....	14th Batt. Vol. Rifles.....	do	do
Starr, Sergt. A. H.....	Brockville Inf. Co., No. 2	do	do
Spence, Ensign David.....	Brantford Rifle Co.....	London.....	June 28, 1865
Slavin, Patrick.....	Kingston	Kingston	Jan. 2, 1866
Sutherland, Sergt. Robert W.....	Queen's Own Rifles.....	Toronto	May 1, 1866
Stitt, Lieut. James.....	Princeton Rifle Co.....	London.....	May 2, 1866
Southern, William.....	London do	do	do
Spillman, Capt. E.....	Perth Rifles.....	Prescott	do
Scott, Capt. Thomas.....	Perth Inf. Co.....	do	do
Shiell, Lieut. David.....	Windsor do	Windsor	May 3, 1866
Sarvice, Capt. R. S.....	Stratford do	do	do
Smith, Capt. David.....	Chatham do	do	do
Taylor, Major.....	Oxford Rifles	London.....	Feb. 9, 1864
Thomson, Ensign J. W.....	15th Batt. Vol. Inf.....	Kingston	May 15, 1865
Totten, Lieut. W.....	Brantford Rifle Co.....	London.....	Jan. 2, 1866
Urquhart, Capt. A.....	18th Batt. Vol. Inf.....	Montreal	Jan. 4, 1866
Villiers, Major.....	Brigade Major	Hamilton	April 16, 1864
White, Major B.....	Prescott Rifle Co.....	Kingston	April 14, 1864
Watson, Ensign J. H.....	13th Batt. Vol. Inf.....	Hamilton.....	April 16, 1864
Wonham, Capt. W. G.....	Ingersoll Inf. Co.....	Toronto	October 5, 1864
Worthington, Capt. James.....	10th Batt. Royals	Kingston	May 15, 1865
Windeat, Ensign E. W.....	Brockville Rifle Co.....	do	do
Walker, Lieut. George.....	19th Batt. Vol. Inf.....	Toronto	May 1, 1866
Wright, Lieut. William.....	Morriekville Rifle Co.....	Prescott	May 2, 1866
Wilson, Benjamin.....	St. John's Inf. Co.....	Windsor	May 3, 1866

VOLUNTEER CERTIFICATES.—UPPER CANADA.

Name.	Corps.	Where Certificate was Granted.	Date of Certificate.
SECOND CLASS.			
Askin, Lieut. A. H.	13th Batt. Vol. Inf.	Hamilton	Feb. 11, 1864
Armstrong, Lieut. W.	Prescott Rifle Co.	Kingston	April 14, 1864
Atkinson, Lieut. M.	13th Batt. Vol. Inf.	Hamilton	April 16, 1864
Arthurs, William	Queen's Own Rifles	Toronto	April 13, 1865
Adams, Lieut. Jas.	2nd Ottawa Garrison Battery	Prescott	May 2, 1866
Biggar, Lieut. W. F.	13th Batt. Vol. Inf.	Hamilton	Feb. 11, 1864
Buchanan, Ensign P.	do	do	do
Burchar, Lieut.	Oakville Rifle Co.	do	April 16, 1864
Brown, Lieut. John	Queen's Own Rifles	Toronto	Sept. 30, 1864
Brown, Henry	10th Royal Regiment	do	April 13, 1865
Boyd, Lieut. S. S.	Iroquois Garrison Battery	Kingston	May 15, 1865
Bullen, W. F.	Delaware Rifle Co.	London	June 28, 1865
Baldwin, James B.	1st Troop Cavalry, Toronto	Montreal	June 12, 1866
Blyth, Sergt. William G.	Queen's Own Rifles	Toronto	May 1, 1866
Bull, Thomas P.	Seaforth Inf. Co.	London	May 2, 1866
Brown, R. C.	Blenheim do	do	do
Bedard, Lieut. W. G.	Ottawa Garrison Battery	Prescott	do
Brough, Lieut. Robt.	Gananoque do	do	do
Burritt, Ensign Edwin	Burritt's Rapid's Inf. Co.	do	do
Bruce, Ensign Geo.	Guelph Rifle Co.	London	do
Brown, Ensign Henry	North Oxford Rifle Co.	Windsor	May 3, 1866
Barwick, Hugh C.	19th Batt. Vol. Inf.	do	do
Crossland, Capt.	Dundas Inf. Co.	Hamilton	April 16, 1864
Coleman, Ensign	do	do	do
Crombie, Lieut. M.	15th Batt. Vol. Inf.	Kingston	May 15, 1865
Cunningham, Lieut. Henry	14th do Rifles	do	Jan. 2, 1866
Coad, James	Woodstock	London	do
Clench, Lieut. Johnson	19th Batt. Vol. Inf.	Toronto	May 1, 1866
Campbell, Lieut. R.	New Hamburg Inf. Co.	London	May 2, 1866
Code, Ensign W. H.	London Rifles, No. 1.	do	do
Caswell, Niel	St. Thomas, C. W.	do	do
Campbell, Lieut. R.	Burritt's Rapids Inf.	Prescott	do
Conway, Sergt.-Major James	Brockville Garrison	do	do
Corman, Sergt. F. B.	Morrisburg Garrison Battery	do	do
Clutterbuck, Sergt. A.	Brockville Rifle Co.	do	do
Corbett, Jas.	1st Ottawa Garrison Battery	do	do
Cole, Alexander Grant	Brockville Rifle Co.	do	do
Clarke, Lieut. Chas.	Elora do	London	do
Crotty, William	Ingersoll Inf. Co.	Windsor	May 3, 1866
Draper, Capt. F. C.	Queen's Own Rifles	Toronto	Sept. 30, 1864
Dickie, Ensign H.	Brantford Rifle Co.	do	October 5, 1864
Douglas, Lieut. John	Queen's Own Rifles	do	April 13, 1865
Dauids, Ensign Jos.	do	do	Jan. 2, 1866
Duncan, Lieut. G.	Embro's Rifle Co.	London	do
Dawes, Capt. Thos.	Thamesford Inf. Co.	do	do
Dartnell, Capt. G. H. F.	Whitby do	Toronto	May 1, 1866
Davison, Ensign John	Goderich Rifle Co.	London	May 2, 1866
Dawson, Sergt. F. W.	Brockville do	Prescott	do
Daney, Barnerd.	No. 1 Cornwall Rifles	do	do
Elliott, Lieut. John B.	London Garrison Artillery	Toronto	October 5, 1864
Ellis, Sergt. Geo.	London Inf. Co.	London	June 28, 1865
Ellison, Capt. John	Port Stanley Naval Co.	do	Jan. 2, 1866
Ellis, Sergt. R. Y.	Queen's Own Rifles	Toronto	May 1, 1866
Evans, Sergt. Thos.	1st Ottawa Garrison Battery	Prescott	do
Elliott, Ensign Thos.	St. John's Inf. Co.	Windsor	May 3, 1866
Foster, C. C.	Queen's Own Rifles, No. 8.	Toronto	Feb. 9, 1864
Fidlar, Edward		Kingston	May 2, 1866
Fox, Capt. Thomas M.	Leamington Inf. Co.	Windsor	May 3, 1866

VOLUNTEER CERTIFICATES—UPPER CANADA.—*Second Class.*—(Con.)

Name.	Corps.	Where Certificate was Granted.	Date of Certificate.
Graham, Capt.	Delaware Rifle Co.	London	April 15, 1864
Greene, Sergt. Thos.	London Garrison Artillery	Toronto	October 5, 1864
Gravely, Ensign J. V.	Cobourg Rifle Co.	do	May 1, 1866
Gibson, Ensign D.	Queen's Own Rifles	do	do
Grout, Lieut. John H.	20th Batt. Vol. Inf.	do	do
Hamilton, Capt. Geo.	10th Batt. Royals	Toronto	April 13, 1865
Henderson, L. H.	Belleville	Kingston	May 15, 1865
Hetherington, J. W. H.	10th Batt. Royals	Toronto	Jan. 2, 1866
Heaton, Lieut. C.	Mount Pleasant Inf. Co.	do	May 1, 1866
Holton, Lieut. Geo. C.	15th Batt. Vol. Inf.	Kingston	May 2, 1866
Howell, Capt. W.	Drumbo' Inf. Co.	London	do
Hayes, Lieut. W. T.	Goderich Rifle Co.	do	do
Higginson, Major Wm.	18th Batt. Vol. Inf.	Prescott	do
Harkin, Ensign Wm.	do	do	do
Hartley, Sergt. Robt.	Iroquois Garrison Battery	do	do
Irving, Lieut. E.	13th Batt. Vol. Inf.	Hamilton	Feb. 11, 1864
Jamieson, Ensign A.	13th Vol. Inf. Batt.	Hamilton	April 16, 1864
Johnston, Ensign	14th Batt. Vol. Rifles	Kingston	May 15, 1865
James, Lieut. Chas.	Stratford Inf. Co.	London	May 2, 1866
Jones, Capt. D. F.	Gananoque Garrison Battery	Prescott	do
Johnson, Lieut. Geo.	18th Batt. Vol. Inf.	do	do
Jarvis, Ensign G. S.	No. 2 Cornwall Rifles	do	do
Jarvis, Arthur	do	do	do
Kennedy, Lieut. W. N.	Peterboro' Inf. Co.	Toronto	April 14, 1864
King, Lieut. R. S.	Welland Canal Field Battery	Hamilton	April 18, 1864
Kirk, Lieut. J. Y. S.	Goderich Foot Artillery	London	April 15, 1864
Kennedy, Capt. John	Peterboro' Inf. Co.	Toronto	April 13, 1865
King, William	Kingston	Kingston	May 15, 1865
Lawrence, Ensign J. W.	10th Royals	Toronto	April 14, 1864
Lee, Sergt. A. G.	Queen's Own Rifles	do	April 13, 1865
Laidlaw, Lieut. John	Drumbo Inf. Co.	London	May 2, 1866
Lindsay, Jas.	St. Thomas Rifle Co.	do	do
Legge, Ensign J.	Gananoque do	Prescott	do
Le Roy, Sergt. Martin	18th Batt. Vol. Inf.	do	do
Leys, Capt. F. B.	Paymaster, Western Batt.	Windsor	May 3, 1866
Lewis, James W.	Chatham Inf. Co.	do	do
Leech, William	Elora Rifle Co.	London	May 2, 1866
Lindsay, James	St. Thomas do	do	do
Muir, Lieut.	Hamilton Field Battery	Hamilton	April 18, 1864
Musson, Chas. S.	10th Batt. Royals	Toronto	April 13, 1865
Moberly, Lieut. C.	do	do	do
Meyers, A. H.	Belleville	Kingston	May 15, 1865
Matheson, John	Woodstock	London	May 2, 1866
Marigold, Fred.	do	do	do
Millar, Lieut. John	18th Batt. Vol. Inf.	Prescott	do
Mann, Ensign Grifidus	No. 3 Ottawa Rifles	do	do
Millar, Sergt. Wm.	Iroquois Garrison Battery	do	do
Marston, Sergt. Richard	18th Batt. Vol. Inf.	do	do
McCabe, Lieut. Thos.	Hamilton Field Battery	Hamilton	April 18, 1864
McMillan, Capt. John	Harrietsville Inf. Co.	London	April 15, 1864
Macalister, Alex.	14th Batt. Vol. Rifles	Kingston	May 15, 1865
Macpherson, Alex.	Queen's Own Rifles	Toronto	April 13, 1865
McEachern, Ensign M.	do	do	May 1, 1866
McMenzie, Lieut. D. K.	St. Thomas Rifle Co.	London	May 2, 1866
McClennagan, A.	Woodstock do	do	do
McIntosh, Capt. D.	18th Batt. Vol. Inf.	Prescott	do
McCrum, Capt. Robt.	Gananoque Rifle Co.	do	do
McCammon, Lieut. S.	do Garrison Battery	do	do
McDonald, Lieut. H. S.	do Rifle Co.	do	do

VOLUNTEER CERTIFICATES—UPPER CANADA.—*Second Class.*—(Con.)

Name.	Corps.	Where Certificate was Granted.	Date of Certificate.
McDougall, Sergt. H.....	1st Ottawa Garrison Battery.....	Prescott.....	May 2, 1866
McNaughton, Sergt. Alex.....	18th Batt. Vol. Inf.....	do.....	do
Novarro, F. B.....	Queen's Own Rifles.....	Toronto.....	April 13, 1865
Norris, Capt. W. H.....	Scarboro' Rifle Co.....	do.....	Jan. 2, 1866
Nelles, Capt. W. B.....	20th Batt. Vol. Inf.....	do.....	May 1, 1866
Nelles, Ensign H. E.....	do.....	do.....	do
O'Brien, Lieut. W. E.....	Barrie Rifle Co.....	Toronto.....	Feb. 9, 1864
O'Brien, Lieut. Thos.....	London Field Battery.....	London.....	April 15, 1864
O'Connor, Lieut. R. E.....	No. 3 Ottawa Rifles.....	Prescott.....	May 2, 1866
O'Neil, Capt.....	Pakenham do.....	do.....	do
Peel, Lieut. Thos.....	London Foot Artillery.....	London.....	April 15, 1864
Potter, Ensign N.....	No. 3 Ottawa Rifles.....	Kingston.....	May 15, 1865
Patterson, Lieut. John.....	10th Batt. Royals.....	Toronto.....	April 13, 1865
Ritchie, Lieut. F. G.....	13th Batt. Vol. Inf.....	Hamilton.....	Feb. 11, 1864
Routh, Lieut. P. G.....	do.....	do.....	April 16, 1864
Richardson, Fred.....	10th Batt. Royals.....	Toronto.....	April 13, 1865
Ramsay, Ensign R. H.....	Queen's Own Rifles.....	do.....	Jan. 2, 1866
Rodgers, Mr. Henry C.....	Peterboro' Rifles.....	Kingston.....	May 2, 1866
Reynolds, Lieut. Jas.....	Prescott Garrison Battery.....	Prescott.....	do
Robertson, Sergt.-Major A.....	Morrisburg do.....	do.....	do
Rodger, Sergt. Jas.....	Brockville Rifles.....	do.....	do
Russell, Alex. L.....	Civil Service do.....	do.....	do
Reid, Henry G.....	Chatham Inf. Co.....	Windsor.....	May 3, 1866
Ross, John.....	Embro' Rifle Co.....	do.....	do
Shaw, Lieut.-Col.....	Brigade Major, Kingston.....	Kingston.....	Feb. 12, 1864
Smith, Ensign A. W.....	22nd Batt. Oxford Rifles.....	London.....	April 15, 1864
Smith, Corporal, G. B.....	Hamilton Field Battery.....	Hamilton.....	April 13, 1864
Sorley, Lieut. C. Hy.....	Ingersoll Inf. Co.....	Toronto.....	October 5, 1864
Stollery, Lieut. Wm.....	10th Batt. Royals.....	do.....	April 13, 1865
Stephen, Ensign Chas. L.....	1st N. S. Batt. Frontenac.....	Kingston.....	May 15, 1865
Stinson, J. T. R.....	Queen's Own Rifles.....	do.....	April 13, 1865
Sherwood, Capt. S.....	10th Batt. Royals.....	Toronto.....	Jan. 2, 1866
Smith, Sergt. R.....	Stratford Inf. Co.....	London.....	do
Smith, Ensign S.....	Chatham Inf. Co.....	do.....	May 2, 1866
Seymour, B.....	Goderich Rifle Co.....	do.....	do
Shields, Capt. John.....	18th Batt. Vol. Inf.....	Prescott.....	do
Stevenson, Chas. J.....	Brockville Rifles.....	do.....	do
Sutton, Robert.....	Windsor Inf. Co.....	Windsor.....	May 3, 1866
Tolmie, Ensign H. F.....	20th Batt. Vol. Inf.....	Hamilton.....	April 16, 1864
Thompson, Capt. E.....	Niagara Inf. Co.....	Toronto.....	Jan. 3, 1866
Tweeddale, J. B.....	Vienna do.....	London.....	do
Thompson, John J.....	Chatham.....	do.....	May 2, 1866
Turquand, Robin.....	Woodstock Rifle Co.....	do.....	do
Terwilligar, A. M.....	do.....	Kingston.....	do
Twomley, Lieut. Wm.....	Prescott Garrison Battery.....	Prescott.....	do
Verner, Capt. W.....	Welland Canal Field Battery.....	Hamilton.....	April 18, 1864
White, James.....	Oxford Rifles.....	London.....	Feb. 9, 1864
Wright, Lieut. M.....	Dundas Inf. Co.....	Hamilton.....	April 16, 1864
Wilson, Lieut. Jas.....	St. Catharines Garrison Battery.....	do.....	April 18, 1864
White, Ensign F.....	16th Batt. Vol. Inf.....	Kingston.....	May 15, 1865
Willis, Lieut. Thos.....	1st Hastings N. S. Militia.....	do.....	May 2, 1866
Wilkinson, Capt. J.....	Amherstburg Inf. Co.....	London.....	do
Wells, Lieut. W. C.....	18th Batt. Vol. Inf.....	Prescott.....	do
Weir, James C.....	Chatham Inf. Co.....	Windsor.....	May 3, 1866
Wilkinson, John K.....	Leamington do.....	do.....	do
Wegstaf, Capt. W. E.....	Gosfield Rifle Co.....	do.....	do
Young, Ensign John.....	13th Batt. Vol. Inf.....	Hamilton.....	April 16, 1864

VOLUNTEER CERTIFICATES.—LOWER CANADA.

Nome.	Corps.	Where Certificate was Granted.	Date of Certificate.
LOWER CANADA.			
FIRST CLASS.			
Anderson, Lieut. C. J.....	Civil Service Rifles.....	Quebec	Feb. 11, 1864
Alleyn, Capt. R.....	Volunteer Rifles, Quebec.....	do	April 25, 1864
Archer, Corn. R.....	1st Troop Vol. Cavalry, Quebec.....	Montreal	May 11, 1865
Andet, Alphonse.....	do	do	Nov. 14, 1865
Amyrould, Ensign S.....	1st Inf. Co., Granby.....	do	May 3, 1866
Rowen, Capt. N. H.....	No. 3 Garrison Bat. Artil., Quebec.....	Quebec	Feb. 11, 1864
Caubien, Lieut. and Adj. L.....	4th Batt. Chasseurs Canadiens, Mont.....	do	do
Bernard, H., Bt. Major.....	Civil Service Rifles.....	do	Feb. 10, 1864
Bond, Capt. F.....	1st Prince of Wales Regt., Montreal.....	Montreal	April 22, 1864
Boomer, Lieut.-Col. J.....	Vol. Garrison Artillery, Quebec.....	Quebec	Sept. 30, 1864
Bacon, Lieut. and Adj. Thos.....	Victoria Vol. Rifles, Montreal.....	Montreal	October 12, 1864
Bethune, Ensign A. R.....	do do	do	do
Bacon, Ensign G. H.....	do do	do	do
Bailey, Sergt. H. C.....	do do	do	do
Barnjum, Sergt. F. J. C.....	do do	do	do
Burshall, Major.....	8th Bat. Stadacona Vol. Rifles, Queb.....	Quebec	Dec. 7, 1864
Brush, Capt. Geo.....	Batt. Garrison Artillery, Montreal.....	Montreal	Dec. 26, 1864
Barland, Capt. W.....	1st Prince of Wales Regt.....	do	Feb. 27, 1865
Brown, Capt. Jas. A.....	Batt. Garrison Artillery, Montreal.....	do	do
Brodeur, Ensign L. A.....	Inf. Co., Varennes.....	do	Feb. 16, 1865
Barrow, Capt. B.....	Provisional Batt. Gar. Artil., Quebec.....	Quebec	March 16, 1865
Bergin, Capt. D.....	Vol. Rifle Co., Cornwall.....	Montreal	July 10, 1865
Breadner, Ensign J.....	do Hinchinbrooke	do	do
Belle, Chas. E., Lieut.-Col.....	Paymaster, Vol. Militia, Montreal.....	do	Jan. 4, 1866
Brush, Lieut. Chas. E.....	1st Prince of Wales Regt., do	do	do
Bowen, Lieut.-Col. G. H.....	Garrison Battery Artil., Sherbrooke.....	do	May 3, 1866
Cinq-Mars, Capt. P. L.....	Chasseurs Canadiens, Montreal.....	Montreal	Feb. 10, 1864
Campbell, Lieut. K.....	Light Inf., do	do	Feb. 22, 1864
Cole, Capt. Fred.....	Batt. Garrison Artil., do	do	Feb. 27, 1865
Clement, Capt. J. E.....	4th Co., 21st Batt., St. Johns.....	do	July 10, 1865
Clint, Wm.....	do	Quebec	May 9, 1866
Chalmers, Capt. J.....	Commanding 2nd Inf. Co., Granby.....	Montreal	May 3, 1866
Doutney, Capt. W. L.....	Light Inf., Montreal.....	Montreal	Feb. 15, 1864
Dowker, Capt. G.....	Batt. Garrison Artil., Montreal.....	do	Feb. 27, 1865
Deguire, Capt. M. F.....	4th Batt. Chasseurs Cann., Montreal.....	do	do
Dearnoly, Sergt.-Major C. R.....	Cavalry Troop, Sherbrooke.....	do	do
Duchesnois, Lieut. N.....	Inf. Co., Varennes.....	do	Feb. 16, 1865
Dumlin, Capt. L. B.....	8th Batt., Stadacona Regt., Quebec.....	Quebec	March 16, 1865
DesRivières, Capt. H. M.....	Vol. Cavalry, St. Johns.....	Montreal	May 11, 1865
DesRivières, Capt. F.....	do do	do	do
Douglas, Capt. R.....	1st Co., 21st Batt. Vol. Inf., St. Johns.....	do	July 10, 1865
David, Lieut. T.....	1st Prince of Wales Regt., Montreal.....	do	July 13, 1865
DeBellefeuille, L. C. A. E.....	St. Eustache	do	May 3, 1866
Evans, Bt. Major L. R.....	Batt. Garrison Artil., Montreal.....	Montreal	Feb. 15, 1864
Evans, Capt. E.....	1st Prince of Wales Regt., do	do	October 12, 1864
Fletcher, Lieut.-Col. (B. M.).....	Brigade Major	Montreal	May 11, 1865
Ferrier, Capt. Jas., jr.....	Batt. Garrison Artil., Montreal.....	do	Jan. 4, 1866
Fraser, Capt. A.....	Non-Service Militia, Quebec	Quebec	May 9, 1866
Grant, Capt. John.....	Royal Light Inf., Montreal.....	Montreal	April 22, 1864
Gingras, Capt. E.....	9th Batt. Voltigeurs de Québec.....	Quebec	March 16, 1865
Grant, Capt. T. H.....	Provisional Batt., Gar. Artil., Quebec.....	do	do
Green, J. A.....	Quebec	do	May 9, 1866
Hill, Major C. F.....	1st Prince of Wales Regt., Montreal.....	Montreal	April 22, 1864
Hanson, Brigade Major.....	Brigade Major	do	do
Hutton, Lieut. W. H.....	Victoria Rifles, Montreal.....	do	October 12, 1864
Hawkes, R. (late Lieut. 47th Regt.).....	do	do	Dec. 26, 1864
Horne, Capt. G.....	6th Batt. Hochelaga Light Inf.....	do	do

VOLUNTEER CERTIFICATES—LOWER CANADA.—*First Class.*—(Continued.)

Name.	Corps.	Where Certificate was Granted.	Date of Certificate.
Handyside, Capt. N. J.....	3rd Batt. Victoria Rifles	Montreal	Feb. 27, 1865
Hollowell, Lieut. Jno.....	Cavalry Troop, Sherbrooke.....	do	do
Hyndman, Capt. J. B.....	Comp. Bishop's College, Lennoxville	do	May 3, 1866
Isaacson, Capt. J. H.....	Hochelaga Light Infantry	Montreal	Feb. 10, 1864
Jackson, Lt. and Adj. A. H.....	5th Batt. Vol. Rifles, Quebec	Quebec	April 25, 1864
Johnston, Capt. Jas. G.....	Victoria Rifles, Montreal.....	Montreal	Oct. 12, 1864
King, Brigade Major	Brigade Major	Montreal	April 22, 1864
Kennedy, Capt. W.....	Engineer Company, Montreal	do	Dec. 26, 1864
Kingston, Capt. F.....	Batt. Garr. Artill., Montreal	do	Feb. 27, 1865
Kilborne, Lieut. G.....	Non-Service Militia	Quebec	May 9, 1866
Lyman, Major S. J.....	Batt. Garr. Artill., Montreal	Montreal	Feb. 15, 1864
Lovelace, Major R.....	Volunteer Cavalry, Montreal	do	April 22, 1864
Lyman, Major T.....	Assist.-Quartermaster, Montreal.....	do	do
Lamontagne, Major E.....	Field Battery, Quebec	Quebec	April 25, 1864
Langevin, Major E. G.....	Volteurs de Quebec.....	do	do
Lambe, Major Wm. B.....	Montreal Light Infantry	Montreal	Dec. 26, 1864
Lyman, Capt. H.....	5th Batt. Royal Light Inf., Montreal	do	Feb. 27, 1865
La Branche, Sergt.-Major N.....	21st Batt. Inf., St. John's	do	Feb. 16, 1865
Lovelace (C.).....	Volunteer Squadron, Montreal.....	do	May 11, 1865
Labelle, Capt. L.....	4th Batt. Chass. Canadiens	do	July 3, 1865
La Branche, J. O.....	Gentleman, Montreal	do	Nov. 14, 1865
Masson, Brig.-Major.....	Brigade Major	Montreal	Feb. 10, 1864
Murray, Lieut. D.....	No. 3 Batt. Garr. Artill., Quebec.....	Quebec	Feb. 11, 1864
Molson, Capt. J. T.....	Montreal Light Infantry	Montreal	Oct. 12, 1864
Marsil, Capt. D.....	Rifles Company, St. Eustache.....	do	do
Montzambert, Lt. C. E.....	Garrison Artillery, Quebec	Quebec	Dec. 7, 1864
Massue, Major L. H.....	Inf. Co., Varennes	Montreal	Feb. 16, 1865
Martin, Capt. Jno.....	Hochelaga Light Inf.....	do	Feb. 27, 1865
Macdonald, Lt. L.....	Vol. Cavalry, St. John's	do	May 11, 1865
Marchand, Capt. F. G.....	4th Co. 21st Batt., St. John's	do	July 10, 1865
Miller, Capt. Robert.....	Inf. Co., Granby	do	Jan. 4, 1866
Mahoney, Sergt.-Major	1st Prince of Wales Reg.....	do	do
Muir, James	Gentleman, Montreal	do	do
McGlashan, Lieut.....	Unattached, Montreal	Montreal	Feb. 10, 1864
MacDougall, Lt. H.....	Victoria Rifles, Montreal.....	do	Oct. 12, 1864
MacPherson, Brig. Major	Brigade Major	do	Nov. 14, 1865
McEachern, Capt. A.....	Inf. Co., Durham	do	Jan. 4, 1866
Macdonald, Capt. A.....	Argenteuil Rangers.....	do	May 3, 1866
Macdonald, Paymaster Arch.....	Argenteuil Rangers.....	do	May 3, 1866
Normandeau, Capt. P. E.....	Chasseurs Canadiens.....	Montreal	Feb. 10, 1864
O'Brien, Lieut. W. E.....	Rifle Co., Barrie	Montreal	Feb. 27, 1864
Osgood, Capt. W. A.....	4th Co. 21st Batt., St. John's.....	do	July 15, 1865
Oliver, Capt. Ed.....	2nd Rifle Co., Cornwall	do	do
Quimet, Capt. Chas.....	Carabiniers, Ste. Thérèse.....	do	Jan. 4, 1866
Oliver, Ensign James E.....	Non-Service Militia, Quebec.....	Quebec	May 9, 1866
Porter, Capt. J.....	Hochelaga Light Infantry	Montreal	Feb. 15, 1864
Panet, Major C. E.....	Volteurs de Québec.....	Quebec	April 25, 1864
Pelletier, Capt. C. A. P.....	do do	do	do
Prendergast, Ensign C.....	8th Batt. Rifle, Quebec	do	do
Parent, Capt. B.....	Chasseurs Canadiens.....	Montreal	May 3, 1866
Reeve, Lt.-Col. Thos. J.....	Comp. 5th Batt. Rifles, Quebec	Quebec	Sept. 30, 1864
Robinson, S. Wm.....	Gentleman, Montreal	Montreal	Feb. 27, 1865
Robinson, Capt. H.....	Infantry Co., Waterloo.....	do	Feb. 16, 1865
Routh, Lt. J. H.....	5th Batt. Royal Light Inf., Montreal	do	do
Boss, Major T.....	Unattached, Quebec	Quebec	March 16, 1865
Rogers, Capt. R.....	Inf. Co., Franklin	Montreal	July 10, 1865

VOLUNTEER CERTIFICATES—LOWER CANADA.—*First Class.*—(Con.)

Namc.	Corps.	Where Certificate was granted.	Date of Certificate.
Ross, Lieut.-Col. D. A.	Non Service Militia, Quebec	Quebec	May 9, 1866
Rogers, Lieut. J.	Prince of Wales, Montreal	Montreal	May 3, 1866
Rogers, Capt. S.	11th Battalion Argenteuil Rangers.	do	do
Redpath, John James	Victoria Rifles, Montreal	do	Oct. 12, 1864
Suzor, Lt.-Col., Assist. A. G.	Brigade Major	Quebec	Feb. 11, 1864
Savage, Lieut. Jos.	Garrison Artillery, Montreal	Montreal	Feb. 27, 1865
Stephens, Capt. S. A.	Cavalry Troop, Sherbrooke	do	do
Stoukes, Ens. J. T.	1st Coy. 21st Batt., Lacolle.	do	July 10, 1865
Savage, Ens. John	Royal Light Infantry, Montreal.	do	July 13, 1865
Scott, Capt. Walter.	5th Batt. Royal Light Infantry	do	Nov. 14, 1865
Smith, Capt. John	1st Troop, Montreal	do	Jan. 3, 1866
Scott, 2nd Lieut. E. G.	Non Service Militia, Quebec	Quebec	May 9, 1866
Sheppard, Capt. M.	do do	do	do
Smith, W.	1st Cavalry Troop, Montreal.	Montreal	May 23, 1866
Taylor, Capt. James.	Light Infantry, Montreal	do	April 22, 1864
Tetu, Lieut. J. L.	Chasseurs Canadiens, Montreal	do	do
Turnbull, Lieut. James F.	Cavalry, Quebec.	do	May 16, 1864
Thomson, Major	9th Battalion Voltigeurs de Québec	Quebec	Dec. 7, 1864
Thomson, Capt. J. C.	Voltigeurs de Québec.	do	April 25, 1864
Thibault, Lieut. N. C.	do do	do	do
Tessier, Lieut. and Adj. Cyrille	Non Service Militia, Quebec	do	May 9, 1866
Vohl, Capt. L. P.	Voltigeurs de Québec.	do	April 24, 1864
Villiers, Sergt. Maj.	Cavalry, Quebec.	Montreal	May 11, 1865
Vanleit, Lieut. G. M.	1st Coy. 21st Batt., Lacolle	do	July 10, 1865
Vandal, Philippe	Gentleman, St. John's	do	do
Voyer, Sergt. L. N.	2th Batt. Voltigeurs	Quebec	Jan. 2, 1866
Ware, H. S.	Gentleman	do	May 9, 1866
Whyte, Capt. F.	Infantry Company, Huntingdon	Montreal	Feb. 16, 1865
SECOND CLASS.			
Albright Nelson, Corn	St. Andrew's Troop Cavalry	Montreal	Jan. 3, 1866
Braun, Ens. F.		Quebec	April 25, 1864
Bouret, Sergt. Maj. I. O.	Chasseurs Canadiens.	Montreal	Dec. 26, 1864
Bourdeau, Sergt. G.	do	do	Feb. 27, 1865
Bogue, Jas. T.	Gentleman, Montreal	do	do
Becher, Ens. A.	Late 3rd Ad. Batt., Laprairie	do	Feb. 16, 1865
Beaudry, Mr. G. N. L.	Gentleman, Montreal	do	July 10, 1865
Bertrand, Lieut. A.	21st Batt., St. John's.	do	do
Barsolo, Lieut. Ed.	5th Company Chasseurs Canadiens.	do	do
Blackwood, Capt. Alex.	Infantry Company, Rockburn	do	Jan. 4, 1866
Burwash, Capt. John	St. Andrew's Troop	do	Jan. 3, 1866
Earlase, Lieut. G. H.	Batt. Gar. Artillery, Sherbrooke.	do	May 3, 1866
Burns, Capt. E.	Prince of Wales, Montreal	do	do
Beckett, Ens. J. M.	Hochelega Light Infantry	do	do
Cairns, Col. Sergt.	Infantry Company, Durham	do	Feb. 10, 1864
Crawford, Private J. M.	Rifles, Montreal.	do	Oct. 12, 1864
Crawford, Mr. A.	Gentleman, Montreal	do	Feb. 27, 1865
Crilly, Sergt. J.	Garrison Artillery, Montreal	do	do
Cochran, Ens. G. R.	Stadacona Rifles	Quebec	April 24, 1865
Carreau, Mr. J. P.	St. John's	Montreal	July 10, 1865
Carrier, Sergt. Geo.	17th Battalion, Lévis	Quebec	May 7, 1866
Cary, Lieut. Daniel	Provisional Gar. Artillery, Quebec.	do	do
Clint, Capt. Jas. H.	Quebec Light Infantry	do	May 8, 1866
Clarke, Capt. H. J.	Prince of Wales.	Montreal	May 3, 1866
Dyde, Lieut. J. S.	Montreal Light Infantry	do	Oct. 12, 1864
Davidson, Mr. Charles P.	Gentleman, Montreal	do	Feb. 27, 1865
Dawson, Lieut. W. J.	do	do	do
David, Mr. T.	do	do	do
Perion, Sergt. E. F.	11th Batt. Argenteuil Rangers	do	Feb. 16, 1866

VOLUNTEER CERTIFICATES—LOWER CANADA.—*Second Class.*—(Con.)

Name.	Corps.	Where Certificate was Granted.	Date of Certificate.
Dawson, Mr. B.....	Gentleman, Montreal.....	Montreal.....	Feb. 16, 1865
Dixon, Mr. Jas. M. H.....	do do.....	do.....	Jan. 4, 1866
Dugal, Capt. P. G.....	9th Batt., Quebec.....	Quebec.....	May 7, 1866
Doyle, John.....	do.....	do.....	May 7, 1866
Day, Col. Sergt. James.....	5th Batt., Quebec.....	do.....	May 7, 1866
Douglas, Lieut. H.....	9th Batt., Quebec.....	do.....	May 5, 1866
Dalkin, Capt. E. J.....	Non-Service Militia, Quebec.....	do.....	May 9, 1866
Esdaile, Ensign James.....	5th Batt. Royal Light Inf., Montr'l.....	Montreal.....	July 13, 1865
Fraser, Mr. D. T.....	Gentleman, Montreal.....	Montreal.....	Feb. 27, 1865
Fourdrinier, Ensign F. E.....	2nd Inf. Co., Waterloo.....	do.....	Feb. 16, 1865
Ferguson, Sergt. Jos.....	Provisional Garr. Artill., Quebec.....	Quebec.....	May 7, 1866
Felton, Sergt. E. P.....	Garrison Artill., Sherbrooke.....	Montreal.....	Jan. 3, 1866
Goodfellow, Ensign W.....	Hochelaga Light Infantry.....	Montreal.....	April 22, 1864
Gray, Lieut. Wood F.....	Late Administrative Batt., Laprairie.....	do.....	Feb. 27, 1865
Gairdner, Ensign I.....	Inf. Co., Huntingdon.....	do.....	Feb. 16, 1865
Geddes, Mr. Henry H.....	Gentleman, Montreal.....	do.....	July 13, 1865
Gauthier, Ensign Chs. E. E.....	Non-Service Militia.....	Quebec.....	May 7, 1866
Gardner, R.....	Hochelaga Light Inf.....	Montreal.....	May 3, 1866
Grant, Capt. A. J.....	13th Batt. Inf., Hawkesbury.....	do.....	May 3, 1866
Garven, Ensign J.....	1st Prince of Wales.....	do.....	May 3, 1866
Home, 2nd Lieut. W.....	Provisional Batt. Garr. Artillery.....	Quebec.....	March 16, 1865
Hart, Mr. David A.....	Gentleman, Montreal.....	Montreal.....	July 13, 1865
Hall, Capt. Geo.....	1st Inf. Co., Huntingdon.....	do.....	Jan. 4, 1866
Hunt, Lieut. Jas. A.....	Provisional Garr., Artill.....	Quebec.....	May 8, 1866
Herrick, G. H.....	9th Batt., Quebec.....	do.....	May 8, 1866
Hobbs, Capt. Wm.....	Garr. Artill., Montreal.....	Montreal.....	May 3, 1866
Higginson, S. B.....	Inf. Co. Buckingham.....	do.....	May 3, 1866
Hutchison, A. C.....	1st Engineers, Montreal.....	do.....	May 3, 1866
Howard, Ensign Thomas.....	Royal Light Inf., Montreal.....	do.....	May 3, 1866
Jackson, Wm. Harrison.....	9th Batt., Quebec.....	Quebec.....	May 8, 1866
Johnston, Capt. R.....	Rifle Company, Hinchinbrooke.....	Montreal.....	May 3, 1866
Kirkwood, J. R.....	Royal Light Infantry.....	Montreal.....	May 3, 1866
Kirkpatrick, J. E.....	Hochelaga Light Infantry.....	do.....	May 3, 1866
Kemply, W. H.....	Argenteuil Rangers.....	do.....	May 3, 1866
Levy, Ensign E. L.....	Hochelaga Light Infantry.....	Montreal.....	Dec. 26, 1864
Lyman, Ensign F. S.....	Royal Light Infantry, Montreal.....	do.....	Feb. 27, 1865
Lemesurier, Ensign H. L.....	Late "Administrative Batt., Laprairie.....	do.....	Feb. 16, 1865
Lefebvre, Capt. O.....	5th Co. 21st Batt., St. John's.....	do.....	July 10, 1865
Labrecque, Mr. A.....	Gentleman, Montreal.....	do.....	July 13, 1865
Lapierre, Cornet Chs.....	2nd Montreal Cavalry.....	do.....	Jan. 3, 1866
Lee, William.....	9th Batt., Quebec.....	Quebec.....	May 7, 1866
Lawlor, Jas. H.....	do do.....	do.....	May 7, 1866
Léger, Odilon.....	do do.....	do.....	May 7, 1866
Louis, Ensign Jos., Junr.....	5th Batt., Quebec.....	do.....	May 7, 1866
Logie, Lieut. F. J.....	do do.....	do.....	May 9, 1866
Lough, Wm.....	Infantry Company, Buckingham.....	Montreal.....	May 3, 1866
Mathewson, Mr. M. B.....	Gentleman, Montreal.....	Montreal.....	Feb. 27, 1865
Major, Mr. E. J.....	do do.....	do.....	Feb. 27, 1865
Millan, Sergt. H.....	5th Hochelaga Light Infantry.....	do.....	Feb. 27, 1865
Mulholland, Ensign Jos.....	Montreal Light Infantry.....	do.....	Feb. 27, 1865
Malhot, Lieut. H. G.....	2nd Inf. Co., Three Rivers.....	do.....	July 10, 1865
Mathews, Mr. Pat.....	Gentleman, Montreal.....	do.....	Jan. 4, 1866
Morgan, Q. M., Sergt. James.....	Rifles, Quebec.....	Quebec.....	May 7, 1866
Maxham, Lieut. A.....	Non-Service Mil., Quebec.....	do.....	May 9, 1866
Mahoney, T. H.....	9th Batt. Quebec.....	do.....	May 9, 1866
Morris, Capt. L. E.....	Garrison Artillery, Sherbrooke.....	Montreal.....	May 3, 1866
Maynes, Capt. Chs.....	2nd Infantry Company, Waterloo.....	do.....	May 3, 1866
Middleton, Capt. Wm.....	1st Prince of Wales.....	do.....	May 3, 1866
Middlemiss, Ensign R.....	Infantry Company, Rockburn.....	do.....	May 3, 1866

VOLUNTEER CERTIFICATES—LOWER CANADA.—*Second Class.*—(Con.)

Name.	Corps.	Where Certificate was Granted.	Date of Certificate.
McDougall, Ensign D.....	Inf. Co., Durham.....	Montreal.....	Feb. 10, 1864
McPherson, Lieut. A. F.....	Royal Light Infantry.....	do.....	April 22, 1864
MacDougall, Ensign G.....	Montreal Light Infantry.....	do.....	Feb. 27, 1865
MacKenzie, Mr. H.....	Montreal.....	do.....	do
McDonald, Ensign S.....	11th Batt. Argenteuil Rangers.....	do.....	Feb. 16, 1865
McNaughton, Ensign D. P.....	Rifle Co., Como.....	do.....	do
McDonald, Mr. A.....	St. Andrews.....	do.....	Feb. 16, 1865
Macdonald, Lieut. W.....	4th Co., 21st Batt., St. John's.....	do.....	July 10, 1865
MacKenzie, Lieut. Fred.....	5th Batt. Royal Light Inf.....	do.....	July 13, 1865
McLaren, Lieut. J. C.....	1st Engineer Co., Montreal.....	do.....	May 3, 1866
Macfarlane, Jno. W.....	Prince of Wales.....	do.....	do
McMillan, D. P.....	do.....	do.....	do
McMartin, Ensign S.....	Inf. Co., Ormstown.....	do.....	do
Nadeau, Capt. Jean.....	17th Batt., Lévis.....	Quebec.....	May 7, 1866
Ostell, Ensign Thos.....	Montreal Light Infantry.....	Montreal.....	July 13, 1865
O'Neil, Sergt.-Major Wm.....	8th Batt., Quebec.....	Quebec.....	May 8, 1866
Prevost, Mr. Oscar.....	Montreal.....	Montreal.....	July 10, 1865
Pridham, Capt. R.....	11th Batt. Argenteuil Rangers.....	do.....	May 3, 1866
Quigley, T.....	Prince of Wales.....	Montreal.....	May 3, 1866
Ricard, Ensign F. J. D.....	4th Batt. Chasseurs Canadiens.....	Montreal.....	Oct. 12, 1864
Reynar, Mr. Jos.....	Quebec.....	Quebec.....	March 16, 1865
Ross, Color-Sergt. J. B.....	Civil Service.....	Montreal.....	July 10, 1865
Rocheleau, Mr. E. A.....	Three Rivers.....	do.....	do
Round, Ensign Wm.....	Prince of Wales.....	do.....	July 13, 1865
Rogers, Mr. John.....	Montreal.....	do.....	do
Rose, Mr. Chs. D.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 4, 1866
Roy, Lieut. H. P.....	9th Batt., Quebec.....	Quebec.....	May 7, 1866
Rutherford, Lieut. Wm.....	1st Engineer Co., Montreal.....	Montreal.....	May 3, 1866
Rowe, Ensign M.....	Inf. Co., Franklin.....	do.....	do
Slack, Sergt. F.....	Inf. Co., Waterloo.....	Montreal.....	Feb. 16, 1865
Shaw, 2nd Lieut. Jas. G.....	Provisional Gar. Artil., Quebec.....	Quebec.....	March 16, 1865
Scheffre, Lieut. M.....	4th Co., 21st Batt., St. John's.....	Montreal.....	July 10, 1865
Smith, Ensign David.....	Non-Service Militia.....	Quebec.....	May 7, 1866
Stevenson, J. B., acting Capt.....	9th Batt., Quebec.....	do.....	May 8, 1866
Smith, James.....	Inf. Co., Beauharnois.....	Montreal.....	May 3, 1866
Sniton, J. C.....	Hochelaga Light Infantry.....	do.....	do
Simpson, Major J.....	11th Batt. Argenteuil Rangers.....	do.....	do
Sheppard, R. W.....	Como Rifles.....	do.....	do
Stuart, W. W.....	Garrison Artillery, Montreal.....	do.....	do
Tait, Private Wm.....	Victoria Rifles, Montreal.....	Montreal.....	Oct. 12, 1864
Townsend, Mr. Wm.....	Montreal.....	do.....	Feb. 27, 1865
Vass, Ensign H.....	Montreal.....	Montreal.....	do
Whitehead, Sergt. Ed. A. C.....	Victoria Rifles.....	Montreal.....	Oct. 12, 1864
Wanless, Martin.....	St. Andrew's Troop.....	do.....	Jan. 3, 1866
Whitney, John.....	Royal Light Infantry.....	do.....	May 3, 1866
Wall, Henry.....	Prince of Wales.....	do.....	do
Yates, Chs. Jno.....	Montreal.....	Montreal.....	July 13, 1865

ADDENDA.

VOLUNTEER CERTIFICATES

For the following officers have been received since the preceding list was printed.

Name.	Corps.	Where Certificate was granted.	Date of Certificate.
UPPER CANADA.			
FIRST CLASS.			
Capt. John Creasor.....	Owen Sound Infantry Company.....	Sarnia.....	May 3, 1866
Lieut. John Matheson	Oxford Rifles, No. 1 Company.....	do	do
Mr. Vivian George Brodie	Owen Sound Infantry Company.....	do	do
SECOND CLASS.			
Lieut. John W. McClellan ..	Thamesford Infantry Company	do	do
Ensign George W. Butchart.....	Owen Sound do do	do	do
do William McKellar	Komoka Rifle do	do	do
Mr. Herry Garnett.....	Delaware do do	do	do
Mr. Noah Sugden.....	Thamesford Infantry do	do	do
Mr. William Henry Taylor	Meaford Rifle do	do	do
Mr. William H. Atkinson	Lucan Infantry do	do	do
Mr. Antrobus C. Clarke.....	Sarnia do do	do	do
Mr. Frederic Davis.....	do do do	do	do

ADDENDA TO THE REPORT

ON THE

STATE OF THE MILITIA

OF THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

.....
PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT BY COMMAND OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.
.....



Ottawa :
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1866.



A D D E N D A

TO THE

Report on the State of the Militia.

REPORT BY MAJOR-GENERAL LINDSAY.

BRIGADE OFFICE, July 16th, 1866.

SIR,

1. I have the honor to transmit for the information of His Excellency the Governor General a report upon the state of the Volunteer Militia, in the 2nd Military District.

2. In March and June the Volunteer Force was suddenly called out for active service, on account of threatened Fenian incursions. These calls were obeyed with such alacrity, that the enrolled men literally sprung to arms on their services being required by their country.

3. The latter emergency took place at a period when the greater part of the members of the Force were exposed to much inconvenience and personal loss. They cheerfully left their Agricultural and Commercial pursuits, and at once responded to the demand of duty to the state.

4. I will now proceed to report upon the corps which I have personally inspected, and upon the general efficiency of the Force, as displayed during the recent Fenian demonstration, during which time they were severely tested.

Montreal.

MONTREAL.

5. With one exception the Force in Montreal is very efficient, and the different regiments have shown much *esprit de corps*. I found, however, on their being first placed under my command, that the Senior Officers were not unnaturally anxious for Battalion Drill. I therefore gave out an order for commanding officers to occupy the greater portion of their drill hours in Company Drill, and desired more practice to be given in Platoon Firing and Aiming Drill, and to instruction in Light Infantry; which order was applied to other stations in my district.

6. This Troop of Cavalry (the Governor General's Body Guard) under Captain Macdougall, is distinguished by superior equipment; they are admirably mounted and are well drilled. They showed great aptitude for Camp Life, and were very effective when sent to the Frontier.

1st Montreal Cavalry.

The 1st Cavalry, under Major Smith, is well mounted, but poorly equipped. The troop was sent in detachments to the Frontier and proved very efficient.

2nd Montreal Cavalry.

The 2nd Cavalry is inferior as a troop. One good troop instead of two small ones would be an improvement.

Field Artillery.

This Battery, under Major Stevenson, is well drilled and the corps displays great zeal to the service. They are badly equipped and have old pattern guns. Half the battery was stationed recently at Huntingdon and performed several marches over execrable roads.

The Brigade consists of a fine body of men and is a most serviceable corps. A portion of them were sent to reinforce Fort Lennox, where they performed Artillery duties and were instructed in gun drill. They have now four 18 pounder field guns, and the corps are undergoing instruction by the Royal Artillery.

Garrison Artillery. Are an effective Corps, all mechanics. A few men under Capt. Kennedy were lately detailed to Huntingdon, where they were found most useful.

Engineers. These corps are a credit to the city. They were all sent to the front in June; the hardest work falling on the two former, they having to perform severe marches in marshy ground and over deep roads. Colonel Osborne Smith reports most favorably of their soldierlike bearing. The Royals were sent to Hemmingford—they are an excellent corps. The Chasseurs occupied Laprairie and St. John's at different times. This latter battalion is French, and much pains has been taken with it by Colonel Coursol, and his men did well in drill and camp life. On the return of the force to Montreal much improvement was evident in all, the Victoria Rifles in particular appearing equipped on parade as smart as a Battalion of Line.

Hochelaga Light Infantry. The Hochelaga Regiment, under Lieut. Colonel Hawkes, is inferior in discipline and tone. They are indifferent, and do not improve—they form the subject of a separate letter. A portion of them were stationed in Isle aux Noix and Stottsville, while three companies were at Cornwall.

I have pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal shewn in the public service by Colonel Dyde, the commandant. The Brigade Major, Lieut.-Colonel Macpherson, was unwearied in his attention to his general duties, and performed them efficiently.

I consider that all the superior officers exerted themselves to promote the efficiency of their corps. In drill, and also from report received during the occupation of the frontier, I particularly noticed the knowledge of their duty in Major Stevenson, Major Ferrier, Major Tetu, Major Evans, Major Johnson, Capt. McDougall and Major Isaacson.

KINGSTON.

Kingston Field Battery. Troop of Cavalry. 14th Battalion. —
2nd Provisional Battalion. 16th Battalion. Co-bourg Battalion, Portsmouth and Oshawa Co's.

7. I inspected the force of this Station in May. They manœvered creditably, singly and in brigade, under Lieut.-Colonel Paton. The equipment of the Field Battery is very defective, and they have old pattern guns. The Cavalry are moderately equipped. The 14th Battalion of Infantry have done duty subsequently at Cornwall, and Colonel Pakenham (H. M. 30th) reports favorably of their discipline, and of the zeal of Lieut.-Colonel Paton. Colonel Gibbon, commandant, reports favorably of the general appearance and drill of the Battalions named in the margin.

BROCKVILLE.

Brockville Rifles. Brockville Infantry. Perth Rifles. Perth Infantry. Carleton Rifles. Almonte Infantry.

8. There were six companies, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Crawford. I have no hesitation in pronouncing this Battalion as the best drilled I have inspected. Colonel Crawford is thoroughly up to his work, and deserves credit for having made these companies so efficient.

PRESCOTT.

Ottawa Battery. Morrisburg Battery. Prescott Battery. Iroquois Battery. —
Local Companies.
Prescott Rifles, 2 Companies. Merrickville Rifles. Burritt's Rapids Infantry. Fitzroy Infantry. Pakenham Rifles. 15th Battalion from Belleville. 18th Hawkesbury Battalion. Gananoque Rifle Company.

9. Lieut.-Colonel Atcherley deserves special mention. He has occupied the most exposed position on the frontier for the last eight months, and one that required constant vigilance. The garrison received several "alarms," and shewed alertness. The Artillery Companies in Fort Wellington have been well instructed during the winter, and know their duties as gunners. The Infantry Local Companies, under Lieut.-Colonel Jessup, are in good order, and well drilled. Major Forrest and Captain Galway rendered efficient support to Lieut.-Colonel Atcherley. The Belleville and Hawkesbury Battalion are also reported in an efficient state.

Cornwall.

CORNWALL.

10. Lieutenant-Colonel Hawkes of the Hochelaga Regiment commanded here until 3 Local Companies Colonel Pakenham arrived. The Administrative Battalion was not equal in point of drill to those at the former stations. The physique of the Infantry. Cornwall men is good. I do not consider that this battalion has been ably instructed. The Local Companies under good superintendence could soon be made equal to those at Brockville.

Ottawa F. Battery The Troops from Ottawa are reported in good order, and the men have
Ottawa Rifles. been well instructed.

Hemmingford } District.
Huntingdon }

HEMMINGFORD AND HUNTINGDON.

1st Company Hem-
mingford, Rox-
ham, Havelock,
Franklin, Dur-
ham.

1st and 2nd Hun-
tingdon, Athel-
stan, Rockburn,
Hinchinbrook Rif-
les, Elgin.

11. Lieut.-Col. Osborne Smith and Lieut.-Col. George Browne were in command on this frontier—a most important point for obstructing an advance on Cornwall from Malone, defending the Beauharnois Canal and the line of the Chateauguay. These officers report that the local companies are efficient and well drilled, full of zeal, and a resolute body of men. The force in occupation consisted of the Victoria Rifles and Prince of Wales Regiment, and the Companies mentioned in the margin—the Royals being at Hemmingford. The duty performed by these troops was very severe, the weather very bad and the roads very deep. Lt.-Col. Smith mentions the support he received from Lt.-Col. George Browne, D.A.A.G., and from Col. Devlin, Major Heward, and other officers. His report is annexed.

Three Rivers Com-
pany,—Beauhar-
nois, St. Remi,
Napierville, La-
colle.

and Napierville
Companies remained in their own localities. The Lacolle Company did
duty at the Railway station near that village.

12. Connected with this command on the west side of the Richelieu were the following Companies: At Valleyfield on Beauharnois Canal, a Company from Three Rivers was posted, Captain Bernard in command—an intelligent officer, who made good report. The Beauharnois, St. Remi, and Napierville Companies remained in their own localities. The Lacolle Company did

MISCELLANEOUS BATTALIONS AND COMPANIES.

Argenteuil Batt'n. 13. This corps, from the Ottawa River, was stationed at Cornwall and St. John's. Both Colonel Pakenham (H. M. 30th) and Colonel Fane (H. M. 25th), report that they are a fine body of men and very obedient, but that they were deficient in knowledge of drill and that the officers had not been practised in their work. This arises from the difficulty in getting the men together in companies, but they could soon be made a most efficient battalion.

OTTAWA RIVER.

14. The approaches to Montreal from the West were thus occupied. The Grand Trunk Bridge was protected at Vaudreuil by the St. Thérèse Company, and at St. Ann's by the Como Company, Lachine by the Varennes Company. The duty was accurately performed.

ST. JOHN'S AND MISSISQUOI FRONTIER.

15. The local companies of Frelighsburg, Philipsburg, Granby and Waterloo were on active service at St. John's and on the Missisquoi frontier. The first of these companies is very indifferent in drill; that of Philipsburg fair; the Waterloo and 1st Granby companies are fairly drilled, and the latter is commanded by an active and intelligent officer, Major Miller; but from Colonel Elrington's report, it is evident these companies are defective. The 2nd Waterloo and Granby are indifferent in military knowledge. All these companies improved much during their service, and allowances must be made for recently enrolled companies. I trust, during the ensuing autumn, they may perfect themselves in requirements for military duty. The St. John's companies are fairly drilled, effective men, but none of these latter companies had knapsacks or haversacks. The Cavalry Troop detached some men to the front, but from information I have received, I doubt that they are efficiently commanded. These companies had severe work. "Alarms" were frequent,

and considerable bodies of Fenians were near the frontier. The duty was cheerfully performed and the men alert: a firm spirit exists among them. Colonel Elrington's and Lieutenant Colonel Carter's reports are annexed.

ST. THERESE AND TERREBONNE.

16. These two companies, in the first instance, refused to turn out, with the exception of a few. In the latter company they appear to have acted under the advice of a Mr. Prevoste, who encouraged the disinclination to obey the call. I sent an order for the men to be warned to parade and march into Montreal. Several were absent. I sent over a party to bring in the absentees, and I tried three by court martial. There is some dissatisfaction existing in the Terrebonne company as to Captain Auger. I do not think that either of these companies are well managed, and they have not improved much. The officers mean well, but they do not seem to have confidence in themselves, and do not appear to have authority.

17. I now proceed to call attention to some deficiencies in organization as they appeared to me during the recent emergency, with a view of more complete arrangements in the event of the force being again called into the field.

COMMISSARIAT.

18. On both occasions when the Volunteer Militia Force has been called out, troops have been sent to occupy certain stations at very short notice, and on arrival they are billeted and make their own arrangements for their subsistence. This is, no doubt, the simplest mode of action, as well as the most convenient, and, as long as the force is small, no difficulty occurs. But it is evident that if a large force is suddenly thrown on a locality unprepared for their reception, danger exists of the troops being without sufficient food—and this actually occurred at Huntingdon, although I thought it my duty to issue an order to officers commanding corps to the effect that they were responsible for the arrangements for certain commissariat supplies for their men; yet I think that it is desirable that upon any future occasion when the force is called out that a Commissariat Staff should be at once formed. An officer at head quarters of a district should, for the period of service, be responsible for making any necessary preparations at the localities to which troops are ordered, and with whom officers commanding should communicate. If the militia authorities think it would be more satisfactory, there is no obstacle to the commissariat of the regular army furnishing supplies when the volunteer force is at a station where there are regular troops; but at other stations this cannot be done.

PAY.

19. There have been constant and frequent complaints of want of pay; and the arrangements have been defective. I have had occasion to write officially about it. The absence of pay has occasionally caused considerable inconvenience, and created dissatisfaction, and causes every thing to be in arrear. I think that it is absolutely necessary that on such occasions as the recent emergency, that District Paymasters should have, on the force being called out, sufficient money placed to their credit in the bank, and which should be kept up with regularity on estimates being furnished by the paymaster.

EQUIPMENT.

20. Volunteers have gone to the front with unserviceable shoes, without change, without knives, forks, plates, &c. With respect to shoes, it is evident that none but men who think of their own efficiency will take good ones, the remainder expect to be furnished with them as a means of doing their duty. Though it may be presumed that every man has a change of under-clothing, yet in many instances it never occurred to them to bring it. Some corps were deficient in knapsacks and haversacks. The Royals were delayed leaving Montreal from not being completed in clothing. It appears to me to be necessary that knapsacks and haversacks should be in store for the whole enrolled force, filled with such articles as the Government determine to issue, and also that a responsible officer should be placed at

the head of the Store Department, whose business in the hour of emergency would be to receive requisitions in what commanding officers consider their corps require to make them efficient, and take care that they are forwarded wherever they may be quartered.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

21. On the force being placed on active employment, it would be desirable to have a medical officer attached to the head quarters of the Militia Department, who would be responsible for arrangement in communicating with the Inspector General and principal Purveyor of Her Majesty's forces, and who would carry out the necessary measures for the due provision of the probable requirements of the troops at each station.

ARMS.

22. The necessity of taking great care of their arms, by the most rigid inspection, seems not to have been enforced, and many of the commandants of posts have reported, to me that the arms required cleaning and putting in order. It is absolutely necessary that the proposal of the Adjutant General of Militia should be carried out, and permanent armories attached to districts.

23. The general conduct of the Volunteer force has been excellent. There have been very few court martials for so large a force, and wherever they have been, I have reason to believe they have secured the good will of the inhabitants of the locality in which they have been stationed.

24. I have only to add that the Volunteer force have proved themselves loyal and enthusiastic in the defence of their country. They have shown the obedience so necessary in soldiers. They have exhibited fortitude and cheerfulness in the discomfort and difficulties of camp life, outpost duty, patrolling, &c., and I cannot doubt that, if it had been necessary to have met an enemy in the field, they would have proved their training as soldiers, and done credit to themselves and their country.

25. In concluding this report, I have much satisfaction in expressing my obligations to the Militia Staff for the valuable aid and support I received from them during the period the force has been under my command. Lieutenant-Colonel Osborne Smith, Assistant Adjutant-General, is a most valuable officer, energetic and active, and both he and Lieutenant-Colonel Browne, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, rendered essential services in their districts by instructing the companies sent to the frontier in March, in the duties they had to perform in anticipation of the threatened attack. Since that time both these officers have been on the Huntingdon frontier; Lieutenant-Colonel Smith acting as District Commander, while Lt.-Colonel Browne commanded the Huntingdon Local Battalion. By both these officers the Militia Department is efficiently served. To Captain Stewart I am much indebted; the weight of the Head Quarters Militia business in Montreal fell on him during the absence of the regular Militia Staff at out stations. He performed his laborious duties with zeal, accuracy, and clearness of judgment.

Captain Carter made a mistake in retiring so early from St. Armand's. He had been so ill in the morning that he had resigned his command, though he afterwards asked Colonel Elrington to be allowed to keep it. I inquired critically into the proceeding and consider that all that could be charged against him was error in judgment and in operation. He had previously shown great zeal and alacrity and was worn out by work, which brought on a fit; and while all parties seemed to vie with each other in circulating false intelligence, this officer, unfortunately, believed that 1500 men were actually advancing, and decided, without sufficient reason, to carry out the order he had received, which was not to fight a superior force, but to recollect that he was only on outpost.

I received valuable assistance from Lieutenant-Colonel David, who acted as my Militia Aide-de-Camp. And I kept him unceasingly employed, and he was most useful to me in conducting affairs connected with the force in the Field.

The Brigade-Majors of Militia of the several Districts have been reported to me as earnest and zealous in the performance of their duties.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. LINDSAY,

Major-General.

REPORT BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ATCHERLEY.

PRESCOTT, 18th March, 1866.

SIR,—In obedience to your letter, I have the honor to submit, this my weekly report, for the information of the Major General Commanding.

Brockville Rifles.
Brockville Infantry Co.
Perth Rifles,
Perth Infantry Company.
Gananoque Rifles.

Names of officers in command, as they appear in the margin:—

No. 1. Major Crawford,
“ 2. Captain Buell,
“ 3. Captain Spillman,
“ 4. Captain Scott,
“ 5. Captain McCrum.

Major Crawford is in command of the whole.

Ottawa Battery of Artillery.

Morrisburgh Battery of Artillery.

Prescott Battery of Artillery.

Iroquois Battery of Artillery.

Left Division of Ottawa

Field Battery. The whole under the command of Captain Forest.

No. 1. Prescott Rifles.

No. 2. Prescott Rifles.

Merrickville Rifles.

Burrill's Rapide

Infantry Company.

The whole under the

command of Lieut.-

Colonel Jessup.

I proceeded to Brockville on Wednesday last, and inspected the five Companies of Volunteer Militia “on service,” at that station, as per margin. I found the Brockville Rifles, and also the Infantry company in very good order, and quite fit for service.

The Perth Rifles were also in good order, as also the Infantry company, and they both appeared well drilled, and their Captain had excellent words of command.

The Gananoque Rifles are a fine company, and are composed of big, strong fellows, but are very deficient in drill, this is in a great measure owing to there being no drill room, or shed, at their headquarters, at Gananoque. They will, however, now be able to drill every day, and will I think soon improve.

The batteries and companies here, are composed of a fine body of men. The two first batteries have been here since last November, and are in excellent order, and Captain Forest, Captain Galloway, and in fact all the officers most zealous and attentive. They drill under Captain Forrest every day, and are most efficient. The two other batteries have only just been called out, “on service,” they are composed of a very fine body of men, as indeed all the four batteries are; but these last two batteries know nothing of big gun drill at all; they, however, are just commencing to learn it. The Field battery (the Left Division only), I sent for to this station on Friday night last, from Ottawa, and they arrived yesterday afternoon. I received an order from the Military Secretary, by telegraph, on Friday night, empowering me to send for (if I deemed necessary) the whole or part of the Volunteer Militia at Ottawa. I did deem it necessary, for the protection and safety of this frontier, to send for the Demi Battery,

and beg to submit Captain Forest's report, to whose command I have attached the Field Battery. I will inspect them, and then make my report. No. 1 and 2, Prescott Rifles, are in good order, and turn out very strong every day. Both these companies require new clothing, more especially the latter, which is *very badly off*, but I have reported the circumstance to Ottawa.

The Merrickville Rifles, are a fine smart company, well drilled, and clothed. The Burrill's Rapids Company of Infantry is also well drilled, and excellently clothed, their Captain was formerly a Sergeant in the Royal Engineers, and they are in good order. The whole of these four companies, I have formed into a battalion under Lieut.-Colonel Jessup, an old Colonel in the Militia, and at present Captain of No. 1, Prescott Rifles. This officer does not know his drill very well, but is most zealous, hard-working and attentive, and keeps the men in good order, and well together. They drill every day, and I very often superintend them myself. I consider that they will soon be a very efficient little battalion.

Both this battalion, and also the Artillery, are all in possession of 60 rounds of ammunition, and I have ordered all at Brockville, Cornwall and Ottawa, to be also completed to that number.

I have not inspected Cornwall or Ottawa yet, as I did not like to leave this station just at present. I have temporary charge of the Kingston District, but did not like to go and inspect there for the same reason. I, however, have ordered all there to be at once completed to 60 rounds per man, and have received a notification that it has been done.

With respect to Prescott, besides the guard in Fort Wellington, I have a main guard established in the town, composed of one subaltern, one sergeant, two corporals, and twenty men. I have also a night guard at the Railway Station, composed of one sergeant, one corporal, and twelve men. A picket also, of one subaltern, one sergeant, and twenty men, mounts every evening at 6 p.m., and they patrol till 9.30 p.m., after which the main guard, furnish small

patrols all night, and watch the roads to the west and north of the town. The Artillery furnish the patrol to the east of the town.

I have also a corporal and six men employed as Military Police, who continually are on the alert, and watch the Steam Ferry Boats. There is also an acting Field Officer of the day, who visits the guards, and likewise a subaltern of the day, for the town companies, as well as another for the Fort.

The men (with the exception of the batteries in the Fort), are all in comfortable billets, and they all, as far as I can learn, are well conducted and orderly.

I have now to report, that on Friday night last, there was an attempt made, from Ogdensburgh, by some few Fenians there, to cross over and plant the Fenian flag on the Windmill. I had information of it before they started, and made all arrangements accordingly. Captain Forrest, and Lieut. Parsons, of his battery, proposed, and the latter volunteered to take a party of men (about 12), and hide close under the banks by the Windmill, to take the men when they landed, but if they were too numerous they were to retire. I assented to this. This party was supported by an officer and 20 men, about three hundred yards off nearer the town, and I sent the Burritt's Rapids Company, about 40 in number, under Captain Shepherd, to act as a stronger support to them. They were nearer the town, but within a short distance of the Windmill. I sent a patrol out to the westward of the town, to watch the river there, and sent a strong company (the Merrickville Rifles), under Colonel Jessup, to support them. I remained in the town with the reserve under Major White. I had two videttes out, one on each road, who galloped in and brought in information. There was an unusually large number came by the train that night to Ogdensburgh, by the New York line. At about 11.45, some men were seen on the river, pulling across to the Windmill; in one boat there were only two or three men I am told, who were to be the ones to plant the flag by the morning of the 17th. There were also three or four other boats pulled out more to the westward, and fired off muskets to draw off attention. Our patrols were loaded (two men in each), with blank ammunition, and when the muskets were fired on the river, they fired off one of these rifles, with blank ammunition, upon which the big gun in the Fort was immediately fired, and the men told off for the purpose rang the bells, when there was a general turn out of the troops, besides some few civilians with rifles, and one or two men with pitch-forks, &c. If the man had *not* fired the rifle (the man of our patrol), I think Lieut. Parsons would have secured the men and their Fenian flag, which I am told there was *no doubt* they had with them. The river was very rough, and also there was a great quantity of floating ice, and they, it is supposed, were afraid to come, and perhaps the gun at the Fort had something to say to it, and they turned back, much to the disappointment of us all. We remained under arms about two hours, when seeing all quiet, I dismissed the men.

The people at Ogdensburgh now say it was only a joke, but I am very doubtful on this point, and think that if they had landed, and hoisted the flag, without interruption, that they would have been joined by a very large mob, that were assembled on the other side of the river, and opposite the Windmill, and who I am told, were quite ready to cross upon the signal by a light that they had been successful.

There had been a large influx of people into Ogdensburgh, and of the lowest class. I have had large reinforcements to the guards for *three* nights, but to day we have reverted to the original number, but still continue patrols.

Upon consideration, and also by the advice of one or two others, I sent for the Demi Battery of Artillery, as a precautionary measure, and as they were called out "for service" in Ottawa, the only extra expense is the transit by railway, and the keep of the horses here. By its arrival at this place it has already produced a wonderful effect on both sides of the river, and also has tended much to create confidence in and around Prescott.

I have honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

F. T. ATCHERLY,

Lieut.-Colonel, D. A. A. G. of Militia.

The Brigade Major, &c., &c., &c.,
Montreal.

 REPORT BY COLONEL LORD ALEXANDER RUSSELL.

 TOWN MAJOR'S OFFICE,
 Quebec, 24th March, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that I inspected the Volunteer Force at present embodied and doing duty in this Garrison on 21st instant, as per annexed Field State.

I have to express my satisfaction at the general appearance and soldierslike bearing of the men comprising the force.

I beg to enclose a return of arms, accoutrements, clothing and field equipments required to complete their establishment.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. RUSSELL, Colonel,
 Commanding the Garrison.

The Brigade Major,
 Montreal,

 REPORT BY CAPTAIN CARTER.

ST. ARMANDS, 2nd June, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that I have disposed of the force under my command as follows: Captain Fourdrinier's Company, consisting of two officers, four sergeants and twenty-three rank and file, at Philipsburg, with one-half of their number thrown out in advance on the road near "Strikes Pond," from which point they command that road for at least half a mile in the direction of the United States. They have orders if the party attacking is small to hold their own ground, and the other half of the company will advance to support them; in the case of the attack being made in force, the advanced party will fall back on support, and they will then make the best of their way to a place called "Campbell" on the railway line to St. John's, six miles in rear of this. My force here

Capt. Millar's Company :			
Officers.	Segts.	Corpls.	Privts.
3	3	2	26

Capt. Smith's Company :			
Officers.	Segts.	Corpls.	Privts.
3	3	3	39

Capt. Titmore's Company :			
Officers.	Segts.	Corpls.	Privts.
3	3	3	19

consists of Captain Millar's Company (strength as per margin) well drilled, Captain Smith's Company who know very little, and Captain Titmore's who know nothing, some never having handled a rifle before. With such a small and inefficient force at my disposal, I feel that it would be folly to separate the men, and therefore on receipt of information which cannot be doubted, I shall fall back along the line, destroying it as I go.

I will inform Colonel Elrington in the quickest manner possible of my movements, and of the advance of any party on Frelighsburg, or any place West of that to Missisquoi Bay.

At the present time I have mounted men in plain clothes patrolling the roads leading to the border, and I shall have them kept up during the night. I have arranged for communication with Captain Fourdrinier. The telegraph office will be open all night. From several different people who have seen them information has been brought to me of the assembly of large bodies of men at Fairfield, and these reports come in so often and from such respectable people that I have not any doubt in my own mind of the correctness of the reports. I have sent off for mounted patrols to move in the direction of Fairfield, and for relays to bring me information.

We are badly off for accommodation, but the men have roofs over their heads, and something to eat. In the present state of things I think it advisable not to be burdened with camp equipage, but will telegraph for it if required. I will communicate anything of importance.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

W. CARTER, Capt. 16th Regt.,
 Commd. St. Armand Force.

REPORT BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DEVLIN.

HEMMINGFORD, June 5th, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that Lieut.-Col. Osborne Smith, left here this morning for Huntingdon, with the Victoria Rifles, and one hundred and sixty men of the local companies. Before leaving he ordered me to follow with my command, consisting of the 1st or Prince of Wales Regiment, Major Stevenson's half battery, and twenty Cavalry; immediately on the return of a special train despatched to Montreal, last evening. This train was expected to arrive here this morning at eight o'clock, at which hour my command was in marching order. Unfortunately, however, the train did not arrive until four o'clock, owing to which I have not been able to follow Colonel Smith as rapidly as he expected, and as I had hoped to be able to do. The telegrams which I have sent you, will have informed you of the concentration of a large number of Fenians at Malone, since morning, a fact which I have communicated to Lieut.-Col. O. Smith, since his departure.

The cause of my waiting here is due to the want of rations and overcoats. I will now start immediately, and although the roads are very bad, I still hope to reach Franklin to-night, that being the place appointed by Lieut.-Col. Smith.

I am happy to say that the men of my command, notwithstanding they are in need of many military necessaries, are in good spirits, and extremely anxious to have an opportunity of attacking the Fenians.

The despatches received by the train just arrived, I have forwarded by one of the cavalry to Lieut.-Col. Osborne Smith.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

B. DEVLIN, Lieut.-Col.,

Forces Vol., Hemmingford, C. E.

To Major General the Hon. Jas. Lindsay.

REPORTS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SMITH.

HUNTINGTON, June 6, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honour to report to you that I arrived (with five companies of the Victoria Rifles and four frontier companies drawn from Hemmingford, Roxham, Havelock and Franklin,) at this post last evening at half-past seven o'clock p.m., having partly marched and partly driven in country waggons from Hemmingford, thirty-two miles distant.

The Prince of Wales' Regiment was to have followed with the guns of the battery which arrived at Hemmingford on the night of the 4th, but some delay seems to have taken place. I am sending out an officer to meet Colonel Devlin, and to give him assistance in obtaining transport and subsistence, of which the country is very bare from the American buyers having perfectly swept the county of supplies.

I have sent Colonel Devlin orders to go to Durham, where he will remain in support.

The stores which I requested to be sent to Durham, including ammunition, of which I am in want, have, by mistake, been sent to Hemmingford instead of to Durham, as I most especially requested. I am, therefore, short several important articles of supply.

Looking to the difficulty of regular supplies, and after careful consultation with Lt.-Col. Browne, we have come to the conclusion that the force we shall have, including our support at Durham, which can be brought up in two hours, is sufficient to repel any attack by the present force of the Fenians, at and about Malone, which including the recent arrivals there, may number from 700 to 800 men, whilst our strength as nearly as the incomplete returns yet received, shews a force of 1057 men.

In addition to this communication was established last evening with the officer commanding at Cornwall, and within nine or ten hours, he could afford relief.

To save our men I am organizing working parties of civilians to construct some simple works at the entrance of the Village on Trout River.

I have left all along the frontier from Harpers' Corners here, parties of two or three men, to observe any movement between here and Ile aux Noix (refer to plan for position of those points).

We are in constant communication with parties at Malone, and shall have early intimation of any move.

I cannot feel justified in allowing the guns, after information received this morning, to pass along the frontier road, as every movement is known by the gang at the other side of the lines; I have therefrom sent Capt. Rogers, of Franklin, to conduct Devlin's column to Durham by the bush road; and by another bush road quite practicable with sufficient relays of horses, to bring the guns here. I expect all at their posts by night.

I am happy to be able to report most favorably on the troops both of Col. Browne's and my own command. The conduct of the latter was beyond all praise during the trying ordeal of a forced march (in which I brought every article of camp equipage and entrenching tools, as well as ammunition) of thirty-three miles over roads rendered very heavy by the drenching rain which was falling.

Lt.-Col. Browne remains in immediate command of the force at this place, which was originally under him, whilst I undertake the general charge of the force, which occupied Hemmingford, and the county companies I brought on my line of march, as well as Colonel Devlin's column.

I have been lengthy in explanation, as I wish you not to be uneasy concerning our position. Colonel Browne informs me he wrote to you fully yesterday.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. OSBORNE SMITH, Lt.-Col.,
A. A. G. Militia.

HUNTINGTON, June 7th, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the half-battery of artillery and the cavalry which accompanied Colonel Devlin's column have arrived here.

The Prince of Wales' Regiment also arrived last night at Durham; my arrangements are now thoroughly completed for defence; or for operations, should there be an opportunity.

We have very great difficulty in obtaining supplies, but the people here have in every possible manner afforded me all the assistance they can, and from this time out, I do not think I shall have any failure in the supply of forage or provisions.

The weather here, is worse than anything I have previously known in the country; and the rain having been continuous for several days, has rendered the low lying country a perfect swamp. Had I not pressed forward it would have been impossible now to have passed several bad places on the road between Hemmingford and this post.

Sweeny is, (or was the day before yesterday) in Malone. I expect information from that place, in the course of a few hours. The inhabitants there are freely supplying the Fenians with provisions. Their quarters are for the most part in the old U. S. Barrack; but a number of them are I fancy scattered along the border in small parties of from ten to twenty.

I have not the slightest hesitation in expressing my full belief that every encouragement is given to these men by the local authorities about Malone.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. OSBORNE SMITH, Lt.-Col.,
A. A. G. Militia.

Major General Lindsay, Montreal.

REPORT BY MAJOR GRANT.

MONTREAL, 27th June, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, in accordance with Garrison orders dated 25th June that the battalion under my command at Hemmingford, as regards drill, might be considered fair, except in skirmishing, of which they know nothing, but think one week's drill in it would make them very passable, and as to efficiency, it was all that could be desired, there being but few cases of sickness; they were well equipped but poorly clothed, the clothing being now five years in use.

As a volunteer I am most decidedly of opinion that no volunteer should be sent out in command of any party of moment without some experienced regular officer being attached; not that I think they are wanting in courage, but they want the experience necessary to enable them to select and take up a correct position for defence, and I do not think it can be reasonably expected that men who have never seen more than simple parade movements could be otherwise.

Another great want in my opinion is the proper arrangements for provisioning the men, and I would therefore respectfully suggest that an advance be made each regiment before starting, or that a Commissariat be attached, so that when the men arrive at any given point they may be provided with the necessaries at once, placing them at least on a footing with the regular troops.

In my own particular case, had I not taken the precaution to bring a quantity of pork and biscuit with us, our men must have suffered very much. When I applied to the Municipal authorities, I was informed that it was impossible to get provisions of any kind in the village, it being necessary to go into the country to procure the same.

Finding the authorities had made no arrangements, I at once contracted for bread and meat, which were supplied to us on the third day after our arrival.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the great attention and efficiency of Colonel Lovelace and the troopers under his command.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN GRANT, Major,

Late commanding "Royals." Hemmingford

To Major General the Hon. Jas. Lindsay, &c. &c. &c.,
Montreal.

REPORT BY ACTING LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HEWARD.

MONTREAL, 27th June, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 25th, and for the information of the Major General commanding have to report:

1st. That the Regiment has greatly improved both in company and battalion drill, but is I consider very deficient in the general knowledge of and use of the rifle.

2nd. The clothing is in good order, and after more instruction in the platoon exercise and practising in shooting, the regiment will, I consider, be most efficient. The average age of the men does not exceed 23, and they are *all* animated with the best possible spirit, and have proved themselves capable of enduring great fatigue.

If again ordered out suddenly, I would most respectfully recommend that the men should be given to understand that for a certain time they must depend on their own officers for supplies of food &c., and that a certain sum not exceeding 40 cents per man per day, be paid to the officers in command for the support of the men, or that one of the Commissariat staff be attached to the regiment.

3rd. I regret to say that I consider the rifles now in the possession of the corps to be unserviceable, partly owing to the neglect of the present care-takers, but chiefly that they are old, and mostly of a very inferior issue. Officers in command of pickets twice reported

to me that out of a guard of thirteen men on important night duty, five rifles one morning and seven on another, missed fire, and this after great care in loading had been taken. I personally did all I could to get the arms in a serviceable condition, but I could not do so, and my only anxiety when on the frontier was the state of the rifles, and I was careful to report the same to Colonel Dyde before I left Montreal.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. HEWARD,

Acting Lieut. Col. Vol. Rifles.

To Capt. R. C. Healy,
Major of Brigade, Montreal.

REPORT BY COLONEL F. R. ELRINGTON.

MONTREAL, C. E., 30th June, 1866.

SIR,—With reference to District Order No. 2, of the 25th June, requesting that officers recently in command at St. Johns, etc., would report to the Major General their opinion of the several Volunteer Corps under their command, as regards drill, efficiency, equipment and clothing.

I have the honor to state that owing to the short time I had Volunteer Companies under me, I am barely able to form an opinion.

The Companies of the Victorias, Prince of Wales' and Royals, appeared well dressed, and are efficient in drill.

The officers of the Montreal Volunteers are well up in their work.

The Granby and Waterloo Companies, as well as those of Philipsburg and Frelighsburg, know little or nothing of their drill, but they seem to be hardy and strong men.

The great want of all is boots, few if any have a second pair, those they have are not such as would stand any rough work for more than a week, some had indeed no boots at all, only India Rubbers.

Their rifles are but indifferently cared for, a great many have been found very rusty in the barrel, and the nipple entirely stopped up.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. R. ELRINGTON,

Col. the P. C. O. Rifle Brigade,

Commanding the Field Forces at St. Armand, C. E.

The Major of Brigade, &c., &c., &c.,
Montreal.

REPORT BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SMITH.

MONTREAL, June 30th, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor respectfully to report to you that on the 2nd instant, I proceeded, in accordance with your orders, in command of the 1st or Prince of Wales, and the Victoria Rifle Regiment of Volunteer Militia to Hemmingford, arriving at that post at 2.30 a.m., on the morning of the 3rd, where three companies of Local Volunteer Militia, the Hemmingford, Roxham and Havelock, were already stationed. I housed the men in barns for the remainder of the night, and during the day encamped the whole of the command which had arrived with me, on ground adjacent to the railway, and about three quarters of a mile in rear of the Village of Hemmingford.

I placed myself in communication with various parties for the purpose of obtaining information concerning the movements of Fenians, who were reported to be assembling at Rouse's Point, Moore's Junction, Malone, Potsdam, and other points in the United States, adjacent to our frontier, and was fortunate enough to receive intelligence from channels, where veracity and general accuracy were unquestionable.

At about 9 p.m., I was informed that a party of men were assembling at a place called Centreville,* in the United States, about 4½ miles to the south-west of Hemmingford, in consequence of this I strengthened my advanced piquets, and sent scouts for information. No disturbance occurred during the night, and I have been led subsequently to imagine that the party seen near Centreville were Fenians moving westward to Malone.

During Sunday night and Monday, I conclusively ascertained that large numbers were massing at Malone, arriving both from *eastward* and *westward* at that point; the total force there, being at most moderate computation fifteen hundred men. I found that the men there came by the Railway lines from various points, in organized parties; that organization was being carried on at Malone; that notorious leaders of the Fenians were in command, and that the United States force there was insignificant in numbers. I further ascertained that a large force of Fenians were at Potsdam, supporting and about to join the Malone force; further, that those of the Fenians who had been about Moore's Junction, Chateaugay and Rouse's Point, had all moved, some to the westward, some to St. Albans.

Under these circumstances, and with the belief that you intended the force under my command to act as a moveable column, I despatched a messenger to you, stating my intention to move, and from a junction with Lieut.-Colonel Browne, who, in command of about 260 men of Frontier Volunteer Militia, was at Huntingdon.

Confirmatory intelligence, leading me to feel very sure that an advance by the Fenians was intended on Huntingdon, I directed transport to as large an extent as the limited resources of the locality allowed to be procured; the tents of the Victoria Rifles to be struck, and with their equipage packed, and that battalion, together with the frontier companies forming the provisional battalion of Hemmingford (who were billeted), to be prepared to march at 10.30 p.m. A reinforcement to the extent of one hundred non-commissioned officers and men of the Prince of Wales Regiment, a half battery of Volunteer Artillery, and twenty Volunteer Troopers arrived at nightfall from Montreal. I directed Lt.-Colonel Devlin, commanding the Prince of Wales Regiment to march with his regiment, and the artillery and troopers above named, the following morning, intending to concentrate the whole of the force under my command, with the exception of small parties of observation on the line of the Chateaugay, which it appeared patent was the proposed route of attack.

The night closed in so intensely dark, and stormy, and there was so great delay in collecting waggons, that with much reluctance, I was compelled to abandon my intention of a night march; the Victoria Rifles were therefore for the night (their tents being ready packed), compelled to bivouack without shelter.

I proceeded with the column at early day-break intending to march to Franklin, and there camping for the night, start again for Huntingdon on the following day. On arrival, however, I ascertained from scouts, who I had sent to Malone, that still further reinforcements had arrived at that place; that a movement on the Chateaugay line was openly discussed, and daily expected from that point, and in addition, I found that the farmers and others on the immediate border were becoming much alarmed, at the large force so close to our frontier, and were moving away with their families and valuables.

Under these circumstances, and finding that the men of my command were tolerably fresh, I decided on pushing on for Huntingdon without delay, by engaging fresh teams as I went along (until at last waggons were procured for nearly the whole of the command), we were enabled to reach Huntingdon at 7.30 p.m., having increased the force by the addition of the Franklin company, which I ordered to join on the march.

The distance actually travelled was nearly thirty-seven miles; the rain for the greater portion of the day was incessant, whilst the roads, from the previous stormy weather, were very bad.

To young troops, who had spent the whole of the previous night without shelter, this heavy march must have proved most trying; but it is satisfactory to me to be able to report to you that the spirit displayed by every man, both of the frontier and the town corps, was most excellent, and notwithstanding the state of weather, the hospital returns on the ensuing morning only showed two patients admitted.

On arriving at Huntingdon, temporary quarters had been prepared by Lieut.-Colonel Browne, for the force I brought with me, which was subsequently disposed of, part in billets and part under canvass.

* This not to be confounded with Centreville on the Trout River, near Huntingdon.

On the following day, in accordance with orders which I transmitted, and by means of waggons which were arranged for them, the force which had been left under Lieut.-Col. Devlin at Hemmingford, arrived at Huntingdon and Durham, and the whole was distributed by me as follows :

AT HUNTINGDON.

The Victoria Volunteer Rifles.
 The Hemmingford Provisional Battalion.
 The Huntingdon Provisional Battalion.
 1½ Battery Volunteer Artillery.
 A detachment of Cavalry ; Parts of Nos. 1 and 2, Troops Montreal.

AT ATHELSTON, (4 miles in advance.)

The Athelston Volunteer Company.

AT DURHAM, (9 miles in rear.)

The Prince of Wales' Regiment,

making in all a strength of 8½ Officers and 1018 non-commissioned officers and men. This was afterwards increased by the arrival of 25 men for the Prince of Wales Regiment.

The direct approaches to Huntingdon from the United States consist, as will be seen by reference to the frontier map, of four roads, the "Herdman's Corners" road, the "Athelstan" road, the "Trout River" road, and the "Ridge" road. To the two former the Chateauguay, whose rapid stream is crossed by two bridges (easily protected,) at Huntingdon, forms a means of defence. On the Trout River road (the direct approach from Malone,) by the voluntary assistance of farmers in the neighborhood, I formed a line of defence consisting of a simple ditch and embankments for the protection of riflemen, extending from the river on the left to a dense wood on the right, a distance of about the fifth of a mile. The "Ridge Road" passes through the wood above mentioned, in a line nearly parallel with that along the left bank of the Trout River, and from the nature of the ground required no artificial defences.

The communications which I regularly received from Malone showed continual activity, and further reinforcements, and on Saturday the 9th June, in the evening, I received information that the Fenians were moving in the direction of our frontier, to a place called Westville, about 2½ miles south of the lines, on the road to Huntingdon.

This proved from further information to be correct, in so far as a portion of their force, to the number of from 250 to 350, appeared to have established a camp in the woods near the place named, several of them from time to time crossing the lines, apparently for information ; of these, three were arrested and are now in Beauharnois gaol.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, the 12th and 13th instant, I pretty conclusively ascertained that the Fenians were gradually leaving Malone and dispersing. Whilst there they had principally been barracked in huts occupied by the United States troops at the time of the war between the Northern and Southern States. They were rationed and as a rule appear to have conducted themselves as though a certain amount of organization and discipline was established.

Subscriptions and presents of food were, during their stay, made in Malone. By the eighteenth of June, with the the exception of a few stragglers in the bush, I believe that their whole force was broken up.

I have no doubt that the intention of massing at Malone was to make a raid on the Chateauguay Valley, and establish themselves at Huntingdon, a point which once occupied would, from its position, if at all resolutely defended, be very difficult to retake from the northward.

My weekly report will have informed you from time to time of the condition and state of the force under my command, from the time when they proceeded on service until their recall.

It is my pleasing duty to report to you most satisfactorily on this force. The officers generally were zealous and intelligent, whilst of the general conduct and spirit displayed by the men I cannot speak too highly.

When all the officers endeavored to perform their duty efficiently under somewhat difficult circumstances, I am unwilling to specialize any to you ; but I cannot refrain from

expressing to you the thanks I owe to Lieutenant-Colonel Browne, who commanded at Huntingdon, for the manner in which he assisted and cordially cooperated with me; nor from mentioning to you Lieutenant Colonel Devlin, of the Prince of Wales, Lieutenant Colonel Heward of the Victorias, and Majors Stevenson and Smith, who respectively commanded the field battery of artillery and the detachment of cavalry. Captain Kennedy of the Volunteer engineers was most zealous in his duties, and to Dr. Girwood of the Victoria Volunteer Rifles, who was in medical charge, the greatest credit is due for his untiring exertions and excellent hospital arrangements.

I also wish to bring to your notice Captain Hutton of the Victoria Rifles, acting Brigade Major, for the zealous manner in which he performed his duties; Captain Rogers of the Franklin Company, and Captain McEachern of the Durham Company, whose services in procuring transport and provisions were invaluable. I also especially wish to mention Lieutenant Isaac Gardiner of the 2nd Huntingdon Company, who was employed in command of mounted scouts and patrols formed from amongst the farmers; this officer was most zealous in his duty, and most accurate in his information.

I beg to forward with this a report from Lieutenant-Colonel Browne.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. OSBORNE SMITH,

Lieut. Col. A. A. G. Militia,

Commanding Vol. Mil. Force, South Western-Frontier, C. E.

REPORT BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BROWNE.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, June 25th, 1866.

SIR,—According to your request, I have the honor to forward a report of my proceedings at Huntingdon from the date of my arrival up to the time of your joining with your column.

I received my orders to proceed to Huntingdon on the 1st instant, with instructions to call out on active service the following companies :

1st and 2nd Huntingdon Infantry Companies,
The Athelstan Company,
The Durham Infantry Company,
The Rockburn do
The Hinchinbrooke Rifle Company.

I arrived at Huntingdon at 12 o'clock noon; by 1 p.m. the two Huntingdon Companies had paraded, and I had two guards mounted in the town.

By sending mounted special messengers, I was enabled to have the Havelock and Hinchinbrooke companies on parade at Huntingdon at 10 a.m., leaving the Durham and Athelstan companies at their respective head quarters.

Early on the morning of the 2nd I despatched a trustworthy and reliable civilian to Malone with orders to obtain all the information in his power as to the movements and numbers of Fenians collected there.

Having scarcely over two hundred (200) men under my command at Huntingdon, I thought it fit to employ farmers as mounted patrols, by which means I was enabled to have every road strictly watched, rendering the sudden approach of an enemy impossible.

About nine in the evening my messenger from Malone returned and assured me that there were not less than from 700 to 900 Fenians collected there—he himself having seen this number; he further stated that these men were all armed with revolvers, and carried by their side a sort of short bayonet or dagger. They made no secret of having rifles secreted near the lines, and spoke openly of Huntingdon as their point of attack.

On Sunday, the 3rd instant, I again sent two respectable inhabitants of Huntingdon,

who were strongly recommended by the mayor, to obtain further information. On their return, which was late in the evening, they reported that a further arrival of Fenians had taken place late on Saturday night, and that they now numbered over fifteen hundred (1500).

Believing this information to be for the most part correct, I thought it my duty to order up the Durham company. They arrived within a very few hours after receiving my orders. I also sent the same intelligence by a special messenger to you to Hemmingsford.

In conclusion, I can most positively state that, in my opinion, your arrival at Huntingdon with your column was the means of preventing an otherwise certain attack.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servrnt,

GEORGE BROWNE,

Lieut.-Col.,

Dep. Asst. Adj.-Gen. of Militia.

Lt.-Col. Osborne Smith,
Asst. Adj.-Gen. of Militia,
Montreal.

REPORT BY COLONEL PAKENHAM.

MONTREAL, 2nd July, 1866.

Sir,—Relative to District Order dated 25th June, I beg to state that the Montreal Cavalry, under command of Captain Ogilvie, appeared a serviceable body of men, well mounted, uniformed, and their behaviour was good. The Half Battery of Artillery (Ottawa) was well mounted and found, the guns in good order, and the behaviour of the men under command of Lieutenant and Adjutant Forsyth of the regiment was good. He appeared to understand his duties well. The 14th Battalion (Kingston Rifles) I can report on very favorably; they were ably commanded and well officered. The men who were encamped during very inclement weather went through the consequent discomfort most cheerfully, and their officers were constantly looking after their duties. The corps was well clothed, equipped, and very fairly drilled. The Argenteuil Rangers had evidently been together but a very few hours before they arrived at Cornwall; a very fine body of men, but undrilled, partially uniformed, and not well officered. The Colonel (Abbott) and his Major were indefatigable in their endeavors to work their men into shape, and spared no time or trouble in striving to make them comfortable in their quarters. The Cornwall Administrative Battalion, comprising two companies Ottawa Rifles, two Cornwall companies; the remainder, 6th Regiment Hochelaga Light Infantry, appeared a very indifferent corps (except the Ottawa companies, which were fair); the 6th Regiment especially, they were not well behaved, slovenly in appearance, many of them partially uniformed. The officers did not appear attentive to their duties, and, from the short time I had to judge, I should say they were not well or judiciously commanded, as several circumstances gave me the idea that the discipline in the regiment was very lax.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. H. PAKENHAM,

Colonel 30th Regiment,

Lately commanding Troops at Cornwall, C.W.

The Major of Brigade, Montreal.

 REPORT BY COLONEL FANE.

ST. HELEN'S ISLAND, MONTREAL, 4th July, 1866.

SIR,—With reference to your memorandum of this day, referring to one of the 25th June, I have the honor to state that I did not consider that any remarks I could make on the Volunteers would be useful, as those that were with me at St. John's were being constantly shifted, and I could not give a fair estimate of their value.

I could only have one brigade day while at St. John's, as the weather and ground were so constantly wet. I saw enough there, however, to be able to see that the Royals (one company), Victoria Rifles (two companies), both of Montreal, were excellently drilled and officered and clean and smart in appearance, and accoutrements well put on. The Argen-teuil Rangers knew little or nothing, having been brought together almost for the first time. The Chasseurs Canadiens were well drilled, but were bad campaigners; men improvident, and the greater part of the officers knowing little of their practical duties in the field. The St. John's battalion wanted drill, and 2 companies from Granby and Waterloo that were encamped at St. Johns were well officered in some respects, but the men untidy and wasteful in their eating.

The whole of those troops, however, I consider would be most useful if they were better dressed and supplied with necessaries and attached to regular troops, who would be able to lend them both officers and men to give them hints as to what is wanted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

FRANCIS FANE,

Colonel commanding 25th Regiment.

Most of these regiments were most uncomfortable about the head, having nothing but shakos. I would recommend their being altogether dispensed with in future.

 REPORT BY MAJOR TETU.

MONTREAL, 7th July, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Major General commanding, the accompanying report from Major Tetu of the Chasseurs Canadiens.

I have further to request that you will report to the Major General that the detachment under Major Tetu's command returned in most excellent order, and that their stores, &c., were given back regularly and in good order.

Major Tetu appears to have taken much pains in improving the efficiency of his command.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. OSBORNE SMITH,

Lieut.-Colonel, A. A. G. Militia.

The Major of Brigade
2nd Military District, Montreal.

 MONTREAL, 5th July, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that on the 18th June last, in accordance with orders received from Colonel Fane then commanding the garrison at St. John's, C.E., I started from that place with four companies of the 4th Battalion V. M. R., or Chasseurs Canadien, to go to Huntingdon by way of Hemmingford. I arrived at Lacolle the same day at 2 p.m., where I was kindly received by the villagers, upon whom I billeted the men for the night.

The next day I started at 7 a. m. for Hemmingford, distant 18 miles. The villagers of Lacolle with one accord offered to convey my men and baggage without cost to the latter

place, knowing that the roads were bad on account of the heavy rains which had fallen the day previous. I accepted their kind offer and arrived at Hemmingford at 1 p.m., there I received a letter from yourself ordering me to remain there and wait for orders. The mayor of the village, Lieutenant Thomson, at my request, immediately procured shelter and food for the detachment. I endeavoured at first to billet them on the villagers for the night, but found it would inconvenience them too much, as there was already two local companies billeted there. The following day, according to orders received from you, I encamped the detachment on Mr. Bissons farm, formerly occupied by the Royals, and sent two companies to Montreal, retaining,

One Field Officer,
Two Captains,
Two Lieutenants,
Two Ensigns,
Ten Sergeants
Three Staff Sergeants,
Sixty-five rank and file,

During any stay in Hemmingford, I kept a guard at the railroad depot, one at the Hospital, and main guard at camp.

I practised the detachment principally in light infantry movements, and ball practice, and am proud to say that for the short time they were in Hemmingford they became proficient shots and good skirmishers. The only incident worthy of remark during my stay there was the desertion of three privates, who have been convicted, and punished. Mr. Bisson, upon whose farm I encamped the detachment, does not charge any rental for the same on account of the orderly behavior of the men. I have to thank Lieutenant Johnson, mayor of the village of Hemmingford, for his kindness in providing for the comfort of the detachment.

On the 4th instant I received orders from yourself to proceed with the detachment the following day to Montreal, where I arrived on yesterday, at 10.30, a.m.

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

J. L. TETU,
Major C. C.

To Lieut.-Colonel O. Smith,
Asst. Adjt. General of Militia,
Montreal.



REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR

1865.

.....
Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly.
.....



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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
OF THE
PROVINCE OF CANADA,
FOR THE YEAR 1865.

*To His Excellency The Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, Viscount
MONCK, Governor General of British North America, etc., etc., etc.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

In submitting for Your Excellency's approval the last year's Report of the operations of this Department, under date of January, 1865, I had the honor to point out the efforts which were made, within the preceding twelve months, for the better organization of the several services committed by law to my superintendence.

I have now the satisfaction of being able to state that the work of Departmental reform has been steadily carried-out in all its details by the officers and employés under my orders, and that with some few additional administrative improvements there is reason to hope that the Department of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics will be found to compare not unfavorably with the oldest and best ordered Public Offices.

I.—GENERAL REMARKS.

The removal of the Government to the City of Ottawa, in the month of October last, it is to be observed, had the effect of deducting almost two months from the working official year.

Although our offices were closed at Quebec on the 1st of October, and opened at Ottawa on the 25th of the same month, in accordance with public notice, yet the unfinished state of the new Buildings, and the daily presence of workmen in the rooms assigned us, caused so many delays, that it was not until very nearly the close of the year, the several officers of the Department were able to attend to their duties without interruption. It may be added that the want of shelving, and other material accommodation, although it may appear of trifling account, has rendered the working of the several sections more tedious and sometimes

protracted by reason of the disarrangement of the order of books and papers, a large part of which are still piled on the floors and benches of the different rooms waiting for the accommodation in progress.

On the 1st of January, 1865, a new set of books and a new system of indexes were adopted in this Department, of which we are now beginning to feel the good results, in the punctuality with which our correspondence and other transactions are attended to, and the ease with which reference to every subject can be had. The Records of the Department, since its formation in 1852, so far as they were found existing on my accession to office, are now in an orderly state, and are at all times within reach of those interested in consulting them. I cannot pass from the mention of this gratifying fact without acknowledging my obligations for the improved methods adopted by my Deputy, Dr. J. C. Taché, and the subordinate officers, who have so zealously co-operated with him in the work of reform and re-organization.

The Library of works of reference belonging to the Department, and without which it is impossible properly to transact the business entrusted to us, has during the year had the addition of the valuable Monthly Reports of the Agricultural Department at Washington, and the official publications of the North American Provinces and the Australian Colonies. The Departmental Library is still, however, very defective in many respects, and I respectfully recommend that the standard works in relation to the Agriculture and Statistics of other countries, which cannot be obtained by way of exchange, should be added by purchase to the existing collection.

Without the aid of the best books of reference it is quite impossible that the business of the Department can be conducted on an intelligent and improved system.

Under the proper sub-divisions, I had intended to suggest, for the consideration of Your Excellency in Council, the importance of the following Legislative enactments, for the better performance of the duties entrusted to this Department:—

- A remodeling and change of the laws respecting Registration and Statistics;
- An amendment to the Patent Laws;
- An amendment to the Copyright Act.

The near approach of Confederation, however, is a sufficient reason not to press such measures, with the exception of a single amendment to the Patent Law, which is absolutely necessary to carry into effect the intentions of the Legislature, and amendments to the Agriculture and Emigration Laws intended to provide for immediate wants.

II.—AGRICULTURE.

As the present Report will, perhaps, be the last which, as a branch of a Canadian Government, this Department will be entitled to present to the Executive, it may not be out of place to say, that no other service more needs revision and extension than this. Our Agricultural Laws are, by universal admission, very defective; the Department itself has, at no previous period since its organization, had the benefit of the presence of a skilled agriculturist, as one of its own officers, to be head clerk of that important section of the Department. The Boards of Agriculture and the Societies have not been without their annoyances and inconveniences, arising out of defects in the law and the administrative system; still, much has been done; but it is my duty rather to remind those who look to this office as their head, that we are not to rest upon the past, but to look constantly forward to a better system.

In all progressive communities, such as Great Britain, France and the United States, great attention has of late years been paid to the theory and practice of Agriculture. Governments and Associations have been zealous to promote this great interest; incessant local and national efforts have been directed to this end. In the United States there are District and State Societies and Boards, with a Federal Bureau of Agriculture at Washington; in France there are Districts or Circumscriptions, for purposes of Agricultural organization, with a special Department devoted to the subject at the seat of Government. In England the County Associations and the Royal Societies have for many years exercised a most salutary influence upon all agricultural pursuits. Without, therefore, travelling out of the prescribed range of a Departmental Report, I cannot but express my satisfaction, that under the proposed plan of Colonial Union, the subject of Agriculture should be made one of concurrent jurisdiction. Whatever may be thought of such divided jurisdictions in general, it is certain that the settlement of a new country, the introduction of the best methods of cultivation, the improvement of its live stock, and the scientific increase of its powers of production, are matters both of local and general interest, calling for combined local and general superintendence. In each of the other Provinces, Local Societies and Governmental Agricultural Offices exist; and the larger and longer experience of Canada in administering this service, as one of the Public Departments, may not be without advantage to the United Provinces.

I am not insensible to the difficulties which lie in the way of devising a thoroughly good system of general supervision capable of embracing all these Provinces. But the United States, with a wider era, and more varied productions, have, since July, 1862, succeeded in establishing and carrying out such a general system of supervision and direction. The very able Report of their Commissioner of Agriculture, for the year 1863, goes to show what can be done in course of time in this way, by perseverance and method, in spite of all obstacles.

ABROGATION OF THE RECIPROCIITY TREATY.

The prospective abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, in March, 1866, was looked forward to during the past year with considerable anxiety by the agricultural population. The total value of "Agricultural produce" and "animals and their products," exported from Canada to the United States, during the year, was \$25,478,837. The apprehension that the markets in which this large aggregate was received would be closed against us, without any equally important new outlet being found for our superfluous production, sufficiently accounts for the existence of such a feeling. But there are many reasons on the other hand calculated to re-assure the public mind. The American consumer must still buy, to a large extent, from us, paying, of course, the duties imposed by his own Government. The West Indian and South American markets, as yet untried by our merchants, are now attracting attention, and prices in England will still rule, with or without reciprocity, the markets of the United States. I cannot, therefore, understand the American Commissioner of Agriculture when he speaks of the abrogation of the Treaty, in a late Report, in these extraordinary terms: "A more gross injustice to the American farmer than the Canadian Treaty could scarcely be conceived. It was a selling of him for a fishery and a New York transportation. Now these two interests may as well understand that they can make any equitable exchange with the Provinces of their interests, with a like Canadian interest, or of any other that is local to them, and which the parties to be affected by it may agree upon. But when it comes to this, that American Agriculture, especially that of the West and North-west, is

to be sold for eastern fisheries and transportation, then so great a crime against it will be punished." "Once more we thank God," concludes the Commissioner, "that this Agriculture is now a power in the United States, and as ready, as it is able, to vindicate its own rights and redress the wrongs committed against it!"

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL AT ST. ANNE'S.

This interesting and important Institution, of which I have had occasion to speak in terms of approbation in my Report of last year, is kept up with increasing efficiency.

I have had formerly to remark that such special schools are not found to be self-sustaining in any country and cannot be so, from the necessarily limited number of their pupils. It is surprising to observe what the Saint Anne's Institution has effected with the aid of a few hundred dollars annually, accruing from the two-and-a-half per cent., on the Agricultural grant, set apart for agricultural instruction in Lower Canada.

The Board of Agriculture of Lower Canada, which always took so much interest in the prosperity of the school, continues vigilantly to watch over its management and progress. During the past year Mr. George Leclère, Secretary of the Board, was instructed to inspect the classes, farm, buildings, stock and implements of the School, and, after a thorough inspection, made an able Report, which the Board caused to be printed in pamphlet form; this document, forming an important passage in the history of Agriculture in this country, is included in the Appendix.

The instructors in this School number seven professors, a practical farmer, and a foreman tradesman in charge of the shop, where the tools, implements and carriages for the farm are made and repaired.

The special studies of the pupils, over and above the ordinary educational course, are agricultural arithmetic, surveying, agricultural book-keeping and accounts, the science of Agriculture in its different parts, agricultural chemistry, elements of veterinary science, and a knowledge of the laws relating to land, and other rural matters.

The time of the pupils is apportioned between the class-rooms and field labor, to the care of stock and the work done in the shop. The pupils are obliged to make notes of their studies and field work and to compile Reports therefrom for the examination of the Professors. The compositions of the pupils, which are marked by a superior degree of merit, are copied in a *cahier d'honneur*; and when a pupil has gone through his course satisfactorily during two years, he receives, before leaving the School, a Certificate or Diploma of proficiency in agricultural training.

The School possesses a Library and Museum, which, I am happy to learn, are increasing yearly by the addition of books and specimens. To the School is attached a Depository of agricultural instruments opened to public inspection, besides serving in the working of the farm and in the teaching of the pupils. This Department, as it may be called, of the model farm, is of great advantage to the surrounding agricultural population, for whenever a new or improved implement is made known, which is applicable to Canadian farming, it is at once added to the stock already on hand at the Depository.

The buildings of the Institution are composed of the school-house, the farm-house, the depository or shop, the dairy, the stables, piggery, sheep-pens, &c., &c. The piggery is a large well-fitted building, furnished with all the modern appliances.

What has been said is sufficient to indicate the utility of the Saint Anne's School to the

agricultural interest of Lower Canada—over the whole of which its beneficial influence extends; for there are present at the school pupils from nearly all sections of that Province.

FLAX CULTIVATION.

The cultivation of flax may be said to be now well established in Canada, and, although susceptible of almost indefinite extension, has attained a very great relative importance.

At the end of the year, strong representations were made to Government for the importation of a supply of Riga flax seed; but, the result of the action taken by Your Excellency's authority in this respect, will naturally enter into next year's Report.

VINE CULTIVATION.

The possibility of establishing vineyards and manufacturing good ordinary wine from the grapes of such vineyards, seems now to be demonstrated beyond question.

The Vine Growers' Association have at present, under the skilful superintendence of Mr. de Courtenay, the large vineyards of Clairhouse in full operation at Cooksville, County of Peel. From their vintage comparatively large quantities of wine have been manufactured. The preparation of *vin congelé* has also been tried at Clairhouse, by Mr. de Courtenay, with success.

The Canadian Government heretofore have not found themselves in a position to tender material aid to the experiments thus made by meritorious individuals. But as the Associates are about to apply to Parliament for incorporation, I venture to express a hope that the pioneers of our Canadian vineyards may meet the most liberal consideration at the hands of the Legislature.

I may be perhaps allowed to allude, *en passant*, to the manufacture of beet-sugar in France as an illustration of the necessity of encouraging, in one way or other, such new industries till they have grown to a sufficient degree of strength to fight their own battles. It is well-known how discouraging the prospects of beet-sugar manufacture were under the first Empire, when the opposition to the protective policy adopted towards that industry, or rather forced on to create such a new industry, was at the same time a subject of irritation for the people of the Colonies of France, and of caricature and merriment for the unbelievers in the success of the new project. Notwithstanding the ridicule showered on the enterprise, under the encouragement afforded the manufacturer of beet sugar, after heavy losses and many hard struggles, the industry has grown to immense proportions, not only keeping its ground in France, but competing successfully with the sugar-producing countries in almost every European market.

Of course we cannot entertain such expectations as would lead us to believe that Canada can become an exporter of wines, but if we were producers in large quantities of good ordinary wines for our own consumption, it would certainly be a desirable result in a moral as well as an economical point of view. That this can be done seems to be fully proved by Mr. De Courtenay, and the Company for which he is acting.

BOARDS OF AGRICULTURE

The Annual Returns of the two Boards of Agriculture, which are annexed to this Report as Appendices, give a summary of the proceedings of these Boards, and of the Agricultural Societies of Upper and Lower Canada; and also, a brief Statement of the results of both Provincial Exhibitions of last year.

III.—ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

I beg to submit, for Your Excellency's special consideration, the condition of the Boards of Arts and Manufactures of Upper and Lower Canada. These Boards were called into existence by the Legislature in 1857, expressly to encourage and extend the education of the working classes in the useful and ornamental arts; but it is to be deeply regretted that the Lower Canada Board has been crippled in its operations by financial encumbrances which should long ago have been removed.

It is thought that the organization provided by the Statute 20 Vic., cap. 32, is defective, and calls for amendment; but the Boards themselves and the public seem to be of opinion that the main impediment to their usefulness lies not so much in the legal organization, as in the insufficiency of the annual grants voted by Parliament for these purposes. The course marked out for the Boards by the Statute was certainly a most extensive one—including Industrial Museums, Schools of Design, Evening Schools for Apprentices and Adults, Free Libraries of Mechanical Works, &c., &c. It is now apparent that with \$4,000 per year not even one of these objects, not to speak of all, could be fully carried out; and it is, therefore, not surprising to find that the burden of the Annual Reports of these Boards to the Department has been, and is, "give us more funds and we will give you returns, such as were contemplated by the Legislature when we were first instituted."

While concurring in this view, I yet feel it my duty to observe that it seems most undesirable to have institutions of this description dependent on the Government alone, or even principally, for their pecuniary means. In England, to whose example we are frequently referred by complainants on this subject, all such institutions depend mainly on local subscriptions and only partially on Parliamentary grants. Such is the fact in relation to Mechanics' Institutes, Science Schools, Evening Schools and Schools of Design. The English Government, indeed, does much; its Committee of Council on Education, and its Science and Art Department, have effected great things for Arts and Manufactures since the attention of the State was fairly challenged to those important subjects in 1851. The Government of Canada ought unquestionably to do much more than it has done to promote similar objects and interests, but without liberal and continuous local co-operation, the desirable results never can be reached.

An additional reason for calling especial attention to the condition of both Boards, is to be found in the extraordinary development of all our artificial and manufacturing interests, within the last few years. If complete statistics of the capital engaged and labor employed in such pursuits could be obtained (as under an improved method of collecting such statistics, it is to be hoped they may and will be), there could not exist a second opinion on the importance of the interests at stake, or the necessity for enlarging the powers and resources of the Boards.

In evidence of the good use made of the inconsiderable annual grants now voted to the Boards in Upper and Lower Canada respectively, the "Balance Sheet" of each, for the year 1865, is given under a separate head, in the Appendix.

DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

As intimately connected with both Agriculture and Arts and Manufactures, mention must be made of the Dublin Exhibition. It could not be expected that the Canadian contributions to the Dublin Exhibition would be equal to the collections sent to London and

Paris on similar occasions, for neither the time allowed for preparation nor the sum voted for the purpose by Parliament were sufficient to enable the Department to make such a display. But it is certain that relatively and proportionately the contributions from Canada were, as a collection, amongst the best Colonial collections shewn at Dublin, as the decision of the Juries, in favor of our Exhibitors, sufficiently proves.

The grant of the Legislature was made available for its object only on the 17th of March, rather less than six weeks before the time at which the Canadian Court was required to be open to the public in Dublin, and the total sum voted was five thousand dollars; out of which all the expenses of purchasing, packing and transporting goods to Portland and from Portland to Dublin, the installation and agency expenses and all contingent outlay were to be taken. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the products of Canada arrived in time at Dublin and received a comparatively large share of the prizes awarded by the Judges of the Exhibition. It is satisfactory to be able to add that the display of Canadian minerals was the immediate cause of the sale of some of our Crown Lands to an amount much exceeding the entire grant placed at our disposal.

All articles for the Dublin Exhibition were procured departmentally, some (comprising general collections) directly by the Department, and the remainder through the active co-operation of the Geological Survey, the Boards of Agriculture and Boards of Arts and Manufactures of Upper and Lower Canada.

Before referring more particularly to the Prize List, it will not be without interest to quote a few sentences in relation to the Canadian Court from the semi-official volume intitled *The Visitors' Guide to the International Exhibition of 1865*.

At page 135, after a short description of the most important collections constituting the Canada Exhibition, occurs the following remarks: "We have, however, named only so many of the various products as will enable visitors to recognize the Canadian Department, and which, we trust, will lead visitors to look for some of the more characteristic exhibits of the Department. The arrangement of what is shown, the selection of things exhibited, and the general aspect of affairs about the Canadian section, do credit, in a very high degree, to the industry, judgment, skill, and good sense of those who have been entrusted with the representation of this important part of Britain's Possessions. There are few parts of the building, where visitors, who like to see the result of self-reliant industry, and the marks of indomitable courage in mining and agricultural operations, will spend their time more agreeably than at the Canadian stand."

The following tables, compiled from the Dublin Juries' Report, will show the comparative result of the Exhibition and the relative amount of success obtained by Canada; which I really believe to be much more satisfactory than could have been expected under all the circumstances:—

LIST OF AWARDS GRANTED TO CANADIAN EXHIBITORS AT THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

MEDALS.

Crown Land Department.—For an interesting series of Ores and Minerals.

The Board of Arts of Lower Canada.—For part of an Excellent Collection prepared by the Officers of the Geological Survey of Canada.

D. Bogart, of Gaspé.—For Petroleum discovered by him in Lower Canada.

The Linseed Oil Company of Toronto.—For Linseed and Collection of Pigments.

Petrie, Strouger & Co., of Newcastle.—For superior Wheat and Potatoe Starch.

S. J. Foss, of Sherbrooke.—For Cedar Oil, as a substitute for Oil of Turpentine.

Lyman, Clare & Co., of Montreal.—For Drying Oils.

Committee of the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada.—For illustrative Collection of Produce in Section III. Also, for Collection of School Books and Maps in Section XVII.

The Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada.—For illustrative Collection of Produce.

The Board of Agriculture of Lower Canada.—For illustrative Collection of Produce.

J. McCallum, Howard.—For excellent quality of Tobacco.

Brunet, l'Abbé, Laval University, Quebec.—For a large and well-arranged Collection of Polished Woods.

A. S. Whiting, Oshawa.—For excellence of manufacture and moderate price of Collection of Scythes, Hay-forks and Drags.

P. Sibley, Sherbrooke, C. E.—For excellence of manufacture and moderate price of Scythes.

Robertson & Co., Montreal.—For Goods most creditable to the Colony.

O. Coté, Quebec.—For Mosaic Carriage Furs, and for merit in dressing and manufacture.

Brown & Childs, Montreal.—For real merit of Assorted Shoe Leather.

J. C. McLaren, Montreal.—For merit in the Manufacture of Leather Pipe Hose.

L. Brousseau, Quebec.—For excellent Book Binding.

J. Lovell, Montreal.—For cheap and good Educational Works published by him.

J. DeWitt, Montreal.—For good Buckskin Mits and Gloves.

J. Peck, Montreal.—For a good Collection of Nails manufactured in the Colony.

J. Boyd, Montreal.—For excellence of manufacture of Toilet and Horse Brushes.

Selvery & Co., Toronto.—For ingenuity of their Patent Boot Trees.

Tahourenché (Huron Chief, Lorette, C. E.)—For a beautiful Collection of Fancy Indian Woodwork.

HONORABLE MENTIONS.

Morris.—For good samples of Flax in Straw.

J. Millar, Montreal.—For Hemlock bark and Decoction for Tanning purposes.

F. Bacon, Hadley.—For good quality of Wool.

Shaw & Co., Montreal.—For good Tannage of Buffalo Sole Leather.

Donovan, Moran & Co., Montreal.—For good Tannage.

Brown Brothers, Toronto.—For well-made Account Books.

A. Buntin, Montreal.—For paper made in Canada.

G. Desbarats, Quebec.—For good specimens of Bookbinding.

A. McCausland, Toronto.—For Stained Glass Window of Merit.

C. Heise, Preston.—For Waved Mouldings.

Jacques & Hay, Toronto.—For specimens of Wood in a Mosaic Table.

A. Green, Hamilton.—For serviceable quality of Brushes.

C. Boeck, Toronto.—For good quality of Brushes.

Mrs. J. Martin, Stanstead.—For Embroidered Shawls.

Low & Wilson, Sherbrooke.—For Window Sash and Venetian Shutters, simplicity and cheapness.

C. H. Fletcher, Sherbrooke.—For good Confectionary.

- G. W. Reed, Montreal.*—For an ingenious Last for Cleaning Boots.
Board of Works, Quebec.—For the Collection Exhibited by them (photographies).
A. Henderson, Montreal.—For his good Manipulation (photographic).
C. S. Henry, Lennoxville.—For his good Manipulation (photographic).
Notman, Montreal.—For his good Manipulation (photographic).
Edge Tool Company of Galt, Galt.—For Carpenters' Tools.
T. Moore, Etobicoke.—For Carpenters' Tools.
R. Lewis, Toronto.—For Skates, Tools, &c.
J. Dawson, Montreal.—For Carpenters' Tools.

DUBLIN EXHIBITION, 1865.

Number of Awards Accorded to Different Countries.

Countries.	Medals.	Hon. Mentions.	Total.
United Kingdom.....	414	175	589
Bahamas.....	.....	2	2
Canada.....	24	25	49
India.....	3	3	6
Jamaica.....	2	2	4
Sagos.....	.....	1	1
Malta.....	3	.....	3
Mauritius.....	5	11	16
Natal.....	3	3	6
Newfoundland.....	1	.....	1
New South Wales.....	3	.....	3
New Zealand.....	.....	1	1
Nova Scotia.....	20	21	41
Queensland.....	.....	1	1
Victoria.....	35	59	94
Western Coast of Africa.....	.....	1	1
Austria.....	34	17	51
Bavaria.....	1	2	3
Belgium.....	94	41	135
China.....	1	.....	1
Denmark.....	1	.....	1
France.....	80	22	102
Italy.....	93	62	155
Japan.....	.....	2	2
Siberia.....	.....	1	1
Lower Countries.....	30	13	43
Rome.....	17	10	27
Prussia.....	1	.....	1
Saxony.....	1	.....	1
Siam.....	.....	1	1
Sweeden and Norway.....	4	7	11
Switzerland.....	15	4	19
Zolverin.....	69	32	101
United States.....	2	0	2
	<hr/> 956	<hr/> 519	<hr/> 1475

The medals granted to Canadians, and the articles to be returned, have not reached this Department, neither have we received the detailed statements necessary to wind up the affairs of the Dublin Exhibition; but I can state, with perfect safety, that although our first expectations, with regard to the sale of certain articles, have not been realized, the expenditure will on the whole not be found to exceed the appropriation, small as it was.

IV.—COLONIZATION OF LOWER CANADA.

As formerly, the direction and superintendence of this section of the Department of Agriculture continues to devolve on my Colleague, the Commissioner of Public Works, under the provision of the Act 25th Victoria, chap. 7.

The Report of the Honorable Mr. Chapais, annexed to the present Report, and the Appendix, contains the detailed statements of the operations of the year, in the Report of Mr. de LaBruère, the Inspector of Agencies.

V.—IMMIGRATION.

The Immigration Service, specially entrusted to the superintendence of the Minister of Agriculture, has, during the past year, occupied much of the attention of the Department. In reporting on this subject, it is proposed to add a section on the Immigration system of the United States, and the merits of the existing system as established by custom in Canada.

IMMIGRATION WORK OF LAST YEAR.

During the year 1865 the arrivals of Immigrants in Canada, as reported by the Local Agencies, were:—

Arrivals at the Port of Quebec.....	21,335
Arrivals at Hamilton <i>via</i> Suspension Bridge and Detroit.....	25,748
Arrivals <i>via</i> other Frontier Ports.....	3,105

Total arrivals.....	50,188

The uncertainty of the figures returned to us, under the head "Immigrants remaining in Canada," is such, as to induce me to withhold them altogether, this year. More stringent instructions have been lately issued on this head to the Inland Agents, but until we can compel annual returns from Townships and Municipalities, there will be no positive certainty to be attached, to this class of figures.

The Chief Agent in his Report to the Department observes:—"Mr. Macpherson, the Kingston Agent, states that a great many young men, and not a few men with families, left his part of the Province early in the summer for the United States, being induced to do so by the apparent high wages offered for all descriptions of labor. Within the last two months, however, a great many of them returned to their homes, finding that although they had constant employment and high wages, the enormous cost of living more than absorbed all their earnings."

Mr. Daley, the Montreal Agent, reports:—"From enquiries made during my tour through this District, I found that I could have placed a much larger number of both skilled and unskilled laborers and almost any quantity of house-servants, and from the scarcity of supply a much larger amount of wages could have been obtained than that which is shewn in the tabular statement accompanying the Report alluded to."

Mr. Wills, of Ottawa, reports:—"Employment immediately within our city limits has been abundant during the past year; in fact, the demand was far in excess of the supply; this, no doubt, is attributable to the removal of the Seat of Government to our midst. The demand for skilled labor is likely to continue in the future to a considerable extent. A large number of houses must yet be erected for the accommodation of the increased population,

and as in all probability many will be induced to settle in the capital, it is altogether likely that mechanics will be in demand for many years to come. Unskilled labor will also be needed in proportion to the increase of population, therefore, it is but fair to predict that in both these respects the Immigrant of 1866 will find employment here in the various grades of servitude generally needed in the city."

Mr. Rae, of Hamilton, reports:—"The demand for laborers versed in agricultural pursuits still continues, the few who reached here have found ready employment; but the number was inadequate to supply the many solicitations made upon me, personally and by letter; servant girls who thoroughly understand household work, as I have frequently stated, will always find ready service at remunerating wages, also sewing girls; mechanics, such as boilermakers, fitters, shoemakers, and tailors are at this time especially in request."

In relation to a special and painfully interesting class of Immigrants, Mr. Wills, of Ottawa, states:—"Thirteen girls from the Limerick Union Workhouse were also forwarded to this Agency in May last. These also, I am sorry to add, were not such a class of girls as ought to have been sent out to this country; they were totally ignorant of all kinds of work and seemed to be useless in every sense of the word; such persons are a burthen upon any country. It is certainly true that female labor is generally needed in every locality of the Ottawa Country, and honest, hardworking females will be certain to obtain constant remunerative employment. Great care should be taken that none but virtuous and willing hands to labor are induced to emigrate to our shores."

The Chief Agent at Quebec, in my absence, promptly brought the subject of the Limerick Union girls to the attention of the Imperial Emigration Board. As soon as the facts reached me in England, I also addressed an earnest remonstrance to the Irish Poor Law Commissioners. As it is highly important that pauper Immigrants should not be sent out to this country from the United Kingdom, unless their moral character is free from stain.

I wrote the following letter on the occasion:—

"WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL,

"London, June 10th, 1865.

"GENTLEMEN,—In my capacity of Canadian Minister of Emigration, I have received frequent and serious complaints of the unprovided condition in which you discharge annually a portion of your disposable workhouse poor into that Province. These complaints have, within the present month, found new and sorry illustration that will not permit me to remain silent on the subject.

"Far be it from me or my friends in Canada to say or to dream that the industrious poor should not be heartily welcome among us. Not knowing, as yet, what the word pauperism means, poverty is no more a reproach to a stranger newly come amongst us than weakness is a reproach to infancy. Still it would be uncandid to conceal that a very considerable degree of disappointment, not to use a stronger term, has been felt, especially in the neighborhood of the great landing places, at the condition in which the Irish workhouse girls, more particularly, have been landed on our shores.

"It is only necessary to indicate what that condition usually is; but if it be necessary to speak plainer, assuredly the whole story must be told. It is enough for me to say here, which I do, speaking on the faith of official reports made to myself and my predecessors, that these unhappy girls are thrown broadcast upon a strange soil, without the commonest

industrial training, without being fit for either the dairy or the kitchen, without a knowledge of washing, ironing or plain sewing, or any description of common useful work by which to make a decent living.

“ But far worse remains. Either before they left Ireland, or while on shipboard, many of them have been exposed to temptations they were unable to resist, and we Irishmen, living in the Colony, proud among the few legacies left us of the matchless virtue of our countrywomen, have been often obliged to hang our heads for shame, and close our doors in the faces of the lost girls you send us out, at the expense of Ireland to dishonor Ireland.

“ It is to be hoped, Gentlemen, that you will yourselves provide a remedy, and thus save the Provinces from returning on your hands the most undesirable description of people you can send them. By teaching these poor females some sort of ordinary kitchen-work or dairy-work you will give them the means to earn an honest livelihood for themselves as soon as they arrive. You will save us an intolerable reproach, and the pain of their rendition, should the old, careless, conscienceless system continue; and you will preserve abroad that high reputation of Irish womanhood which, is one of the few priceless gifts you can bequeath or we can desire to possess.”

The papers connected with that affair, including the official explanations of the Irish Commissioners, are among the documents accompanying this Report.

Respecting the boys sent over from certain Industrial and Reformatory Institutions in England, the Ottawa Agent remarks:—“ In the early part of the year, three boys from the Middlesex Reformatory arrived here and were provided with situations; but, I am sorry to add, they proved worthless characters, and refused to work and left their places; it is to be feared that they may ere long, if not already, be found to be inmates of our Canadian Prisons.”

The Kingston Agent, Mr. Macpherson, on the same subject, reports, “ Twelve boys came to me this year from Feltham, Middlesex, Industrial School; these boys, taking them altogether, have turned out better than any boys of that class that have hitherto been sent to my agency; and yet only about one-half of them are now in the same situations they were first placed in, and some of them have left this part of the country altogether, but so far I have heard of but one acting dishonestly.”

Newspaper statements having been circulated to the effect that the recent German settlers on the Opeongo Road, had failed to obtain a subsistence, from the difficult nature of the country in which they had established themselves, the Ottawa Agent, after a careful investigation, reports, “ I am happy to state when the matter was investigated into by the Commissioners appointed by the German Society of Toronto, that their report was highly satisfactory as respected the condition of the German settlers in the County of Renfrew.” The explicit testimony of the settlers themselves, to the same effect, will be found in the Appendix.

Mr. Jorgenson, the Norwegian Interpreter at Quebec, makes the following observations in relation to last year's foreign immigration into Canada:—

1. “ The only remarkable feature in last year's immigration is the enormous amount of indigent persons, who nearly all intended to go West.

“ When interrogated on the subject of their venturing across the Atlantic without any means, and still intending to prolong their journey thousands of miles, their almost constant answer was to the effect that their friends in the West had induced them to emigrate promising to send funds to this Port for their further journey, and that their friends had disappointed them,”.....“ As I remarked last year this state of things ought to be altered in

future ; it seems, however, on the contrary to become worse and worse every year.

2. "The trial was again renewed last season of taking the baggage of the Emigrants in pledge for their fares ; this was done in one instance where the number of poor or disappointed persons was exceedingly large on board the vessel. The baggage was sent on to Sarnia, and part of it has been redeemed."

On this latter point the Chief Agent of Emigration observes. "I again tried the experiment, last season, of taking the baggage of Foreign Emigrants in pledge for their railway fares."....."I am sorry to say, however, that up to the present time but two lots have been reclaimed."..... "So far, therefore, the practical working of this scheme has proved a failure." And he suggests then that "The only effective remedy for this in future, would be to amend the present law by making the ship responsible for any expenses incurred by us on behalf of its poor."

Many suggestions have been made on previous occasions as to assisting Immigrants to find and select their land. Our Ottawa Agent adds this suggestion : "Another subject in my point of view of permanent importance in the promotion of the cause of Immigration is the appointment of suitable practical men as *guides*. Newly arrived immigrants cannot be expected to contend with the difficulties incident upon settlement in a new country ; for this cause they require to be instructed by those whose experience has rendered them peculiarly suitable to impart the knowledge they themselves have acquired by a long residence in the country. In every point of view I consider that this change would do much good and would assuredly result in making every new settler feel that he was cared for after coming among strangers. This system, if rigidly and honorably carried out, would soon be made known among the friends and relatives of emigrants in Europe, and a short time would suffice to shew that the experiment would be attended with highly advantageous benefits in insuring the settlement of the country in a systematic and satisfactory manner."

In the Report of the Montreal Agent will be found a valuable return on the manufactures and trades of Montreal, and a similar statement for Hamilton in the Hamilton Agent's Report.

It is very difficult, under our present system, to arrive at any reliable conclusion as to the amount of capital introduced in the Province by immigrants. The Hamilton Agent observes, "The sums of money brought into the country by immigrants (*via* Suspension Bridge) settling in Canada amounted last year to \$153,800. It is difficult to arrive at a correct conclusion on this point."

Another statement, taken from the Custom House Returns, is as follows :—

Frontier Ports—Value of effects entered by intending settlers, \$115,502. The two items give a total of \$269,302.

PUBLICATIONS BY AUTHORITY.

The Department has for several years past published a pamphlet for general circulation, giving such information as was considered useful to immigrants intending to settle in Canada. This year it has been thought advisable to adopt for the same object the form of a newspaper to be called *The Canada Emigration Gazette*, in the first number of which the following explanation is given of the change of form adopted in the publication of official information : "They (the Government of Canada) have, among other agencies, for a number of years, published a series of annual Pamphlets, made up to date, partly statistical and partly descriptive,

but this year, instead of issuing the usual pamphlet, they offer the information in their possession, to those most interested in reading and considering it in the shape of the *Canadian Emigration Gazette*." It is satisfactory to know that so far as the opinion of the most intelligent friends of Immigration has yet been obtained in Canada and abroad, it has been favorable to the publication of *The Emigration Gazette*. Three or four numbers of this publication, issued in the early part of the year, in time for gratuitous distribution in England, and all over Europe, will it is hoped, be a much more effective way of making the Country known, than the annual pamphlets formerly issued with the same intention.

The Reports of all the local Agents will be found in the Appendix.

IMMIGRATION SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.

In my Report for last year I had to submit to Your Excellency the following statement:—"One of my first acts on assuming charge of this Department, in April last, was to open an informal correspondence with the Honorable the Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New York, with the view to obtaining free access to the Castle Garden Depot, for a duly authorized Agent from this Province. The Commissioners having, however, in the month of June, finally declined to allow the admission of such an Agent, an effort was made to secure the desired result through the instrumentality of Your Excellency, and His Excellency Lord Lyons, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Washington. The sole duty of such an Agent would have been to direct such immigrants as had made up their minds to settle in Canada; owing to the state of affairs in the neighboring Republic, we were informed the application, to our very great disappointment, could not be complied with!"

The exclusive conduct pursued towards us in this matter by the American authorities, forms a strange contrast to the perfect freedom allowed to Americans engaged in promoting Emigration from England. There, every latitude is allowed them; a liberality, which, I am sorry to say, they have not shown a disposition to reciprocate towards us.

It was, however, so essential to the operations of this branch of the Department to understand accurately with what sort of system we had to compete, not only along the line, and in our inland waters, but also in the ports of the old World, that I felt myself obliged to seek through private channels for that information, which I could not obtain otherwise.

So far as accumulating the largest mass of emigrants, apart from all considerations of their subsequent success or failure in the New World, the American system centralized at Castle Garden, New York, is both ingenious and effective. Full details of that system will be found in Mr. Shipman's Report, among the Emigration Appendices; and no document has ever issued from this office, more worthy of careful consideration, by the Legislature and people of Canada.

Besides the incessant private efforts of ship Agents, and ship owners to swell the volume of the efflux from Europe, the Joint Stock principle has been successfully applied by "The American Emigrant Company," established in 1864, to the importation of foreign labor, skilled and unskilled.

This Company purports to have a capital of \$1,000,000; employs numerous agents on both sides of the Atlantic; publishes a special organ of its own, the *American Reporter*, and has obtained all the legislative facilities it required, both from the State of New York and the United States. (See Appendix). Its contracts made abroad are held binding in the United States; it takes one fee from the emigrant, and another from the employer on this side, to whom it turns him over. It is said to be, as indeed Castle Garden itself is, "a paying speculation."

Americans have unquestionably a great advantage over us in their larger market and more diversified means of employment. Population attracts numbers, in proportion to its bulk and activity; and thirty prosperous millions ought to accumulate at least ten times more men, than three millions. But in addition to this, our neighbors have far outstripped us in the liberality of their land and settlement policy. In the year 1864, they disposed of 5,394,329 acres of their public lands, only half a million of which was sold for cash. Their Secretary of the Interior, in his Annual Report, explains that 348,660 acres were located with military warrants; 808,358 acres were selected under Agricultural College grants; and 1,100,532 acres were taken under the homestead law. In reference to the homestead law Secretary Harlan says: "The Homestead Law has been in operation since the first day of January, 1863. Large bodies of lands have been entered under its provisions. Five years continued residence is necessary to the perfection of the title of a homestead settler, unless he prefers to purchase the lands at the minimum price and obtain a patent. It is estimated that from forty to fifty per cent. of persons who have so claimed the privilege of the Homestead Law will prefer to make payment, and thus secure title before the expiration of the period when it would otherwise vest. The nominal sum paid by the homestead settler, and the fee which he pays to the local officers, are sufficient to cover the expense incident to the survey and the disposal of the land. In the enactment of this law Congress," adds Mr. Harlan, "was doubtless influenced by the conviction that the settlement and cultivation of the public lands were objects of greater importance to the nation than the increased revenue that might be derived from their sale; and future experience will, it is not doubted, attest the wisdom, as well as the beneficence, of this legislation."

THE PRESENT IMMIGRATION SYSTEM IN CANADA.

As part of an improved system of immigration for this country, I had intended to offer for Your Excellency's approval, a Homestead Law, and to discuss generally our present policy in the disposition of the public lands. But the imminency of Confederation has been given and accepted as a sufficient reason, for not urging the adoption of improvements, which could not go into full operation before a new power would be charged with the general subject. I cannot, however, close these remarks without earnestly urging upon those, whoever they may be, upon whom the responsibility is to devolve hereafter, of promoting the settlement and population of British America, not to allow themselves to be outdone in liberality to the native or foreign settler, in care and consideration for the immigrant in transit, and a wise foresight for the future strength and security of our country, by anything which is done or devised with the same objects, by our United States neighbors.

VI.—PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS AND TRADE MARKS.

Amendments to the Patent Law which have been frequently urged upon the attention of the Department, and favorably reported upon, by my predecessors in office and myself, are not again put forward this year, in view of the Union of the Provinces. Should that Union take place within a reasonable time, it would be obviously premature for Canada to lay down a basis of Legislation in respect to Patents and Copyrights, which might essentially be changed by the Legislature of British North America. I have, therefore, although most anxious to introduce several changes in our Patent Law, postponed the subject, until the Confederation goes into operation. It will be, however, necessary to intro-

duce a short Bill providing for the adjudication of matters in cases of interfering applications, which cannot now be tried before the Arbitrators as provided by the Statute, for want of power to administrate the oath to arbitrators and witnesses.

In relation to the administrative business of this branch of the Service, it may be observed that the removal from Quebec to Ottawa occasioned some inconvenience and delay to the public, but the transactions of the branch have somewhat increased during the year 1865. The descriptions of inventions were generally of the same classes as in former years. In 1864 the inventions seeking patents which related to agriculture were 53; and those relating to mechanical and manufacturing pursuits were 86; last year the agricultural inventions were 52, and the mechanical 104. There were a few patents sought for in both years, in relation to the boring for and purifying of petroleum, &c., &c.

The specifications of patents and inventions have been published since my last Report down to the year 1855, being the second volume published. It is intended to complete the series, but in a more economical shape than hitherto adopted.

The correspondence of this branch, as relating to patents, copyrights and trade marks, within and without the Province, is largely increasing, and has been ably discharged by the Patent Clerk.

I regret to report that the new and convenient Model Room at Ottawa is not yet in a condition to be opened to the public. Until the preparation of the necessary cases, the models have been left in the boxes in which they were packed for removal from Quebec. This is one of the inconveniences connected with the removal of the Departments of Government to a new locality and unfinished buildings. It is impossible precisely to state at what period the Model Room can be thrown open, but every effort is being made to expedite the arrangements.

The following Tabular Statement shows the variations in the increase and decrease of this branch of the Department, for the last ten years:—

—	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Application for Patents.....	99	120	126	116	142	170	160	180	207	170	184
Patents grant'd	92	108	115	98	112	150	142	160	156	145	162
Transfers registered.....	32	52	45	35	26	47	56	72	78	74	70
Drawings registered.....							2		4	1	1
Trade marks registered.....							3	17	1	7	16
Fees received.\$	1911 80	2370 50	2406 76	2105 00	2479 75	2644 17	3012 70	3850 90	3759 75	3267 95	3618 76

An examination of the above table shows that, although there may be an occasional difference against one special year, as compared with the years immediately anterior, still the operations of the Patent Office are steadily advancing when considered by periods.

VII.—STATISTICS.

In this branch of the Department, I have the honor to report a satisfactory degree of progress during the past year. Since the appointment, by Your Excellency, in March, 1865,

of two well-qualified Statistical Clerks, the antecedent statistics of the Province, in both sections, have been laboriously worked up by Mr. Stanislas Drapeau, for Lower, and Mr. W. H. Johnson, for Upper Canada. Mr. Drapeau's researches extend to the first founding of Quebec, in 1608, and Mr. Johnson's to the date of the transfer of Canada, by treaty, from France to England—1763. Both collections are in a forward state, but will take several months more for their completion. The general design of the Department in causing these researches to be made will be found clearly explained in Mr. Taché's memorandum, submitted to the Board of Statistics, and appended to this Report.

The immense difficulty of obtaining accurate and reliable replies to statistical queries, especially in Upper Canada, has occasioned much delay to the officer entrusted with those inquiries. By the 10th-11th Vic. ch., 14, Upper Canada, all ministers of religion are required deposit with the Clerks of the Peace duplicates of their Registers of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, and the Clerks of the Peace of Upper Canada are required to transmit the same to the Provincial Secretary. On inquiry we find that this law has practically remained a dead-letter—the returns sent being of such a character as to be utterly useless for the purpose intended.

In Upper Canada, since 1858, the registration of marriages, as required by law, has been kept more regularly than formerly, and the duplicates deposited as required with the County Registrars. But even in this particular the law has not been enforced, in several populous parts of the country. It would seem absolutely necessary that some amendment of the law should be had, in order to secure punctual returns, and to remunerate reasonably those local officers who are at the cost and trouble of making such returns.

A very useful revision of the published Census of 1861 and that of 1852, by comparison with the original documents in our possession, has been made: while it displays an amazing quantity of errors in both, it is to be hoped, also, that the labor serves to educate those employed upon it, for the taking hereafter of a full and accurate Census.

The Annual Blue Book for 1864 is, by Your Excellency's permission, for the first time given to the public, in the Appendix. The information contained in this document, it is hoped, will prove of general public interest.

In endeavoring to arrive at the facts under each of the foregoing heads, an extensive correspondence has been carried on by the statistical clerks. In general we have to acknowledge prompt and satisfactory replies. But our experience is, that it will not be possible in all cases to procure returns, unless the legal right to insist on them is placed beyond question. If any amendment to the existing law should receive Your Excellency's sanction in this respect, it would be desirable that it should confer the power to obtain regular annual statistics of all the sources of employment, the capital invested in new and old enterprises, and the value of the fabrics produced.

The subject of the careful custody of all Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, has been brought to my attention. I beg to submit, for Your Excellency's consideration, the importance of the preservation of such documents from damage by fire or otherwise, at the Seat of Government. The system adopted in this respect in England, might be economically and effectively imitated in Canada, so that in case of the accidental destruction of local Registers, certified copies could be supplied from the records of the central depository for such documents.

The work performed in the Statistical office has been considerable and a valuable mass of

materials collected ; but it will take some time yet before they can be collated and arranged in the shape in which they are to appear before the public. The publication of the Blue Book this year is itself perhaps premature, on account of some unavoidable defects. But although it would have been much more satisfactory for us to wait for a second Blue Book, compiled under our improved methods, still as a report of Progress, and an evidence of our efforts in the cause of statistical enquiry, I have decided, with Your Excellency's permission, to give it publicity in the Appendix to this Report.

THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE,
Minister of Agriculture and Immigration.

OTTAWA, January, 1866.

R E P O R T
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS
ON THE
COLONIZATION ROADS OF LOWER CANADA.

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

It was impossible, for reasons beyond control, to commence the works on the Colonization Roads, last summer, before the end of July, that is, a month later than the period which is considered most favorable. The prolonged dryness of the summer season, however, having continued until the month of October, I was enabled to turn to advantage nearly the whole amount of the grant voted during last Session. I have at the same time the satisfaction of being able to say, that the reports received generally give evidence of highly satisfactory progress.

It was also necessary, during the past season, to continue the works on several small roads, which had been previously commenced, and which will soon be finished. Their completion will have the effect of allowing of the pushing forward in future with greater vigor of the great roads at present in course of construction, and of the commencing of those, the opening of which has already been, or may hereafter be, decided upon.

If there was formerly reason for not being entirely satisfied with the results obtained in the important work of colonizing our wild lands, it is but just, now, to acknowledge that matters are greatly changed. Indeed, on all sides manifestations of progress exhibit themselves in a striking manner, and, to say nothing of the Eastern Townships—the rapid increase of which is known to all—there are many other localities which are deserving of mention.

The operations of last season, so far as regards works in course of execution, were not noted for any fact calling for special remark. Two others, however, have resulted therefrom, which I hold to be of vast importance, and which are destined to exercise a great influence over the future progress of the work of colonization.

It is known that, for a long time, the settlers on the Saguenay have been agitating the question—of vital importance to them—of the opening of a road between Quebec and

Lake St. John, across the Laurentine Chain. At their instance, several explorations had been attempted, and the efforts made had always terminated in the most discouraging results. The last enterprise of this nature, which was highly eulogized, narrowly escaped a tragical termination. Yet there were, still, persons who persisted in declaring that the thing was practicable, and they adduced a tradition shewing that the old Jesuits had travelled by that route.

Despite the unfavorable results of preceding attempts, on the strength of assurances given by persons considered perfectly competent to form an opinion on the subject, a new exploration was authorized. Prepared for without noise, conducted with great economy, and accomplished with unusual skill, the expedition was crowned with the most happy success. Let it suffice for me to add, that the road, traced barely a year ago, is now open and practicable as a winter road over three-fourths of its length. To the new and flourishing Colony of the Saguenay, as well as to the population of Quebec and its vicinity, the Lake St. John Road is of incalculable value.

The other fact, of no less importance, and which especially interests our great commercial metropolis and the populous counties adjoining it, is the discovery of a vast territory watered by the Matawin River, of which the long, arduous, and successful exploration, commenced in 1864, was also completed in the course of the past season, thanks to the courage and indomitable energy of the Reverend Thomas S. Provost. The last Report on Colonization contained, I believe, the first mention ever made in an official document of that large and beautiful valley.

The tract surveyed and described by Mr. Provost is of such extent that it would afford ample accommodation for several hundred thousands of inhabitants. The soil is rich, fertile, and suitable for the production of all kinds of cereals. It is admirably watered by rivers and lakes, which abound with the best descriptions of fish. The climate is mild and healthy.

That which Mr. Hébert has done for the Saguenay, Mr. L. Brassard has undertaken to do for the Matawin. In the very heart of that virgin forest has that true patriot pitched his tent; that wilderness it is that he has selected as the field for his unwearying activity.

A road, two-thirds of which is completed, leads from the old parishes to the spot selected for the first clearings. A chapel and mills are already erected there, and a nucleus of population has been formed. But if zeal is often inexhaustible, such is not always the case with regard to ways and means, and it is said that the worthy founder of Matawin has come to the end of his resources. Yet, the young Colony is still much too feeble to maintain itself, and to prosper, if left to itself. Who, then, will take it under their protection, and obtain for Mr. Brassard the means of continuing an enterprise which has been so happily begun? If I could venture—and, above all, if I had any right to do so—I would offer that glorious protectorate to the great and rich City of Montreal—the city especially of noble devotion and patriotic aspirations. And, besides, I am well aware that I am far from assigning to it here the legitimate share in this great work, which is assigned to it and claimed for it by the number, the zeal, and the wealth of its generous population.

The Colonization Society of the Counties of l'Islet and Kamouraska, by directing its capital to the interior of the land, then almost unknown, adjoining Lake St. John, has decided the rapid colonization of that fertile tract. The subscriptions in favor of the Acadians in the Township of Metapedia, have given an impulse to that youthful settlement

which is a lasting security for the future. The Aid Society of the County of l'Islet, by the assistance which it has afforded to the settlers along the Elgin Road, has happily enabled them to surmount the numerous obstacles and the unusual difficulties with which their position was beset. May these noble examples and these successes encourage other localities to turn their steps in the same path.

It might be said that Divine Providence, in granting last summer to the whole Province the bountiful gift of an abundant harvest, was pleased specially to favor localities newly opened for colonization. The Reports addressed to this Office contain, in this matter, details of the most encouraging nature. Let us hope that knowledge of these facts will tend more and more to induce our youth to take possession of the soil and make clearings. The extracts quoted by the Inspector of Agencies, in the following pages, will have the effect of proving to the most incredulous, that we have still much wild land, which, in respect of richness of soil and fertility, is in no way inferior to that which is already under cultivation.

The number of new parishes which are springing up on all sides along the roads which are being opened, is, in my opinion, one of the best proofs of the progress of colonization. A cursory examination of the following Report will show that mention is made of the construction of, or selection of sites for, no less than ten chapels or churches, in the year 1865.

There is something remarkable in the manner in which the different centres, towards which the settlers have for some time directed their steps in the greatest numbers, are distributed throughout the whole country. In Gaspesia, the primitive forest in the Township of Metapediac is rapidly disappearing before the intrepid energy of the Acadians, who have adopted it as their home. Numerous auxiliaries come and extend in the adjacent townships, the domain of agriculture and civilization. There can be no doubt but that the movement of immigration, which has so happily commenced, will continue and will extend itself upon a large scale. Before long, the name of "New Acadia" ought to be conferred upon the flourishing locality in question.

The south shore of the Lower St. Lawrence, besides the townships which lie immediately in rear of the old parishes, is possessed—on the borders of the Counties of Kamouraska and Temiscouata, to the west of the lake of that name—of a vast extent of land, of which settlers have already begun to take possession. Let but the roads leading to these fine lands be completed, and nothing then can arrest the progress of the pioneers who are proceeding thither in crowds.

The lands bordering on the Taché Road, in the Counties of Rimouski, l'Islet, Montmagny and Bellechasse, are being occupied by a very large number of settlers coming, for the most part, from the River Parishes.

The Counties of Beauce and Dorchester contain within their limits lands which are being rapidly cleared. In the latter county, the establishment of the Reverend Trappist Fathers has given a new impulse to the already well-marked movement which was making itself manifest there. The example of these austere men, who, from self-denial, impose upon themselves the rough labor and the arduous privations to which necessity subjects the poor settler; the excellence of their system of cultivation and the admirable results which they obtain from it; and, lastly, the influence of their sublime virtues, all tend to

attract to the vicinity of the Monastery a crowd of settlers to whom that holy house will prove at once a model farm and a school of virtue.

The wonderful progress of which the Eastern Townships have been the scene, is already known. They have received the entire surplus population of the counties lying along the river from Quebec upwards.

The rich and populous County of Nicolet had appeared to be stationery in the midst of this movement, but its immobility was but apparent, and for some years colonization, under the auspices of the Reverend Mr. Marquis, seconded by other friends of the work, has displayed a development that has been nowhere surpassed. Within a short time five new parishes have been regularly organized, and ten others are at present in course of erection. These facts are by themselves so expressive, that no comments are called for. It is in one of these new parishes, at St. Vincelas, that the gentlemen of the Seminary of Quebec have established recently, at a cost of from eight to ten thousand dollars, one of the finest agricultural institutions in Lower Canada. One can easily imagine the amount of good which it is calculated directly and indirectly to produce in that isolated and comparatively poor locality. The extensive works carried on there furnish employment for the surplus labor which is not required by the local agriculture; and the system of cultivation, a knowledge of which the laborers acquire, conveys to them valuable instruction, which, at a later period, they apply practically upon their own farms. Besides, the example and the success of the farming operations are two eloquent pages which the most uneducated can read with ease. The farm at St. Vincelas is a repetition of those at St. Joachim, of which the admirable organization is known to all.

The opening of two roads in the Townships of Clifton, Auckland, Barford and Herford, has led to a well-marked colonization movement in the western part of the County of Compton.

If we pass to the north shore of the River St. Lawrence, the same remarkable fact is repeated everywhere. Here, also, each section of the country is possessed of a rich and still virgin soil, which Providence would seem to have reserved for the requirements of the present time.

Here, in the immediate vicinity of the new Capital, the vast County of Ottawa contains an immense extent of land of incomparable fertility. On this subject the Department is possessed of information which would be hardly credible if it came from a less respectable source. The same remark applies to the large County of Argenteuil.

I have described the Valley of the Matawin.

The St. Maurice also offers, in several localities, excellent opportunities for hard-working settlers.

Soon, I am positive, we shall see the road from Quebec to Lake St. John present a double row of dwellings, extending at first from St. Adolphe de Laval to Lake Jacques Cartier, and subsequently along its whole length.

At the present day nearly everyone is acquainted with the Saguenay. That country, which, barely twenty-five years ago, was only known in name, and whose impenetrable forests inspired a sort of superstitious terror, now includes densely populated parishes; and no one, probably, forms a correct idea of the future which awaits that youthful colony.

The Saguenay will soon add an enormous augmentation to the Quebec back-country,

and with that city, let us hope, it will be connected by a good route of communication. The same will be the case with the Matawin—which I willingly call the Saguenay of Montreal—in respect of that city, if the latter will only extend to it a helping hand, and allow to fall to its youthful dependant the crumbs from its wealthy table.

Before concluding, I shall again repeat here what I said last year:—"The Government are powerless, by any means within their reach, to meet the exigencies of an exceptional and difficult emergency.

One word more and I have done. What has so greatly retarded the opening of the great Saguenay territory?—The exclusive right granted to the Hudson's Bay Company alone to tread that portion of Canadian soil!

What is it that has retained at the doors of the City of Three Rivers, for two centuries, the primitive forest which was frequented by the Indians Tribes cotemporary with Jacques Cartier? The monopoly of the mining lands granted to the proprietors of the St. Maurice Forges.

What is it, in our own day, that holds back from a great part of our wild land the poor and irresolute settler?—The egotism of the lumber masters, who, dreading to see their precious forests of pine disappear, do not hesitate to cry down even the soil that does not produce them.

Let but patriotism—that which is not a word but a deed—come to the assistance of colonization, and its future prospects are secure

The whole, nevertheless, humbly submitted.

J. C. CHAPAIS,
Commissioner of Public Works.

OTTAWA, February, 1866.

M E M O R I A L

TO THE

Board of Registration and Statistics.

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN,—At the requisition of the Honorable Minister of Agriculture and Chairman of your Board, I have prepared the following Statement, Remarks, and Suggestions on the subject of Canadian Statistics in general, and the organization of the Sections of the Department to which they belong.

Although you are perfectly aware of almost all the facts hereafter recited, I will, nevertheless, adopt the system of treating my subject as if I was called upon to bring it quite fresh before you, because, otherwise, I would be constantly preoccupied by the question of—what shall I include, and what shall I omit?

The matter of Statistics, generally, is regulated by the following Acts, viz. : the 10th and 11th Victoria, chapter 14th ; the 14th and 15th Vic., chapter 163 ; and the 20th Vic., chapter 32, all embodied in chapters 32 and 33 of Consolidated Statutes of Canada. The matter is also referred to in other Statutes, but only as it relates to special subjects.

Your Board, created in 1847, was originally composed of the Receiver General, the Provincial Secretary, and the Inspector General, for the time being ; but by the law of 1857, the Minister of Agriculture was substituted for the Inspector General, made the Chairman, and entrusted with the carrying into practice of the requirements of the Statutes, under the direction of the Board.

The duties imposed upon you, Gentlemen, are contained in the following sentence of the Law:—“ *To collect Statistics. and adopt measures for disseminating or publishing the same.*”

The principal specific requirements of the Statutes are, that “ *An Annual Report of the Statistics of the Province is to be laid before the Legislature,*” and that a general Census is to be executed every ten years.

It is not the time, and I am not now prepared to enter into a minute examination of the Law enacted on the subject in point, any more than to assert that some parts of it could not help from soon falling into disuse, and that some defects thereof are, by their very nature, absolutely fatal, on account of the general disposition of dealing with details and providing for things which do not belong to Legislation, but to Administration. For there are many things of that sort which have to be dealt with differently according to times, localities, differences of all kinds, and which can no more be well arranged by a common legal enactment than the same pruning could be beneficially as well as unsparingly applied to all shrubs and trees without distinction.

Owing to such causes and others, the purpose of the law, which is very good generally,

has been entirely frustrated; there have been no statistics worthy of the name ever collected, and none at all published, except such as are contained in the Reports of the two Censuses of 1851 and 1860, of which I shall speak by and by.

During the period of the existence of the Board, that is, during seventeen years, it appears that only very few meetings have taken place at Census times; no regular minutes of even such few meetings have been kept; in fact, there are no real records of proceedings other than some very irregular entries in a book which contains, mixed up, all sorts of papers. The law, virtually, has remained from the time of its adoption a dead-letter.

As it has been explained by the two last Chairmen, in their Reports as Ministers of Agriculture, the fault has not been with your predecessors, members of the Board who, as Political heads of Departments, have had quite other numerous and arduous duties to perform than to look after the internal routine of the administrative machinery, and the less so to study in its details such special and complicated subjects as the Statistics.

I will not go any further in these explanations on a matter of such a delicate nature for me to treat; for I feel, Honorable Gentlemen, the difficulties of the task imposed upon your Secretary when I, very reluctantly, accepted the position I now hold. I know well, that if, in due time, in accordance with the general orders given me and in a measure adequate to the means at my disposal, the Statistics of the Province were not put in as satisfactory a state as it can reasonably be expected, I would be, before my conscience, your Board and the country, the one to bear the blame.

The Statistics of the country have to be created, for they do not exist in that form, that degree of reliableness, and with such corollaries as are wanted to render them serviceable in an administrative and scientific point of view. The material of those Statistics do now lie, shapeless and disjointed, in a great number of documents, from which they will have to be extricated by the labour of careful and industrious collectors, in order to submit them to sound and candid Statistical criticism and methodical arrangement.

After seventeen years of the existence of the Board of Statistics; after having kept up for that length of time a certain staff of officers; after having expended (besides the regular permanent departmental cost of maintenance) a round aggregate sum of a little more than \$260,060 for the taking of two Censuses, it is hard to come and say that our Statistics have to be created; but it is the truth, however unpalatable. What is to-day called our Statistics—I mean the Census Reports of 1851 and 1860—are fallacious statements, and not to be relied upon in any essential point. And really it would be more than wonderful if they were not so, knowing the circumstances under which they were taken and the system which presided over the whole proceeding:

There are no perfect Statistics anywhere; but owing to the peculiar causes, there is no civilized country in the world where official Statistics are more erroneous than in the North American Continent as a whole, and in North America there are few places where they are so defective as in Canada.

Among the different causes influencing the success of a Census, generally, the following are the principal:—1st. The unity, comprehensiveness and simplicity of the system adopted, and the sort of management by which it is put in execution. 2nd. The social and family organization of the population, and its state of mind about the real or supposed advantages to be derived from exaggerating or underrating the numerical information asked of it. 3rd. The fitness of those employed in the collection of the Census returns. 4th. The efficiency of

the Statistical Staff at head-quarters. I am not now in a position to attribute to each of the above enumerated causes their share of the errors of all kinds with which the two last Censuses are positively swarming.

Not to speak of the deficiency in form, of the gross errors of calculation, of the want of indexes, the four Volumes published on the two last Censuses can be said, *a priori*, to be nearly worthless; for they give as facts figures which express absolute impossibilities: such as the reports of *deaths* as compared with the number of *births* on one side, and the number of the *whole population* on the other.

There are absurdities of the most ridiculous character, for example: the number of living children under one year of age, in the Census of 1851, is stated to be by many thousands greater than the total number of births of the whole of the then last twelve months.

In the Census of 1860, all the *births* are made a part of the *living population*, as if there had been no still-born, or no deaths accruing from that very number of births.

There is a *prima facie* evidence of error in the excessive proportion (especially for a young country) of the number of unmarried as compared with the married and widowed population.

The agricultural and industrial Censuses are still more erroneous, as it must unavoidably be.

One county, for instance, is said to have produced for nearly every sixty thousand acres of land sowed in wheat an average of more than 29 bushels per acre, of fall wheat, and of more than 20 bushels of spring wheat.

Twelve mills in the County of Norfolk are said to have manufactured only 5,100 barrels of flour out of 139,000 bushels of grain; but, on the other side, 15 mills in the County of Middlesex have manufactured 23,775 barrels of flour out of only 35,000 bushels of grain.

In Lower Canada, the whole amount estimated as the value of the manufactured flour is less than the value of the raw material said to have passed through the mills; so, the 440 flour and grist mills that are said to have been in operation during the year 1860 have not only worked in vain, but have lessened the annual product of the county of more than \$100,000 in value.

The number of ship yards in existence in 1860, for the whole of Canada, is said to have been 14, of which 7 belong to Upper Canada and 7 to Lower Canada. Quebec is entered for 3 out of the Lower Canada seven. The ship-yards of Upper Canada are represented as having built no ship, but that 0 of ship is valued at \$74,700. In the whole of Lower Canada 3 ships are said to have been built during the year 1860, but those ships are valued at \$352,350.

The City of Hamilton is represented as containing only one place of worship, which is a Wesleyan Methodist Church; and the City of Three Rivers is said to possess no place of worship for the Catholics.

The addition of the columns do not always agree; but they do sometimes agree in totals, while they quite disagree in the details forming the elements of the calculation. I have learned, by consulting the traditions of the office, that such a wonderful result was obtained by a high-handling of figures, called at the time—to *make them correspond*.

It would be useless to go any further in reciting proofs of the *unreliableness* of those Census Reports. I have said enough, Gentlemen, to impress you with the idea that it is not too soon to alter the system which has brought forth such lamentable results. I will now come to the consideration of what is to be done to effectuate that most desirable change.

The organization of the Statistical machinery must, in my opinion, comprise the different elements which can be enumerated as follows: 1st. A superior ordering and controlling authority, possessed of the necessary power and *prestige*, and not embarrassed by minute legislation. 2nd. One responsible and thoroughly competent officer. 3rd. A regular, permanent, well-chosen, and properly paid staff of Statistical Clerks. 4th. The affiliation of the head permanent officers of different Departments as consulting auxiliaries in Statistical matters connected with their respective offices. 5th. The temporary and occasional employment of men of science for the collection and arrangement of Special Statistics, and the adoption, as official documents of well-executed statistical labors, obtained from public associations, corporate bodies, and important companies. 6th. The adoption of the principle of employing as Census Enumerators none but persons connected in some capacity with the public administration of affairs, and somewhat responsible to the Executive of the Country.

The superior controlling authority I have mentioned in the first place, is, in my opinion, well and properly vested in the person of three Ministers of the Crown, and I do not see how the Board of Registration and Statistics could be better organized by the law.

The Statutes also provide for the second element referred to, in the person of the Secretary of the Board, on whom depends the practical working system in the greatest measure.

Thus far, then, the organization established at present by law is such as to be easily carried on with harmony; there being sufficient unity and concentration to create uniformity of purpose, of design and of action, a thing most essential in a matter in which the direction must of necessity be *one and comprehensive*; thus far, also, the responsibility is tangible, and graduated from the Secretary to his Chief, the Minister of Agriculture, Chairman of the Board, from the Chairman to the Board, from the Board to the Executive, and from the Executive to the Legislature.

Allow me now, Gentlemen, to explain to you my opinions about what remains to be done to complete the organization of that important branch of the public service—the Department of Statistics.

The want which I, being immediately under the weight of the burden, feel to be the most pressing, is to organize the regular permanent Staff heretofore mentioned.

There are now amongst the employés of the Bureau of Agriculture some very promising clerks, who will within a short time, with the prospect of promotion and increase of salary held out to them as a reward for pre-eminence in ability, zeal and good conduct, become, I have no doubt, very good Statisticians. There are some others who can be easily trained to well perform the minor operations of statistics, such as the mere arithmetical work; but there are none in the whole Department who, by a long study of the science as a matter of love, could at once be entrusted with the execution of important Statistical labors, and less who could help me in the important task of educating others. In my opinion, the organization of the Statistical Department requires; 1st. The appointment of two permanent first-class clerks, already well qualified; 2nd. A new arrangement in the internal economy of the Bureau, as it relates to permanent and extra clerks. There will always be plenty of work for a good staff of well-trained Statistical employés, besides preparing the way, in the mean time, for the successful taking of decennial Censuses.

In looking at the small yearly expenditure which will be necessitated by the adoption of this proposal, the fact must not be lost sight of, that it is at the same time contemplated to *do away* with the system of employing at Census time a host of untrained, undisciplined, and

for the most part totally unfit clerks, at salaries never less than \$2.00 a day. Such an expenditure, with the incidentals connected with it, having amounted to over \$50,000 for the Census of 1860 alone, a sum which, distributed over the whole decade, would represent \$5,000 a year, without anything else in compensation than two worthless volumes of disgraceful Statistics.

By the kind of affiliation of public officers I have already spoken of in general terms, I mean that, when needed, and at times to be fixed by the Minister of Agriculture as Chairman of the Board, such officers as the Deputy Heads of Departments, the Superintendents of Education, the Commissioner of Customs, the Auditor General, and the Chairman of the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c., could be called upon to meet, either singly or collectively, as the case may require, the Secretary of the Board at the office, to discuss the best mode of collecting, analysing and arranging Statistics connected with the matters of their respective Departments,—the results of such meetings or consultations to be reported to the Board for final settlement.

In pointing out as an element of Statistical official labors, such help as could be gathered from sources external to the officialty, I have only profited by the recorded experiment of other and older countries; most valuable contributions have been obtained from religious, educational, and other associations; from corporate bodies, such as railway, insurance, navigation, banking, and other companies, and by the occasional temporary employment of devotees to Statistical science, not being in a position to accept the situation of permanent departmental officers.

I need not dwell now on the point which relates to the class or classes of public servants from which the Census enumerators are to be chosen, because there is plenty of time to study and mature the point before the period of the next Census has arrived.

I will now come to the scheme which I feel it my duty to lay before you, Gentlemen, at this starting point, of which I hope you will make a new era in the history of the Canadian Statistics. I have to grasp at a complete system, in order to start at once with a complete view of the *ensemble*, and a clear conception of what the details must be.

The idea of creating the Statistics of a Country cannot be logically conceived without the desire of going back to the remotest period of its history; for, the Statistical science is, above all, a science of comparisons and proportions, and the longer the time, and the larger the figures, the more accurate the inferences and conclusions. My project, then, would be to gather carefully all such information as is to be found in old and recent Censuses, in the printed and manuscript documents of all sorts collected in our libraries, in our religious, judicial, and administrative archives, to complete them at the light of statistical intrinsic and extrinsic criticism, and to arrange them in the shape of abstracts, with indexes, notes and indications of the sources from which they are drawn. Necessarily, such a work would require time, and a great amount of care and labor; but I am confident that, with such an organization as the one I have proposed, it would be possible to regulate the work in such a way as to publish every year a handsome volume of most interesting and valuable information.

The volumes to be published before the taking of the next Census to form the first of a regular series, and to be a complete *resumé* of the Statistics of the Province from its discovery to the year 1870. Each series to be continued afterwards in a more extensive form, by the publication, every year of each decade, of Miscellaneous Statistics, ending by the decennial Census reports.

The first series could be divided into different sections, as follows:—

I. A preliminary numerical study of the Country and its aboriginal population to the time of Champlain, inclusively.

II. The Statistics of the Seventeenth Century.

III. Statistics of the Eighteenth Century to the capitulation in 1760.

IV. Statistics of the Eighteenth Century, from 1760 to the division of Upper and Lower Canada, in 1791.

V. Statistics of the period of the separation of the Canadas, included between the years 1791 and 1841.

VI. Statistics of the period comprised between the time of the Union (1841) and the taking of first general Census in 1851.

VII. Census of 1851 revised, corrected and annotated, with Miscellaneous Statistics to the year 1860.

VIII. Census of 1860 revised, corrected and annotated, with Miscellaneous Statistics to the year 1870.

IX. Report of the Census of 1870, ending the first series of Canadian Statistics.

Such a mass of well-prepared information on the territorial, vital, religious, educational, administrative, military, judicial, agricultural, commercial, industrial, and financial Statistics of our country would constitute a monument at which the enlightened part of the population would certainly look with complaisance, and other countries with a great deal of interest.

For the collection of the Statistics belonging to the periods of the French domination we possess, in the parochial archives and the annals of the public institutions in Lower Canada, an immense wealth. One gentleman of extraordinary aptitudes for such labors did begin, some years ago, the work of bringing together such information; but the consumption of time and the travelling expenses connected with such an enterprise are really beyond the reach of individual industry. As such information is an essential element of the scheme I now lay before you, Gentlemen, and as the work necessitated by it cannot be accomplished in the ordinary way of administrative labors, and as it must, moreover, be done by one man, and is not to last more than a very few years, I would suggest the necessity of securing the services of the gentleman alluded to, in the capacity of a temporary ATTACHÉ to the section of Statistics, to be indemnified out of the contingencies of the Department.

I can assure you, Gentlemen, that by doing this you would satisfy the long-cherished and earnestly entertained wishes of a number of scientific men, both here and abroad, who have devoted part of their lifetime to the study of early American and Canadian history, and who, in so doing, have had at every step of their studies to deplore the absence of a work of that kind.

Such is the summary of the project of creating real Canadian Statistics, which I lay before your Board: it is the product, the result, and the conclusion of long, tiresome and considerate thoughts, and many laborious nights of conscientious labor; no wonder, then, Gentlemen, that I should feel sanguine, and express my earnest hopes that it will meet with your approval.

(Signed,) J. C. TACHÉ.

Quebec, 17th January, 1865.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Minister of Agriculture and Statistics.



REPORT ON IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA.—THE STATE
OF THE LABOR MARKET IN NEW YORK, &c., &c.

REPORT

ON THE

IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR 1865.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

Quebec, 24th February, 1866.

SIR,—I forward by this day's post to the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, my Annual Report for 1865, which, owing to pressure of office business, has been considerably retarded in its delivery.

The Appendices accompanying the Report are:—

Nos. 1 to 4.—Tables and Returns.

No. 5.—Copies of notes attached to semi-monthly returns in 1865.

No. 6.—Copy of correspondence relative to Limerick Union Girls.

No. 7.—Annual Report of Montreal Agent.

No. 8.— do Ottawa Agent.

No. 9.— do Kingston Agent.

No. 10.— do Toronto Agent.

No. 11.— do Hamilton Agent.

No. 12.— do Foreign Interpreter.

Trusting that these documents may meet with your approval,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. C. BUCHANAN,

Chief Agent.

J. C. TACHÉ, Esq., &c., &c.,
Ottawa.

REPORT OF MR. BUCHANAN, CHIEF IMMIGRATION AGENT.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

Quebec, 1st February, 1866.

SIR,—I have now the honor to lay before you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, my Report on the Immigration to Canada, for the year 1865, accompanied by the customary Tables and Returns.

Table No. 1.—By Table No. 1, in the Appendix, showing the results of the season's

Results of sea-son's immigration to the close of navigation, numbered 21,355, viz: 1,560 cabin and 19,795 steerage passengers, an increase of 2,208 souls over the immigration of last year. Their sexes may be thus classified:—

Sexes.

	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
Male adults	903	10,435	11,338
Female adults.....	432	4,957	5,389
Children, male.....	89	1,922	2,011
do female.....	102	1,555	1,657
Infants.....	34	926	960
	1,560	19,795	21,355

Comparison of arrivals, 1864-65. The following is a comparative statement of the arrivals from each country in 1864 and 1865:—

From whence.	1864.		1865.		Increase in 1865.	Decrease.
	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.		
The United Kingdom...	1,154	10,540	1,560	15,019	4,885	.....
Germany.....	4	2,113	.....	1,380	.....	733
Norway and Sweden....	52	5,162	.....	3,384	.....	1,834
Other Countries.....	.....	122	.....	12	.....	110
	1,210	17,937	1,560	19,795	4,885	2,677
		1,210		1,560		
		19,147		21,355		

Exhibiting an increase of 4,885 in the emigration from the United Kingdom and a decrease of 2,677 in that from Foreign Ports.

The vessels engaged in the transport of these people numbered 112 with a tonnage capacity of 109,638 tons; they were composed of 58 sailing ships and 54 steamers.

The steamers made average passages of 15½ days from London, 12 days from Liverpool, 11 days from Londonderry, 14 days from Kingstown, 12½ days from Queenstown and 16 days from Glasgow. The sailing ships averaged 35 days from Ports in the United Kingdom and 41½ days from the Continent of Europe.

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

	Number of ships.	Cabin passengers.	Steerage passengers.	Total.
Liverpool and Londonderry Mail Steamers.....	31	1,269	9,701	10,970
Glasgow Steamers (touching at Londonderry and Dublin).....	14	164	4,665	4,829
London Steamers (touching occasionally at Cork)	9	123	511	634
United Kingdom (sailing ships)	25	4	142	146
Continent of Europe do	33	.....	4,776	4,776
	112	1,560	19,795	21,355

By this it will appear that out of the total emigration from Great Britain and Ireland, 16,433 came out by steamers, and only 146 by sailing ships.

Only one of the sailing ships from the United Kingdom came under the provisions of the Imperial Passenger Act, the remaining 24 vessels conveying but 104 passengers were unamenable to its regulations.

The number of ships from Continental and other Ports was 33; seven having sailed from Germany, nineteen from Norway and Sweden, one from

Barcelona, one from Bermuda, one from Bordeaux, one from Gibraltar, one from Greenland, one from Marseilles, and one from Philadelphia.

Nationalities. The nationalities of the immigrants of the two seasons are thus distinguished:—

	1864.	1865.
English.....	3,143	5,070
Irish.....	5,084	6,836
Scotch.....	2,320	2,112
Germans and Prussians.....	2,262	2,096
Norwegians, Swedes and Danes.....	5,525	4,382
Other Countries (including Colonists).....	813	859
	<u>19,147</u>	<u>21,355</u>

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

	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans and Prussians.	Norwegians, Swedes and Danes.	Other Countries.	Total.
Ocean Mail Steamers.....	4,475	4,149	194	783	643	726	10,970
Glasgow Steamers.....	203	2,547	1,390	.....	112	77	4,329
London do	323	90	1	5	170	45	634
Sailing Ships, England.....	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69
do Ireland .....	.....	50	6	.....	.....	.....	56
do Scotland.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	21
do Germany... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,308	76	.....	1,384
do Norway & Sweden .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,380	.....	3,380
do Other Countries .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11	12
	<u>5,070</u>	<u>6,836</u>	<u>2,112</u>	<u>2,096</u>	<u>4,382</u>	<u>859</u>	<u>21,355</u>

It affords me gratification to be enabled to remark that the immigration of 1865 has been of an unusually healthy character. But seven deaths occurred at sea among the emigrants from the United Kingdom, and the percentage of mortality among the emigrants from Foreign Ports is considerably lower than that of any former year. This marked improvement (I had occasion to make the same observation last year) is almost entirely owing to the adoption by Foreign Ship-owners of better arrangements for promoting the health and comfort of their passengers.

Table No. 2.—A comparison between the number of passengers from each Port, during the years 1864 and 1865, is given in Table No. 2, which shows that the No. of passengers emigration from England proceeded almost entirely from the Ports of Liverpool and London; from Ireland it came from the Ports of Londonderry, Cork and Dublin, and the Scotch emigration was as usual almost entirely confined to the Port of Glasgow.

The German emigration proceeded from the Ports of Bremen and Hamburg, and the Norwegian from nine different places.

Trades. The trades and callings of the steerage male adults form Table No. 3, which may be thus condensed:—

Farmers	2,339
Laborers	4,036
Mechanics, Tradesmen, &c.....	3,148
Professional men and others	438
Servants (male).....	5
Clerks, Traders, &c.	469
	<u>10,435</u>

Persons assisted. The following Table furnishes a brief summary of the persons who have been aided, in their emigration to this country, by private individuals, charitable institutions, or under the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners, together with particulars of the amounts remitted to me for their benefit on landing:—

By whom assisted.	From England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Amount sterling remitted for their use on landing.		
				£	s.	d.
By private individuals.....	6	.....	.....	6	5	0
“ Unions and Refuges	5	157	.....	171	14	4
“ Reformatories.....	36	.....	.....	22	7	0
	<u>47</u>	<u>157</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>£200</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>

Of those from England, two girls and four boys were sent out by private individuals, one family of five by the Watford Union, and 36 boys by various Industrial Schools and Reformatories.

Amongst the number from Ireland were 15 males, 118 females and 20 children, sent out by the Limerick, Longford, New Ross and Naas Unions, and four girls sent out by a Reformatory Institution in Dublin.

I have repeatedly, within the last few years, had occasion to remonstrate with many of the Irish Unions for the want of care displayed by them in selecting from their inmates suitable persons for emigration, and in the month of May last, upon the arrival here of a party of females from the Limerick Union, who behaved themselves very disgracefully, I deemed it my duty to bring the matter under the notice of Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, with a view of preventing a recurrence of the evils complained of, and in order that greater caution might be observed by the Guardians of the poor, in future, in their selection of candidates for emigration. My Report to the Commissioners having been brought under the notice of the Poor Law Board, and the attention of the Colonial Secretary having also been drawn to it by His Excellency the Governor General, a somewhat lengthy correspondence with the Union authorities took place, a copy of which, in consideration of its importance, I have placed in the Appendix for your perusal.

While, however, I have felt called upon to condemn the conduct of a portion of the emigrants from the Limerick Union, I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the general good conduct of a large portion of the young women who have, for several years past, been sent out to this country by different Workhouses in the United Kingdom. During last season two parties, consisting of 41 females, emigrated by the New Ross and Naas Unions, were at once placed in respectable employment and appear to have given every satisfaction.

The demand for female domestic servants is so great and increasing that I should much regret if the untoward circumstances alluded to in the Limerick Union case were to prevent the Guardians of other Unions from availing themselves of the opening which the country offers for the satisfactory disposal of a large number of their superabundant poor; and with the facilities which at present exist, and the proviso I have more particularly referred to in this correspondence, there is nothing to prevent the emigration annually of a large number of females from Irish Workhouses being successfully carried out.

Table No. 4.—Table No. 4 in the Appendix presents a comparative statement of the Comparison of No. number of immigrants landed at the Port of Quebec, from 1829 to 1865 of arrivals, from inclusive—a period of 37 years—yielding a grand total of 1,034,765, 1829 to 1865. or a yearly average of 27,966.

I now beg to submit an abridged statement of the transactions of the several Inland Agencies for the past season, compiled from the Reports (appended hereto) of the following Agents: Mr. Daley, at Montreal; Mr. Wills, at Ottawa; Mr. Macpherson, at Kingston; Mr. Donaldson, at Toronto; and Mr. Rae, at Hamilton.

The Report of the Montreal Agent furnishes the following facts:—Number of indigent immigrants who applied for and received relief 624, equal to 496 adults, being a decrease of 335 souls, or 231½ adults, over a corresponding period in 1864; they were composed of 116 male adults, 258 female adults, 205

Report of Montreal Agent.

children, and 45 infants, and belonged to the following countries: 349 Irish, 118 Scotch, 86 English, and 71 Germans, Danes, &c. These immigrants were disposed of as follows: 346 were sent to Canada West, 179 to the Ottawa district, 92 to the Eastern Townships, and 7 to Quebec.

The number of immigrants who obtained employment through the Montreal Agency amounted to 537, males and females combined. The Agent regrets the paucity of labor-supply, and has no hesitation in saying that at the lowest calculation he could have found places for 2,000 immigrants of the male laborer and female domestic servant classes, Montreal and its vicinity alone being deemed capable of absorbing from 800 to 1,000 of the number. He describes the health of the immigrants as having been remarkably good.

Mr. Daley, in his Report, presents a review of the manufacturing interests of the City of Montreal, both past and present, showing the amount of capital invested, the number of workmen of all descriptions employed, the wages given and the field open to foreign labor.

In concluding, he acknowledges himself indebted to the charitable institutions of the city, as well as to the managers of the various lines of transport, for their liberality and kind co-operation.

The results of the transactions at the Ottawa Agency may be thus enumerated:—
 Report of Ottawa Agent. Number of European immigrants who reached Ottawa *via* the St. Lawrence 313, number from American Ports 86, number from United States 107, forming an aggregate of 506; 96 of these immigrants were natives of England, 29 of Scotland, 154 of Ireland, 118 of Germany, 1 of Denmark, and 107 were British American subjects from the United States. They were disposed of thus: Remained in the City of Ottawa 168, went to Counties of Renfrew 147, Russell 25, Pontiac 56, Ottawa 39, Carleton 46, Lanark 18, Toronto 4, and Montreal 3. Number of indigent immigrants receiving relief 143, viz., 45 men, 37 women, and 61 children, equal to 113 adults, at a cost of \$2.50 per adult.

The immigrants who proceeded to the Ottawa District last season appear to have belonged entirely to the laboring classes. According to the Agent's account, they were a respectable and healthy body of people, and suitable employment was readily obtained for them. Great disappointment was caused in the rural districts from the want of farm hands, the demand for every description of labor having been large, and as usual, far in excess of the supply.

The sudden large increase, owing to the removal of the Seat of Government, must necessarily create an improved market for all kinds of Agricultural produce, and will also develop a fine field of employment to large numbers of skilled mechanics. Mr. Wills reports that at no previous time, within his recollection, have the prospects in his district looked so bright and encouraging, and it may safely be said that no part of Canada, at present, offers better inducement to the emigrant than this section of the Province.

With respect to the reports in general circulation last summer, that distress and starvation prevailed amongst the German settlers in the townships in the rear of Pembroke, subsequent investigation has shown that no such distress existed. On the contrary, the condition of the German Settlers was proved to be highly satisfactory, and as an evidence of the fact, it is mentioned, that 25 German families, some of them possessing considerable means, have been added to the population of the settlements (18 to the County of Renfrew and 7 to the County of Pontiac), attracted thither by the favorable representations of friends.

The Annual Report of Mr. Macpherson, the Kingston Agent, contains the following particulars:—Only 216 European immigrants appear to have landed at
 Report of Kingston Agent. Kingston during the past year, but taking into account those who landed at way stations of the Grand Trunk, within the limits of the Agency, the Agent is of opinion that the total number settled in his district must have been between 550 and 600.

The number of actual settlers who came into his district from the United States, he estimates at 1,446, although he had no means of correctly ascertaining the exact number, and he has not been able, this year, to gather any positive information regarding the amount of capital introduced into his part of the country.

The number of destitute immigrants who received assistance from the Agency was 71,

viz., 32 men, 28 women and 11 children, equal to 66 adults at an average cost of 94 cents per head.

Mr. Macpherson states that a great many young men, and not a few men with families, left his part of the Province early in the summer for the United States, being induced to do so by the apparent high wages offered for all descriptions of labor. Within the last two months, however, a great many of them returned to their homes, finding that although they had constant employment and high wages, the enormous cost of living more than absorbed all their earnings. He anticipates that large numbers of Americans will be driven to settle in Canada during the course of the next few years.

Mr. Macpherson found no difficulty in obtaining employment for all who reached him during the season, and is of opinion that he will be able to dispose of 1,000 good farm laborers and 200 or 300 female servants, in his district, in the course of the ensuing season.

Mr. Donaldson the Toronto Agent, reports the number of arrivals at his Agency to have been 7,412, viz., 7,344 *via* the St. Lawrence, and only 68 by way of the United States. Out of this number only 3,133 appear to have remained in Canada, the remainder, principally Norwegians and Germans, having gone West.

The number of persons who applied for and received relief at the Agency is given as 570, viz., 196 men, 138 women and 176 children.

As far as Mr. Donaldson has been able to ascertain, the amount of capital introduced into his district by immigrants of the season has not exceeded sixty thousand dollars, the smallness of this sum may be accounted for by the limited number of immigrants who remained in the Province.

No difficulty was experienced by the Agent in finding ample employment for all comers at reasonable wages. During the harvest time great inconvenience was felt by the farmers in consequence of the dearth of labor, the supply having been, throughout the whole season, far short of the demand. At present there is a good opening in Toronto for mechanics of various descriptions, and the approaching season promises abundant employment to the farm laborers, etc.

Mr. Donaldson alludes, at some length, to the progress of flax culture, and his report is accompanied by a return showing the principal manufactories in Toronto and vicinity, with particulars of their operations, which is in itself sufficiently interesting, and appears to have been compiled with a good deal of care.

Mr. Rae's (the Hamilton Agent) Report supplies the following information:—Number of arrivals at his Agency during the year 12,174, viz., *via* St. Lawrence, 460 English, 207 Irish, 193 Scotch, 16 Germans, and 22 Swedes, in all 898; *via* the Suspension Bridge, 1,096 English, 677 Irish, 117 Scotch, 504 Germans, 5 French, and 3 Italians, making 2,402, together with 8,874 American Citizens, yielding the total above given. Of these, some remained in Hamilton, others went to Toronto, and the greater portion proceeded westward to the oil regions of Bothwell and Inniskillen. Besides the above numbers, 14,472 (of whom 1,086 were Mormons on their way to Utah) passed through Hamilton, *via* Suspension Bridge, on their road to the West.

It appears also that 8,190 persons reached the Agency from different parts of the Province on their way to the United States: 1,749 were principally going to work on the railway bordering on Pennsylvania, 2,345 went to Rochester and other places, 1,789 to Buffalo, and others—mainly French Canadians—to Kansas, Minnesota and St. Paul, and 2,307 to the Pennsylvania Oil Wells. The amount of capital brought into the country, by immigrants passing through this district and settling in Canada, Mr. Rae estimates at \$153,800, although it is extremely difficult to arrive at any very correct conclusion on this point, from the fact that many persons are inclined to conceal, whilst others are disposed to exaggerate the extent of their resources.

The Agent describes the immigration of the season as of an unusually healthy description, not a single case of sickness having been brought under his knowledge. The number of pauper immigrants who received Government aid was comparatively small, viz., 84½ adults, exhibiting a decrease of 219½ adults when compared with that of last year. Much praise is due to Mr. Rae for the care and economy with which his Agency has been managed.

Judging from the prosperity now prevailing almost in every part of Upper Canada, owing to the results of the late bountiful harvest, the prospects for the ensuing season seem to be of the most encouraging nature, and the Agent anticipates no difficulty in being able to provide employment for any reasonable number of farm laborers, female servants, and various kinds of mechanics.

The Annual Report of Mr. Jorgensen, the Foreign Interpreter to this Department, Report of Foreign and to which I would beg to refer you, will be found in the Appendix. Interpreter.

I now proceed to give the usual approximate estimate of the arrivals and distribution of the immigrants of last season. As I have before observed, the sources from which I am enabled to derive this information are both imperfect and unsatisfactory, and the figures adduced must not therefore be accepted as strictly accurate:—

Landed at Quebec in 1865—

19,795 steerage passengers, of whom there remained in Canada..... 4,577

Arrived in Canada from the States—

By Suspension Bridge and Detroit, as per return of Hamilton Agent, 25,748, of whom remained in Canada..... 11,276

By Steamers on Lake Ontario, from Rochester and Oswego, as per return of Toronto Agent 68

By Steamers from Oswego and Cape St. Vincent, as per return of Kingston Agent..... 1,446

Number who reached the Ottawa Agency, as per return of Mr. Wills 193

By Lake Champlain to Montreal, as per return of Mr. Daley..... 624

By Steamers from Portland, from 1st January to 27th April..... 610

do do from 23rd November to 31st December 164

Total remaining in Canada..... 18,958

Of which number about 16,000 appear to have settled in Upper Canada, and the remainder in Lower Canada.

With a view of ascertaining, with some degree of correctness, the number of arrivals which take place at the several Frontier Ports of Entry, I addressed the Commissioner of Customs, requesting his kind co-operation in the matter, and suggesting that the various Collectors should be called upon to furnish returns of the entries made at their respective Ports, describing the number of persons, &c., and the value of the property entered.

The Commissioner, with his usual urbanity, at once acceded to my request, and a circular was addressed to every Custom House Officer, requiring him to obtain the necessary particulars. As some little time elapsed before the order could be acted on, it was not brought into effect until the end of May. I have, however, been furnished with returns received from 27 ports, showing the number of free entries made and the number of persons registered as accompanying them, from the 23rd day of May to the 31st December, 1865.

They were as follows:—

Numbers of free entries..... 1,483

Male adults..... 859

Female adults 834

Children 1,276

2,949

Value of effects entered..... \$115,502

This return is very incomplete, but as far as it goes the result may be looked upon as satisfactory, and next year, when the returns for the whole year are made up, they will furnish more trustworthy and reliable data for the compilation of our table of destinations than we have hitherto been afforded.

I do not presume to offer an estimate of the property which has been brought into the Province by last year's immigration, because systematic enquiry is not and cannot be effectually made. The amount, however, estimated by the several Inland Agencies in Western Canada to have been introduced into

Estimate of capital brought in.

the country during the past season is stated at over \$320,000, although this must be far short of the actual sum brought in through all parts of the Province.

The amount of Immigrant Tax collected during the year was \$20,067, viz., \$20,058 at Quebec, and \$9 at Montreal. This shows an increase of \$1,832 over 1864.

The expenditure under the immediate superintendence of this Department during the year ending 31st December, 1864, amounted to \$40,688.52, viz:—

Quarantine establishment	\$ 5,343 73
Inspecting Physician.....	3,200 00
General expenditure	3,995 33
Emigration in direct relief.....	11,413 84
Agency charges, rents, printing, &c	4,545 91
Salaries (Immigration Department and Agencies).....	12,189 71
	<u>\$40,688 52</u>

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

Pay of officers, including wintering party.....	\$4,271 60
Steamboat service.....	267 12
Hospital supplies, drugs, &c	359 51
Cartage, horse hire, &c.....	384 00
Printing, stationery, &c.....	61 50
	<u>\$5,343 73</u>

INSPECTING PHYSICIANS.

Inspecting Physicians. Salaries	\$2,400 00
Boat and crew.....	800 00
	<u>\$3,200 00</u>

GENERAL EXPENDITURE.

Incidental Expenditure. Dublin Exhibition.....	\$2,091 00
Foreign agencies.....	518 87
Printing, &c.....	1,032 88
Sundries.....	352 04
	<u>\$3,995 33</u>

EXPENSES INCURRED AT PROVINCIAL AGENCIES.

Montreal—

Transport.....	\$1,054 70
Provisions, &c.....	37 51
Agency charges.....	692 23
	<u>\$ 1,784 44</u>

Ottawa—

Transport.....	\$ 221 81
Provisions and Medical aid.....	95 69
Agency charges.....	343 58
	<u>\$ 661 08</u>

Kingston—

Transport.....	\$ 58 93
Provisions.....	4 32
Agency charges.....	287 53
	<u>\$ 350 83</u>

<i>Toronto—</i>	
Transport.....	\$ 423 94
Provisions.....	53 15
Agency charges.....	1,096 87
	<u>\$ 1,573 96</u>
<i>Hamilton—</i>	
Transport.....	\$ 74 15
Provisions.....	15 83
Agency charges.....	334 03
	<u>\$ 424 01</u>
<i>Quebec—</i>	
Transport.....	\$9,054 05
Provisions.....	265 11
Medical aid, Orphans, &c.....	54 60
Agency expenses.....	1,791 67
	<u>\$11,165 43</u>
	<u>\$15,959 75</u>

SALARIES.

Salaries. Montreal.....	\$ 1,500 00
Ottawa.....	800 00
Kingston.....	800 00
Toronto.....	2,125 32
Hamilton.....	780 00
Quebec.....	6,184 39
	<u>\$12,189 71</u>

The following is a comparative statement of expenditure at the several Agencies in 1864 and 1865, which shows a decrease in the expenditure, and 1865. last year, of \$6,224.88 :—

	1864.	1865.	Decrease.
Montreal.....	\$ 2,182 18	\$ 1,784 44	\$ 397 74
Ottawa.....	976 58	661 08	315 50
Kingston.....	429 73	350 83	78 90
Toronto.....	1,982 69	1,573 96	408 73
Hamilton.....	525 28	424 01	101 27
Quebec.....	15,938 26	11,165 43	4,772 83
Salaries of Agents and staff.	12,359 62	12,189 71	149 91
	<u>\$34,374 34</u>	<u>\$28,149 46</u>	<u>\$6,224 88</u>

There has, however, been an increase in the expenditure under the following heads equal to \$4,248.92 :—

	1864.	1865.	Increase.
Quarantine.....	\$5,119 09	\$ 5,343 73	\$ 224 64
Inspecting Physician.....	2,430 00	3,200 00	770 00
General expenditure, including Foreign Agencies and Dublin Exhibition.....	741 05	3,995 33	3,254 28
	<u>\$8,290 14</u>	<u>\$12,539 06</u>	<u>\$4,248 92</u>

Which leaves a nett decrease on the total expenditure of 1865, when compared with that of 1864, of \$1,975.96.

NUMBER ASSISTED AT THE QUEBEC AGENCY.

No. of immigrants relieved at Quebec The number of persons assisted with transport at the Quebec Agency was 2,407 souls, equal to 1,791½ adults, viz:—

Sexes.	Male adults.....	615
	Female adults.....	758
	Children.....	837
	Infants.....	197
	Souls.....	2,407

ORIGINS.

Origins.	English.....	340	equal to	252½
	Irish.....	572	"	447
	Scotch.....	115	"	91½
	Germans.....	344	"	248
	Norwegians, &c.....	1,011	"	736½
	Other nations	25	"	16

Total..... 2,407 souls, equal to 1,791½ adults.

Average cost. At an average cost of \$5.05 each adult.

You will not fail to observe the large number of Foreigners who received aid from the Department in transport. Most of these people, as usual, passed through to the Western States, and I may draw your attention to the fact that, independently of the expense of supporting a Quarantine establishment almost exclusively for them, fully 64 per cent. of the expenditure for inland transport, this year, has been incurred on their account, and for an immigration, it may be said, which contributes but little towards the settlement of the country.

The only effective remedy for this, in future, would be to amend the present law, by making the ship responsible for any expenses incurred by us on behalf of its poor. A notice of the contemplated passage of a law of this kind has been published and circulated by me in Norway and throughout the Western States during the past three years, and the Norwegian Consul at this Port, has, at my request, represented the matter in a strong light to his Government, but apparently without the desired result.

I again tried the experiment, last season, of taking the baggage of Foreign emigrants in pledge for their railway fares. In one instance, that of the ship "Galathea," where the number of poor on board was exceedingly large, I detained the greater portion of their baggage, and sent it on to Sarnia for redemption. I am sorry to say, however, that up to the present time, but two lots have been reclaimed, and although I have advertised that the remainder will be sold by public auction, unless redeemed by a certain date, I fear if we have to resort to this course, that the result will be anything but satisfactory. So far, therefore, the practical working of this scheme has proved a failure.

Having thus far brought before you the leading features of last year's immigration, I now beg leave to offer a few concluding remarks.

The demand for laborers and female servants as well as for all the ordinary descriptions of mechanics, during the past season, was largely in excess of the supply, and a general complaint was made by all the inland Agents of the scarcity of hands. Our farmers experienced considerable inconvenience from the impossibility of obtaining the labor they actually required. Matters were made worse by exaggerated accounts of the high rates of wages and scarcity of laborers prevailing throughout the United States, the effect of which, at one time, was not only to deprive us of a large portion of our legitimate immigration, but at the same time, to entice a great number of our resident laboring population, who never took into consideration that the nominal high prices offered for labor were paid in a depreciated currency, and in a country where the cost of all the most necessary and essential articles, both of food and clothing,

had increased enormously. I have lately observed a comparison made between the position of the laboring classes in the United States in 1860 and 1865, from which it appears that though the reward for labor is not, as a rule, twice as great as it was in 1860, the prices of all articles of general consumption have generally doubled, and in many instances trebled, so that the mechanic and workingman are much worse off now than they were before the war. Mr. Macpherson in alluding, in his report, to the number of people who left his district to try their fortunes in the States, mentions that the best part of them returned to Canada after a very brief sojourn, considerably poorer than when they departed, having found out that although they earned high wages, the advantage was more than counterbalanced by the excessive dearness of living.

With regard to the prospects for 1866, they may be said to bear a very promising aspect. The bountiful harvest with which benign Providence has blessed the country and rewarded the labors of the husbandman, will be long and gratefully remembered. General prosperity in every branch of trade has been the joyful result. The demand for the United States markets, caused by the close of the war, has enabled our farmers to realise large ready cash prices for every article, whether of stock or produce, they had for sale. This prosperity has not been confined to the farming interest alone, but our merchants and importers have also greatly benefited thereby, the extent of the sales of every description, both of domestic and foreign goods, having been large beyond precedent.

The introduction of so much additional wealth into the Province cannot fail to produce a most stimulating effect. It has already enabled our farmers to relieve themselves of a large incubus of debt which the bad harvests of former years had caused them to be burdened with, and also enabled our manufacturers to increase and extend their trade.

In almost every section of Western Canada the demand for skilled labor is in advance of the supply, and iron-workers, as well as persons acquainted with the manufacturing process of cotton, woollen and linen goods, will find ready and profitable employment.

The market for unskilled labor has also wonderfully increased. The extensive discoveries of oil, which have recently been made in Western Canada, open up new fields of labor in that part of the Province, and I have received applications from parties interested in some of our local public works, who express considerable anxiety at the difficulty, which will probably exist, of obtaining labor during the ensuing summer. I may safely say, therefore, that we shall be able to offer ample employment to all who may be induced to emigrate to our shores.

From the information which has reached me through various channels, I anticipate that there will be an exceedingly large emigration to this continent from Europe during the approaching season. The arrivals at the Port of New York already exhibit a considerable increase over those at a similar period last year, and the steamers from Liverpool to New York and Portland this winter show no diminution in numbers. But few emigrants, however, appear at this season to direct their steps to Canada; but the decision which you have recently made of re-establishing the Liverpool Agency, for distributing correct information respecting this country, will, I hope, shortly produce a favorable change in this respect, and we may anticipate, with the opening of navigation, a large increase in the number of those who may be induced to settle permanently amongst us.

At Paper No. 6 in the Appendix, I submit copies of the notes attached to the periodical reports I am in the habit of transmitting to the Bureau of Agriculture, during the season of immigration, and in which the condition and prospects of the immigrants, as they arrive, are briefly dwelt upon.

The whole of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A. C. BUCHANAN,

Chief Agent.

The Honorable T. D. MCGEE,
Minister of Agriculture and Immigration.

TABLE No. 1.

RETURN of the number of Emigrants embarked for Canada, with the number of Births and Deaths during the voyage and in Quarantine, the total number landed at Quebec and Montreal, distinguishing Males from Females, and Adults from Children, with the number of Souls from each Country, also the number of Vessels arrived, their tonnage and average length of passage, during the Season of 1865.

Whence.	Class.	No. of Vessels.	Average Number of days on passage.	Tonnage.	Cabin passengers.	Number Embarked.						Total Number of souls on board.	Deaths on Passage.										
						Adults.		Children from 1 to 12 years.		Infants.			Total storage.		Births.		Adults.		Children.		Total.		
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
England	} Steamers	40	13	50238	1235	4957	1601	616	408	358	8000	4	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		} Sailing Vessels	0	35	7937	4	30	13	14	4	4	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ireland	} Steamers		190	.....	.....	190	2317	1419	200	247	153	4436	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		} Sailing Vessels	7	34	4249	.....	28	23	2	2	1	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotland	} Steamers		14	16	15525	141	1377	569	208	196	91	2441	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		} Sailing Vessels	9	36	7844	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany	do do		7	36	4754	.....	516	368	234	193	90	1410	2	1	1	1	5	8	12	27	.....	.....	.....
		Norway and Sweden	do do	19	42	8841	.....	1183	986	558	455	223	3385	5	4	.....	1	2	2	8	13	.....	.....	.....
Other Countries	do do			7	48	4250	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Totals	.....	.....	109638	1560	10441	4959	1932	1565	929	19826	12	7	6	2	7	10	22	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
		112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Whence.	Class.	Deaths in Quarantine.						Total landed in the Colony.						Grand Total landed in the Colony.				
		Adults.			Children.			Adults.			Children.				Total storerooms.	Cabin passengers.		
		M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.				Total.	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.					
England	{ Steamers Sailing Vessels							4	4954	1601	616	468	5570	2069	363	8002	1225	9227
*Ireland	{ Steamers Sailing Vessels								30	13	14	4	44	17	4	65	4	69
Scotland	{ Steamers Sailing Vessels								2317	1419	300	247	2617	1666	153	4436	190	4626
Germany	{ Steamers Sailing Vessels								28	23	2	2	30	25	1	56		56
Norway and Sweden	{ Steamers Sailing Vessels								1375	569	208	196	1563	765	91	2439	141	2580
Other Countries	{ Steamers Sailing Vessels								21				21			21		21
Totals									515	367	227	185	742	552	90	1384		1384
									1183	985	555	453	1738	1418	224	3380		3380
									12				12			12		12
									10435	4937	1922	1555	12337	6512	926	19795	1500	21355

CLASSIFICATION OF CABIN PASSENGERS.

Males	903
Females	432
Children	225
Total	1560

* No Steamers direct from Ireland. Liverpool and Glasgow Steamers touch at Irish Ports.

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
Quebec, 30th December, 1865.

TABLE No. 2.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Number of Emigrants landed in the Province, distinguishing the Countries and Ports from whence they sailed, during 1864 and 1865.

ENGLAND AND WALES.		1864.	1865.	GERMANY.		1864.	1865.
Bristol.....			4	Bremen.....	486	18	
Cardiff.....	2			Hamburg.....	1631	1366	
Dartmouth.....			3		2117	1384	
Fowey.....	5						
Hull.....			2	NORWAY AND SWEDEN.			
Liverpool.....	4707	8683		Bergen.....	1908	1299	
London.....	152	549		Christiania.....	509	533	
Newport.....	2			Drammen.....	144	200	
Penzance.....	1			Gothenburg.....	772	15	
Plymouth.....	144	55		Hangosund.....		106	
	5013	9296		Kragæroc.....	11		
IRELAND.				Oster Rusoër.....		73	
Belfast.....	5	1		Porsgrund.....	460	512	
Cork.....	1	90		Stavanger.....	410	336	
Dublin.....	5	1161		Stockholm.....	443		
Limerick.....	105	6		Tromsøe.....	557		
Londonderry.....	3595	3403		Trondhjem.....		306	
New-Ross.....	14	12			5214	3380	
Waterford.....	30			OTHER COUNTRIES.			
Youghal.....	12	9		Antwerp.....	117		
	3767	4682		Barcelona.....		1	
SCOTLAND.				Bermuda.....		3	
Aberdeen.....	1			Bordeaux.....	3	1	
Ardrossan.....	1			Gibraltar.....		1	
Glasgow.....	2907	2594		Greenland.....		1	
Greenock.....	4	6		Marseilles.....		3	
Leith.....	1			Naples.....	1		
Troon.....		1		Oporto.....	1		
	2914	2601		Philadelphia.....		2	
					122	12	

RECAPITULATION.

	1864.	1865.
England and Wales.....	5013	9296
Ireland.....	3767	4682
Scotland.....	2914	2601
Germany.....	2117	1384
Norway and Sweden.....	5214	3380
Other Countries.....	122	12
Total.....	19147	21355

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
Quebec, 30th December, 1865.

TABLE No. 3.

RETURN of the Trade and Callings of the Male Immigrants of 1865.

Architects.....	1	<i>Brought forward.....</i>	8223
Artists.....	420	Masons.....	74
Auctioneers.....	2	Medical Students.....	2
Bakers.....	22	Millers.....	7
Barbers.....	4	Millwrights.....	1
Basketmakers.....	2	Miners.....	761
Blacksmiths.....	8	Moulders and Foundrymen.....	24
Blockmakers.....	3	Musicians.....	16
Boilermakers.....	5	Nailers.....	2
Bookbinders.....	1	Oil Borers.....	3
Brassfounders.....	1	Packers.....	2
Builders.....	2	Painters and Glaziers.....	38
Butchers.....	10	Paper Makers.....	2
Carpenters and Joiners.....	497	Pedlars.....	2
Carriers.....	2	Piano-forte Makers.....	2
Carts and Cab-drivers.....	3	Plasterers.....	3
Cartwrights.....	1	Platelayers.....	1
Carvers and Gilders.....	1	Ploughmen.....	22
Chemists.....	1	Plumbers.....	4
Cigarmakers.....	1	Policemen.....	3
Clergymen.....	5	Polishers.....	1
Clerks and Accountants.....	417	Porters.....	5
Cloth Lappers.....	5	Potters.....	4
Coachmen.....	1	Printers.....	17
Colliers.....	25	Puddlers.....	6
Commercial Travellers.....	4	Quarrymen.....	1
Compositors.....	2	Railway Conductors.....	2
Confectioners.....	2	Riveters.....	1
Coopers.....	30	Rope Makers.....	1
Cotton Spinners.....	4	Saddlers and Harness Makers.....	5
Curriers.....	4	Sawyers.....	3
Dairymen.....	3	Schoolmasters.....	10
Designers.....	1	Servants.....	5
Doctors.....	1	Shepherds.....	2
Drapers.....	26	Shipmasters.....	3
Engineers.....	26	Shipwrights.....	8
Engravers.....	8	Shoemakers.....	167
Factory Operatives.....	7	Shopkeepers.....	20
Farmers.....	2339	Signalmen.....	2
Firemen.....	3	Smiths.....	32
Flaxdressers.....	3	Soldiers.....	122
Fleshers.....	5	Stationers.....	1
Gardeners.....	4	Stoncutters.....	1
Gasfitters.....	2	Surgeons.....	1
Glovers.....	1	Surveyors.....	2
Goldsmiths.....	2	Tailors.....	459
Grocers.....	13	Tilecutters.....	1
Grooms.....	1	Tinsmiths.....	9
Hammermen.....	1	Traders.....	52
Hatters.....	9	Turners.....	3
Horsedealers.....	3	Upholsters.....	1
Innkeepers.....	3	Waiters.....	1
Ironfounders.....	2	Warehousemen.....	6
Ironmongers.....	3	Warpers.....	1
Laborers.....	4036	Watch and Clockmakers.....	48
Lath Splitters.....	1	Weavers.....	71
Law Writers.....	1	Working Jewellers.....	5
Machinists.....	4	Mechanics not specified.....	252
Marblecutters.....	1	No stated occupation.....	12
Mariners and Seamen.....	136		
<i>Carried forward.....</i>	8223	<i>Total.....</i>	10435

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
Quebec, 30th December, 1865.

TABLE No. 4.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the number of Emigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec, since the year 1829 to 1865, inclusive.

Country.	1829 to 1833.	1834 to 1838.	1839 to 1842.	1844 to 1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
England.....	42380	28561	30791	60458	80800	9887	9677	9276	8885	18175	6754	10353	15471	6441	4840	6481	7780	6877	6317	5018	9296
Ireland	102266	54901	74981	112192	23126	17976	22381	18983	14417	10165	4106	1688	2016	1153	417	370	413	4545	4949	3767	4682
Scotland.....	20143	11061	16311	12767	4984	2879	7042	5477	4745	6446	4859	2794	3218	1424	793	979	1112	2979	3959	2914	2601
Continent of Europe.....	15	485	.....	9728	436	849	870	7256	7456	11537	4804	7343	11368	3578	2722	2314	10018	7728	4182	7453	4770
Other Ports	1889	1346	1777	1219	968	701	1106	1184	496	857	691	261	24	214	.....	.....	.....	47	12	.....	6
	167699	96357	123860	196364	38494	32292	41076	39170	30699	53180	21274	22439	32097	12810	8778	10150	19923	22176	19419	19147	21355

Grand Total.....1,034,765

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
Quebec, 30th December, 1865.

APPENDIX No. 5.

COPIES of the Notes appended to the semi-monthly Reports sent by the Chief Agent to His Excellency the Governor General, and to the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, &c., during the season of 1865.

No. 1.—(From the 1st to 15th May, 1865.)

During the period embraced in this Return, 1,393 passengers arrived at the Port of Quebec, viz., 88 cabin and 1,305 steerage passengers, 1,327 having been conveyed by steamers and 66 by sailing vessels; 682 came from England, 578 from Ireland, and 133 from Scotland.

Their destinations may be given as follows:—

	Adults.
Eastern Townships.....	5
Montreal.....	175
Ottawa.....	10
Central districts.....	60
Toronto.....	59
Places in Canada, west of Toronto.....	93
Stayed in Quebec.....	16
—————	
Remained in Canada.....	418
Went to Eastern States.....	647
do Western States.....	123
—————	
	770

Total..... 1,188 adults, equal to 1,393 souls, of whom 767 were male adults and 348 female adults, the remainder being children and infants.

It will be observed that a party, consisting of 70 women, one man and nine children arrived by the S.S. "St. David" from the Limerick Union. Owing to some mistake, the money which should have been remitted for their use upon landing did not reach me until two days afterwards, and they were forwarded in the meantime to Montreal, where they were received into the St. Patrick's Home. Many of these women were, I am sorry to say, abandoned characters. During their detention at Point Levi a number of them sold their boxes, bonnets, combs, &c., to procure drink, and not only became disgracefully intoxicated, but were guilty of the grossest acts of immorality. I have always been given to understand that great care is exercised by the Guardians of the Unions, in their selection of inmates for emigration, but I fear that in this case, as well as in many others I have had occasion to allude to in former years, they have sought to get rid of some of their worst characters, indeed the system has proved baneful in its effects, for in many parts of the country the prejudice against this class of girls is now so strong that respectable people will not engage them upon any terms. Many of them, too, are unfortunately unacquainted with the most ordinary household work, and their only chance of employment is among the low taverns and boarding-houses in our large cities, from which I am afraid they often sink to the lowest depths of degradation.

Eight of the women I am referring to were accompanied by children, and these must eventually become a burden on the public, for a person disposed to employ the mother would be deterred from doing so on account of the child. I have made frequent representations on this subject to the proper authorities in the United Kingdom, and also pointed out the advantage of emigrating females in small groups of from 15 to 20 at a time, instead of, as in the present instance, placing a large number of them on board a crowded ship, without any matron or person in authority to control them, and leaving them to their own devices. The evil likely to arise from such a course may be better imagined than described, and I must say I fail to see the justice of the Guardians of any Union relieving themselves of the duty of providing for their helpless poor by throwing them upon the charitable institutions of this country.

No. 2.

During the fortnight ending 31st May, 2,573 passengers arrived at this Port, (exclusive of 402 by the S.S. "Nova Scotian" on the 18th May, which I am unable to give any particulars of owing to the non-production by the proper parties of a large portion of the passenger list, the numbers by this Steamer will therefore be included in the next return,) 94 of these were cabin and 2,479 steerage passengers; 15 deaths occurred at sea, 14 on board vessels from Foreign Ports, and one on board the Mail Steamer "Belgian;" 987 came from England, 450 from Ireland, 8 from Scotland, 502 from Germany and 626 from Norway; equal altogether to 2,204 adults.

The destinations of the fortnight's arrivals may be thus summed up:—

	Adults.
Eastern Townships.....	14
Montreal.....	90
Ottawa.....	11
Central districts.....	41
Toronto.....	131
West of Toronto.....	80
Other parts of Canada.....	300

Remained in Canada.....	667
Went to Eastern States.....	594
do Western States.....	943

	1,537

Total.....	2,204

Comparatively few applications for relief were made to the Department, the Immigrants having been chiefly of a good class and provided with through tickets to their destinations. Mr. Daley, the Montreal Agent, informs me that a party of eight persons, who came out by the S.S. "St. Lawrence" intend settling in the vicinity of Montreal. They have all means, one of them is likely to purchase a farm at Coteau du Lac, and two others with about fifteen hundred pounds between them went up to Ottawa from Montreal to look at a farm, which they heard was for sale there. By the "Nova Scotian" also three Scotch gentlemen with considerable means, (as far as could be ascertained, about £5,000 sterling,) informed him that they desired to obtain a farm of about 400 acres cleared land in the neighborhood of Peterborough. Mr. Donaldson, the Toronto Agent, in a recent report alludes to a new phase of immigration observable in his district, that of a number of persons from the Southern States of America. He mentions that several parties from the western part of Virginia have solicited information from him, with a view of placing it before a number of others possessed of considerable amounts of capital, by whom they had been commissioned to inspect our lands and to ascertain all the advantages, agricultural and otherwise, the country offers for settlement. These persons travelled through many of the finest districts in the upper section of the Province, and by all accounts, seem to have been favorably impressed with the prospects opened out to them. The low rate of tax on farming lands is a strong inducement, and the promising appearance of the growing crops produced a good effect. The Agent appears to think that a tolerable immigration of this class of settlers will eventually be secured, and their wealth will unquestionably become an important element of progress.

In concluding the present Report, it is gratifying to me to be enabled to add, that all the immigrants who have as yet reached us, have been found employment at fair wages. The demand for agricultural laborers, mechanics of various descriptions, and more especially for female servants, is both large and continuous, and far in excess of the supply. As an instance indeed of how severely the want of labor is felt in some of the agricultural districts of Upper Canada, I may mention that at Toronto the country farmers actually attend the arrivals of the trains in quest of laborers, offering at times wages greatly in advance of the usual rates, and without being able to obtain what they require.

No. 3.

The arrivals at this port, from the 1st to the 15th of June, numbered 2,514, viz., 98 cabin and 2,416 steerage passengers, 1,799 having been conveyed by Steamers and 715 by Sailing Vessels; of these 684 came from England, 621 from Ireland, 494 from Scotland, and 715 from Norway and Sweden.

Only one death occurred at sea.

Their destinations were as follows:—

	Adults.
Eastern Townships.....	23
Montreal.....	113
Ottawa.....	7
Central districts.....	38
Toronto.....	44
West of Toronto.....	95
Remained at Quebec.....	6
Remained in Canada.....	326
Went to Eastern States.....	947
do Western States.....	907
	1,854
Total.....	21,80 adults,

equal to 2,514 souls.

So far, this season's immigration has been of an unusually healthy character, but few deaths at sea have been as yet recorded, and only one in Quarantine. The arrivals referred to in this return were chiefly of a good class, and came provided with through tickets to their several destinations.

The demand for agricultural laborers and female servants, in the western section of the Province, continues to be more than ordinarily large. The crops look promising, and there is every prospect of a bountiful harvest. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining labor, high wages are now offered by the farmers in almost all parts of the Province.

No. 4.

The number of passengers landed at the Port of Quebec, during the fortnight ending 1st July, is stated in this return to have been 3,003, composed of 69 cabin and 2,934 steerage passengers, 1,575 of whom were conveyed by Steamers and 1,428 by Sailing Vessels; 359 coming from England, 423 from Ireland, 793 from Scotland, 610 from Germany and 818 from Norway; of these 2,871 (steerage) emigrated voluntarily and 63 received assistance to do so. Four births and twenty deaths, chiefly infants, on foreign ships, occurred at sea.

The destinations of the steerage passengers may be thus summed up:—

	Adults.
Eastern Townships.....	12
Montreal.....	88
Central districts.....	32
Ottawa.....	62
Toronto.....	69
West of Toronto.....	112
Other parts of Canada.....	123
Remained in Canada.....	498
Went to Eastern States..	829
do Western States.....	1,153
	1,982
Total.....	2,480 adults,

being equal to 2,934 souls.

Comparatively few applications for relief were made to the Department by the Immigrants from the United Kingdom, they having been an exceedingly healthy and respectable class of people, and mostly booked through to their destinations. Although the demand for labor of every description in almost all parts of the Province is very large and the wages offered are higher than they have been for some years (the agricultural districts are actually suffering, owing to the want of farm hands), but few of these immigrants could be persuaded to stay amongst us, many of them declining to take employment in Canada even upon the most favorable terms.

It will be observed that two parties of females were sent out by the Longford and New Ross Unions. The former party was sent to Montreal and disposed of by Mr. Daley, and the latter to Toronto, where Mr. Donaldson at once found employment for them at wages varying from \$3 to \$5 per month with board. The Agents speak in high terms of the good behaviour of these girls, who presented a marked contrast to those it was my unpleasant duty to call attention to in a former report. If the Unions will only be careful in their selections, we can find employment for several hundreds of this class of girls.

No. 5.

The arrivals at the Port of Quebec, from 1st July to the 1st August, numbered 3,705, viz., 172 cabin and 3,533 steerage passengers, 2,187 having come by Steamers and 1,518 by Sailing Vessels; 12 boys were sent out by various Reformatories and the remaining number emigrated voluntarily; being 1,163 from England, 625 from Ireland, 391 from Scotland, 437 from Germany and 1,081 from Norway. Ten deaths and two births occurred at sea on board the foreign ships and one death on board the steamship "Belgian."

The destinations of the Immigrants may be thus given, of those from the United Kingdom:—

	Adults.
Eastern Townships.....	20
Montreal.....	160
Ottawa.....	27
Central districts.....	56
Toronto.....	91
West of Toronto.....	97
Remained in Canada.....	491
Went to Eastern States.....	895
do Western States.....	340
	1,235
Total.....	1,726

It will be observed that the Emigrants from Germany and Norway (1,163 adults) proceeded to the Western States. It was found that a large number of the Norwegians were entirely without means, and no resource was left but to assist them on to the frontier, as they all had friends in the Western States, and no suitable work could be obtained for them in Canada, owing to their want of knowledge of English. Enquiry was made at the Agencies in Upper Canada, but the answer was, the harvest was too far advanced for them to find employment. The greater number of the poor Emigrants left their baggage as security for the repayment of their inland carriage, a portion of which has since been redeemed. Many of these parties would have gladly remained in Canada had there been suitable employment offering in any settlement of their countrymen here, where they could have made themselves understood. The want of such a nucleus, yearly causes the loss of many valuable Norwegian families.

No. 6.

During the month of August, 2,009 passengers arrived at the Port of Quebec, viz., 336 cabin and 1,673 steerage; 1,157 came from England, 585 from Ireland, and 267 from

Scotland. All these people landed here in good health and condition, the majority of them being provided with through tickets to their destinations. Twenty were assisted to emigrate, and the remainder came out voluntarily.

The destinations of steerage passengers may be thus given:—

	Adults.
Eastern Townships.....	8
Montreal.....	154
Central districts.....	97
Ottawa.....	14
Toronto.....	112
West of Toronto.....	84
Remained in Canada.....	469
Went to Eastern States.....	519
do Western States.....	236
Unaccounted for.....	755
	237
Total.....	1,461 adults,

equal to 1,673 souls.

So far the season's immigration has been of an unusually healthy character; but few deaths are recorded in former reports, and none in the present. The last patient in the Hospital at Grosse Isle was discharged several days ago, and the admissions at the Quarantine Station this year may be said to have been singularly small and unimportant.

The demand for agricultural laborers, female servants and mechanics of various kinds (especially iron-workers), has been large and continuous, and I have a great number of applications on the office books which I am totally unable to supply.

No. 7.—(For the month of September.)

The arrivals at the Port of Quebec, during the period embraced in this return, number 2,803, and were composed of 408 cabin and 2,395 steerage passengers; of these, 2,090 sailed from England, 588 from Ireland, and 125 from Scotland, who were all conveyed by steamers.

The destinations of the steerage passengers may be thus given:—

	Adults.
Eastern Townships.....	12
Montreal.....	212
Ottawa.....	17
Central districts.....	98
Toronto.....	130
West of Toronto.....	106
Stayed in Québec.....	25
Remained in Canada.....	600
Unaccounted for.....	142
Went to Eastern States.....	991
do Western States.....	392
	1,383
Total.....	2,125 adults,

equal to 2,395 souls.

Comparatively few applications were made for relief to the Department, the Immigrants having been chiefly of a good class, and provided with through tickets to their several destinations.

Although, owing to the advanced stage of the season, the demand for labor is rapidly decreasing, the inland Agents report that they have experienced no difficulty in finding employment in the agricultural districts for all who were in search of it.

No. 8.—(From 1st October to 15th November, 1865.)

This Return concludes the arrivals by the St. Lawrence route this season.

The total number of Emigrants arrived in 1865 has been 21,355, against 19,147 in 1864, showing an increase of 2,208 souls, viz., 350 in the cabin and 1,858 in the steerage.

Their sexes are thus classified:—

	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
Males	903	10,435	11,338
Females	432	4,957	5,389
Children, males.....	89	1,922	2,011
do females.....	102	1,555	1,657
Infants.....	34	926	960
	<u>1,560</u>	<u>19,795</u>	<u>21,355</u>

Distinguishing the countries from whence they came, an increase of 4,885 is apparent in the number from the United Kingdom, and a decrease of 2,677 in that from Foreign Countries. Of the Emigrants from the United Kingdom (16,579) 16,433 came out by Steamers and 146 by Sailing Vessels; of the former, 8,679 embarked at Liverpool, 3,379 at Londonderry, 2,580 at Glasgow, 548 at London, 86 at Cork and 1,161 at Dublin.

The Nationalities of the Immigrants of the two seasons were—

	1864.	1865.
English	3,143	5,070
Irish	5,084	6,836
Scotch	2,320	2,112
Germans and Prussians	2,262	2,096
Norwegians, Swedes and Danes.....	5,525	4,352
Other Countries (including Colonists).....	813	859
	<u>19,147</u>	<u>21,355</u>

The immigration of the season has, I am happy to say, been of a remarkably healthy character. Amongst the Emigrants from the United Kingdom but seven deaths occurred at sea, and the mortality on board ships from Norway and Germany exhibits a marked falling off; only three deaths occurred in Quarantine—the smallest number I have ever had to chronicle.

Of the whole immigration landed at this Port about two-thirds went direct to the United States, attracted thither, no doubt, by the large demand for labor caused by the closing of the war, and the nominal high rate of wages, but which, if compared with the enormous increase in price of all the necessaries of life, will be found to have augmented in anything but a corresponding ratio.

The Immigrants who remained in the Province appear to have been fully and satisfactorily employed, and a considerable number, who arrived here with capital, have purchased improved farms in various parts of the country, and expressed themselves satisfied with their position and prospects.

The demand for agricultural laborers as well as for female servants has throughout the whole season been far in excess of the supply, and in many instances considerable inconvenience has been experienced from the difficulty of obtaining skilled mechanics.

The magnificent crops with which a bountiful Providence has blessed the country, and the high prices of all descriptions of farm produce and home manufactures, consequent on the increased demands in the American markets, place our farmers in a somewhat more independent position and will afford them at any rate partial relief from the difficulties, which the results of former bad harvests have drawn them into.

The annexed copy of Table No. 1, usually attached to my Annual Report, will yield a summary of my Monthly Reports.

APPENDIX No. 6.

COPY OF CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CHIEF IMMIGRATION AGENT AND THE HOME AUTHORITIES IN RELATION TO THE CONDUCT OF THE LIMERICK UNION GIRLS.

(Copy.)—*Letter from the Chief Agent of Immigration to the Poor Law Inspector for the Limerick District.*

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
Quebec, 12th May, 1865.

DEAR SIR,—I beg leave to report, for the information of the Poor Law Commissioners, that 70 girls, sent out by the Board of Guardians of the Limerick Union, arrived here this morning by the Steamship "St. David." They informed me that they were to receive £1 each on landing, but I have not been favored with any instructions concerning them by the Union, not even a list of their names, and this remissness has placed me in a very unpleasant position.

Pending further enquiries I have despatched them to Montreal where they will be received into the St. Patrick's Home, a proceeding which must entail considerable expense on that Institution and will probably have to be defrayed by the Guardians of the Union.

I sincerely hope you will cause enquiry to be made into the matter and if possible prevent the recurrence of so unpleasant a transaction.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

(Signed,)

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

Richard Bourke, Esq.,
Poor Law Commissioner, Dublin.

(Copy.)

From the same to the same.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
Quebec, 19th May, 1865.

SIR,—I wrote you hurriedly by the "Peruvian," on the 12th instant, reporting the arrival on that day of a party of young women from the Limerick Union by the Steamship "St. David," and I now beg to refer to the subject at greater length.

These girls were landed at the Grand Trunk Railway Station at Point Levi (the opposite side of the river) about mid-day, and in consequence of the non-receipt by me of their money or any instructions concerning them, I decided to send them on to Montreal that evening and obtain their admission into the St. Patrick's Home there, for a day or two until they could be otherwise provided for. They were therefore supplied with food, and instructed to be in readiness to leave by the seven o'clock train in the evening, but I regret to say that in the interval the conduct of a great many of them was most disgraceful, they sold their boxes, bonnets, combs and any articles of clothing they could dispense with, to procure drink, and became not only shamefully intoxicated but were guilty of the most depraved acts of immorality. There must, I fear, have been a considerable number of these women incorrigible and abandoned characters, and it says little for the discrimination, which I am invariably told is used in selecting the inmates of Unions for service in the Colonies, when such people as these are chosen for emigration. If these be specimens of well conducted girls, I should be curious to see a few of the evil disposed.

I annex a copy of a report received from Mr. Daley, the Government Immigration Agent at Montreal, and also copy of a letter from the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, the Manager of the St. Patrick's Home, wherein he speaks of the misbehaviour of these girls while in that Institution, in order that you may be able to form your own judgment on the matter. I think I may safely remark that the proofs we have hitherto received are conclusive enough to show that the Unions generally favor us with the most worthless and troublesome characters they can pick out.

The money intended for this party reached me on the 15th instant, and it was imme-

diately remitted to Montreal for distribution. The railway fare to that City and expenses of support while there, had to be deducted from each girl's portion, and left a balance of \$2.40 (nearly half a sovereign) a piece to provide food with during their journey into the interior.

They were disposed of:—

	Adults.	Children.
Kept in Montreal.....	18	..
Sent to Ottawa.....	19	1
“ Kingston.....	10	..
“ Toronto.....	8	8
“ Hamilton.....	12	..
“ Phillipsburg.....	4	..
	<u>71</u>	<u>9</u>

equal to 75½ adults.

A good many of these girls will, I am sure, find great difficulty in obtaining employment, because the objections to them as a class are now so strong throughout the country, that few respectable people can be found to engage them upon any terms; they are generally too unacquainted with the simplest household duties, and their only chance of employment is restricted to the low taverns and boarding houses in our large cities, from which they soon sink into the lowest depths of degradation.

I notice besides that seven of the women are accompanied by children, five of them have a child each and two have two children each. I have, on frequent occasions, felt compelled to represent the injustice of sending out this class of persons, as they seldom fail eventually to become a charge on some of our charitable societies, for anybody willing to employ the mother is deterred from doing so on account of the child. The laws of the United States prohibit the introduction into that country of this class, unless it can be satisfactorily shown that they are coming out to join friends or relatives capable of supporting them, and I must remark that I fail to see the justice of the Guardians of any Union relieving themselves of their improvident helpless poor by thrusting them upon the nearest Colony.

Again, it is a fatal error to send girls out in such large numbers at a time, and especially when, as in the instance I am now more particularly referring to, they are without a matron or any person in authority to control them. In fact the placing of so large a number of women on board a crowded ship where they are left to their own devices can only be productive of baneful results. By emigrating small detachments of 15 to 20 at a time, a course there can be little difficulty in pursuing, now that the facilities for weekly intercourse exist, a satisfactory disposal of them might almost always be ensured.

I have over and over again stated that we will gladly receive any number of well-conducted young women, however poor, and undertake to provide for them, but a continuance of the present system of sending us none but the worst characters will, if persevered in, render it incumbent upon the Department to adopt measures to keep the evil in check.

In bringing this case officially before you, I desire to have it submitted to the Board of Commissioners, and I have considered it my duty to forward a copy of my present communication to you, to the Board of Guardians of the Limerick Union.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

A. C. BUCHANAN,

Chief Agent.

Richard Bourke, Esq.,
Poor Law Commissioner, Dublin.

(Copy.)—Letter from J. H. Daley, Esq., Government Immigration Agent at Montreal, to the Chief Agent at Quebec.

MONTREAL, 17th May, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR,—Enclosed I send you the Reverend Mr. O'Brien's letter relative to the Limerick Union girls. I am extremely thankful the girls have all got away, that is those that were distributed—such a set I never wish to see again. I do hope that some

means will be taken to put a stop to this wholesale exportation of "Union Girls." They bring nothing but trouble and disgust with them, they infest our gaols and prisons and become burdens on every charitable and religious institution in whatever city or place they may go to. I wish you would urge upon the Government to pass some law compelling the Commissioners or Guardians of these Unions in the old country to give some guarantee for the good behaviour of the parties they send to Canada, or they should not be allowed to land without some such guarantee.

I am, my dear Sir,
Yours truly,
(Signed,) J. H. DALEY,
Immigration Agent.

(Copy.)—*Letter from the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, Manager of the St. Patrick's Home, Montreal, to J. H. Daley, Esquire.*

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH,
Montreal, 16th May, 1865.

DEAR SIR,—I received at the St. Patrick's Home, the batch of Immigrant Girls from the Limerick Workhouse, seventy-nine in all, at five o'clock on Saturday morning.

I am much pleased with the care and attention you bestowed on them, distributing them through the different localities where they are most likely to find employment, consulting, as far as possible, their own wishes as to such location. The "Home," you are aware, is not sufficiently large to receive so many persons in addition to the usual number of inmates, but the Nuns did the best they could under the circumstances.

The conduct of the girls was anything but what it ought to have been. The Nuns in charge of the "Home," were shocked at the gross impropriety of their conduct. I could scarcely, I fear, prevail on them to take charge of another batch from a Workhouse; their misconduct has done injury to those who may come after them.

Some years ago a batch of girls were sent out to Montreal from the North Union Workhouse, Dublin, whose conduct was most scandalous, the traces of whose shame, in the lying-in hospitals, in the public gaols, and the corruption of the public morality, are felt even to the present day, not only in Montreal, but I understand, also in the other localities to which any number of them steered their unhallowed course—wherever they went sin and shame and death were in their track.

I think it very strange that the Government of this country does not protest against this wholesale influx of pauperised corruption into the land. I cannot promise to receive at the "Home" such another batch, but when you have any reasonable number of poor girls from the dear old land, who have not the stigma of the Workhouse upon them, we will receive them with pleasure, and do all we can to save them from the snares that beset their feet on arriving in this city, and to procure for them such places as may secure for them a comfortable livelihood.

I have the honor to be,
Dear Mr. Daley,
Very sincerely yours,
(Signed,) M. O'BRIEN,
Priest.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
Quebec, 19th May, 1865.

SIR,—Referring to my letter to you, bearing date 12th instant, I have to inform you that I received the sum of £75 10s. sterling, through Messrs. Searle & Co., of Liverpool, on the 15th instant, for distribution amongst the girls sent out by the Guardians of the Limerick Union, and I now beg leave to transmit to you a copy of the communication I

have deemed it my duty to address to the Poor Law Inspector in your district upon the subject of their misbehavior here.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

H. Naish, Esq.,
Clerk Limerick Union.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
Quebec, 20th May, 1865.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of your Board, copy of a letter I have this day forwarded to Mr. Bourke, one of the Poor Law Commissioners in Dublin, respecting the conduct of a party of female Emigrants sent out by the Limerick Union.

Having been informed by His Excellency the Governor General, that in transmitting the last Immigration Return to the Colonial Secretary, he drew his attention to the remarks on this subject contained in the note attached thereto, I thought it better that you should be put in possession of all the facts of the case, some of which transpired after I had sent in the Return alluded to.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
(Signed,) A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

S. Walcott, Esq., &c., &c.,
Park Street, Westminster.

Extracts of Reports of the Immigration Agents at Ottawa and Kingston, relative to the Conduct of the Limerick Union Girls who came out in the S.S. "St. David," 12th May, 1865.

FROM W. J. WILLS, ESQ., OTTAWA AGENT.

On the 17th instant, thirteen girls and two boys, from Limerick, arrived here by Steamer from Montreal. Several of them were intoxicated. On enquiry, Capt. Bowie informs me that they got no liquor on board the Steamer; he says they brought it with them in bottles from Montreal. Their appearance on arriving here was anything but respectable. I deemed it prudent to place them in the Orphans' Home of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, under the care of the Matron, until they were disposed of. On the 19th I had forwarded to Pembroke, Mary Collins, Ellen Henshey and child, Kate Spealy, Margaret Moriarty, and Honora Connell; to Portage du Fort, Ann Ryan, Margaret Purtell, Bridget Mara, and Bridget Mack; remained in the city, Kate McCormick and brother, Margaret Shaughnessey, Mary Pearce, and Ellen Graytrix.

Is it not very much to be regretted that the Poor Law Commissioners still persist in sending such poor, helpless, inexperienced girls to Canada, who have never been accustomed to any kind of household work? The whole of those girls, with one exception, are entirely ignorant, and have not been accustomed to any kind of domestic or farm work, such as washing, ironing, milking or any work.

I wrote to T. Murray, Esquire, and H. Forster, Esquire, Merchants and Members of the Municipal Council of Pembroke, to interest themselves on behalf of those five girls and child, forwarded to their locality, in providing them situations with respectable families. I also wrote to the Mayor of Portage du Fort, W. O'Mara, Esquire, with respect to the four girls sent to that village; but I am sorry to say that three of the girls sent to Pembroke returned here. They would not accept service unless they were all three hired by the same person, and really I am at a loss how to dispose of them.

FROM REPORTS OF JAS. MACPHERSON, ESQ., THE KINGSTON AGENT.

Nine of the Limerick Girls arrived here by rail on the 19th instant, and I sent six of them out the same night to Camden, and three of them yesterday by boat to Amherst

island. This morning five of them came back, and it appears, by letters I have received from the Mayor and Reeve of the place they were sent to, that they were offered situations, and the people urged them to stay, promising them to teach them to milk, &c., but they refused to work at all. Two of them, being old and apparently hardened, I ordered away from the Office and have not seen them since; the other three, being younger, I allowed to go without food until three o'clock in the afternoon, by which time they were considerably subdued, and agreed to remain and do the best they could. I sent them to Ernestown, but one of them has since returned and I really do not know what to do with her.

There is no use whatever in trying to get these girls situations, for they will not remain in them, and they are a source of much expense to the Department; no doubt the majority of them will in short time find their way into gaol.

As I have often remarked it is a great shame to send girls of this sort to Canada, and if the system is persevered in it will prevent the Township Councils from taking any interest in immigration. For instance, in the Township of Camden, where I sent some of these girls, the Municipal authorities agreed to find places for thirty girls, but no doubt it was not their intention to receive common prostitutes—and these girls were no better. Only yesterday, in the Steamer which passed here for Toronto, I saw a number of them lying on the deck dead drunk, and several of them sitting on the laps and in the arms of some artillery soldiers that happened to be on board the boat, and this in broad daylight too.

If they would take the trouble in Ireland to train these girls for a year or two, and teach them to milk and to do hard work, instead of sewing and scouring, we might do something with them, but at present it appears to me they are only sent out to become more degraded, if that can possibly be, than they were in their own country.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

Quebec, 13th July, 1865.

DEAR SIR,—I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, referring to a party of Emigrants sent from the Limerick Union to Canada, and expressing surprise that a prejudice exists in this country against female emigration from Irish Workhouses.

In my official correspondence with both yourself and the Guardians of several of these Institutions, I have at various times, I believe, fully explained the causes which create objection in Canada to this particular class of emigration, and in affording you a recent proof of one of its most unpleasant features, I was chiefly influenced by the desire to see some action taken by your Board to counteract evils my Department has occasionally reason to complain of.

It does not of course follow that because some are worthless, all must of necessity be bad, and although we can readily dispense with a good many of these work house addenda to our population, yet I should be sorry if a total discontinuance of emigration from such sources actually took place.

If the various Unions would only, as I have often suggested, adopt some system of training their female inmates for domestic service in the Colonies—teach them to milk, wash, bake, &c., and exercise a little sound judgment in selecting the candidates for emigration—favorable results might be safely anticipated; but when, as at present, their women are reared in positive idleness and thrown suddenly into a strange land to earn their living as household servants, without having either the capacity or inclination to work, it can scarcely be wondered at that difficulty is found in providing employment for them, or that they should become objects of popular dislike.

While upon the subject of the Limerick Girls, I may add that two of them returned here a few days ago, barefooted and almost starving, from the Upper Province, where unavailing efforts had been made by the Agents to induce them to work and behave themselves respectably. Their personal appearance alone would, I should imagine, under the most auspicious circumstances, deter any decent person from employing them. I could only of course afford them temporary relief, and by separating them and sending them far into the interior of the country, offer them another chance of improvement, though I have serious misgivings as to their ultimate fate.

As a pleasant contrast to all this, let me instance the subsequent arrival of two groups of young women, one from the Longford and the other from the New Ross Union; the conduct of these girls, both on the passage out, and since their landing, has been all that possibly could be desired, they were speedily provided with good situations in different parts of the Province, and appear, from the latest accounts, to be both contented and happy. I cannot do better, in conclusion, than quote from a letter I have this day received from Mr. Donaldson, the Toronto Agent, he says referring to the New Ross Girls,—“They have all got good places and those that remained in the town get \$5 a month; I only wish we had another such lot, and what a change it is for these poor girls, when many of them were receiving nothing at home and some had only £1 a quarter wages.”

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

(Signed,)

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

Richard Bourke, Esq.,
Poor Laws Inspector, Limerick.

(Copy.)

QUEBEC, 14th October, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, for your information, a copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and of its enclosure relative to the Immigrants who were sent out to Canada in the “St. David,” from the Limerick Union.

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

(Signed,) DENIS GODLEY,

A. C. Buchanan, Esq.,
Chief Immigrant Agent.

(Copy.)

DOWNING STREET, 26th Sept., 1865.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's Despatch, No. 122, of the 19th of May, in which you forwarded the first Canadian Immigration Return for the present year.

I have also received, from the Emigration Commissioners, copies of Mr. Buchanan's letters to Mr. Walcott, dated the 20th of May and the 2nd of June last, with their enclosures, relative to the disgraceful conduct of the women who were sent out in the “St. David” from the Limerick Union.

I did not fail to submit these papers, through the proper channel, to the Poor Law Commissioners of Ireland, and I enclose extracts of the report which they have made on the subject.

In this report they describe at length the circumstances attending the emigration. With regard to the character of the young women, they state that the Committee, by whom they were selected, assert that they took every pains to select those of the best character, that each was brought up separately and questioned, and both the Master and Mistress of the Workhouse were consulted as to their general conduct, that they had been in the Workhouse from their infancy, and were, therefore, well known to the officers of the establishment, except six who had illegitimate children, but who had been there from five to nine years.

It is, however, impossible to believe that persons hitherto of good character, as here described, should have become demoralized, in a short voyage of 15 days, to the extent described by Mr. Buchanan and the other Immigration Agents of the Colony, and I cannot doubt that the Guardians of the Limerick Union must have been mistaken in the general character of the girls who were selected for emigration.

I have to request that you will communicate a copy of this Despatch and its enclosure to Mr. Buchanan, and will inform him that I have communicated with the Secretary of State for the Home Department, requesting that he will impress upon the Poor Law Commissioners of Ireland, and through them on the Guardians of Unions, the evils that may result from a want of care in the selection of Emigrants, and the importance of not sending

out large numbers at one time, and that those selected may, as far as possible, have some training in those occupations mentioned by Mr. Buchanan and the Government Immigration Agent at Ottawa, as the most likely to be the means of obtaining for them respectable employment, in order that they may be as little exposed as possible to the risk of being left unprovided for in a strange country.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) EDWARD CARDWELL.

Governor Viscount Monck, &c., &c.

(Copy.)—*Extract from a Report of the Poor Law Commissioners of Ireland, dated Dublin, 18th July, 1865.*

In reference to the complaints made as to the character and conduct of some of the Emigrants, the Board of Guardians, on being made aware of the contents of Mr. Buchanan's letters to Mr. Bourke, at once referred the matter to the Committee of Selection, by whom the Emigrants were recommended, and that Committee assert that they took every pains to select young women of the best character, that they had each brought up separately before them and questioned, and consulted both Master and Matron as to their general conduct while in the Workhouse, and rejected such as they could not recommend; that the young women who were selected were not those who had been only a short time in the Workhouse, and who might have learned depraved habits before they became inmates, but were such as had been there from their infancy with the exception of six who had natural children, not common prostitutes, but who had been seduced and deserted. Those poor women had been from five to nine years inmates, and they pleaded so earnestly to be given an opportunity to redeem their characters and earn an honest livelihood in a strange country where they were not known, which they could never do in this, that, the Master having borne testimony to their good conduct while under his observations, the Committee thought it a charitable act to comply with their request.

Mr. Bourke, the Inspector in charge of the Union, while expressing his general concurrence in the Report of the Committee, adds that the opinion of all the Workhouse Officers, to whom these girls were known for so many years, is entirely favorable to their character, and they are quite at a loss to conceive which of them could be those who have misconducted themselves. That all of them could not have done so, Mr. Bourke states, is proved by letters received from several of them; as the style and tone of those letters, the references they contain to the kindness shown towards the writers, and the satisfaction which they express at their prospects, makes it, he states, impossible to believe that this portion of the girls at all events could have acted in the way described by Mr. Buchanan and his correspondents. Some of them, however, seem to think that they had ground of complaint in regard to their money, of which they had received but 10s., the rest being applied towards their expenses to Montreal.

The papers forwarded by Mr. Buchanan contain no statement as to the conduct of those Emigrants on the passage out, and it is therefore unknown to the Commissioners—though probably known to Mr. Buchanan—whether the demoralization observed at Quebec, and afterwards at Montreal and elsewhere, began after the landing at Quebec, or existed previously on board the Passenger Ship.

However this may have been, it is certain that the arrival of the Immigrants before the Immigration Agent's receipt of their landing money, which is so much complained of by Mr. Buchanan, had a most unfortunate effect, as it prevented for several days (whether necessarily or not may be open to doubt) the dispersion of the girls in usual course to different places of employment, and exposed them, under feelings of disappointment, to the temptations of a populous city, without either the protection or restraint which they had previously been accustomed to as Inmates of Workhouses.

Looking, therefore, both to the proceedings in Ireland preliminary to embarkation, and also to the accidental circumstances connected with their landing in Canada, the case must be considered as one of an exceptional character; and although in the correspondence another instance of a similar nature is specified, relating to some individuals of a party

sent out from the South Dublin Union, it is fair to say that it is the only instance so specified, and that it occurred twelve years ago.

For some years before that occurrence, and since continuously to the present day, a large number of young unmarried Emigrants have been drafted from Irish Workhouses and sent out to Canada from time to time, and frequent communications during that period have been received from Mr. Buchanan, addressed chiefly to Inspectors and Boards of Guardians in Ireland, so transmitted by the Emigration Commissioners to this Department, which have testified to the general success of this branch of Emigration, and have evinced at all times a wish on the part of the Immigration Agent himself, to promote and stimulate its further progress.

* * * * *

Although the Board of Limerick Union were in this case exclusively responsible for the selection of the Emigrants, the Commissioners cannot find from the subsequent information reported by the Inspector of the Union, that there is any ground for supposing that the Guardians or their Officers, or any of them, were influenced by any other motive than to select the persons whom they thought most worthy of assistance and most likely to succeed in the Colony. There is also little reason to doubt from subsequent inquiries, that, with the exception of the young women with the illegitimate children, these females left Ireland with perfectly unblemished characters.

It is therefore a very serious cause for alarm if such an occurrence as an unusually rapid passage of a passenger ship should have become the proximate cause of ruin and destruction to so many of these poor females; for had the Chief Immigration Agent been in actual possession of the landing money of which he had received advices through the Captain of the Ship, the poor girls would not have been tempted on their landing to make away with any of their outfit at Quebec nor would they have been detained for several days at Montreal before being forwarded to their several destinations; and thus probably as in other cases, they would have obtained service without injury to themselves and without causing disgust to others.

Mr. Buchanan, writing to the Clerk of the Union on the day the girls arrived, and complaining of the non arrival of money and instructions, expresses his apprehension that "it will be productive of a vast deal of trouble to these poor girls" and that "if aware of the amount to be given he would have advanced it and sent them to situations."

As the proper season for sending out Emigrants to Canada has now passed, it is not likely that, until the navigation opens next spring, any further proposal of this nature will come before the Commissioners; but whenever any such proposal may be made, they will apply to its consideration the utmost care and attention assisted by whatever further information they may, in the mean time, be able to obtain.

In conclusion, the Commissioners desire to state that if further Emigration of this kind should take place, they will not fail to take every step which it is in their power to take, in order to secure a proper selection of Emigrants by Boards of Guardians, and to prevent, as far as it may be practicable on their part to do so, the occurrence of such untoward circumstances as those which appear to have caused so much evil on the present occasion.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
Quebec, 1st September, 1865.

S. Walcott, Esq., London.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th ultimo, transmitting extracts of a Report from the Poor Law Commissioners in Ireland, relative to the conduct of a number of female emigrants sent out to Canada this spring by the Limerick Union, and I desire to offer a few remarks upon one or two points of allusion, which I think are fairly open to objection.

However willing I may be to accept the statement of the Workhouse Committee of Management, that these girls were selected with a due regard to propriety of character and conduct, I cannot lose sight of the fact that in some respects a good many of them were totally unfit for service in a colony, and although the case in one or two of its bearings is undoubtedly of an exceptional nature, there can be but one opinion as to the want

of judgment displayed in placing so large a number of women on board a crowded ship, uncontrolled by even the semblance of matronly authority.

The District Poor Law Inspector, Mr. Bourke, appears to think that the girls were exposed, "under feelings of disappointment, to the temptations of a large city, without either the protection or restraint which they had previously been accustomed to, as inmates of Workhouses," but this impression is surely founded in error. As I have already explained they were landed at Point Levi, (by no means a populous place,) and remained there only a few hours, during which every protection was offered to them, and some degree of official restraint was sought to be imposed upon them. On their arrival at Montreal arrangements had been made to receive them into the St. Patrick's Home, the best refuge in the Province for them, and they were placed under the "surveillance" of the Nuns of that Institution until finally disposed of.

In another portion of Mr. Bourke's Report, it is implied that I had received advice of the money to be paid to the girls from the Captain of the Ship, and there is evidently some misapprehension on this score, for the Captain could not afford me the least information as to the Guardians' wishes or intentions, and it was only from the statements of the parties themselves, upon which no actual reliance could be placed, that I gathered they were to receive certain sums of money on arrival. Not until the succeeding mail, had I any instructions concerning them, and then only the most indefinite ones. An order for the landing money came, unaccompanied by any list of their names or any means of identification.

Pointed reference is made in the resolutions of the Committee to the case of the young women with illegitimate children, a class of emigrants I have in many instances had good reason to object to. It is the more pleasing to me, therefore, to be enabled to state that on this occasion these women were amongst the best behaved of the party. No charge of misconduct was brought by the Agents against any of them. They were all sent to Toronto, and seem to have provided for themselves satisfactorily as no application for relief or assistance has been made by them or on their behalf to the resident Agent there.

I have not the least doubt but that the Workhouse authorities were actuated by correct motives in this transaction, however much they may have rendered themselves liable to the charge of indiscretion, and I can only hope that my representations may have the effect of inducing the exercise of stricter care in future in the selection of any female emigrants they may desire to send us, as you are well aware the services of respectable young women are much required in every district throughout the Province, there can be no better field for them than Canada, and for this reason I should regret to see any serious check administered to female emigration from Irish Unions.

I enclose you a list of the names of the Limerick Girls, made out by the Montreal Agent, from personal enquiry, containing also particulars of their destination. Those marked thus * were considered the most reprehensible.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

A. C. BUCHANAN,

Chief Agent.

(Copy.)

MONTREAL, December 15th, 1865.

SIR,—I am directed, by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, to transmit to you a copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, covering an extract of a letter from the Poor Law Commissioners in Ireland, on the subject of the emigration of young women brought up in Workhouses.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

DENIS GODLEY.

Secretary.

A. C. Buchanan, Esq.,

Chief Immigration Agent, Quebec.

(Copy.)

DOWNING STREET, 24th November, 1865.

SIR,—With reference to my Despatch to Viscount Monck, No. 142, of the 26th Sep-

tember last, I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information, the enclosed extract of a further letter which has been received from the Poor Law Commissioners in Ireland upon the sending out of persons brought up in Workhouses as Emigrants to the Colonies.

I have replied that I feel no doubt that the caution which it is the intention of the Commissioners to exercise upon this subject will be very salutary.

I have the &c., &c.,
(Signed,) EDWARD CARDWELL.

The Officer Administering
the Government of Canada.

(Copy.)—*Extract of a Letter from the Chief Clerk to the Poor Law Commissioners to Sir Thomas Larcour, dated Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, 24th October, 1865.*

“The impression left on the minds of the Commissioners by this correspondence and by these enquiries is still the same as that communicated in their report of the 18th July last. If girls, regarding whose previous conduct nothing but what is most favorable is known, are found in the course of transmission to the Colonies to act as described in Mr. Buchanan’s first report of the conduct of these Emigrants on their arrival in Canada, the Commissioners admit that the fact furnishes a very strong argument against the propriety of such Emigration being continued.

“Apart from the question of selection, the vice of drunkenness is not likely to be inherent in girls, the greater part of whose lives has been spent in the Workhouse, where the use of intoxicating liquors is not known, except as medicine, yet, notwithstanding the protection and official restraint, which Mr. Buchanan reports was extended to the party on landing at Point Levi, in a quarter by no means populous for the space of seven hours, they are described as at once selling their outfit in order to obtain drink; and having succeeded in doing so, it is scarcely a matter of surprise that even worse consequences should follow.

“That some girls of previously excellent character should have fallen victims to the active temptation by which they must have been beset on this occasion, is the gravest consideration to which the circumstances of this case have given rise.

“This fact itself shows that the inexperience of the world which necessarily attaches to young persons brought up in Workhouses, is the cause from which most danger is to be apprehended in their Emigration to the Colonies, and the Commissioners fear from the strong opinions reported as expressed in Canada regarding this class of Emigrants, that if the ultimate fate of each of them could be distinctly ascertained, a far less favorable view might present itself than that given by the Immigration Agents’ reports of their success in placing out such Emigrants on their first arrival in the Colony.

“The interests of the Colony in promoting the Immigration of young females are, no doubt, deserving of the highest consideration, but that which is the paramount duty of the Poor Law Commissioners in Ireland to regard, is the welfare of the young females themselves who are brought up in the Workhouses under their superintendence.

“In the present circumstances of this country it will be hereafter a matter of much hesitation with them, whether they will encourage Boards of Guardians to incur the expense of sending out such Emigrants to the Colonies or elsewhere, rather than to seek to provide them with employment at home, where there is less risk of their being brought into adversity and vice by their inexperience of life, than in a foreign country. The Commissioners have now to repeat that in any case of emigration which may be proposed, His Excellency may rest assured that the selection of proper parties by the Guardians will, as heretofore, be made an invariable condition of consent on the part of the Commissioners, and this important obligation will be urged on Boards of Guardians by the Commissioners in every way in which they are enabled to exercise authority and control upon the matter.”

APPENDIX No. 7.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MR. J. H. DALEY, THE MONTREAL AGENT, FOR 1865.

To A. C. BUCHANAN, Esq., MONTREAL IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
 H.M. Chief Immigration Agent, Quebec. December 31st, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to lay before you my Report on the Immigration to Montreal during the past year, with such observations on its character and progress, as differing from my past Reports, I desire to insert here, and also such information as I have been able to gather with regard to the present condition of the labor market in Montreal, and the prospect it is likely to afford the Emigrant during the coming season.

Indigent Immigrants.

The number of destitute Immigrants who applied at this Agency for relief during the past season amounted to six hundred and twenty-four souls—equal to four hundred and ninety-six adults—being a decrease of 335 souls, equal to 231½ adults, for corresponding period of 1864.

Of this number	116	were male adults.
	258	“ female “
	205	“ children between 3 and 12.
	45	“ infants.
	<hr/>	
Total.....	624	

Of these.....	349	were Irish.
	118	“ Scotch.
	86	“ English.
	71	“ Germans, Danes, &c.
	<hr/>	
Total.....	624,	equal to 496 adults.

These Immigrants were forwarded to different parts of Canada as follows:—

To Canada West.....	346
“ Ottawa District.....	179
“ Eastern Townships, 92 }	99
“ Quebec, 7 }	
Total.....	624

Of the above, there were sent from the Irish Poor Law Unions a total of 111, the Limerick Union alone sending 80, all but one of whom were females; the Longford Union 24, and the New Ross Union 7.

I have made special allusion to this unfortunate class of Immigrants in my former Reports, and I deeply regret to say that the evils attending it during the past year have not all abated. The Poor Law Authorities have evidently made a point of selecting the worst description, with a view to ridding themselves of a burden rather than considering the future of the Immigrant or the good of Canada. No worse description of Immigrants can be found than those trained in the purlieus of large Cities. It is hardly necessary that I should do more than make allusion to the painful scenes enacted last year by the 70 girls sent from Limerick in May last, for the matter was so notorious that the whole Province was scandalized by it, and I shall only express a hope that the earnest remonstrances made by yourself, and the Minister of Agriculture while in England, to the Poor Law Guardians, will prevent a recurrence of such sad scenes in future.

As the lengthy Report which I had the honor of submitting to you in May last, in obedience to the circular of instructions issued by the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, will doubtless appear with others from the Head Agency, I feel it unnecessary to embody it here.

I may, however, add a few facts which I think I omitted to notice on that occasion, viz., that from enquiries made during my tour through my district, I found that I could have placed a much larger number of both skilled and unskilled laborers, and almost any quantity of house servants, and from this scarcity of supply a much larger amount of wages

could have been obtained than that which is shown in the tabular statement accompanying the Report above alluded to.

Nevertheless, the number who did obtain employment through this Agency during the season, amounted to 537 male and female, against 462 for the corresponding period of 1864. I have no hesitation in saying that I could have placed out, at the lowest calculation, 2,000 people of the laboring and domestic servant class. Montreal and its vicinity alone would have absorbed not less than from 800 to 1,000, and I had, besides, frequent applications for these classes from *several other Agencies*.

PRESENT CONDITION AND FUTURE PROSPECTS OF THE INDUSTRY OF MONTREAL.

A review of the manufacturing interests of this city for some ten years back, shows a steady progression of fully twenty-five per cent. in nearly all branches, and in some, such as boots and shoes, a very much larger amount; whilst others, such as the furriers, have declined. It is impossible to give correct statistics of the number of persons employed in the different branches of manufacture, owing to the fact that there is a large number of hands who work for more than one establishment—these must be averaged through the different factories. I have endeavored, in making up this statement, to give, as near as possible, not only the persons employed, but also the average increase of each branch of industry, and also the prospective expected development of each.

As regards capital invested, and the number of workmen of all descriptions employed, I place first in importance the

Boot and Shoe Factories.

This branch of business has developed itself rapidly during the last few years, especially since the outbreak of the American civil war, which threw a great part of the Western States trade into our hands. Before that event, Montreal had scarcely five wholesale manufacturing firms, now it has eight very large ones, and about six smaller ones, besides the numerous wholesale and retail stores. This branch of industry employs from about 2,500 to 3,000 hands—men, women and children, but the demand for labor is unsteady, and fluctuates according to the season of the year. At present it is light, but should business prove active, it will be brisk towards the spring. Women's and children's wages average from one dollar to two and one-half per week, and for skilled labor even higher. Men's labor varies from four to ten dollars per week, the latter rate being for the most skilful workmen and overseers. At present there is no opening to encourage any introduction of foreign labor into this branch of industry.

Next, not in importance, but as connected with the previous business, comes the

Tanning Trade.

In and around the immediate vicinity of Montreal there are not over five worth noticing, the bulk being in the Townships, and large supplies of dressed hides being furnished from the West. The number of hands employed are about 120, at an average rate of wages of \$1 per day.

Sugar Refining.

There have been several Refineries in different parts of the Province, but the *Montreal Sugar Refinery* has had so far the pre-eminence. It employs some two hundred workmen, at an average of \$1 per day wages. Another Refinery is established, which may give occupation to a fair amount of skilled laborers.

Millers.

There are some five large mills connected with the City. On an average they are on full work, especially since the demand of Canadian flour for the States. The amount of labor employed is slightly under 100 men, who earn on an average \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day.

Coopers.

These are intimately connected with the foregoing branch of trade. It is impossible to give the number of men employed, but it may be estimated at about 300 men and boys, averaging about \$1 per day. Skilled labor on wine and brandy casks, which are in demand, can command a higher price, but for the ordinary run of business only low rates are paid.

Soap and Candle Factories.

This is one of the most important manufactures, and although employing only few laborers, still holds a high position, especially as connected with the imported soaps, with

which our Manufacturers successfully compete. There are only four establishments, and they do not employ over 40 hands, at an average rate of wages of \$1 per day. This seems a small amount, but in works of this description a large amount of work can be done by few hands. There is generally an opening for skilled labor, as this branch of business is steadily on the increase.

Furriers.

This branch of business has declined more than any other in the City. For years Montreal commanded the monopoly of the Hudson Bay Company's trade, but recently the business has been restricted to local demand. Even that is much curtailed by the large number of imitation furs sold. There are only some five large furrier establishments now, but they employ a considerable amount of labor; in all, perhaps, nearly one thousand persons. The number of first-class men amounts to not over one hundred, who can earn, on an average, \$8 to \$9 per week. Of the second class there are over one hundred, whose wages run from \$5 to \$7. Skilled women in this branch can earn from \$3 to \$5, and girls \$1.75 to \$2.50 per week. There is an opening for skilled labor, but only to a very small extent.

Tool Factories.

There are five factories, which produce work of the best description. The following style of goods are manufactured—axes, shovels, scythes, nails and augers. The number of hands employed is about 150. Men, first-class skilled workmen, get from \$2 to \$2.50 per day—in some departments, such as scythe makers, as high as \$3; second-class men range from \$1 to \$1.50 per day. Nearly all the hands have been brought up to the trade here. There is an opening for skilled laborers.

Sash, Window-Blinds and Box Factories.

This is not an important branch of our industry, and only affords employment to about 150 men. The wages of skilled men do not average over 95 cents per day, and the supply of labor is fully equal to the demand.

Saw Mills.

There are five considerable manufactories, which give employment to about 70 men, at full wages, but there are no openings for further labor.

Rolling Mills and Nail Factories.

This has grown to be an important branch of our industry. Some few years ago we imported nearly all our cut nails and all our nail plate from England; now we make not only sufficient for local wants, but are large exporters. Some 230 men are employed in this branch. Puddlers make \$3.50 to \$3.80 per day, and beaters from \$4.50 to \$4.90; machinists from \$2 to \$4 per day. All grades of skilled labor receives high wages, and the opening is good. Common workmen receive from 80 cents to \$1.50 per day.

Foundries.

This business has fallen off of late years. Not over 200 men are employed, and the rate of wages varies according to the experience and skill of the men. There is no opening at present.

Woollen and Cotton Factories.

There is but one woollen and one cotton factory at Montreal, employing together some 140 persons, at wages ranging from \$2 to \$5 per week. No opening for either skilled or unskilled workmen.

Breweries.

There are six breweries in the city, all enjoying a fair amount of business, giving employment to about 400 to 450 men at full wages, say from \$1.25 to \$2.25 per day. There are generally good openings for skilled labor.

Distilleries.

This business has fallen off owing to the Western Canada competition. There is only one distillery working at present, employing some twenty-five men, at fair wages. No opening for new comers.

Indian Rubber Factory.

This branch of industry gives employment to about 110 men and women, on the average, but the export demand having fallen off no encouragement can be held out for any further supply of labor. Some 55 men are employed, at an average of 80 cents per day, and the same number of women at 45 cents.

Printing.

This is a very important branch of business, and gives employment to a large amount of labor. We have some seven daily newspapers, and a considerable quantity of weekly ones. Taken altogether they give employment to over 300 persons, the bulk of which consist of men and boys. Only some 50 women are employed. A good compositor can make \$10 per week; average wages for working hands \$7 to \$10. This being a very fluctuating trade there are constantly openings, and skilled labor could easily find employment. This branch of business could be almost doubled if our publishers were placed on the same footing as United States publishers, in respect to English copyright works.

The number of Immigrants who paid head-money at this Port during the past year amounted to seven only, this tax being chiefly collected by the Customs Department at Quebec.

The number admitted into the General Hospital was but 14, the general condition of health among the immigrants being remarkably good.

Concluding Remarks.

In closing this year's Report, I am thankful to be able to notice many ameliorations of the difficulties and obstructions formerly encountered by Immigrants to this Province, and which I have so often pointed out in my former Reports.

The great bulk, indeed, I may say that nearly the whole of our Immigrant class are now brought by Steam Vessels, the Sailing Packet, with its long voyages and all its attendant horrors of ship-fever, hunger, thirst and uncleanness, is now a thing of the past, at least so far as British Vessels are concerned, but I still look forward to the time, and I hope not far distant, when a still cheaper and less expensively fitted class of Steamers will be in vogue.

The constant warnings given in former Reports to the class who sought employment here as clerks, &c., seems to have had its proper effect, few of that sort of Immigrant being now found among the regular arrivals.

One of the chief recommendations next to be noted is the necessity of impressing the Immigrant who has no fixed views as to the part of the Province he will settle, or no connections in this country, is that he shall engage his passage to Quebec only, because on his arrival at that Port, he will be met by those officers that the Province have especially appointed to care for him, and from whom alone he can expect valuable and disinterested directions and advice.

I am happy to observe that the much-improved acquaintance with North America and its Geography, exhibited by the directions now given to the Emigrant by home shippers, has almost wholly removed the painful incidents which were formerly so frequently witnessed, when families often exhausted all their little funds in accomplishing long and expensive journeys which led no where. Such cases now are exceptional, and more attributable to the obstinacy of the Immigrant than the misdirection of the Agent.

With regard to the comparative cost of living in Canada and the United States, I may remark that though the prices of provisions have, within these few months, greatly increased in Canada, the prospect in this direction is at any rate still greatly in our favor, for let the Reciprocity question be settled as it may, the enormous taxation which does and must exist there for many years to come, will still throw the balance largely in our favor.

I conceive that I should be ill discharging my duty as Immigrant Agent stationed in this great centre of Canadian Industry and Civilization, were I to omit to mention and to acknowledge the great obligations under which the Province lies to the several Charitable Institutions of Montreal, for their zeal and liberality in aiding the deserving Immigrant, and also to Mr. Brydges of the Grand Trunk, to Mr. Molloy of the Inland Navigation Company, to Mr. LaMere of the Richelieu Company, and to Mr. Babbitt of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad.

These latter gentlemen have constantly shown, by their liberality towards *bonâ fide* Immigrants even of the more substantial class, that their great object was to aid and encourage the settlement of the country, rather than to extort the last penny from those who presented themselves for passages.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH H. DALEY,

Immigration Agent, Montreal.

APPENDIX No. 8.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MR. W. J. WILLS, THE OTTAWA AGENT, FOR 1865.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

Ottawa, 1st January, 1866.

A. C. BUCHANAN, Esq.,

Government Chief Immigration Agent, Quebec.

SIR,—I have the honor of presenting my Annual Report, accompanied by the usual statistical statements, which, I am sorry to say, will shew a considerable decrease in the Immigration to this section of Canada as compared with past years.

Country.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Natives of England	48	25	23	96
“ Scotland	11	5	13	29
“ Ireland	68	50	36	154
“ Germany	34	29	55	118
“ Denmark	1	...	...	1
British and American Subjects from the United States	85	10	12	107
Other Countries	1	...	...	1
	<u>248</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>139</u>	<u>506</u>
European Immigrants <i>via</i> St. Lawrence				313
“ “ “ American Ports				86
				<u>399</u>
British and American Subjects from United States				107
Total				<u>506</u>

Assistance in the shape of passage orders and temporary relief was granted to the un-dermentioned indigent Immigrants, equal to 113 adults, at a cost of \$2.50 per adult.

Country.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Natives of England	12	4	2	18
“ Ireland	10	14	17	41
“ Germany	23	19	42	84
	<u>45</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>143</u>

The disposal of the arrivals were as follows, viz :

Remained in City of Ottawa, 168 ; went to Counties of Renfrew, 147 ; Russell, 25 ; Pontiac, 56 ; Ottawa, 39 ; Carleton, 46 ; Lanark, 18 ; Toronto, 4 ; Montreal, 3.

On examination you will find that but 399 souls from the European Countries have found a home in the Ottawa Valley during 1865.

It may be observed though that the population of this city has been considerably increased during the past twelve months by the arrival of mechanics and laborers which may be attributed to the Seat of Government being finally settled here, this conjointly with our own foreign Immigration has provided labor equal to the demand as far as our own city necessities are concerned.

I had indulged the hope that the Agricultural classes, during 1865, would have been enabled to have received imported labor so greatly needed by them as particularly described to you on my return from visiting the Ottawa Country last spring ; upon that occasion the settlers were assured that in every probability they would be supplied with labor through the instrumentality of this Office, but when it was found impossible to accomplish it the disappointment was felt as a serious calamity. It is certainly to be regretted that the result proves that but little reliance can be placed in the probable number of Immigrants in any given period of time.

It does seem as if the tide has again ceased to flow into our shores. This must be owing to the withdrawal of our representatives in Europe and it is manifest that if we ever desire to cope with our American neighbours in the Immigration movement that our country must be fairly and honestly represented in all the principal European countries, without this Canada has but little chance of attracting any considerable number of that class of Immigrants who would be highly desirable as settlers of a new country. In my opinion this subject is of such vast importance that you should impress upon the Government the dire necessity for energetic and immediate action in the matter.

During the year just closed the chief portion of the Immigrants who arrived here were generally of the laboring classes, apparently respectable, and that portion who desired it were immediately upon landing provided with suitable and satisfactory employment. As a rule they were remarkably healthy, but seven out of the entire number needed any medical assistance and this but for a very limited period and consequently attended with but trifling expense.

In the early part of the year three boys from the Middlesex Reformatory arrived here and were provided with situations, but, I am sorry to add, that they proved worthless characters and refused to work and left their places, it is to be feared that they may ere long if not already be found to be inmates of our Canadian prisons.

Thirteen girls from the Limerick Union Workhouse were also forwarded to this Agency in May last, these also, I am sorry to add, were not such a class of girls as ought to have been sent out to this country; they were totally ignorant of all kinds of work and seemed to be useless in every sense of the word. Such persons are a burthen upon any country. It is certainly true that female labor is generally needed in every locality of the Ottawa Country, and honest, hardworking females will be certain to obtain constant remunerative employment. Great care should be taken that none but virtuous and willing hands to labour, are induced to immigrate to our shores.

You are doubtless aware, that through the false representations of L. H. Gerndt of Township of Alice, to the German Society of Toronto, a report was pretty generally circulated during last summer that the German settlers in the Townships in rear of Pembroke were in a state of starvation, which caused considerable comment through the Press; but I am happy to state when the matter was investigated into by the Commissioners appointed by the German Society of Toronto, that their report was highly satisfactory as respected the condition of the German settlers in the County of Renfrew.

Twenty-five German families have been added to the population of the Upper Ottawa during the past season, 18 to County of Renfrew, and seven to the County of Pontiac. These had been induced thither by friends previously settled in those places. They appeared to have considerable means and were conducted to their new homes by their friends. As alluded to in my last Report, it is evident that an impression prevails in Germany that free grants of lands are still obtainable in this country in desirable situations, but on arrival here when it is found that all the good lots had been secured the disappointment is apparent, and as soon as this fact becomes known abroad, it will effectually check all future emigration to this part of Canada. In my opinion, therefore, it would be furthering the cause of extended settlement of our country, if measures could be devised whereby a tract of suitable land could be set apart for this class of persons. Our American neighbours willingly grant land to every *bona fide* settler, and so long as that boon is offered by that Government an equal inducement should be extended by Canada, otherwise our territory will remain waste and unoccupied, the experience of the past must convince every one that a liberal policy in the disposition of our vast unoccupied territory is only needed to secure a yearly increase of population. In previous Reports emanating from this Office various suggestions have been made which would tend greatly to facilitate the settlement of the country, and I would again bring under your consideration the necessity which exists for a full and practical exploration of the country. Up to this day I question if any reliable data is in existence relating to the lands actually fit for settlement; the Crown Land Agents assure me that they are not in a position to state, with any degree of accuracy, as to the quality of the lands under their control in their respective localities, caused from the fact that field notes of the surveyors not being placed in their possession, and if even they were fortified by this information, it would seem extremely doubtful if they could afford the desired reliable information which intending settlers ought of right to expect when select-

ing a future home; consequently, I would again respectfully urge as a remedy against all such probable contingencies, that the country should be carefully explored by competent practical persons, and that the result of such exploration should be published so as to be within the reach of every applicant; the cost would be trifling and this in comparison with the benefit to accrue in the future would be indeed very insignificant.

Another subject, in my point of view, of permanent importance in the promotion of the cause of Immigration, is the appointment of suitable practical men as guides; newly arrived Immigrants cannot be expected to contend with the difficulties incident upon settlement in a new country. For this cause they require to be instructed by those whose experience has rendered them peculiarly suitable to impart the knowledge they themselves have acquired by a long residence in the country. In every point of view, I consider that this change would do much good, and would assuredly result in making every new settler feel that he was cared for after coming among strangers. This system, if rigidly and honorably carried out, would soon be made known among the friends and relatives of Immigrants in Europe, and a short time would suffice to show that the experiment would be attended with highly advantageous benefits in ensuring the settlement of the country in a systematic and satisfactory manner.

The business of the past season, though small in number, must be considered as satisfactory in the main, for every one who reached this part may now be classed among its permanent settlers; in no instance, that I can learn, has any removed from this section after having located. This, at any rate, ought to be sufficient to convince future intending settlers, that their predecessors are contented in their new homes.

Employment immediately, within our city limits, has been abundant during the past year, in fact the demand was far in excess of the supply. This, no doubt, is attributable to the removal of the Seat of Government to our midst. The demand for skilled labor is likely to continue in the future to a considerable extent. A large number of houses must yet be erected for the accommodation of the increased population, and as in all probability many will be induced to settle in the capital, it is altogether likely that mechanics will be in demand for many years to come. Unskilled labor will also be needed in proportion to the increase of population, therefore, it is but fair to predict that in both these respects the Immigrant of 1866 will find employment here in the various grades of servitude generally needed in the city.

As respects the future, in the rural parts, at no previous time were the prospects as bright or promising as the present. The sudden large increase to our city population has created an improved market for all products of the soil. This has had a very beneficial effect already, and to keep pace with the increased demand, it is absolutely requisite that extended field operations should be provided for. Our Agriculturists who are always anxious of availing themselves of such opportunities, are determined upon meeting the emergency, and are now arranging for an augmentation of their avocations. This will necessitate the employment of additional labor. Consequently, with every confidence, agricultural laborers may count upon securing employment in those parts in the future. Heretofore our farmers have been so disappointed in obtaining immigrant labor, that they naturally place but little reliance in obtaining it in the future; still if anything can be done to supply them with what they must require, they would deem it as a great boon. At all events, it is cheering to me to be able to state so explicitly that this class of people may depend upon securing employment here during 1866. And I only hope that it may be in my power to satisfy the demand I feel certain will exist for that kind of labor in the future.

As respects that class who are in quest of land for settlement, I can only reiterate what has been stated frequently upon previous occasions, that the Ottawa Country offers inducements to this class of settlers of varied kinds. The unoccupied Crown Lands are available in many localities and easily acquired, and improved farms are to be obtained at fair prices. I only hope that this class of settlers may consider it their interests to inspect, by personal visit, the different points where land is obtainable, before locating themselves in a foreign country. This country requires to be known to be appreciated, and a residence of a brief period tends to remove many of the difficulties which are at first considered as insuperable objections to settlement in Canada.

I trust that now this City has become the Capital of Canada, that her limits will annually increase in proportion to the extent of her capabilities, and ample and varied valuable resources.

Trusting that the coming year may be a prosperous one in the immigration interests, allow me to subscribe myself

Your obedient humble servant,

W. J. WILLS,
Local Agent.

RETURN OF THE OTTAWA IMMIGRATION AGENCY, FOR THE YEAR 1865.

1. State the Number and Nationalities of the Immigrants that reached you, the route they came by, and their probable destination.

	Via St. Lawrence.	Via States.	Total.	Remained in Canada.	Went to the States.
English.....	93	3	96	96	.....
Irish.....	106	48	154	154	.....
Scotch.....	28	1	29	29	.....
Germans.....	84	34	118	118	.....
Denmark.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
American Citizens.....	.....	107	107	107	.....
Other Countries.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Total.....	313	193	506	506	.....

2. What was their general condition? How many applied to you for relief? How many were assisted, and in what manner did you dispose of them?

Generally healthy—45 men, 37 women, 61 children, total 143—were assisted with provisions, passage orders, &c., so as to enable them to reach places where employment awaited many of them, and a few to join their relatives who were previously located upon lands in the Upper Ottawa.

3. What description of labor is most required in your District? and how many persons of either sex could you probably find employment for?

The applications from the Reeves of the Ottawa Counties are as follows:—

Agricultural laborers.....	796
Females.....	375
Boys.....	235

The number of applications at this Agency during the past year were as follows from private individuals:—

Skilled and unskilled laborers.....	358
Servant maids.....	190
Boys.....	105
Bakers.....	4
Gardeners.....	6
Plasterers.....	3
Curriers.....	6
Carpenters.....	17
Blacksmiths.....	5
Grooms.....	5
Tinsmiths.....	3
Total.....	702

4. Give the Details of the Expenditure at your Agency during the year.

Transport.....	\$221 81
Provisions.....	56 69
Medical aid.....	39 00
Printing, stationery, office rent, taxes, fuel, &c.....	227 53
Incidental expenses, travelling, telegrams.....	83 05
Total.....	\$628 08

5. State, as near as you are able, what capital has been introduced into your District by Immigrants, and how many have purchased land or settled, and in what localities; also, add any remarks or suggestions which you may deem desirable.

It is quite impossible for me to state, with any degree of accuracy, the amount of capital introduced into this Agency by Immigrants in this year. Twenty-five Germans purchased Crown land in the Upper Ottawa, and one Scotch farmer purchased a first-class farm in the Township of Nepean, for which he paid the sum of \$6,800.

List of Retail Prices of the Ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the working classes.		RETURN of the average wages paid to laborers, mechanics, &c., for the year 1865.		
			Per Diem.	By Month, with Board.
<i>Provisions.</i>		<i>Males.</i>	\$ cts.	\$. \$
Bacon (per lb).....	\$ cts. 0 20	Bookbinders and Printers.....	1 10	.....
Bread, best white, 4 lb., 13 cts.; brown..	0 13	Blacksmiths.....	1 25	.....
Butter (salt) 20 cts. per lb.; (fresh).....	0 25	Bakers .....	.....	12 to 14
Beef, 12½ cts.; mutton, 10 cts.; veal, pork (per lb).....	0 13	Butchers .....	.....	8 to 10
Beer (per quart).....	0 08	Brickmakers	1 25	.....
Candles (per lb.).....	0 20	Bricklayers or Masons.....	2 00	.....
Cheese (per lb.).....	0 20	Carpenters	1 25	.....
Coffee (per lb.).....	0 25	Cabinetmakers	1 25	.....
Eggs (per doz.).....	0 25	Coopers.....	.....	.....
Flour (per barrel), 1st quality.....	6 25	Coachmen and Grooms.....	.....	12 to 14
do do 2nd do	5 75	Carriers	1 00	.....
Fish, dry or green cod (per cwt.).....	5 50	Farm laborers (skilled).....	.....	10 to 12
Firewood (per cord), green, \$2.25; dry.....	3 50	Farm laborers (common).....	.....	6 to 8
Ham (per lb.).....	0 20	Gardeners.....	.....	12 to 16
Herrings (per barrel)	8 00	Millwrights	1 75	.....
Mustard (per lb).....	0 30	Millers	1 10	.....
Milk (per quart).....	0 06	Machinists	1 75	.....
Oatmeal (per cwt.).....	3 00	Painters	1 25	.....
Pepper (per lb.)	0 33	Plasterers	1 25	.....
Potatoes (per bushel)	0 40	Plumbers	1 75	.....
Rice (per lb.).....	0 05	Shoemakers	Generlywork	by the pair.
Soap, yellow (per lb.).....	0 03	Sawyers .....	.....	.....
Sugar, brown	0 12	Shipwrights .....	.....	.....
Salt (per bushel).....	0 50	Stonecutters.....	2 00	.....
Tea, black (per lb).....	0 60	Saddlers .....	.....	12 to 18
Tobacco (per lb), 25 cts. to.....	1 25	Stokers (Railroad).....	1 25	.....
		Tanners .....	.....	10 to 16
		Tailors	Generlywork	by the job.
		Tinsmiths.....	.....	8 to 12
		Wheelwrights .....	.....	.....
		Whitesmiths .....	.....	.....
		<i>Females.</i>		
Blankets.....	\$4 00 to \$12 00	Cooks .....	.....	4 to 8
Rugs	2 00 to 5 00	Dairymaids .....	.....	3 to 5
Flannel (per yard).....	0 40 to 0 80	Dressmakers and Milliners.....	.....	4 to 10
Cotton Shirting.....	0 20 to 0 35	Household Servants.....	.....	2 to 4
Sheeting	0 40 to 0 65	Laundry Maids .....	.....	3 to 5
Canadian Cloth.....	0 65 to 1 25			
Shoes, men's.....	1 50 to 2 50			
Shoes, women's.....	0 75 to 1 50			
Boots, men's.....	2 75 to 6 00			
Boots, women's.....	1 00 to 3 00			
Ind. Rub. Overshoes, men's... 1 00 to 0 00				
Ind. Rub. Overshoes, women's 0 60 to 0 75				

State cost of board and lodging per week. \$2.50 to \$3.50 for common laborers and mechanics.

APPENDIX No. 9.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MR. MACPHERSON, THE KINGSTON AGENT.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
Kingston, 31st December, 1865.

A. C. BUCHANAN, Esq.,
Chief Immigration Agent, Quebec.

SIR,—Herewith I beg to hand you my Annual Return, and Statements shewing the Number of Immigrants that landed within my Agency during the past year; from what Countries they came and by what routes; also, Statement shewing the number of Destitute Immigrants that were assisted by me in transport, provisions and lodgings, and the amount paid by me in such service; together with a Statement shewing in detail the Total Expenditure at the Agency during the year—all of which Statements you will find in Appendix.

The number of Immigrants who received assistance from me during the season, including men, women and children, was 71, equal to 66 adults, at an average cost of 94 cts. for each adult, including in the average the boys from Feltham Industrial School who received assistance from me when they first arrived, but the amount expended by me on their account was refunded by the Rev. Mr. Pilkington, Chaplain to the Institution.

Only 216 European Immigrants arrived at this Port during the past season; but taking into account those who landed at way stations of Grand Trunk, within the limits of my Agency, the total number who settled in this district would be between 550 and 600.

The number of actual settlers who came into my District from the United States, during the past season, I estimate at 1,446. The exact number could not be arrived at this year from the Collectors of Customs Returns, as they were not required until some time in May to take an account of the number of settlers who came into the country; but I think the number stated above is not far from being correct. I am inclined to think that the number will be increased next season, if peace continues to prevail between the two countries, as the enormous increase in taxation and the expense of living are beginning to be sorely felt by the people of the United States, and many of them are now making enquiries with a view of removing to this country to avoid paying the excessive taxes. I may here mention that a great many young men, and not a few men with families, left this part of Canada during the year for the United States, being induced to do so by the apparent high wages in that country, but during the past two months many of them have returned to this country, wiser but not richer men. Several of those that returned called upon me and stated, that although they had constant employment and high wages, they could not save anything, as it cost them more to buy provisions and clothing than they could earn; consequently they came back. They also informed me that there were many who left this part of the country who would be glad to return if they could save enough from their carvings to carry them back, which it would appear they cannot do; others who had friends and relations here, wrote to them to forward them money to bring them home, as they could not make enough in the States to pay their fare to this place, and in many cases friends and relations have forwarded money to them and the parties have returned. At the present time there is not a conveyance that reaches here from Cape Vincent but brings with it some of these misguided young men, who have learned the folly of leaving a happy and prosperous country for that of one oppressed by over taxation and exorbitant prices of provisions.

With reference to the cash capital brought in by Immigrants during the past year, I beg to refer you to Return in Appendix; also as to the description and number of laborers likely to be required during next season. I have so often referred in my Reports to the impropriety of houses of refuge and poor-houses in Ireland sending their good-for-nothing girls to this country, that I will not now allude to them at any length, trusting that the action taken in the matter by the Hon. T. D. McGee, when he was in Ireland last summer, will for ever put a stop to that class of Immigrants being sent to this country. The class of men and women we require in this country are those who have been accustomed to habits of industry in the old country, and not those who have been brought up in idleness, intemperance and vice. For industrious men and women we have plenty of room, and

could such a class be induced to come to our country, they cannot help but do well and better their condition, particularly if they have been accustomed to farm work.

Twelve boys came to me this year from Feltham, Middlesex, Industrial School. These boys, taking them altogether, have turned out better than any boys of that class that have heretofore been sent to my Agency; and yet only about one half of them are now in the same situations they were first placed in, and some of them have left this part of the country altogether, but so far I have heard of but one of them acting dishonestly.

Immigrants arriving during the next season, who may be desirous of settling upon wild lands, may, I think, with advantage to themselves, be recommended to proceed to the Townships of Clarendon and Miller, through which townships the Frontenac Road passes, and in which good settlements are now being formed, the greater part of the land being of excellent quality; and the Frontenac Road having now been put in a good state of repair, from the beginning to the end of it, settlers will have no difficulty in reaching the above-mentioned townships at any season of the year.

Trusting that the Government will be prepared during next season to offer greater inducements to Immigrants to settle in the country,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES MACPHERSON,
Agent.

RETURN OF THE KINGSTON AGENCY, FOR THE YEAR 1865.

1. State the Number and Nationalities of the Immigrants that reached you, the route they came by, and their probable destination.

	Via St. Lawrence	Via States.	Total.	Remained in Canada.	Went to the States.
English.....	64	4	68	68	.....
Irish.....	92	22	114	114	.....
Scotch.....	2	.....	2	2	.....
Germans.....	31	1	32	32	.....
Norwegians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Citizens.....	.....	1446	1446	1446	.....
Other Countries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	189	1473	1662	1662	.....
Previously reported.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

2. What was their general condition? How many applied to you for relief? How many were assisted, and in what manner did you dispose of them?

Healthy generally. Two German and Norwegian children died in the month of July between Brockville and this Port, on board of Steamer. These were the only deaths reported to me among Immigrants during the past season. I assisted 71 persons during the season in provisions, lodgings and transport, to reach their friends in this Province, or to the nearest place where work could be obtained for them.

3. What description of labor is most required in your District, and how many persons of either sex could you probably find employment for?

Farm laborers and servant girls who have been accustomed in the old country to do general work in a farm house. It is impossible to state at this season of the year what

number could find ready employment during the next year, as a great deal will depend upon the weather and prospect of the crops; but I am of opinion that there would be no difficulty in obtaining employment in my Agency for one thousand good farm laborers and two or three hundred girls, if accustomed to milk and do general work about a farm house.

4. Give the details of the Expenditure of your Agency during the year.

Transport	\$ 58 98
Provisions	4 32
Printing, stationery and office rent	58 00
Incidental expenses, including postage, travelling expenses, fire-wood, and allowance to messenger	229 53
Total	\$350 83

5. State, as near as you are able, what Capital has been introduced into your District by Immigrants, and how many have purchased land or settled, and in what localities; also add any remarks or suggestions which you may deem desirable.

Only about one thousand dollars was reported to me as being brought into my District the past season by European Immigrants, but no doubt a much larger sum has been introduced, as many Immigrants with money, who located in my District, did not come to Kingston at all, but got off the Grand Trunk cars at the various stations within my Agency. I am only positively aware of three Immigrants of this season having settled on wild land, and these settled in Township of Clarendon; no doubt there were others who bought improved farms, but I am not personally aware of the facts. I could not ascertain the amount of money brought in by Americans, but the value of their personal effects, as near as I could ascertain, amounted to \$44,907. These people settled throughout the country, some on farms and some in the towns and villages.

List of Retail Prices of the ordinary articles of Food and Raiment required by the working classes.	Return of the average wages paid to laborers, mechanics, &c.		
		Per diem.	By month, with board.
<i>Provisions.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon (per lb.) 15 to 20c.	Boilermakers 1.00 to 2.00		
Bread, best white..... 14c.	Bookbinders and Printers 1.25		
do brown 14c.	Blacksmiths..... 1.00 to 1.50		
Butter, salt..... 25c.	Bakers..... 12.00 to 14.00		
Beef 8 to 12½c.	Butchers 12.00 to 16.00		
Mutton 10c.	Brickmakers 1.25		
Pork 10 to 15c.	Bricklayers or Masons 1.50 to 2.00		in summer.
Beer (per quart) 10c.	Carpenters 1.00 to 1.50		
Candles 12 to 15c.	Cabinetmakers 1.00 to 1.25		
Cheese 15 to 20c.	Coopers 1.00		
Coffee..... 25 to 30c.	Coachmen or Grooms 8.00 to 12.00		
Eggs..... 25c.	Curriers 1.00		
Flour (per barrel) 1st quality..... \$6.50 to 7.00	Farm laborers (skilled)..... 12.00 to 15.00		
do 2nd do 5.00 to 6.00	do (common)..... 8.00 to 10.00		
Fish, dry or green cod (per cwt.).. 5.00	Gardeners.....		
Firewood (per cord) 3.50 to 4.00	Millwrights 1.50		
Ham (per lb.) 15 to 20c.	Millers 1.00		
Herrings (per barrel) 6.00 to 7.00	Machinists 1.25 to 1.50		
Mustard (per lb.)..... 30c.	Painters 1.00		
Milk (per quart)..... 5 to 7c.	Plasterers 1.00		
Oatmeal per cwt.) 4.00 to 5.00	Plumbers 1.00 to 1.75		
Pepper (per lb.) 20c.	Shoemakers 1.00, mostly		by the piece.
Potatoes (per bushel) 50 to 60c.	Sawyers 1.00 to 1.25		
Rice (per lb.)..... 5c.	Shipwrights 1.00 to 1.50		
Soap, yellow (per lb.)..... 5c.	Stonecutters..... 1.50 to 2.00		
Sugar, brown..... 9 to 10c.	Saddlers 1.00		
Salt (per bushel) 60c.	Stokers (railroad).....		
Tea, black..... 50 to 80c.	Tanners 1.00		
Tobacco..... 30c. to \$1.50	Tailors About \$7 per		week.
	Tinsmiths 1.00		
<i>Clothing.</i>	Wheelwrights 1.00		
Blankets..... \$2.50 to 10.00	Whitesmiths 1.00		
Rugs 70c. to \$1.25	Moulders and Iron Founders..... 1.25 to 2.00		
Flannel..... 25 to 65c.			
Cotton Shirting 10 to 25c.	<i>Females.</i>		
Sheeting, wide 50 to 65c.	Cooks 4.00 to 5.00		
do narrow 20 to 25c.	Dairymaids 4.00		
Canadian Cloth 75c. to \$1.00	Dressmakers and Milliners..... 0.50 to 0.40		
Shoes, men's..... \$1.25 to 1.50	Household Servants..... 2.00 to 4.00		
do women's 0.75 to 1.00	Laundry Maids..... 3.00 to 5.00		
Boots, men's..... 1.75 to 3.90			
do women's 1.00 to 1.25			
India Rubber Overshoes, men's... 0.50 to 1.00			
do do women's 0.40 to 0.60			
	State cost of board and lodging per week. \$2.50 to 4.00.		

STATEMENT shewing the Number of Destitute Immigrants who arrived at Kingston expenses incurred on their account in

Date of arrival, 1865.	Name of Immigrant or Head of family.	From what Country.	Destination.	Via what Seaport Town.
April 20...	A. Maloney and son	Ireland	Kingston	Portland
May 10...	Saml. and Wm. Fox	England	Adolphustown	Quebec
" 17...	Anna Stratton and 8 others.....	Ireland	Country about Bay } of Quinté	do
" 19...	G. Gleeson and 2 others	do		Bath and Belleville... do
" 30...	W. Pretty and 2 others.....	England		Camden .....	do .....
May 24...	W. Spunek and 24 others.....	Germany	Toronto	do
" 29...	C. Blake	England	Fredericksburgh.....	do
June 7...	Saml. Hale	do	Bath	do
" 9...	Ann O'Brian	Ireland	Montreal	New York
" 22...	J. Mounsey and son	do	Toronto	Quebec
July 1 {	Mary Railton	do	do	do
" 1 {	Jane Connors			
" 1...	E. Carrol	do	Adolphustown.....	do
" 3...	Rosean Davey.....	do	Cornwall.....	New York.....
" 3...	Geo. Daiden.....	England	Fredericksburgh.....	Quebec
" 9...	E. Simpson	do	Kingston	do
" 11...	S. Zuvellgn	do	Toronto	do
" 22...	E. Jones	do	do	do
Sept. 9...	J. Simpeirson	do	do	New York.....
" 21...	G. Percy	do	Portland	Quebec
Oct. 10...	John Miller	Scotland.....	Toronto	do
Dec. 7...	Hy. Lamb	Germany	Pembroke.....	New York.....

RECAPITU

Number of immigrants from England assisted	18
do do Ireland do	21
do do Germany do	31
do do Scotland do	1
Total	71

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
Kingston, 30th Dec., 1865.

during the season of 1865; from what country they came, by what route, and transport, provisions and lodgings.

Number of Male Adults.	Number of Female Adults.	Number under 4 years.	Number over 4 and under 12 years.	Amount paid for passages.	Amount paid for provisions and lodgings.	
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
2					0 40	Order for 4 loaves of bread.
2					2 13	Middlesex Industrial School Boys. Expenses on account of all these boys returned by the Institution and deducted from last year's expenses.
	9			5 75	0 35	Conveyance to Camden, bread and lodgings (Limerick Union Girls).
	3			2 38		Limerick girls came back from Camden—sent to Belleville and Bath.
						Middlesex School Boys—Paid for lodgings and provisions over Sunday and Stage to Camden.
15	7	3	5	33 00		These people paid their own passage as far as this and could pay their fare no farther, but were desirous of going to the German Settlement at Bulier or some other German settlement west of Toronto. Being unable to speak English, I could not obtain employment for them here, and as Americans were trying to get them to go to the States, so I gave them free passage to Toronto.
1						Middlesex School Boy—Passage on steamer and bread.
1				0 30		Passage on steamer to Bath.
	1			1 50		This woman was sent round by Susp. Bridge from New York.
	1	1		1 50	0 12	Ticket to Toronto and loaf of bread.
	2			3 00		Tickets to Toronto at Mr. Daly's request.
	1			0 60		Ticket to Adolphustown.
	1			1 25	0 60	This woman also sent by Suspension Bridge, as reported to me by Mr. Donaldson.
1						Middlesex Industrial School Boy—Ticket to Fredericksburgh and bread.
1	1				0 72	Order 6 loaves of bread.
1	1	2		1 50		Ticket for self and wife to Toronto.
1				1 50		Sick—Gave him ticket to reach his uncle at Toronto.
1	1			3 00		Wife sick—Gave him ticket to Toronto.
1						Middlesex School Boy—Lodgings and provisions.
1				1 00		Was in hospital here some time—Gave him tickets in part to Toronto.
1				2 70		This man was sent from New York via Suspension Bridge. At the request of Mr. Donaldson, gave him ticket to Ottawa.
32	28	6	5	58 98	4 32	

LATION.

Number of men	32	Cost of transport.....	\$58 98
do women	28	Cost of provisions and lodgings	4 32
do children.....	11		
		Total.....	\$63 30
Total.....	71	Equal to average 94 cents for each adult.	

JAMES MACPHERSON,
Agent.

APPENDIX No. 10.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MR. J. A. DONALDSON, THE TORONTO AGENT,
FOR THE YEAR 1865.GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
Toronto, 19th January, 1866.A. C. BUCHANAN, Esquire,
Chief Immigration Agent, Quebec.

SIR,—I have again the honor to lay before you the Annual Report for this Agency, shewing a slight diminution on the numbers which arrived up to the same date last year. The official documents accompanying this statement will show the arrival of 7,412 souls, 7,344 *via* the St. Lawrence and only 68 *via* the United States. I regret to say that out of this number only 3,133 remained in Canada. However the majority of those who went west were principally Norwegians and Germans who had been sent for by their friends.

It is gratifying to be able to state those who did remain in the country were of a healthy intelligent class, but few requiring assistance, as the following list will show, 570 applied for and received assistance in temporary shelter, food and transport aid, *viz.*, 196 men, 198 women, and 176 children. Only two deaths occurred during the season, one child and one grown person, both Norwegians. The girls who came from the New Ross Union were of a better class than we generally get; they got ready employment immediately after their arrival, and from everything I can learn they have been well behaved and are earning *good wages*.

Of the young boys which came from England of this class, all have done well with one or two exceptions, and it is still questionable whether it is prudent to advise such a class to come to this country.

While it is to be regretted that larger numbers did not reach our shores last year, which can be accounted for in a great measure from the great exertions put forth by our neighbours on the other side of the lines, *both in Europe and in their own country*, to secure as many Immigrants as possible to fill up the ranks, both in the army and of those who were compelled to leave their homes, leaving agricultural pursuits to chance and to be carried on by those emigrating to this country—this with the failure of the crops in Canada for several years past, has had a decided influence in preventing larger numbers from coming here. Happily for Canada this state of things has undergone a material change of late. The abundant crop of last year and high prices has put the agriculturists on their feet and enabled parties of capital and enterprise to embark more largely in trade. The establishment of manufactories of various kinds has already been the result of this permanent state of prosperity. Several cotton mills, linen manufactories, woollen and knitting mills have sprung into existence within the last few months, creating a large amount of employment for the working classes, mechanics, &c. The immense influx of American capital that has been brought into the country, has also proved most beneficial, while large amounts have been expended in the purchase of cattle, horses, produce and not unfrequently in manufactured goods. Large sums have been permanently invested in the Oil Lands and in some instances in cleared farms.

It is also gratifying to be able to state that while the Members of the Government have been deeply engaged in the various grave questions of the day, such as the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, Confederation, &c., &c., the direct interests of the farmers are not overlooked, as we are told, we are to have a quantity of Riga seed imported to be distributed among the farmers, in time for sowing next spring, at cost price. The thanks of the community at large are due to the Honorable Minister of Agriculture for the prompt action taken by him to secure this seed, and adds another proof of the great importance of this new branch of Canadian industry which, although only in its infancy, will ere long add largely to the wealth of this country.

The great advantage of a crop of flax over almost any other, while it is equally, if not more remunerative, is in the additional employment it affords in converting the raw material into marketable goods. Thousands of hands can be employed, more especially of the younger

branches of society; and when manufactories are established for spinning and weaving, work can be had all the year round. And while there may be a doubt about the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, which if abolished, may effect many branches of trade for a time, our American neighbors are in our market ready and willing to contract for our crop of flax of next years' growth at the present current remunerative rates. This, with the great benefit to be derived from sowing good Riga seed, ought to encourage the farmers to go into its growth more extensively. There are several other branches of agriculture which are of the greatest importance,—the more extended cultivation of the *grape, hemp, tobacco, hops, brown corn*, all of those require an increased amount of labor and afford a large amount of employment to the immigrant on his arrival.

We are told a large expenditure will soon take place in the enlargement of the canals, and that it is in contemplation to build several branch lines of railway. This with the general improvement to the country, will tend in a great degree to draw the attention of emigrants to our shores, if only the hands of an all-wise Providence may protect us from the ravages of that dreadful disease the Cholera.

In your inducements to intending emigrants for the coming season, I can safely add a large number of mechanics, laborers and domestic servants will find ready employment; some of our architects have already large contracts made for executing buildings in this city, and while encouraging others to the country, any reasonable number of flax scutchers, weavers and spinners, may be advised to come here as wages will be good, and they will find ready employment. A large field will also be open in the Oil Region of Western Canada. I need not go into details on this subject, so much has been written of late through the public prints, you are, no doubt, aware of all the inducements that are offered to parties visiting that portion of Canada. I cannot close these few remarks, however, without referring to the sudden and unexpected death of my much-esteemed friend and assistant, Col. W. J. McKay, his long and faithful services during a period of nearly a quarter of a century, call forth a lasting tribute of respect to his memory.

In conclusion, I may be permitted to add, that while the numbers of Immigrants that arrived at this Agency this season were not so numerous as I could have wished, a considerable saving in expenses is shown in the management of this Agency, while studying the strictest economy, *every attention was paid to their comfort, and in no instance were they allowed to remain any length of time without employment when they were disposed to remain in the country.*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

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

JOHN A. DONALDSON,
Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT showing the Number and Class of Indigent Immigrants arrived at this Agency, *via* New York, who received Temporary Shelter, Food and Transport Aid from Government, during the year ending 1865.

Country.	By what Ship or Steamer.	Classification.					Date.	Fares.	Destination.	Remarks.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	No. Fares.				
Ireland	New York	1	...	1	1	1	Feb. 8...	\$ 0 50	Toronto	Bread furnished.
do	Manchester	1	1	1	1	1	do 20...	0 85	Oshawa	do
England	Star of the West	1	1	1	1	1	Mar. 13...	0 20	Toronto	Bread.
do	do	1	1	1	1	1	do 16...	2 15	Barrie	Fare and bread.
Ireland	Hibernia	1	1	1	1	1	April 12...	1 90	do	Fare only.
do	Ann Austin	2	1	6	9	6	do 17...	12 00	Stratford	do
Scotland	Arabian	1	1	1	1	1	do 20...	0 25	Weston	do
Germany	Crystal	1	1	1	1	1	May 6...	2 00	Hamburg	do
do	do	1	1	1	1	1	do 6...	2 00	do	do
England	Jas. Foster	2	2	2	2	2	do 12...	2 50	Orillia	do
Scotland	United Kingdom	1	1	1	1	1	do 18...	0 25	Weston	do
England	Great Western	1	2	3	3	3	June 22...	3 75	Orillia	do
Ireland	City of New York	1	1	1	1	1	do 22...	1 00	Beamton	do
do	Jas. Thompson	1	1	3	2	2	July 4...	1 00	Malton	do
do	Britannia	1	5	6	3	3	do 19...	3 45	Holland Landing.	do
do	Alle Vetteria	1	1	1	1	1	Aug. 2...	2 50	Kingston	do
do	City of Boston	1	1	1	1	1	do 11...	2 50	Trenton	do
do	Augustine	1	6	7	3	3	do 16...	4 05	Orillia	Fare and Bread.
do	Great Western	1	1	1	1	1	do 31...	1 55	Lefroy	Fare only.
Scotland	Caledonia	1	2	3	1	1	Sept. 2...	2 80	Ingersol	do
do	Rhine	1	3	4	2	2	do 7...	3 75	Suspension Bridge	do
Ireland	Pennsylvania	1	1	1	1	1	do 9...	1 00	Newmarket	do
do	Kangaroo	1	1	2	2	2	do 13...	2 50	Lindsay	do
Germany	Bavaria	1	1	1	1	1	do 27...	4 25	Ottawa	do
Ireland	Kangaroo	1	1	1	1	1	do 29...	0 85	Oshawa	do
do	Black Star	3	3	3	3	3	Oct. 10...	6 60	Brighton	do
do	Caledon	1	1	1	1	1	do 21...	2 37	London	do
do	Pennsylvania	1	1	1	1	1	do 27...	1 15	Holland Landing.	do
Scotland	Hibernia	2	2	2	2	2	Nov. 4...	3 80	Barrie	do
England	Daniel Webster	1	1	1	1	1	do 13...	0 25	Port Credit	do
do	London	1	1	1	1	1	do 24...	1 90	Barrie	do
Ireland	Prinsen	1	1	1	1	1	do 25...	2 85	Collingwood	do
Germany	Almonia	1	1	1	1	1	Dec. 7...	2 50	Kingston	do
Poland	Hancean	1	1	1	1	1	do 13...	0 50	Bronte	do
		22	22	23	67	53		\$81 47		

STATEMENT of Manufactures carried on in Toronto and Vicinity.

Locality.	Name of Firm.	Propelling Power.	Name of Manufactory.	Number of hands employed.				When in operation.	Extent and Capability.	When established.	Remarks.
				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.				
Innisfil	Thompson Smith	Steam	Saw Mill	20				All the year round.	3000000 feet of lumber per year	10 years ago.	
do	Henson	do	do	10				do	800000 do	10 do	
Stayner	Lorent & Jones	do	do	12				do	3000000 do	15 do	
Innisfil	Edwin Bell	do	do	6				do	100000 do	10 do	
do	John McBeth	do	do	6				do	100000 do	10 do	
Collingwood	John Barnhart	do	Flour Mill	6				do	Four run of stones	20 do	
Norval	Col. Mitchell	Water	do	6				do	do	30 do	
do	do	do	Linen Factory	50				do	\$100000 annually	10 do	
do	do	do	Saw Mill	10				do	100000 feet of lumber	30 do	
Georgetown	Barton & Co.	do	Paper Mill	20	5	19		do	\$50000 annually	30 do	
Baden	Messrs. Perme Bro. & Co.	do	Scutching Mill	20				do	\$50000 do	8 do	
do	do	do	Flax Mill	20				do	\$50000 do	5 do	
Canastota	Forrester	Steam	do	20				do	\$10000 do	3 do	
St. Marys	Stewart	do	do	20				do	\$10000 do	1 do	
Stratford	Clarke	Water	do	20				do	\$15000 do	3 do	
Fergus	Hanniburg	do	do	30				do	\$10000 do	1 do	
Elora	do	Water	do	30				do	\$15000 do	3 do	
Salem	Moore	do	do	10				do	Four run of stones	2 do	
Elora	C. Allen	do	Flour Mill	10				do	do	25 do	
Guelph	Daniel Allen	do	do	10				do	do	30 do	
do	do	do	Distillery	10				do	do	30 do	
do	Jacob Beck	do	Foundry	10				do	500 bushels grain per diem	20 do	
Baden	James McGee	do	Saw Mill	20				do	\$40000 per year	30 do	
King	James Graham	Steam	do	20				do	200000 feet per year	10 do	
Vaughan	Hall & Co.	Water	do	20				do	200000 do do	30 do	
Oshawa	Thos. Gibb, Esq., M.P.P.	do	Foundry, &c.	50				do	\$100000 per annum	20 do	
do	do	Water	Flour Mill	10				do	Four run of stones	25 do	

JOHN A. DONALDSON,
Government Immigration Agent.

TORONTO,
22nd January, 1866.

RETURN OF THE TORONTO AGENCY, FOR THE YEAR 1865.

1. State the Number and Nationalities of the Immigrants that reached you, the route they came by, and their probable destination.

	Via St. Lawrence.	Via States.	Total.	Remained in Canada.	Went to the States.
English.....	1220	23	1243	1035	208
Irish.....	1512	41	1553	1311	242
Scotch.....	742	3	745	639	106
Germans.....	1211	1	1212	142	1070
Norwegians.....	2539		2539		2539
American Citizens.....	6		6	6	
Other Countries.....	114		114		114
Total.....	7344	68	7412	3133	4279

2. What was their general condition? How many applied to you for relief? How many were assisted, and in what manner did you dispose of them?

Good; 570—viz., 196 men, 198 women, and 176 children—applied for and received assistance in transport aid, food, and temporary shelter. Those going from the city were forwarded to the nearest point of their destination, either by rail or steamboat.

3. What description of labor is most required in your district? and how many persons of either sex could you probably find employment for?

Farm laborers, domestic servants, and mechanics. During the last three months there is a marked difference in the demand for all these classes, and in no instance are mechanics found seeking employment. Tailors are getting from \$12 to \$15 per week, and the demand is far in excess of the supply at present; flax scutchers also are much wanted, and can earn from \$1.50 to \$2 per diem.

4. Give the details of the Expenditure at your Agency during the year 1865.

Transport	\$423 94
Provisions	53 15
Printing, stationery and office rent	449 88
Incidental expenses	646 99
Total	\$1573 96

5. State, as near as you are able, what capital has been introduced into your District by Immigrants, and how many have purchased land or settled, and in what localities; also, add any remarks or suggestions which you may deem desirable.

The limited number of Immigrants remaining in the country this year will, in some measure, account for the small amount of capital invested in land. A sum not exceeding fifty or sixty thousand dollars will cover the amount brought under my notice at this Agency during the current year. This has been invested in lands in the adjoining counties; and in one instance a party from England, with some four or five thousand dollars, left here for the Canadian Land and Immigration Settlement, and is now a resident at Haliburton. A difficulty is still felt in arriving at the exact amount of capital brought by parties coming into the country, and seldom you can get at the truth,

List of Retail Prices of the Ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the working classes.	RETURN of the average wages paid to laborers, mechanics, &c.		
		Per Diem.	By Month, with Board.
		\$ cts.	\$ \$
<i>Provisions.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ \$
Bacon (per lb.).....	Bookbinders and Printers.....	1 25	25 to 30
Bread, brown.....	Blacksmiths.....		
Butter, salt (per lb.).....	Bakers.....		25 to 30
Beef, 8 cents; mutton, 8 cents; veal, 8 cents; pork (per lb.).....	Butchers.....		
Beer (per quart).....	Brickmakers.....		
Candles (per lb.).....	Bricklayers or Masons.....		
Cheese (per lb.).....	Carpenters.....		25 to 30
Coffee (per lb.).....	Cabinetmakers.....		
Eggs (per doz.).....	Coopers.....		
Flour (per barrel), 1st quality.....	Coachmen and Grooms.....	1 00	20 to 25
do do 2nd do.....	Curriers.....	1 25	25 to 30
Fish, dry or green cod (per cwt.).....	Farm laborers (skilled).....	0 75	15 to 20
Firewood (per cord).....	Farm laborers (common).....	0 50	12 to 15
Ham (per lb.).....	Gardeners.....	1 00	20 to 25
Herrings (per barrel).....	Millwrights.....	1 25	25 to 30
Mustard (per lb.).....	Millers.....		
Milk (per quart).....	Machinists.....		
Oatmeal (per cwt.).....	Painters.....		
Pepper (per lb.).....	Plasterers.....		25 to 30
Potatoes (per bushel).....	Plumbers.....		
Rice (per lb.).....	Shoemakers.....		
Soap, yellow (per lb.).....	Sawyers.....		25 to 30
Sugar, brown (per lb.).....	Shipwrights.....		
Salt (per bushel).....	Stonecutters.....		
Tea, black (per lb.).....	Saddlers.....		
Tobacco (per lb.).....	Stokers (Railroad).....		
	Tanners.....		
<i>Clothing.</i>	Tailors.....		25 to 30
Blankets.....	Tinsmiths.....		
Rugs.....	Wheelwrights.....		
Flannel (per yard).....	Whitesmiths.....		25 to 30
Cotton shirting (per yard).....			
Shoeting (per yard).....	<i>Females.</i>		
Canadian Cloth (per yard).....	Cooks.....		6 to 8
Shoes, men's.....	Dairymaids.....		5 to 6
do women's.....	Dressmakers and Milliners.....		6 to 10
Boots, men's.....	Household Servants.....		4 to 6
do women's.....	Laundry Maids.....		4 to 6
India Rubber Overshoes, men's.....			
do women's.....			

State cost of board and lodging per week. \$3 to \$4.

APPENDIX No. 11.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MR. R. H. RAE, THE HAMILTON AGENT, FOR 1865.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
Hamilton, 17th January, 1866.

SIR,—I have now the honor to submit, for your information, my Annual Report for 1865, with the various Statements, embodying, as minutely as possible, all the transactions which have transpired at this Agency, for the past year. Every care has been observed in compiling them.

In the course of the year 12,174 Immigrants have arrived at this Agency for the purpose of settling in Canada, as follows: *via* St. Lawrence—460 English, 207 Irish, 193 Scotch, 16 Germans and 22 Swedes, in all 898; *via* Suspension Bridge—1,096 English, 677 Irish, 117 Scotch, 504 Germans, 5 French and 3 Italians, making 2,402. The 8,874 styled "American citizens" in Statement No. 1, I cannot otherwise designate; some remained in Hamilton, others went to Toronto, and the greater portion proceeded westward to the oil regions at Bothwell and Enniskillen.

By referring to Statement No. 2, you will observe that the indigent who have received Government aid, exhibit a large decrease compared with 1864; they are composed of the following Nationalities: 20 English, 52 Irish, 5 Germans and 2 Swedes, 103 persons or 84½ adults; being an excess over the present year of 360 or 219½ adults.

The expenditure in transport and provisions as per Statements Nos. 3 and 4, you will see amount to the sum of \$89.98, equal a little over \$1.07 for each adult. The most careful economy has been exercised in affording relief only to those who were entirely helpless and without means to join their friends; 34 who applied for aid were refused as not entitled to Government assistance, and others who were detected having a sufficiency of their own, were treated in the same manner. Throughout the year I have found employment here and in the immediate vicinity for about 65 Immigrants.

I am glad to say the Immigration for the past year, has been unusually healthy, and of a good appearance compared with previous years; not a single case of sickness have I to register. May the same blessing be vouchsafed to those on arrival here this coming season. With the dread of the Cholera progressing westward, staring us in the face, it will be a miracle if we escape this insidious epidemic.

The demand for laborers versed in Agricultural pursuits still continues; the few who reached here found ready employment, but the number was inadequate to supply the many solicitations made upon me personally and by letter. Servant girls, who thoroughly understand household work, as I have frequently stated, will always find ready service at remunerating wages, also sewing girls. Mechanics such as boiler makers, fitters, shoemakers, and tailors, are at this time especially in request. I cannot overlook mentioning that the Limerick Union Girls who were sent to this Agency last summer, and many of them forwarded to several places up west, appear to have comporting themselves correctly, at least I have no complaints from any of the parties to whom they were consigned.

I may remark that the two Swedish families possessed of some means, and previously reported as settling in Norwichville, were a most respectable class of settlers. The neighborhood in which they have taken up their abode, is an excellent agricultural country, and provided they feel satisfied with the locality, I trust it will be a nucleus for others of the same Nationality to follow their example.

Judging from the bountiful harvest we have experienced this last summer, and the general prosperity now prevailing throughout the country, I consider the prospects for those arriving here the ensuing season most encouraging. May my prognostication be fully realized.

During the year 8,190 persons have reached this Agency from various sections of the Province on their way to the United States; 1,749 were principally going to work on the Railway bordering on Pennsylvania, 2,345 went to Rochester and other places, 1,789 to Buffalo, and others, mainly French Canadians, to Kansas, Minnesota and St. Paul, and 2,307 a large majority intending to go to the Pennsylvania oil wells.

The amount of money brought into the country by Immigrants settling in Canada amounts to \$153,800. It is difficult to arrive at a correct conclusion on this point, not only on account of the short time often allowed to make the necessary enquiries, but also from the reluctance of many to afford the desired information; some may state less than they actually possess, and others probably exaggerate. All new arrivals are naturally suspicious at any hurried questions asked them on reaching a strange place; it is, however, gratifying to observe that the last year, compared with the former, shows an increase of \$51,200.

You will find Comparative Statement for the years 1864 and 1865, shewing the destination of Immigrants arriving at this Agency, and the various places in which they have located. It has been made up with great care from information derived from the Immigrants themselves, who arrived by the St. Lawrence and Suspension Bridge routes. As to American Citizens, I cannot give any further particulars.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. H. RAE,

Government Immigrant Agent.

To A. C. Buchanan, Esq.,
Chief Immigrant Agent, Quebec.

RETURN OF THE HAMILTON AGENCY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st
DECEMBER, 1865.

1. State the Number and Nationalities of the Immigrants that reached you, the route they came by, and their probable destination ?

	Via St. Lawrence.	Via States.	Total.	Remained in Canada.	Went to the States.
English.....	460	3255	3715	1556	2159
Irish.....	207	2792	2999	884	2115
Scotch.....	193	233	426	310	116
Germans.....	16	8947	8963	520	8443
Norwegians.....		376	376		376
American Citizens.....		* 8874	8874	8874	
French.....		58	58	5	53
Italians.....		3	3	3	
Other Countries.....		367	367		367
Danes.....		563	563	22	563
Swedes.....	22				
Hollanders.....		136	136		136
Bohemians.....		144	144		144
Total.....	898	25748	26646	12174	14472
Previously reported for last year, 1864.....	1325	21502	22827	12591	10236

* Majority came *via* Suspension Bridge.

2. What was their general condition? How many applied to you for relief? How many were assisted, and in what manner did you dispose of them?

Health exceedingly good; not a case of sickness to record during the season; 34 applied—were refused, as not being entitled to Government aid; 103 were afforded assistance, distributed as follows: in transport, 21 to London, 8 Paris, 1 Longwood, 3 Woodstock, 5 Preston, 2 Copetown, 3 Suspension Bridge, 3 Guelph, 5 Dundas, 3 Ontario, 4 Windsor, 2 Bothwell, 3 Kingston, in all, 63 souls; and in provisions, 3 to Thorold, 12 Hamilton, 18 Toronto, 2 Swedes going to Chicago very destitute, 1 London, 3 Montreal, 1 Hespeler, in all 40 souls; comprising the following nationalities: 20 English, 52 Irish, 24 Scotch, 5 Germans, and 2 Swedes, making the total number relieved, 103.

3. What description of labor is most required in your District, and how many persons of either sex could you probably find employment for?

Skilled laborers, who have been brought up to farm work, females acquainted with domestic service, carpenters, may all find ready employment. Shoemakers, tailors, sewing girls, boilermakers, are especially in request at the present time.

4. Give the details of your Expenditure at your Agency during the year 1865.

Transport.....	\$ 74 15
Provisions.....	15 83
Printing, stationery and office rent.....	8 91
Incidental expenses.....	325 12
Total.....	\$424 01

Transport :			
	Great Western Railway Co.....	\$ 71 15	
	Steamer "Champion"	3 00	
		—————	\$ 74 15
Provisions :			
	D. Campbell.	13 64	
	George Roach	2 19	
		—————	15 83
Printing, &c. :			
	Richard Haigh	4 50	
	J. Eastwood & Co.....	4 41	
		—————	8 91
Incidental Expenses :			
	Post office.....	15 25	
	R. H. Rae, special service	200 00	
	" travelling expenses.....	65 25	
	Wm. Cliver, attending night trains	15 00	
	Sundries	29 62	
		—————	325 12
			—————\$424 01

5. State, as near as you are able, what Capital has been introduced into your District by Immigrants, and how many have purchased land or settled, and in what localities; also add any remarks or suggestions which you may deem desirable ?

No. families and single.	Total.	From Old Country.	Amounts.	Total.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
10		English, quarter ending 31st March	13500 00		MEMORANDUM.—The greater proportion intend purchasing wild lands and cleared farms; some mechanics, who have small means, to pursue their legitimate trade in country villages, and a few with the intention of establishing themselves in mercantile business.
13		do do 30th June	6500 00		
24		do do 30th September	31600 00		
14		do do 31st December.....	8800 00	60400 00	
2	61	Irish, quarter ending 31st March.....	1100 00		
12		do do 30th June	7700 00		
3		do do 30th September	1900 00	10700 00	
11	17	Scotch, quarter ending 30th June	21500 00		
11		do do 30th September ..	13400 00		
6		do do 31st December.....	3300 00	38200 00	
8	28	Germans, quarter ending 31st March	2100 00		
13		do do 30th June	4800 00		
9		do do 30th September	5800 00		
20	50	do do 31st December	12000 00	24700 00	
2	2	Swedes, quarter ending 30th September.....		4000 00	
1	1	French, quarter ending 30th June.....		1000 00	
				139000 00	
		<i>From United States.</i>			
3		English, quarter ending 31st March	3500 00		
3		do do 31st December	3700 00	7200 00	
1	6	Germans, quarter ending 31st March	1000 00		
1		do do 30th June	1000 00		
4		do do 30th September	4600 00		
2		do do 31st December	1000 00		
	8			7600 00	
	173	Total	\$	153800 00	

List of retail prices of the ordinary articles of food and raiment required by the working classes.	Return of the average wages paid to laborers, mechanics, &c.		
		Per diem.	By month, with board.
<i>Provisions.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	\$ cts.	\$
Bacon (per lb.).....15 to 16c.	Bookbinders and Printers	1.50	
Bread, best quality.....13 to 14c.	Blacksmiths.....	1.00 to 1.50	
do brown.....12½c.	Bakers.....		12 to 14
Butter (salt).....22 to 25c.	Butchers.....		8 to 10
Bee.....12½ to 14c.	Brickmakers.....	0.87½ to 1.00	
Mutton.....8 to 11c.	Bricklayers or Masons.....	1.00 to 1.50	
Veal.....8 to 10c.	Brewers.....		16
Pork.....10 to 12½c.	Carpenters.....	1.25 to 1.75	
Beer (per quart).....5 to 6c.	Cabinetmakers.....	1.25	
Can lids.....12½ to 15c.	Coopers.....	1.00 to 1.50	
Cheese.....11 to 12½c.	Coachmen and Grooms.....		12 to 14
Coffee.....25 to 30c.	Carriers.....	1.50	
Eggs.....25 to 27c. per doz., fresh	Engine Drivers (per trip).....	2.00	
Flour (per barrel), 1st quality...\$6.00 to \$6.50	Farm laborers (skilled).....		12 to 14
do 2nd do...5.00 to 6.00	Farm laborers (common).....		7 to 10
Fish, dry or green cod (per cwt.) 8.00 to 6.50	Gardeners.....	1.00	
Firewood (per cord), 1st quality. 4.25 to 4.75	Millwrights.....	1.25	
Ham (per lb.).....15 to 18c.	Millers.....	1.00 to 1.25	
Herrings (per barrel).....\$5.00 to \$6.50	Machinists.....	1.50 to 1.75	
Lard (per lb.).....16 to 17c.	Painters (house).....	1.00 to 1.25	
Mustard (per lb.).....32 to 37½c.	Painters (carriage).....	1.50 to 1.75	
Milk (per quart).....5 to 6c.	Plasterers.....	1.00	
Oatmeal (per cwt.).....\$2.75 to \$3.00	Plumbers.....	1.50 to 1.75	
Pepper (per lb.).....20c.	Shoemakers.....	1.25 to 1.75	Majority paid by the piece.
Potatoes (per bushel).....50 to 55c.	Sawyers.....	1.50	
Rice (per lb.).....5 to 6c.	Shipwrights.....	1.25 to 1.50	
Soap, yellow (per lb.).....6c.	Stonecutters.....	1.25 to 1.50	
Sugar, brown.....10 to 11c.	Saddlers.....	1.00 to 1.25	
Salt (per bushel).....40 to 50c.	Stokers (railroad).....	1.50	
Tea, black.....50 to 75c.	Tanners.....	1.00	
Tobacco.....30 to 60c.	Tailors.....	1.00 to 1.50	Numbers w'k by the piece.
	Tinsmiths.....	1.25	
	Wheelwrights.....	1.25 to 1.50	
	Whitesmiths.....	1.00 to 1.25	
<i>Clothing.</i>	<i>Females.</i>		
Ready-made tweed coats.....\$5.00 to 10.00	Cooks.....		6 to 7
do do vests.....1.50 to 2.50	Dairymaids.....		4 to 5
do do pants.....2.00 to 5.00	Dressmakers and Milliners.....	0.50 to 0.75	
do do over-coats...4.50 to 20.00	Household Servants.....		4 to 6
Blankets.....\$3.00 to 10.00 a pair	Laundry Maids.....		5 to 6
Rugs.....\$2.00 to 3.00 each			
Flannel.....40 to 60c. per yard			
Cotton shirting.....20 to 25c. do			
Sheeting.....37½ to 50c. do			
Canadian cloth.....60 to 70c. do			
Shoes, men's.....\$1.50 to 2.00			
do women's.....1.25 to 2.00			
Boots, men's.....2.75 to 3.75			
do women's.....1.50 to 3.00			
India Rubber Overshoes, men's...1.00.....			
do do women's 0.75.....			

* State cost of board and lodging per week. \$2.50 to 3.00.

Add any remarks you may think likely to be useful not included in the foregoing.

Left the Province.		Remarks.
Quarter ending 31st March	1749	A large number to work on new railway bordering on Pennsylvania.
do do 30th June	2345	Some to Rochester, majority to Buffalo.
do do 30th September.....	1789	Some to Buffalo and others to Kansas, Minnesota and St. Paul.
do do 31st December	2307	To Buffalo; majority going to Pennsylvania oil wells.
Total	8190	

STATEMENT No. 1.

SHewing the Arrival and Destination of Immigrants at Hamilton Agency, for the year ending 31st December, 1865.

COUNTRY.	Via St. Lawrence.	Via States.	Total.	Remained in Canada.	Went to the States.	REMARKS.
English.....	460	3255	3715	1556	2159	200 were Mormons to Utah.
Irish.....	207	2792	2999	884	2115	
Scotch.....	193	233	426	310	116	50 were Mormons to Utah.
Germans.....	16	8947	8963	520	8443	
Norwegians.....		376	376		376	190 were Mormons to Utah.
American Citizens.....		*8874	8874	8874		
French.....		58	58	5	53	
Italians.....		3	3	3		
Danes.....		367	367		367	335 were Mormons to Utah.
Swedes.....	22	563	585	22	563	311 were Mormons to Utah.
Hollanders.....		136	136		136	
Bohemians.....		144	144		144	
Total.....	898	25748	26646	12174	14472	1086 "Mormons."

* Majority came *via* Suspension Bridge.

STATEMENT No. 2.

SHewing the Number and Class of Indigent Immigrants (for settlement in Canada) who have received Government aid in Transport and Provisions at Hamilton Agency, for the year ending 31st December, 1865.

COUNTRY.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	REMARKS.
English.....	8	5	7	20	
Irish.....	6	31	15	52	
Scotch.....	6	10	8	24	
Germans.....	2	1	2	5	
Swedes.....	2			2	
Total.....	24	47	32	103	

MEMORANDUM of those merely supplied with Provisions.

COUNTRY.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	REMARKS.
English.....	5	1	5	11	
Irish.....		9	10	19	
Scotch.....	3	3	2	8	
Swedes.....	2			2	
Total.....	10	13	17	40	Equal to 32½ adults.

STATEMENT No. 3.
 SHewing the Number and Class of Destitute Immigrants (for settlement in Canada) who have received Government Assistance
 by Railway and Steamboat transport at Hamilton Agency, for the year ending 31st December, 1865.

No. of Tickets.	Country.	By what Ship.	Where landed.	No. and Route.		Destination.	Date.	Number of	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Remarks.
				Quebec.	New York.								
1	England	Steamer Peruvian	Quebec or Portl'd.	3		London	Feb. 2	2	1	1	3	To join a brother at Strathroy.	
2	Ireland	do Ibernian	Quebec	2		Paris	May 10	2	2	2	6	To join an uncle and brother at Cainsville.	
3	Scotland	do Ottawa	do	1		Longwood	" 19	1	1	1	3	To his father.	
4	Ireland	do St. David	do	4		London	" 20	4	4	4	12		
5	do	do do	do	3		Woodstock	" 20	3	3	3	9	Limerick Union girls in search of service.	
6	do	do do	do	3		London	" 20	3	3	3	9		
7	Germany	Ship Maine	do	4		Preston	" 31	4	1	2	7	To find work.	
8	Ireland	do St. Mark	New York	2		Copetown	June 1	2	2	2	6	To an uncle and brother.	
9	England	Steamer Drew	do	3		Suspens'n Bridge	June 7	3	1	1	5	To join her husband on Canada side.	
10	Scotland	do United Kingdom	Quebec	1		London	" 15	1	1	1	3	To join a relative.	
11	Ireland	do do	do	6		do	" 23	4	2	2	8	To relatives.	
12	do	do do	do	2		Guelph	" 28	2	1	1	4	To a brother-in-law.	
13	Germany	Ship Necker	do	1		Preston	July 7	1	1	1	3	To find work.	
14	Ireland	do do	do	2		Dundas	" 10	2	2	2	6	do	
15	do	Steamer Moravian	do	3		Ontario	" 11	2	1	1	4	do	
16	Scotland	Ship Newby	do	3		Kingston	" 15	2	1	1	4	do	
17	do	do do	New York	3		Guelph	" 28	3	1	1	5	To join a brother.	
18	do	do St. David	Quebec	4		Windsor	Aug. 2	4	4	4	12	[Canada side.	
19	England	do do	do	6		Paris	" 7	3	1	4	8	To join her husband and three daughters,	
20	do	do do	do	2		London	" 28	2	1	1	4	To join relatives engaged on Plaster Mills.	
21	Ireland	do do	New York	2		Bothwell	Sept. 11	2	1	1	4	To find work at Oil Wells.	
22	Scotland	do do	Quebec	3		Dundas	" 28	3	3	3	9	To her son with two daughters.	
				3		London	Nov. 6	2	1	2	5	A widow to join her father in Delaware.	
				54	9			52	14	34	15	63	

RECAPITULATION.

Country.	Men.		Women.		Children.	Total.
	Quebec.	New York.	Quebec.	New York.		
English	3		4		2	9
Irish	6		22		5	33
Scottish	3		7		6	16
Germans	2		1		2	5
Total	14		34		15	63

SUPPLEMENT TO STATEMENT No. 3.

Shewing the Expenses incurred for Railway and Steamboat Transport of Destitute Immigrants at Hamilton Agency, for the year ending 31st Dec., 1865.

From	To	Route.	No. of Persons.	No. of Fares.	Rate.	Amount.
Hamilton	London	Great Western Railway Co.	21	17½	\$ cts. 1 90	\$ cts. 33 25
do	Paris	do	8	5	0 75	3 75
do	Longwood	do	1	1	.....	2 25
do	Woodstock	do	3	3	1 25	3 75
do	Preston	do	5	3½	0 90	3 15
do	Copetown	do	2	2	0 40	0 80
do	Suspension Bridge	do	3	2	1 00	2 00
do	Guelph	do	3	3	1 15	3 45
do	Dundas	do	5	5	0 15	0 75
do	Ontario	do	3	2	0 25	0 50
do	Windsor	do	4	4	3 00	12 00
do	Bothwell	do	2	2	2 75	5 50
			60	50	.....	71 15
do	Kingston	Steamer Champion	3	2	1 50	3 00
		Total	63	52	.....	74 15

ABSTRACT STATEMENT No. 4.

Exhibiting the Expenditure at Hamilton Agency, under the several heads, for the year ending 31st December, 1865.

Quarter.	For what Service.	Amount per quarter.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
31st March	Salaries	195 00	289 76
	Transport	3 80	
	Provisions	0 50	
	Agency expenses	90 46	
30th June	Salaries	195 00	357 10
	Transport	38 60	
	Provisions	11 00	
	Agency expenses	112 50	
30th September	Salaries	195 00	232 32
	Transport	27 95	
	Provisions	3 01	
	Agency expenses	6 36	
31st December	Salaries	195 00	324 83
	Transport	3 80	
	Provisions	1 32	
	Agency expenses	124 71	
	Total	1204 01

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT No. 1.

Shewing the Arrival of Immigrants at Hamilton Agency, for the years 1864 and 1865, stating the various places in which they have located in Canada.

CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE.	1864.							1865.										
	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	American Citizens.	French.	Danes.	Welsh.	Total.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	American Citizens.	French.	Italians.	Swedes.	Total.
Amherstburg		12							12									
Ancaster	14								14	2		1						3
Barrie	8		1						9	2			4					6
Bartonville				7					7									
Beachville											1							1
Beamsville										7		2	1					10
Belleville										2								2
Berlin				37					37				17					17
Beverley													2					2
Binbrooke				2					2									
Bothwell	9		30						39	9		4						13
Blenheim				4					4									
Bowmansville	4			1					5				1					1
Bradford		1							1									
Branchton													2					2
Brampton			2						2									
Brantford	6	18	22	1					47	4	2		5					22
Brighton										1								2
Bronte	2	1	1						4	2		2						3
Caledonia	26	12	24						62	2	11	1						14
Cainsville											2							2
Cayuga			3						3		2							2
Canondaiga			5						5									
Chatlam	29	29	23						81	31	13	16						60
Clifton										17	3							20
Clinton			18						18	1								1
Cobourg				2					2	2								2
Collingwood	4			4					8	3	10							13
Copetown		9		2					11		5		2					7
Dalhousie, Port			5						5									
Dorchester										5	8							13
Dumfries			2						2									
Dundas	58	6	19	3					86	26	37	12	5		2			82
Drumbo				10					10									
Drummondville			1						1									
Durham	1								1	2								2
Duaneville		1	12						13									
Dundee				25					25									
Elizabethtown											5							5
Eastwood	2								2									
Elmyra													7					7
Elora			2						2									
Fergus		8							8			2						2
Flamboro', West		3	18						21	2	2		8					12
Freelton										2								2
Galt	12	2	116	14					144	46	15	17	3					81
Goderich		4	17						21	6	5							11
Grimshy			1						1									
Guelph	27	12	23	10					72	46	40	29	5					120
Hamilton	220	176	123	254		6	5		784	328	104	77	119		2			630
Hamburg	2			16					18	2			3					5
Hampshire											4							4
Hagersville												11						11
Harperhay													5					5
Hanover													7					7
Harrisburg	1	4							5	6	14	4						24
Hawksville				6					6									
Hespeler	5		37						42	2		2						4
Ingersoll	6	19	19						44	16	26	11	5					58
Kincardine										2			7					9
Carried over ...	436	325	526	386			5		1684	586	309	191	209		4			1299

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT No. 1.—Continued.

CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE.	1864.								1855.									
	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	American Citizens.	French.	Danes.	Welsh.	Total.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	American Citizens.	French.	Italians.	Svedes.	Total.
<i>Brought over</i>	436	325	526	386	.....	6	5	1684	.....	586	309	191	209	.....	4	.....	.....	1299
Kingston .....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Komoka .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Lochiel .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London	103	84	29	21	.....	2	6	245	.....	173	87	17	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	329
Longwood .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Louisville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Lovel .....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lynden .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Lindsay .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Millgrove .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Markham.....	.....	2	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mitchell	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Milton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Mount Fergus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Morristown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
New Hamburg.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newbury	2	2	19	4	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	13	7	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Niagara Falls.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwichville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	22
Oakville.....	.....	3	4	5	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	10	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Ontario.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Owen Sound.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Paris	57	13	20	4	.....	.....	.....	94	.....	49	69	33	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	162
Petersburg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plattsville.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Port Dover.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Port Nelson.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Stanley.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Colborne.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Preston.....	12	6	22	282	.....	.....	.....	325	.....	15	4	3	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	108
Phillipsburg.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Princeton.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Puslinch.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Queenston.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ratho.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarnia.....	29	34	4	2	.....	.....	.....	69	.....	26	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Saugeon.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sandwich.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Seaforth.....	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Sherbrooke.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Simcoe.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Shortston.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stratford.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Strasburg.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Strathroy.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Catharines.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
St. Clement.....	41	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	29	6	8	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
St. Mary.....	.....	9	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	6	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
St. Thomas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Stoney Creek.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Suspension Bridge.....	.....	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Tavistock.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Thamesville.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	22	8	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Thorold.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Toronto.....	499	548	65	105	.....	.....	13	1230	.....	507	342	16	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	901
Waterloo.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Waterdown.....	11	.....	16	5	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Watford.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Wellington Square.....	7	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wellesley.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
<i>Carried over</i>	1236	1071	787	899	.....	8	3	4028	.....	1495	859	300	501	.....	5	3	22	4181

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT No. 1.—Continued.

CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE.	1864.								1865.									
	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	American Citizens.	French.	Danes.	Welsh.	Total.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	American Citizens.	French.	Italians.	Swedes.	Total.
<i>Brought over</i>	1236	1071	787	899	.....	8	3	24	4028	1495	859	300	501	.....	5	3	22	4181
Whitby .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Wilmot .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Windsor .....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Woodstock	35	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	51	25	10	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	93
Wyoming .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Cannot give partic- lars of locality.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8475	.....	.....	.....	8475	.....	.....	.....	.....	8874	.....	.....	.....	8874
Total	1271	1082	829	899	8475	8	3	24	12591	1556	884	310	520	8874	5	3	22	12174

PASSED THROUGH TO UNITED STATES SAME YEARS.

YEAR.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Norwegians.	French.	Danes.	Swedes.	Hollanders.	Bohemians.	Total.
1864	1297	2207	43	6601	.....	76	12	.....	.....	.....	10236
1865	2159	2115	116	8443	376	53	367	563	136	144	14472

APPENDIX No. 12.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MR. JORGENSEN, FOREIGN INTERPRETER TO THE
IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT, FOR 1865.GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
Quebec, 17th February, 1866.A. C. BUCHANAN, Esq.,
Chief Agent, Quebec.SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the Arrivals of Immigrants from the Scan-
dinavian Countries and Germany, were as follows during the past season:—

3380	Scandinavians from direct ports.
1002	do from indirect ports.

 4382 during 1865, against 5,525 in 1864.

1384	Germans, &c., from direct ports.
788	do from indirect ports.

 2172 in 1865, against 2,379 in 1864.

736½	adult Scandinavians were assisted with free passages to the interior, at the cost of.....	\$4536	50
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248	Germans, &c., do do	1175	00
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Total.....	\$5711	50
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The Headmoney collected amounted to:—

By Vessels from Scandinavian ports.....	\$3161	00
---	--------	----

“ Scandinavian passengers from indirect ports.....	936	00
		<hr/> 4097 00

“ Vessels from German ports.....	\$1312	00
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“ German passengers from indirect ports.....	737	00
		<hr/> 2049 00

Total.....	\$6146	00
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The only remarkable feature in last year's Immigration is the enormous amount of indigent persons who nearly all intended to go west. When interrogated on the subject of their venturing across the Atlantic without any means, and still intending to prolong this journey thousands of miles, their almost constant answer was to the effect that their friends in the West had induced them to immigrate, promising to send funds to this port for their further journey, and that these friends had disappointed them. I have no doubt that in many instances this has been the case; and those in the West having come by the way of the St. Lawrence have possibly themselves obtained assistance, and now imagine that their friends, on landing here, will fare as well. As I remarked last year, this state of things ought to be altered in future. It seems, however, on the contrary, to become worse and worse every year.

The trial was again renewed last season of taking the baggage of the Immigrants in pledge for their fares. This was done in one instance where the number of poor or disappointed persons was exceedingly large on board the vessel. The baggage was sent on to Sarnia, and part of it has been redeemed. The amount for which it was pledged was \$715.50. Two young Germans who wished to go to Chicago, and who had expected to find funds at their disposal here, were assisted, on leaving their guns in pledge for the amount of \$18, which has since been refunded.

There has been no accident of any kind, either to passenger vessels or to any train or any inland steamers carrying Immigrants.

No complaints have been made as to ill-treatment or overcrowding on board the vessels. The cause of the falling off in the Immigration from Norway is chiefly a better state of things in that country. From Germany, however, the Immigration has been as large as ever, but the reason it does not take this route is, no doubt, the great facilities and cheapness now afforded Immigrants by a constant direct steamship navigation between the United States and the principal Ports of Germany—Hamburg and Bremen.

The reasons why the Norwegian and German Immigrants do not settle in Canada remain unaltered, namely, principally the want of immediate employment, and there being no settlement of their countrymen in the Province, but there is possibly some prospect of increasing the number of the German settlements in the Upper Province, and also of establishing a Norwegian settlement in the Eastern Townships, both undertaken by private Companies.

It is still my firm conviction that, if properly inaugurated and earnestly carried out, these establishments will become permanent, and the settlers will do well and attract their countrymen to share their prosperity. In the Ottawa District there is a German settlement, which, according to reliable information, is progressing very favorably, and I do not see any reason why other settlements of this class in other parts of the Province should not succeed also.

The Immigration to the Western States continues unabated, and, nevertheless, from my visit to the West last fall, in conversing with practical men, I found that the prospects there are anything but favorable. The new settlers have to travel enormous distances to find cheap or wild lands; they have great distances to markets; pay very high for labor; and get poorly remunerating prices for their produce.

I alluded above to the probable establishment of a Norwegian settlement in the Eastern Townships. I also paid a visit to that part of the country last fall, and there is no doubt in my mind that that part of the country is admirably adapted for Norwegians and Swedes. The land is of excellent quality, and what is of great importance to the farmer, the markets of Canada and the United States are nearly at his own door.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. JORGENSEN.

APPENDIX No. 13.

THE LIMERICK UNION FEMALE IMMIGRANTS.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION BOARD,
8, Park street, Westminster, 11th Aug., 1865.

SIR,—With reference to your letters of the 20th May and 2nd June last, I transmit to you extracts of a Report from the Poor Law Commissioners in Ireland, on the subject of the Female Emigrants sent last spring from the Limerick Union. We cannot, of course, accept the Commissioners suggestion that the young women in question were of unblemished character before they went on board ship, but were demoralized during their short voyage and stay in Quebec. The important point, however, is now to obtain more care in the selection of any young women of the same class, who may be sent out hereafter, and we have accordingly submitted to the Secretary of State that the observance of great care, in the future, should be imposed on the Guardians of the Poor in Ireland.

I have the honor, &c., &c.

(Signed,)

S. WALCOTT.

A. C. Buchanan, Esq.,
&c., &c.

(Copy.)

Extracts of a Report from the Poor Law Commissioners in Ireland, on the Female Emigrants from the Limerick Union, dated 18th July, 1865, and addressed to Sir Robert Peel, Bart.

“In reference to the complaints made as to the character and conduct of some of the Emigrants, the Board of Guardians, on being made aware of the contents of Mr. Buchanan’s letter to Mr. Bourke, at once referred the matter to the Committee of Selection, by whom the Emigrants were recommended, and that Committee assert, in a Report addressed to the Board of Guardians, that they took every pains to select young women of the best character, that they had each brought up separately before them and questioned, and consulted both Master and Matron as to their general conduct while in the Workhouse, and rejected such as they could not recommend, that the young women who were selected were not those who had been only a short time in the Workhouse, and who might have learned depraved habits before they became inmates, but were such as had been there from their infancy, with the exception of six who had natural children, not common prostitutes, but who had been seduced and deserted. Those poor women had been from five to nine years inmates, and they pleaded so earnestly to be given an opportunity to redeem their characters and earn an honest livelihood in a strange country, where they were not known, which they could never do in this, that, the Master having born testimony to their good conduct while under his observation, the Committee thought it a charitable act to comply with their request.”

“Mr. Bourke, the Inspector in charge of the Union, while expressing his general concurrence in the Report of the Committee, adds: ‘That the opinion of all the Workhouse officials, to whom the girls were known for many years, is entirely favorable to their character, and they are quite at a loss to conceive which of them could be those who have misconducted themselves. That all of them could not have done so, Mr. Bourke states, is proved by letters received from several of them; as the style and tone of these letters, the references they contain to the kindness shewn towards the writers, and the satisfaction which they express at their prospects, makes it, he states, impossible to believe that this portion of the girls, at all events, could have acted in the way described by Mr. Buchanan and his correspondents. Some of them, however, seem to think that they had ground of complaint in regard to their money, of which they had but received 10s., the rest being applied towards their expenses to Montreal.’

“The papers forwarded by Mr. Buchanan contain no statement as to the conduct of these Emigrants on the passage out; and it is, therefore, unknown to the Commissioners, though probably known to Mr. Buchanan, whether the demoralization observed at Quebec,

and afterwards at Montreal and elsewhere, began after they landed at Quebec, or existed previously on board the passenger ship.

“ However this may have been, it is certain that the arrival of the Emigrants before the Immigration Agent’s receipt of their landing money, which is so much complained of by Mr. Buchanan, had a most unfortunate effect, as it prevented for several days (whether necessarily or not may be open to doubt) the dispersion of the girls in the usual course to different places of employment, and exposed them, under feelings of disappointment, to the temptations of a populous city, without either the protection or restraint which they had been previously accustomed to as inmates of Workhouses. Looking, therefore, both to the proceedings in Ireland preliminary to embarkation, and also the accidental circumstances connected with their landing in Canada, the case must be considered as one of an exceptional character; and although in the correspondence another instance of a similar nature is specified, relating to some individuals of a party sent out from the South Dublin Union, it is fair to say that it is the only instance so specified, and that it occurred nearly 12 years ago. For some years before that occurrence, and since continually to the present date, a larger number of young unmarried female Emigrants have been drafted from Irish Workhouses and sent out to Canada from time to time; and frequent communications, during that period, have been received from Mr. Buchanan, addressed chiefly to Inspectors and Boards of Guardians in Ireland, as transmitted by the Emigration Commissioners to this Department, which have testified to the general success of this branch of Emigration, and have evinced at all times an earnest wish on the part of the Immigration Agent himself to promote and stimulate its further progress.

“ Although the Board of Limerick Union were in this case exclusively responsible for the selection of the Emigrants, the Commissioners cannot find, from the subsequent information reported by the Inspector of the Union, that there is any ground for supposing that the Guardians or their officers, or any of them, were influenced by any other motive than to select the persons whom they thought most worthy of assistance and most likely to succeed in the Colony. There is also little reason to doubt, from subsequent inquiries, that, with the exception of the young women with illegitimate children, these females left Ireland with perfectly unblemished character.

“ It is, therefore, a very serious cause of alarm, if such an occurrence as an unusually rapid passage of a passenger ship, should have become the proximate cause of ruin and destruction to so many of these poor females, for had the Chief Immigration Agent been in actual possession of the landing money, of which he had received advices through the Captain of the ship, the poor girls would not have been tempted on their landing to make away with any part of their outfit at Quebec, nor would they have been detained at Montreal for several days before being forwarded to their several destinations, and thus probably, as in other cases, they would have obtained service without injury to themselves and without causing disgust to others. Mr. Buchanan, writing to the Clerk of the Union, on the day the girls arrived, and complaining of the non-arrival of money and instructions, expresses his apprehension that ‘ it will be productive of a vast deal of trouble to these poor girls,’ and that ‘ if aware of the amount to be given, he would have advanced it and sent them to situations.’

“ As the proper season for sending out Emigrants to Canada has now passed, it is not likely that, until the navigation opens next spring, any further proposal of this nature will come before the Commissioners, but whenever any such proposal may be made they will apply to its consideration the utmost care and attention, assisted by whatever further information they may, in the meantime, be able to obtain.

“ In conclusion, the Commissioners desire to relate that if further Emigration of this kind should take place, they will not fail to take every step which it is in their power to take in order to secure a proper selection of Emigrants by Boards of Guardians, and to prevent, as far as it may be practicable on their part to do so, the occurrence of such untoward circumstances as those which appear to have caused so much evil on the present occasion.”

APPENDIX No. 14.

THE GERMAN SETTLERS AT SEBASTOPOL.

Translation of a Letter from the German Settlers of Sebastopol to W. J. Wills, Government Emigration Agent, Ottawa.

W. J. WILLS, Esq., Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—The undersigned beg leave, without delay, to answer your letter of 28th July, and to send you a report on the condition of our settlement at present and our hopes for the future. On the whole the condition of our settlement may be considered as satisfactory, particularly as regards the present crops, which will turn out very rich. With regard to the many different, even very unfavourable reports about our settlement, it is very apparent to us how they have come into circulation. The reasons are as follow:—We have had the misfortune to receive here several persons belonging to the educated class, who have been drawn hither by the circumstance that there are people among us of the same position in life as themselves, and who have found themselves satisfied here. All these new people had certainly the *desire* to become farmers, but were not possessed of sufficient power and endurance for the heavy work which the first commencement in the bush necessitates—some have lost courage and have been obliged to return. They do not, however, attribute their want of success to themselves or to their own want of capability, but to the country. On their return they spread the most extravagant and untrue statements, to excuse their own mistakes. It is quite otherwise with the majority. People who came here with very little means, some even without a penny, have in three years by diligence and perseverance, obtained for themselves a perfectly independent future. They have not only obtained stock and implements, but with few exceptions they all have surplus crops over what is necessary for their maintenance. Nothing will now induce them to work for others, as they are fully aware that their labour on their own lands yields much better results. The consequence is that from time to time we already feel the want of laborers. The prosperous condition of many of these settlers does not come to the public knowledge as easily as the cry of despair of the single few unsuccessful ones. The long hoped for assistance from the Government for the building of our roads continues to be still delayed. At the back of our settlement there is a large tract of land very capable of being worked, and which would be opened up by a road. The eventual settlers on this land would be very much assisted by Mr. A. Kosmack, who has settled there, who gives every advice and assistance to those settling in his neighborhood, and who has made a good winter road through this tract of land.

The following is a list of the seed sown in the settlement and the probable results:—

	Sown.	Supposed crop.
Winter Rye.....	30 bushels.....	450 bushels.
Winter wheat	35 do	350 do
Summer wheat.....	60 do	900 do
Oats.....	90 do	1350 do
Barley.....	30 do	360 do
Millet.....	5 acres.	100 do
Buckwheat.....	1 acre.	20 do
Potatoes.....	410 bushels.....	6500 do
Turnips.....	20 acres.	not decided yet.
Timothy.....	35 do	35 tons.
Wild hay.....	.....	100 do

Of Winter Rye there will be a very large quantity sown this fall. The Winter Wheat suffers from smut and its culture will remain limited. The potatoes promise a very large return. The turnips have suffered from earth fleas.]]

We have now got our church and school established, which is very encouraging and gives much satisfaction to the people.

Lastly, we take the liberty to request you to renew your endeavours with the Government for the assistance for our roads.

(Signed,)

F. KOSMACK,
ALBERT KOSMACK,
CAEL WALTHER,
RICHARD KOCH,
DR. A. SCHAFFRANCK.

R E P O R T

BY MR. THOMAS D. SHIPMAN,

ON THE

STATE OF THE LABOR MARKET, &c.,

I N N E W Y O R K .

The Honorable T. D. McGEE,

Minister of Agriculture and Immigration.

QUEBEC, January, 1866.

SIR,—In obedience with the instructions conveyed to me in Mr. Buchanan's official letter of the 27th November last, I proceeded to New York in the early part of December, for the purpose of eliciting information upon the following points:—

1. The state of the labor market;
2. Demand and supply in and around New York;
3. Average wages paid for labor of every description;
4. The prices of provisions and all the necessaries of life;
5. The character of the immigration;
6. The system in operation at Castle Garden; a general outline of its features; their mode of dealing with Immigrants to Canada. Point out any defects or abuses that may be discernible;
7. Enquire into the law regulating immigration, and with what degree of vigor it is enforced;
8. Present condition of commerce and manufacture, and of the various branches of remunerative industry;
9. The status of the Immigrants, both British and Foreign, amount of taxation per capita, &c., &c.;

And I now beg leave to report the result of my enquiries:

1.—STATE OF THE LABOR MARKET. 2.—DEMAND AND SUPPLY IN AND AROUND NEW YORK.

As these questions are relative in their bearing, I propose answering them together. I found considerable difficulty in arriving at any very definite conclusion with respect to

the actual condition of the labor market, and I submit the following as the best information I could obtain, considering the limited time at my disposal and the season of the year at which my enquiries were conducted.

The common labor market in the United States is at present completely overstocked. The increase of immigration which has taken place since the cessation of hostilities, the disbanding of a considerable portion of the army employed in suppressing the rebellion, and the large numbers that have, to my own knowledge, left Canada during the past season for the States, have, as might be expected, tended to render the supply of labor far in excess of the demand, in fact were it not for the new field of labor thrown open in the Southern States, a larger amount of destitution than is now apparent would be the inevitable result.

The causes above mentioned have served to produce an almost overwhelming mass of poverty and distress in the city of New York, and it is calculated that, in round numbers, about 50,000 persons, many of whom are families of unemployed workmen and widows with dependent children, cannot subsist without aid from charitable societies.

In many of the large cities of the Union a similar state of things is observable, and it is unnecessary to explain how much the newly arrived immigrant suffers from its effects.

The demand for labor at present in the Southern States is very large, and may be expected to increase considerably during the ensuing summer, and the opinion prevails amongst persons engaged in hiring labor, that a large proportion of this year's immigration (which, according to information I have received from authentic sources, is likely to reach 300,000), will be driven to seek employment in the unhealthy districts of the South.

I found in my visits to the different employment and registry offices (which abound in the city), that numbers of working men are almost daily leaving for the States of Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, and that it is a general desire of the plantation holders, to supplant, as far as practicable, black by white labor. Even the German Society of New York draws the attention of its countrymen, in glowing terms, to the many advantages offered by the Southern States, to all in search of employment, and asserts that the German settler is particularly sought for by the Southern Planter.

Large as is the number of the whites who have undoubtedly of late removed to the Southern States, it must be borne in mind that this movement bears no comparison with the exodus of the blacks.

The inducements at present offered are \$15 a month by the year, including board, one acre of land for tillage, and all the cotton, the produce of his own labor, the immigrant can raise during the season over and above eight bales. (The produce of an ordinary black man is generally eleven bales.)

In some cases one-third of the crop is offered. Any person brought out at the expense of the employer will, in the event of his remaining one year in that person's employ, have half his passage money returned to him, and if two years the whole. I may, however, be permitted to assert that I do not think that the prospects of the immigrant in the South, as a general rule, are likely to be of a promising nature owing to these causes, viz., the present unsettled state of the country, the deficiency of capital, and the exorbitantly high rates of provisions, clothing, &c.; and I may also add that gentlemen of influence and experience in New York expressed their opinion to me that the climate in many districts would prove fatal to the white laborer.

With reference to the mechanics, the demand for them in New York and other large cities of the Union is considerable, and will continue to be so for some time to come.

Machinists, boiler-makers, workers in iron, piano-forte-makers and goldsmiths are greatly in request, and the wages paid to these classes (on account of the difficulty of obtaining them in sufficient numbers), as will be seen from the table I have given elsewhere, are uncommonly good.

I was informed by Mr. Farley, the Assistant Superintendent at Castle Garden, that they had no difficulty in procuring employment for any quantity of good servant girls, at remunerative wages, say from \$7 to \$10 per month.

It must be borne in mind that these amounts (as are also all others in the report), are in the United States currency, and that one dollar of United States currency is only equivalent to about 70 cents of gold.

3.—AVERAGE WAGES PAID FOR LABOR OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

The following Table is compiled from information I have collected from various sources at considerable trouble, and may be relied upon as being strictly accurate.

MALE LABOR.		United States Currency.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Apprentices.....	per week,	2 50	to 6 00
Barbers.....	"	16 00	to 18 00
Blacksmiths.....	per day,	2 00	to 4 00
Boilermakers.....	"	3 00	to 4 00
Bricklayers.....	"	2 75	to 4 00
Brass Moulders.....	"	2 00	to 4 00
Burnishers.....	per week,	7 00	to 12 00
Bookbinders.....	per day,	1 75	to 3 00
Butchers.....	per week,	16 00	to 20 00
Brushmakers.....	"	15 00	to 20 00
Carriage Trimmers.....	"	10 00	to 20 00
Carriage Drivers.....	"	10 00	to 16 00
Carriage Painters.....	per day,	2 00	to 4 00
Clockmakers.....	"	2 00	to 3 50
Caulkers.....	"	2 00	to 3 50
Cabinet Makers.....	"	1 75	to 3 00
Carpenters.....	"	2 75	to 4 00
Cutlers.....	per month,	45 00	to 65 00
Compositors.....	per 1000 ems,	0 35	to 0 50
Coopers.....	per day,	1 75	to 3 00
Coal Miners.....	"	3 00	to 5 00
Coppersmiths.....	"	2 00	to 3 00
File Cutters.....	"	1 75	to 3 50
Forgers.....	per week,	15 00	to 22 00
Furriers.....	"	15 00	to 18 00
Glass Cutters.....	per day,	1 50	to 3 00
Goldsmiths.....	"	3 00	to 3 50
Gas Fitters.....	"	2 00	to 3 50
Gunsmiths.....	"	1 75	to 3 50
Grinders.....	"	1 75	to 4 00
Gardeners.....	per month,	45 00	to 60 00
Hair Cloth Workers.....	per day,	1 25	to 3 50
Harness Makers.....	"	1 75	to 3 50
Hatters.....	"	2 00	to 3 50
Heaters (steel).....	per week,	20 00	to 30 00
Heaters (iron).....	per day,	3 00	to 4 00
Hammerers (steel).....	per week,	20 00	to 30 00
Laborers.....	per day,	1 50	to 2 00
Laborers (Farm, with board).....	per month,	15 00	to 24 00
Lithographic Printers.....	per day,	1 75	to 2 50
Locksmiths.....	per week,	12 00	to 20 00
Machinists.....	per day,	2 00	to 4 00
Marble Polishers.....	"	1 50	to 3 00
Masons.....	"	3 00	to 5 00
Moulders (iron).....	"	2 00	to 3 50
Melters (steel).....	per week,	20 00	to 40 00
Miners.....	per day,	2 00	to 3 00
Nailers.....	"	4 00	to 5 00
Omnibus Drivers.....	"	1 50	to 2 50
Puddlers (after paying help).....	"	3 00	to 4 50
Painters.....	"	2 00	to 4 00
Plasterers.....	"	1 75	to 3 00
Plumbers.....	"	1 75	to 3 00
Pen Blade Forgers.....	per month,	40 00	to 50 00
Porters.....	per week,	9 00	to 15 00
Printers.....	"	12 00	to 20 00
Polishers.....	"	12 00	to 18 00
Picture Frame Makers.....	per day,	2 00	to 3 00
Pattern Makers.....	"	2 50	to 4 00
Pocket Book Makers.....	per week,	12 00	to 18 00

MALE LABOR.—Continued.		United States Currency.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Punch Cutters (type).....	per day,	2 00	to 3 50
Piano Forte Makers.....	"	2 50	to 3 00
Sailmakers.....	"	2 50	to 3 50
Shoemakers.....	"	1 25	to 3 00
Ship Carpenters.....	"	5 00	to 6 50
Sign Makers.....	per week,	10 00	to 18 00
Stonecutters.....	per day,	2 00	to 3 50
Stairmakers.....	"	2 00	to 3 50
Type Casters.....	per day,	2 00	to 3 00
Type Dressers.....	"	2 00	to 3 00
Tailors.....	"	1 50	to 4 50
Tin, Slate and Metal Roofers.....	"	2 00	to 3 00
Tinsmiths.....	"	1 50	to 3 00
Turners.....	"	1 50	to 2 75
Trunk Makers.....	"	1 75	to 3 00
Twinemakers.....	"	1 50	to 2 50
Upholsterers.....	"	1 75	to 3 00
Waiters (board included).....	per month,	15 00	to 30 00

FEMALE LABOR.		United States Currency.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Artificial Flower Makers.....	per week,	1 50	to 5 00
Bookfolders.....	"	3 00	to 8 00
Buttonhole Makers.....	per day,	0 60	to 1 20
Bobbin Winders.....	per week,	3 00	to 5 00
Boys' Cap Makers.....	"	3 50	to 6 00
Cloak Makers.....	per cloak,	0 60	to 2 60
Cap Makers.....	per dozen,	0 40	to 1 50
Corset Makers.....	per week,	4 00	to 8 00
Cooks (with board).....	"	2 50	to 8 00
Dress Makers.....	"	3 00	to 7 00
Fur Sewers.....	"	3 50	to 6 00
Gaiter Fitters.....	per pair,	0 12	to 0 44
Hoop Slide Makers.....	per dozen,	0 12	to 0 00
Hoop Skirt Makers.....	per week,	3 50	to 9 00
Housemaids (with board).....	per month,	7 00	to 10 00
Governesses (with board).....	"	35 00	to 45 00
Linen Coat Makers.....	per coat,	0 50	to 0 00
Men's Hats Trimmers.....	per week,	3 50	to 7 00
Milliners.....	"	4 00	to 10 00
Nurses (with board).....	"	1 50	to 2 50
Parasol Makers.....	"	6 00	to 10 00
Pantaloon Makers.....	per pair,	0 40	to 2 50
Shop Girls (without board).....	per week,	5 00	to 6 00

Working hours of Mechanics and Laborers are in the Winter, from 7 A.M. to 5 P.M.; in Summer, from 7 A.M. to 6 P.M.

4.—PRICES OF PROVISIONS AND OF ALL THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

The prices of all the articles here given have been obtained by actual enquiry from the small shopkeepers, provision-dealers, hucksters, &c., residing in the immediate neighborhood of Castle Garden, and with whom the newly arrived immigrants are invariably brought into contact.

FLOUR, MEAL, &c.			
Wheat flour, per barrel,		\$12 00	to \$15 00
" per 25 lbs. bag,		1 50	to 1 80
" per 7 lbs. bag,		0 50	to 0 52
Buckwheat, per 25 lbs. bag,		1 80	to 2 00
Corn starch, per lb.,		0 14	to 0 16
Farina, per lb.,		0 12	to 0 16
Hominy, per lb.,		0 06	to 0 07
Indian meal, per 7 lbs.,		0 30	to 0 35
Oatmeal, per lb.,		0 07	to 0 08

BREAD.

Bread, wheat loaf,	5	to	10 cts. per lb.
Rye,	10	to	00 do
Extra pilot,	10	to	12 do
Soda biscuits,	12	to	15 do
Milk biscuits,	20	to	21 do

BUTTER.

Milk, per quart,	10	to	12 cts.
Butter, prime,	50	to	52 cts. per lb,
" medium,	45	to	48 do
" cooking,	35	to	38 do
" best salt,	40	to	45 do
Cheese,	22	to	25 do
Eggs,	40	to	50 per dozen.

VEGETABLES.

Beets,	3	to	5 cts. each.
Cabbage, per head,	10	to	20 "
do red,	15	to	25 "
Carrots,	3	to	5 " each.
Lettuce, per head,	10	to	12 "
Onions, per quart,	8	to	10 "
Parsley, per bunch,	5	to	10 "
Parsnips,	3	to	5 " each.
Potatoes, per barrel,	\$2 75	to	\$3 50 "
do per bushel,	1 12	to	1 37 "
do per peck,	20	to	25 "
Radishes, per bunch,	2	to	3 "
Sauer Kraut, per quart,	10	to	12 "
Spinach, per half peck,	15	to	20 "
Turnips, do	20	to	25 "

FRUITS.

Apples, per half peck,	40	to	75 cts.
do bushel,	\$1 50	to	\$2 50 "
do barrel,	5 00	to	7 00 "
Cranberries, per quart,	18	to	25 "
Lemons, per dozen,	50	to	75 "
Oranges, do	50	to	1 25 "
Tomatoes, per quart,	25	to	30 "
Almonds, per lb.,	56	to	75 "
Prunes, do	30	to	35 "
Raisins, do	28	to	30 "
Currants, do	20	to	22 "

FISH.

Codfish, fresh,	12	to	15 cts. per lb.
Eels,	15	to	25 do
Flounders,	12	to	15 do
Haddock,	10	to	12 do
Skate,	10	to	12 do
Perch,	15	to	20 do
Pike,	20	to	25 do
Sunfish,	15	to	00 do
Whitefish,	20	to	25 do
Cod, dry,	10	to	12 do
Clams,	25	to	50 cts. per hundred.
Herrings, smoked,	10	to	15 cts. per bunch.
do scaled,	75	to	80 cts. per box.
Oysters, common,	75	to	\$1 50 cts. per hundred.

MEATS, FRESH.			
Sirloin,	28	to	32 cts. per lb.
Round,	20	to	25 do
Rib Roast,	28	to	35 do
Stew Pieces,	15	to	20 do
Soup do	12	to	15 do
Liver do	10	to	12 do
Pork, roasts or steaks,	20	to	00 do
Sausage,	20	to	25 do
Kidney,	12	to	00 do
Lamb,	15	to	25 do
Mutton, hind quarter,	15	to	25 do
Do fore do	12	to	20 do
Do chops,	20	to	25 do
Suet,	10	to	00 do
Tripe,	20	to	00 do
Veal, hind quarter,	10	to	00 do
Do fore do	25	to	30 do
Do cutlets,	15	to	25 do
Do loin,	35	to	50 do

MEATS, SALT, SMOKED, &C.			
Pork, hams	24	to	26 cts. per lb.
Do Bacon,	24	to	25 do
Salt Pork,	20	to	22 do
Beef, corned,	15	to	25 do
Do smoked,	27	to	29 do
Do Tongues,	\$1.25	to	\$1.50 each.
Sheep do	60	to	00 cts. per doz.
Pigs' Feet,	60	to	00 do
Do Tongues,	25	to	00 cts. per lb.
Bologna Sausage, green	20	to	25 do
Do dry,	70	to	75 do

POULTRY AND GAME.			
Chickens,	28	to	30 cts. per lb.
Ducks,	30	to	35 do
Fowls,	22	to	25 do
Geese,	25	to	28 do
Rabbits,	60	to	70 cts. per pair.
Turkeys,	28	to	32 cts. per lb.

GROCERIES.			
Chicory,	25	to	00 cts. per lb.
Coffee, pure,	45	to	50 do
do mixed,	25	to	45 do
do rye,	12	to	15 do
do Green Java,	48	to	50 do
Sugar, brown,	12	to	16 do
do crushed and powdered,	19½	to	00 do
Sugar syrup,	\$1 35	to	\$2 25 per gallon.
Molasses,	75	to	1 40 do
Tea, common,	90	to	1 40 cts. per lb.
do green,	1 35	to	2 25 do
do Japan,	1 20	to	1 50 do
Candles, tallow,	22	to	24 do
do adamantine,	32	to	35 do
Lard,	26	to	28 do
Rice,	10	to	14 do
Soda,	14	to	20 do
Salt, table,	5	to	6 cts. per quart.
Soap, large bars,	35	to	45 cts. each.
do small bars,	10	to	20 do
do best family box,	15	to	16 cts. per lb.
do common box,	12	to	14 do
do soft,	2	to	0 cts. per quart.
Starch,	12	to	14 cts. per lb.
Tapioca,	20	to	25 do

SUNDRIES.

Brandy, per gallon,	\$10 00	to	\$0 00
Whiskey, do	4 00	to	0 00
Beer, per pint,	0 10	to	0 00
Beans, dry, per quart,	0 10	to	0 12
Brooms, each,	0 50	to	0 80
Peas, split, per lb.,	0 06	to	0 08
Coal, hard, per bushel,	0 70	to	0 75
do. stove, per ton,	11 50	to	13 00
Coal oil, per gallon,	0 96	to	1 05
Macaroni, per lb.,	0 25	to	0 35
Firewood, per load,	6 00	to	0 00
do. in small bundles,	0 05	to	0 00
Cab hire nothing less than \$2, and if taken by the day,	10 00	to	15 00
Cart hire for one box or trunk to be carted half a mile, 50 cts., and 25 cts. for every other.			
Straw, per bundle,	0 10	to	0 12
Hay, per 100 lbs.,	1 10	to	0 00
Oats, per 80 lbs.,	1 75	to	0 00

ARTICLES OF CLOTHING.

A suit of Clothes for a laboring man,			\$18 00
Shoes, per pair, from	2 00	to	5 00
Boots, do do	6 00	to	8 00
Men's Underclothing, per pair, Drawers (cotton or wool)			1 00
Men's Hats and Caps, from			1 00
Women's Woollen Hoods,	0 75	to	1 00
Do Stockings (wool or cotton)	0 25	to	0 35
Men's do do	0 25	to	0 40
Flannel, per yard,	0 25	to	0 50
Gloves, per pair,	0 40	to	0 50
Calico, per yard,			0 24
Muslin, do			0 25
Children's Stockings, per pair,	0 25	to	0 30
Cotton Handkerchiefs			0 25
Women's Shirts, cotton			1 50
Men's do			1 75
Woollen Wrappers, mixed			1 00
Bodice and Skirts for a Girl from 5 to 6 years of age,			3 50
Suit of clothes for a Boy from 6 to 7 years of age,			7 00

It is anticipated that cotton goods will increase in price, several mills having quoted their prices 1 per cent. higher since these prices were obtained.

Woollen Blankets, per pair,	2 00	to	15 00
Women's Boots, do		from	2 50
Children's do do	1 50	to	2 00

There is every appearance of all leathern articles being dearer next spring than now, as the Leather Trade is monopolized by a few of the best Houses of the city, who control the market.

ARTICLES OF FURNITURE, &C.

Mattresses, plain Sea Grass or Straw,			\$3 50 each.
Do common, per dozen,			24 00
Pillows, do do			6 00
Bedsteads, Iron, each	4 50	to	6 00
Counterpanes do	1 75	to	6 00
Pillow Cases do			0 50
Sheets, per pair	single, 2 50	double,	4 50
Towels, per dozen			3 00
Forks and Spoons, commonest kind, per dozen			6 00
Knives (per piece)			0 25

BOARD AND LODGING.

Board for Single person per week,	\$5 00	to	6 00
A Room, Kitchen, and Bed-room, for a family, situated near the dock and on a 4th story, is worth per month from	8 00	to	12 00
A Room for a Single Man, per week,			2 50

To show the growth and extent of the inflation of nominal values by the green-back irredeemable currency, I will give a comparative table of the wholesale prices at the Port of New York of some of the leading articles of foreign and domestic produce, from the year 1859 up to the present time. The prices of all sorts of commodities are raised by the enormous taxes, by speculation, by a number of circumstances which, during the war, either increased the cost of production or disturbed the relations of demand and supply, and above all, by the depreciation of currency.

	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Wheat Flour, State bbl.	4 30	4 30	5 35	5 50	6 05	7 00	10 00
Wheat, best, ex. Genesee	7 75	7 50	7 50	7 50	8 75	11 00	15 00
Rye Flour	3 75	4 00	4 00	3 87½	5 45	6 65	9 00
Oats, State	0 53	0 46½	0 37	0 42	0 71	0 93	1 06
Corn, old Western	0 78	0 90	0 72	0 64	0 82	1 30	1 99
Cotton, mid. upland	0 12	0 11	0 12½	0 35½	0 68½	0 82	1 20
Cotton, mid. New Orleans	0 12½	0 11½	0 12½	0 36	0 68		1 21
Dry Codfish	4 00	4 50	3 50	3 50	4 50	6 75	9 00
Domestic Whiskey	0 24½	0 26	0 19½	0 20½	0 39	0 94	2 24
Molasses, New Orleans	0 37	0 53	0 37	0 53	0 55	0 70	1 43
Pork, old mess	17 00	16 37½	16 00	12 00	14 50	19 50	43 00
Pork, old prime	13 00	11 75	10 50	8 50	12 50	14 50	36 25
Beef, city mess	9 00	9 00	6 00	5 50	12 00	14 00	20 50
Beef Hams, extra	15 00	14 50	14 00	14 50	15 50	18 30	27 00
Hams, pickled	0 09½	0 09½	0 08	0 06	0 08	0 11	0 20
Lard	0 11½	0 10½	0 10½	0 08½	0 10	0 13	0 23
Butter, Ohio	0 18	0 16	0 14	0 15	0 22	0 24	0 45
Butter, State	0 20	0 20	0 18	0 19	0 22	0 29	0 55
Cheese	0 09	0 11	0 10	0 07	0 12	0 15½	0 20
Rice, good	3 50	4 29	4 00	7 00	8 75	10 00	13 00
Salt, Liverpool, ground	0 90	1 15	0 65	0 86	1 25	1 85	2 27
Seeds, Clover	0 09½	0 08½	0 08½	0 07½	0 10½	0 12½	0 27
Sugar, Cuba, good	0 07	0 07½	0 06½	0 08½	0 10	0 12	0 19
Tallow	0 10	0 10½	0 09½	0 09½	0 10½	0 12	0 18
Wool, fleece	0 36	0 40	0 30	0 50	0 60	0 75	0 95

5.—THE CHARACTER OF THE IMMIGRATION.

The number and various nationalities of the Immigrants who landed at Castle Garden in 1865 were, I am informed, as follows:—

English,	27184
Irish,	75046
Scotch,	4012
Germans,	82894
Swedes,	2512
French,	2054
Swiss,	2337
Other Countries,	3970

Total, 200009

The preponderance of the Germans and Irish over every other nationality will excite attention. Much of the development of the natural resources of America during the last forty years, may be said to owe its origin to the energy and industry of the Irish and German settlers. These two races are vastly dissimilar in character. The German is quiet, persevering, frugal and cautious; he seldom commits himself by noisy demonstrations, and acts in his new home with becoming discretion.

The Irish is not less industrious than the German, but he lacks the frugality and caution of the latter, and his easily excited feelings and impulsive nature often lead him into difficulties with his neighbors. It is admitted on all hands that the Irishman ranks first in the industrial community, but it is, nevertheless, undeniable, that he is looked upon with anything but favor or friendship by the native American.

It would, perhaps, be superfluous to advance the reasons which induce the Irish to emigrate in such large numbers, inasmuch as they are too widely known to need comment.

There are two causes which produce the German emigration. The first, the severity with which the conscription law is enforced in Germany, and the second, the low standard of wages in that country.

There are many conflicting opinions as to which race thrives best in the United States, and it would, perhaps, be invidious to draw comparisons. I may state, however, that my experience goes to prove that, as agriculturists, the Scotch stand pre-eminent in the estimation of the American people.

I now proceed to give the destinations of this large body of immigrants.

DESTINATION TABLE.

	During year 1865, and Jan., 1866.	
Arkansas,	4	0
Alabama,	27	0
Canada,	1367	60
California,	877	45
Connecticut,	2323	64
Cuba,	50	1
Delaware,	149	2
District of Columbia,	1229	30
Illinois,	17177	1007
Iowa,	3400	111
Indiana,	2730	137
Kentucky,	1060	44
Kansas,	388	25
Louisiana,	266	13
Massachusetts,	8947	263
Maryland,	1888	69
Maine,	413	26
Michigan,	3178	97
Minnesota,	1514	297
Missouri,	5016	249
Mexico,	71	4
Mississippi,	52	2
New Hampshire,	202	11
Nova Scotia,	45	4
New Jersey,	5395	291
New York,	99333	5613
Nebraska,	116	5
North Carolina,	37	1
New Brunswick,	50	2
Oregon,	18	9
Ohio,	10314	481
Pennsylvania,	22276	1284
Rhode Island,	1353	94
South Carolina,	77	3
South America,	34	0
Texas,	41	0
Tennessee,	393	30
Vermont,	263	4
Utah,	1092	0
Virginia,	560	0
West Indies,	15	0
Wisconsin,	6127	0
Unaccounted for,	439	0
Total,	200316	10378

With reference to the excessive number remaining in the City of New York, viz., 99,333, I may remark that the greater proportion of these emigrants arrived immediately after the cessation of the war, when it was thought increased vitality would be given to every branch of trade.

The following table shows the number of arrivals at New York in 1865, by Steamers and Sailing Ships, with the ports from whence they sailed:—

	STEAMERS.				SAILING SHIPS.				TOTAL.			
	Ships.	Passengers.			Ships.	Passengers.			Ships.	Passengers.		
		Cabin.	Steerage.	Deaths.		Cabin.	Steerage.	Deaths.		Cabin.	Steerage.	Deaths.
Antwerp					13	10	2245	31	13	10	2245	31
Bremen	25	4807	11321	7	73	319	21178	99	98	5126	32499	106
Cadiz					2		12		2		12	
Glasgow	24	525	9423	14					24	525	9423	14
Genoa					4	2	240		4	2	240	
Hamburg	28	3725	14786	19	30	107	10968	288	58	3832	25754	247
Havre					18	18	4894	52	18	18	4894	52
London via Havre	8	332	3253	28					8	332	3253	28
London					28	102	3628	21	28	102	3628	21
Liverpool	130	5010	72166	49	115	68	38781	140	245	5078	110947	189
Livorno					2	5	17	1	2	5	17	1
Londonderry					3	2	600		3	2	600	
Melborne					1	4	55	2	1	4	55	2
Rotterdam					8	17	421	5	8	17	421	5
Total	215	14402	110949	117	297	654	83039	579	512	15056	193988	696
Liverpool	25	2099	E.E. Cunard		1st Class				25	2099		
Havre	11	1742	McKenzie		1st Class				11	1742		
Total	251	18243	110949	117	297	654	83039	579	548	18897	193988	696

The health and condition of the immigrants of last season bore a very favorable contrast to that of past years, and with but few instances, no epidemic sicknesses broke out during the voyage amongst them.

The table underneath exhibits a marked difference in the return of the deaths on board of steamers and sailing ships. Out of 110,949 steerage passengers who came out by steamers, only 117 died at sea; while of 83,039 immigrants who were conveyed by sailing ships, in the same period, 579 deaths occurred.

	STEAMERS.				SAILING SHIPS.				TOTAL.			
	Ships.	Passengers.			Ships.	Passengers.			Ships.	Passengers.		
		Cabin.	Steerage.	Deaths.		Cabin.	Steerage.	Deaths.		Cabin.	Steerage.	Deaths.
January	10	343	2189	2	17	15	3330	20	27	358	5519	22
February	8	297	1608	1	9	12	808	16	17	309	2416	17
March	13	351	4620	5	11	15	1309	5	24	366	5929	10
April	17	658	9637	10	14	20	3128	13	31	678	12765	23
May	17	1084	11610	10	32	45	10254	47	49	1129	21864	57
June	21	1142	13713	3	29	66	11882	131	50	1208	25595	134
July	22	1491	13186	5	28	84	9232	23	50	1575	22418	28
August	20	1699	11655	12	31	79	9470	68	51	1769	21128	80
September	24	2514	13966	11	34	67	9292	71	58	2581	23258	82
October	22	2260	11742	15	30	102	8924	39	52	2362	20666	54
November	24	1923	11588	41	45	119	11251	101	69	2042	22839	142
December	17	649	5432	2	17	30	4159	45	34	679	9591	47
Total	215	14402	110949	117	297	654	83039	579	512	15056	193988	696
Cunard S. S.	25	2099							25	2099		
French do	11	1742							11	1742		
Total	251	18243	110949	117	297	654	83039	579	548	18897	193988	696

I have omitted to mention that the greater proportion of the German immigrants last year appeared to be people in comfortable circumstances.

6.—THE SYSTEM IN OPERATION AT CASTLE GARDEN, A GENERAL OUTLINE OF ITS FEATURES. THEIR MODE OF DEALING WITH IMMIGRANTS FOR CANADA. POINT OUT ANY DEFECTS OR ABUSES THAT MAY BE DISCERNIBLE.

Upon the arrival of a passenger ship in the harbor, an officer of the Depot is sent on board to prevent any person from tampering or interfering with the passengers. A steam tug kept for the purpose is then sent alongside, and the proper officers of the Department check every immigrant's luggage before it is removed from the ship.

Immigrants upon landing at the Castle Garden Wharf, before entering the premises, are inspected by the Medical Officer, singly, as they file in, so that upon the discovery of any person objected to by law, the owner of the vessel may be made responsible.

The following is a description of the class of immigrants subject to the restrictions of the law :

1. Women with young children, unaccompanied by their husbands, incapable of earning a livelihood.
2. Young unmarried females, who are "enceinte."
3. Aged and infirm people of either sex, unable to earn a livelihood, and having no friends to take care of them.

Should any such persons have friends in the country, who may have sent for them, said friends are compelled to give bonds to the Commissioners of Emigration in the sum of \$1000 in each instance, that the immigrant will not become chargeable on the Institution during a period of five years.

Captains of ships bringing out infirm persons, or those who have no friends in the country, are in addition liable to a fine, at the discretion of the Commissioners.

Any immigrant over 60 years and under 12 years of age comes within the category of prescribed persons.

I understand these rules are rigidly enforced, and where the ship is made responsible the parties are taken care of by the Commissioners, and sent to Ward's Island, until the owners have procured them a return passage; all expenses being defrayed by the said owners.

Immediately after the admission of the passengers into the Rotunda, they are assembled and usually addressed by Mr. Farley, the Assistant Superintendent. After delivering any letters or remittances from friends that may have been forwarded to the office, he proceeds to caution them against listening to the unsolicited advice of outsiders, whose interest it is to deceive, and oftener to rob them, he recommends them to change their gold and silver at one of the desks on the establishment; also, to purchase their railway tickets there, and to apply to the proper officer for information as to the demand for employment, &c.

He then points out the misery likely to be entailed on the Immigrant by his staying in the city when his destination is beyond it, and generally concludes his remarks with a few appropriate words intended to guide them in their behaviour and future conduct.

Passengers arriving and not requiring information or assistance of any kind from the Castle Garden authorities, are at liberty to proceed at once to their several destinations.

There are, however, a number of express waggons owned by the Institution for the conveying of the immigrants' luggage to any place within the city limits, at the following rates :—

As far as 20th Street.....	25	cents	for	each	package.
From 20th to 33rd Street.....	35	do	do		
From 30th to 50th "	50	do	do		

Immigrants availing themselves of the advantages of the Institution, after having their baggage stowed away, &c., go to the Registry Department, within the precincts of the building, and there enregister their names, ages, nationalities, occupation, and—when it is fixed—their destination.

There is also an Information Office, where Immigrants having no fixed destination,

those requiring advice as to the best way to reach their future homes, and all requiring employment, are requested to apply.

The officer in charge of this office receives a salary of \$1,100 per annum. Parties requiring servants, laborers, or mechanics of any description, apply here, and a record is kept of the date, name, age, country and occupation of every immigrant employed, and also the address, &c., of the employer.

The greatest discretion and vigilance have to be exercised to prevent imposition on unprotected females and others.

The third office within the interior of the building is the General Ticket Office. This office has been erected by the Commissioners for the accommodation of the ticket agents of the various lines of transport leading from New York. The expenses of maintaining the office are borne by the various Railroad and Steamboat Companies occupying it, subject, of course, to the Commissioner's regulations and the payment of a certain rental per annum.

Parties purchasing tickets are accompanied by a messenger (a number of these messengers being employed by each forwarding company) to the railroad station, where their tickets are exchanged.

To avoid unnecessary competition the three leading roads from New York westward, "The New York Central," "The New York Erie," and "The Pennsylvania Central," have adopted a uniform rate, and divide the business according to private arrangements. The ticket business in Castle Garden is, in fact, controlled by the representatives of these *three Lines*. The firm was last year Weed (Erie), Banker (Central), and Macdonald (Pennsylvania Central). This season, in consequence of the death of Mr. Weed, the New York Erie Road have appointed Mr. Venessee in his stead, and a Mr. Christie has taken Mr. Banker's place.

I have obtained a copy of the Immigrant rates (which will be found in another portion of this Report) to all places from New York during the summer. (These rates are altered in winter.) The baggage of all immigrants is weighed; they are allowed 80 lbs. free for each adult. Everything in excess of that is charged according to the distance travelled.

There are occasional instances of Immigrants being sent to their friends by the Commissioners, provided they have baggage to leave as security for the amount of their passage-money, but not otherwise. Should they be destitute both of money and baggage, they are sent to Ward's Island, so that they can write to their friends, if they have any in the country, or remain there until they can procure work. In some exceptional cases, though they are rare, indigent Immigrants are forwarded by the Commissioners free of all charges.

Four watchmen are paid by the Commissioners \$60 per month each, who relieve each other day and night. It is the duty of these functionaries to see that no irregularities are permitted to take place within the building, that the lights are kept properly burning during the night, and that no liquor is brought into the building. Any party detected breaking this last rule is immediately expelled from the place.

Clerks are paid by the Commissioners to write to the friends of Immigrants unable to do so themselves.

Lodging-House Keepers.

Only those are allowed to send in their card that are approved of by the Commissioners, with the prices of board and lodging per day, separate meals, &c., distinctly marked thereon, and on any complaint of overcharge or improper treatment being proven, all privileges are withdrawn, and the Immigrants are strictly cautioned against frequenting any of the condemned places.

An Enquiry Office is situated close to the outer gate of the Institution, where parties call to enquire respecting the arrival of expected friends, and if they are unable to await their coming they leave their address, and even money if requisite, so that their friends may be forwarded according to instructions.

The policeman placed at the outside gate to prevent the ingress of improper parties is a very intelligent man, speaking the English, German, French and Scandinavian languages. It is astonishing to watch the quickness and facility with which he distinguishes a Citizen from an Immigrant, although all sorts of disguises are adopted to deceive him.

The Commissioners have their own checks for baggage similar to those used by rail-

road companies. Castle Garden is marked on them. The Baggage Department is very extensive. There are two places: one for city delivery and one for railroad. The bins are marked for 100 chests or packages each, viz. :—

A.....	1 to 500	|	D.....	1 to 500
B.....	do	|	E.....	do
C.....	do	|	F.....	do

I made enquiries relative to the disposal of lost and unclaimed baggage, as well as of unclaimed letters. I found that the baggage is never sold, but after a reasonable time is examined, and if any valuables are found and sufficient information is given to justify them in sending it to the owners or to their friends, they do so; if not, the clothing is distributed amongst the destitute of Ward's Island.

As regards the dead and unclaimed letters, they are kept for a year, after which they are opened, and if any money is contained in them, and they are unclaimed, they are sometimes returned to the Post Office or kept, according to circumstances. I don't think they have any fixed rule in this respect.

Mr. Casserly, the Superintendent at Castle Garden, willingly afforded me all the information in his power, and directed his employés to explain all matters of detail to me.

I found that the number of Immigrants booked through to Canada from the 1st January, 1865, to 31st December, 1865, was 1,367; from the 1st January to the 31st January, 1866, 60.

Their mode of dealing with Immigrants destined for Canada is, after having enregistered their names and destinations, to send them to the Ticket Office to procure their inland passages. The clerks in this department have a very imperfect knowledge of the geographical position of Canada, and it not unfrequently occurs that Immigrants are put to considerable inconvenience in being sent to places far distant from their final destination. For example, I noticed the fact myself of a respectable widow woman and child, coming out to join her relations near Brockville, being sent to London *via* Suspension Bridge, and having only money sufficient to defray her expenses by the most direct route, she was unable to proceed on her journey, and had to apply for assistance to the Immigration Department in Toronto to enable her to do so.

I would here respectfully suggest the necessity of the Government furnishing Mr. Farley, the Assistant Superintendent, with the latest Maps of Canada and *Lovell's Canada Directory*, explaining to him at the time of their transmission the object this Government have in view. I feel assured, from my own personal experience of this gentleman, that most, if not all the grievances complained of in this respect, would be obviated.

From all the information I can gather, the landing place of Immigrants in former times—before the establishment of Castle Garden—swarmed with bogus ticket "sellers" and rogues of every description, and Immigrants became the prey of rapacious boarding house-keepers, runners and others who robbed them of all the money they possessed and left them to the charity of the City. Young and friendless women coming from abroad to find their friends, or seeking employment, were not unfrequently outraged. In fact, the whole system of plunder was so well organized that the detection and punishment of the offenders were, indeed, of rare occurrence.

In concluding my remarks upon this head, I beg leave to append a copy of the Rules and Regulations for the government of the Immigrant Landing Dépôt at Castle Garden.

Rules and Regulations.

1. All Emigrant passengers, on landing at the dépôt, shall be carefully examined in passing from the vessel to the Castle Garden, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any are liable to be specially bonded or in such condition of health as to require hospital care.
2. The Examining Officer shall also make record of such persons as are liable to be specially bonded, and immediately report to the Mayor at his office.
3. The examining officer shall also make record of such persons as require hospital care, and shall have them placed in charge for immediate removal to the appropriate hospital.
4. Before passengers shall be permitted to disperse themselves in the enclosure, each

person or head of a family shall be properly interrogated in relation to destination, the route of travel preferred, if any, and the means possessed for defraying the expense of transportation, of which proper record shall be made.

5. At the time of making record, or at any other time, such advice and information shall be imparted in each case as may be desired, or as the parties seem to require.

6. No officer or other person shall recommend one route of travel in preference to another, having the same destination, nor recommend the purchase of tickets from one office in the enclosure in preference to another, under penalty of exclusion from the dépôt, provided that such exclusion shall not be taken as relieving an offending party from prosecution, under the laws of the State, for improperly soliciting Emigrant passengers.

7. Immediately after examination, the Emigrant passengers shall be furnished with an adequate supply of Croton water to enable them to cleanse their persons.

8. The interior of the Castle, and the galleries and promenade connected therewith, shall be free for the use of the recently arrived Emigrants, until ready to take their departure.

9. When the Emigrant elects to remain in the City of New York, or its vicinity, he will be permitted to leave the enclosure by the land side as soon as he has properly cleansed his person with water.

10. The expense of landing luggage from the emigrant vessels to the emigrant dépôt shall be borne by the owners of such vessels, and the expense of transferring it from the dépôt to the point of departure shall be borne by the proprietors of the route of travel for which they are ticketed. Such Emigrants as remain in the City of New York shall defray the expense of removing their luggage from the dépôt.

11. The proprietors of the several routes of travel are required to transport, by water conveyance, from the dépôt at Castle Garden, all Emigrant passengers who may have been ticketed there, together with their luggage, to the starting place of such proprietors, and placed in their conveyance free of any expense whatever. In no case shall transportation by land from the dépôt be permitted, unless the passage by the water is so obstructed by ice as to make it imperatively necessary, and in that case the expense of such transportation shall be borne by such proprietors of routes.

12. Before the removal of luggage by the proprietors of any route of travel from the dépôt, the same shall be weighed, and each piece shall be ticketed to its destination, with a common number for all the pieces of luggage of any one passenger, and a proper check given to each passenger, setting forth the number of his luggage ticket, the number of pieces of luggage, the gross weight, and the charge he is liable to for its transportation to the point of destination; the same to be signed as a receipt for the luggage by a proper agent of the proprietors of the several routes of travel.

13. No person shall be employed by any party occupying an office within the enclosure as Clerk, Ticket seller or Interpreter, or in any other capacity unless first submitted for approval to the Commissioners of Emigration, and approbation is given. Such approval may be withdrawn at any time, and the person excluded from the premises.

14. The Committee on the Emigrant Landing Dépôt are empowered to suspend any officer or employé of the Commissioners, or of any clerk or other employé of other parties stationed in the dépôt, for violation of rule, and temporarily to fill any vacancy that may occur in the officers of the Commissioners, and approve of appointments by other parties, subject to the action of the Commissioners.

15. No Licensed Emigrant Runner shall be permitted to enter the premises under any pretence whatever.

16. No person shall be permitted within the enclosure except the officers, employés and Emigrant passengers, unless on special permission of the officer in charge at the time. A book shall be kept in which shall be registered the name of every person specially admitted, and the time of admittance.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION,
New York, January, 1855.

I have felt warranted in giving these Regulations in full, because they are not generally known, and in consequence of their being out of print I had considerable difficulty in obtaining a copy of them.

In furnishing the following Immigrant Rates by rail, to different places in the Union, I had intended to draw a comparison between the American rates and ours, but I found upon enquiry that the Castle Garden authorities have no fixed rates to any of our prominent cities, such rates being arbitrary, and governed in a great measure by existing circumstances.

Their habit seems to be, to ticket all Immigrants proceeding to the Central and Western districts of Canada *via* Suspension Bridge, a proceeding resulting, in many cases, in considerable hardship and annoyance to the poor Immigrant.

TABLE OF IMMIGRANT FARES, BY RAIL, FROM NEW YORK, AS PUBLISHED BY CASTLE GARDEN AUTHORITIES.

	United States	Canada
	Currency.	Currency,
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Adrian, Michigan	12 00	
Alton, Illinois	17 00	
Aurora, do	14 60	
Ann Arbor, Michigan	11 50	
Atchison, Kansas	31 50	
Berlin, Wisconsin	19 25	
Bellefontaine, Ohio	10 50	
Bloomington, Illinois	19 00	
Burlington, Iowa	19 00	
Buffalo, New York	6 50	
Chicago, Illinois	13 00	9 00
Cincinnati, Ohio	11 50	
Cairo, Illinois	19 00	
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	20 00	
Cleveland, Ohio	8 50	
Columbus, do	10 00	
Cedar Falls, Iowa	26 00	
Cape Vincent, New York	7 00	4 50
Centralia, Illinois	19 00	
Decatur, do	15 00	
Danville, do	15 00	
Dixon, do	17 00	
Dubuque, Iowa	20 00	
Danleith, Illinois	19 75	
Detroit, Michigan	10 50	8 00
Davenport, Iowa	20 50	
Freeport, Illinois	17 00	
Fulton, do	17 50	
Fond du Lac, Wisconsin	18 50	
*Guelph, Canada West		5 75
Galena, Illinois	19 50	
Green Bay, Wisconsin	20 50	
Galesburg, Illinois	19 00	
Grand Rapids, Michigan	13 50	
Grand Haven, do	14 00	
Genesee, Illinois	21 00	
Hannibal, Missouri	21 50	
Horicon, Wisconsin	17 50	
*Hamilton, Canada West		5 50
Illinoistown, Illinois	17 50	
Indianapolis, Indiana	12 00	
Iowa City, Iowa	21 25	
Jacksonville, Illinois	17 50	
Joliet, do	15 00	
Janesville, Wisconsin	19 50	
Jackson, Michigan	10 50	
Kenosha, Wisconsin	15 00	
Kalamazoo, Michigan	12 50	
Keokuk, Iowa	20 50	
Kewanee, Illinois	16 50	
Kansas City, Missouri	37 50	
Kingston, Canada West		3 50
Lasalle, Illinois	16 00	
La Crosse, Wisconsin	21 50	
Lyons, Iowa	17 25	

TABLE of Immigrant Fares, &c.—Continued.

	United States Currency. \$ cts.	Canada Currency, from Quebec. \$ cts.
*London, Canada West.....	.....	6 75
Michigan City, Indiana.....	13 00	9 00
Madison, Wisconsin.....	18 00	
Mount Pleasant, Iowa.....	20 50	
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.....	15 50	9 00
Monroe, Michigan.....	10 25	
Marshall, do.....	12 00	
Mendota, Illinois.....	17 00	
Muscatine, Iowa.....	20 00	
Mattoon, Illinois.....	16 00	
Mineral Point, Wisconsin.....	21 50	
Moline, Illinois.....	21 00	
Montreal, Canada East.....	10 50	1 00
New Buffalo, Michigan.....	13 00	
Niagara Falls, New York.....	6 50	
Nebraska City, Nebraska.....	37 00	
Ottawa, Canada West.....	.....	3 00
Ottawa, Illinois.....	15 75	
Oshkosh, Wisconsin.....	19 50	
Ottumwa, Iowa.....	23 00	
Oswego, New York.....	5 50	
Pana, Illinois.....	15 00	
Princeton, do.....	17 50	
Portage City, Wisconsin.....	19 50	
Peoria, Illinois.....	18 00	
Peru, do.....	17 00	
Prarie du Chien, Wisconsin.....	20 50	
Pontiac, Michigan.....	9 75	
Quincy, Illinois.....	20 50	
Racine, Wisconsin.....	15 50	9 00
Rockford, Illinois.....	17 00	
Rock Island, do.....	20 00	
Rochester, New York.....	6 00	
Ripon, Wisconsin.....	19 00	
Sandusky, Ohio.....	9 25	
Springfield, Illinois.....	15 50	
St. Louis, Missouri.....	17 50	
St. Joseph, do.....	30 00	
South Bend, Michigan.....	13 00	
Sandoval, Illinois.....	17 50	
Stephen's Point, Wisconsin.....	23 50	
Sparta, do.....	22 50	
Sterling, Illinois.....	19 00	
St. Paul, Minnesota.....	26 50	
Tolono, Illinois.....	14 50	
Toledo, Ohio.....	10 00	
*Toronto, Canada West.....	.....	5 00
Waukegan, Wisconsin.....	14 25	
Watertown, do.....	17 25	
Washington, Iowa.....	21 00	
Whitewater, Wisconsin.....	17 50	

* Places marked thus Immigrants are ticketed to Niagara Falls, paying \$6.50, and from thence are charged local fares to destination.

N.B.—The rates from Chicago or Detroit to all places West, North-West, or South-West of these Cities are the same whether *via* New York or Québec, so that I deem it unnecessary to compare rates beyond these points.

The superiority of the Canadian route to all points of the West is best illustrated by the fact that from Liverpool to Detroit, the point where all travellers meet on their journey westward, the distance *via* Québec is 3,243 miles, while from Liverpool to Detroit *via* New York route it is 3,669 miles, showing a saving in travel of 426 miles in favor of the St. Lawrence.

The saving of time, however, is small when compared with the saving in expense.

While the present perfect arrangements of the forwarding companies enable them to carry passengers at the lowest rates, the cost of removing a family's luggage from New York to Detroit sometimes equals the cost of the ocean passage. The numerous and vexatious delays occasioned by frequent changes of cars, the removal of luggage, &c., all of which over 80 lbs. is charged as freight, and seldom allowed to accompany the Immigrant, is a source of great anxiety to the poor traveller, who is often compelled to wait for days before the arrival of his luggage. This is the experience of all who have been induced to take passage by New York. By the Canadian lines all luggage accompanies the passengers, and unless it is of exceeding bulk is carried free.

Connected with Castle Garden is Ward's Island.

Ward's Island is situated in a very healthy locality, in the neighborhood of New York, and is entirely under the control of the Commissioners of Emigration. It is intended to be a self-sustaining institution, and affords the destitute Immigrant an admirable temporary home. Necessity compels a great many Immigrants during each season to resort to the Island until they receive aid from their friends to enable them to proceed to their various destinations. Conspicuous among the buildings on the Island for the use of the sick Immigrants, is the new Immigrant Hospital, a splendid edifice now on the verge of completion, and which will cost no less a sum than four hundred thousand dollars. The new Immigrant Refuge is also in process of construction, and when finished, as it probably will be in the course of a few months, will accommodate six hundred persons.

This establishment is intended to be the temporary residence of all destitute able-bodied Immigrants, who are made to work either in the fields or at their trades, for daily subsistence; thus they become no burthen on the country, but by their industry serve to support the Institution.

A large staff of employes and medical men reside on the Island, and the visitor cannot but help being impressed with the admirable manner in which the Rules and Regulations framed by the Commissioners of Emigration for adoption, are carried out. The strictest order and discipline appear to prevail and the internal economy, I should imagine, is everything that can possibly be desired.

The several establishments on the Island are as follows:—The Immigrant Refuge, an Orphan Asylum, a School, a Fever Hospital (with several wards for other contagious diseases), a Lying-in Hospital.

The average number of Immigrants on the Island at any one time is about one thousand (1,000).

I may here mention that the collection of *head-money, &c.*, made by the Commissioners of Emigration during the year 1865, amounted to \$583,509.64, of which amount \$556,027.95 were expended in necessaries for the sick and destitute, and in the erection of new buildings at Ward's Island, leaving a surplus to the Immigrant Fund of \$27,481.69.

I have not deemed it necessary while writing upon this branch of the subject to allude to the various national societies acting in friendly concert with the Castle Garden authorities, and which are supported entirely by the voluntary contributions of the Merchant Princes and Citizens of New York, because it would only serve to swell my report to unusual, and perhaps, unnecessary limits, but I have collected a mass of information bearing upon their operations, which, if wanted, is at your disposal.

American Emigrant Company.

In connection with the objects of the Castle Garden Institution, it may not be inappropiate here to introduce to your notice an Association formed for the purpose of promoting Foreign Immigration.

This association is called the "American Emigrant Company;" its offices are situated at No. 3 Bowling Green, New York, and the prospectus informs us that it has been incorporated by the Government with the object of assisting and procuring Emigrants from Foreign Countries to settle in the United States. The Company represents a capital of \$1,000,000, nearly two-thirds of which are paid up, and it acts as the agent of employers in the United States in making contracts with mechanics abroad, stipulating that they shall be hired for a specific term at a fixed rate of wages. The class of Emigrants in

requisition are stated to be mechanics of all descriptions, agricultural, railroad and other laborers, miners and factory operatives. This includes all classes of skilled and unskilled labor.

The cost of the Emigrant's passage, if he be engaged through the agency of this Company, is advanced to him, if necessary, under certain conditions, and he makes a contract, which is valid in law, to repay the expenses of his emigration in reasonable instalments, by pledging the wages of his labor.

This system goes far to remove the poverty and inexperience of the working man, for without any risk of his own he is transported to the best field for the exercise of his industry, and where he is most likely to reap success.

He has thus a fixed purpose before leaving his home, and is guaranteed protection until he reaches his employer. He is promptly carried to the scene of his labor, and loses neither time nor money in wandering about in search of employment.

The American Emigrant Company, to use its own words, will thus "be an efficient channel of intercourse between the man in America who wants help, and the man in England who wants work."

This Company, also, does not limit its sphere of action to those with whom it makes special contracts, but it offers all Emigrants, that is, those who go on their own resources, all the advantages of its influence and experience on both sides of the Atlantic.

As an auxiliary, the company published a monthly paper entitled *The American Reporter and Intending Emigrants' Guide*. This sheet is devoted exclusively to the interests of the association, and the subjects upon which it treats are those most likely to arrest the attention of persons contemplating emigration.

The management of the company appears to be entrusted to Mr. John Williams, a man of singular energy and ability, and the profits of the Company, according to rumor, are very considerable.

Terms upon which the Company transact Business.

1. They exact a fee of one dollar, in all cases, upon application.
2. When operatives are ordered to be sent forward, they charge for skilled workmen, including mechanics of every kind, miners, gardeners, &c., \$10 each; railroad and agricultural laborers, \$6 each; females for domestic and farm labor, \$5 each; boys learning trades, \$5 each.
3. They receive commission from ship-owners for ocean passage, also on inland tickets issued from the sea-board to place of destination, say, upon average, 15 per cent.
4. I am told they take the Emigrants' fare in gold and pay the same in American currency, also, profiting by the exchange of money, drafts, &c., &c.
5. They are interested, to some extent, in the speculation of the various Land Companies, receiving a bonus for any sale made through their agency.

7.—ENQUIRE INTO THE LAW REGULATING IMMIGRATION, AND WITH WHAT DEGREE OF VIGOR IT IS ENFORCED.

The laws regulating Immigration and Quarantine are remarkably perspicuous and effective. The alterations and amendments which have, from time to time, been adopted by Congress, for the better protection of Immigrants, and the perfectability of the system at present in vogue at Castle Garden, are both numerous and salutary, many of the penalties consequent on infraction being exceedingly severe, and enforced with a good deal of discretion, energy and vigor.

During my visits to Castle Garden I had a personal opportunity of observing the manner in which the law is carried out.

In the first case which came under my notice, the passengers of the ship *Neptune* lodged complaint against the Captain for ill-treatment and insufficiency of food. A warrant was immediately issued for his apprehension; bail was refused; he was sent to prison and ultimately heavily fined, and sentenced to a short term of punishment.

In the second case a pregnant woman arrived by the *City of Washington*, having been sent out by her family to avoid the stigma of her shame.

The circumstances having been made known to the Superintendent of Castle Garden,

he immediately gave notice to the Agents of the Inman Line of Steamers that their Company would be responsible for the expenses of her maintenance until such time as they could furnish her with a return passage, she being within a month of her confinement. She left New York for Liverpool by steamer two days afterwards.

The public prints also give an instance, some two or three months ago, of the shameful treatment experienced by the passengers of the ship *Villafranca*, from London. The Captain and crew were taken into custody on the entrance of the ship into port. They were severely punished, and the Consignees were made to refund the passage-money to most of the passengers.

I must not omit to draw your attention to three clauses of a law passed in 1860; entitled, "An Act to regulate the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels, for the better protection of female passengers, and other purposes," whereby, amongst other things, it is enacted:—

"1. That every master or other officer, seaman or other person employed on board of any ship or vessel of the United States, who shall, during the voyage of such ship or vessel, under promise of marriage or by threats, or by the exercise of his authority, or by solicitation, or the making of gifts or presents, seduce, and have illicit connection with any female passengers, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, provided that the subsequent intermarriage of the parties seducing and seduced, may be pleaded in bar of conviction."

"2. That neither the officers, seamen or other persons employed on board of any ship or vessel bringing Emigrant passengers to the United States, or any of them, shall visit or frequent any part of such ship or vessel, assigned to Emigrant passengers, except by the direction or permission of the master or commander of such ship or vessel, first made or given for such purpose, and every officer, seaman or other person employed on board of such ship or vessel, who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall forfeit to the said ship or vessel his wages for the voyage of the said ship or vessel during which the said offence has been committed. Any master or commander who shall direct or permit any officer or seaman, or other person employed on board of such ship or vessel, to visit or frequent any part of said ship or vessel assigned to Emigrant passengers, except for the purpose of doing or performing some necessary act or duty as an officer, seaman or person employed on board of said ship or vessel, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of fifty dollars for each occasion on which he shall so direct or permit the provisions of this section to be violated by any officer, seaman or other person employed on board of such ship or vessel."

"3. That it shall be the duty of the master or commander of every ship or vessel bringing Emigrant passengers to the United States, to post a written or printed notice in the English, French and German languages, containing the provisions of the second section of this Act, in a conspicuous place on the fore-castle, and in the several parts of the said ship or vessel assigned to Emigrant passengers, and to keep the same so posted during the voyage, and upon neglect so to do he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars."

This law, I am informed, operates very satisfactorily towards the repression of immorality on board ships, and has proved an especial safeguard to unprotected females. If a short law of this kind were passed by our Government, I think it would be productive of much good.

8.—PRESENT CONDITION OF COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURE, AND OF THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF REMUNERATIVE INDUSTRY.

9.—THE STATUS OF IMMIGRANTS, BOTH BRITISH AND FOREIGN, AMOUNT OF TAXATION PER CAPITA, &c.

I find the subjects forming these two last headings, in Mr. Buchanan's letter of instructions, involve inquiry into a very extensive range of statistics, and I am unwilling to increase the size of my Report, which has already assumed a magnitude I did not anticipate,

by adducing a series of tables and figures that can readily be had access to in the Immigration Department, where I have deposited them for reference.

To give you, however, some idea of the progressional trade of the country, I have compiled the following tables:—

Table No. 1, showing the value of Foreign Merchandize imported and exported annually from 1830 to 1864, inclusive (I was unable to procure the return of 1865), and also the estimated population and rate of consumption per capita, during the same period.

Table No. 2, exhibiting the value of Breadstuffs and Provisions exported annually from 1821 to 1864.

Table No 3, giving the distribution of the Taxation and value of Manufactures among the various States and Territories.

IMPORTS AND CONSUMPTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Value of Foreign Merchandize Imported, Exported and Consumed annually, from 1830 to 1864, inclusive; and also the estimated population and rate of consumption per capita during the same period.

VALUE OF FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE.

Year ending	Imported.	Exported.	Consumed and on hand.	Population.	Consumption per capita.
September 30th, 1830.....	\$ 70,876,920	\$ 14,387,479	\$ 56,489,441	12,866,020	\$ cts. 4 31
1831.....	103,191,124	20,033,526	83,157,598	13,286,364	6 25
1832.....	101,029,266	24,039,473	76,989,793	13,706,707	5 61
1833.....	108,118,311	19,822,735	88,295,576	14,127,050	6 25
1834.....	126,521,332	23,312,811	103,208,521	14,547,393	7 09
1835.....	149,895,742	20,504,495	129,391,247	14,967,736	8 61
1836.....	189,980,035	21,746,360	168,233,675	15,388,079	10 93
1837.....	140,989,217	21,854,962	119,134,255	15,808,422	7 53
1838.....	113,777,404	12,442,795	101,264,609	16,228,765	6 23
1839.....	162,092,132	17,494,525	88,951,207	16,460,108	8 68
1840.....	107,141,519	18,180,312	144,597,607	17,069,453	5 21
1841.....	127,946,177	15,469,081	112,477,096	17,612,507	6 38
1842.....	100,162,087	11,721,538	88,440,549	18,155,561	4 87
9 mos. to June 30, 1843.....	64,753,799	6,552,697	58,201,102	18,698,615	4 15
Year to June 30, 1844.....	108,435,035	11,484,867	96,950,168	19,241,670	5 03
1845.....	117,254,564	15,346,830	101,907,734	19,784,725	5 15
1846.....	121,691,797	11,346,623	110,345,174	20,327,780	5 42
1847.....	146,545,638	8,011,158	138,534,480	20,780,335	6 60
1848.....	154,998,928	21,128,010	133,870,918	21,413,890	6 25
1849.....	147,857,439	13,083,865	134,768,574	21,956,945	6 13
1850.....	178,138,318	14,951,808	163,186,510	23,191,876	7 03
1851.....	216,224,932	21,698,293	194,526,639	23,887,832	8 14
1852.....	212,945,442	17,289,382	195,656,060	24,604,261	7 95
1853.....	267,978,647	17,558,460	250,420,187	25,342,388	9 88
1854.....	304,562,331	24,850,194	279,712,187	26,102,659	10 71
1855.....	261,468,520	28,448,293	233,029,227	26,885,738	8 67
1856.....	314,639,942	16,378,578	298,261,364	27,692,310	10 77
1857.....	360,890,141	23,975,617	336,914,524	28,523,079	11 81
1858.....	282,613,150	30,886,142	251,727,008	29,378,771	8 57
1859.....	338,768,130	20,895,077	317,873,053	30,260,134	10 50
1860.....	362,163,941	26,933,022	335,230,919	31,429,891	10 66
1861.....	356,150,153	21,145,427	335,004,728	32,373,388	10 34
1862.....	205,819,823	16,869,466	188,950,182	25,000,000	8 14
1863.....	252,187,587	25,959,248	226,228,339	24,400,000	9 60
1864.....	330,109,840	20,373,409	309,736,431	27,000,000	11 45

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Aggregate Value of Breadstuffs and Provisions Exported by the United States, annually, from 1821 to 1864.

Year ending	Amount.	Year ending	Amount.
	\$		\$
September 30th, 1821	12,341,901	9 months ending June 30th, 1843.....	11,204,123
1822.....	13,886,856	Year ending June 30th, 1844.....	17,970,135
1823.....	13,767,847	1845.....	16,743,421
1824.....	15,059,484	1846.....	27,701,921
1825.....	11,634,449	1847.....	68,701,121
1826.....	11,303,496	1848.....	37,472,751
1827.....	11,685,556	1849.....	38,155,507
1828.....	11,461,144	1850.....	26,051,373
1829.....	13,131,858	1851.....	21,948,651
1830.....	12,075,430	1852.....	25,857,027
1831.....	17,538,227	1853.....	32,985,322
1832.....	12,424,703	1854.....	65,941,323
1833.....	14,209,128	1855.....	38,895,348
1834.....	11,524,024	1856.....	77,187,301
1835.....	12,009,399	1857.....	74,667,852
1836.....	10,614,130	1858.....	50,683,255
1837.....	9,588,359	1859.....	38,305,991
1838.....	9,636,650	1860.....	45,271,850
1839.....	14,147,779	1861.....	94,866,735
1840.....	19,067,535	1862.....	119,338,785
1841.....	17,196,102	1863.....	139,100,332
1842.....	16,902,876	1864.....	110,689,317

STATEMENT giving the Distribution of the Taxation and Value of Manufactures among the various States and Territories.

	Total Taxation.	Value Taxed at Three per cent.	Rank as Manufacturing States.
	\$ cts.	\$	
Maine	888,558 47	29,628,616	14
New Hampshire.....	833,118 44	27,770,615	15
Vermont.....	231,680 82	7,722,694	23
Massachusetts.....	8,277,863 02	275,928,767	5
Rhode Island.....	1,350,393 76	46,013,127	13
Connecticut.....	2,273,355 60	75,775,530	9
New England States	13,885,270 11	462,842,337	
New York.....	16,851,113 01	561,703,767	1
New Jersey.....	2,073,529 12	69,117,637	10
Pennsylvania.....	9,618,462 22	320,615,407	2
Delaware.....	259,952 41	8,665,080	21
Maryland.....	1,848,620 94	61,620,698	12
District of Columbia.....	71,341 33	2,378,044	24
Virginia.....	18,955 52	631,851	27
Atlantic States, &c.....	30,741,974 55	1,024,732,485	
Western Virginia.....	248,375 90	8,279,197	22
Kentucky.....	3,061,943 06	106,064,769	6
Missouri.....	2,413,521 93	80,450,731	8
Tennessee.....	517,073 84	17,235,795	19
Louisiana.....	1,942,894 04	64,763,134	11
Southern Interior States.....	8,183,808 77	272,793,626	

STATEMENT giving the Distribution of the Taxation, &c.—Continued.

	Total Taxation.	Value Taxed at Three per cent.	Rank as Manufactur- ing States.
	\$ cts.	\$	
Ohio	9,458,937 95	315,297,932	.....
Indiana.....	2,556,048 95	85,201,632	.....
Illinois.....	8,389,496 02	279,649,867	.....
Michigan.....	762,669 51	25,422,316	.....
Wisconsin.....	603,909 73	20,130,326	.....
Iowa.....	369,326 79	12,310,893	20
Minnesota.....	24,554 87	818,496	25
Kansas.....	16,039 21	554,640	28
Nebraska.....	3,949 25	131,642	33
Northern Interior States.....	22,184,932 33	739,497,744	
California.....	589,330 24	19,644,574	18
Oregon.....	23,969 65	798,988	26
New Mexico.....	236 20	7,873	34
Utah.....	6,263 25	218,775	30
Colorado.....	5,542 64	184,755	31
Nevada.....	11,516 09	383,869	29
Washington.....	4,465 74	148,858	.....
Pacific States.....	641,330 81	21,377,693	

RECAPITULATION.

	Total Taxation.	Value Taxed at Three per cent.	Rank as Manufactur- ing Districts.
	\$ cts.	\$	
Six New England States.....	13,885,270 11	462,842,337	III
Six Atlantic States and District of Columbia.....	30,741,974 55	1,024,732,485	I
Five Southern Interior States.....	8,183,808 77	272,793,626	IV
Nine Northern Interior States, &c.....	22,184,932 33	739,497,744	II
Seven Pacific States, &c.....	641,330 81	21,377,693	V
Aggregate.....	75,637,316 57	2,521,243,885	.....

The articles which yielded the largest Tax were Cigars, Coal, Confectionery, Raw Cotton, Cotton Goods, Distilled Spirits, Fermented Liquors, Gas, Iron, Leather, materials not otherwise provided for, Oil (Petroleum), Paper, Raw Sugar, Refined Sugar, Tobacco, Wood Wares, Woollen Goods, &c.

The principal locations of these several manufactures and products, with the amount collected thereon, are given in the following form:—

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Cigars.</i>		1,255,424 89
New York.....	456,461 47	
Pennsylvania.....	292,784 07	
<i>Coal.</i>		572,436 54
Pennsylvania.....	437,192 68	
Ohio.....	46,364 34	
Illinois.....	32,385 26	
Maryland.....	27,554 43	

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Confectionery.</i>				
New York	109,303	26		
Illinois	67,754	43		
Ohio	58,602	77		
Pennsylvania	57,205	37		
Massachusetts	46,990	36		
			1,268,412	56
<i>Cotton (Raw).</i>				
Tennessee	488,325	80		
Louisiana	436,044	52		
Ohio	94,086	59		
Kentucky	83,050	13		
Pennsylvania	57,395	38		
			3,548,176	51
<i>Cotton Goods.</i>				
Massachusetts	1,128,928	77		
Rhode Island	533,040	53		
Maine	350,546	71		
New York	315,000	67		
Pennsylvania	310,554	92		
Connecticut	306,426	18		
Maryland	127,522	86		
			28,431,797	83
<i>Distilled Spirits.</i>				
Illinois	7,262,433	15		
Ohio	6,442,408	03		
New York	5,986,255	30		
Pennsylvania	2,194,425	94		
Indiana	2,084,402	06		
Kentucky	1,157,364	13		
			2,223,719	73
<i>Fermented Liquors.</i>				
New York	780,255	78		
Pennsylvania	310,287	98		
Ohio	209,685	97		
Illinois	155,500	21		
Missouri	112,428	11		
Massachusetts	97,831	59		
			714,740	13
<i>Gas.</i>				
New York	297,330	24		
Pennsylvania	124,995	53		
Massachusetts	67,274	05		
Ohio	36,105	92		
Louisiana	27,549	64		
Illinois	27,525	33		
Maryland	26,889	64		
California	16,117	14		
District of Columbia	15,809	53		
Missouri	15,702	80		
			3,202,855	14
<i>Iron Manufactures.</i>				
Pennsylvania	944,094	93		
New York	557,603	97		
Massachusetts	471,459	25		
New Jersey	278,475	64		
Connecticut	242,745	51		
Ohio	199,158	53		
			3,717,433	87
<i>Leather.</i>				
Massachusetts	1,615,158	17		
New York	715,835	16		
Pennsylvania	422,949	14		
			6,285,076	32
<i>Materials (not otherwise provided for), Manufactures of.</i>				
New York	2,232,165	07		
Massachusetts	1,131,506	85		
Pennsylvania	1,028,458	35		
			2,201,573	20
<i>Oil (Petroleum).</i>				
Pennsylvania	1,334,997	38		
New York	241,863	44		
Ohio	241,013	46		
Massachusetts	206,291	51		

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Paper (and Manufactures of).</i>		911,914 72
New York	240,447 71	
Massachusetts	226,678 60	
Pennsylvania	119,930 25	
Connecticut	83,763 35	
Ohio	54,269 59	
<i>Sugar (Raw).</i>		1,267,616 28
Louisiana	1,257,195 37	
<i>Sugar (Refined).</i>		873,139 85
New York	464,779 68	
Pennsylvania	124,587 90	
Massachusetts	81,339 43	
Maryland	56,037 93	
<i>Tobacco (Manufactures of).</i>		7,086,684 74
New York	1,558,086 20	
Kentucky	1,744,714 81	
Missouri	1,329,258 51	
Ohio	716,567 89	
Pennsylvania	360,568 99	
Michigan	287,007 49	
Illinois	393,450 91	
Indiana	131,857 67	
<i>Wood Wares.</i>		1,679,940 25
New York	413,132 27	
Ohio	263,445 77	
Pennsylvania	187,905 01	
Massachusetts	183,740 86	
Illinois	120,577 87	
<i>Wool (Manufactures of).</i>		647,246 61
Massachusetts	1,191,177 91	
Pennsylvania	495,739 12	
Connecticut	473,630 86	
New York	390,949 48	
Rhode Island	318,950 58	

The Assessed Valuation of the Total Property in the State of New York, subject to Taxation in 1860 and 1864, was as follows:—

	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Corrected Aggregate.
	\$	\$	\$
1860	1,119,933,484	320,617,352	1,441,344,832
1864	1,141,075,947	388,655,898	1,531,611,470
Total increase.....	\$21,142,463	\$68,038,546	\$90,266,638

The Amount of Taxes Assessed on the Valuation of the same years was as follows:—

	1860.	1864.	Increase.
	\$	\$	\$
Town	2,776,803	12,489,653	9,712,750
County	10,738,581	19,504,043	8,768,462
School	1,064,473	1,125,750	61,277
State.....	4,376,164	6,754,499	2,378,335
Total.....	18,956,021	\$39,873,945	\$20,917,924

From which it will be seen that while in the four years embraced the valuation has increased scarcely six per cent., the taxes have increased more than 100 per cent. This

increase, which has been chiefly in local taxes, was necessitated mainly by the demands for war purposes.

In the City of New York the average taxation by federal, State and local taxes, are \$25 per capita, while in 1820 these taxes were only \$5 per head.

The actual taxation throughout the United States is estimated at \$28 per capita, while in many places the taxes on real estate now consumed one half of the rent.

Before drawing my Report to a close, I beg leave to offer the following remarks for your consideration :—

It appears to me that it would be an improvement if the Government of Canada were to erect a proper landing place at or near Quebec for the reception of Emigrants, where they could be under the surveillance and control of the Emigration Officers, and thereby freed from the importunities of boarding-house runners, &c.

2. The mode of dealing with large bodies of Emigrants pursued by the Commissioners of Emigration at Castle Garden might, I think, in some points, be advantageously copied here, with beneficial results both to the Emigrants and to the country at large.

3. I need scarcely point out the benefit which would accrue from the establishment of an institution kindred in character to that at Ward's Island. Much of the expense now annually incurred by the Government in forwarding indigent Emigrants to the Western States, and which is a source of serious complaint, would thereby be obviated. Indeed, such an establishment, if properly managed and vitilized, might become the means of adding materially to the funds of the Department.

4. The advantages of the *Canadian Route* to all parts of the West in saving of time and expense (as dwelt upon elsewhere), should be more generally and prominently brought before the public at home. If we can succeed in diverting (to however small an extent), the Emigration from New York, by showing that our route is shorter and more economical, even though we only carry the passengers over our lines, the Province must derive an approximate benefit therefrom.

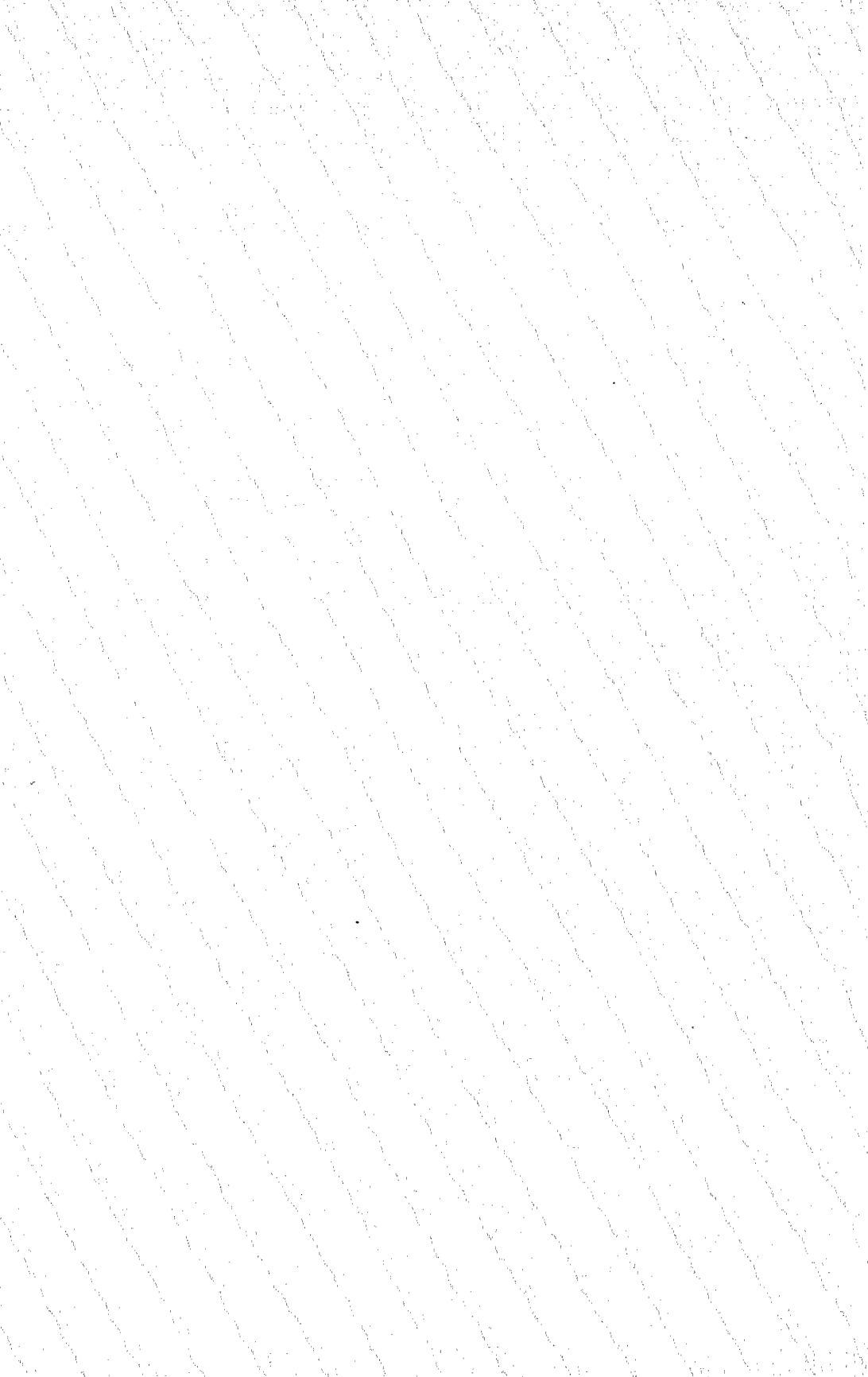
I may take this opportunity of thanking your Department for affording me the services of Mr. Dore, who has rendered me most material aid in conducting my enquiries.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed), THOS. D. SHIPMAN.



APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Minister of Agriculture and Statistics.

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COLONIZATION ROADS,

LOWER CANADA.

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# REPORT

ON THE

## COLONIZATION ROADS.

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### REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES,  
Ottawa, 31st December, 1865.

To the Hon. J. C. CHAPAIS,  
*Commissioner of Public Works, &c.*

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you the following Report upon the work done on the Colonization Roads in Lower Canada, in the course of the year 1865.

You will observe the names of several roads to which allusion has been made in my preceding Reports, and to which I have directed your attention and that of your predecessors.

The opening of many of these roads dates back several years; the Government causes work to be done upon them every year, but unfortunately in consequence of the sums allowed annually for colonization purposes, by the Legislature, being small in amount when compared with the real and urgent requirements of the country, the special grant to each road is necessarily restricted, and hence, consequently, results the delay in the completion of these highways, the opening of which is indispensable to the promotion of the clearing of the land, and the well-being of the settlers.

In such need of communicating highways does the population of the townships stand, that each county is anxious to obtain its share of the moneys devoted to that object; and the result is that applications are so numerous that, in many cases, it is painfully necessary to refuse what would largely contribute towards preventing a part of our youthful Canadians from emigrating to the United States. The Superintendents of works are unanimous in stating, in their respective reports, that the surplus population of the parishes only awaits the opening of roads to settle on new lands and commence clearing them, and that in certain places the young man emigrates because there is no outlet to enable him to work to advantage the land which he might buy.

It is therefore most urgently necessary that the Legislature, not only with a patriotic object in view, but also for the promotion of one, at once most useful and most necessary, should vote a large sum, sufficient to meet the very just requests of those whose whole life is devoted to the rough labor of agriculture, and sufficient to raise their hopes and avert that discouragement, the inevitable consequence of which is emigration.

It is, nevertheless, fair to add that the aggregate of the year's work has produced very satisfactory results. In 1865, 175 miles and 3¼ arpents of road were opened. Of this extent 41 miles and 18¾ arpents, besides 116 miles and 20 arpents previously opened, were completed, giving a total of 158 miles and 10¾ arpents completed during the year 1865.

Bridges have been constructed, the united roadway of which measures 7,472 feet. An extent of 17 miles and 23 arpents has also been crosswayed or laid with brush.

Besides these works 56 miles and 20½ arpents of old road have been repaired or improved.

I venture again to remark how urgently necessary it is to complete, as early as possible, the Kinogami Road, with the great importance and usefulness of which to the territory which it crosses you are acquainted. The number of families which have established themselves along this road and in the vicinity, within five years, is estimated at from five to six hundred. In the Townships of Roberval, Metabetchouan, Labarre, Signai and Caron, the population has, in the same period of time, increased one hundred per cent, and the value of real property one hundred and fifty per cent. In one section of the road alone, four hundred arpents of land have been cleared and sown this year.

In the Sydenham concession, in the County of Chicoutimi, the twenty-five settlers who made sowings last spring, harvested 28,000 bushels of grain, 18,000 bushels of potatoes and 40,000 bundles of hay. One individual obtained sixty bushels of wheat from a bushel and a half of seed, and another harvested four hundred bushels of turnips from a field one arpent and a quarter in extent. Such results say more in favor of colonization than the speeches of its advocates; they are a just reward of the energy of the brave agriculturists who prefer their native soil to the seductive promises of a foreign land.

The friends of colonization will be grateful to you for having caused the completion of the exploration and the tracing of the line of the Lake St. John and Quebec Road, the opening of which is so earnestly desired by the inhabitants of the Upper Saguenay and of Quebec. This exploration, made with great intelligence and energy by Mr. Jean Gagnon, has proved the practicability of making a road.

I am glad to take advantage of the opportunity which this circumstance affords me to make mention publicly of the energetic Curé of Beauport, Mr. Tremblay, whose devotion to the cause of colonization is unbounded. Under his superintendence 46 miles of road in the section comprised between Lake Jacques Cartier and Metabetchouan have been opened in such way as to allow of their being travelled in winter vehicles. The first section of the same road (from 40 to 45 miles long) between Stoneham and Lake Jacques Cartier had been cleared last year by zealous friends of colonization.

This road is an artery of communication which would give life and movement to that immense extent of land, as yet uncultivated, which lies in rear of the settlements on the north shore of the River St. Lawrence. There can be no doubt, Mr. Tremblay writes to me, but that if the road should be made next summer, the land which is found in abundance along its course would be at once taken and settled upon.

I have also to draw your attention to the importance of the Kilkenny and Wexford Road, which is the most direct prolongation of the great Effingham Road, which the Government caused to be opened some years ago between the Seigniories of Terrebonne and Lachenaie, and which is the easiest outlet in order to reach Montreal, for the population of the Parishes of St. Agathe, St. Adèle, St. Hippolyte, St. Calixte, St. Esprit, St. Sophie, New Glasgow, St. Anne des Plaines, and St. Henri de Mascouche. This road ought to be continued from the establishment of the Honorable Edouard Masson, across the Townships of Wexford and Cartier, as far as the River Mantawa.

I cannot refrain from again stating how desirable it is that the movement going on upon the north shore of the River St. Lawrence should be directed towards the Valley of the Mantawa, which is one of the best adapted to colonization.

Mr. Prévost's Report, as carefully weighed as it is well written, upon his exploration of that valley, ought certainly to induce the Government to continue with vigor the opening of roads in that direction.

As I stated in my Report of last year, the Matawin Road, opened as a winter road throughout its whole extent of 35½ miles, and of which 17½ miles are completed, is not an ordinary road but a *trunk line* of colonization. The soil along its course, as well as in the vicinity, is very fertile, and on the western slope of the Laurentine chain parishes, several ranges in extent, might be laid out. If the Government would extend ever so little assistance to the efforts of the Rev. Mr. Brassard, a fertile seed of colonization would very soon be implanted there, and its ramifications would in a few years extend afar.

A road, the completion of which is important, is the Desert River Road; its length, starting from the Ottawa, is about 60 miles. It will prove a good outlet for the inhabitants of the Townships of Hull, Masham, Low, Aylwin, Wright, Bouchette and Maniwaki, who

will thus have a direct route of communication with the new Capital of Canada. Upon the portion of this road already opened, four missions have been established by his Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa. The population of the surrounding townships has doubled within five years. The quality of the soil is excellent, and the harvests are very abundant. The Township of Bouchette contains 196 souls, Aumond 200, and the population of the Townships of Wright, Aylwin, Hincks and Low, ranges from 302 in Hincks to 900 in Low.

In the Township of Aumond there is an establishment founded by the Reverend Oblats Fathers, who labor energetically for the advancement of this part of the country.

The results proceeding from the prompt completion of this road will be beneficial, not only to the settlers, but also to the city of Ottawa itself, which is so highly interested in seeing the part of the country of which it is the centre more and more thickly populated.

Great advantage would also be derived from the opening of a road from Maniwaki through the Townships of Kensington, Aumond and Sicotte, to communicate with the Gatineau River at River du Lièvre; for in those townships and beyond them there are immense tracts of lands well fitted for cultivation.

I venture to remind you of the necessity which exists for adopting means to induce the crowd of youths in the parishes along the lower St. Lawrence, who go every year to seek employment in the Gulf fisheries, to settle in Gaspé.

As Mr. Painchaud judiciously observes: "Instead of seeing them return from thence, after the termination of the fishery season, to their parishes, from whence many, finding no work during the winter, expatriate themselves to the neighboring States, would it not be better that the Government should make some sacrifice to induce them to settle on the banks of the numerous and beautiful rivers which water the County of Gaspé, by offering them free grants of land? These young persons would prove the best settlers for Gaspesia, as they already know its shores, and as they would, generally speaking, find there a population speaking the same language and professing the same religion as themselves; they might labor at the clearing of their land during the spring and autumn, and even during the winter, and be certain of high wages during the fishery season."

To attain these results the opening of roads is necessary, for without roads no colonization is possible.

The Dugas Road, in the County of Bonaventure, ought to be completed within the shortest possible period, as it will give access to considerable tracts of fertile land. Beyond Lake Mequeshui there is a tract about 240 square miles in extent, highly adapted for cultivation, and possessing magnificent water powers. In the Township of Maria, Mr. Giroux writes to me that the land is in no way inferior to the best land in Canada. Mention is made of a farmer who obtained 168 bushels of potatoes from three bushels of seed.

From the whole of Canada one united cry arises in favor of the opening of colonization roads, and our poor settlers always await with anxiety the vote of the Legislature on the important item of the sums destined for the making of roads. They also entertain a hope that justice will be done to their reasonable requests, and thereby prove beneficial to the country in filling it with a worthy and moral population; for the attribute of governments is to foresee the future and to provide for the real requirements of the people.

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

BOUCHER DE LA BRUÈRE,  
Acting Inspector of Agencies.

STATEMENT of sums granted and paid for work done on Colonization Roads in Lower Canada, from the 22nd December, 1864, to the 31st December, 1865.

| COUNTIES.                               | Names of Roads, Bridges, &c. | Names of Superintendents.         | Previous Balances. | Amount granted. | Total.  | Amounts paid. | Disposable Balances. |        |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------|---------------|----------------------|--------|
|                                         |                              |                                   | \$ cts.            | \$ cts.         | \$ cts. | \$ cts.       | \$ cts.              |        |
| NORTH SHORE.                            | Chicoutimi.....              | Kinognani Road, 1st section       | 484 00             | 2350 00         | 484 00  | 421 00        | 63 00                |        |
|                                         |                              | " 2nd "                           |                    | 750 00          | 2350 00 | 2350 00       |                      |        |
|                                         |                              | " 3rd "                           |                    | 500 00          | 750 00  | 750 00        |                      |        |
|                                         |                              | " 4th "                           |                    | 33 51           | 500 00  | 533 51        | 33 51                |        |
|                                         |                              | Bridge over the Rivière au Sablé. |                    |                 | 750 00  | 750 00        | 750 00               |        |
|                                         |                              | Sydenham Road                     |                    |                 | 500 00  | 500 00        | 500 00               |        |
|                                         |                              | Anse St. John Road                |                    |                 | 650 00  | 650 00        | 650 00               |        |
|                                         |                              | Road from Tremblay to Simard      |                    |                 | 1000 00 | 1000 00       | 1000 00              |        |
|                                         |                              | St. Urbain Road                   |                    | 200 00          | 1200 00 | 1400 00       | 1200 00              | 200 00 |
|                                         |                              | Cauchon "                         |                    |                 | 1628 99 | 1628 99       | 1160 99              | 468 00 |
|                                         |                              | Lake St. John "                   |                    | 100 00          | 400 00  | 500 00        | 300 00               | 200 00 |
|                                         |                              | Bridge over the Ste. Anne River   |                    | 400 00          | 400 00  | 800 00        | 400 00               | 400 00 |
|                                         |                              | Valcartier and St. Raymond Road   |                    |                 | 400 00  | 400 00        | 400 00               |        |
|                                         |                              | Colbert Road                      |                    |                 | 200 00  | 200 00        | 200 00               |        |
|                                         |                              | Montauban Road                    |                    |                 | 100 00  | 100 00        | 100 00               |        |
| Batisseau Bridge                        |                              |                                   | 350 00             | 350 00          | 350 00  |               |                      |        |
| St. Stanislas and St. Prosper Road      |                              |                                   | 250 00             | 250 00          | 250 00  |               |                      |        |
| St. Narcisse Road                       |                              |                                   | 100 00             | 100 00          | 100 00  |               |                      |        |
| Fourth Range of St. Tite Road           |                              |                                   | 270 86             | 270 86          | 270 86  |               |                      |        |
| St. Tite Road                           |                              |                                   | 250 00             | 250 00          | 250 00  |               |                      |        |
| Grandes Piles Road                      |                              |                                   | 100 00             | 100 00          | 100 00  |               |                      |        |
| Road from St. Narcisse to Cote St. Paul |                              |                                   | 100 00             | 100 00          | 100 00  |               |                      |        |
| St. Léon Springs Road                   |                              |                                   | 100 00             | 100 00          | 100 00  |               |                      |        |
| Magnan Road                             |                              |                                   | 400 00             | 400 00          | 400 00  |               |                      |        |
| Road from Hunterstown to St. Etienne    |                              |                                   | 380 00             | 380 00          | 380 00  |               |                      |        |
| St. Didace Road                         |                              |                                   | 300 00             | 300 00          | 300 00  |               |                      |        |
| Rivière aux Ecceces Road                |                              |                                   | 500 00             | 500 00          | 500 00  |               |                      |        |
| Brandan Road                            |                              |                                   | 379 00             | 379 00          | 379 00  |               |                      |        |
| Mantawa "                               |                              | 179 00                            | 212 38             | 398 38          | 212 38  | 186 00        |                      |        |
| L'Assomption River Road                 |                              |                                   | 200 00             | 200 00          | 200 00  |               |                      |        |
| Kilkenny Road                           |                              |                                   | 200 00             | 200 00          | 200 00  |               |                      |        |
| Ste. Julienne Road                      |                              |                                   | 125 00             | 125 00          | 125 00  |               |                      |        |
| Abercrombie and Wexford Road            |                              |                                   | 200 00             | 200 00          | 200 00  |               |                      |        |
| Chertsey Road                           |                              |                                   | 275 00             | 275 00          | 275 00  |               |                      |        |
|                                         |                              |                                   |                    |                 | 275 00  | 275 00        |                      |        |

|                                           |                                                                                                                                  |                                 |              |          |          |          |         |  |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|---------|--|
| Terrobonne<br>Two Mountains<br>Argenteuil | Kilkenny and Wexford Road                                                                                                        | O. Pilon                        | 400 00       | 400 00   | 400 00   | 400 00   |         |  |
|                                           | Valleyfield Road                                                                                                                 | A. Keys                         | 150 00       | 150 00   | 150 00   | 150 00   |         |  |
|                                           | St. Coloman "                                                                                                                    | J. Kennedy                      | 150 00       | 150 00   | 150 00   | 150 00   |         |  |
|                                           | Grenville and Arundel Road, Harrington section                                                                                   | A. Campbell                     | 100 00       | 100 00   | 100 00   | 100 00   |         |  |
|                                           | Devil's River Bridge                                                                                                             | R. Lousdale                     | 150 00       | 150 00   | 150 00   | 150 00   |         |  |
|                                           | Chatham and Wentworth Road, Wentworth section                                                                                    | H. Morrow                       | 150 00       | 150 00   | 150 00   | 150 00   |         |  |
|                                           | Argenteuil Road, Argenteuil section                                                                                              | W. Smith                        | 100 00       | 100 00   | 100 00   | 100 00   |         |  |
|                                           | Mille Iles Road                                                                                                                  | R. Ford                         | 100 00       | 100 00   | 100 00   | 100 00   |         |  |
|                                           | Morin Road                                                                                                                       | G. Hamilton                     | 100 00       | 100 00   | 100 00   | 100 00   |         |  |
|                                           | East Morin Road                                                                                                                  | A. Matthe                       | 50 00        | 50 00    | 50 00    | 50 00    |         |  |
|                                           | East Outlet Road, Wentworth section                                                                                              | R. Ford                         | 100 00       | 100 00   | 100 00   | 100 00   |         |  |
|                                           | Road from the North River to Lakefield                                                                                           | G. Rogers                       | 100 00       | 100 00   | 100 00   | 100 00   |         |  |
|                                           | Side Line Road                                                                                                                   | R. Simpson                      | 50 00        | 50 00    | 50 00    | 50 00    |         |  |
|                                           | Bridge over the North River at St. André                                                                                         | J. McCallum                     | 200 00       | 200 00   | 200 00   | 200 00   |         |  |
|                                           | Amberst Road                                                                                                                     | W. L. Gmy                       | 250 00       | 250 00   | 250 00   | 250 00   |         |  |
| Argenteuil and Ottawa<br>Pontiac          | The unfinished portion of the Calumet Road, from the Crouse River, in Chichester and Sheen to Fort William                       | "                               | 250 00       | 250 00   | 250 00   | 250 00   |         |  |
|                                           | Road from the Coulonge River Bridge to the Government Road in Mansfield                                                          | "                               | 100 00       | 100 00   | 100 00   | 100 00   |         |  |
|                                           | Calumet Island Roads                                                                                                             | "                               | 300 00       | 300 00   | 300 00   | 300 00   |         |  |
|                                           | Road from the Government Roads passing the front of Litchfield, to the establishments in rear, running towards Thorne and Leslie | "                               | 400 00       | 400 00   | 400 00   | 400 00   |         |  |
|                                           | Road from the Black River downwards                                                                                              | "                               | 100 00       | 100 00   | 100 00   | 100 00   |         |  |
|                                           | Gatineau River Bridge                                                                                                            | W. Stubbs                       | 968 00       | 968 00   | 968 00   | 968 00   |         |  |
|                                           | Rivière au Désert Road                                                                                                           | Thos. McGoey                    | 1300 00      | 1300 00  | 1300 00  | 1300 00  |         |  |
|                                           | Total                                                                                                                            |                                 | 2064 51      | 23362 23 | 25026 74 | 21970 00 | 3056 74 |  |
|                                           | Gaspé                                                                                                                            | Amberst (Magdalen Islands) Road | H. Nadeau    | 149 00   | 149 00   | 149 00   | 149 00  |  |
|                                           |                                                                                                                                  | Rivière au Griffon Bridge       | A. Painchaud | 200 00   | 200 00   | 200 00   | 200 00  |  |
|                                           |                                                                                                                                  | Anse à Louise Road              | "            | 250 00   | 250 00   | 250 00   | 250 00  |  |
|                                           |                                                                                                                                  | York Road                       | "            | 175 00   | 175 00   | 175 00   | 175 00  |  |
|                                           | Total                                                                                                                            |                                 | 149 00       | 625 00   | 774 00   | 625 00   | 149 00  |  |

STATEMENT of sums granted and paid for work done on Colonization Roads in Lower Canada, from the 22nd December, 1864, to the 31st December, 1865.—Continued.

| COUNTIES.               | Names of Roads, Bridges, &c.                       | Names of Superintendents.    | Previous Balances. | Amount granted. | Total.         | Amount paid.   | Disposable Balances. |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| SOUTH SHORE.—Continued. |                                                    | <i>Brought forward</i> ..... | \$ cts. 149 00     |                 | \$ cts. 774 00 | \$ cts. 625 00 | \$ cts. 149 00       |
| Gaspé.....              | Cap Roster and Grande Grève Portage Road.....      | W. Hyman.....                |                    | 175 00          | 175 00         | 175 00         | 175 00               |
|                         | Bois Brûlé Road.....                               | J. Faavel.....               |                    | 175 00          | 175 00         | 175 00         | 175 00               |
|                         | Perceé Road.....                                   |                              |                    | 250 00          | 250 00         | 250 00         | 250 00               |
| Bonaventure.....        | Grande River Seignory Road.....                    | L. Desjardins.....           | 75 00              | 300 00          | 300 00         | 300 00         | 300 00               |
|                         | Road to the Catholic Church of Paspébiac.....      |                              |                    | 1400 00         | 4250 00        | 2030 00        | 75 00                |
|                         | Bridges and various other Roads.....               |                              | 2880 00            |                 |                |                | 2250 00              |
| Rimouski.....           | Neigette Road.....                                 | J. R. Lavoie.....            | 22 68              |                 | 22 68          | 22 68          |                      |
|                         | Cherrier and Bédard Road.....                      | J. B. Indon.....             |                    | 200 00          | 200 00         | 200 00         |                      |
|                         | St. Denis Road, East.....                          | E. Turcot.....               |                    | 150 00          | 150 00         | 150 00         |                      |
|                         | “ “ “ West.....                                    | J. Forbes.....               |                    | 150 00          | 150 00         | 150 00         |                      |
|                         | Tartigou River Road.....                           | V. Gosselin.....             |                    | 150 00          | 150 00         | 150 00         |                      |
|                         | Sandy Bay Road.....                                | Z. Lanouette.....            |                    | 150 00          | 150 00         | 150 00         |                      |
|                         | Maçpes “ “ “ “.....                                | E. Pouliot.....              |                    | 200 00          | 200 00         | 200 00         |                      |
|                         | Duquesno “ “ “ “.....                              | E. X. Dufour.....            |                    | 200 00          | 200 00         | 200 00         |                      |
|                         | Taché “ “ “ “.....                                 | J. B. Lepage.....            |                    | 1000 00         | 1000 00        | 1000 00        |                      |
|                         | Blue River “ “ “ “.....                            | G. Talbot.....               |                    | 26 00           | 26 00          | 26 00          |                      |
|                         | “ “ “ “ “ “.....                                   | C. Bernier.....              |                    | 400 00          | 400 00         | 400 00         |                      |
|                         | Bégon “ “ “ “ “ “.....                             | T. P. Pelletier.....         |                    | 400 00          | 400 00         | 400 00         |                      |
|                         | Viger “ “ “ “ “ “.....                             | L. M. Lapointe.....          |                    | 400 00          | 400 00         | 400 00         |                      |
|                         | Pohénégamook Road.....                             | R. Michaud.....              |                    | 1300 00         | 1300 00        | 1300 00        |                      |
|                         | Woodbridge “ “ “ “.....                            | J. B. Dionne.....            |                    | 200 00          | 200 00         | 200 00         |                      |
|                         | Mount Carmel “ “ “ “.....                          |                              | 300 00             | 6 00            | 306 00         | 6 00           | 300 00               |
|                         | St. Alexandre Bridge.....                          | D. Soucy.....                | 266 67             |                 | 266 67         | 133 33         | 133 34               |
| L'Islet.....            | Arago Road.....                                    | T. Breen.....                |                    | 800 00          | 800 00         | 800 00         |                      |
| Montmagny.....          | Anse à Giles Road.....                             | W. Bossé.....                |                    | 700 00          | 700 00         | 700 00         |                      |
|                         | Beaubien “ “ “ “.....                              | E. Colé.....                 |                    | 500 00          | 500 00         | 500 00         |                      |
|                         | Taché “ “ “ “.....                                 | H. Boillard.....             |                    | 400 00          | 400 00         | 400 00         |                      |
| Bellechasse.....        | Maitloux “ “ “ “.....                              | E. Audet.....                |                    | 300 00          | 300 00         | 300 00         |                      |
| Lévis.....              | Arnaugh “ “ “ “.....                               | “ “ “ “.....                 |                    | 400 00          | 400 00         | 400 00         |                      |
| Dorchester.....         | St. Lambert “ “ “ “.....                           | T. Pruneau.....              |                    | 300 00          | 300 00         | 300 00         |                      |
|                         | Iberville “ “ “ “.....                             | P. Mercier.....              |                    | 200 00          | 200 00         | 200 00         |                      |
|                         | Bridge over the Etchemin River, in Cranbourne..... | P. Cassidy.....              |                    | 250 00          | 250 00         | 250 00         |                      |

|              |                                                                                                                                                                 |                             |         |          |          |          |         |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
|              | Buckland Road.....                                                                                                                                              | J. O'Shaughnessy.....       |         | 100 00   | 100 00   | 100 00   |         |
|              | Frampton “ West.....                                                                                                                                            | J. Duf.....                 |         | 150 00   | 150 00   | 150 00   |         |
|              | Forty arpents Road.....                                                                                                                                         | B. Lapiere.....             |         | 150 00   | 150 00   | 150 00   |         |
|              | Langvin Road, from the 10th range of Langvin, at Wate Crossing, to its connection with one of the Standon Roads, in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th ranges of Standon..... | J. Fournier.....            |         | 550 00   | 550 00   | 550 00   |         |
|              | Two Bridges—one on the Rivière à Lafleur, and the other on the Etchemin River.....                                                                              | “ “ “ “.....                |         | 200 00   | 200 00   | 200 00   | 200 00  |
|              | St. Marguerite Grand Line Road.....                                                                                                                             | E. Hallé.....               |         | 200 00   | 200 00   | 200 00   |         |
|              | France-Boucher Road.....                                                                                                                                        | A. Pilet dit Jolicoeur..... | 200 00  |          | 200 00   | 200 00   |         |
|              | Gayhurst “ “ “ “.....                                                                                                                                           | B. Dallaire.....            |         | 400 00   | 400 00   | 400 00   |         |
|              | Jersey “ “ “ “.....                                                                                                                                             | F. Gauthier.....            |         | 400 00   | 400 00   | 400 00   |         |
|              | St. François “ “ “ “.....                                                                                                                                       | L. LaBrière.....            |         | 400 00   | 400 00   | 400 00   |         |
|              | Adstock “ “ “ “.....                                                                                                                                            | F. Bérubé.....              |         | 300 00   | 300 00   | 298 31   | 1 69    |
|              | Harvey Hill “ “ “ “.....                                                                                                                                        | P. M. Kogan.....            |         | 200 00   | 200 00   | 200 00   |         |
|              | Glenoyd “ “ “ “.....                                                                                                                                            | “ “ “ “.....                |         | 200 00   | 200 00   | 200 00   |         |
|              | Deviation of the Gosford Road, so as to pass over the Bridge recently constructed over the Palmer River, on the Glenoyd Road.....                               | J. Sturgeon.....            |         | 300 00   | 300 00   | 300 00   | 300 00  |
|              | Lake St. François Road.....                                                                                                                                     | T. L. Poudrier.....         |         | 700 00   | 700 00   | 700 00   |         |
|              | Maddington Road, 12th and 14th ranges.....                                                                                                                      | P. de Villers.....          |         | 400 00   | 400 00   | 400 00   |         |
|              | Road from Ste. Gertrude to Gentilly.....                                                                                                                        | “ “ “ “.....                |         | 100 00   | 100 00   | 100 00   |         |
|              | St. Vincent's Swamp Road.....                                                                                                                                   | J. Vigneau.....             |         | 200 00   | 200 00   | 200 00   |         |
|              | Road from the St. Léonard Chapel to Aston Station.....                                                                                                          | “ “ “ “.....                |         | 200 00   | 200 00   | 200 00   |         |
|              | Grand Line Road of Aston, in Horton.....                                                                                                                        | C. Verbonceur.....          |         | 300 00   | 300 00   | 300 00   |         |
|              | Belleville Route.....                                                                                                                                           | A. Bourgeois.....           |         | 200 00   | 200 00   | 200 00   |         |
|              | Island Road in Horton and Simpson.....                                                                                                                          | S. Doucet.....              |         | 150 00   | 150 00   | 150 00   |         |
|              | St. Germain Road.....                                                                                                                                           | A. Veullieux.....           |         | 200 00   | 200 00   | 200 00   | 200 00  |
|              | Lupien “ “ “ “.....                                                                                                                                             | A. Lupien.....              |         | 200 00   | 200 00   | 200 00   |         |
|              | Chénier and Tingwick Road.....                                                                                                                                  | H. Trépanier.....           |         | 300 00   | 300 00   | 300 00   |         |
|              | “ “ “ “.....                                                                                                                                                    | “ “ “ “.....                |         | 750 00   | 750 00   | 750 00   |         |
|              | Mebourne and Ely Road.....                                                                                                                                      | T. Doham.....               |         | 300 00   | 300 00   | 300 00   |         |
|              | Stoke and Wotton “ “ “ “.....                                                                                                                                   | G. Kanihall.....            |         | 300 00   | 300 00   | 300 00   |         |
|              | Stratford and Weedon “ “ “ “.....                                                                                                                               | F. X. Vanasse.....          | 358 10  | 30 95    | 389 05   | 389 05   |         |
|              | Wotton and Wolfestown Road, 1st section.....                                                                                                                    | J. T. LeBel.....            |         | 450 00   | 450 00   | 450 00   |         |
|              | “ “ “ “ “ 2nd section.....                                                                                                                                      | A. O. Pelisson.....         |         | 250 00   | 250 00   | 250 00   |         |
|              | St. Camille and Dudswell “ “ “ “.....                                                                                                                           | J. Z. C. Miquelon.....      |         | 450 00   | 450 00   | 450 00   |         |
|              | Bridge over the St. François River.....                                                                                                                         | “ “ “ “.....                |         | 619 05   | 619 05   | 619 05   |         |
|              | Salmon River Road.....                                                                                                                                          | W. Farwell.....             |         | 300 00   | 300 00   | 300 00   |         |
| Compton..... | Carried over.....                                                                                                                                               |                             | 4251 45 | 22157 00 | 26408 45 | 21005 37 | 5403 08 |



STATEMENT of sums granted and paid for work done on Colonization Roads in Lower Canada, from the 22nd December, 1864, to the 31st December, 1865.—Continued.

| COUNTIES.               | Names of Roads, Bridges, &c.           | Names of Superintendents.   | Previous Balances. | Amount granted. | Total.   | Amount paid. | Disposable Balances. |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------|--------------|----------------------|
| SOUTH SHORE.—Continued. |                                        |                             | \$ cts.            | \$ cts.         | \$ cts.  | \$ cts.      | \$ cts.              |
| Compton.....            | Intersection of the Newport Road ..... | Brought forward ....        | 4251 45            | 22157 00        | 26408 45 | 21005 37     | 5103 08              |
|                         | Hampden and Ditton Road .....          | C. A. Bailey .....          | .....              | 200 00          | 200 00   | 200 00       | .....                |
|                         | Marston Road .....                     | " .....                     | .....              | 300 00          | 300 00   | 300 00       | .....                |
|                         | Paquetville Road.....                  | G. Noble .....              | .....              | 300 00          | 300 00   | 300 00       | .....                |
|                         | Bureauville .....                      | E. Paquette.....            | .....              | 300 00          | 300 00   | 300 00       | .....                |
|                         | North Ely .....                        | J. Dubois.....              | 567 91             | .....           | 567 91   | 567 91       | .....                |
| Shefford .....          | " .....                                | J. McDonald .....           | .....              | 200 00          | 200 00   | 200 00       | .....                |
|                         | New branch to the Montreal Road.....   | R. Edgar .....              | .....              | 200 00          | 200 00   | 200 00       | .....                |
| Brome.....              | Potter and Sutton Road .....           | A. B. Dufresno .....        | 200 00             | 200 00          | 400 00   | 300 00       | 100 00               |
|                         | Adamsville Road.....                   | G. Adams .....              | .....              | 200 00          | 200 00   | 200 00       | .....                |
| Beauharnois.....        | New Ireland Road.....                  | A. Légrig dit Laplante..... | .....              | 200 00          | 200 00   | 200 00       | .....                |
|                         | Total.....                             | Total.....                  | 5319 39            | 24257 00        | 29576 39 | 24073 31     | 5503 08              |
| RECAPITULATION.         |                                        |                             |                    |                 |          |              |                      |
| North Shore.....        | .....                                  | .....                       | 2664 51            | 22362 23        | 25026 74 | 21970 00     | 3056 74              |
| South Shore.....        | .....                                  | .....                       | 5319 00            | 24257 00        | 29576 39 | 24073 31     | 5503 08              |
|                         | Grand total.....                       | .....\$                     | 7983 51            | 46619 23        | 54603 13 | 46043 31     | 8559 82              |

BOUCHER DE LA BRUÈRE,  
Acting Inspector of Agencies.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES,  
Ottawa, 30th December, 1865.

## COUNTY OF CHICOUTIMI.

### KINOGAMI ROAD.

#### FIRST SECTION.

Superintendent:—J. B. GAUDIN.

|                                   |          |  |
|-----------------------------------|----------|--|
| Balance of the grant of 1864..... | \$484 00 |  |
| Amount granted in 1865.....       | 2,350 00 |  |
|                                   | 2,834 00 |  |
| Amount paid.....                  | 2,791 00 |  |
|                                   | \$ 43 00 |  |

The works done this year consist principally of improvements made to the road already opened from Sand River to Kaskouia River. The low places have been made fit for travel, and 51 bridges, with a total length of 1,044 feet of roadway, have been constructed at a cost of \$1,125. From Portage des Roches to Sand River, the old traced line has been changed and the road cleared of wood throughout its whole width. The new line passes every where over land adapted for cultivation.

The Kinogami Road, which begins, so to speak, at St. Alphonse, and terminates beyond the River Ashouapmouchouan, at the western extremity of Lake St. John, a distance of from 36 to 40 leagues, crosses a vast tract, the soil of which is of great fertility, and which is watered by several beautiful rivers.

The crops this year have been excellent. Mr. Gaudin writes to me that the settlers, who have been established only three years at Hébertville, and on the shores of Lake St. John, have harvested from six to eight hundred bushels of grain. A settler who has resided at Pointe Bleue for seven years harvested more than 3,000 bushels of grain. "It is impossible for me," he says, "to state exactly the number of families which have settled along the road and in its vicinity within the last five years; I may, however, without exaggeration estimate the number at from five to six hundred, and if the road had been finished three years ago, I should now have to record the establishment of three or four hundred families more."

From Sand River to Kaskouia River, all the land is taken, and this year more than six hundred arpents have been slashed; these will be sown next spring. Twelve families have settled near Kaskouia River, and it is proposed to select the site of a church at that place next year.

The land has been taken along the new traced line, and three families are residing there.

Mr. Gaudin says that a sum of \$4,500 will be required to complete this section of the road.

Out of the balance of the grant of last year, a sum of \$200 has been paid to Hippolyte Dufour for reconstructing the part of the bridge over Sand River, burned in the spring of 1863. The work has been done in a solid and workmanlike manner, with timber of the same quality and dimensions as was used in the construction of the burned bridge. There has besides been added a ridge-piece of white pine, 12 inches square, with an iron bar, one inch square, in the centre on each side to connect the sleepers with the ridge-piece. This part of the bridge is 119 feet in length.

#### SECOND SECTION.

Superintendent:—J. F. LANGLAIS.

|                     |          |  |
|---------------------|----------|--|
| Amount granted..... | \$750 00 |  |
| Amount paid.....    | 750 00   |  |

The second section of the Kinogami Road is that portion which extends in a north-westerly direction from the Hébertville settlement, in Labarre, to the River Metabetchouan. Of this portion about 19 miles and 48 chains are finished.

An extent of one mile and 43 chains of the road has been completed this year, and one mile and 20 chains simply slashed; the whole extent of road opened may, however, be travelled in wheeled vehicles. The cost of the completed road, exclusive of bridges, is this year nearly \$275.

Ten bridges, measuring 233 feet in length, have been constructed at a cost of \$97.

The soil through which this section of the road passes is generally sandy, but fitted for cultivation. The settlers who have established themselves upon it appear to be satisfied, and their number has increased, especially during the last two years. In the Townships of Caron, Labarre and Mesy, the crops of wheat, rye and oats have been good; wheat especially turned out very well, and a considerable quantity was got in.

A sum of \$200 will be sufficient to complete this section of the Kinogami Road throughout its extent, which is about 21 miles.

In order to connect the second and third sections of the road, it will be necessary to construct a bridge over the River Metabetchouan.

Only that portion of the road situated in Caron and Mesy is verbalized.

THIRD SECTION.

Superintendent :—CHAS. DRAPEAU.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$500 00 |
| Amount paid.....    | 500 00   |

This section extends from the Metabetchouan River to the Ouiatchouan River, a distance of 10½ miles.

The road is now opened as a good winter road throughout its whole extent, to a width of from ten to twelve feet, and it may even be travelled in a cart with a load of 400 lbs. without serious difficulty.

Of this extent five and a half miles were opened last year, and five miles this year.

Mr. Drapeau writes to me that the necessity for this road is so great, that as fast as it was opened settlers followed with their vehicles, and now that it is opened settlers from Roberval and even from Pointe Bleue, come down to Hébertville in carts.

In crossing the Metabetchouan River, horses have to be made to swim across; and until a bridge is built, the settlers desire the building of a scow, during the winter, to enable them to cross the river next spring.

The road, exclusive of bridges, has cost \$65 a mile.

The total length of bridges and crossways constructed this year is estimated at 998 feet; these have cost a sum of \$175.

The portion of the road opened this year passes through land of the finest quality, adapted for every kind of cultivation. The soil is level and free from stones, and better land for colonization purposes cannot be desired; accordingly the progress of colonization is very rapid, and the increase of the population has been more than one hundred per cent. within the last five years.

All the lots along the road are taken, and the settlers are only awaiting the making of the road to take up their residence upon them.

An extent of 400 arpents has been cleared and sown this year, with wheat, barley, oats, pease and flax-seed. The crops were very abundant.

Mr. Drapeau considers that a sum of \$2,800 will be necessary to make a good summer road in this section.

TREMBLAY AND SIMARD ROAD.

Superintendent :—AMBROISE GAGNON.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$650 00 |
| Amount paid.....    | 650 00   |

This year 80 arpents of road have been completed, so that the road may now be

travelled in summer vehicles from the Saguenay to the front of the 9th range. The road has also been opened as a winter road over the 9th range to a distance of 20 arpents.

The cost of the completed road has been about \$150 a mile.

Three bridges have been constructed, one of which, over the Caribou River, and 150 feet long, cost \$154.

It was found necessary to bridge and lay with brush five arpents of road.

As a proof of the progress of colonization in the Townships of Tremblay and Simard, Mr. Gagnon tells me that three brothers went last spring to make clearings on the 6th range of Tremblay; they sowed the land which they cleared, and this autumn these young men harvested more than 300 bushels of good grain.

SYDENHAM ROAD.

Superintendent:—JOSEPH FORTIN.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$750 00 |
| Amount paid.....    | 750 00   |

With a sum of \$300 Mr. Fortin has effected the boxing of the ditches on each side of four arpents of the road, with the cedar brought to the spot last year. Stringers have been placed on each side along an extent of three arpents. Upon these seven arpents he has had the road covered with a layer of clay six inches in thickness, to an average width of 40 feet on the part where the ditches are boxed, and 15 feet on the part where the stringers are laid. He has besides made some indispensable repairs on the part of the road which is not yet completed. An extent of six arpents, on each side of the road, still remains to be boxed in the same manner as the part already done.

As the wood necessary for this work is already on the spot, Mr. Fortin estimates that a sum of only \$600 will be required to carry it out. He strongly recommends the immediate execution of the work in consequence of the damage which unavoidably results from the rain and the frost.

The balance of the grant, \$450, has been applied to paying for the wood brought to the spot two years ago.

"I cannot," says Mr. Fortin, "give you a better idea of the progress of colonization in this part of the County of Chicoutimi than by informing you of the actual state of affairs in the Sydenham concession. The 52 settlers who made sowings there this spring have harvested 28,000 bushels of grain, one-half being wheat and the rest oats, pease and barley, 18,000 bushels of potatoes, and 40,000 bundles of hay. Some of these settlers harvested as much as 800 bushels of grain. One of them, Abel Bouchard, obtained 400 bushels of turnips from a field 1½ arpent in extent. In this concession there are 104 horses, 520 heads of horned cattle, and 1,040 sheep."

Such results obtained within the space of eighteen years by poor settlers who, for the most part, arrived here in a state of almost complete destitution, and who for several years were compelled to pass part of their time at the lumbering establishments in order to procure the necessaries of life, until their clearings were sufficiently extensive, clearly demonstrate the importance of the work of colonization and the necessity of multiplying our highways of communication with the interior in order to ensure to new settlers the advantage of establishing themselves their with their families.

ANSE ST. JEAN ROAD.

Superintendent:—L. E. OTTIS.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$500 00 |
| Amount paid.....    | 500 00   |

A part of the grant, \$229, was paid to certain settlers who had made advances three

years ago towards the works of the road. With the balance, \$271, Mr. Otis has completed two miles of road which brings it as far as the last surveyed lots in the township. He has, moreover, opened as a winter road an extent of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles to a width of ten feet so that the road is now open as far as its junction with the Marais Road.

Along these last nine and a half miles the land has not as yet been surveyed, and it is absolutely necessary that it should be so as soon as possible, for the land is well situated and fertile, and settlers will take possession of them at once.

This tract of good land is about four miles long by one mile in depth, and is richly wooded.

Bridges, having a total length of 457 feet of roadway, have been built over a considerable number of water-courses which intersect the road. The largest of these bridges is 91 feet in length.

In the whole extent of nine and a half miles which remain to be made into a road fit for summer vehicles, Mr. Otis only found about half a mile where there would be any difficulty in making a good road; it is a stony spot, but all the stones, although large, are detached and may easily be removed.

The Honorable Mr. Price wrote as follows on the 13th November last: "I am happy to tell you that all the works done this year on the Saguenay Colonization Roads have given great satisfaction, and have done very great service. The Kinogami Road is now open as a good winter road, and carts even have passed over it.

"Great improvements have been made on the St. Urbain Road; the worst hills have been cut down, so as to convert it into an excellent winter road.

"The Tremblay Road is completed; this has filled the poor settlers with joy.

"The Anse St. Jean Road is open throughout its whole extent as a good winter road, and the bridges for summer use have all been built.

"The Sydenham road has been well repaired, and it is to be hoped that the balance necessary to complete this important highway will be granted."

## COUNTY OF CHARLEVOIX.

### ROAD FROM ST. URBAIN TO GRAND BAIE.

Superintendent:—O. GAUTHIER.

|                     |            |
|---------------------|------------|
| Amount granted..... | \$1,000 00 |
| Amount paid.....    | 1,000 00   |

Of the whole extent of this road about two leagues remain to be completed; this portion lies about half-way between St. Urbain and Grande Baie, and is equally divided between the Counties of Chicoutimi and Charlevoix. Two miles and 75 chains have been completed this year, and another mile has been opened to the full width; the wood has been rooted out, the sides have been dug up, and the bridges have been solidly constructed, so that but little work remains to be done to complete this last mile. Wheeled vehicles have passed over it.

Mr. Gauthier has also had work done on all the bad parts of the uncompleted road. He found it necessary to cross a considerable ledge of rock, and was compelled to lay 50 chains of the rock with brush to allow of its being passed conveniently. Assisted by a trustworthy and honest guide, who has passed his life in these mountains, Mr. Gauthier has succeeded in making certain changes in the line, which have been productive of very advantageous results both in respect of economy and of improved communication.

Two bridges, each measuring 25 feet along the sleepers, have been built for a sum of \$:4, and 800 feet of crossway have been laid, resting on tamarack sleepers which cost \$70. The intention of the Superintendent was to cover these crossways with a layer of earth sufficient to preserve them; but he was unable to procure the vehicles necessary for the execution of this work.

The destroyed bridges on that part of the road between St. Urbain and the Malbaie River, have been rebuilt; this has cost \$60.

To the works done this year is to be attributed the fact that it has been possible to bring over the road a certain number of neat cattle on their way to the Quebec market.

Considerable water-powers are found along the road, and iron ore abounds upon it, especially upon that part which is adjacent to St. Urbain.

Mr. Gauthier writes to me as follows in relation to the works which remain to be done to complete this great highway:—"I am of opinion that a sum of \$2,000 would suffice to complete the part which is merely opened for the passage of winter vehicles. About a similar sum would be sufficient to build the bridge over the Malbaie River, and some thousands of dollars would be required to repair the whole of that part of the road upon which work was done ten or twelve years ago, and which has suffered so much from the weather that it is almost impossible to travel along it in wheeled vehicles.

"I am perfectly well aware that this road is a heavy burthen to colonization; but if I might make a suggestion, I should say that a special vote of money to complete this road, and subsequently leaving it to be kept up by the municipalities, would be conducive to the interests of the public generally; for you are doubtless aware that while one part is completed the remainder suffers material deterioration to such a degree that it must of necessity be repaired."

## COUNTY OF MONTMORENCY.

### CAUCHON ROAD.

Superintendent:—CHARLES RHÉAUME.

|                                   |           |            |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Balance of the grant of 1864..... | \$ 200 00 |            |
| Amount granted in 1865.....       | 1,200 00  |            |
|                                   |           | \$1,400 00 |
| Amount paid.....                  |           | 1,200 00   |
| Balance remaining.....            | \$ 200 00 |            |

The works were resumed this year at the place where they were concluded last year, in St. Ferréol, five miles from the River St. Anne Bridge; the road has been opened as far as St. Joseph. It is to be continued as far as the road from St. Urbain to Grande Malbaie, a distance of about six miles; the latter portion has not been opened.

The five miles opened last year have been completed this year; ten miles more have also been opened; eight of these may be travelled in wheeled vehicles, although not completed, and the last two miles are only practicable for winter vehicles.

Eight bridges, having an aggregate length of 250 feet of roadway, have been built. These bridges, although perfectly fit for the passage of vehicles, are not completed; they have cost \$100. An arpent of crossway has also been laid.

Along the extent of the road opened, seven miles pass through very good land timbered with good hardwood. The other three miles, lying near lakes, are stony and covered with soft wood.

This road will be very useful to the people of Malbaie, St. Urbain and St. Joseph, by relieving them from the necessity of travelling by the old Cape Road, and by shortening the length of the journey to Quebec by 10 or 15 miles.

On the road there are three water-powers, sufficiently powerful to turn mills.

For five years past the land has been taken up and inhabited over an extent of three miles at the north eastern extremity of the road, and the settlers appear to be quite contented. A large number of persons propose to take lots along the first part of the road. About 12 lots have been taken this year, and some 40 arpents have been cleared.

A church is being built in the St. Tite Concession, one mile from the road.

Mr. Rhéaume thinks that to finish the road from \$150 to \$200 a mile would be required.

## COUNTY OF QUEBEC.

## LAKE ST. JOHN ROAD.

Superintendent :—G. TREMBLAY.

|                         |            |
|-------------------------|------------|
| Amount granted .....    | \$1,400 00 |
| Amount paid.....        | 932 00     |
| Balance remaining ..... | \$468 00   |

I have great pleasure in informing you that Mr. Jean Gagnon, who was intrusted with the difficult task of ascertaining whether any means existed for the making of a road from Quebec to Lake St. John, has been entirely successful in his exploration. It is therefore now proved that the road may be opened along an easy line almost free from hills, and upon which much land adapted for cultivation is to be found.

Who can tell the vast advantages which will accrue to Quebec from the opening of this grand highway of communication with the extensive and fertile Saguenay territory?

The first section of the Lake St. John Road, from Stoneham to Lake Jacques Cartier, a distance of from forty to forty-five miles, was opened last year as winter road by friends of colonization.

From Stoneham to Lake Epaulé, a distance of about nine leagues, the land is generally well wooded; the soil is a good yellow loam, well adapted for cultivation. From Lake Epaulé to Lake Jacques Cartier, a distance of about seven leagues, the soil is sandy.

Work has been done this year on the second section of the road included between Lake Jacques Cartier and Metabetchouan or Lake St. John; this section may be from sixty to sixty-five miles in length. To secure greater facilities for the transport of provisions, Mr. Tremblay caused work to be done at both ends of the road simultaneously. In this way he succeeded in opening as a winter road 24 miles at the Lake Jacques Cartier end, and 22 miles at the Lake St. John end, in all 46 miles; from 15 to 20 miles still remain to be cleared.

Each mile thus opened cost on an average \$20.

Along the 22 miles starting from Lake St. John, the most common woods are hard maple, birch, pine and spruce; all this timber is well grown. The soil generally is adapted for cultivation. In this portion the road passes, for the most part, over a sandy soil, offering every facility for the making of a good summer road. In the 24 miles at the Lake Jacques Cartier end, the prevailing woods are white birch and spruce.

On this part of the road there is an immense burned tract, the limits of which the eye cannot reach. The soil of this tract is fit for cultivation, and most of it might be sowed without any labor other than that necessary to remove some remains of trees which have not been entirely consumed.

In old burned tracts and places where the wood is clear, hay is found in great abundance, and of magnificent growth. This part is frequented by thousands of caribous; so much so that their tracks are beaten six or eight inches deep in the soil. Fish abound in all the lakes along the road.

Timber fit for building bridges is found everywhere near at hand. The largest bridge is that over the Rivière-aux-Ecorces, which will be 180 feet in length. The length of roadway of that over Belle River will be 100 feet. The others will be only from 50 to 60 feet long.

Mr. Tremblay latterly wrote to me:—"The Lake St. John Road may be considered the key of the colonization of the magnificent and fertile territory of Lake St. John, as it will allow the people of Quebec and its vicinity, who are desirous of settling, to reach it with ease, and especially as it will place the settlers of the Upper Saguenay and Lake St. John in direct communication with Quebec, at which place they may dispose of their produce.

"There can be no doubt but that when this great highway shall be completed as a summer road, the land which is found in abundance along its course will be at once taken and settled upon. A petition, signed by a great number of the inhabitants of the County of Quebec, has recently been transmitted to the authorities praying that the Government will cause the land along the road beyond Stoneham to be surveyed.

"No road appears to me better adapted to promote colonization than the Lake St. John Road. The settlers at Hébertville have already traced a road which intersects ours at the Belle River Lake, at about 26 miles from Metabetchouan, and they have done this in order to obtain shorter and more easy communication with Quebec than that which they now have by the mountainous road from St. Urbain to Grand Bay. Their intention, also, in tracing this branch road was to open to colonization the land, adapted for cultivation, lying along its course, especially at Belle River Lake.

"Arable land is abundant, but roads are wanting, and this lack of roads it is that kills colonization. No roads, no colonization, is a truth which ought never to be forgotten."

Mr. Tremblay thinks that \$500 will suffice to open the 15 or 20 miles that remain to be made.

## COUNTY OF PORTNEUF.

### VALCARTIER AND ST. RAYMOND ROAD.

Superintendent:—MICHEL DÉRY.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$400 00 |
| Amount paid.....    | 400 00   |

A mile and a half of road already opened has been completed this year, and two miles more have been opened as a winter road. Of this extent, five and three-fourth arpents have been crosswayed or laid with brush.

Along the road the soil is tolerably good, but rocky. There is much spruce timber upon it fit for commercial purposes. A magnificent water-power is met with at Island Lake.

Grain of every description has been sowed in Gosford, and the crop has been good.

About two miles of road remain to be completed; this will require a sum of \$400, as there is still a certain extent of crossway to be made.

In his report, Mr. Déry gives me the following information:—"I consider it my duty to direct your attention to a magnificent tract of land situated opposite to Colbert and Roquemont, and a little to the north of their boundaries. This tract, quite recently discovered, might, without question, contain hundreds of families; the soil is good, and the climate, according to the report of the hunters, is rather milder than that of St. Raymond; if such is the case, I should attribute the difference to the situation of this land on the north side of the Laurentine chain, thus sheltering it from the high north-east winds. This tract, however, although offering the greatest advantages, cannot be colonized for want of means of communication by which to reach it. The bridge which is being built over the River St. Anne at St. Raymond, will of necessity favor the colonization of this land.

"It is therefore highly important that the tract of land in question should be explored by a competent person. And I will venture to say that our youth would bend their steps thither in crowds, convinced that they would find it a sweeter task to labor amidst our forests and on good land, than to waste their time in the factories of the United States."

### MONTAUBAN ROAD.

Superintendent:—P. BELANGER.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$200 00 |
| Amount paid.....    | 200 00   |

The Montauban Road, 16 miles in length, commencing three leagues to the north of the River St. Anne, in the Parish of St. Casimir, is now completed as far as the River Batiscan, in the Township of Montauban, and may be travelled in summer vehicles.



The extent completed this year is one and a half miles; this cost \$100. A bridge 30 feet long has been built, and the hills near the river have been levelled so as to make them passable.

The whole of the land along the road is taken, and clearings are to be seen on nearly all the lots.

The opening of this road will allow settlers to go and establish themselves on the banks of the Batiscan River; the land is most excellent.

Half the road was verbalized this year.

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#### COLBERT ROAD.

Superintendent:—HONORE DÉRY.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$400 00 |
| Amount paid ... ..  | 400 00   |

The work was resumed this year at the place where it had been left off last year, and the road has been opened as far as the top of Lake Simon Mountain; it is to be continued as far as the Batiscan River.

Three miles and ten arpents have been opened and completed with the exception of a little blasting, which it was found impossible to finish. This extent is fit for travel; the cost has been \$112 a mile.

Two bridges, of which the united length is 57 feet, have been constructed for a sum of \$36. Besides these, 1,020 feet of road have been laid with crossway or brushwork.

The land along the opened road is nearly all fit for cultivation, but towards the Batiscan River it is of superior quality. It is timbered with mixed wood. Good water-powers are also to be found.

The road passes to the south-west of Lake St. Peter, over a natural bridge of stone, forming a single arch about 16 feet long, eight feet wide, and seven feet high above the rapid current of the outlet of the lake.

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#### ST. ANNE BRIDGE.

Superintendent:—IGNACE DERY.

|                             |          |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| Amount granted in 1862..... | \$400 00 |
| Amount granted in 1865..... | 400 00   |
|                             | <hr/>    |
| Amount paid.....            | \$800 00 |
|                             | <hr/>    |
| Balance remaining.....      | 300 00   |
|                             | <hr/>    |
|                             | \$500 00 |

The building of this bridge, over the River St. Anne, in the Parish of St. Raymond, towards which \$800 has been granted by way of aid, was given out by contract on the 16th October, 1865, by the municipal authorities, to Messrs. Fortunat Larue and Euphrodite Larue, of Point aux Trembles, for the sum of \$1,900.

The contractors have bound themselves to construct and complete the bridge to the satisfaction of experts, and in conformity with the plans and specifications between the present time and the 1st November, 1866. It is, however, to be sufficiently advanced, on the 1st May next, to allow of the passage of vehicles over it.

It will be about 225 feet in length.

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 COUNTY OF CHAMPLAIN.

## BATISCAN BRIDGE.

Superintendent:—B. Roy.

|                        |          |
|------------------------|----------|
| Amount granted.....    | \$100 00 |
| Amount paid.....       | 50 00    |
| Balance remaining..... | \$ 50 00 |

This sum was granted for the construction of an ice-fender, in order to give greater solidity to the bridge built over the Batiscan River, in the Parish of St. Stanislas.

The contractors have brought the stone and wood necessary for the purpose to the spot. The work is to be completed in March next, and the balance will be paid when the work shall have been received by experts.

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 ST. STANISLAS AND ST. PROSPERE ROAD.

Superintendent:—B. Roy.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$350 00 |
| Amount paid.....    | 350 00   |

Of this road an extent of 78 arpents has been opened, of which 35 arpents have been completed. There are still 45 to be completed in order to finish the road; it may, however, be traveled by wheeled vehicles throughout its whole extent.

Eight bridges have been built, two of which cost \$40; these bridges are not yet finished.

The soil, over which this road passes, is of good quality. The timber is hard maple, birch, beech, spruce and cedar. It will give access to a great extent of good land.

Mr. Roy says that \$300 will be required to complete the road throughout its whole extent.

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 ST. NARCISSE ROAD.

Superintendent:—FRS. TRUDEL.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$250 00 |
| Amount paid.....    | 250 00   |

For a description of this road, as also of the land over which it passes, I take the liberty of referring you to my report of last year.

The extent of road opened this year amounts to 37 arpents, of which six have been completed. It has been necessary to make 41 arpents of ditches along the road.

In the portion merely opened, a part of which is situated in the great burned tract mentioned in my report of last year, two and a quarter arpents have been crosswayed with round logs (*boulons*) and covered with the earth from the ditches, but not in sufficient quantity to make a good road, and it will be necessary to cart earth another year upon an extent of about 20 arpents. Moreover, 146 pieces of tamarack, 16 feet long and from six to twelve inches in diameter, and six sleepers 35 feet in length, have been drawn on to the ground. This timber is intended to be used in crosswaying a low place about five arpents long which cannot be well drained. The remainder of the road, eleven arpents, is open through standing timber, over better land.

Twenty pieces of square timber, 20 feet in length have also been laid in their places, to be used for the small bridges which will have to be made next year.

The extent of road opened this year may be travelled in wheeled vehicles, but not without difficulty.

The cost of the opened road is \$196 a mile including the timber for bridging.

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#### FOURTH RANGE OF ST. TITE ROAD.

Superintendent:—D. CARPENTIER.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Amount granted ..... | \$100 00 |
| Amount paid .....    | 100 00   |

This road, which is 45 arpents long, was opened and completed last year to a width of twelve feet only, with the exception of ten arpents which were completed to the full width.

This year, 22 arpents have been completed. There still remain 13 arpents, from one half width of which the wood will have to be removed and ditches made to finish the road throughout its whole extent.

This road offers great advantages to colonization and to the lumbering business, and I receive letters stating, that nearly every day from 20 to 30 loads of provisions pass over it to reach the lumbering establishments of the St. Maurice and the lakes in rear of St. Tite.

A sum of \$100 would be necessary to complete this road.

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#### ST. TITE ROAD.

Superintendent:—JOSEPH TRUDEL.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Amount granted ..... | \$250 00 |
| Amount paid .....    | 250 00   |

This sum has been applied to completing 44 arpents of road, from which the timber had been merely removed to one half the proper width.

The expenditure of this year, added to that of last year, brings up the cost of the completion of this part of the road to \$295 a mile.

Mr. Trudel has also caused to be crosswayed and terraced an extent of one arpent at the foot of a mountain, where it was impossible to remove the stones, so as to make a good road; and he has applied the remainder of the grant, which he had in hand from last year, to improving a part of the road opened in preceding years, which was in very bad condition.

A further sum of \$500 would be necessary to complete the St. Tite Road throughout its whole extent.

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#### GRANDES PILES ROAD.

Superintendent:—L. ARCAD.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Amount granted ..... | \$250 00 |
| Amount paid .....    | 250 00   |

This sum was expended in making 13½ arpents of crossway, a portion of the timber for the work having been prepared last year. Ditches were made for the same distance on each side of the road which is now finished to a distance of seven miles.

Mr. Arcand lead me to hope for a more detailed report of the work carried out by him, but I have not as yet received the document.

Mr. Arcand has had a new tracing made of the St. Tite Road, which will shorten this road by three miles.

There is now only about one mile and a quarter of swamp to be crosswayed; the remainder of the road will pass through dry land, well adapted for colonization.

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 COTE ST. PAUL ROAD.

Superintendent :—C. TOUSSIGNANT.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$100 00 |
| Amount paid.....    | 100 00   |

This road commences at the Cote St. Paul, and is to terminate at the Parish of St. Tite.

It has been opened for a distance of 33 arpents; this section, though as yet unfinished, is passable for wheeled vehicles.

The road has been bridged in some places, and it was found necessary to make a ditch on one side of the road.

The road passes through good land, well timbered with tamarack and spruce. At the terminus of the road is a good water-power, upon which grist and saw mills have been built.

The estimate for the completion of the road is \$1,000.

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 COUNTY OF ST. MAURICE.

## ST. LEON SPRINGS ROAD.

Superintendent :—G. CHAINÉ.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$100 00 |
| Amount paid.....    | 100 00   |

The finished part of the road is the section connecting the Parishes of St. Barnabé and St. Sévère, the distance being 43 arpents.

With this year's grant Mr. Chainé has finished the bridge begun in 1863, and completed a portion of the road which had been opened to only half its proper width. He estimates that it would take a further sum of \$800 to finish this road.

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 MAGNAN ROAD.

Superintendent :—C. MAGNAN.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$400 00 |
| Amount paid.....    | 400 00   |

The road is now open as a summer road as far as the division line between the Townships of Caxton and Shawinigan, a distance of six and a half miles; but for three and a half miles of that distance it is made to only half its proper width.

No portion of the road has been finished this year. The work done consists of blasting, hauling earth for the crossways, ditches, making small bridges and opening twelve arpents in Caxton.

The road consists of three sections :—

1st. The section extending from the line between the 4th and 5th ranges of Shawinigan to Magnan's mill. In this section the land is hilly, but well timbered with maple, spruce, tamarack and cedar.

2nd. The by road from the mill to the Parish of Ste. Flore. This road, 64 arpents in length, is open only as a winter road. It is important that this road should be finished, more particularly in behalf of the settlers on the 1st range of Shawinigan, consisting of eighteen families, who are desirous of uniting with the 2nd, 3rd and 4th ranges of Shawinigan, and with the settlers in Caxton, for the building of a church on the division line between the two townships.

3rd. The section extending from Magnan's mill through Caxton, which can be extended to Matawin, a distance of about fifteen miles.

In this section the land is generally level and easily made available for settlement. It is covered with splendid groves of maple and large quantities of pine, and other merchantable timber. There are several water-powers, of which four have already been turned to account.

ROAD FROM HUNTERSTOWN TO ST. ETIENNE.

Superintendent:—CHARLES GELINAS.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$300 00 |
| Amount paid....     | 300 00   |

This road is now open for a distance of five and a half miles.

With the amount granted 40 arpents have been opened, and of that extent 26 arpents finished. It is available for wheeled vehicles, except ten arpents opened only as a winter road.

The cost of the finished part is \$160 per mile.

Three bridges have been built, two of which, measuring 18 feet each, cost \$20, and the third 90 feet, built across the large river in Caxton, with timber prepared in the winter of 1863, for the sum of \$40

The lands through which the road passes, and the adjacent lands for a great extent, are fertile and covered with fine timber of every variety. There are three water-powers, a limestone quarry and traces of copper ore.

Colonization advances rapidly in these localities, and within the past five years the population has increased three-fourths.

Lots have been taken up this year along the road, and 500 arpents have been cleared. Two church sites have been selected in these settlements.

Mr. Gelinás says it would take \$1,800 to finish his road.

COUNTY OF MASKINONGÉ.

ST. DIDACE ROAD.

Superintendent:—D. MAIGRET.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$300 00 |
| Amount paid .....   | 300 00   |

This year's work has been done in Peterborough, from the front of the first range to the front of the third range, south of Pine Lake.

Two miles and 13 arpents had been simply opened last year. Of this extent two miles and three arpents have been finished, and ten arpents made fit for wheeling. Moreover a distance of 20 arpents has been opened as a winter road so as to give an outlet to one Joseph Turenne, who has taken up a lot in the lands of Pine Lake, and is desirous of settling there with his four boys. It was found necessary to cut down two arpents of a hill, and also to blast and remove stones in several places.

The bridge on Lake Croche River has been finished. It is 100 feet in length by 18 feet in width. One hundred and twenty feet of crossway have also been made.

Mr. Maigret wrote me as follows, on the 10th October last:—"The land about Pine Lake is of excellent quality, and covered for the most part with large timber, consisting of birch, balsam and fir, while at Lake Bonnetterre the land is covered with fine hardwood.

"This road affords great inducements to settlers in view of its water-powers, and the beautiful valley, of which as you advance a glimpse is afforded, in the heart of the town-

ship. In fact on reaching Lake Bonnetterre, the settler fancies he has left the Laurentine range, and a vast plateau lies spread out before him. Then, forgetting the mountain range he has just crossed, he is enchanted at the sight of so virgin a soil, and the energy with which colonization advances will soon convince him of the necessity of building a church in this locality."

Within the past five years the population has increased considerably in the new Parish of St. Didace, and all the worst lots on the road, near the church built last year, have been taken up.

The crop, generally speaking, has been very abundant, and has escaped all injury from frost.

Mr. Maigret is of opinion that \$900 will be required to carry on the road next year.

#### RIVER AUX ECORCES ROAD.

Superintendent :—F. X. A. RIVARD.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$500 00 |
| Amount paid.....    | 500 00   |

With this sum Mr. Rivard has opened and finished five miles and two arpents of roadway, to a width of from 12 to 15 feet, 74 arpents of which is on the branch road to Lake Sacacomy, and 68 arpents along the River du Loup, ten arpents were made over ground already slashed, but all the rest through standing timber. The road is passable for wheeled vehicles throughout.

The cost of the roadway opened and finished this year has been \$60.90, exclusive of bridges. Eleven bridges, measuring together 232 feet of roadway, have been built at a cost of \$95:

A sum of \$90 has also been expended in improving that portion of the road which was opened within the past few years.

It is necessary that the road should be opened along the River du Loup, for a distance of about 18 miles, as far as a place called *Les Pins Rouges*, where it would strike excellent land, covered nearly throughout with fine hardwood, and admirably adapted for settlement.

The road opened within the past few years, on the north-east side of the River du Loup, should also be extended. The soil along this road is of tolerably good quality.

Several settlers have located themselves beyond the point to which the road has been opened, and are anxiously awaiting the extension.

I also desire to point out the advantages to be derived from opening another road along the River aux Ecorces, which discharges into River du Loup, at a distance of about one mile and a half from the outlet of Lake Sacacomy. The soil is sandy and well timbered with hardwood; fine maple groves have also been discovered. This road would connect with that of St. Didace and Peterborough.

Mr. Rivard writes as follows :—" These roads are the only available outlets for colonization in the County of Maskinongé. All the lots have been taken up along the roads now open, and settlers are anxiously awaiting their extension.

" There are numerous good water-powers on the outlet of Lake Sacacomy. There is a saw-mill in operation, and a flour-mill being built."

During the summer the ecclesiastical authorities selected a church-site on the River du Loup, at the outlet of Lake Sacacomy, under the title of St. Alexis. The settlers are preparing the timber required for the building.

Fifteen lots have been taken up this year on the road; over one hundred arpents of land have been cleared. Within the past few years the increase in the value of real property has been one hundred per cent.

Mr. Rivard strongly recommends the Government to have the lots divided, on both sides of the River du Loup, beyond the Township of Hunterstown, from the township line to *Pins Rouges*. He makes the same recommendation as regards the lots on River aux Ecorces.

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**COUNTY OF BERTHIER.**
**BRANDON ROAD.**

Superintendents :—J. MONDOR and F. X. ROBERT.

|                             |                |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Balance from 1864 .....     | \$179 00       |
| Amount granted in 1865..... | 200 00         |
|                             | ————— \$374 46 |
| Amount paid .....           | 354 77         |
| Balance remaining.....      | \$24 23        |

This road was opened some years ago, and had become impassable. The amount of the grant has been expended in repairing and improving it from the 4th to the 11th range, inclusively, of Brandon. It is now passable for wheeled vehicles as far as the Township of Joliette. Eleven bridges, with an average of 19 feet of roadway, have been built, at a cost of 40 cents per foot. Thirty-three crossways have also been made at a cost of 25 cents per foot.

About three-fourths of the lands through which the road passes are fit for cultivation. The soil consists of yellow clay, and the land is hilly and somewhat stony. The timber consists of cedar, maple, birch, basswood, beech and spruce. There are numerous water-powers in the vicinity of the road.

The land is being pretty rapidly cleared in this settlement, and the population has increased one-fourth within the past five years.

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**COUNTIES OF BERTHIER AND JOLIETTE.**
**MANTAWA ROAD.**

Superintendent:—L. BRASSARD.

|                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| Amount granted ..... | \$2,000 00 |
| Amount paid.....     | 2,000 00   |

This road, 35 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles in length, was first opened as a winter road. For 11 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles of that distance the road was finished in 1864.

Of the remaining 24 miles, a section of six miles has been completely finished, and nine miles of roadway sufficiently improved to enable wheeled vehicles to travel safely with a load of 600 lbs.

Mr. Brassard writes that he has entirely abandoned the old tracing, for the reason that it would have involved a large outlay, owing to its length, and to the hills and difficult ground to be crossed. In this way he has avoided 22 enormous hills, including one of 14 arpents, and shortened the road four and a half miles. In the nine miles yet to be finished he will avoid ten to twelve hills, and shorten the distance three miles. "Thus," he says, "I have cut off 32 hills and seven and a half miles of roadway, which would have cost at least \$2,000. In fact when the road shall have been opened throughout its whole length, from the outlet of Lake Noir to Mantawa, the number of hills avoided will be 77, and the number of miles saved, nine."

It will be necessary to build a bridge over the River Mantawa. At the point where it crosses the road, it is 112 feet wide, and its depth at low water is 11 feet. The bed of the river is hard sand. The estimated cost of the bridge is \$1,000.

Mr. Brassard reports that there is splendid land four miles from his mills, on the Rivers Mantawa, Millieu and Claire, in the County of Maskinongé. He says that a road, five miles in length, would reach the heart of these fine lands, and he asks for a portion of the grant for the County of Maskinongé, in order to open the road he suggests.

COUNTY OF JOLIETTE.

RIVER L'ASSOMPTION ROAD.

Superintendent :—J. A. RENAUD.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$200 00 |
| Amount paid.....    | 200 00   |

There have been opened and finished this year, fourteen arpents eight perches of roadway, of which nearly two arpents have been crosswayed and laid with brush.

Three arpents four perches of roadway have since been opened up. A bridge of 54 feet has been built.

These several works have cost about \$146.

The work on the road having of necessity been commenced only on the 16th of October, the advanced period of the season, and the snow which already covered the ground, compelled Mr. Renaud to suspend operations until next season.

COUNTY OF MONTCALM.

1st. KILKENNY ROAD.—2ND. ST. JULIENNE ROAD.

Superintendent :—L. DUFRESNE.

|                                   |          |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Amount granted for 1st road ..... | \$600 00 |
| do do 2nd do .....                | 125 00   |
|                                   | \$725 00 |
| Amount paid .....                 | 725 00   |

On the first of these roads, three miles of roadway have been opened and one mile of that distance finished. The cost of the roadway finished is about \$300.

Three bridges, measuring together 277 feet of roadway, have been built for the sum of \$160, and 400 feet of roadway covered with brushwood.

The land through which this road passes is of excellent quality, and timbered with birch, maple, elm and ash.

Mr. Dufresne thinks the sum of \$1,500 would be required to extend the road to the establishments of the Hon. Mr. Masson, on the 8th range of Wexford.

With the grant for the Ste. Julienne Road, Mr. Dufresne has built a bridge 100 feet in length by 18 feet in width. This bridge has been very substantially built of cedar; the hills have been lowered and levelled as much as possible, so as to allow settlers to travel without difficulty this winter.

CHERTSEY ROAD.

Superintendent :—M. S. KELLY.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$275 00 |
| Amount paid .....   | 275 00   |

Work was commenced this year on lot No. 17, between the 3rd and 4th ranges of Chertsey, and continued to the 6th range.

This road is to terminate at Lake Ouareau, a distance of about 15 miles.

It has been opened for a distance of two and a half miles, at a cost of about \$120 per mile.

The lands through which the road passes are fertile, though stony, and timbered with maple, white birch, spruce and cedar.



A great number of families have settled in Chertsey this fall, and numbers of settlers intend locating themselves on the borders of Lake Ouareau, so soon as the road has been opened to that point.

The road has been legally erected as far as the 9th range of the township.

**COUNTY OF TERREBONNE.**  
**KILKENNY AND WEXFORD ROAD.**

Superintendent:—OCT. PILON.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$400 00 |
| Amount paid.....    | 400 00   |

Work on this road was commenced on lot No. 25 of the 6th range of Wexford, and continued down to the division line between lots Nos. 15 and 16 of the 4th range of the same township.

It has been opened for a distance of four miles, of which two miles and 18 arpents have been finished except the blasting of six arpents, and one mile and ten arpents opened as a winter road.

The cost of the roadway finished has been about \$200 per mile, including crossways.

Three and one half arpents of crossway have been made at a cost of \$22 per arpent, and seven arpents of brush-work and terracing at a cost of from \$15 to \$16 per arpent.

Mr. Pilon writes as follows in his report:—"The soil is in general good throughout the Township of Wexford, and more especially in the vicinity of the road; it is yellow loam and very well suited for cultivation. The timber consists of cedar, pine, tamarack and spruce on the lowlands, and on the heights maple, birch and beech.

"There is no longer any doubt whatever but that this road is destined to become the principal artery of the colonization roads of the northern portion of the district of Montreal, for the following reasons, namely:—

1. "Because it is the shortest and most convenient outlet from the great valley of the Mantawa to Montreal.

2. "Because the distance which the settlers of the Townships of Doncaster, Beresford, Morin and Wexford have to travel to reach Montreal will be shortened by 18 miles

3. "Because the country being less broken and hilly is more easily accessible, and therefore more advantageous for the settlers of the northern townships. There are several good water-powers in the vicinity of the road, amongst others that on which the Hon. Edouard Masson's mill is built.

"I have not as yet noticed any limestone quarries, but I am told there is limestone three miles from the Hon. Mr. Masson's establishment.

"When making my exploration of the road last year, I kept my course by the compass in some places, and noticed that the needle was greatly disturbed and pointed steadily towards the ground, and this induced me to believe that iron existed in that locality.

"It would be advisable to make an annual appropriation to extend the Wexford road to the Township of Doncaster, and even beyond it, in the direction of Mantawa, for it is now beyond doubt that to colonization roads alone is due the great increase of immigration to the remote districts of the northern townships. I do not think the Government could devise a more prompt and certain method of encouraging settlement than by the making of suitable and easy means of communication.

"I know that thirteen lots have been taken up within two months on the road which I have made. I cannot say how many arpents have been cleared, but I know that the new settlers are hard at work.

"No selection for a site for a church has yet been formally made, but a petition has been addressed to the ecclesiastical authorities, praying that that part of Wexford, including the 3rd and 4th ranges, and a part of the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th 10th and 11th ranges, may be erected into a parish."

It is estimated that a sum of \$400 is necessary to complete that part of the road which is opened only.

ABERCROMBIE AND WEXFORD ROAD.

Superintendent:—LOUIS MORIN.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$200 00 |
| Amount paid.....    | 200 00   |

During the last few years this road has been completed over a distance of four miles. This year Mr. Morin has opened nearly two miles, which, although not completed, are, nevertheless, suitable for summer traffic. There is a bridge thirty feet in length, and three arpents have been crosswayed.

The soil along the road, although stony, is generally good and covered with good timber. There is an excellent water power near the road. All the lots along the road are taken up, and an extent of land equal, according to Mr. Morin's estimate, to 500 acres has been cleared.

A site for a church has been selected, and the building has been begun. About \$250 is wanted to complete the road.

COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS.

VALLEYFIELD ROAD.

Superintendent:—ANDREW KEYS.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Amount granted ..... | \$150 00 |
| Amount paid .....    | 150 00   |

This sum has been expended in the completion of the eighteen arpents of road previously opened. About a mile remains to be improved. It will then be entirely completed, and be five miles in length.

ST. COLUMBAN ROAD.

Superintendent; J. KENNEDY.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Amount granted. .... | \$150 00 |
| Amount paid.....     | 150 00   |

The amount expended was devoted to the completion of half a mile of difficult road across the mountains.

The road may now be used with wheeled vehicles for a distance of five miles and a half, the remaining two miles only serving as a winter road. When these two miles are completed as far as the augmentation of Mille Isle, it will connect with the great road from the east, leading to the townships of Howard, Morin, Wentworth, and others.

This road passes over a mountainous country, which extends for several miles on each side of it. The soil is good, but difficult of cultivation.

COUNTY OF ARGENTEUIL.

GRENVILLE AND ARUNDEL ROAD.

GRENVILLE SECTION.

Superintendent:—A. CAMPBELL.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Amount granted ..... | \$100 00 |
| Amount paid.....     | 100 00   |

This sum has been applied to completing the ditches begun last year along the road, and

to opening new ditches over an extent of 750 feet towards the centre of lot No. 12 in the 10th range of Grenville. Subsequently Mr. Campbell completed a half mile of road, and removed the stones which encumbered it. Two bridges have also been repaired.

The road may now be travelled in summer vehicles throughout its whole extent.

It is the great highway which leads from the Ottawa river to the settlements in Harrington, east and west; it also leads to Wentworth, Arundel, De Salaberry and Wolfe.

Since the opening of this road was begun by the Government the population of these townships has increased by at least one thousand souls. A building, to be used as a church, has been erected in the western part of Harrington. Landed property has increased in value one hundred per cent. of late years.

A sum of \$150 would suffice to complete this road.

CHATHAM AND WENTWORTH ROAD.

WENTWORTH SECTION.

Superintendent:—H. MORROW.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Amount granted ..... | \$150 00 |
| Amount paid.....     | 150 00   |

Two miles of this road, which extends from the point of the third range of Wentworth to the 9th range, have been improved, so that it may now be travelled in summer vehicles to an extent of three miles. There are still two miles to be improved in order so make the whole of the portion opened passable.

There will be three bridges, which will be difficult to build, upon the road.

Upon the first three ranges only soft wood is found, but the 7th, 8th and 9th ranges are timbered with hard wood.

The land in this township is pretty good, but stony. There is a good water-power on the 8th range, and limestone is abundant.

It is estimated that a sum of \$250 would be necessary to complete the road.

ARGENTEUIL ROAD.

ARGENTEUIL SECTION.

Superintendent:—W. SMITH.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Amount granted ..... | \$100 00 |
| Amount paid.....     | 100 00   |

No report.

MILLE ISLES SECTION.

Superintendent:—R. FORD.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Amount granted ..... | \$100 00 |
| Amount paid .....    | 100 00   |

A portion of the line of this road passes at the end of Lake St. Anne, over a place which is flooded in the spring. Mr. Ford did not consider that he would be justified in applying the money in that place, and by consequence the amount granted has not been expended.

He made an exploration in Wentworth to ascertain whether means could not be found to open a road in that direction, but his report of his operations was unfavorable, so that it will probably be necessary to apply the money elsewhere.

MORIN SECTION.

Superintendent:—G. HAMILTON.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Amount granted ..... | \$100 00 |
| Amount paid.....     | 100 00   |

This road passes along the first concession of the lesser part of the township included in County of Argenteuil, and extends as far as St. Gabriel Hill, in the county of Terrebonne.

Mr. Hamilton began work at the road between lots Nos. 38 and 39, and it is to be continued as far as the division line between the Townships of Morin and Wentworth.

The road is completed from its point of commencement as far as the south-west corner of lot No. 52, a distance of three miles: of this one mile has been completed this year. The rest of the road, about three miles in length, has been opened as a winter road by the settlers.

The land in this part of the country is generally stony. The soil is a vegetable mould lying upon a subsoil of clay. Timber of all kinds is found upon it.

The 3rd and 4th ranges of Morin, as well as the western part of Wentworth, are rapidly increasing in population. The same is the case in the township of Howard, where colonization is making great progress.

Limestone is abundant at St. Gabriel Hill

A chapel is being erected in the vicinity of this road.

As on the three miles to be completed there is a swamp, 12 arpents in extent, which must of necessity be crosswayed, the amount to be granted ought not to be less than \$400.

EAST OUTLET ROAD.

ST. ANGELIQUE SECTION.

Superintendent:—R. FORD.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$100 00 |
| Amount paid.. ....  | 100 00   |

This sum has been applied to making repairs along one half the road from lot No. 14 to lot No. 42, where the Township of Wentworth ends. This portion, about four miles in length, has been made passable for summer vehicles.

A bridge, 21 feet in length, has been built on the road.

Mr. Ford strongly recommends the continuation of the opening of the road, in order to facilitate the settlement of a large number of young persons who are desirous of establishing themselves in Wentworth. There are seven miles to be opened through an unbroken forest of hardwood. This road would be a great convenience to the settlers in the western part of Wentworth, and also to those in Harrington.

The cost of the opening of the road is estimated at \$1000.

1st. ROAD FROM NORTH RIVER TO LAKEFIELD.—2nd. SIDE LINE ROAD.

Superintendent:—G. RODGERS.

|                                         |               |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------|
| Amount granted for the first road ..... | \$100 00      |
| Amount granted for the second road..... | 50 00         |
|                                         | —————\$150 00 |
| Amount paid.....                        | 150 00        |

Upon the first of these roads two miles already opened have been completed, and upon the second, one half mile has been completed.

A bridge of inconsiderable size has also been built.

These roads will have the advantage of opening communication with Howard, Morin, and the rear of Wentworth. Along them there are several water-powers and abundance of limestone.

Mr. Rodgers says that a sum of \$100 will be required to complete the North River Road, and \$50 to complete the second road.

---

### BRIDGE OVER DEVIL'S RIVER.

Superintendent:—R. LOUSDALE.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Amount granted ..... | \$150 00 |
| Amount paid.....     | 150 00   |

This bridge over Devil's River, which traverses the first range of Salaberry, built in order to admit of the passage of the numerous settlers who are establishing themselves on the beautiful land lying to the north of the river, is now completely finished. It has cost \$301.60.

The amount granted for the bridge not being sufficient, Mr. Lousdale applied to Messrs. Hamilton and Brothers, who generously advanced him the funds necessary to complete the work. I recommend that the amount advanced should be repaid to them out of the grant of next year.

The bridge is 180 feet in length by 15 wide; its height is 16 feet.

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### ST. ANDREWS BRIDGE OVER NORTH RIVER.

Superintendent:—R. SIMPSON.

|                              |          |
|------------------------------|----------|
| Amount granted in 1864.....  | \$250 00 |
| Amount granted in 1865 ..... | 300 00   |
| Amount paid.....             | 550 00   |

This bridge is now completed, but as no assessment was made for the levying of the amounts to be paid to the contractor by the rate-payers, in addition to the Government grant, in accordance with the tenth subsection of the fifty-second section of the Municipal Act of 1860, I considered it my duty to await the conclusion of the suit, which is now pending before the court, before paying out any part of the grant.

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## COUNTIES OF ARGENTEUIL AND OTTAWA.

### AMHERST ROAD.

Superintendent:—J. McCALLUM.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Amount granted ..... | \$200 00 |
| Amount paid.....     | 200 00   |

More than two miles of road were completed this year, and the part which was simply opened last year has been put in good condition, so that ten miles may now be used for summer vehicles; the remaining six miles are opened as a winter road. After crossing the mountains the cost of the road was only \$80 a mile, exclusive of bridges.

Two bridges, each 20 feet long, have been built of cedar for a sum of \$20; there are also six arpents of crossway.

There are several water-powers on the Maskinongé River.

The soil in the vicinity is light, but good. Several settlers have established themselves along the road this year, and many persons have come to examine the land with the view of settling upon it.

Mr. McCallum states that \$200 would be necessary to complete that part of the road which passes across the mountains.

COUNTY OF PONTIAC.

|                                                    |           |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Calumet and River Creuse Road.....              | \$250 00  |
| 2. Sheen and Fort William Road.....                | 250 00    |
| 3. Coulonge and Mansfield Road.....                | 100 00    |
| 4. Road on Calumet Island.....                     | 300 00    |
| 5. Road from Litchfield to Thorne and Leslie ..... | 400 00    |
| 6. Black River Road .....                          | 100 00    |
|                                                    | \$1400 00 |
| Amount paid.....                                   | 1400 00   |

Superintendent:—W. L. GRAY.

The first of these roads begins at the boundary of Sheen, and runs down across Chichester to end at the mouth of the River Creuse.

The second begins at the line between Sheen and Chichester and ends at Fort William.

The third commences at the bridge over the Coulonge River, and ends at the Government Road at Mansfield.

The fourth begins at Reserve A, and is continued as far as Grand Marre, a distance of 12 miles.

The fifth begins at the front of Litchfield and ends at the boundary line between Leslie and Thorne. This road has been explored to an extent of nine miles, but is open only in an imperfect manner.

The sixth of these roads commences at Black River Bridge, and descends along the Ottawa to end at the Calumet and River Creuse Road, of which it is a continuation.

Upon these different roads an extent of  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles has been opened this year, and  $15\frac{3}{4}$  miles previously opened, have been completed.

Nine bridges, measuring in all 140 feet, have been built, at a cost of \$224; and  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles of road have been crosswayed and laid with brush; the latter work cost \$160.

These roads traverse the Townships of Sheen, Chichester, Waltham, Mansfield, Calumet Island, and the upper part of Litchfield, and communicate with Clarendon, Thorne and Leslie.

Along these roads and in rear of them is found a great extent of land adapted for agricultural purposes. The soil is generally alluvial, mixed with sand and gravel; in some places it is sandy.

There are limestone quarries on Calumet Island; in Litchfield, Mansfield, Thorne and Leslie, and excellent water-powers on the Coulonge River, Black River, Nikabo River, and in Sheen and Chichester.

The following sums will be required to complete the roads, viz.: \$400 for the Calumet and River Creuse Road; \$100 for the Fort William Road; \$200 for the Calumet Island Road; and \$500 for that from Litchfield to Thorne and Leslie.

COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

DESERT RIVER ROAD.

Superintendent:—T. McGOEY.

|                     |        |
|---------------------|--------|
| Amount granted..... | \$1300 |
| Amount paid.....    | .....  |

Mr McGoey began work on this road on Brooks' farm, proceeding towards Desert River. He has opened and completed one mile 12 arpents and 9 perches of new road, and has made considerable improvements upon an extent of eleven miles of road already opened. This work was done in the Townships of Howe and Aylwin. The cost of the new road, exclusive of bridges, has been \$260 a mile.

A bridge, 172 feet in length and  $11\frac{1}{4}$  feet high, was constructed for a sum of \$185; 593 feet of crossway have also been laid.

About 36 miles of the road are now completed. The part which still remains to be made extends from the southern line of the Township of Bouchette to the Desert River, a distance of 18 or 20 miles. It is estimated that a sum of \$2,400 would be required to complete this road.

The surface of the earth in these townships is mountainous. The soil is of various descriptions, and is covered with all kinds of wood.

"The advantages to commerce and colonization," says Mr. McGoey, "resulting from this road, are, considerable, if one may judge from the rapid increase of the population, which has doubled within the last five years in the adjacent townships. This increase is to be attributed principally to the surplus population of the old settlements who have come to settle in these localities.

"Already four Catholic churches have been erected along the road, and two new missions are to be established shortly. In Aylmer there is a building in which the several denominations of Protestants assemble from time to time for the celebration of divine worship.

"The harvest has been good this year, and has suffered in no way. In 1864, 196 bushels of the finest fall wheat were harvested from  $6\frac{1}{2}$  bushels of seed. This year, again, two bushels of seed yielded 100 bushels of wheat, which sold for \$125. The crop of the present year, in the immediate vicinity of the Desert River, consists of 1000 tons of hay, 3000 bushels of oats, 1,500 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of barley, 500 bushels of pease, 500 bushels of fall rye, 500 bushels of buckwheat, and 20,000 bushels of potatoes. I have not heard of any case of the latter being attacked by the rot.

"In the Township of Aumond is situated the establishment of the Reverend Oblats Fathers, who have been the pioneers of civilization in these parts. They have built a church, a presbytery, a school, and saw and grist mills. Through their efforts the locality has obtained a post office, and the establishment of two shops and several workshops for various branches of industry.

"Maniwaki contains a population of 542 souls, of whom 402 are Indians. Bouchette contains 406 souls, Aumond 200, and Kensington 140; Wright, Aylwin, Hincks and Lowe, vary in population from 302 in Hincks to 900 in Lowe."

Upon the part of the road which still remains to be made, three bridges will have to be built, the total length of which will be about 400 feet. Along this part of the road a considerable extent of the land is cleared, and, consequently, the timber necessary for this purpose will have to be brought from a great distance. It will, therefore, be necessary that this timber should be drawn in winter, for in summer it would be impossible to cart it except at great cost.

Mr. McGoey is prepared to draw this timber with the balance of money which he has in hand.

## COUNTY OF GASPÉ.

### ROAD IN THE MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

Superintendent:—H. NADEAU.

|                              |           |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Amount granted in 1864,..... | \$ 399 00 |
| Amount paid in 1864,.....    | 2500 00   |
| Balance remaining,.....      | 149 00    |

This sum has been applied to the improvement of three difficult hills, which were even dangerous to travellers.

The first of these hills is situated at the Cape, near the harbour, and this has been considerably diminished; the low ground has been raised, and drained by means of ditches, which convey the water to the sea. This hill is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  arpents long.

The second is at Mill Cove; it has been lowered four or five feet in four arpents. These works occupied a long time, on account of the stony character of the ground.

The third hill, one arpent and a half in length, is at the Basin, and also occupied a good deal of time. The timber required for the building of a bridge was drawn, and the bridge will be built next summer.

The road on which these works were done is verbalized.

#### CAPE ROSIER AND THE PORTAGE AT GRANDE GREVE ROAD.

Superintendent:—WILLIAM HYMAN.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$175 00 |
| Amount paid.....    | 175 00   |

This sum was applied to the cutting down, by mining, of about 60 feet of a lofty hill, in the distance of a quarter of a mile. It is of calcareous stone. This part of the road is almost impassable, even for winter vehicles.

It is thought that the sum of \$1,800 more will be required for these improvements, which will have the advantage of diminishing to 19 miles the distance of 27 miles which must now be travelled over in passing from one part of the township to another.

The land in the Township of Cap Rosier is good; and limestone, lead ore, and other ores are met with. It is supposed also that petroleum will be found.

#### YORK ROAD.

Superintendent:—A. PAINCHAUD.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$175 00 |
| Amount paid.....    | 175 00   |

This money was laid out in the improvement and completion of a mile of the road, so that three miles are now available for wheeled carriages, the remaining mile being only a winter road. It has also been turnpiked to the distance of two miles and 16 chains.

Mr. Painchaud is of opinion that the sum of \$700 is required to complete the road, including a bridge of inconsiderable size which is to be built over a brook emptying into the River St. John.

#### ANSE A LOUISE ROAD.

Superintendent:—A. PAINCHAUD.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$250 00 |
| Amount paid.....    | 250 00   |

The works on this road were given, as last year, to be done by contract. In view of the small grant for the year, Mr. Painchaud gave out only those parts of the road which seemed to him to be most urgently required. He laid out five sections of various lengths, the most considerable of which was half a mile in length, the next no more than a quarter of a mile, but including the erection of a bridge thirty feet long.

The first section was given out by the job for \$88; the second for \$52. The works were completed in the season.

Mr. Painchaud intended to apply the balance of \$54 remaining in his hands to the making of a road over a small swamp near the beacon at Cape Rosier, but was prevented by the lateness of the season, and deferred that work in the third section till next summer.

A further sum of \$100 is required to complete this road.

Mr. Painchaud says in his report,—“I cannot refrain from again inviting the attention of the Government to the necessity of adopting measures to induce the great number of young



people who, yearly migrating from the parishes below Quebec, come in quest of employment in the fisheries of the Gulf, to settle in Gaspé.

“Would it not be better that the Government, instead of letting them return, after the close of the fishery, to their respective parishes, whence many of them, finding no employment for the winter, betake themselves to the neighboring States, should make them free grants of land to induce them to settle on the banks of the numerous streams which water the County of Gaspé?”

“Those young persons would make the best settlers for Gaspesia, from their intimate acquaintance with its coast, and their community of language and religion with most of the inhabitants, and their fitness for the work of clearing, in spring, autumn and winter, while in summer they would gain high wages as fishermen.”

### BRIDGE OVER GRIFFIN RIVER.

Superintendent:—A. PAINCHAUD.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$200 00 |
| Amount paid.....    | 200 00   |

At the suggestion of Mr. Painchaud, the timber required for the construction of this bridge, which had been long wanted, was soon furnished, with the most ready zeal, by the inhabitants of the neighboring lands, and drawn to the spot during last winter.

Mr. Painchaud prepared a plan of the bridge, and gave it to be built by the job for \$400, exclusive of the stone ballast to fill in the abutments and the pier placed under the centre, the cost of which was laid at \$200.

The contractor has built the two abutments, which measure about forty-five feet by thirty at the base. He has also made the middle pier thirty feet square, and will put it in place in the spring. The sum of \$150 has been paid to the contractor, and the balance of the grant (\$50) has been expended on the stone for the filling of the abutments. Another grant of \$400 will be required to pay the contractor and purchase the stone for the completion of the abutments and the pier in the middle of the bridge.

### BOIS BRULÉ ROAD.

Superintendent:—JOHN FAUVEL.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$175 00 |
| Amount paid.....    | 175 00   |

In the month of May last, Mr. Fauvel measured and divided into lots of one quarter and one-half of a mile the road leading from a point of departure four miles from Chien Blanc to Bois Brulé, and continued his operations over a distance of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile, to a point where it unites with the Gaspé Road, a total distance of  $8\frac{1}{4}$  miles.

Lots 1, 2 and 3 were finished, except the bridges. There is still, however, some work to be done on No. 1.

With the balance on hand, Mr. Fauvel will commence the construction of the bridges on the said Section 1.

The grant in the present year not being sufficient to warrant the commencement of Section four, Mr. Fauvel judged it expedient to merely open the road as far as Bois Brulé, by cutting down the trees and removing them to the sides of the road. He writes to me, that since his last report some clearings have been made on several lots, and the settlers are preparing timber for the building of houses.

## GRAND RIVER ROAD.

Superintendent:—L. DESJARDINS.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Amount granted ..... | \$300 00 |
| Amount paid .....    | 300 00   |

This road, which has been marked out about the centre of the Seignior of Grand River, commences on the sea-shore, and takes a direction to the rear of the seignior, towards the Crown Lands; it will be  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length.

Four and three quarters miles from its commencement it crosses a tributary of Grand River, called *La Fourche*, which will require the building of a bridge 141 feet in length.

The road has been opened to a distance of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile, of which one mile is quite completed; in the remaining half mile the timber has been removed, and placed along the roadside, so that nothing remains to be done but the turnpiking. From its commencement the road passes over good land, which is generally level, and easy to be cultivated, as there are no stones. The swampy parts are few, and not deep. Besides the River, we find only one water-power on which mills might be built.

The most ordinary kinds of timber are fir, spruce, bouleau, cedar and pine, the last rather scarce in the seignior, but abundant in the public lands where the axe of the lumber-man has not yet penetrated. Birch is also found of enormous size and length.

Some lots have been conceded in the seignior, but as soon as the road to the Crown Lands is completed, no doubt settlers will, one and all, betake themselves thither, as those fine and beautiful lands present advantages which are hardly found elsewhere.

## COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE.

## McDAVID ROAD.

Superintendent:—A. NICOL.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$200 00 |
| Amount paid.....    | 200 00   |

This road was explored and marked out by Mr. Nicol, along a ravine as far as the settlement known as McDavid's, a distance of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile. It has been opened to a distance of two miles, of which thirteen arpents have been completed; and a piece of corduroy made 30 feet long. About a mile of the road is still to be made, which will cost, according to estimate, \$300.

## THÉRIAULT ROAD.—FRS. POIRIER ROAD.—NEW RICHMOND AND HAMILTON ROAD.

Superintendent:—ALEXIS POIRIER.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Amount granted ..... | \$200 00 |
| Amount paid.....     | 200 00   |

The sum of \$66.66 was expended on the Fr. Poirier Road. The road was commenced five acres from the river, and continued to the second concession, It was cleared to a width of twenty-six feet and the stumps removed on four arpents in length. It passes onward over wet, swampy soil, which will require more work to be done to make it available.

Between New Richmond and Hamilton the work was commenced three acres from the river, in rear of the cultivated land. The wood was cut down, and the stumps taken out and laid along the road-side to a width of twenty-six feet. This has been carried on to a distance of  $14\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The road passes nine acres through a grove of cedars, the remainder, as far as the second concession, over a dry soil with a growth of hard wood. The work cost \$66.66. As much more will be required to complete the road to the second concession.

The remainder of the grant has not been expended on the Thériault Road, but in the following manner:—On the Dion Road the ditches have been cleaned and widened; about two arpents have been partly corduroyed with round cedar, partly laid with brush; and the ditches have been deepened, and the earth thrown on the road.

On the Cyrille Lepage Road, the work was commenced twenty arpents from the river. It was necessary to cart stone and earth for a distance of 162 yards, the soil being unfit for the purpose of a road. A distance of 170 yards has been covered with brush and earth, and a ditch made on one side of the road.

1. McPHERSON AND McLEOD ROAD.—2. McINNIS AND BLAIR ROAD.—  
JONES AND No. 1 SCHOOL LOT ROAD.

Superintendent:—I. ENRIGHT, JUN.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Amount granted ..... | \$180 00 |
| Amount paid.....     | 180 00   |

The first of these roads commences on the sea-shore, in the Township of Port Daniel, and will terminate at the western line of the township, a distance of about 8 miles.

The road has been opened to the distance of 1½ mile, one mile of which is practicable for wheel carriages. It crosses over a considerable breadth of land well suited for cultivation, and timbered with maple, bouleau, pine and cedar. Limestone is abundant.

The Second Road commences on the sea-shore, and reaches as far as the fourth concession of the township.

The Third has its point of departure near the Protestant Church, and extends to the fourth concession.

These two roads are situated in the Township of Port Daniel. Their intended length is one and a half mile each. The Second has been opened as a winter road to a distance of seven arpents; the Third has reached a length of fourteen arpents.

The opening of the two roads will be of great use, and will give access to a great breadth of the finest lands in the County of Bonaventure. It is considered that the sum of \$350 will be required to complete the first of the three, and \$400 for the two others.

1. SANDY HILL ROAD.—2. MANN AND SHOOLBRED ROAD.

Superintendent:—P. GUAGHTY.

|                               |               |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Amount granted for No. 1..... | \$100 00      |
| Amount do for No. 2.....      | 100 00        |
|                               | —————\$200 00 |
| Amount paid.....              | 200 00        |

In the Sandy Hill Road, which leads to that large tract of land situated in rear of the settlements of River du Loup, surveyed by Mr. Legendre, a distance of 10 arpents 2 perches has been completed in the present year. The road is now practicable for summer carriages for a distance of two and a half miles, and as a winter road for three quarters of a mile. The Second Road, located on the division line between the Township of Mann and the Seigniorly of Shoolbred, has been opened to a distance of 10 arpents 4 perches, and may now be travelled over by winter vehicles a distance of two miles. The former cost on an average \$320 per mile, the second, \$198.90 per mile.

A bridge has been constructed of 55 feet roadway.

The soil in the neighborhood is excellent, and well suited for every kind of farming. The timber is a mixture of bouleau, maple, cedar, spruce and pine.

The opening of this road would give access to a large tract of fine land, suitable for settlers. There is a water-power on each of these roads, and limestone and iron ore abound. The sum of \$300 would be required for the completion of the road opened in the present year,

1. RIVER CAPELAN ROAD.—2. LITTLE RIVER ROAD.—3. HENRY COCHRANE ROAD.—4. J. N. LEBLANC ROAD.

Superintendent :—W. LYND.

|                                          |          |
|------------------------------------------|----------|
| Amount granted (\$50 for each road)..... | \$200 00 |
| Amount paid.....                         | 200 00   |

Mr. James Robertson, charged by Mr. Lynd, mayor of the municipality, with the execution of the work on these roads, first cut down—with a small balance which remained on hand in 1862—a hill on the River Capelan Road, in the second concession, and gave a coat of gravel to a bridge 90 feet long, at the foot of the hill; finally, he completed two arpents of road at the southern extremity of the bridge, the whole being a great improvement of that part of the road. With the grant of this year, he completed 12 arpents of road which had been merely marked out.

In the Little River Road, in the fourth concession, he finished the bridge commenced in 1862, 300 feet long, by raising it six feet at the northern end, and lowering a hill 60 feet long.

On the N. Leblanc Road, in the fifth concession, Mr. Robertson causewayed and laid with brush a length of 150 feet, and made some small bridges, and a large drain to carry off the water. On the same road he built a bridge 18 feet long, and causewayed a space 172 feet in length. There remains another piece of wet land 190 feet in length to be causewayed.

Finally, the H. Cochrane Road was opened and completed to a distance of 935 feet on a dry bottom. There is a swamp 266 feet in width which has been laid with cedar to the distance of 166 feet.

The soil of the land intersected by these roads is suitable for farming operations, and has a growth of fine mixed timber. The whole is well watered, and there is water power in abundance for any description of mills.

1. JOHN TRAVERS AND C. MANGER'S ROAD.—2. NORTH RIVER ROAD.

Superintendent :—Wm. Ross.

|                                   |          |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Amount of grant for 1st Road..... | \$75 00  |
| “ “ 2nd “ .....                   | 75 00    |
|                                   | <hr/>    |
| Amount paid....                   | \$150 00 |
|                                   | 150 00   |

The former of these two roads, situated in the Township of Hope, commences in the high or main road, and proceeds on the division line between John Travers and Charles Manger. The length of about 20 arpents has been opened as a winter road. As the lands to which this road leads are of excellent quality and afford great advantages to settlers, it might be continued to a distance of eight miles with good effect. The most common kinds of timber met with are maple, bouleau and other hard woods. Twenty lots have been taken within the year on the line of road, and clearings have been commenced. A church has been built in the township, and the site of another pitched upon.

The road when finished will cost about \$250.

The sum of \$75 was expended in making an embankment 270 feet long on a part of the road made in 1862, near Barachoir de Nouvelle, in Hope.

BOURDAGES ROAD.

Superintendent :—P. POIRIER.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Amount granted ..... | \$100 00 |
| Amount paid.....     | 100 00   |

This road, situated on the division line between the Townships of Hamilton and Cox, was opened and completed from a point on the main front road, to a distance of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  arpents, with wide ditches, and two bridges built of cedar. The greater part of the road was over a swamp which required to be covered with brush and earth.

### 1. THIBODEAU ROAD.—2. DUGAS ROAD.

Superintendent:—F. GIROUX.

|                               |          |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| Amount granted for No. 1..... | \$100 00 |
| “ “ No. 2.....                | 100 00   |
|                               | \$200 00 |
| Amount paid.....              | 200 00   |

The Thibodeau Road has its point of departure on the concession line of the 1st concession of Maria, and will terminate in the concession line of the 2nd concession. It was completed in the present year to a distance of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  arpents.

Mr. Giroux informs me that this road passes over a fertile soil very suitable for farming operations. There is a heavy growth of maple, birch, and large cedars. Besides the advantages it affords to settlers already located on the 3rd concession, for whose use it was specially designed, it gives access to other lands in the back concessions, which are in no respect inferior in quality to those which are already settled on.

There are, at a short distance in rear of the road, two magnificent water-powers: one on the Glenburnie Brook, the other on Green River.

The sum of \$400 would suffice to complete the road, which is verbalized.

Dugas Road, in Maria, on which work was done in 1862, on the 4th range, commencing on lot 21, was completed this year from lot No. 32, to lot No. 26, a distance of  $17\frac{1}{4}$  arpents. Two bridges were built, measuring together 31 feet in length, but which, in consequence of the nearness of timber, cost only \$24.

Mr. Giroux says, in his report, “This road passes over a very fertile country, which, though not very level is admirably suited for agricultural operations. The timber consists of maple, birch and mixed soft-wood, among which are some very large spruce. I must remark also that in consequence of the position of the cleared lots, and the inequalities of the soil, I am obliged to follow the course of Green River, on the banks of which they lie. This small stream winds through a valley bounded by high lands, which may be brought under cultivation. It issues from Lake *Mequeshui*, which is situated on the fifth concession. Generally, the valley is seven or eight arpents in width, but it opens into one which is wider, a mile from the lake, and so continues until it opens upon a tract a mile from the lake, of immense extent, and truly excellent for agricultural purposes. These lands are bounded on the east by the great River Cascapediatic, on the west by River Nouvelle. Thus, they traverse the Townships of Maria and Nouvelle, and extend on the north to the county division line.

It is impossible to say how many families might find settlement here. The tract contains 238 or 240 square miles, and is fit for profitable cultivation in every part. It possesses magnificent water-powers, which will be of the greatest benefit to settlers.

It is considered that the sum of \$600 would be sufficient to open a road extending to this immense tract of fine lands.

### LEFEBVRE ROAD.

Superintendent:—P. ALLARD.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$200 00 |
| Amount paid.....    | 200 00   |

This road, which is situated in Carleton, was opened and completed to a distance of nine

arpents, in the most swampy part. Brush faggots were placed in double tiers and covered with earth and gravel. The road was also well ditched. Twelve arpents still remain to be done, which will cost \$200, and a bridge to be built (to cost \$100). Mr. Allard writes to me that this road leads to lands of the greatest fertility.

### KERNY BRIDGE ROAD

Superintendent:—GEORGE FALLU.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Amount granted ..... | \$200 00 |
| Amount paid.....     | 200 00   |

Mr. Fallu was obliged to commence the opening of this road about twelve arpents from Kerny Bridge, on account of the lands near that bridge having been sown. On 3rd August he had two miles open. On 31st, Mr. Fallu wrote to me that he had opened the road throughout its whole extent, and made it practicable for winter vehicles, but he did not state its length. Several bridges will need to be built; one of considerable importance, which will cost \$150. It will not be less than fifty feet in length, but the abutments will require to be considerably elevated on account of the spring floods.

### METAPEDIAC AND RIVER UPSALTIQUITCH ROAD.

Superintendent:—JOHN ROBERTSON.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$200 00 |
| Amount paid.....    | 200 00   |

This road leads from the Ferry at the mouth of the River Metapediac to the settlement over against the River Upsaltiquitch, a distance of five miles. Previously opened, it had been completed to the distance of two miles in 1862. The works were resumed this year, from the point then reached, and the road completed to a distance from that point of 45 arpents 7 perches. A bridge has been built which cost fourteen days' work. The soil is rich, being composed of vegetable matter on a limestone bottom. The water-powers are numerous, and limestone is found everywhere.

A church has been built in the neighborhood during the present year.

About \$500 would be required to complete the road to the mouth of the Upsaltiquitch, inclusive of two bridges.

### COUNTY OF RIMOUSKI.

#### TACHÉ ROAD.

Superintendent:—J. B. LEPAGE.

|                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| Amount granted ..... | \$1,000 00 |
| Amount paid.....     | 1,000 00   |

In the present year, this road has been opened to a distance of a thousand and three chains and a half, of which thirty-four and a half have been completed, and forty-nine chains cleared to a width of twenty-two feet, the roadway leveled and ready to be turnpiked. In addition, one mile which was merely opened last year has been finished. Moreover, a distance of one mile and sixty-seven and a half chains, which was in the state of a winter road, has been completely cleared of impediments, and made ready to be turnpiked.

The whole of the road which was opened within the present year, together with 5 miles 6 chains 61 links opened in the preceding year, is now available for wheeled carriages.

The timber required for the construction of a bridge one hundred feet in length, by nine in height, has been cut and drawn to the spot, at an expense \$30.90; and a distance of sixteen and a half chains has been laid out with brush at a cost of \$143.75, including ditches and side drains.

Mr. Lepage writes as follows:

"The soil over which the road passes is of excellent quality. In the low places we fall in with mixed woods; the uplands are timbered with hard wood, mostly maples, enabling settlers to set up numerous sugar works. A convincing proof of this is the establishment of fifty-two magnificent sugaries within a space of four square miles around the point where the works stopped in the present year. The adjacent lands, to a great distance on both sides of the road, and on the line traced for future operations, I may say as far as Kamouraska, are also admirably suitable for agriculture. Nearly everywhere the predominant timber is maple, with sufficient pine and spruce for building purposes. There are on every hand fine water-powers, which are situated so as to be easily utilized.

"The advantages presented by the opening of this road are not exceeded in any part of the Province. As fast as it is opened the lots are taken and clearings begun; nay, even far ahead of the line, in the bare hope that the road will be carried forward next year, settlers take lands, in most of which a slash has been made, to be sown in the ensuing spring.

"There are in the neighborhood of the part of the road which has been opened two superb water-powers. Limestone is met with in many places.

"To afford free access to the lands already taken, on or near the line traced to the River Neigette, a distance of about four and a half miles, and to complete the part opened during the last and present year, including bridges, I consider that a further grant of \$2,300 would be required.

"The progress of Colonization in Fleuriau, the first township on the road, is deserving of notice: In the second and third concessions nearly three-fourths of the lands are taken; those in the fourth and fifth, which are intersected by the road, are all taken.

"The resident population number 260 souls, of whom 157 are found on the part of the Taché Road already opened, and the others in other parts of the township.

"A school has been opened at the intersection of the Taché and Metapediae Roads, and is attended by a great number of children.

"One half of the Township of Fleuriau, a small part of the Seigniorie of Lepage and Theverge, and nearly the whole of the Township of Chabot, form a new parish, dedicated to St. Angèle, which has been erected into a separate municipality.

"All the lots situated in the part of the road opened, and even beyond it, as far as the line dividing the Townships of Fleuriau and Neigette, have been taken up, and more than two-thirds of them are occupied and in course of clearing.

"The extent of land cleared and under cultivation was, at the commencement of last month, 577 acres, being an increase of 254 over last year.

"Notwithstanding the disadvantage of an excessively rainy spring, and the scarcity of good seed grain, procured by the settlers with great difficulty, there were sown, last spring, along the road, upwards of 400 bushels, which yielded, on the whole, a very satisfactory crop, the wheat averaging 14 to 16 bushels per hundred sheaves, and the oats and barley 18 to 20 bushels. These several kinds of grain were not in any degree injured by frost, by the fly, or by rust as they were on old lands.

"No chapel has been erected in the present year; but it is intended to commence one next summer on the Taché Road, where it is joined by the Fleuriau Road, for which purpose Lot No. 18 of the 4th Range in Fleuriau has been reserved."

The part of the road which was opened this season is not yet verbalized, but it is shortly to be done

#### FLEURIAU ROAD.

This road was opened in 1863. It commences at the last settlements in the Parish of St. Lucy, and extends to the Taché Road. Its length is six miles: three miles in the Seigniorie, and three in Fleuriau, crossing the 2nd, 3rd and 4th ranges of the township.

A distance of three miles has been repaired and improved this year, a piece, 63 $\frac{1}{2}$  chains

in length, has been covered with brush and earth, and a length of 41½ chains levelled and turnpiked (rounded in the centre). For the purpose of lowering two steep hills, a change had to be made requiring the opening of a new line through the standing timber to the distance of 39 chains. The remainder of the road was improved and the ruts filled up.

A bridge 30 feet long was rebuilt, and one mile 45½ chains of ditching done, besides opening twelve main drains. These works cost \$244.15, which Mr. Lepage was authorized to take out of the grant for the Taché Road. The advanced period of the season forbade the completion of the works within the year. They will probably be terminated in the coming season. The settlers who worked on this and the Taché Road, comprehending the great importance of these improvements, subscribed liberally twelve shillings each of the pay due to them in Mr. Lepage's hands. This voluntary contribution will be sufficient to complete the repairs of this road, which traverses excellent land, wooded chiefly with maple, birch and spruce. A magnificent water-power is met with about midway over the road, which drives two saw-mills.

A chapel was erected at the point where this road leaves the Taché Road, which has been used for religious worship for two or three years.

ST. DENIS ROAD (EAST).

Superintendent:—F. TURCOTTE.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$150 00 |
| Amount paid.....    | 150 00   |

This road, which extends backward from the river in the eastern part of the Township of St. Denis, was opened last year to the length of 36 arpents.

The works in the present year consist of the construction of a bridge 44 feet long, in the formation of a causeway of logs and brush, and the making of ditches and discharge drains to carry off the water from the lower parts of the road.

It was also necessary to widen the road in places where a corduroy track had been made. Two arpents more will require to be causewayed, and other improvements to be made to complete the 36 arpents. That distance is, however, fit for travel by wheeled carriages, although there may be some bad spots. Colonization has made rapid progress, and the population has been nearly doubled within five years. Fourteen lots have been taken up within the year, on which some clearing has been made. The lands being all taken as far as the 5th concession, the road is required to be opened to that range. It is thought that \$1,200 would be necessary for the execution of that work.

ST. DENIS ROAD (WEST).

Superintendent:—JAMES FORBES.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$150 00 |
| Amount paid.....    | 150 00   |

This road has its point of departure in the front road between the Seigniorly of Matane and the Township of St. Denis, and will terminate at the township line. It had been opened for some years to a distance of two miles, but never completed. The grant for the present year was expended in finishing it to a breadth of fifteen feet. A certain length of it has been laid with plank upon sleepers. The soil, on each side of it is of good quality, and easily cleared, as are likewise the lands in the rear. The predominant timber is maple, with birch, and a little spruce. There are on the road two small brooks which might be made to work two small mills. In the 5th concession there is a considerable water-power. Since the road was opened, a great number of lots have been taken in the township, and considerable clearings made.



THE RIVER TARTIGOU ROAD.

Superintendent:—V. GOSSELIN.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$150 00 |
| Amount paid.....    | 150 00   |

This amount was expended in the opening of a mile of the road which, though still unfinished, may be used for summer carriages. The soil is of good quality. The timber hard-wood, with occasional groves of cedar. Colonization is making some progress in Matane; about 20 lots have been taken in the course of the year, adjacent to the road, and upwards of 80 arpents of clearing made. Large crops have been gathered in in the present year, the principal grain being wheat and barley. Some damage was done by frosts. Mr. Gosselin is of opinion that the sum of \$500 would be required to complete the 63 arpents opened during the last two years.

SANDY BAY ROAD.

Superintendent:—Z. LANOUILLE.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Amount granted ..... | \$150 00 |
| Amount paid.....     | 150 00   |

In order to facilitate access to the cleared lands, and afford a means of exit to the settlers in the 7th concession of the Township of Macnider, who are preparing to sow a considerable breadth of land in the approaching season, Mr. Lanouille has expended the small grant allowed him most judiciously, in improving the worst parts of the road, cutting down five considerable hills, and causewaying two cedar swamps 5½ arpents long, with ditches three feet wide on each side, and main discharges. Several bridges have also been made, so that 49 arpents of nearly impassable road have been made accessible for summer vehicles.

This road, although unfinished, has considerably facilitated colonization, for the lots in the 7th concession are occupied to a distance of two miles on each side of it. Seventy-five arpents have been slashed in the course of the summer, and as much more will be done in the winter, ready for sowing in the spring. Some clearings are also commenced on the 8th concession.

A saw-mill is to be built next summer in the 7th concession. The sum of \$1,200 is required to complete the road from the river to the 7th concession.

MACPÈS ROAD.

Superintendent:—E. POULIOT.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$200 00 |
| Amount paid.....    | 200 00   |

This road has its point of departure in the Seigniorship of Rimouski, crosses a part of the Township of Macpès, and is to terminate in the Taché Road. The appropriation for this year was expended in the completion of the old road as well as of 13 arpents commenced last year in the new road. Moreover, 13 arpents have been cleared sufficiently to be used as a winter road, as well as by summer carriages in dry weather. It was necessary to causeway and cover with earth and gravel an arpent and a half of road, ditch it on both sides, and in some places to blast rock, in order to cut down and level hills. Commencing from the works of last year, a distance of 39 arpents has been thus completed, besides which, 13 arpents have been merely opened beyond a boggy spot, so that it will be necessary, in order to connect it with the remainder of the road, to construct a bridge 125 feet in length.

All the land along the road is fit for the purposes of agriculture, and offers great advantages to the settler.

The cost of work remaining to be done may be estimated at \$300 per mile, besides that of making the bridges.

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**CHENIER AND BEDARD ROAD.**

Superintendent:—J. B. HUDON.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Amount granted ..... | \$200 00 |
| Amount paid .....    | 200 00   |

Of this amount the sum of \$156.73 was expended in the completion of the work remaining to be done to the bridge at Neigette, as also to a piece of causeway 3 arpents in length, near the same. The remainder was laid out in improving the road in the fourth concession of the Seignior of St. Simon. Mr. Hudon is of opinion that a further sum of \$800 is required to complete the part of the road already opened.

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**DUQUESNE ROAD.**

Superintendent:—E. X. DUFOUR.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Amount granted ..... | \$200 00 |
| Amount paid.....     | 200 00   |

This road has its point of departure on the River St. Lawrence, and will terminate at Fond D'Ormes, where the Taché Road passes. It is at present opened as far as Little Rimouski. A piece 20 arpents in length has been opened as a winter road. It was found necessary to causeway sixteen arpents, which cost \$85.

The soil over which the road passes is of excellent quality, but improves as we approach Fond D'Ormes. There are several water-powers on the road. A certain number of lots have been taken in the environs, and a certain quantity of land cleared by the youthful settlers.

It is estimated that a sum of not less than \$3,000 would be required to finish the remainder as far as Fond D'Ormes.

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**COUNTY OF TIMISCOUATA.**
**BÉGON ROAD.**

Superintendent:—T. P. PELLETIER.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$400 00 |
| Amount paid .....   | 400 00   |

Mr. Pelletier first finished three arpents of road which had been duly cleared of the wood the year before. This he covered with sand, made ditches at the sides, and opened two discharges. He then opened and completed a mile of road. Seven arpents he covered with sand, and made twenty-five arpents of ditching.

Two bridges, of thirty-four and twenty-five feet in length, respectively, were built for \$35, and eighty feet of causeway made on a low, wet place.

"This road," Mr. Pelletier says, "is twenty feet wide, and practicable for summer carriages. It passes partly over high ground, timbered with tall and heavy maple, partly over low ground, covered with cedar, spruce and fir. The soil is good and suitable for cultivation."

The first grain harvested this year grew in the environs of the line of road first laid out at this place, which here intersects the Bégon Road. The harvest was fine, but not abundant, as the settlers had been unable to procure all the seed-grain that they required.

The extraordinary height of the water last spring had injured the part of the road south of the River Bouabouscaché, and Mr. Pelletier thought it his duty to yield to the urgent entreaties of the settlers by repairing it, and putting side guards or rails on the bridge. The

settlers, feeling the importance of these improvements, contributed labour equal to half the cost of the work.

Colonization is making rapid progress in Bégon. The fine lands in that township are in course of rapid settlement. About forty lots have been taken this year, and one hundred arpents cleared.

There are still five miles of road to be opened, in order to connect this with the actual line of the Taché Road, and I cannot too earnestly recommend the opening of that section as early as possible.

It is considered that \$800 will be required to finish it.

#### VIGER ROAD.

Superintendent:—L. M. LAPOINTE.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Amount granted ..... | \$400 00 |
| Amount paid.....     | 400 00   |

The amount granted was expended, first, in finishing  $8\frac{1}{2}$  arpents of road which was only opened last year; second, in opening and completing  $25\frac{1}{2}$  arpents, so that the road is now perfectly finished, and passable in wheeled carriages as far as the fourth concession of the Township of Demers, at the point where the line of the Taché Road passes.

The part of the road which is finished cost about \$344 per mile. One bridge was built, 54 feet long, as also five small ones, and  $19\frac{1}{2}$  arpents were laid with brush. A large number of lots have been taken in the year along the Taché Road, and about 100 arpents have been cleared on the Viger Road.

The land adjacent to the Taché Road is excellent, and settlers await with impatience the opening of that road. The crops were not at all damaged in those parts, and were abundant, considering the quantity of seed sown. It is my opinion that the works on the Viger Road ought to be suspended for the present, and those for the opening of the Taché Road pushed on, as the good lands in the latter promise well for colonization.

#### BLUE RIVER ROAD.

Superintendent:—C. BERNIER.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$400 00 |
| Amount paid.....    | 400 00   |

The work on this road was commenced this year on the line traced out last year by Mr. Talbot. It was opened to the extent of 3 miles 4 arpents, which distance, though not completed, is available for summer vehicles. The soil in these parts is so favorable for road-making, that it is thought a sum of \$200 per mile will suffice to complete the road.

A bridge, thirty or forty feet in length, is to be built over one of the branches of the Blue River. About five miles will still remain to be opened; the remainder of the line to the mouth of the Blue River coincides with the track of an old logging road, which will require but a small outlay to make available. Twenty lots have been taken in the present year in the part of the road opened, and nearly forty along the River St. Francis. From the mouth of Blue River to Beau Lac all the lots in the first concession, and nearly all in the second concession, have been taken by settlers.

For further information relative to the richness of the soil in this vast country, which is extensive enough to make eight or ten parishes, I take the liberty of referring you to my report of the work done in 1864.

COUNTY OF KAMOURASKA.

POHÉNÉGAMOOK ROAD.

Superintendent :—R. MICHAUD.

|                     |            |
|---------------------|------------|
| Amount granted..... | \$1,300 00 |
| Amount paid.....    | 1,300 00   |

Of this road, which is about eighteen miles long, three miles, less three arpents, have been completed in the present year. It was necessary to causeway and cover with brush wood half this distance, and to blast nearly all the rest. Fifteen bridges were built in the distance mentioned, and 86 arpents of ditching made, with the needful side drains to carry off the water from swamps and cedar bottoms. These works cost nearly \$400 per mile. The six following miles will be likewise very difficult to make, and will cost nearly as much. Afterwards, as we approach the Township of Pohénégamook, the soil improves, so that the mairder, as far as the lake, will cost \$300 per mile.

Another bridge, 56 feet long, has also been built over a small river at a place where the Taché Road crosses the line; and five arpents of causeway have been made in different in order to render the road passable at all seasons of the year.

Since last year, 112 lots have been taken in Pohénégamook, half of them on the Taché Road, which passes between the fourth and fifth concessions. Four families reside. The clearing amounts to 72 arpents during the year, and 50 arpents have been slashed.

“The climate of this township,” says Mr. Michaud, “is as mild as that of the Eastern Townships. Frost occurs late in the season, when the harvest is perfectly secure. Whenever the Pohénégamook Road is completed, all the fine lands in this and the surrounding townships will be taken and cleared. Settlers are only awaiting that event to come in. To encourage the youth of this fine county, and induce them to remain at home in their native land, this road must be completed next year. How large and lofty is the timber of these townships!—the birch, the fir, the maple and the cedar being the most ordinary kinds. The soil is composed of sandy loam and argillaceous earth, mixed with black vegetable mould. The mountains are a continuation of the Beauce chain, and I should not be surprised if, like them, they are found to contain gold and copper.”

This road will be continued hereafter to the Blue River, and will give access to the Townships of Chabot, Estcourt, Cabano and Bostford. It will be the principal means of communication with Canada for the inhabitants of Madawaska, and will save them from 12 to 15 leagues of travel which they now undergo by the River du Loup Road.

WOODBIDGE ROAD.

Superintendent :—J. B. DIONNE.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Amount granted ..... | \$200 00 |
| Amount paid.....     | 200 00   |

This road has been opened in the present year to a distance of one mile and 24 arpents, by a width of 10 feet, and one mile, and twelve arpents previously made of half that width has been completed. It is now open to the Taché Road, at which point it terminates.

Six small bridges have been built, and 606 feet of fenland and swamp has been causewayed with large logs, bearing on three sleepers, and covered with more than 700 loads of sand. The lands adjacent to the Taché Road, in the Township of Painchaud, are of good quality, and adapted for agricultural uses. It is easily cleared, as the trees stand wide apart and there is scarcely any underbrush. Most of the timber is either maple or birch. Since the first opening of the road in Painchaud, more than 60 persons have established sugaries within its limits.

Mr. Dionne considers that the sum of \$3,000 is necessary for the full completion of the road.

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**COUNTY OF LISLET.**
**ARAGO ROAD.**

Superintendent:—P. BREEN.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$800 00 |
| Amount paid .....   | 800 00   |

The Arago Road, 13 miles and 45 chains in length is now open to the extent of five miles, of which three miles are quite finished, and two miles only opened. In the present year 8 arpents and 2 perches of a piece cleared last year, and only opened to a distance of two miles has been completed. All the timber has been cut down, carried and piled along the sides of the road. Besides this a distance of 27 arpents in the first mile, and about 10 arpents in the second is ready to be finished as a summer road. All the stumps and roots have been likewise taken out. As the part of the road which is now finished was extremely rocky, it required great care and hard labour to form it.

Four bridges were built, one of 56 feet, another of 57 feet in length, together 113 feet. The cost was \$150.

Mr. Breen wrote on 9th October as follows:—"In order that I might acquire a personal knowledge of the quality of the soil, and the timber adjacent to the road, I made a journey for the express purpose from the Fief Lessard to the Township of Arago. Although there is a small loss, the south-west part of the road is greatly superior to the north-east, even in the township we fall in with tolerably fine maple groves.

Towards the north-east, the three first concessions of the Township of Lessard are well adapted for colonization; after them, in proceeding to the Township of Arago, we fall in with a few lots scattered here and there, which from their isolated character forbid the hope of a connected settlement for a distance of about four miles.

"We are not, however, to forget that the first and the main object in laying out the Arago Road was the settlement of the Townships of Arago and Leverrier, which offer immense advantages to settlers, but in the superior quality of the soil, and in the fine maple groves with which they are almost entirely wooded.

"Apart from the facilities afforded by the road for the getting out of lumber, its completion will hasten the sale of the lots which at present, in number more than 150, are occupied as sugaries, although very few of them have been the subjects of purchase. The public revenue must gain by this.

"The cost of the road finished in the present year, exclusive of the bridges, has been \$600 per mile, and I calculate that the sum of \$5,400 would be required for its completion to the Taché Road. Relying upon the zeal of the Minister of Public Works, in the cause of the colonization of Lower Canada, we may continue to hope that the grant of \$800, made in the current year for the Arago Road, will be largely increased in the next, in order that it may be brought to completion at an early period.

"It is my duty further to do justice to the noble efforts made by the gentlemen at the head of the Inspectorship of Agencies and Colonization, as well for what they have done as for their uniform courtesy to all who have transacted business in their office."

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**COUNTY OF MONTMORENCY.**
**L'ANSE À GILES ROAD.**

Superintendent:—W. BOSSE.

This road commences between the 3rd and 4th concessions of the Seigniorship of Vincelot, in the Parish of St. Ignace, and is laid out to join the Taché Road, at a distance of 15 miles. It is finished as far as the 7th concession. A length of 32 arpents previously opened has been completed this year, and a further piece 22 arpents long, has been laid out as a winter road. The cost of the part finished was \$500 per mile.

Two bridges measuring together 90 feet in length, were built, and five arpents of the

road laid with brush. Where the work was carried on this year there is no land fit for cultivation. It was formerly burned over and now shews nothing but rock; but in rear the land is excellent, and many persons are awaiting the opening of the road to establish themselves on the good lots, of which there are many, abounding in merchantable timber.

**BEAUBIEN ROAD.**

Superintendent:—E. CORÉ.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Amount granted ..... | \$500 00 |
| Amount paid .....    | 500 00   |

This amount was expended in finishing 2 miles 4 arpents of the road previously opened of half width. The remainder is opened as far as the Taché Road, and though not terminated yet may be used for wheeled carriages. Five small bridges were built, and in many places brush was laid on the road.

There are several water-powers by the road side, and a grist-mill and three saw-mills have been put up in the Township of Montminy. Although the road is far from complete the lots are taken up and clearing advances rapidly: more than one hundred families being already established in Montminy and Ashburton.

**TACHÉ ROAD.**

SECTION OF MONTMINY.

Superintendent:—H. BOILARD.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Amount granted ..... | \$400 00 |
| Amount paid .....    | 400 00   |

The work on this section of the Taché Road was resumed at a point half an arpent south-west of the thirty-second mile-post, passing north-east to the thirty-first mile-post. A piece 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  arpents in length was completed half width; the remainder of the mile was entirely finished. At this place the road passes over a swamp, sixteen arpents in length, which has been laid with brush the distance of eight arpents. As much more remains to be done, and the general opinion is, that \$175 will be required to complete the mile. Six bridges were constructed of no great length.

Colonization advances rapidly in the Township of Montminy. Within five years 2,300 acres of land have been cleared, and the population has been increased by 500 souls. A church has likewise been built.

The bridge over the River Fourche du Pin, in Montminy, having been destroyed by a great freshet, some means of securing greater solidity to the new one which is to be built became necessary. For this purpose, Mr. Boilard proposes that the abutments should be made ten feet longer and three feet higher, and that two piers, each 13 feet by 15 feet, and 10 feet high, should be built in the bed of the river. The cost of this improvement is laid at \$400.

**COUNTY OF BELLECHASSE.**

**MAILLOUX ROAD.**

Superintendent:—E. AUDET.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Amount granted ..... | \$800 00 |
| Amount paid .....    | 800 00   |

The Mailloux Road is finished to the distance of ten miles from its point of departure,

but only to the width of 12½ feet. Throughout its length it is practicable for summer carriages, and for about 18 miles, as far as the River St. John, for winter carriages only. The work done in the present year consists in the completion of 3 miles and 5 arpents. Repairs have also been done on more than 30 arpents of the distance made last year, which had been much damaged by the melting of the snow.

"The Mailloux Road," Mr. Mailloux writes, "opens a new era to the lumberer on the River St. John. Not many years will elapse before considerable lumbering establishments will have been formed, the produce of which will descend the river to its mouth. The lumberers will come, and do already come, to buy their provisions in the parishes, and create an important market for our farm produce. As might be expected, the new settlements on the Mailloux Road are the first to benefit by this new market. With respect to colonization, we may report what has been said again and again, it requires for its success only roads and surveys.

"I can give no precise statistics, but I believe I may report that the population has been doubled every year in the Townships of Mailloux, Roux and Bellechasse.

The materials necessary for the construction of a bridge over the Black River having been prepared in the course of the winter of 1864, it is important that the bridge should be built forthwith. It is also desirable that the road should be continued to that river next year, as a large number of lots have been taken in Bellechasse, and during the time of high water in the river the settlers are utterly without means of communication with the outer world."

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#### ARMAGH ROAD.

Superintendent:—E. AUDET.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$400 00 |
| Amount paid .....   | 400 00   |

This money was expended, in the first place, in completing 61 arpents of road 18 feet in width, and afterwards on improving 4 miles of the old road.

The road is open throughout its entire length, from its commencement at the Church of St. Cajétan, of Armagh, to the Taché Road, but 4 miles of it is incomplete. The soil adjacent to the road is yellow loam, excellent in quality, although stony. The surrounding country does not greatly vary from this.

The sum of \$600 is required to complete the road throughout its entire length.

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#### COUNTY OF LÉVIS.

##### ST. LAMBERT ROAD.

Superintendent:—T. PRUNEAU.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Amount granted. .... | \$300 00 |
| Amount paid.....     | 300 00   |

The distance of 30 arpents, which was unmade on this road, has been finished this year, and the road is now complete to the St. Bernard Road.

Six bridges and three arpents of brush work have been made and covered with stone and earth, likewise 12 arpents of ditching. Of the amount granted the sum of \$90 was applied to the improvement of the side road from the fourth concession to the St. Lambert Road. Ditching 8 arpents in length, causeway 14 arpents, and two small bridges have been made. The causeway has been covered with earth, and trees which interfered with the free passage of travellers have been cut down and the stumps removed. The road is fit for travel in summer vehicles.

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**COUNTY OF DORCHESTER.**
**LANGEVIN ROAD:**

Superintendent:—I. FOURNIER.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Amount granted ..... | \$750 00 |
| Amount paid .....    | 750 00   |

This sum was expended in the improvement of the road in those parts which needed repairs. No part is perfectly finished. A bridge of 55 feet roadway, costing \$55, has been built, as well as several smaller ones. The road has also been causewayed in several places.

With reference to information relative to the nature of the timber and of the soil of the country traversed by the road, I take the liberty of referring to my reports of past years. There are three water-powers on the road, one on the River *à la Fleur*, a second on the Little Etchemin, and a third on the great river of that name.

Great progress has been made by colonization in the Township of Langevin, and a second church has been built. Real estate has trebled its value within five years; and the harvest of the present year, consisting of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes and turnips, has been very abundant. The sum of \$200 per mile is required to finish the road.

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**IBERVILLE ROAD.**

Superintendent:—P. MERCIER.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Amount granted ..... | \$200 00 |
| Amount paid .....    | 200 00   |

No portion of this road was perfectly finished this year, but the length of 18 arpents are opened, and although not completed, may be used as a summer road. The cost was \$110 per mile, exclusive of bridges. Of these, four were built. A piece of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  arpents was causewayed or laid with brush. A portion, 7 arpents in length, was raised with earth. The soil over which the road passes is a clay well adapted for farming. The most ordinary kinds of timber are birch, spruce, fir and hemlock.

The road will be of great utility to the settlers near it, and will facilitate the opening of lots to which it leads. There is one water-power on the line.

Mr. Mercier states that \$400 will be required to complete it as far as the River Chaudière.

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**BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER ETCHEMIN.**

Superintendent:—P. CASSIDY.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Amount granted ..... | \$250 00 |
| Amount paid .....    | 250 00   |

This sum was expended on the construction of a bridge over the River Etchemin, in the Township of Cranbourne. It is not yet finished, and will require the sum of \$200 to complete it. Mr. Cassidy writes to me that the want of it has much retarded colonization. Nearly every day, since the commencement of the work, parties looking out for good land forded the river (the water was low), and took the direction of South Cranbourne, declaring that they would settle there at once if the bridge were completed. The lots are all taken and actually settled on up to the river, and the settlers seem to be satisfied with their harvest, which was very abundant.



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 THE FORTY ARPENTS ROAD IN WARE.

Superintendent:—B. LAPIERRE.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Amount granted ..... | \$150 00 |
| Amount paid .....    | 150 00   |

This road commences in that which divides the Townships of Cranbourne and Ware. It crosses the first and second concessions in the latter township, and will hereafter be opened so as to connect with the road traced out by Major Fournier. The road was opened several years ago by Commissary-General Routh, but had become impassable.

The whole amount of the grant was expended in finishing all that part of the road which intersects the first and second concessions of Ware. A causeway of six arpents was made, as well as three bridges, measuring together 75 feet. A considerable number of large boulders were removed, and the road ditched throughout. Moreover, the worst parts of the main road leading to Langevin, and between the river and Lake Etochemin, were repaired. Now that it is improved, this road will offer great advantages to settlers in the first and second concessions in Ware, by enabling them to get out to church and to the mill, as well as to the high road to Quebec.

Mr. Lapierre says, in his report, "Colonization is making rapid progress in the Township of Ware and other adjacent townships. There are now in Ware upwards of 70 families, mostly from the surrounding parishes. We have a grist mill, three saw mills, a store, a potashery. We hear likewise of steps taken to obtain the establishment of a Post Office, which will, I trust, be successful. The soil in Ware, although somewhat rocky in certain places, is of the best quality, and may be cultivated everywhere. The timber is mixed, but is mostly maple. The harvest this year has been magnificent.

"The want of roads is the only obstacle to colonization. Having favorable and ready means of communication, the population of Ware would be doubled in a single year. We may be allowed to hope that the Government will assist us, as, having such assistance, we shall see parishes spring up around us which would compete in prosperity with those abutting on the river—if not in beauty, at least in fertility.

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 ROAD IN BUCKLAND.

Superintendent:—J. O'SHAUGHNESSY.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Amount granted ..... | \$100 00 |
| Amount paid .....    | 100 00   |

This road has been finished to a distance of two miles by 16 feet in breadth, and it is perfectly drained. One bridge has been built, 31 feet in length. To enable settlers to derive great advantages from this road, 4 miles more ought to be made, in order that access may be had to the sixth concession, in Buckland. The work would cost about \$80 per mile. If this road were made it would greatly facilitate the settlement of the Crown Lands in Buckland and Standon, would enable settlers to carry their produce to market, and would afford easy access to saw and grist mills.

Near the point of departure of this road there is a water-power, on which Mr. Henderson is building a mill.

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 ROAD IN FRAMPTON (WEST).

Superintendent:—I. DUFF.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Amount granted ..... | \$150 00 |
| Amount paid .....    | 150 00   |

The work on this road was commenced at the Grand Line, in St. Joseph. It passes thence on Lot No. 25 of the first range, in Frampton, a distance of ten arpents, over cleared

land. This distance is quite finished. The remainder of the road, which is through standing timber, has been merely opened as far as the point where it intersects the road of the first range, which was partly opened in 1859, and which has also been repaired. The road was next opened a distance of ten arpents on Lot No. 25. Accordingly it has been opened in the present year to the extent of thirty-one arpents, of which the length of ten arpents is finished. It is now passable for wheeled carriages to the distance of two miles, but with some difficulty. There is still the distance of three miles to be completed in the Parish of St. Edward, of Frampton. A bridge was built, twenty-five feet in length, and a causeway laid, four arpents long.

This road will be a great advantage to the inhabitants of Frampton and Cranbourne going to St. Joseph. There is a good water-power near the bridge. Mr. Duff observes that the sum of \$1,000 would be required to complete the road to its entire length.

GRAND LINE ROAD TO ST. MARGUERITE.

Superintendent:—E. HALLÉ.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Amount granted ..... | \$200 00 |
| Amount paid.....     | 200 00   |

This money was applied by Mr. Hallé to the completion, as a summer road, of 2 miles seven arpents, which was previously opened as a winter road. The whole length passes through a cedar swamp, which was to be causewayed throughout, and drained by ditches on both sides.

COUNTY OF BEAUCE.

GAYHURST ROAD.

Superintendent:—R. DALLAIRE.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Amount granted ..... | \$400 00 |
| Amount paid.....     | 400 00   |

This money was used in the completion of one mile of the road, which is now finished to the distance of four miles. There still remain 6 miles to be made to reach the River Chaudière. The cost is \$300 per mile, exclusive of the bridges.

Six small bridges have been made, at great cost, from the blasting which was required.

A large number of lots have been taken in the present year in Gayhurst, and the population has increased three-fold.

A new church is building in Aylmer, on the Gayhurst Road.

JERSEY ROAD.

Superintendent:—F. CATELLIER.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$400 00 |
| Amount paid.....    | 400 00   |

This sum was applied to the completion of four miles of road laid out last year, to the erection of twenty small bridges, each from 3 to 14 feet long; to the opening of 6 arpents on the further side of the Trout River, and to the building of a substantial bridge, 68 feet in length, over that river.

I have already in my former reports enlarged on the great advantages which the cause of colonization will derive from the opening of this road. I shall now only add a few remarks which Mr. Catellier addressed to me in a letter of the first instant:

"The harvest was superabundant this year. The settlers in Jersey are grateful to the Government for the bridge over Trout River, and now only entreat that the opening of the road to Lake Megantic may be proceeded with, in order that the pioneers of the woods may do their office. There will be no lack of them when it is opened, to take the lots which will be made accessible. During the year, half a score of families have gone in to live on these lands, situated on the road. They are in a prosperous condition and live well, and now need only a grist mill, some of them having to travel five or six leagues to get their grain ground."

### ROAD TO LAKE ST. FRANCIS.

BEAUCE SECTION.

Superintendent:—L. LABRECQUE.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Amount granted ..... | \$400 00 |
| Amount paid .....    | 400 00   |

A portion of this road, one mile in length, which had been previously opened as a winter road, was finished this year. Four bridges were built, of which the length collectively is 56 feet. The land on the road side is excellent in quality, and is taken up by persons who intend to reside. A certain quantity has been cleared and has yielded well.

### ADSTOCK ROAD.

Superintendent:—F. BÉRUBÉ.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$300 00 |
| Amount paid .....   | 300 00   |

One mile of the road, opened in 1862 as a winter road, remained unfinished. That portion was in the present year completed, and is now practicable for wheeled carriages to the distance of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles. A piece of corduroy, five arpents in length, was covered with fir and spruce brush, and that again with loam. Wide ditches, moreover, have been made on each side of the road.

This road is to connect with that of Glen Lloyd, and will intersect vast forests almost entirely of hard wood, and lands most promising for colonization already rapidly progressing in Adstock. Within these five years thirty families have established themselves in the Township, and the clearings extend over nearly 200 arpents yearly. The harvest, chiefly of barley, oats and wheat, has this year been most abundant. Mr. Bérubé wrote to me on the 22nd November last: "The remarks which I offered to you in my report of last year, relative to the mineral wealth of this part of the Eastern Townships are now well authenticated in an eminent degree, by the discovery of gold, although in small quantities. The proportion of quartz mixed with slate is nowhere so great as it is in the Township of Forsyth, and there is no doubt that gold will be found in abundance, and amply repay the labor of mining for it. This fact should receive due attention from the Government, as well as from those companies which have been formed for mining purposes."

### FRANCE BOUCHER (BY) BOAD.

Superintendent:—A. PILET DIT JOLICOEUR.

|                              |               |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| Amount granted in 1862 ..... | \$400 00      |
| do do in 1864 .....          | 300 00        |
|                              | —————\$700 00 |
| Paid out in 1862,.....       | 400 00        |
| “ in 1864,.....              | 100 00        |
| “ in 1865,.....              | 200 00        |
|                              | —————\$700 00 |

Various circumstances, with which you are acquainted, have hindered the resumption of the work on this road until now. On 7th November, Mr. Jolicœur wrote to me as follows: "If the snow should disappear, we shall commence our work on the road at once, and I shall notify you of our proceedings; but I fear we shall be unable to begin this autumn, the season being so far advanced. In that case we shall put off our operations till the spring, as I should be loath to spend the money amiss, or squander it in useless efforts."

COUNTY OF LOBINIERE.

ROAD FROM METHOT'S MILLS TO HARVEY HILL.

Superintendent:—I. ENOUF.

Of the sum of \$1,000 granted last year, a balance remained at Mr. Enouf's disposal of \$126.68, which had not been expended through the heavy rains of the preceding autumn. This sum was not sufficient to enable Mr. Enouf to complete the road, he therefore applied it in the best way possible, by repairing the parts most dangerous to travellers. He made 10 arpents of brush-work and causeway, and covered 11½ arpents with earth. There still remains a piece two miles long on which no work has yet been done. A sum sufficient for the work remaining to be done ought, therefore, to be allowed out of the next legislative grant.

COUNTY OF MEGANTIC.

LAKE ST. FRANCIS ROAD.

MEGANTIC SECTION.

Superintendent:—F. I. POUDRIER.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$700 00 |
| Amount paid.....    | 700 00   |

This section of the Lake St. Francis Road has its point of departure in the division line between Lots No. 20 and 21, in the 4th concession of Ireland, at the extremity of the front road, where it intersects a road now open leading to the mines of Black Lake, on or about Lot No. 25 of the 8th concession of Ireland. From that point the road intersects diagonally the 5th, 6th, and 7th concessions, passing onward to the post which marks the division line of Coleraine between the 7th and 8th concessions. It next cuts the Township of Coleraine diagonally, and connects with the line traced out for the last mentioned road, placed under the superintendence of Mr. Labrecque, on Lot No. 28 in the 11th concession of Thetford. The length of this section of the road is about twelve miles.

About 6½ miles of the road has been opened in the present year, and the timber removed to a width of 24 feet.

The land adjacent to the road, in at least one-third of its length, is of excellent quality, and well suited for colonization. "I can state positively," says Mr. Poudrier, "that if an adequate sum is granted next year for the making of the road in Ireland, Coleraine and Thetford, at least two hundred settlers will come into these townships with a view to permanent residence.

It is considered that the road will cost \$300 per mile, and that a further sum of \$280 will be required to meet the cost of building five bridges on the line of road. When the road is completed, the settlers in Lambton, at the head of Lake St. Francis, will have no more than 42 miles to travel in order to reach the railroad at Somerset, whereas, passing by way of Tring and St. Francis to go to Quebec, they have more than double the distance to travel.

---

**GLEN-LLOYD ROAD.**

Superintendent:—P. M. ROGAN.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$200 00 |
| Amount paid.....    | 200 00   |

The largest part of the grant was laid out upon a bridge 200 feet long, built last year, which was too low and required to be raised four feet. The balance served to lay one arpent of the road with brush. The road is now practicable for summer vehicles from the Village of Leeds to the Lyster Station on the Grand Trunk Railway. The portion thus opened is 22 miles in length, but to complete it would require a further grant of \$400. The remainder of the road, from the 14th concession in Leeds, to the Lambton Road in Tring, a distance of 19 miles, is opened as a winter road only.

---

**HARVEY HILL ROAD.**

Superintendent:—P. ROGAN.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$200 00 |
| Amount paid.....    | 200 00   |

This road was completed to a distance of three miles last summer. It is now finished up to the line of division between the Township of Leeds and the Parish of St. Agatha, in the Seigniory of St. Croix. From this point it is open to Methot station on the Railway, where it connects with the St. Croix Road leading to the River St. Lawrence.

All this section of road is in tolerably good order, except three miles between St. Agatha and Methot's Mills, which is available only as a winter road, and which urgently requires early completion. The cost would, it is thought, be about \$1200.

"The soil," Mr. Rogan says, "from Methot's, except about four miles of swamp, may be considered good, and of a nature to make superior grazing land. The most ordinary kinds of timber are maple, beech and bouleau, mixed here and there with a little spruce and hemlock."

This road will, when completed, open a direct communication with the mines of Harvey Hill, in which, of late years, considerable sums have been invested for the purpose of raising opper ore.

---

**COUNTY OF NICOLET.**
**ROAD IN THE 12th AND 14th CONCESSIONS OF MADDINGTON.**

Superintendent:—P. DE VILLERS.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$400 00 |
| Amount paid.....    | 400 00   |

The sum of \$200 was applied to the opening of two miles of road in the 12th concession, of which one mile is practicable for wheeled carriages, and one mile for winter carriages only. The sum of \$400 would be required to complete the road throughout its whole length of six miles.

The land adjacent to this road, and that to which it leads, is of pretty good quality, and suitable for farming. It had formerly a fine growth of merchantable timber, but within a few years it has been so despoiled by persons holding timber licenses, that many of the settlers are destitute of wood wherewith to construct their farm buildings.

The road in the 14th concession has been completed this year to the extent of a mile; to complete the remainder would require \$300. A bridge, 73 feet in length, has been built over the Gentilly. Mr. Villiers writes, that "There is in Maddington, on the River Bécancour, one of the finest water-powers to be found in Canada, which promises in a few years to become

of great value. It is intended to build on it several mills, which will be highly beneficial to this and the neighbouring townships. Maddington, which borders on the Seigniories, and lies within a few leagues of the St. Lawrence, has been long neglected by settlers on account of the want of roads. Since the Government ordered these to be opened throughout its entire length and breadth, colonization has made great progress, and real estate is increasing in value every day.

A large number of young persons from the Parishes of St. Gertrude, Bécancour and Gentilly have come into this township to settle, preferring a place near their paternal home to the doubtful pursuit of fortune in the United States.

---

#### ROAD FROM ST. GERTRUDE TO GENTILLY.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$100 00 |
| Amount paid.. .. .  | 100 00   |

This amount was expended in the completion of 15 arpents of road opened last year and in lowering two steep hills. Although this road is open in its entire length for summer vehicles, it still needs improvement, and a bridge must be built over the River Gentilly, the cost of which will be \$100. But Mr. Villers writes me that there is good reason to expect that interested parties will not only make the improvement required in the course of next year, but that they will build the bridge, which is indispensable to complete the line of communication. This road leads to a magnificent water-power on the River Gentilly, on which there are saw and grist mills.

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#### 1st. ST. VINCESLAS SWAMP ROAD.—2nd. ROAD FROM ST. LEONARD TO ASHTON STATION.

Superintendent:—J. VIGNEAU.

|                                         |               |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------|
| Amount granted for the 1st. Road.....   | \$200 00      |
| Amount granted for the 2nd. Road.. .. . | \$200 00      |
|                                         | —————\$400 00 |
| Amount paid.....                        | 400 00        |

The section of the Grand Line of Aston, known as the St. Vineslas Swamp Road, which is 25 arpents long, crosses part of the 5th and 6th ranges of Aston.

The amount granted has been expended in laying brush and carting earth upon an extent of about twenty arpents, in order to improve the road, which is now completed, and for which it will not be necessary to make any further grant.

The St. Leonard Road begins at the 9th range of Aston, near the St. Leonard Chapel, upon lot No. 28, and ends at the Aston Station, on the branch railway to Three Rivers, and near the Bécancour River.

The work done this year consists in the removal of the timber for about a mile of road and the completion of about ten arpents. Two enormous hills have been cut down, and some large stones have been either removed or buried.

In his report Mr. Vigneau gives me the following information: "These two roads traverse a great extent of land adapted for cultivation. The soil generally is a mixture of marl and sand. Some places are stony, but are, however, fit for cultivation. The species of timber which predominate are tamarack, birch and hemlock.

"These roads lead to a considerable tract of land fit for colonization in Bulstrode, Horton, Warwick and Wendover, where there is room for many hundreds of families.

"The St. Leonard Road opens an easy and convenient route of communication between the Aston Station and the Parish of St. Leonard, and all settlements situated to the south of that parish. This will greatly promote the trade in timber, knees, hemlock bark, grain and cattle."

There is a large number of water-powers on the Rivers Nicolet and Blanche. Iron ore

and yellow ochre have been found in the 6th and 13th ranges of Aston. While rooting out a large tamarack tree on the St. Leonard Road, we found under the roots in the ground a lot of brands and coal in a perfect state of preservation; these are probably relics of some Indian feast long ago, as the size of the tree furnishes evidence of great age. During the past few years the settlement of Aston has made considerable progress. The Parish of St. Vincelas has increased rapidly through the influx of population. The four-fifths of the land are settled upon by active and vigorous settlers, and the clearing operations have visibly progressed. There is a chapel in which divine service is celebrated every fortnight. The parishioners are preparing to build a presbytery in the spring.

There are in the parish six concessions, of a mile in depth by two leagues in width. The railway station of Aston, on the Three Rivers and Arthabaska Railway, is in this parish, at a distance of a league and a quarter from the chapel. Since the opening of the railway a number of people have settled in the vicinity of the station. As it is probable that a large village will soon be created there, it is proposed to place a church in that locality.

The farm belonging to the gentlemen of the Quebec Seminary continues to progress, and is a subject of astonishment to travellers. It is to be hoped that these gentlemen will not stop short in such a career, and that they will soon confer upon the Eastern Townships the benefit of an agricultural school. The will and the way are there, and we can surely hope that it will only be a question of time and opportunity.

#### HORTON ROAD.

Superintendent:—L. M. C. VERBONCEUR.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$300 00 |
| Amount paid.....    | 300 00   |

As I already stated in my report of last year, the Horton Road is only a continuation of the Grand Line Road of Aston.

This road crosses the 15th range of Aston and the 2nd range of Horton, over a distance of 48 acres. It was opened last year and was made passable for wheeled vehicles, but was not completed. The grant of this year was used to complete it, but about 30 pine stumps still remain unextracted. This road, forming the most direct line between the City of Three Rivers and the Province line, should be extended nine miles through Horton to the Church of St. Albert, in the 8th range of Warwick, where it would meet the road from the railway depôt. The whole taken together would form, in a straight line, a road of 12 leagues in length, crossing eight parishes actually settled or in course of settlement. This road passes through low lands of excellent quality. In the 2nd range of Horton it reaches the shores of the River Nicolet, on which there are a great many water-powers.

The road gives easy and direct access to a large tract of Crown Lands in Horton, where two or three hundred families could easily be located. Mr. Verbonceur writes me as follows: "The opening of this road furnished an opportunity of establishing a new parish on the shores of the River Nicolet. The chapel is to be built on the 2nd range of Horton, in a delightful situation. It is to be dedicated to St. Samuel. Some settlers came here years ago, but few, however, had the courage to follow them, as the want of roads, with the sufferings which are the natural results of that want, appeared to be an insurmountable obstacle to their success. This settlement languished for some time, but it seems now to be gradually recovering. In a short time the lots of land will be taken up, and the settlement will progress.

It is confidently hoped that the church will soon be built. Divine service is performed in the meantime in the school-house. A bell has been placed on the roof of the school-house, which three times a day gladdens the hearts of the settlers.

A prolongation of the road would cost about \$350 per mile. That portion now open is verbalized.

**BELLEVILLE ROAD.**

Superintendent :—A. BOURGEOIS.

Amount granted ..... \$200 00  
 Amount paid ..... 200 00

This road starts from the Chapel of St. Leonard, in the 9th range of Aston, and is to terminate in the 15th range of the same township, following the River Nicolet over its entire length.

The length of this road is seven miles, two miles of which have been completed, and two miles merely opened. This road, through its entire length, passes through excellent land along the River Nicolet, well stocked with timber.

All the lots in the vicinity of the road are cultivable. The high lands are not rocky, and the low lands can be easily drained by the River Nicolet and its numerous tributaries. The greater part of the soil is composed of a mixture of marl and sand.

In rear of these lands there is a large extent of low lands, covered with tamarack; there is also a large area of swamp land, with a heavy deposit of black loam, which may be used as an article of fuel.

There are excellent water-powers on the Nicolet River and some of its tributaries.

Mr. Bourgeois remarks that this road opens up for settlement a large extent of the good lands in Aston, Horton and Wendover. Settlement has not progressed favorably in St. Leonard during the past five years, because it has taken the direction of the line of railway, but this year a change is quite evident. This is due partly to the fact that the road is newly opened, and also to the fact that a mill, situated in the midst of the settlement, has passed into other hands able to carry it on to the advantage of the settlers. During the last eight months several families have settled there. The land is, in general, of good quality.

A new parish, under the name of St. Laurent, has been formed from a portion of each of the settlements of Aston, Wendover and Bulstrode.

This road is verbalized.

**COUNTIES OF ARTHABASKA AND DRUMMOND.**

**DE L'ISLE ROAD IN HORTON AND SIMPSON.**

Superintendent :—S. DOUCET.

Amount granted ..... \$150 00  
 Amount paid ..... 150 00

No report.

**ST. GERMAIN ROAD.**

Superintendent :—A. VELLEUX.

Amount granted ..... \$200 00

Mr. Veilleux writes as follows, under date 7th November: "I visited the locality in the month of July, to ascertain if it would be possible to commence operations, but as the quantity of water rendered work impracticable (as the soil is very low); I deferred the work to a future time. I then fell sick, and as my health had not improved sufficiently to allow of my continuing the work this autumn, I put it off till next June."

**LUPIEN ROAD.**

Superintendent :—A. LUPIEN.

Amount granted ..... \$200 00  
 Amount paid ..... 200 00

No report.



**CHENIER AND TINGWICK ROAD.**

Superintendent:—HECTOR TREPANIER.

Amount granted..... \$300 00  
 Amount paid..... 300 00

With this sum, Mr. Trepanier has finished one half mile of road, and has commenced opening one mile of road. The part completed cost \$180. He has also built six bridges, one of which is 36 feet in length. The land on this road is of excellent quality. The soil is composed of grey earth covered with vegetable loam. The timber is maple, birch, spruce and hemlock. The lands in the vicinity are of the same quality. The locality is crossed in several places by small creeks in which there are water-powers, and specimens of copper have been found at several points near the road.

In order to complete the road to Wotton, a sum of \$1,000 would be required.

Mr. Trepanier states that Tingwick has progressed favorably during the past few years.

There are now about 500 fires; and since this road was commenced, a large number of lots have been taken up, and as the road increases in length the number of settlers will, no doubt, increase also.

**WICKHAM ROAD TO ACTON.**

Superintendent:—JOS. BOISVERT.

Amount granted ..... \$200 00  
 Amount paid..... 200 00

Mr. Boisvert lately wrote me as follows: "I always delayed sending you my accounts, because I expected to complete the expenditure of the \$200 placed in my hands, but as the work consisted of cartage of sand to a swamp road, the bottom of which is deep, and as the season has been very dry, I preferred waiting till next spring to use the balance, when the sand placed in the vicinity is dry and settled, after the effect of the winter frost and spring thaw.

I am happy to be able to inform you that the main line of communication between Wickham and Acton is passed over by a large number of people, and it will be of great service to colonization in obtaining the settlement of a large quantity of wild land lying in the vicinity of it.

This road, which was at first considered as almost impracticable, is now in operation from the front road of the 4th range of Wickham (the great line of communication between Drummondville and Richmond) to Acton.

The portion of this road from the 4th range of Wickham to the River St. Francis is only partially cleared over half the width, but as the soil is very good, it is possible to pass over it easily, even in summer.

A little more assistance would put it in a perfect condition, and the few settlers on it hope that a portion of the funds set apart for colonization will be given for their assistance.

**COUNTY OF RICHMOND.**

**STOKE AND WOTTON ROAD.**

Superintendent:—G. RANDALL.

Amount granted..... \$300 00  
 Amount paid..... 300 00

This road starts from the Town of Sherbrooke, goes towards the north-east across a portion of the settlement of Ascot, through Stoke, to Dudswell, where it joins the main road leading to Marbletown; it is to terminate at St. Camille de Wotton. This road had been already opened as a winter road. A very small portion of the road had been completed, but

the amount of the grant was serviceable in draining and placing corduroy work on the heavy swamps to be found on the road. Two bridges, of 25 feet each, have been built, as well as several small bridges.

The soil along the road and in its vicinity is composed principally of a thick layer of vegetable mould, well adapted for cultivation. Water-powers are numerous and limestone is abundant. There are many indications of iron and copper, and in the centre of Stoke, gold has been discovered in several places.

The opening of this road will be the means of settling the Township of Stoke, a very small portion of which is now inhabited, and will furnish means of egress to the townships situated in the rear. Mr. Randall states that a sum of \$1,200 would be sufficient to finish this road.

## COUNTIES OF RICHMOND AND SHEFFORD.

### MELBOURNE AND ELY ROAD.

Superintendent:—T. DOHAN.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Amount granted ..... | \$300 00 |
| Amount paid .....    | 300 00   |

The object of this road is to establish communication between the Townships of Richmond and Shefford. About four miles of road have been opened, 2½ miles of which are almost finished. Summer vehicles can go over the whole length. It joins the Waterloo Road. The lots of land in the vicinity of the road are of good quality and well settled. There is a water-power on the road, and traces of copper have also been found. The opening of this road would materially shorten the distance between Melbourne and Waterloo.

## COUNTY OF WOLFE.

### STRATFORD AND WEEDON ROAD.

Superintendent:—F. X. VANASSE.

|                        |          |               |
|------------------------|----------|---------------|
| Balance from 1864..... | \$358 00 |               |
| Grant for 1865 .....   | 30 95    |               |
|                        |          | —————\$389 05 |
| Amount paid.....       |          | 389 05        |

This road starts from Stratford, and is open as far as Weedon, where it is to terminate. A portion of it (three miles and 18 acres in length) was opened this year as a winter road. The soil over which the road passes is of middling quality, but it will afford great facilities in opening a shorter means of egress to the settlers in Stratford. As there is some blasting to be done on the road, Mr. Vanasse thinks it will cost about \$400 per mile.

Of the sum of \$2,000 allowed in 1862 to the settlers of the County of Wolfe, to aid them in procuring seed-grain for their land, (the sum subject, however, to re-imbursement in labor on the colonization roads,) \$460 were granted to Stratford. Of this sum, \$369.69 have been collected and used on the road. There is still a sum of \$90.31 due by the settlers, viz: By persons residing in Stratford, \$47.71; persons who have emigrated to the United States, \$42.60. The Superintendent found it impossible to collect this balance.

## ST. CAMILLE AND DUDSWELL ROAD.

Superintendent:—J. L. C. MIQUELON.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Amount granted ..... | \$450 00 |
| Amount paid .....    | 450 00   |

Mr. Miquelon has had the roots and stones removed from the road over a length of one mile, which was opened last year, and he also completed one half of this mile; then he opened up two miles and two acres of new road, by taking out the trees and placing them on the side of the road. He built three small bridges, of a length in all of 25 feet. This road, about 7 miles in length, is now open over an extent of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles of which are fully completed. All the lots in St. Camille are now occupied by settlers. The 11th range and one half of the 10th are made up of low land, covered with white spruce and fir. The lots in the other ranges are of excellent quality, covered with hardwood, but rocky. This road will shorten the distance between St. Camille and Dudswell by 12 miles, and will give means of access to several thousand acres of land fit for cultivation.

One water-power is to be found on the road. Limestone is also found, as well as indications of copper.

Mr. Miquelon writes that the value of property in St. Camille has increased by about fifteen thousand dollars. He considers \$2,000 as sufficient to complete the road.

## WOTTON AND WOLFESTOWN ROAD.

1ST. SECTION.

Superintendent:—J. P. LABEL.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$450 00 |
| Amount paid.....    | 450 00   |

With this amount Mr. Label has completed  $26\frac{1}{2}$  acres, and has opened up 55 acres as a winter road. The portion completed has cost at the rate of \$175 per mile. Several culverts have been constructed in order to drain the water off the road. That portion of the road in Wotton has been verbalized. I beg to refer to my former reports for further details with regard to the importance of this road, and the advantages offered by the fine country through which it passes.

2ND. SECTION.

Superintendent:—A. O. PELISSON.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$250 00 |
| Amount paid.....    | 250 00   |

The work was commenced this year in the 4th range of Wolfestown, and was continued to the 6th range, making a length of three miles open and fit for summer vehicles, but not completed. The road is now passable in summer over a distance of five miles.

Two small bridges have been built and one acre has been filled with brush. There is still an extent of four acres to be filled with brush and bridged. The lots of land along the road are very good, and covered with the best quality of timber. The land lying adjacent is equally good.

Mr. Pelisson writes to me that Wolfestown is making great progress. As fast as the country is penetrated by the line of road, the lots are taken up, and there now remain no more than those of the 8th and 9th concessions to be conceded. The energetic youth of the

parishes are daily pouring in and bravely setting to work to clear the lands taken this autumn. Not less than 400 arpents have been cleared in the course of the present year. The cost of the remaining work on this road will be \$200 per mile.

**COUNTY OF COMPTON.**

**BRIDGE OVER SALMON RIVER.**

Superintendent :—W. FARWELL.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Amount granted ..... | \$300 00 |
| Amount paid.....     | 300 00   |

This bridge, situate in the Township of Hampden, has been finished in the present year. It was intended originally not to exceed 180 feet in length ; but the original plan having been modified by the Department of Crown Lands, Mr. Farwell received instructions to increase the length to 210 feet. It is a substantial fabric, containing 4,500 cubic feet of timber, and 1,000 lbs. weight of iron. The cost was \$1,102; \$500 was contributed by the colonization fund.

Mr. Farwell writes to me that he has also completed about 12 miles of road, opened last year, and that he has opened three miles of winter road. He has also built several considerable bridges. The works were carried on by order and under the control of the Department of Crown Lands.

**MARSTON ROAD.**

Superintendent :—C. NOBLE.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$300 00 |
| Amount paid .....   | 300 00   |

Mr. Noble resumed his labors at the place where the work had been left off last year. Work was done over an extent of 21 arpents and 4 perches, of which 20 arpents were completed. The road is now open to an extent of seven miles, and of these five may be travelled in wheeled vehicles. The completed road has cost about \$350 a mile. For further details as to the advantages to be derived from the opening of this road, see my preceding reports.

**PAQUETTEVILLE ROAD.**

Superintendent :—F. PAQUETTE.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Amount granted ..... | \$300 00 |
| Amount paid .....    | 300 00   |

This sum has been applied to the completion of one mile of road, the building of several small bridges, having a total length of 150 feet, and to the laying of brush in several localities. The road is now completed as far as lot No. 19, in Hereford ; the remainder is open as a winter road as far as Paquetteville.

The land in Hereford is of excellent quality, and is covered with fine timber. Water-powers are abundant. The part of Hereford known as Paquetteville is making great progress. Four years ago that locality was a vast forest, now it contains three hundred souls. The harvest has been good, and sufficient to provide food for the settlers during the year.

I cannot too strongly recommend the immediate completion of this road, for, in order to reach Coaticook from Paquetteville the settlers are compelled to pass through the United States, and the Custom-house officers make a difficulty of allowing articles from Canada to pass the boundary, saying that it is contrary to regulations. This difficulty will be greatly increased if the Reciprocity Treaty is not renewed.

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**BUREAUVILLE ROAD.**

Superintendent:—JOS. DUBOIS.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$867 94 |
| Amount paid.....    | 867 94   |

Of this road, an extent of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles has been completed, and, besides, the  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles of that made last year has been improved. The road is very good, and entirely finished, to the great satisfaction of the settlers.

If this road was completed in a direct line as far as Compton, the settlers would only have a distance of 18 miles, instead of 25, to travel in order to reach the Railway Station. A small amount would suffice to open this section as a winter road.

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**1st. INTERSECTION OF THE NEWPORT ROAD.—2ND. HAMPDEN AND  
DITTON ROAD.**

Superintendent:—C. A. BAILEY.

|                                       |          |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| Amount granted for the 1st Road.....  | \$200 00 |
| Amount granted for the 2nd Road... .. | 300 00   |
|                                       | \$500 00 |
| Amount paid .....                     | 500 00   |

No report.

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**COUNTY OF SHEFFORD.**

**NORTH ELY ROAD.**

Superintendent:—J. MACDONALD.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Amount granted ..... | \$200 00 |
| Amount paid.....     | 200 00   |

No report.

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**NEW OUTLET TO THE MONTREAL ROAD IN ELY.**

Superintendent:—R. EDGAR.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$200 00 |
| Amount paid.....    | 200 00   |

This road commences at the line between lots 21 and 22 on the 8th and 9th ranges of

North Ely, and ends at the road called the "Montreal Road," upon lot No. 27, in the same ranges.

The road is 2½ miles long, and had been partially opened by the Municipality. It is now open throughout its whole extent, and to the full width, with a good ditch on one side. It may be travelled in summer vehicles.

The cost has been \$80 a mile.

Two small bridges and 6½ arpents of crossway have been constructed.

The road is not completed; it is to be so by means of the municipal taxes.

### COUNTY OF BROME.

#### SUTTON AND POTTON ROAD.

Superintendent:—A. B. DUFRESNE.

|                             |          |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| Amount granted in 1864..... | \$200 00 |
| Amount granted in 1865..... | 200 00   |
|                             | \$400 00 |
| Amount paid.....            | 300 00   |
|                             | 100 00   |
| Balance remaining due.....  | 100 00   |

The point at which this road begins is at Sutton Flats; it is to end at Potton, a distance of seven miles.

The works were resumed this year at lot number 16, in the 8th range, and were continued as far as lot number 25.

The road is now open over an extent of four miles, three of which are completed; the last mile can only be travelled in winter vehicles.

The cost of the completed road has this year been \$80 a mile, exclusive of bridges.

Three bridges, measuring together 72 feet, have been built, at the cost of the Municipality: one of these cost \$200.

The soil along the whole road is high, rich, and very productive. The timber is mixed, and fine maple groves are everywhere found. All the lots along the road are taken and inhabited.

Mr. Dufresne states that in Potton, in the vicinity of the part of the road which is not yet opened, there are nearly 50 lots for sale, which appeared to him to be all covered with hard wood, and to be very fertile soil.

There are two good water-powers on the road.

It is estimated that a further sum of \$400 would be necessary to complete it.

#### ADAMSVILLE ROAD.

Superintendent:—G. ADAMS.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Amount granted..... | \$200 00 |
| Amount paid.....    | 200 00   |

Two miles of this road were opened last year, from the road between Farnham and Granby to the Railway Station at St. George.

The grant of this year has been used in the completion of about three quarters of a mile of this extent. The portion still to be completed is 4¼ miles in length.

Four bridges have been built, having a total length of 132 feet of roadway. These works cost nearly \$60. The road has also been laid with brush in several places.

This road will have the advantage of causing the opening of a large number of farms, and of promoting trade, especially that of mills and tanneries, which will have a direct road by which to transport their products to the Railway Station.

The road is now verbalized.

Mr. Adams thinks that \$2,000 would be required to complete the road throughout its whole extent.

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COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS.

NEW IRELAND ROAD.

Superintendent:—A. LERIGE-LAPLANTE.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Amount granted ..... | \$200 00 |
| Amount paid.....     | 200 00   |

No report.

BOUCHER DE LA BRUERE,  
Acting Inspector of Agencies.

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APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

**Minister of Agriculture and Statistics.**

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REPORTS OF THE BOARDS OF AGRICULTURE, LOWER AND UPPER CANADA,

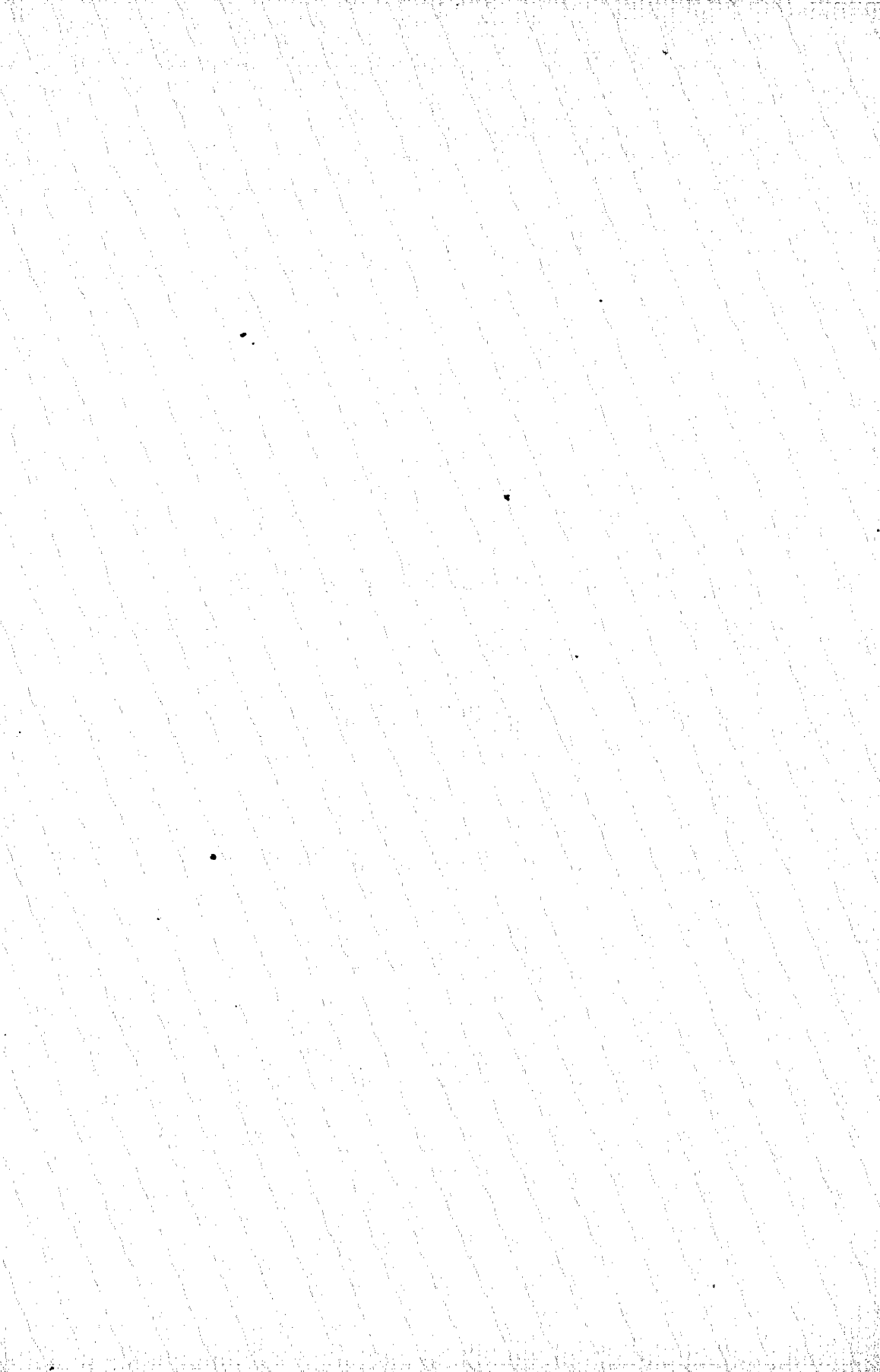
AND

REPORT ON THE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AT STE. ANNE.

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## REPORT

OF THE

## BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

OF LOWER CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR 1865.

SIR,—In accordance with the desire expressed in your letter of the 8th February last, I have the honor to report to you, that during the course of this year the Board of Agriculture of Lower Canada, has constantly kept in view the promotion of agricultural interests, in conformity with the spirit of the law respecting agriculture. It has held meetings during the year, to take into consideration the various applications of farmers; it has passed resolutions in favor of the greater number of these, and is happy to see that its efforts have been crowned with complete success.

It is evident that a great reaction is now in progress among the agricultural and industrial classes, and that they are beginning to understand the necessity of special education, which places them in a position to disseminate among all classes a knowledge of agricultural pursuits, to increase thereby the means of production, and thereby to protect the interests of agriculture. It is certain that the sons of our farmers cannot attain that education elsewhere than in schools which direct their efforts in a special manner to conveying to their pupils a knowledge of the application of science to the various practical operations of agriculture in all its details.

In this country especially is felt the necessity for imparting instruction to the agricultural class. Here the farmer, the owner of the soil, cultivates only by routine, and unfortunately he too often, from a want of knowledge which he might acquire in well conducted institutions, loses advantages which would place him in a position to pursue his occupation with success. Hence the necessity for founding schools of agriculture, and of establishing model farms. The more the science of agriculture is studied, the greater will be the advantage to the farmer, and let his practical skill be what it may, the application of the science will always make him a better agriculturist, and will place him in a position in which he will be more likely to reap the reward of his labors, a reward which will be ensured to him by a practical and enlightened system of agriculture.

The Board of Agriculture has perfectly understood the immense advantage which would result from this agricultural education; and for this reason, on several occasions, it endowed certain institutions with sums of money proportionate to its limited means. In this way it was that it distributed more than \$1,000 at Rimouski, St. Anne and St. Thérèse. It has also purchased 500 copies of a work entitled "Elements of Agriculture, for the use of the Canadian Youth," and 500 copies of the "Treatise upon Agriculture," published by Mr. J. Perreault. These books have been transmitted to the Secretaries of the Agricultural Societies to be distributed in the several counties. The Board of Agri-

culture, recognising the necessity of agricultural instruction, and being desirous of conferring upon it that encouragement which it deserves, considered that the only way to attain that end was by the creation of twenty half-scholarships to be distributed in our judicial districts to twenty young men, who receive in each year a course of instruction in one or more agricultural schools. A sum of \$1,000 has been voted again this year for a continuation of these twenty half-scholarships, at the school of agriculture at St. Anne.

You will easily understand, sir, all the bearing and compass of this decision, on taking into consideration the fact that, thanks to the benevolent action of the Board of Agriculture, a certain number of young men will receive the means to enable them to study improved agriculture, which at a later day they will disseminate throughout the whole country, by carrying into practice the perfected systems which they will have learned in our agricultural schools.

This necessity has already been felt by several of our principal colleges, and especially by those of St. Thérèse, L'Assomption and St. Anne la Pocatière. The corporation of the latter college has a perfect comprehension of the necessity of setting the school of agriculture apart from that for classical instruction. An examination of the prospectus of that institution will at once convince any one of the advantages which result from the instruction which is there imparted. Among other subjects taught there the following may be mentioned: agricultural physics, agricultural chemistry, the theory of the rotation of crops, the study of soil and agricultural implements, the clearing of woods and forests, rural economy, the study of cattle and the veterinary art, the elements of botany and other sciences, more ample details of which may be found in a Report upon the School of Agriculture at St. Anne, published by the Secretary of this Board, and of which I have the honor to enclose you a copy herewith.

At this point, sir, I cannot refrain from calling your attention to the insufficiency of the present Government grant for the encouragement of agricultural science and instruction. Hitherto that grant has always been levied by means of a drawback of 2½ per cent. upon the sums appropriated in favor of agricultural societies, and the amount has hardly ever exceeded \$1,200. And the Board of Agriculture, aware that that branch of public education should have its distinct position, and its fixed amount in the budget of the State, passed a resolution calling the attention of the Government and of Parliament to this important question.

It is the hope of the Board of Agriculture that sooner or later the Government will vote a special grant for the encouragement and maintenance of agricultural instruction in this country. The intelligent Canadian farmer stands in need of institutions from which he may derive the instruction necessary to supply his wants; and in laboring for the agricultural education of a class representing at least two thirds of our population we shall labor for a cause which is eminently national and patriotic. I am happy to state here a very significant fact, which proves how keenly the rural population feels the necessity for agricultural instruction; it is that in the two Counties of Montcalm and L'Assomption, a petition has been signed and presented to the Corporation of the College of L'Assomption, to induce it to open a school of agriculture on the fine farm belonging to the College. The matter is now under consideration, and an answer is expected shortly. A copy of that petition will also be found annexed to this Report.

#### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

A retrospective glance at our Agricultural Societies will at once convince us of the immense progress which has been made since they were established; something, however, and even a great deal remains to be done; but in a new country like this, it is to be expected that progress will be slow and gradual. There are now no parishes in which we do not find farms cultivated upon a rational and remunerative system. The old wooden plough is disappearing to make way for the plough made of iron or steel, and even these are undergoing notable improvement; the threshing mill, the horse-rake, the reaping and the mowing machine now perform, at a reduced price, the work that was formerly done by dint of human strength, and by money; and who can tell what the future has in store for

us, with steam as the motive power of machines which are the admiration of the whole world?

It is at agricultural shows that the farmer examines for himself the various breeds of cattle, and sees those which are best adapted to the climate of our country, and at the same time the most profitable; there he makes a study of the different kinds of implements and agricultural machines which are exhibited, he gathers fresh knowledge as to the importance of certain improvements, and returns to his home desirous of doing as well as his neighbor, and of acquiring some animal for breeding purposes, or some perfected implement. At agricultural shows also, the farmer, by an interchange of ideas, and by the study of the recounted experience of others, acquires, without being aware of it, knowledge which he will endeavor to put in practice in his own operations. All these advantages, we may boldly assert, result naturally and in a special manner from the perfect organization of our Agricultural Societies.

A new source of encouragement for improved cultivation has sprung up of late years, in premiums offered by Agricultural Societies for the best-kept and best-cultivated fields. This competition of standing crops has in view an object of the most praiseworthy description, and consequences of the most advantageous nature. It induces the farmer to manure his land well, to plough regularly and properly, to extirpate and destroy weeds, and in that way ensures to him a rich and abundant harvest. It is much to be desired that all agricultural societies would adopt this excellent practice, as they would thereby attain an object most useful to their several members. We ought to congratulate the societies which have understood the importance of this measure, and look to the future to see it generally adopted.

An unëquivocal mark of progress is exhibited by the simple fact that most of the agricultural societies have made efforts always to subscribe sufficient to entitle them to the whole amount of the Government grant; some of them, in their laudable emulation, have subscribed sums of \$1,000 and \$1,500. Thus the whole Government grant is drawn, and subsequently offered in high premiums for improvements of all kinds in cattle, the produce of the dairy, and domestic manufactures of all descriptions. I have also annexed to this report a table, giving the names of the agricultural societies, and the amount subscribed by each of them.

#### PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

It is a source of the most lively satisfaction to the Board of Agriculture to have to record the unequalled success of the exhibition of our agricultural and industrial resources at the great Provincial Show, held at Montreal in September last. This exhibition was of a truly national character, both on account of the premiums offered, which reached \$12,000, and on account of the selection of the first city in Canada and the presence of the great growers of the West. The last Provincial Exhibition was greatly superior to its predecessors, not only in respect of the number of animals exhibited in each class, but also in respect of the beauty of the specimens, their variety and perfection, and of the practical utility of the agricultural implements and machines. The following table shews the number of entries in each class, and will best serve to convey an idea of the results obtained:—

#### HORSES.

|                |                |                     |                           |                          |                                         |                                         |                       |                       |                         |                  |                |                      |                           |                       |        |
|----------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------|
| Heavy draught. | Light draught. | Canadian Stallions. | Stallions 3 years of age. | Colts of 2 years of age. | Heavy draught.<br>Brood-mare with Colt. | Light draught.<br>Brood-mare with Colt. | Filly 3 years of age. | Filly 2 years of age. | Pair of Draught Horses. | Carriage Horses. | Saddle Horses. | Thoroughbred Horses. | Stallions 3 years of age. | Brood-mare with Colt. | Total. |
| 13             | 21             | 22                  | 10                        | 7                        | 12                                      | 30                                      | 18                    | 12                    | 20                      | 6                | 12             | 6                    | 1                         | 3                     | 193    |

## HORNED CATTLE.

| Name of Breed.                     | Males of 4 years and over. | Males of 3 years. | Males of 2 years. | Males of 1 year. | Males under 1 year. | Females of 4 years and over. | Females of 3 years. | Females of 2 years. | Females of 1 year. | Females under 1 yr. | Total. |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------|
| Durhams .....                      | 11                         | 5                 | 3                 | 4                | 17                  | 17                           | 9                   | 9                   | 5                  | 9                   | 89     |
| Herefords .....                    | 1                          | 1                 | 4                 | 3                | 3                   | 3                            | 3                   | 3                   | 3                  | 3                   | 27     |
| Devons .....                       | 4                          | 1                 | 3                 | 3                | 7                   | 12                           | 9                   | 10                  | 8                  | 3                   | 60     |
| Ayrshires .....                    | 6                          | 12                | 3                 | 10               | 9                   | 19                           | 9                   | 24                  | 13                 | 9                   | 104    |
| Galloway .....                     | 3                          | 3                 | 3                 | 1                | 1                   | 3                            | 1                   | 3                   | 1                  | 1                   | 13     |
| Grade Cattle .....                 | 9                          | 10                | 10                | 14               | 13                  | 45                           | 20                  | 26                  | 33                 | 17                  | 197    |
| Fat and Draught Cattle .....       | 2                          | 6                 | 4                 | .....            | .....               | 10                           | .....               | .....               | .....              | .....               | 22     |
| Dutch Breed (five specimens) ..... | .....                      | .....             | .....             | .....            | .....               | .....                        | .....               | .....               | .....              | .....               | 5      |
| Total .....                        | .....                      | .....             | .....             | .....            | .....               | .....                        | .....               | .....               | .....              | .....               | 517    |

## SHEEP.

| Name of Breed.            | Males 2 years and over. | Males of 1 year. | Males under 1 year. | Females of 2 years and over. | Females of 1 year. | Females under 1 yr. | Total. |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------|
| Leicesters .....          | 22                      | 15               | 18                  | 34                           | 24                 | 28                  | 141    |
| Cotswolds .....           | 6                       | 5                | 4                   | 18                           | 12                 | 10                  | 55     |
| Long Breed, various ..... | 15                      | 13               | 19                  | 34                           | 24                 | 40                  | 145    |
| Southdowns .....          | 8                       | 6                | 7                   | 20                           | 14                 | 14                  | 69     |
| Merinos and Saxons .....  | 9                       | 4                | 6                   | 12                           | 10                 | 8                   | 49     |
| Fat Beasts .....          | .....                   | .....            | .....               | .....                        | .....              | .....               | 10     |
| Hampshire Downs .....     | .....                   | .....            | .....               | .....                        | .....              | .....               | 3      |
| Cheviots .....            | 8                       | 8                | 6                   | 18                           | 12                 | 10                  | 62     |
| Total .....               | .....                   | .....            | .....               | .....                        | .....              | .....               | 539    |

## SWINE.

| <i>Name of breed.</i> |                   |   |    |   |    |     |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---|----|---|----|-----|
| Large breed           | Yorkshire .....   | 2 | 4  | 4 | 7  | 17  |
| "                     | " Berkshire ..... | 2 | 4  | 2 | 4  | 12  |
| "                     | " various .....   | 9 | 10 | 3 | 9  | 31  |
| Small breed           | Suffolk .....     | 2 | 6  | 7 | 6  | 21  |
| "                     | " Berkshire ..... | 4 | 8  | 4 | 12 | 28  |
| "                     | " various .....   | 3 | 8  | 6 | 8  | 25  |
| Total .....           |                   |   |    |   |    | 134 |

## MISCELLANEOUS ENTRIES.

|                               |       |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| Poultry .....                 | 166   |
| Agricultural produce .....    | 469   |
| Crops, roots, .....           | 307   |
| Dairy, sugar, &c. ....        | 177   |
| Implements and machines ..... | 175   |
| Total .....                   | 1,294 |

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Horses .....        | 193 |
| Horned cattle ..... | 517 |

|                             |       |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Sheep.....                  | 539   |
| Swine.....                  | 134   |
| Grand total of entries..... | 2,677 |

By this table it may be seen, that horses were represented by 193 specimens, combining all the qualities and attributes of the race, and in many cases rendering judgment extremely difficult. For a number of years the farmers have always directed much attention to the raising of horses, and the success which they have attained is due, in a great measure, to the high prices obtained at their sale to foreign speculators. It is that constant care, the taste for which was transmitted to us by our fathers, which has converted Canada into an immense stud, from which have gone forth those numerous droves of horses which are scattered through all parts of the United States, and for which, often, extravagant prices have been paid by American speculators, who knew how to appreciate their rare qualities. The Board of Agriculture, anxious to confer special encouragement upon a race of horses which had become perfectly acclimatized in this country, and which for that very reason is called "the Canadian breed," set aside the highest purse (the Prince of Wales's purse, \$60,) for the best stallion of that breed. Unfortunately, of the 22 specimens exhibited in that class, not a single one displayed the degree of purity required for the obtaining of the prize. This fact demonstrates the necessity of importing choice animals for breeding purposes, in order to renew a race which, it is painful to say, is rapidly disappearing in this country.

In the case of horned cattle and sheep, the progress has been even more marked; the farmers seem to have comprehended the necessity of following a rational system in the raising of cattle, by studying the special qualities of the various breeds. Thus it is that they have understood, that, for the production of meat and milk it is necessary to choose those breeds which, according to their adaptation to those purposes, would be most profitable. This explains why Durham and Ayrshire cattle were represented in greater numbers than formerly, an incontestible proof of true progress. But no less striking a proof of the success which might be obtained by judicious crossing has been furnished in the class of grade cattle. It showed that, by greater care, better feeding, and the infusion of better blood, the most astonishing results might be obtained; 197 specimens contended for the prize in this class, and provided for the intelligent farmer a vast field for study and observation.

In the case of sheep, the improvement is very manifest, and finds its explanation in the advantages resulting from the adoption of an improved breed. Up to late years, none but specimens of small size and of similar shape were to be observed at our exhibitions. To change the old routine, and to root out old prejudices, it was necessary that our farmers should see for themselves the enormous advantages which they might derive from crossings with improved breeding animals imported from England and Scotland. They were taught this lesson by the great breeders of Upper Canada, who, with their proofs before them, shewed that there must be no shrinking from the pecuniary sacrifices necessary to obtain animals of improved breeds, which, with continuous care, would in a short time repay an hundred fold the outlay incurred for their purchase. Our farmers at once understood this, and the proof was still more conclusive when, instead of 4 or 5 pounds of wool, they sheared 12 or 15 pounds from each sheep; and when, instead of lean sheep, they had some weighing 300 and 400 pounds. The necessity of giving the preference to the breeding of the long-wooled species would seem to have been understood, and this may be attributed to the high price obtained for the fleeces in this country, where woollen cloth is in so great demand. Accordingly, 341 specimens represented that class, and were the admiration of all who visited the exhibition.

Swine have also felt the beneficent influence of the spirit of progress with which our farmers now seem to be imbued; of this a conclusive proof was given by the 134 specimens exhibited in that class. The different breeds are now pretty generally spread through the country, and have reached a degree of perfection which does not leave much to be desired; the breeders having understood that, in the improvement of swine, the production of the greatest quantity of good meat with the smallest quantity of food, is the object to the attainment of which their efforts ought to be directed.

I might here allude to poultry, to the produce of the farm and the dairy, and to agricul-

tural implements, and shew that in these, as in other cases, progress has not been allowed to fall in arrears; suffice it to say, that in these several classes the exhibition was magnificent, and all that could be desired.

To bring forward, in a salient point of view, the immense success obtained at the last Provincial Exhibition, it would be necessary here to enter at length into the merits of the various specimens exhibited in the several classes, to shew the advantageous results obtained by judicious crossing, and to make mention of the progress in respect of each particular breed; it would be necessary to make mention of the perfection to which agricultural machines have been brought, and to show the superiority of the new over the old, by giving a comparative statement of the work done by each; but to do so would lead us into remarks which could not be brought within the limits of this report. Suffice it to say, that never in any preceding exhibition had everything been more perfect in all classes,—never had there been a finer selection of specimens, remarkable for the beauty of their form and for their special aptitude.

The Board of Agriculture observed with pleasure, that in the list of prizes awarded, the names of our French Canadian farmers appeared in greater number than at any preceding exhibition, a proof that they have at last comprehended the necessity and advantage of renouncing the old routine, in order to adopt a rational and improved system of cultivation. It is a subject of deep satisfaction to see our farmers, impelled by noble emulation, paying large sums for improved breeding stock, and thereby acquiring the means of renewing and improving their flocks and herds. Let us hope that at the next exhibition they will appear in greater numbers, and we shall then be convinced that the country has entered upon that wide path of progress which leads to the prosperity of nations.

The Board of Agriculture has observed with pleasure the initiative taken by the Government in the importation of a quantity of flax seed from Riga; the Board had already, on several occasions, voted sums for the importation of that seed, as well as of hemp seed. Those who visited the last Agricultural Exhibition were struck by the beauty of the specimens of hemp and flax exhibited by Mr. W. Boa. These specimens, for length, fineness, and strength of fibre, were in no way inferior to the raw material imported from Russia. By experiments made at Mr. Converse's rope-walk at Montreal, it was proved that the hemp fibre cultivated in Canada was one-third stronger than the Russian. These experiments clearly show, that the cultivation of textile plants may become a source of considerable profit to our Canadian farmers, so well are our soil and climate adapted to the requirements of the plants in question. Mr. Boa, an intelligent farmer of St. Laurent, in a correspondence published in the *Huntingdon Journal*, sums up his experience of the past year in the following terms:—"I estimate my crop (of flax) of last year, below its value, at 10 minots to the arpent, and three hundred pounds of fibre, besides hards, of which I take no account. I sold my flax-seed at \$2.00 a minot, and the fibre at 15 cents a pound; and this yielded me in all \$65.00 an arpent. I consider it a most profitable description of cultivation." Let us hope that Mr. Boa's example will be soon followed by all our farmers.

It is painful to have to state, that only 21 agricultural societies responded to the appeal of the Minister of Agriculture; but the explanation of this fact will be found when we recall to mind that, in preceding years, many of these societies had subscribed for considerable quantities of seed, and were deceived in the most shameful manner, the seed that was distributed to them being of the most inferior quality. Let us hope that the fresh importation will give enough satisfaction to the agricultural class to revive confidence in a branch of agriculture which, if it was well understood, would prove a source of riches to the farmer and to the country.

This, Sir, is, in few words, the result of the operations of the Board of Agriculture, whose every effort tends to the discovery of new means of developing the resources of the country, by directing its operations in such way as to give satisfaction to all classes and interests, and to avoid all ground of discontent. A new year of labor is commencing, but the success of the past is a certain guarantee for the future; and the Board of Agriculture, having in view the important duties which will be confided to it, is happy to state, that it will neglect nothing, and shrink from no personal sacrifice, to accomplish all the good which the country expects from it.

The whole humbly submitted.

GEORGES LECLERE,  
Secretary B. A. L. C.

## RESOLUTIONS OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF L'ASSOMPTION.

1st. That Canada being essentially an agricultural country, and its riches and the increase of its population depending in great measure upon the advancement of agriculture, it is the duty of every public man who is the friend of his country, to think of adopting, or causing to be adopted, all possible means to promote the progress of the art of agriculture.

2nd. That this Society is of opinion, that the most advantageous method of obtaining that object is to diffuse agricultural knowledge, by the establishment of schools of agriculture, of a nature similar to the school now in existence at St. Anne Lapocatière.

3rd. That this Society has for a long time past regretted the want of a school of agriculture in the District of Joliette and the adjacent districts, and believes that the time has arrived when the necessities of agriculture imperatively call for the establishment of such a school.

4th. That this Society is not aware of the existence, in the above-mentioned districts, of any place more suitable for the establishment of such a school than the village of L'Assomption, both in view of its position and in view of its advantage in possessing an educational establishment which, itself, carries on the cultivation of a large and magnificent farm adjacent to the college, and which might easily add agricultural instruction to the other branches taught in that institution.

5th. That this Society is even of opinion for various reasons, of too great length to enumerate here, that a well-conducted school of agriculture would, in a few years, become a not unimportant source of revenue to the College of L'Assomption, to say nothing of the effectual impulse it would give to agricultural science.

6th. That, in consequence, this Society respectfully submits to the gentlemen forming the corporation of L'Assomption College, its views, and the desire which it feels to see a school of agriculture established by that college; and requests them to be pleased to direct their most serious attention to its application, and to comply with the wishes expressed in these Resolutions.

7th. That the President of this Society, the Honorable P. U. Archambault, be charged to transmit to the Superior of L'Assomption College a copy of these Resolutions.

8th. That another copy of the said Resolutions be transmitted to the President of the Agricultural Society of the County of Montcalm, together with a request that he will call a meeting, at the earliest possible moment, of the managing committee of that society, for the adopting of the said Resolutions, or others analogous thereto, which Resolutions should be addressed to the Honorable P. U. Archambault, who will transmit them to the Superior of L'Assomption College.

(Signed) P. U. ARCHAMBAULT,  
*President, A. S. C. L.*

True copy. GEORGES LECLÈRE, (Signed) ALEX. ARCHAMBAULT,  
*Secretary B. A. L. C.* *Sec. Treas. A. S. C. L.*

TABLE, showing the names of the Agricultural Societies in Lower Canada, and the amount subscribed by each.

| No. | Name of Society.       | Subscription. |      | Number of Members. |
|-----|------------------------|---------------|------|--------------------|
|     |                        | \$            | cts. |                    |
| 1   | Argenteuil .....       | 260           | 00   | 99                 |
| 2   | Arthabaska.....        | 377           | 00   | 150                |
| 3   | Bagot.....             | 1,150         | 50   | 800                |
| 4   | Beauharnois.....       | 276           | 00   | 220                |
| 5   | Beauce .....           | 152           | 00   | 40 & over.         |
| 6   | Bellechasse .....      | 270           | 00   | 40 do              |
| 7   | Berthier.....          | 304           | 00   | 161                |
| 8   | Bonaventure No. 1..... | 162           | 60   | 66                 |
| 9   | Bonaventure No. 2..... | 138           | 60   | 58                 |
| 10  | Erome.....             | 233           | 00   | 75                 |
| 11  | Charlevoix No. 1.....  | 216           | 55   | 144                |



TABLE, showing the names of the Agricultural Societies of Lower Canada, and the amount subscribed by each,—*continued.*

| No. | Name of Society.            | Subscription. | Number of Members. |
|-----|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
|     |                             | \$ cts.       |                    |
| 12  | Charlevoix No. 2.....       | 237 95        | 177                |
| 13  | Champlain .....             | 381 00        | 288                |
| 14  | Chambly .....               | 369 75        | 160                |
| 15  | Chateauguay .....           | 300 00        | 200                |
| 16  | Chicoutimi et Saguenay..... | 665 97        | 40 & over.         |
| 17  | Compton .....               | 270 00        | 40 do              |
| 18  | Two Mountains.....          | 273 00        | 40 do              |
| 19  | Dorchester .....            | 350 00        | 120                |
| 20  | Drummond No. 1..... (No     | organization  | this year.)        |
| 21  | Drummond No. 2.....         | 134 00        | 72                 |
| 22  | Gaspé No. 1.....            | 167 00        | 56                 |
| 23  | Gaspé No. 2.....            | 190 00        | 41                 |
| 24  | Hochelaga.....              | 323 00        | 215                |
| 25  | Huntingdon.....             | 280 00        | 260                |
| 26  | Iberville.....              | 267 00        | 267                |
| 27  | Jacques Cartier.....        | 277 00        | 175                |
| 28  | Joliette.....               | 376 00        | 340                |
| 29  | Kamouraska .....            | 267 00        | 40 & over.         |
| 30  | Laprairie.....              | 270 00        | 199                |
| 31  | L'Assomption.....           | 282 00        | 279                |
| 32  | Laval .....                 | 268 00        | 90                 |
| 33  | Levis .....                 | 310 00        | 40 do              |
| 34  | L'Islet.....                | 284 00        | 40 do              |
| 35  | Lotbinière No. 1.....       | 260 00        | 52                 |
| 36  | Lotbinière No. 2.....       | 226 00        | 40                 |
| 37  | Maskinongé.....             | 305 99        | 40 do              |
| 38  | Megantic No. 1.....         | 134 00        | 74                 |
| 39  | Megantic No. 2.....         | 135 50        | 38                 |
| 40  | Montmagny .....             | 265 00        | 53                 |
| 41  | Montmorency.....            | 354 00        | 102                |
| 42  | Missisquoi.....             | 267 00        | 157                |
| 43  | Montcalm .....              | 739 00        | 84                 |
| 44  | Montreal .....              | 259 00        | 215                |
| 45  | Napierville .....           | 272 00        | 167                |
| 46  | Nicolet No. 1.....          | 316 81        | 161                |
| 47  | Nicolet No. 2.....          | 92 50         | 81                 |
| 48  | Ottawa No. 1.....           | 153 00        | 58                 |
| 49  | Ottawa No. 2.....           | 342 00        | 49                 |
| 50  | Pontiac.....                | 342 00        | 267                |
| 51  | Portneuf .....              | 267 00        | 267                |
| 52  | Quebec (City).....          | 126 00        | 62                 |
| 53  | Quebec (County) .....       | 234 31        | 101                |
| 54  | Richelieu.....              | 297 00        | 178                |
| 55  | Richmond.....               | 351 00        | 195                |
| 56  | Rimouski .....              | 237 00        | 40 do              |
| 57  | Rouville.....               | 345 00        | 40 do              |
| 58  | Shefford.....               | 279 00        | 130                |
| 59  | Sherbrooke.....             | 134 00        | 100                |
| 60  | Soulanges .....             | 270 00        | 224                |
| 61  | Stanstead .....             | 278 00        | 223                |
| 62  | St. Hyacinthe.....          | 781 00        | 643                |
| 63  | St. Johns.....              | 267 00        | 40 do              |
| 64  | St. Maurice .....           | 273 00        | 171                |
| 65  | Terrebonne.....             | 271 00        | 40 do              |
| 66  | Temiscouata.....            | 277 00        | 40 do              |
| 67  | Three Rivers.....           | 134 00        | 70                 |
| 68  | Vaudreuil No. 1.....        | 160 00        | 55                 |
| 69  | Vaudreuil No. 2.....        | 132 60        | 40                 |
| 70  | Verchères No. 1.....        | 594 00        | 296                |
| 71  | Verchères No. 2.....        | 497 25        | 372                |
| 72  | Wolfe.....                  | 187 00        | 150                |
| 73  | Yamaska.....                | 267 00        | 165                |

# REPORT

ON THE

## SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AT ST. ANNE.

BY GEORGES LECLERE, M.D.,

*Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of Lower Canada.*

SIR,—In accordance with the order which I received from you, I proceeded to St. Anne on the 22nd January last, and I have now the honor to make the following report in relation to my visit:—

The farm of the College of St. Anne is very advantageously situated between the line of the Grand Trunk Railway and the river, and covers a superficial extent of about one hundred and seventy-seven arpents. It is divided into two equal parts by a small hill, covered with fine fir-trees, in the midst of which is prettily situated the magnificent College of St. Anne, with its numerous dependencies, its orchards, its gardens, and a considerable part of the village. In the rear of the village are the farm buildings, consisting of a barn with stables, a root-house with a loft above it, capable of holding 150 loads of hay; the old and the new hog-pens; a dairy, and two houses for the persons employed on the farm. At the proper time and place, I shall have occasion to speak of each of these buildings in detail.

### STAFF OF THE SCHOOL.

|                                        |                        |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Superior. ....                         | Messire A. PELLETIER.  |
| Director. ....                         | } Rev. F. X. METHOT.   |
| Professor of Agricultural Arithmetic.. |                        |
| Professor of Surveying....             |                        |
| Professor of Agriculture .....         |                        |
| “ of Agricultural Chemistry...         | } J. SCHMOUTH.         |
| “ of Agricult’l Book-keeping           |                        |
| “ of French .....                      |                        |
| Bursar and Associate Professor.....    | Rev. F. PILOTE.        |
| Professor of the Veterinary art.....   | Dr. F. L. T&Egrave;TU. |
| “ Rural Law.....                       | F. DEGUISE, N.P.       |
| Superintendent of Discipline.....      | L. PARANT.             |
| Practical Superintendent .....         | P. MALONY.             |
| Superintendent of Workshop.....        | W. LACROIX.            |

## SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

Up to the year 1863, special circumstances prevented the School of St. Anne from giving more than a course of agriculture—properly so called,—of botany, and of agricultural physics and chemistry; but in 1863,—thanks to the generosity of two eminent professional men, Dr. Têtu of River Ouelle, and F. Deguise, Esquire, Notary Public, of St. Anne,—the school was enabled to add two new courses of great importance, one of the veterinary art, and the other of rural law. These two courses have been prepared with very great care by the two gentlemen mentioned, and are followed with great interest by the pupils. Some time after my departure, it was intended to kill an old horse, bought for the purpose, in order that he might be dissected, and that by that means a practical course respecting the anatomy and physiology of the horse, might be given to the pupils.

## PROGRAMME OF COURSE.

The subjects taught during the two years are as follows:—

*The Course of Agriculture, by Mr. J. Schmouth.*

Agricultural physics, including the study of the atmosphere, its influence upon vegetation, climatology, the causes which modify the temperature of the air, the study of the thermometer and barometer, the influence of heat upon vegetation, &c.

*Agricultural Chemistry.*

Comprising the chemical composition of vegetable substances; the gelatinous principle of fruits; sugar, alcohol, starch, and mineral substances found in vegetables; substances adapted to be used as manures; the decomposition of organic substances; animal manures; improvement by the mixing of soils; numerous experiments by the analysis of different kinds of earth, &c.; the theory of rotation of crops; of soil; of disinfecting by means of ditches and drainage; agricultural implements; the clearing of woods and forests; rural economy; cultivated plants, and many other details too numerous to mention.

The same professor also gives a course of French grammar, by means of oral exercises, in order to prepare all the pupils for composition. Agricultural arithmetic also receives its share of attention in the instruction, and with it are imparted the principles of practical geometry, such as estimating superficial area, and solid or cubic contents; surveying and levelling, the latter portion being demonstrated by exercises of mensuration in the fields. The advantage of this course will be at once understood without further remark.

*Course of Veterinary Art, or Zootechny, by Dr. Têtu.*

This course, which was commenced in 1863, was at first very elementary, but sufficed, nevertheless, to convey to the pupils correct ideas upon each portion of the subject treated of. Among other matters taught, the pupils are instructed as to the anatomy of farm animals, including the study of the bones, the muscles, the organs and the viscera; as to the different breeds of horses, and the aptitude of those various breeds; the division into heavy draught, light draught and saddle horses; the principal kinds,—the unmixed breed, the thorough-bred horse, and the characteristics which distinguish them; the English race-horse, the Cleveland bay, the Morgan, the La Perche, the Canadian horse, &c.; the various diseases of horses and their symptoms, and the treatment adapted for each disease; the defects of horses and how they may be remedied.

*Horned Cattle, English and Scottish.*

Characteristics of the Durham; age of the Durham breed; characteristics of the Devon, the Ayrshire, the Galloway, and the Canadian breeds. The best cross for our system of agriculture. The best breed for producing milk, butchers' meat, and for labor. Precocious breeds,—reproduction. Analogy between the diseases of horned cattle and the diseases of horses.

*Principal Breeds of Sheep.*

Characteristics of the Merino, the Leicester, the Cotswold, and the Southdown, and which is to be preferred; sheep shearing; the diseases of sheep, &c.

*Different Breeds of Pigs.*

Crossing; the most economical and most profitable way of fattening. This is a two-years' course, on account of its importance, and the numerous and various subjects connected with it.

*Course of Rural Law, by P. Dequise, Esquire, N. P.*

Like the preceding course, this was not commenced until 1863; but it is so full, that no kind of legal knowledge of value to farmers is omitted. It includes, among other matters, the study of contracts and obligations, showing their meaning, their essence, the points to be observed in a contract, their division, the errors which may occur in them, and the conditions of obligation. The laws which regulate agriculture; the right of way over the property of others; the straying of animals; nuisances on adjacent lands; weeds, and the penalties for neglecting or refusing to destroy them, &c.; water-courses, fences and ditches; the Municipal Act, and all details contained in it, such as the organization of municipalities, the powers and duties of road-officers, assessment rolls, &c.; the Act relating to masters and servants in country places; the Act relating to game and hunting; the Act relating to weights and measures. These are the principal heads of the course, which, like the preceding, extends over two years, on account of the numerous subjects which the Professor has to treat of.

The pupils learn nothing by heart; the professors deliver lectures on the several subjects, and the pupils take notes during the delivery of them, to assist their memory in drawing up a summary of each in a proper book kept for the purpose, which is afterwards revised and corrected by the professor. A repetition of the subjects treated of is made every Monday. Every fortnight the pupils are bound to compose an essay on some agricultural subject, and they undergo an examination every month.

The course of instruction is completed by the practical application of it, comprising the use and management of tools, implements and machines; the organization and performance of the principal operations of agriculture, such as ploughing, sowing, haymaking, mowing and reaping, getting in of roots, and tending the animals on the farm.

The explanations and demonstrations of the different processes are given, as far as possible, in the field where they are carried on, in the workshop, the stable and the cow-house. Independent of the portion of the farm subjected to the rotation system, there is a field of sufficient extent for experiments in farming, the trial of various tools, and the acclimatization of new plants. This is a field in which efforts are made to ascertain by experiments, conducted with care and exactness, new agricultural facts, important to the prosperity of the country.

*Occupations during the day.*

The hour of rising in summer is 5 a.m., in winter 5.30; then come morning prayers, after which the pupils hear a lecture on agriculture for one hour, and then breakfast. After the morning meal (in winter), the pupils go round the farm-buildings, and pass their time in watering and feeding the animals. In this way they go through the cow-house, the stable, the sheep-fold and hog-pen. Here they take notes of the consumption of the animals, in order to give an account to the accountant, who keeps a register of these reports. They further, measure the quantity of milk given by each cow, and see what is done with it, to have it duly credited in the dairy account. They are provided with curry-combs and brushes for the horses and cows, and take their turn in carting dung to a place appointed to receive it. All, without distinction of birth or fortune, take their part in the labors of the farm, according to their strength. From the stables, the pupils go to the workshop, where, under the eye of the master, they learn the use of the different tools required in making and repairing agricultural implements. I was agreeably surprised on seeing the talent and ingenuity evinced by some of the pupils, and was delighted to perceive and acknowledge the practical utility of that branch of instruction, to which, and the work of his own hands, the agriculturist will be indebted for exemption from an expense of no slight amount for the repairs and ordering of his implements. The pupils seem to enter very readily and in a willing spirit on the study of this useful and necessary art. I saw some joiners' work which was by no means inferior to any ordinary production of the kind, either in design, or workmanship, or finish.

The mid-day meal, prepared, measured and ordered by the pupils, is given to the stock by the farm laborers. From the workshop the pupils proceed to the dining-room, and their

meal is succeeded by an hour's recreation, during which they assemble in the school-room to take part in games under the eye of the professor of gymnastics. If they prefer it, they take excursions or walks in the country, but never unaccompanied by a master. These walks give them an opportunity of studying and comparing the different ways of farming on the surrounding farms, and thus they learn the difference between the old-fashioned system of routine and one guided by experience, based on scientific principles.

The afternoon's recreation is succeeded by one hour's study, during which the students are busied in drawing up a succinct report of the morning's lecture from the notes they have taken. They may also fill up their time by the perusal of some work specially treating of agriculture, which they obtain from the school library of 300 volumes. Their studies in this behalf are followed by a lecture on agriculture. They next proceed to the farm-buildings to prepare and distribute the evening meal to the live stock in the several departments. Here they learn the arrangement of the bedding suitable for the safety and repose of the animals during the night. In the two hours appropriated to this occupation, they cut the straw and hay, as well as the roots, for the food of the live stock. On this occasion, also, notes of the quantities dispensed are taken for the use of the accountant. Then follows supper.

This meal is, in summer, followed by a lecture on practical horticulture; in winter, by some recreation, and that again by the evening devotions. Lastly, a lecture of three-quarters of an hour, and the pupils retire to rest at nine.

The pupils are mustered in two divisions, and labor each one half of the day, every day, one party relieving the other, winter and summer, at all save the hours of lecture. Accordingly, when the first division are engaged in study from 7 to 11.30 a.m., the second are at the farmstead or at the workshop in winter, and in the fields in summer, and *vice versa* in the afternoon. This order is reversed weekly, so that each division may, in its turn, bear the heat of the day. On Sundays and holidays the hour of rising is 5.45 a.m., and study is suspended, except the evening lecture after prayers. On those days the Catholic pupils attend the religious services, and have the benefit of religious instruction in a lecture of one hour. The following table will show the routine of duty in the school during one day:

## WORKING DAYS.

|                                   |       |       |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Rising .....                      | 5.00  | A. M. |
| Prayers .....                     | 5.20  | "     |
| Lecture .....                     | 5.30  | "     |
| Breakfast .....                   | 6.30  | "     |
| Study—Stables .....               | 7.00  | "     |
| Recreation .....                  | 9.00  | "     |
| Study—Workshop .....              | 9.30  | "     |
| Dinner .....                      | 11.30 | "     |
| Lecture (in winter 5.30) .....    | 1.00  | P. M. |
| Study (in winter 1.00) .....      | 2.00  | "     |
| Recreation (in winter 3.00) ..... | 4.00  | "     |
| Study (in winter 3.30) .....      | 4.30  | "     |
| Supper .....                      | 6.30  | "     |
| Practical Horticulture .....      | 7.00  | "     |
| Prayers .....                     | 8.00  | "     |
| Lecture .....                     | 8.15  | "     |
| Bed .....                         | 9.00  | "     |

## SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.

|                                         |      |       |
|-----------------------------------------|------|-------|
| Rising .....                            | 5.45 | A. M. |
| Prayers .....                           | 6.15 | "     |
| Mass and Vespers at Parish Church ..... |      |       |
| Catechism .....                         | 5.00 | P. M. |
| Prayers and Religious Lecture .....     | 6.00 | "     |
| Study .....                             | 8.15 | "     |
| Bed .....                               | 9.00 | "     |

## RULES.

The studies extend over two years, provided that at entrance the pupil is well versed in the French language and arithmetic. If not, he may be required to continue them a year longer. The terms of admission for applicants are: 1. That they present undeniable testimonials of moral conduct and good character; 2. That they are at least 16 years of age; 3. That they know how to read and write the French language, and are versed in the first four rules of arithmetic. The condition relating to moral conduct and good character is never dispensed with, it is strictly exacted.

The pupils are to be respectful, obedient and polite to their superiors.

They are not to be noisy in the workshops, in order not to interrupt the studies of others.

The director receives from the professors the notes which they make relative to the studies of the pupils, and at the end of every third month sends a summary thereof to the respective parents. A monthly report is also sent to the Bureau of Agriculture.

Each pupil is bound to proceed to the occupation assigned to him, without any expression of dislike, and to perform the duty belonging thereto. He is to abstain from familiar intercourse with the laborers employed on the farm.

The pupils are expressly prohibited from mingling with the young people of the village.

They may write to their parents whenever they desire it, but they must write regularly on the first Sunday in each month. They are not to correspond with any but their parents, or those persons whom their parents may designate by name.

Every letter is to be franked, and countersigned in the envelope, failing which it is liable to be opened or refused.

In case of sickness they may remain at the boarding-house, but in no case may they hold intercourse with the other pupils, or with the young people of the village.

Smoking, although not strictly prohibited, is expressly forbidden in the farm buildings, the workshops, and the dormitory,—in short, wherever prudence forbids the indulgence.

## CERTIFICATES OF CAPACITY.

At the beginning of each week, the pupils undergo an examination by the director in the several subjects which have been treated of in the agricultural lecture of the preceding week. This kind of examination occurs also half-yearly, the object being to judge whether the pupils are acquiring the knowledge which will warrant the issue of a certificate of capacity at the close of the agricultural course. No one is admitted to compete for a certificate of capacity who has failed to obtain the *mark* (well) at his second examination. All who fail at one or two examinations, or have a lower mark than *well*, are free to undergo them a second time. The fortunate ones who have passed their six examinations, have still three months during which they are to develop and explain a plan of cultivation, which they maintain in presence of a committee of professors. Complete success in this last trial secures for them a certificate of agricultural capacity.

## SCROLLS OF HONOR.

To inspire the pupils with emulation, and stimulate them to study hard and think for themselves, as well as to test how far they may have profited by their studies and the works they have read, the directors have conceived the happy idea of the Scroll of Honor. This is a blank book in which the pupils are called on to inscribe their compositions on agricultural subjects, unaided by books or notes, under the eye of the professor. The composition being completed within the appointed time, which is generally two hours, is delivered to the professor, who corrects it in accordance with the following rules: Each composition represents ten points, and falling short of this number, it is excluded from the scroll of honor. I have seen this scroll, and have even read several of the compositions, which appeared to me well drawn up and remarkable for good sense. I shall endeavor to give an idea of the subjects treated of, by inserting here a table of their titles, the dates of insertion, and the names of the authors.

1. 1863.—Letter to a school-fellow, absent on the occasion of the Feast of St. Isidore, patron of the School of Agriculture of St. Anne,—Auguste Fafard, a pupil in his 2nd year.

2. 1864.—On the importance of manure in agriculture,—Clovis Roy, a pupil in his 2nd year.

3. The mode in which lime acts on vegetation,—Joseph Parant, a pupil in his 2nd year.
4. The use of sea-salt in agriculture as a manure and as an improver of the soil.—Auguste Fafard,—a pupil in his 2nd year.
5. On certain plants which may be repeated as a crop for several years in succession without inconvenience,—Onésime Canac Marquis, a pupil in his 1st year.
6. On the manner of constructing vertical drains,—Auguste Fafard, a pupil in his 2nd year.
7. On the direction to be given to draining tiles.—Clovis Roy, a pupil in his 2nd year.
8. On the advantages derived from the draining of swampy ground,—Joseph Parant, a pupil in his 2nd year.
9. On the conditions required in perfect drainage.—Silvio Michaud, a pupil in his 1st year.
10. On the manner in which draining warms the soil.—Onésime Canac Marquis, a pupil in his 1st year.
11. On the mode in which surface water in a field may reach the drains, passing through a thickness of 3 or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet of earth.
12. On the method of proceeding to establish several vertical drains beside each other.—David Guérin, a pupil in his 2nd year.
13. On the manner in which draining facilitates the circulation of the air.—Clovis Roy, a pupil in his 2nd year.
14. On the mode in which air acts on a soil which has been drained,—Onésime Canac Marquis, a pupil in his 1st year.
15. On the advantage of cut-hay being given to cows,—by the same.
16. On the advantage of cut-hay being given to horses,—by the same.
17. On the different kinds of ploughing.—Onésime Carrier, a pupil in his 2nd year.
18. On the qualities required in a good plough.—Silvio Michaud, a pupil in his 1st year.
19. On the object for which the many-shared plough (*charrue polysoe*) was invented,—Auguste Fafard, a pupil in his 1st year.
20. On the advantages and inconveniences of swing-ploughs and wheel-ploughs,—Jos. Roy, a pupil in his 1st year.
21. On the advantages of deep ploughing, Clovis Roy.—a pupil in his 2nd year.
22. On the circumstances which may require a variation in the depth of ploughing,—Onésime Canac Marquis, a pupil in his 1st year.
23. On the angle of inclination to be given to the ridge turned over by the plough.—Auguste Fafard, a pupil in his 2nd year.
24. On the circumstances which require the furrows made by the plough to vary in their direction.—Silvio Michaud, a pupil in his 1st year.
25. On implements invented to plough the sides of hills with greater facility.
26. On the figure which a field should represent after ploughing.—Clovis Roy, a pupil in his 2nd year.
27. On the advantages and inconveniences of ridge ploughing.—Auguste Fafard, a pupil in his 2nd year.
28. On the advantages and inconveniences of ridges.—Joseph Roy, a pupil in his 2nd year.
29. On the method of flat or land ploughing, and what kind of plough ought to be used.—Silvio Michaud, a pupil in his 1st year.
30. On the parts of which a harrow consists.—Onésime Canac Marquis, a pupil in his 1st year.
31. On the parts of which the roller consists.—Onésime Carrier, a pupil in his 2nd year.
22. Manner of proceeding in paring and burning.—George Sylvain, a pupil in his 1st year.

This table shows clearly, and better than anything I could say on the subject, the care and attention exercised by the directors of the St. Anne School in teaching agriculture, and, particularly, practical agriculture.

#### KEEPING OF THE ACCOUNTS.

In order to render the keeping of the accounts of a farm easy to the pupils, they keep

those of the farm under the eye of the professor; but those accounts which are perfect, as representing the transactions of a farm like that of St. Anne's College, are on too large a scale, too complicated, and too long for any common farmer, owning a farm of middling extent, and engaged necessarily in the cultivation of it with his own hands.

In order to obviate those inconveniences which are unfortunately too real, the professor felt himself bound to conform to the ideas of the times, and to offer to our farmers in an easy form a thing which is generally so repulsive as book-keeping. This is why the following plan of keeping accounts was adopted. It is very easy, and yet so exact in its details, if well kept, as to show the profits and losses, not only in the aggregate, but in each branch of the farm business.

Thus, for instance, he will be able to ascertain whether the crop of wheat pays better than one of barley, oats or hay; whether the cow-house, the hog-pen, or the sheep-fold is the most profitable. This system commences invariably, as do the most complicated, by the inventory, the basis of all regular account keeping. It should begin when all the grain is threshed out; that is to say, about 1st of March in every year, the time when the farmer is best able to put a value on the produce he possesses.

The book-keeping, properly so called, consists of the records in two books: 1. A memorandum or note-book; 2. A cash-book. The memorandum-book is intended to receive, in writing, day by day, a record of all the work done on the farm. The following table will show at once the nature of the thing:

| DATE.<br>1864. | DR.<br>Accounts<br>receiving. | MEMORANDUM.                                                         | CR.<br>Accounts<br>contributing. |
|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Sept. 4        | Wheat.                        | One plough ploughed wheat piece, No. 5, ....                        | Teams.                           |
| 7              | Wheat.                        | Two ploughs completed the ploughing of piece of wheat, No. 5, ..... | Teams.                           |
| "              | Potatoes.                     | One plough ploughed piece of potatoes No. 6,                        | Teams.                           |
| "              | Potatoes.                     | Laid on the piece of potatoes No. 6, 640 loads of cow manure,.....  | Cow-house.                       |

This example shows the tenor and object of this book. The article mentioned and debited on the left hand receives the labor for which it is indebted in a certain amount to the article on the right hand side, which is accordingly credited with so much.

Every Sunday or every month this labor will be entered in particular accounts kept in a cash-book, of which each page is devoted to a particular account. Thus there will be a page for the wheat account, expense and receipts; another for oats, others for barley, hay, vegetables, the cow-house, the sheep-pen, the hog-pen, the stables, &c. The following table will show the plan in a more ample form:

PIECE OF WHEAT CONTAINING 00 ARPENTS.

| Date.         | Folio of<br>Memo'm book. | EXPENSES.                                | \$ | Cts. |
|---------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------------|----|------|
| 1864<br>Sept. | 1                        | 1 man ploughing..... 3 days, @ 40 cts    | 1  | 20   |
| "             | "                        | 2 horses ploughing..... 3 days, @ \$1.20 | 3  | 60   |
|               |                          | Total expenses.....                      | 4  | 80   |



| Date. | Folio of Memo'm book. | RECEIPTS.                      | \$       | Cts. |    |
|-------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|----------|------|----|
| 1864  | 1                     | Crop of 200 bushels .....      | @ \$1.20 | 000  | 00 |
| Sept. | "                     | Straw.....                     | @ \$0.00 | 000  | 00 |
|       |                       | Total amount of produce, ..... | \$       | 000  | 00 |
|       |                       | Total amount of expenses.....  |          | 4    | 80 |
|       |                       | Net profit,.....               | \$       | 000  | 00 |

By the preceding tables we see at once the simplicity and exactness of the system, which are indeed its chief recommendation. Further, we see at the end of this report more numerous details extracted from the ledger in use in the office of accounts at St. Anne's College.

#### BUILDINGS.

##### *Stables.*

The barn, including the stable, is 120 feet in length by 30 feet in breadth. It faces the yard. It has a shed, or lean-to, of sufficient width to shelter the stock and cover the manure, the thrashing machine, &c. The stable is too low and badly divided, on the old plan, containing none of the improvements found in modern buildings of the kind. Thus the ventilation is very imperfect, and the narrowness of the space makes it difficult to keep the cattle as clean as they ought to be, as they can, when disposed, lie down in their dung. These inconveniences are somewhat obviated by the assiduous attention bestowed on the animals by the students of the school. Another building, 77 feet long by 30 in width, adjoining the above, is used both as a root-house, in winter, and store-house for fodder. The roots are below. The interior is lined with double boarding laid on the timbers of the building. The space is filled in with tan-bark well rammed, to keep out the frost. The cellarage will hold 8,000 bushels. The upper part is intended to be a hay and straw barn.

The stable belonging to the farm does not contain many cattle. There are 4 or 5 head specially under the charge of the pupils. The detached farm has several working horses, but here our aim is to instruct the pupils how to take care of a horse; to give him the most suitable food; to dress him properly, and to break him in. The pupil is taught, also, to form an opinion as to the different diseases of the horse, to distinguish them one from another, and to treat each in a proper manner, all under the superintendence of a professor of veterinary surgery. At leisure times, the pupils attend to the working of the chaff-cutting machine. This instrument is worked by hand, by means of a winch, and fly-wheel 9 feet in diameter, turning the knives of the cutter rapidly and regularly. The chopped hay and straw fall into a close trough, the spout of which is between the stable and the cow-house, from whence it is distributed to the several animals.

#### COW-HOUSE.

The cow-house contains 13 or 14 head, ranged according to breed, and the quantity of milk which they give. Above the stall of each is a printed card, shewing the breed, the age, the quantity of milk yielded per day, and, if the animal is of a crossed breed, the proportion of blood pertaining to each kind; the whole in accordance with the register (herd-book) kept in the college. The milk is used in the college. The comparative table annexed to this report shows how, in a given time, with a diminished number of cows, by means of a regular and well-devised system of feeding, the quantity of milk was increased in a very satisfactory degree.

A herd-book, or genealogical register, is kept, to note the origin, descent, and age of the animals in the cow-house; and I have thought it expedient to give a table, taken from this book, to convey to the Board of Agriculture an idea of the care with which this book is kept:

*Extract from the Herd-Book kept at the School at St. Anne.*

THE SCOTCH COW.

| No. | Description.                                    | Origin and descent                                                                                                                                                            | TOOK THE BULL. |                                                        | CALVED.            |                                                                 | Quantity of milk given.                                                     |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     |                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                               | Date.          | Bull.                                                  | Date.              | Sex, and what became of calf.                                   |                                                                             |
|     | Scotch cow, black and red feet, Ayrshire breed. | Calved in Scotland, in the County of Renfrew, imported into Canada in 1853, by Mr. Gilmour, purchased of Col. Rhodes of Quebec in 1860. Sent to the butcher 21st. Dec., 1864. | 1859           | Belonging to Mr. Webb of St. Foye, of Ayrshire breed.  | 1860<br>18th July. | Bull calf. Reared. Précoce.                                     | In 1860, After calving 28 qrts. and in 1864 she still gave 22 qrts per day. |
|     |                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                               | 1860           | Fairly No. 1, a cross between Ayrshire and Devonshire. | 1861<br>31st May.  | No. 2, two cow calves.                                          |                                                                             |
|     |                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                               | 1863           | Précoce No. 2.*                                        | 1864<br>4th April. | La Belle No. 3.<br>La Douce No. 4.<br>A cow calf.<br>La Grasse. |                                                                             |

\*By negligence of herdsman.

REMARKS.

Short-legged, very large barrel, and remarkable for the size of her udder. Height 4 feet 8 in., length, 8 feet 9 inches; girth, 6 feet 7 inches. This cow was admired by all visitors to the model farm. By Précoce, her first offspring on the farm, she produced very fine calves, which were sold for \$5 and \$6 just calved. She was sent to the butcher (with great regret), because she suddenly lost her milk a few months after calving, without apparent cause from sickness.

The net weight of her carcase was 469 lbs.; tallow, 45 lbs.; udder, 16 lbs.; skin, 58 lbs.

N.B.—Cows over 12 years old are no longer sent to the bull, but tied up in spring to fatten.

Cows 4 years old, which do not yield milk in proportion to the quantity of food they consume, are also tied up to fatten.

SHEEP—FOLD.

The Agricultural School at St. Anne does not possess a large stock in this department; but the 7 or 8 sheep which it has shew the judgment exercised in the selection. The breed is the celebrated Leicester, in which Mr. Samuel Bessette carried off the first prize at the great Provincial Exhibition held at Sherbrooke in 1862. Although the number of sheep is small, they had a large share of my attention; and I firmly believe they receive the proper degree of attention and care to which they are entitled.

HOG-PENS.

The hog-pens are built on the best plan adopted in France and England, in all respects, save the superfluous decoration of the buildings. They consist of two wings, ending in a building which is used as a kitchen to prepare the food of the pigs. This building is 24 feet by 30 feet. One of the wings, intended for fattening, is 82 feet by 24 feet; the other, intended for store-pigs and for poultry, is 93 feet in length. The latter joins at its further extremity a building which is in all respects like the centre one, for the sake of uniformity of frontage. The height of the walls of these wings is 5 feet, that of the two pavillions at the two ends of the front or main building is 11 feet. All these buildings have a handsome appearance, and are perfectly regular, dividing the farm-yard from the garden on the south and east. The kitchen or boiling-house contains a furnace for cooking the solid food, and two tanks for liquid matters. Each wing is fitted up with two rows of styes, separated by a long passage, ending in the cooking house. This arrangement facilitates the distribution of the food, either in fattening or rearing. Beside the small door of each stye is an iron semi-circular trough, of the Groskill pattern, above which is a shutter, which keeps off the pigs while the food is being introduced; and falls when the trough is full. This shutter is concave within, to afford more room to the animal. Each fattening pig has its own stye—separation being held to favor the process more than the meal eaten in common. Each stye is exactly large enough—6 feet by 8—to allow the pig to lie comfortably, but not to take much exercise. For young growing pigs and breeding sows the styes are larger, 8 feet by 8½ feet, with a yard in which they can take air and exercise as required for health and for the improvement of their breed. This building, which cost \$1,284, is decidedly the most perfect on the farm, both in respect

of comfort, finish and completeness. Everything seems to have been admirably contrived and adapted to the exigencies of an establishment of this kind. In this department I counted 19 animals fattening, all of a small breed, the produce of males presented to the School of St. Anne by the following gentlemen:—

A. Globensky, Esquire, of St. Eustache, a Suffolk boar; Col. Rhodes, of Quebec, a cross of the Berkshire; H. N. Patton, of Point Lévis, the offspring of an imported boar. The whole of the produce of the piggery is consumed in the college, exceeding 15,000 lbs. yearly, which, at 8 or 9 cents per lb., would amount to \$1,200.

It was, no doubt, with the view of raising pork enough to supply the establishment that the corporation has been so careful in the construction of these buildings—buildings which, if well stocked with animals of choice breeds, might become most profitable to the farm, besides being the means of improvement in the surrounding parishes.

#### REPOSITORY OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

There is another building attached to the farm which was erected specially as a repository of improved implements of agriculture. This contains all the implements belonging to the farm, as well as those purchased by the Board of Agriculture. These implements are occasionally lent to the neighbors who are desirous of making trial of them and judging of their qualities for themselves. Here persons engaged in farming, of all classes, have constantly before them models of instruments which they can see at work before purchasing them, or which they may fabricate for themselves at less cost. Thus, a Mr. Aubert, an intelligent farmer of St. Annes, made a crushing machine, which promises to act well; and many others have profited by this collection to order different kinds of implements for moving the soil, which they would not have known to exist but for those which they have seen at the Agricultural School at St. Anne. Here is a list of the implements, as taken on the spot.—

|                                  |                                   |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| An iron bolting machine,         | A bolting machine.                |
| A horse-hoe,                     | A barrel churn.                   |
| Two barrow-drills,               | Two barrel churns.                |
| A small bolting machine.         | Two Scottish ploughs.             |
| A chaff-cutter.                  | Two American ploughs.             |
| A stove, with boiler, for roots. | One plough (Bourassas').          |
| A deep-soil-plough.              | One sub-soil plough.              |
| A gathering fork,                | Two double harrows.               |
| Six forks of different sorts.    | One rake (St. Germain's).         |
| Model stump extractor            | Two wooden rollers.               |
| (Ossaye's Model).                | Apparatus for boiling vegetables. |
| A Croskill's Roller (Grignon).   | Cradles.                          |
| Potato plough.                   |                                   |

A lactometer, and a number of other articles of smaller importance, too numerous to be particularized.

#### SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

I now come to the last building I have to mention, though not the least important,—I mean the School of Agriculture. It is a building, having a stone foundation, of 60 feet by 36 feet. The first story is divided into studies, class rooms, rooms for recreation, museum and repository of agricultural chemistry, directors' department, and library. The upper part forms an immense dormitory, which might contain from 24 to 30 beds, with their accessories; and the cellar, owing to a favorable inclination of the site, has been converted into a workshop. The class room and study are furnished with benches and desks, as ordinary schools usually are, and the walls are hung with maps, shewing various systems of mineralogy, astronomy, and vegetable physiology, the latter displaying the formation of plants from their first germination to the complete development at maturity. The room for recreation has also its proper maps. Thus the pupil has always before his eyes objects which constantly remind him of the purpose for which he came to the College of St. Anne.

The museum contains a great number of articles connected with agricultural pursuits, and has been lately enriched with several specimens of grain collected on the farm, or gathered in the field during study, some beautiful specimens of copper ore, and, finally, various agricul-

tural productions or manufactured articles received from the liberality of friends of the institution. The department of agricultural chemistry contains different apparatus for the analysis of earths, as acids, salts, retorts, water and sand baths for evaporation, graduated measures, scales, &c. The library, which is in the directors' department, contains nearly 300 volumes, several of them most important and useful works. To this room the pupils have constant access, and they may take out a work on condition that they enter their names and the title of the book in a register kept for the purpose.

#### WORKSHOPS.

The workshops occupy the basement of the house; they are well-lighted, and furnished with tools and implements strictly necessary, but insufficient in number for the use of all the pupils. This is much to be regretted, seeing the importance of the instruction given in this department. In truth, the principal object of the workshop is the training of the pupils who have any taste for agricultural mechanics to the use of the tools necessary for the manufacture of the most common class of implements, which a clever farmer likes to make with his own hands. It is also a method of instruction which carries with it a knowledge of the mechanism and all the proportions of the various implements he desires to make and to use in his occupation. If the pupil, when he is hereafter engaged in the practical business of his life, is better qualified to select and purchase his implements, and to judge correctly whether all the parts of which they consist are adapted to the work they are to do, he may thank the practical knowledge which he will have acquired in these workshops. I might cite many instances of the application of the principles learned here, from that of the simple lever to the admirable combinations of the mechanic powers which genius has produced, to enable men to draw from the soil all that it can be made to yield.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS.

Nothing now remains but that I should speak of the scholarships created by the Board of Agriculture in the School of St. Anne. It will be in your recollection that, at the meeting of 13th December, 1863, the Board, being convinced of the importance and necessity of agricultural education; voted the sum of \$1,000 to create 20 half scholarships, to correspond with the 20 judicial districts of Lower Canada. Circular letters were addressed to the chairmen of the different agricultural societies of Lower Canada, requesting them, respectively, to make choice of some one individual to receive the advantages offered by the Board of Agriculture. Unfortunately, the intention and the spirit of this measure was misunderstood, and, as apathy threatened to render the scheme abortive, the Board of Agriculture was compelled to proceed to choose proper subjects for the experiment. Notwithstanding all possible diligence and many efforts to secure the 20 pupils required, I regret that I can report no more than 15 who, at the time of my visit, were receiving the benefits of the college course; people ought, nevertheless, in a country like this, to understand the importance of educating the agricultural class. In this country, that class comprise at least two-thirds of the entire population, and are the proprietors of a vast extent of territory, and yet, farming is carried on by a system of routine. How many are the cultivators who, for want of the knowledge imparted at the School of St. Anne, lose a larger portion of the benefit to be derived from their industry applied to a fertile soil! The more we consider the science of agriculture, the more thoroughly are we convinced of the advantages the farmer might derive from it; and whatever amount of practical experience he may possess, his management will be always better when it is based on rational theory, tested by years of experience and oft-repeated experiments. Hence the necessity of providing institutions similar to that of St. Anne, to teach our youthful yeomanry this most necessary science—to be their guide in this most beautiful, most useful, and most noble of all vocations. All honor, then, and many thanks are due, to the corporation of the College of St. Anne, who have refused no pecuniary sacrifice to found an establishment so useful and so truly patriotic. They have fully comprehended and acted on the maxim,—“The soil is the country, improving the one is serving the other.” We indulge a hope, accordingly, that they will receive from the public the encouragement to which they are so well entitled. It will be a suitable reward, and one which they have a right to expect.

I need not here pronounce a pompous eulogy on this institution; the plain description which I have given is praise enough to render unnecessary the common phrases of applause,

which have usually more sound than meaning. I must, however, in conclusion, record the names of the holders of the half-scholarships attending the college, together with the quarterly Report of the Directors on their progress and conduct.

PUPILS ENJOYING THE HALF-SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

1. Louis Auclair, of St. Hilaire.
2. Pierre Bourassa, of St. Johns.
3. Rémi Desrochers, of St. Croix.
4. Adélarde Forgues, of St. Michel, Bellechasse.
5. Augustin Fortin, of Montmagny.
6. Michel Gauvin, of Quebec.
7. Auguste Gagné, of l'Islet.
8. Cyprien Langlois, of St. Laurent, Isle of Orleans.
9. Louis Lussier, of Varennes.
10. Joseph Moreau, of St. Jean.
11. Thomas Roy, of St. Jean.
12. Oscar Rousseau, Nicolet.
13. Clovis Roy, of Kamouraska.
14. Joseph Vandandaigue, of Belœil.
15. Eli Lepage, of Kamouraska.

Thus, the School of St Anne has been attended during the last three months by 19 pupils, 15 of whom enjoyed half-scholarships, instituted by the Board. We venture to hope that the year will not pass without additional numbers of the agricultural class availing themselves of the offer made by the Board, to the extent of the five half-scholarships still at its disposal.

The whole humbly submitted.

GEORGES LECLERE,

Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of Lower Canada.

MONTREAL, March 8, 1865.

APPENDIX.

QUARTERLY REPORT of the improvement and conduct of the Half-scholarship Pupils of the Board of Agriculture of Lower Canada, at the School at St. Anne's, for the first quarter of 1864-5.

| Names of Pupils.       | Number of days present. | Grammar and French Exercises. | Agricultural Arithmetic. | Physics. | Agricultural Chemistry. | Clearing. | Rural Economy. | General Principles of Agriculture. | Ilygiene, Rearing and Fattening of Animals. | Elements of Botany and Horticulture. | Geometry. | Surveying and Levelling. | Veterinary Art. | Ideas on Rural Law. | Ideas on Rural Buildings. | Compositions on Agriculture. | Farming Accounts. | Labor in the Field. | Practical Horticulture. | Planting and Grafting of Fruit Trees. | Tending Cattle. | Superintendence of the various Departments of the Farm. | Labor in Workshop. | Military Drill. | Conduct. | Examination. |       |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|-------------------------|-----------|----------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------|--------------|-------|
| Aucclair, Louis.....   | 102                     | 1                             | 1                        | .....    | .....                   | 1         | 1              | .....                              | .....                                       | .....                                | .....     | .....                    | .....           | .....               | .....                     | 1                            | .....             | 4                   | .....                   | .....                                 | 4               | .....                                                   | 4                  | 4               | 2        | .....        | 2     |
| Bourassa, Pierre.....  | 10                      | .....                         | .....                    | .....    | .....                   | .....     | .....          | .....                              | .....                                       | .....                                | .....     | .....                    | .....           | .....               | .....                     | .....                        | .....             | .....               | .....                   | .....                                 | .....           | .....                                                   | .....              | .....           | .....    | .....        | ..... |
| Desrochers, Rémi.....  | 89                      | 1                             | 1                        | .....    | .....                   | 2         | 2              | .....                              | .....                                       | .....                                | .....     | .....                    | .....           | .....               | .....                     | 3                            | .....             | .....               | 1                       | .....                                 | .....           | .....                                                   | .....              | .....           | .....    | .....        | ..... |
| Forgues, Adélar.....   | 99                      | 1                             | 2                        | .....    | .....                   | 1         | 1              | .....                              | .....                                       | .....                                | .....     | .....                    | .....           | .....               | .....                     | 1                            | .....             | .....               | 2                       | .....                                 | .....           | .....                                                   | .....              | .....           | .....    | .....        | ..... |
| Fortin, Augustin.....  | 99                      | 4                             | 2                        | .....    | .....                   | 1         | 1              | .....                              | .....                                       | .....                                | .....     | .....                    | .....           | .....               | .....                     | 1                            | .....             | .....               | 2                       | .....                                 | .....           | .....                                                   | .....              | .....           | .....    | .....        | ..... |
| Gauvin, Michel.....    | 102                     | 2                             | 2                        | .....    | .....                   | 1         | 2              | .....                              | .....                                       | .....                                | .....     | .....                    | .....           | .....               | .....                     | 2                            | .....             | .....               | 4                       | .....                                 | .....           | .....                                                   | .....              | .....           | .....    | .....        | ..... |
| Gagné, Auguste.....    | 63                      | 2                             | .....                    | .....    | .....                   | .....     | .....          | .....                              | .....                                       | .....                                | .....     | .....                    | .....           | .....               | .....                     | 1                            | .....             | .....               | 4                       | .....                                 | .....           | .....                                                   | .....              | .....           | .....    | .....        | ..... |
| Langlois, Cyprien..... | 102                     | 1                             | 2                        | .....    | .....                   | 2         | 3              | .....                              | .....                                       | .....                                | .....     | .....                    | .....           | .....               | .....                     | 3                            | .....             | .....               | 1                       | .....                                 | .....           | .....                                                   | .....              | .....           | .....    | .....        | ..... |
| Lussier, Louis.....    | 98                      | .....                         | 1                        | .....    | .....                   | .....     | .....          | .....                              | .....                                       | .....                                | .....     | .....                    | .....           | .....               | .....                     | .....                        | .....             | .....               | .....                   | .....                                 | .....           | .....                                                   | .....              | .....           | .....    | .....        | ..... |
| Moreau, Joseph.....    | 10                      | .....                         | .....                    | .....    | .....                   | .....     | .....          | .....                              | .....                                       | .....                                | .....     | .....                    | .....           | .....               | .....                     | .....                        | .....             | .....               | .....                   | .....                                 | .....           | .....                                                   | .....              | .....           | .....    | .....        | ..... |
| Roy, Thomas.....       | 55                      | 2                             | .....                    | .....    | .....                   | .....     | 2              | .....                              | .....                                       | .....                                | .....     | .....                    | .....           | .....               | .....                     | .....                        | .....             | .....               | .....                   | .....                                 | .....           | .....                                                   | .....              | .....           | .....    | .....        | ..... |
| Rousseau, Oscar.....   | 37                      | .....                         | .....                    | .....    | .....                   | .....     | .....          | .....                              | .....                                       | .....                                | .....     | .....                    | .....           | .....               | .....                     | .....                        | .....             | .....               | .....                   | .....                                 | .....           | .....                                                   | .....              | .....           | .....    | .....        | ..... |
| Roy, Clovis.....       | 87                      | .....                         | 1                        | .....    | .....                   | .....     | .....          | .....                              | .....                                       | .....                                | .....     | .....                    | .....           | .....               | .....                     | .....                        | .....             | .....               | .....                   | .....                                 | .....           | .....                                                   | .....              | .....           | .....    | .....        | ..... |
| Vandanaigne, Jos.....  | 15                      | 1                             | .....                    | .....    | .....                   | .....     | .....          | .....                              | .....                                       | .....                                | .....     | .....                    | .....           | .....               | .....                     | .....                        | .....             | .....               | .....                   | .....                                 | .....           | .....                                                   | .....              | .....           | .....    | .....        | ..... |

NOTE.—The figures in this table may be read thus: 1, well; 2, pretty well; 3, tolerably; 4, very well; 5, excellent.

REMARKS ON THE FOREGOING TABLE.—The subjects taught during the quarter were French grammar, lexicology and syntax, with appropriate exercises, agricultural arithmetic, from numeration to fractions, inclusive. In agriculture, instruction in clearing and rural economy, which formed the subject of the quarterly examination. The school was also attended by four pupils not holding scholarships. First quarter, from the 21st October, 1864, to the 31st January, 1865.—F. MERRITT, Treas., Director.

COMPARATIVE TABLE of the produce and expense of the cow-house. Year 1863-4, from 20th November to 10th December. Year 1863, 17 cows.—Year 1864, 12 cows:—

|            | Value of milk produced: |        | Food in 1863. |          | Food in 1864. |            |
|------------|-------------------------|--------|---------------|----------|---------------|------------|
|            | 1863                    | 1864   | Food, &c.     | Produce. | Food, &c.     | Produce.   |
| November.  |                         |        |               |          |               |            |
| 20         | \$2.10                  | \$2.20 | 1.40          | .....    | \$0.99        | \$0.47 1-7 |
| 21         | 2.10                    | 1.80   | 1.40          | .....    | 0.99          | 0.47 1-7   |
| 22         | 1.90                    | 1.80   | 1.40          | .....    | 0.99          | 0.47 1-7   |
| 23         | 1.70                    | 1.80   | 1.40          | .....    | 0.99          | 0.47 1-7   |
| 24         | 2.00                    | 2.20   | 1.40          | .....    | 0.99          | 0.47 1-7   |
| 25         | 2.10                    | 2.20   | 1.40          | .....    | 0.99          | 0.47 1-7   |
| 26         | 1.80                    | 2.20   | 1.40          | .....    | 0.99          | 0.47 1-7   |
| 27         | 1.60                    | 1.90   | 1.40          | .....    | 0.99          | 0.47 1-7   |
| 28         | 1.50                    | 1.90   | 1.40          | .....    | 0.99          | 0.47 1-7   |
| 29         | 1.40                    | 2.00   | 1.40          | .....    | 0.99          | 0.47 1-7   |
| 30         | 1.40                    | 1.80   | 1.40          | .....    | 0.99          | 0.47 1-7   |
| December.  |                         |        |               |          |               |            |
| 1          | 1.80                    | 1.80   | 1.40          | .....    | 0.99          | 0.47 1-7   |
| 2          | 1.80                    | 1.80   | 1.40          | .....    | 0.99          | 0.47 1-7   |
| 3          | 1.50                    | 1.80   | 1.40          | .....    | 0.99          | 0.47 1-7   |
| 4          | 1.30                    | 1.70   | 1.40          | .....    | 0.99          | 0.47 1-7   |
| 5          | 1.30                    | 1.50   | 1.40          | .....    | 0.99          | 0.47 1-7   |
| 6          | 1.20                    | 1.70   | 1.40          | .....    | 0.99          | 0.47 1-7   |
| 7          | 1.20                    | 1.90   | 1.40          | .....    | 0.99          | 0.47 1-7   |
| 8          | 1.10                    | 1.80   | 1.40          | .....    | 0.99          | 0.47 1-7   |
| 9          | 1.10                    | 1.40   | 1.40          | .....    | 0.99          | 0.47 1-7   |
| 10         | 1.10                    | 1.40   | 1.40          | .....    | 0.99          | 0.47 1-7   |
| Total..... | 33.00                   | 38.60  | 29.40         | .....    | 20.79         | 9.90       |

The meadow hay is valued at..... \$ 8 00  
 Wild hay at..... 6 00  
 Straw at ..... 4 00  
 17 cows represent a capital of..... 340 00  
 12 cows " " of..... 240 00

The net profit, therefore, in 1863, was \$3.60; that is to say, the net profit represents interest at 1.06 per cent. on the capital of \$340 invested in 1863.

The net profit in 1864 was \$7.91; that is to say, the net profit represents interest at 3.30 per cent on the capital of \$240 invested in 1864.

The whole yield of milk in 1863, in the 21 days cited, was 165 gallons. The whole yield of milk in 1864, in the 21 days cited, was 193 gallons. The food consisted of 16½ bushels of barley consumed by the cows from 20th November to 20th December, 1864, which quantity, at \$0.60 per bushel, represents the sum of \$9.90.

J. SCHMOUTH, Professor.

1862 AND 1863, VEGETABLE PRODUCE.

|                    |   |                             |                    |
|--------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| No. 6, superfoies. | { | Arpts.....Perches.          | Arpts...Perches.   |
|                    |   | Bald wheat ..... 4.....46   | }—Total, 15.....49 |
|                    |   | Bearded wheat..... 2.....63 |                    |
|                    |   | Barley ..... 6.....95       |                    |
| Flax..... 1.....45 |   |                             |                    |

| Date.                                          | Expenses.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | —                                                                                                                                                                                       | —                                                                                | Date.           | Produce.                                                                                                                                                                       | —                                                       | —                                                  |                                  |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Autumn of 1862.<br>Spring & autumn<br>of 1863. | Maloney, plough'g 3 ds. at<br>" op'g furs, 1 "<br>" manuring 2 "<br>" sowing... 31 "<br>" various... 21 "<br>" threshing 104 "<br>Hired men plough'g 12 "<br>" op'g furs 14 "<br>" manuring 121 "<br>" har. sow'g "<br>& rolling 10 "<br>" various... 184 "<br>" threshing 30 "<br>2 horses threshing 151 "<br>" harrow'g. 61 "<br>" threshing 4 "<br>" horse, manuring 15 "<br>" rolling... 1 "<br>" cont. grain 41 "<br>Loads of manure... 167 at<br>wheat 114 bush. "<br>barley 16 " "<br>flax..... 1 1/2 " " | \$ cts.<br>1 25<br>1 25<br>1 25<br>1 25<br>1 25<br>1 25<br>0 40<br>0 40<br>0 40<br>0 40<br>0 40<br>0 40<br>1 20<br>1 20<br>1 20<br>0 60<br>0 60<br>0 60<br>0 10<br>1 50<br>0 60<br>1 80 | \$ cts.<br>3 75<br>1 25<br>2 50<br>4 37<br>3 12<br>13 12<br>5 00<br>5 60<br>5 00 | Autumn of 1863. | Bald wheat 40 bushels, at...<br>Bearded wheat, 48 bush. at...<br>Barley, 176 " at...<br>Flax-seed, 12 " at...<br>Straw, 850 bundles, at...<br>Fibre of flax, 120 bundles at... | \$ cts.<br>1 50<br>1 50<br>0 35<br>1 80<br>0 04<br>0 15 | 60 00<br>72 00<br>96 80<br>21 60<br>34 00<br>18 00 | \$302 40<br>\$165 86<br>\$146 44 |
|                                                | Total expenses .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                         | 155 96                                                                           |                 | Total produce, .....                                                                                                                                                           |                                                         | \$302 40                                           |                                  |
|                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                  |                 | Expense being, .....                                                                                                                                                           |                                                         | \$165 86                                           |                                  |
|                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                  |                 | Not profit, .....                                                                                                                                                              |                                                         | \$146 44                                           |                                  |
|                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                  |                 | About \$9.45 per arpent<br>net profit.                                                                                                                                         |                                                         |                                                    |                                  |





JOURNAL of work done in the week ending the 21st January, 1865.

| January, 1865.....                     | Monday 16...<br>Tuesday 17...<br>Wednesday 18...<br>Thursday 19...<br>Friday 20 .....<br>Saturday 21 ..... | Friday 20 ..... | Numb. of days<br>work of each<br>man in the<br>whole week. | Rate of wages | Analysis of<br>his work.<br>Value of it in<br>money. |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Meteorological observa-<br>tions ..... | Drifting.....                                                                                              |                 |                                                            |               |                                                      |
| Hired laborers.....                    |                                                                                                            |                 |                                                            |               |                                                      |
| Maloney .....                          |                                                                                                            | Horses .. ..... |                                                            |               |                                                      |
| J. Roy .....                           |                                                                                                            | Oxen .....      |                                                            |               |                                                      |
| J. Lisotte.....                        |                                                                                                            |                 |                                                            |               |                                                      |



PRODUCE of each kind of stock.

| Date.               | Designation<br>of animals. | Calves. |                                   | Pigs.  |                                   | Poultry.           |        |       | Remarks. |          |
|---------------------|----------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------|-------|----------|----------|
|                     |                            | Birth.  | Given a-<br>way or sold<br>money. | Birth. | Given a-<br>way or sold<br>money. | Value in<br>money. | Cocks. | Hens. |          | Chick-ns |
| 25 March, 1864..... | La Blanche.....            |         | \$6 00                            |        |                                   |                    |        |       |          |          |
| 26 " " .....        | La Bleue.....              |         | \$7 00                            |        |                                   |                    |        |       |          |          |

R E P O R T  
OF THE  
BOARD OF AGRICULTURE  
OF UPPER CANADA,  
FOR THE YEAR 1865.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE OF UPPER CANADA,  
Toronto, April 26, 1866.

To the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following Report of the proceedings of the Board of Agriculture, and of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, for the years 1864 and 1865, in continuation of my Report, furnished in April, 1864.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD, 1864.

The Board, in 1864, consisted of the following Members, viz:—the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture (*ex-officio*), E. W. Thompson, Esq., President; Hon. D. Christie, Vice President; Hon. G. Alexander, Hon. Asa A. Burnham, Hon. H. Ruttan, Wm. Ferguson, Esq., R. L. Denison, Esq., Dr. Richmond; Geo. Buckland, Esq., Professor of Agriculture, Toronto University; Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education; and, associated as members of the Council of the Association, Dr. Beatty, President, and Rev. Professor Hincks, Vice President, of the Board of Arts and Manufactures. Five distinct meetings of the Board were held during the year viz.: at Toronto, February 11th and March 29th; at Hamilton, July 7th and September 26th and 30th; and at Toronto December 29th. At these several meetings all the various questions which arose in connection with the different objects of the Board were duly discussed and disposed of.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION, 1864.

The Exhibition took place at the City of Hamilton, on the 26th to the 30th September. Although the season was an unfavorable one for agricultural products, the Exhibition, as usual, afforded ample opportunity for judging of the progress in development and improvement of the country. In live stock, the improvement was very marked, and received much attention from strangers as well as from Canadian visitors.

Preliminary to the exhibition, public competitive trials of the mowing and reaping machines to be exhibited took place near Dundas, in July, on the farm of Mr. Logie. These trials were attended by large numbers of persons, and the machines on exhibition afforded striking evidence of the great progress which has been made in this branch of mechanical art since the last

similar Provincial Exhibition six years previously. A notable feature at the exhibition of 1864 was the large quantity of wine shown in bottles, mostly produced in the neighborhood of Hamilton, and much of it of very good quality. There are now several vineyards of considerable extent in this section, amongst which may be specially mentioned that of the Messrs. Parker, of Cooksville, near Toronto, which consists, as I understand, of some 50 acres, and has already gained considerable celebrity, under the able direction of Mr. De Courtenay. It seems to be highly probable that this new and attractive industry may, at no very distant day, become an important and profitable branch of Canadian Agriculture.

The following table exhibits the amount of competition and the prizes awarded in the various classes :—

UPPER CANADA PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, 1864.

STATEMENT shewing the Amount offered for Prizes in each Class, the number of Entries, and the Amount awarded.

| CLASSES.                       | Amount offered. |      | Number of entries. | Amount awarded. |      |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|------|--------------------|-----------------|------|
|                                | \$              | cts. |                    | \$              | cts. |
| Blood horses.....              | 293             | 00   | 16                 | 202             | 00   |
| Agricultural horses.....       | 336             | 00   | 103                | 325             | 00   |
| Road or carriage horses.....   | 444             | 00   | 274                | 443             | 00   |
| Heavy draught horses.....      | 335             | 00   | 42                 | 409             | 00   |
| Durham cattle.....             | 388             | 00   | 145                | 434             | 00   |
| Devon cattle.....              | 388             | 00   | 142                | 388             | 00   |
| Hereford cattle.....           | 388             | 00   | 25                 | 281             | 00   |
| Ayrshire cattle.....           | 388             | 00   | 69                 | 338             | 00   |
| Galloway cattle.....           | 388             | 00   | 71                 | 381             | 00   |
| Angus cattle.....              | 174             | 00   | 12                 |                 |      |
| Grade cattle.....              | 159             | 00   | 54                 | 129             | 00   |
| Fat and working cattle.....    | 236             | 00   | 29                 | 153             | 00   |
| Leicester sheep.....           | 145             | 00   | 241                | 145             | 00   |
| Cotswold sheep.....            | 145             | 00   | 99                 | 177             | 00   |
| Other long-wooled sheep.....   | 145             | 00   | 82                 | 149             | 00   |
| South down sheep.....          | 145             | 00   | 115                | 145             | 00   |
| Shropshire down sheep.....     | 96              | 00   | 18                 | 103             | 00   |
| Cheviot sheep.....             | 96              | 00   | 29                 | 106             | 00   |
| Other medium wools.....        | 96              | 00   | 25                 | 107             | 00   |
| Spanish merino sheep.....      | 96              | 00   | 74                 | 116             | 00   |
| French merino sheep.....       | 96              | 00   | 67                 | 96              | 00   |
| Other fine wools.....          | 96              | 00   | 18                 | 78              | 00   |
| Fat sheep.....                 | 48              | 00   | 37                 | 48              | 00   |
| Yorkshire pigs.....            | 84              | 00   | 27                 | 104             | 00   |
| Large Berkshire pigs.....      | 84              | 00   | 20                 | 78              | 00   |
| Other large breed pigs.....    | 84              | 00   | 15                 | 96              | 50   |
| Suffolk pigs.....              | 84              | 00   | 14                 | 60              | 00   |
| Improved Berkshires.....       | 84              | 00   | 47                 | 84              | 00   |
| Other small breed pigs.....    | 84              | 00   | 30                 | 93              | 00   |
| Poultry.....                   | 201             | 00   | 285                | 190             | 00   |
| Grains, seeds, etc.....        | 612             | 00   | 590                | 555             | 00   |
| Roots, hemp and flax, etc..... | 241             | 00   | 398                | 196             | 00   |
| Fruit and wines.....           | 383             | 50   | 491                | 284             | 75   |
| <i>Carried forward.....</i>    | 6062            | 50   | 3626               | 6559            | 25   |

EXHIBITION OF 1864.—*Continued.*STATEMENT shewing the Amount offered for Prizes, &c.—*Continued.*

| CLASSES.                               | Amount offered. | Number of entries. | Amount awarded. |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
|                                        | \$ cts.         |                    | \$ cts.         |
| <i>Brought forward</i> .....           | 6062 50         | 3626               | 6559 25         |
| Garden vegetables.....                 | 142 00          | 465                | 152 00          |
| Plants and flowers.....                | 176 00          | 151                | 143 50          |
| Dairy products, provisions, etc.....   | 146 00          | 160                | 150 00          |
| Agricultural implements, etc.....      | 1051 00         | 184                | 560 00          |
| Agricultural tools, etc.....           | 278 00          | 135                | 210 50          |
| Cattle-food, manures, etc.....         | 36 00           | 10                 | 20 00           |
| Ploughing match.....                   | 240 00          | 73                 | 240 00          |
| Cabinet ware, &c.....                  | 188 00          | 39                 | 103 00          |
| Carriages, sleighs, etc.....           | 181 00          | 65                 | 151 00          |
| Chemical manufactures.....             | 98 00           | 38                 | 78 00           |
| Decorative arts, etc.....              | 225 00          | 80                 | 181 00          |
| Fine arts, etc.....                    | 495 00          | 279                | 428 00          |
| Groceries and provisions.....          | 132 00          | 58                 | 103 00          |
| Ladies' work.....                      | 164 00          | 372                | 192 00          |
| Machinery, castings, tools.....        | 353 00          | 85                 | 223 00          |
| Metal work, stoves, etc.....           | 300 00          | 50                 | 144 00          |
| Miscellaneous.....                     | 125 00          | 88                 | 135 00          |
| Musical instruments.....               | 139 00          | 30                 | 67 00           |
| Natural History.....                   | 98 00           | 10                 | 56 00           |
| Paper, printing, bookbinding.....      | 82 00           | 31                 | 32 00           |
| Saddlery, etc., and leather.....       | 228 00          | 55                 | 120 00          |
| Shoe and boot making, and leather..... | 143 00          | 63                 | 94 00           |
| Wool, flax, and cotton goods, etc..... | 477 00          | 140                | 162 00          |
| Foreign manufactures.....              |                 | 27                 |                 |
| Total.....                             | 12559 50        | 6392               | 10304 25        |

## AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES, 1864.

There were in 1864, in Upper Canada 63 County or Electoral Division Societies and 236 Township or Branch Societies. The total amount contributed in subscriptions by the members of these bodies, previous to the application for the Government grant, was \$32,023.00. A considerable, though not equal, additional amount would be contributed after the applications were filed. The amount of public grant received by the Societies, under the statute, in consequence of these subscriptions, was \$50,946.74, less the ten per cent. (\$5,094.67) retained by the Board of Agriculture for the use of the Provincial Association, and less, also, the 2½ per cent. (\$1,146.30) reserved by the Department for the purposes of agricultural instruction and information. An abstract of the Reports of the Societies, shewing the amount of their funds expended upon the various objects promoted by them respectively, will be embodied in the next volume of the Transactions, printed by the Board. Such an abstract would be too voluminous for the present document. The following table exhibits the amount subscribed, and the amount of grant received by each County or Electoral Division Society and the Township Branches within its limits:—

STATEMENT showing the amount subscribed by the members of each County or Electoral Division Society in Upper Canada in 1864, and its Township Branches, previous to the application for the public grant, the amount of grant, and the net amount paid to each.

| SOCIETIES.                      | Amount of subscriptions. |      | Total grant. |      | Net amount paid societies. |      |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|------|--------------|------|----------------------------|------|
|                                 | \$                       | cts. | \$           | cts. | \$                         | cts. |
| Addington.....                  | 354                      | 00   | 800          | 00   | 702                        | 00   |
| Brant, East.....                | 272                      | 00   | 800          | 00   | 702                        | 00   |
| Brant, West.....                | 290                      | 00   | 800          | 00   | 702                        | 00   |
| Brockville.....                 | 135                      | 00   | 400          | 00   | 351                        | 00   |
| Bruce.....                      | 655                      | 00   | 800          | 00   | 702                        | 00   |
| Carleton.....                   | 375                      | 00   | 1000         | 00   | 877                        | 50   |
| Dundas.....                     | 381                      | 00   | 800          | 00   | 702                        | 00   |
| Durham, East.....               | 317                      | 00   | 800          | 00   | 702                        | 00   |
| Durham, West.....               | 694                      | 50   | 800          | 00   | 702                        | 00   |
| Elgin, East.....                | 354                      | 00   | 800          | 00   | 702                        | 00   |
| Elgin, West.....                | 309                      | 00   | 800          | 00   | 702                        | 00   |
| Essex.....                      | 440                      | 00   | 1000         | 00   | 877                        | 50   |
| Frontenac.....                  | 310                      | 00   | 800          | 00   | 702                        | 00   |
| Glengary.....                   | 265                      | 00   | 795          | 00   | 697                        | 62   |
| Grenville, South.....           | 312                      | 00   | 800          | 00   | 702                        | 00   |
| Grey.....                       | 665                      | 25   | 1000         | 00   | 877                        | 50   |
| Haldimand.....                  | 577                      | 25   | 1000         | 00   | 877                        | 50   |
| Halton.....                     | 830                      | 00   | 1000         | 00   | 877                        | 50   |
| Hamilton.....                   | 391                      | 74   | 391          | 74   | 343                        | 76   |
| Hastings, North.....            | 288                      | 00   | 800          | 00   | 702                        | 00   |
| Hastings, South.....            | 268                      | 00   | 800          | 00   | 702                        | 00   |
| Huron.....                      | 830                      | 21   | 800          | 00   | 702                        | 00   |
| Kent.....                       | 632                      | 00   | 1000         | 00   | 877                        | 50   |
| Kingston.....                   | 400                      | 00   | 400          | 00   | 351                        | 00   |
| Lambton.....                    | 976                      | 00   | 1000         | 00   | 877                        | 50   |
| Lanark, North.....              | 534                      | 40   | 800          | 00   | 702                        | 00   |
| Lanark, South.....              | 874                      | 50   | 800          | 00   | 702                        | 00   |
| Leeds and Grenville, North..... | 307                      | 00   | 800          | 00   | 702                        | 00   |
| Leeds, South.....               | 476                      | 30   | 800          | 00   | 702                        | 00   |
| Lennox.....                     | 325                      | 00   | 800          | 00   | 702                        | 00   |
| Lincoln.....                    | 728                      | 50   | 1000         | 00   | 877                        | 50   |
| Middlesex, East.....            | 937                      | 50   | 800          | 00   | 702                        | 00   |
| Middlesex, West.....            | 674                      | 00   | 800          | 00   | 702                        | 00   |
| Niagara.....                    | 120                      | 00   | 360          | 00   | 315                        | 90   |
| Norfolk.....                    | 497                      | 00   | 1000         | 00   | 877                        | 50   |
| Northumberland, East.....       | 423                      | 00   | 800          | 00   | 702                        | 00   |
| Northumberland, West.....       | 412                      | 75   | 800          | 00   | 702                        | 00   |
| Ontario, North.....             | 528                      | 00   | 800          | 00   | 702                        | 00   |
| Ontario, South.....             | 687                      | 00   | 800          | 00   | 702                        | 00   |
| Oxford, North.....              | 498                      | 00   | 800          | 00   | 702                        | 00   |
| Oxford, South.....              | 788                      | 50   | 800          | 00   | 702                        | 00   |
| Peel.....                       | 766                      | 00   | 1000         | 00   | 877                        | 50   |
| Perth.....                      | 593                      | 90   | 1000         | 00   | 877                        | 50   |
| Peterborough.....               | 750                      | 00   | 800          | 00   | 702                        | 00   |
| Prescott.....                   | 270                      | 00   | 800          | 00   | 702                        | 00   |
| Prince Edward.....              | 354                      | 00   | 1000         | 00   | 877                        | 50   |
| Renfrew.....                    | 425                      | 00   | 800          | 00   | 702                        | 00   |
| Russell.....                    | 416                      | 00   | 800          | 00   | 702                        | 00   |
| Simcoe, North.....              | 653                      | 00   | 800          | 00   | 702                        | 00   |
| Simcoe, South.....              | 467                      | 00   | 800          | 00   | 702                        | 00   |
| Stormont.....                   | 276                      | 00   | 800          | 00   | 702                        | 00   |
| Toronto.....                    | 401                      | 20   | 400          | 00   | 351                        | 00   |
| Victoria.....                   | 565                      | 00   | 800          | 00   | 702                        | 00   |
| Waterloo, North.....            | 513                      | 00   | 800          | 00   | 702                        | 00   |
| Waterloo, South.....            | 398                      | 00   | 800          | 00   | 702                        | 00   |
| Welland.....                    | 555                      | 00   | 1000         | 00   | 877                        | 50   |
| Wellington, North.....          | 534                      | 00   | 800          | 00   | 702                        | 00   |
| Wellington, South.....          | 897                      | 00   | 800          | 00   | 702                        | 00   |
| Wentworth, North.....           | 608                      | 50   | 800          | 00   | 702                        | 00   |
| Wentworth, South.....           | 709                      | 00   | 800          | 00   | 702                        | 00   |
| York, North.....                | 677                      | 00   | 800          | 00   | 702                        | 00   |
| York, East.....                 | 384                      | 00   | 800          | 00   | 702                        | 00   |
| York, West.....                 | 637                      | 00   | 800          | 00   | 702                        | 00   |
| Total.....                      | \$32023                  | 00   | \$50946      | 74   | \$44705                    | 78   |

## PROCEEDINGS OF 1865.

The following Members retired from the Board in due rotation in the beginning of 1865, and were all re-elected, viz:—Hon. D. Christie, Hon. Asa A. Burnham, Wm. Ferguson, Esq., M.P.P., and Dr. Richmond. Col. E. W. Thompson was re-elected President and Hon. Mr. Christie Vice-President. The death of the President-elect subsequently occurring, Hon. Mr. Christie succeeded to that office; Mr. Ferguson was elected Vice-President, and Mr. F. W. Stone, of Guelph, was appointed to fill the vacancy at the Board.

Five regular meetings took place during the year, viz: at London on March 30th, at Toronto, May 11; at London, August 1st; at London, September 18th and 22nd; and at Toronto, on December 27th.

The Exhibition took place at London on September 19th to 22nd, and was, in every respect, highly successful. The live stock, the specimens of agricultural produce, the implements and the Arts and Manufactures Department, alike afforded gratifying evidences of progress and prosperity. The distinguished visitors from the Maritime Provinces, who honored London with their presence at that time, were most favorably impressed by these indications of the material wealth and advancement of Western Canada: while the remarkable spectacle was exhibited of more than fifty thousand interested visitors attending an exhibition in that young City, the site of which but forty years back was still occupied by the native forest. A notable feature connected with the Exhibition was the ploughing match, which took place near the town, where prizes amounting to over \$700 were awarded; nearly 100 ploughmen competed, more than 10,000 spectators were present, and the excellent character of the work done gave satisfactory proof of the attention bestowed in acquiring skill in this most important farming operation.

At the suggestion of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, the Board, in 1865, offered a considerable amount in premiums for the purpose of inducing experiments in the cultivation of the sorghum plant, and the conversion of the juice into syrup and crystallized sugar. Owing, perhaps, to the comparatively short notice which could be given, or the want of general acquaintance with the proper mode of cultivation and manufacture, the offer of the Board failed to bring out a large competition; but the samples of sugar and syrup to which the prizes were awarded, and which were specially produced in consequence of these prizes being offered, were considered, as a first attempt, highly creditable, and afforded very fair evidence that, under favorable circumstances of soil and season, the cultivation of the sorghum and its manufacture into sugar and syrup may be successfully pursued in Canada West.

The following table exhibits the degree of competition and the amount awarded in each class:—

## UPPER CANADA PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION OF 1865.

STATEMENT shewing the Amount offered for Prizes in each Class, the number of Entries, and the Amount awarded.

| CLASSES.                       | Amount offered. |      | Number of entries. | Amount awarded. |      |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|------|--------------------|-----------------|------|
|                                | \$              | cts. |                    | \$              | cts. |
| Blood horses .....             | 292             | 00   | 25                 | 231             | 00   |
| Agricultural horses .....      | 335             | 00   | 114                | 331             | 00   |
| Road and carriage horses ..... | 443             | 00   | 237                | 429             | 00   |
| Heavy draught horses .....     | 334             | 00   | 31                 | 271             | 00   |
| Prince of Wales' Prize .....   | 60              | 00   | 25                 | 60              | 00   |
| Durham cattle .....            | 358             | 00   | 110                | 428             | 00   |
| Devon cattle .....             | 388             | 00   | 82                 | 364             | 00   |
| Hereford cattle .....          | 388             | 00   | 25                 | 226             | 00   |
| Ayrshire cattle .....          | 388             | 00   | 83                 | 376             | 00   |
| Galloway cattle .....          | 388             | 00   | 70                 | 316             | 00   |
| <i>Carried forward</i> .....   | 3404            | 00   | 802                | 3032            | 00   |

EXHIBITION OF 1865.—*Continued.*  
STATEMENT shewing the Amount offered for Prizes, &c.,—*Continued*

| CLASSES.                                 | Amount offered.   | Number of entries. | Amount awarded. |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
|                                          | \$ cts.           |                    | \$ cts.         |
| <i>Brought forward</i> .....             | 3404 00           | 803                | 3032 00         |
| Angus cattle.....                        | 174 00            | 10                 | 132 00          |
| Grade cattle.....                        | 159 00            | 85                 | 157 00          |
| Fat and working cattle.....              | 236 00            | 43                 | 224 00          |
| Leicester sheep.....                     | 145 00            | 350                | 230 00          |
| Cotswold sheep.....                      | 145 00            | 102                | 177 00          |
| Southdown sheep.....                     | 145 00            | 81                 | 182 00          |
| Shropshire down sheep.....               | 96 00             | 14                 | 84 00           |
| Cheviot sheep.....                       | 96 00             | 30                 | 96 00           |
| Spanish Merinos.....                     | 96 00             | 49                 | 96 00           |
| French Merinos.....                      | 96 00             | 21                 | 80 00           |
| Saxons and Silesians.....                | 96 00             | 18                 | 64 00           |
| Fat sheep.....                           | 48 00             | 35                 | 48 00           |
| Yorkshire pigs.....                      | 84 00             | 17                 | 63 00           |
| Large Berkshire pigs.....                | 84 00             | 17                 | 73 00           |
| Other large breed pigs.....              | 84 00             | 12                 | 60 00           |
| Suffolk pigs.....                        | 84 00             | 45                 | 84 00           |
| Improved Berkshire pigs.....             | 84 00             | 86                 | 84 00           |
| Other small breed pigs.....              | 84 00             | 38                 | 84 00           |
| Poultry.....                             | 213 00            | 333                | 202 00          |
| Grains, seeds, hops, etc.....            | 649 00            | 792                | 642 00          |
| Roots, flax, etc.....                    | 259 00            | 554                | 231 50          |
| Fruit.....                               | 445 00            | 585                | 340 00          |
| Garden vegetables.....                   | 146 50            | 529                | 152 00          |
| Plants and flowers.....                  | 176 00            | 168                | 140 50          |
| Dairy products, provisions.....          | 203 00            | 223                | 164 25          |
| Agricultural implements (power).....     | 1104 00           | 129                | 657 50          |
| Agricultural implements (hand).....      | 291 00            | 188                | 260 00          |
| Cattle food, manures, etc.....           | 36 00             | 13                 | 22 00           |
| Cabinet ware, etc.....                   | 197 00            | 65                 | 151 00          |
| Carriages, sleighs, etc.....             | 188 00            | 71                 | 143 00          |
| Chemical manufactures.....               | 116 00            | 47                 | 87 00           |
| Decorative arts.....                     | 232 00            | 71                 | 168 00          |
| Fine arts.....                           | 563 00            | 321                | 494 00          |
| Groceries, provisions, etc.....          | 140 00            | 32                 | 47 00           |
| Ladies' work.....                        | 192 50            | 504                | 215 00          |
| Machinery, tools, etc.....               | 413 00            | 58                 | 177 00          |
| Metal work, stoves, etc.....             | 311 00            | 97                 | 173 00          |
| Miscellaneous.....                       | 138 00            | 39                 | 86 00           |
| Musical instruments.....                 | 139 00            | 25                 | 74 00           |
| Natural history.....                     | 98 00             | 23                 | 63 00           |
| Paper, printing, etc.....                | 97 00             | 25                 | 64 00           |
| Saddlery, etc., and leather.....         | 239 00            | 39                 | 89 00           |
| Shoe and boot work and leather.....      | 154 00            | 72                 | 90 00           |
| Woolen, flax, and cotton goods, etc..... | 509 00            | 190                | 309 00          |
| Foreign manufactures.....                | .....             | 11                 | .....           |
| Ploughing match.....                     | 745 00            | 102                | 745 00          |
| <b>Total</b> .....                       | <b>\$13434 00</b> | <b>7221</b>        | <b>11036 75</b> |

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

I have no special remarks to offer in regard to the Agricultural Societies during the year 1865. An abstract of their reports will be embodied in the Transactions of the Board as soon as possible. There were in operation 63 County or Electoral Division Societies, and 252 Township or Branch Societies. The total amount subscribed prior to transmitting the applications for the public grant was \$31,834.70; the total grant, \$50,870.47; and the net amount received by the societies, after the deduction of the usual ten per cent. for the Provincial Association, and the 2½ per cent. for purposes of instruction, was 44,638.85.

The following table shows the amount subscribed and the amount received by the Societies of each county:—



STATEMENT of the Amount subscribed by each County or Electoral Division Society and its Branches, in 1865, previous to application for the public grant, the amount of grant for each, and the amounts paid after the authorized deductions.

| SOCIETIES.                      | Amount      | Amount of | Net amount      |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------|
|                                 | subscribed. | grants.   | paid societies. |
|                                 | \$ cts.     | \$ cts.   | \$ cts.         |
| Addington.....                  | 329 00      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| Brant, East.....                | 267 00      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| Brant, West.....                | 320 00      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| Brockville.....                 | 135 00      | 400 00    | 351 00          |
| Bruce.....                      | 613 00      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| Carleton.....                   | 526 00      | 1000 00   | 877 50          |
| Dundas.....                     | 723 00      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| Durham, East.....               | 457 00      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| Durham, West.....               | 683 00      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| Elgin, East.....                | 372 00      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| Elgin, West.....                | 283 00      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| Essex.....                      | 516 00      | 1000 00   | 877 50          |
| Frontenac.....                  | 310 00      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| Glengary.....                   | 300 00      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| Grenville, South.....           | 274 00      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| Grey.....                       | 531 00      | 1000 00   | 877 50          |
| Haldimand.....                  | 585 00      | 1000 00   | 877 50          |
| Halton.....                     | 760 00      | 1000 00   | 877 50          |
| Hamilton.....                   | 310 47      | 310 47    | 272 45          |
| Hastings, North.....            | 268 00      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| Hastings, South.....            | 355 00      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| Huron.....                      | 879 00      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| Kent.....                       | 817 35      | 1000 00   | 877 50          |
| Kingston.....                   | 400 00      | 400 00    | 351 00          |
| Lambton.....                    | 926 00      | 1000 00   | 877 50          |
| Lanark, North.....              | 495 35      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| Lanark, South.....              | 449 00      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| Leeds and Grenville, North..... | 284 72      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| Leeds, South.....               | 404 80      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| Lennox.....                     | 305 25      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| Lincoln.....                    | 680 68      | 1000 00   | 877 50          |
| Middlesex, East.....            | 908 50      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| Middlesex, West.....            | 675 00      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| Niagara.....                    | 120 00      | 360 00    | 315 90          |
| Norfolk.....                    | 450 00      | 1000 00   | 877 50          |
| Northumberland, East.....       | 570 00      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| Northumberland, West.....       | 502 00      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| Ontario, North.....             | 500 00      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| Ontario, South.....             | 569 00      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| Oxford, North.....              | 549 00      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| Oxford, South.....              | 778 00      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| Peel.....                       | 709 00      | 1000 00   | 877 50          |
| Perth.....                      | 643 00      | 1000 00   | 877 50          |
| Peterborough.....               | 798 00      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| Prescott.....                   | 280 00      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| Prince Edward.....              | 516 00      | 1000 00   | 877 50          |
| Renfrew.....                    | 409 50      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| Russell.....                    | 494 00      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| Simcoe, North.....              | 628 00      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| Simcoe, South.....              | 570 00      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| Stormont.....                   | 450 56      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| Toronto.....                    | 401 00      | 400 00    | 351 00          |
| Victoria.....                   | 504 00      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| Waterloo, North.....            | 389 00      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| Waterloo, South.....            | 315 00      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| Welland.....                    | 455 00      | 1000 00   | 877 50          |
| Wellington, North.....          | 490 00      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| Wellington, South.....          | 762 00      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| Wentworth, North.....           | 515 00      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| Wentworth, South.....           | 701 00      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| York, North.....                | 622 00      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| York, East.....                 | 395 00      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| York, West.....                 | 610 52      | 800 00    | 702 00          |
| Total.....                      | 31834 70    | 50870 47  | 44638 85        |

## DAIRY FARMING.

Dairy farming has of late years attained considerable development in some of the West ern Districts of Upper Canada, where the factory system, for some time in vogue in the neighboring States, has been introduced, and with, hitherto, every prospect of permanent success. There are now in the Counties of Elgin and Oxford several large dairies conducted on the factory system, at each of which the milk of from 100 to 600 cows is daily converted into a superior quality of cheese, during the season, and which finds a ready market at remunerative prices. In other counties, also, preparations are now in progress for commencing the factory system. There appears to be a growing and very wholesome disposition amongst the farmers in those parts of the country to depend more and more upon stock and dairy farming, and less upon the mere production of grain.

## FLAX CULTURE.

The Board has availed itself of the valuable services of Mr. John A. Donaldson, Government Emigration Agent, in disseminating amongst the farmers a knowledge of the cultivation, and of the advantages to be derived from the culture of this important plant. Under the combined influence of the failure of the wheat crop for several years, the advancing price of linen goods, and other causes, seconded by Mr. Donaldson's valuable instructions, and information diffused in various other ways, a large and steadily increasing amount of attention has been directed to the growth of flax for several years past, and the breadth of land under cultivation has become very considerable. Mr. Donaldson estimates the number of acres sown in 1865 at from 10,000 to 15,000. He also states that the results of flax culture this year were highly encouraging. Although the number of acres sown was not so large as might have been desired, yet the number of tons of fibre produced was much greater than could have been expected. A ready sale for both the fibre and the seed at profitable rates has been found; the farmers, as a general rule, have been pleased with the result, and will cultivate larger quantities next year. There are now in the country some 60 or 70 well established scutching mills for converting the flax into marketable fibre; three large linen factories are already erected and in operation for converting the fibre into merchantable goods of various descriptions, to supply the constantly increasing demand in our own market, viz: one at Doon, one at Preston, and one at Streetsville; and three linsed oil mills,—one at Toronto, one at Woodstock, and one at Preston. A very important feature in the cultivation of flax, is, that it affords more employment at profitable wages, both to grown up persons and children, in the various stages of its production, from its first growth to its conversion into merchantable goods, than any other farm product with which we are acquainted in Canada, the article at the same time increasing in value with every successive operation. The Government having this spring, with enlightened liberality, imported a quantity of Riga-seed to distribute to the farmers at a large reduction upon the cost price, it may reasonably be anticipated, in consequence, that a considerable additional impetus and encouragement will be given to the culture this season.

## AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION.

The Board has commissioned Professor Buckland, of the Toronto University, to make frequent visits to the various County and Township Societies throughout the Province, to confer with the officers and members of these bodies, for the purpose of bringing them into more direct relations and more hearty co-operation with the Board and with each other. During these tours he gives lectures at places where meetings can be got together, on all subjects of interest to the farmer, with the view of awakening and encouraging a desire for a more improved and scientific system of agriculture; and, in short, makes it his object both to disseminate and acquire information which may be useful to the country at large. The Professor has already been several months engaged in these duties, at intervals of more or less duration, and with, as it is believed, encouraging results.

The Veterinary School instituted by the Board continues in successful operation, under the guidance of Mr. Smith, V.S., ably supported by Mr. McEachran, V.S., and, in the collateral branches, by Professor Buckland and several of the other Professors of Toronto University. During the past session, seven regular students attended the lectures and anatomical demonstrations, with the view of acquiring a knowledge of the veterinary art as a profession, besides a larger number of occasional students, whose object is to acquire a general knowledge of the arts, as well as an acquaintance with the principles of scientific agriculture. At the close

of the late session, three young men, having completed the course of three years' study, came up for their final examination, which they passed, under thoroughly competent Examiners, in a highly creditable manner, and received the Diploma certifying to their ability to practice the profession. All of these young men have at once entered upon an extensive practice, and will, doubtless, prove valuable acquisitions in the several neighborhoods where they reside. Considering the brief existence of the school, the Board believes the results, so far, satisfactory, and as affording much promise of good for the future; comparing favorably, as in the opinion of the Board they do, with the early experience of similar Institutions elsewhere in an equal period of time. In the aid and support of the objects above indicated, viz.: the Veterinary School, Professor Buckland's lectures and visits in the various counties, Mr. Donaldson's instructions in flax culture, additions to the Board's library of reference, &c., &c.,—the 2½ per cent. reserved from the grants to the societies, and placed at the disposal of the Board for the "promotion of agricultural instruction and information," has been, as the Board believes, economically and advantageously employed.

#### THE CROPS OF 1865, AND GENERAL REMARKS.

The grain and other crops of 1865 were, taken in the aggregate, considerably better than for several years previously, especially the fall wheat. The winter of 1864-5 was of a favorable character for the protection of the plant, and the midge proved less destructive in many districts than formerly. In considerable sections of the country where this insect pest had been so prevalent for some years, that the sowing of winter wheat had become almost a useless expenditure of time, seed and labor, it seems now to have almost entirely disappeared, and the crop of this grain last year in such sections turned out excellently, both in quantity and quality. Prices, too, have been remunerative for nearly all descriptions of produce, and our farmers have in consequence been able to relieve themselves from a large amount of the liabilities which had begun to press heavily upon them during several successive seasons of unprofitable harvests. On the whole, therefore, it may be confidently stated, that the farmers of Western Canada have been favored with a season of decided prosperity, and that the entire community has, in consequence, participated to a considerable extent in the benefits of the reaction.

Blessed with a salubrious climate and a fertile soil, it would be yet unwise to attempt to blind ourselves to the fact, that the Canadian farmer has many difficulties to contend with, requiring much careful prevision and well-devised system on his own part to ensure him continued success in his calling. Deriving his theories of agriculture, either by direct importation along with himself, or inheriting it by transmission through one or two brief generations, modified only by such changes as mere accident or necessity may have introduced, and those often not for the better,—from countries where very different circumstances prevail—he has yet much to learn. The system of farming which he must necessarily follow is by no means ready-manufactured to his hand. The kind and quantity of live stock which he ought to keep, the implements he should use, the system of cultivation, and especially the rotation, and the *kind* of crops best adapted to the climate and other circumstances of the country, and most likely to afford profitable returns in the markets which may be open to him, are all subjects demanding his close attention and study. The sharp, often prolonged, frosts and snows of winter, the bright sun and high average temperature of our Canadian summer, are agencies of stupendous power at his disposal. The effects of these upon the local peculiarities of the soil he cultivates; the influence of protecting belts of trees upon the temperature and moisture of the air; the capabilities of the climate in the ripening of fruits, and in the bringing of other products of different kinds to perfection, are a few of the elements in the problem he has to solve, and on the bringing of his system into harmony with which his prosperity will depend.

But time, in this as in other things, will bring about its lessons and its changes: As the material wealth of the Province accumulates, it may be confidently anticipated that a larger number of persons of liberal means and education than at present will be induced to devote themselves to rural pursuits, and that, under the influence of enlightened inquiry and observation, a system of agriculture will be gradually matured which will be the best adapted to turn the ample natural resources of our fine country to the most profitable account.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

HUGH C. THOMPSON,  
Secretary.

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APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

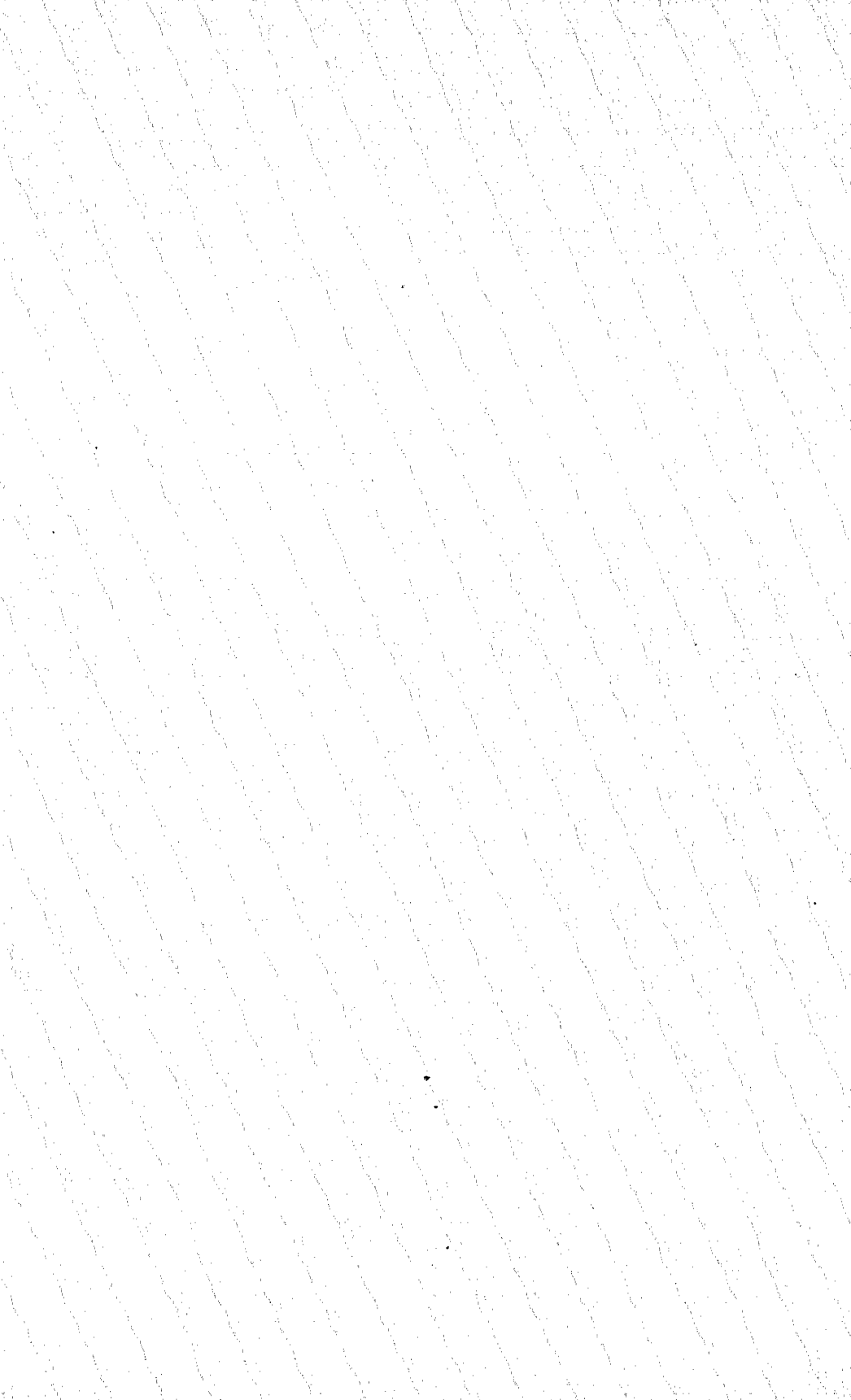
*Minister of Agriculture and Statistics.*

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REPORTS OF THE BOARDS OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES,  
UPPER AND LOWER CANADA, FOR THE YEAR 1865.

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**REPORT**  
OF THE  
**BOARD OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES,**  
OF UPPER CANADA,  
FOR THE YEAR 1865.

BOARD OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES, U. C.,  
Toronto, February 16th, 1866.

J. C. TACHE, Esq., Assistant Minister of Agriculture.

SIR,—I have the honor herewith to enclose three printed copies of the proceedings of the Annual Meeting of this Board, including Annual Report of Sub-Committee; and also a copy of Treasurer's Balance-Sheet, and an analyzed Statement of the Expenditure of the Board for the present year—duly audited.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
WM. EDWARDS,  
Secretary.

BOARD OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES, U. C.  
Toronto, 12th April, 1866.

W. H. JOHNSON, Esq., C. S., Bureau of Agr. and Stat., Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 9th instant, calling my "attention to the omission in the printed Report forwarded" to the Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics "of any mention relative to the Arts and Manufactures section of the last Provincial Exhibition of Upper Canada," and requesting me "to send immediately to the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, the following information:—

- 1st. The number of Exhibitors in Arts and Manufactures at the last Provincial Exhibition;
2. The amount of Premiums awarded to them;
3. The number of Medals conferred, and any other information bearing upon the Arts and Manufactures section in that Exhibition.

And further drawing my attention to the "Unofficial" character of the Report forwarded to the Department, the same being a printed document, instead of being in "writing, duly attested by the signatures of the respective parties."

On this latter point, I have to express my regret that the necessity for having my Report sent in in writing should have been overlooked; but I will immediately have such a copy prepared and forwarded to the Department.

In answer to the first portion of your communication, I beg to report, for the information of the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture, that the Board of Arts and Manufactures for U. C., as such, has never had the slightest management or control of the Arts and Manufactures section of any of the Provincial Exhibitions.

In the early part of the year 1859, and but a few months subsequent to its organization, this Board endeavored to obtain a decision from the Council of the Provincial Agricultural Association as to the position this Board should take at subsequent Exhibitions; upon which the Council of the Association communicated to this Board the following series of resolutions:

*Resolved*, 1st. "That the Board of Arts be authorized to draw up a prize list in the Department of Arts and Manufactures, to the extent of ——— dollars, and submit for the approval of this Board.

2nd. "That the Secretary of the Board of Arts be authorized to receive all entries in the said department.

3rd. "That the Board of Arts be requested to take charge of and manage the said department of the Exhibition on behalf of this Board, and that it be so published accordingly.

4th. "That the Board of Arts be requested to furnish a list of Judges in their department, for approval by this Board."

These Resolutions this Board referred to its Sub-Committee, for such action thereon as to it might seem best. On a full and careful consideration of the subject, at a meeting of the Sub-Committee, held on the 28th of April, 1859, a Resolution was adopted declining to take part in the forthcoming Exhibition on the terms proposed, and appointing a Special Committee to communicate the action of this Board to the Board of Agriculture, which was done by a communication, of which the following is a copy:—

"TORONTO, 6th May, 1859.

"GEORGE BUCKLAND, Esq., Secretary Board of Agriculture.

"SIR,—We are directed by the Sub-Committee of the Board of Arts and Manufactures for Upper Canada, to inform you that a copy of the Resolutions passed by the Board of Agriculture, relative to the Annual Provincial Exhibition to be held in Kingston in the month of September next, and to the management of the Department of Arts and Manufactures at such Exhibition, was laid before the Board of Arts at its regular quarterly meeting, held in April last; and was referred to its committee, to take such action thereon as might be thought desirable.

"The Committee having carefully considered these Resolutions, have reluctantly come to the determination respectfully to decline accepting the position which your Board have thereby assigned to the Board of Arts, and have appointed us to inform you of their decision.

"In the view of our Committee the Act of 1857, incorporating the Board of Arts, gave to it the entire oversight of the Arts and Manufactures in Upper Canada, in the same manner, and to the same extent, as the Board of Agriculture now has the oversight of matters pertaining to Agriculture, while the Resolutions above referred to assume to your Board, so far as the Annual Exhibition is concerned, the entire management and control of both Departments, and place the Board of Arts in a subordinate capacity to your Board, a position which they cannot in justice to themselves accept; feeling, as they do, that they could never hope to manage, satisfactorily to themselves or to the interests of either Society, so long as all their proceedings, even to the appointment of judges, is subject to be reviewed by the Board of Agriculture.

"In coming to this determination, the Committee of the Board of Arts must not be considered as in any degree assuming, or wishing to assume, anything approaching a hostile attitude to your Board,—nothing could be further from their intention; they are willing cordially to co-operate with your Board, and to take the management of the Department of Arts and Manufactures at the Exhibition, but it must be left with them to do so in such manner as they think most conducive to the interests of Arts and Manufactures in this Province, as they are anxious only to adopt such a course as shall be most advantageous to the mutual interests of their Board and the Board of Agriculture; all that is wished being simply that the Board of Arts should be placed in relation to their own Department on the same footing as the Board of Agriculture now stands in relation to Agriculture.

"In conclusion, we have to request that you will have the goodness to lay this letter before the Board of Agriculture, at as early a day as possible, and that you would kindly favor us with a reply with the least possible delay, as the future action of the Board of Arts will depend upon the course pursued by your Board.

(Signed)

"PATRICK FREELAND.  
"WILLIAM HAY."

In forwarding the above communication, the Council of the Association was informed that, although this Board declined taking the subordinate position proposed by the Board of Agriculture, yet, the members of this Board, constituted *ex-officio* members of the Council of the Association, by chap. 32, clause 37, of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, would render every assistance in their power, in the conduct and management of the Annual Exhibition.

The action of the Board of Agriculture upon the foregoing was communicated by its Secretary to the Board of Arts, in the following Resolution:—

“*Resolved*,—That as the Board of Arts and Manufactures declines taking charge of the Department of Arts and Manufactures at the ensuing Provincial Exhibition, under the conditions proposed at a meeting of this Board in March last, this Board will assume the entire control of the Exhibition, and will avail themselves of the proffered aid of the members of said Board of Arts, in carrying out the details of the Exhibition.”

As a result of the foregoing correspondence, the President, Vice-President, and Secretary of the Board have, from the year 1859, acted with the Council of the Provincial Agricultural Association, and annually performed their full share of duties, in preparing for and managing the Arts and Manufactures section—but not in the capacity of, or acting for, the Board of Arts and Manufactures.

I trust this statement will sufficiently and satisfactorily explain to the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture the reasons for the absence of any allusion to the Provincial Exhibition in the last Annual Report of this Board. I will, however, immediately report from the books of the Provincial Agricultural Association the special information asked for by the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. EDWARDS,

Sec. B. A. & M.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES FOR UPPER CANADA.

At the close of their term of office, the Sub-Committee\* beg to submit the Ninth Annual Report, being an abstract of proceedings for the current year.

The following Institutions and Associations have been represented on the Board: Ayr Mechanics' Institute, by one delegate; Cobourg, by two delegates; Dundas, by its President; Guelph, by three delegates; Hamilton, by its President and seven delegates; Toronto, by its President and nine delegates; Whitby, by three delegates; the Toronto Board of Trade, by one delegate; the Toronto University College, by Rev. W. Hincks, F.L.S., Professor of Natural History, and G. Buckland, Esq., Professor of Agriculture.

Your Committee, following in the course of their predecessors, express regret that so little has been accomplished during the year. This has arisen from no lack of interest in the important duties which, under the Statute, devolved upon the Board, but rather from the want of funds wherewith to carry them out. While exercising a general interest in the improvement of the Arts and Manufactures of the Province, the matters so far taken up by the Board are its excellent Library of Reference, its monthly Journal, and the annual examination of members of Mechanics' Institutes in certain studies. The other subjects contemplated by the Statute, or otherwise desirable, are, 1st. The establishment of a Museum of Canadian and Foreign choice Manufactures, and of natural and prepared substances adapted for manufacturing purposes; 2nd. The establishment of a School of Arts, embracing in its three divisions (a) *Natural Philosophy and Chemistry*; (b) *Drawing, Designing and Modelling*; (c) *Practical Mathematics*. 3rd. The awarding of medals and other prizes to successful candidates at the Annual Examinations. 4th. Assisting the various Mechanics' Institutes, and similar Associations, in the Province; to organize and successfully carry out a system of evening class instruction for adults and others engaged in industrial pursuits, by furnishing them examples,

\* The Sub-Committee is the designation given the Executive Committee in the Statute. It is an anomaly which the amended Act purposes to correct.



models, or even pecuniary assistance. 5th. The awarding of prizes for useful discoveries and improvements, and for essays or papers on industrial subjects of importance to Canadian interests. These, and various other matters, might be advantageously taken up by the Board; but with a Legislative grant of but \$2,000 per annum (and no other financial resources), to cover rent, salary of Secretary, and keep up the departments already in operation, it is utterly impossible to do more than is now being done.

Your Committee would again urge upon the Government the desirability of affording the Board means sufficient to carry out the scheme of a SCHOOL OF ARTS, so admirably reported upon by a Special Committee of the Board, and included in last year's Report. Such a school could be conducted, as was demonstrated by the Special Committee, for a sum of not over \$2,000 per annum—the present Board rooms being well adapted for the purpose, without involving any increased expense for rent. About \$2,000 more per annum—say \$6,000 a year in all—would enable the Board also to carry out all the other objects above indicated; and, considering the importance of the manufacturing interests to the prosperity of the Province, it cannot be said that a grant of \$6,000 per annum each, for Upper and Lower Canada, would be an unreasonable sum.

Your Committee is prepared to admit that the interests of Agriculture are vastly greater than those of Manufactures, in a new country like Canada; but, if these interests are so much greater, so are the natural advantages and facilities for the pursuit and success of Agriculture; yet, with all these natural advantages and more mature development, it is annually receiving assistance in Legislative grants of upwards of \$100,000, while the interests of Arts and Manufactures are only encouraged to the amount of \$4,000 per annum for both sections of the Province. And if we turn our attention to other interests and associations, what do we find? Why, that each of the learned professions receives from 20 to 40 times as much per head, from Legislative aid, as mechanics do for like objects.

It may be said that our Universities and Colleges are open to mechanics as well as others, and that they therefore participate in the liberal grants to and endowments of these noble Institutions. Your Committee cheerfully admit that they are as open to the sons of mechanics and manufacturers as to any other classes, but, if taken advantage of by such, it is to educate them for some one or other of the learned professions. The fact of a graduate of a University or College following any of the various mechanical pursuits is almost, if not entirely, unknown amongst us; so that it is literally true, that our industrial or producing classes do not benefit directly by these liberal endowments; nor is there any system of instruction organized or provided for, either from public or private sources, specially adapted to the education of the mechanical and manufacturing classes, except the very small grants of \$2,000 each to the two respective Boards of Arts and Manufactures for Upper and Lower Canada—an amount so small that the benefits resulting are but slightly perceptible.

Your Committee believe that well-organized Mechanics' Institutes established in different sections of the Province, receiving Legislative grants as formerly, and expending them in a well-prepared scheme of instruction, under the supervision of these Boards, would effect a great amount of good in the education of those for whom intended.

As a usual practice, boys intending to follow mechanical pursuits, commence their terms of apprenticeship or service at from 12 to 14 years of age, prior to which time they but little appreciate the kind of studies most profitable for them, so that evening class instruction is the only kind to reach or benefit them; and here it is that the Legislature should step in and give them every possible encouragement, by enabling the Institutions to hold out inducements to them in the way of good teachers, comfortable class-rooms, good models and examples, and, when deserving, money or other prizes.

The Mechanics' Institute of Toronto has, for some years past, had a well-organized system of class instruction in operation during the winter months. Good teachers, and an average of about 120 pupils each session, have been secured, and the following subjects taught:—English Grammar and Composition, French, Free-hand and Architectural and Mechanical Drawing, Arithmetic and Geometry, Book-keeping and Penmanship, and, occasionally, Elocution and Phonography. The Whitby Institute has, also, for two or three years past, had classes established for similar studies—both Institutions conducting them with a marked degree of success, which is evidenced by the number of candidates submitted for the final examinations of the Board. If the various institutions in the towns and villages had the means of establishing similar classes, and to these could be added Chemistry and Natural

Philosophy, more would be done to educate the subjects of these remarks than can be accomplished by all the existing organizations of the Province, and at a cost but trifling in amount.

Your Committee avail themselves of the following extracts from an article in the *Montreal Gazette* on this subject:—

“There is one special branch of education to which we believe it is most desirable some public attention should be directed. In the great hives of industry in Britain, by means of local subscriptions, Mechanics Institutes have been founded, calculated to give the apprentice and journeyman mechanic, by means of evening classes and access to libraries, an opportunity to eke out the defective education which the poverty of his childhood had stopped all too soon. By this sort of education, it has been aptly said, the mechanic was made a better man. But there was another aspect of the case which has of late been taken up alike by the British Parliament and Government and by associations of wealthier men. There was felt to be a need to make the factory operative or mechanic acquainted with the rudiments of science and art, thereby to make the man a better mechanic. It was felt that a knowledge of the principles of chemistry and mechanics, and of applied science generally, would be a great boon to them, thus making them more valuable producers and by so much enriching the resources of the country. The governments of most Continental States had already done this, and in many of the great manufactories of Britain foreign chemists were employed in the laboratories, or foreign operatives in the kinds of work requiring such special scientific knowledge. Under the fostering care of the late Prince Consort, the Society of Arts undertook to bring the different Mechanics Institutes and Workmen’s Colleges into connection, to induce them to work on a system, and, by offering rewards and prizes, to induce them to teach their members these things, needful for their advancement to a proper status. This work of the Society has been supplemented by Science Schools, established throughout the country with the assistance and under the superintendence of the Government itself, by its Committee of Privy Council on Education. In another respect—in artistic merit and beauty of design—foreign manufactures had long surpassed the British. Government has stepped in, and, by the establishment of Art Schools and Schools of Design, has trained up men who have immensely enhanced the value of British manufactures by adding to their beauty. As our manufactures are growing year by year to be very considerable, so our Government ought to take a similar care that our mechanics and factory operatives shall be made better men by access to free evening classes and free libraries; that the men shall be made better mechanics by special educational facilities in respect of art and applied science. This is the more needed in a small community without large capital, which requires special excellence in its workmen, and special excellence or cheapness in its wares, to win manufacturing success. The common schools are very well in their way, doubtless, but boys only get a sip of elementary instruction ere they are sent into the workshop to earn their bread. If the Government fosters these common schools, it ought also to foster the evening classes (and the institutions which establish and keep them up), where the industrious and intelligent apprentice or journeyman is enabled to carry forward his education.”

Your Committee need scarcely refer to the benefit to art manufactures and art workmen, secured by the active and liberal encouragement afforded by the British Government, during the last few years. When the first International Exhibition was held in London, in the year 1851, the art manufacturers and designers of Great Britain held but a very inferior position, as compared with France and some other continental countries. Her statesmen, however, determined that this inferiority should not continue to exist and at once established a SCIENCE AND ART Department, with affiliated schools, well supplied with models and examples, and competent certified teachers, in all the manufacturing centres of Great Britain, and what was the result? Why, at the next Industrial Exhibition, held in London, in 1862, the Commissioners representing the French Emperor reported to His Majesty that the art manufacturers of England were not only equal, but in many respects superior, to the French workmen. So much was accomplished in the short space of eleven years, by a judicious organization and expenditure of money for that purpose; and what was done in Britain may be done here, with proportionate success.

Having made these general remarks on the objects and aims of the Board, we now turn to its more immediate details.

## THE LIBRARY OF REFERENCE.

At last Report the Library contained in all 1,273 volumes, and there has since been added 69 volumes, viz:—by purchase, 36; Scientific and other journals bound up from the table, 20; Parliamentary publications and Transactions of Societies, 19; making a total of 1,342 volumes now on the shelves. These comprise Patent publications, 588 volumes; Statutes and other Parliamentary publications, 174; Transactions of Societies, 37; Architecture and building, Dictionaries, Decoration, Encyclopædias, Engineering and Mechanics, Manufactures and Trades, and General Science, 543 volumes. Of the donations your Committee desire to acknowledge 2 volumes from the Board of Agriculture of U. C.; 1 volume from the U. S. Commissioners of Patents; and Statutes and other Parliamentary publications from the respective heads of Departments of the Provincial Government.

The Library has been kept open FREE to the public, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., daily, and from 7 till 10 o'clock every Tuesday and Friday evening.

It is to be regretted that the funds of the Board would not allow of a larger addition to the number of volumes during the year; but, nevertheless, the collection is a most valuable one, and affords information on almost every practical question, as well as on general subjects.

Your Committee have reason to fear an early removal to Ottawa of the valuable publications of the British Patent Office, placed in charge of this Board by the Bureau of Agriculture, at the time the Seat of Government was in the city. Should the removal take place, it is recommended that the Board take prompt action to procure another set, as the absence of a copy of this valuable work west of the City of Ottawa will be a public loss.

## ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

Nine candidates only presented themselves for examination in the past year, in five different subjects of study; a full report of which, with the certificates awarded, was published in the August number of the *Journal*.

The various Institutes have already been notified of the Examinations for 1866.

## THE "JOURNAL."

Your Committee continue to issue the same number of copies monthly as in the previous year, the funds of the Board not allowing of a larger issue. It is, however, gratifying to know that the annual loss on its publication for the past two years has been one-half less than in former years.

Your Committee have again to record their entire satisfaction with the manner in which the *Journal* has been conducted by your Secretary, Mr. Edwards; and as he has performed the duties of Editor so acceptably, have made a donation of \$100 to him, as a substantial approval of his successful labors, agreeably to the suggestion of last year's Report.

## AMENDMENTS TO ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Your Committee had hoped that the new Bill, so long before Parliament, would have passed during the last Session; but owing to differences existing relative to the agricultural portion of it, it has again been passed by. A short Bill of amendments was passed, principally affecting the Lower Canada Board, which will be found published in the *Journal* for the present month.

The amendments to our Patent Laws have been postponed until such time as the proposed Confederation of the Provinces is settled one way or the other. Should Confederation take place, the right of patentees will be much enhanced in value.

## DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Your Committee have great pleasure in drawing attention to the success attending the representation of Canada at the late Dublin Exhibition, as evidenced by the large number of Medals and Honorable Mention awarded to Canadian exhibitors. This is especially gratifying to your Committee, considering the small amount of funds and the very limited time at the disposal of the Committees of selection.

Full details having already been published in the *Journal*, a more extended reference is not here deemed necessary,

## THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.

The opening day of this Exhibition is fixed for the 1st of April, 1867, and to close on the last day of October following. An Order in Council of our Provincial Government declares that it is intended to cause a proper representation of Canadian products to be sent to Paris; for which purpose a correspondence has been begun with the British Commissioners, through whom alone contributions from the Colonies will be received and all communications made. The time fixed for receiving the goods at the Exhibition building is from the 15th of January to the 10th of March, 1867.

Your Committee are not yet aware what arrangements are to be made for the selection and transmission of goods, but, no doubt, full information will shortly be published by the Government. The Provincial Exhibitions to be held in Toronto and Montreal, in September next, would seem to afford suitable opportunities for making such selections.

## FINANCES.

The Secretary-Treasurer's detailed Statement, herewith submitted, shews total receipts for the year, including a balance of \$831.68 from previous year, of \$3,197.06; expenditure, \$2,124.17, leaving a balance in hand of 1,072.89. In addition to this balance, there are assets, as subscriptions, &c., due on *Journal*, to December 30th, 1865, of about \$150; leaving a balance in favor of the Board of about \$1,222.89, available to meet current expenses to 30th of June next, should the whole of the last-named amount be collected

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN BEATTY, M.D., President.

## BOARD OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES,

Toronto, 19th April, 1866.

The Hon. the Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, for your information, and in compliance with the terms of your requisition dated the 9th instant, that to the President, Vice-President and Secretary of this Board, as *ex-officio* members of the Council of the Provincial Agricultural Association of U. C., was committed the details of management of the Art and Manufactures Department of the late Exhibition, held in the City of London, on the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd of September last.

Omitting reference to the financial affairs of the Exhibition, as that Department was under other management, it may not be deemed out of place to mention, that the most lively interest was manifested in this Department on the part of the Public, as evidenced by the continuous crowd of Visitors attending from day to day, from the hour of opening to the close of the Exhibition—during a large portion of the time in such numbers as to allow a careful examination of the Articles on Exhibition quite impracticable.

Appended hereto is a Tabular Statement of the number of Exhibitors, the number of Entries, the amounts offered in Prizes, and the amounts actually awarded, and the number of Diplomas conferred, in each of the Classes in this Department; with the several totals compared with the totals of the previous year. From this Statement, it will be observed, that the proportion of Prizes awarded to the whole amount offered, was about 65 per cent.

In the Agricultural and Horticultural Classes the proportion of awards to Prizes offered, was about 89 per cent.; while the whole amount of Prizes paid in this Department is about 28 per cent. of that paid in the Department of Agriculture and Horticulture.

The collection of Fine Art Specimens and Manufactured Articles exhibited was very creditable to the Province, both as to quantity and quality—although it was much to be regretted that but few of the leading Manufacturing establishments of the Province were amongst the Exhibitors.

In Cabinet-ware and other wood Manufactures the display was not large. In Carriages and Sleighs a very fair assortment was shewn, especially in the light American styles. In the Class of Chemicals were interesting collections of prepared Colours, Medicinal Herbs, Roots and Plants, Oils, Tar, Pitch, Resin and Turpentine, Drugs, &c. In the Decorative

and Fine Arts Classes the show was large, and contained many admirable Specimens of the skill of Canadian Artists.

The show of prepared Food Products was very small, although what was produced was good.

In the Class of *Ladies' Work* the show was very extensive, and much admired by the Visitors. In Machinery and Tools the Specimens were not numerous, but contained some excellent Steam engines, Fire engines, Planing, Drilling, and Sawing Machines; Saws, Edge-tools, &c. In Castings, and in iron, brass, copper and tin-work generally, the show was good. In Musical Instruments, the Pianos, Harmoniums and Melodians sustained their previous high reputation for excellence. In Natural History there were some good and carefully prepared collections of Native Birds, Insects, Reptiles, Animals, and Dried Plants. The assortments of Paper, Printing, and Stationery, Bookbinding, Saddlery, Boot and Shoework, and Leather, were not numerous, but generally very good. The Class of Woolen, Flax, and Cotton Goods, contained extensive assortments of Fulled Cloth, Satinets, Tweeds, Flannels, Blankets, Carpeting, Knitted Goods, Calicoes, Linen Bags and Tawelling, Cordage and Twines, &c., &c.; beside Furs, Wearing Apparel, &c.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. EDWARDS,

Secretary.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.—Arts and Manufactures Department.—1865.  
TABULAR STATEMENT.

| No. of class.       | Description of articles.                                     | Number of Exhibitors | Number of Entries. | Amount offered in | Amount awarded in | Diplomas conferred. |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
|                     |                                                              |                      |                    | Prizes.           | Prizes.           |                     |
|                     |                                                              |                      |                    | \$ cts.           | \$ cts.           |                     |
| 40                  | Cabinet-ware and other wood manufactures....                 | 37                   | 65                 | 197 00            | 151 00            | 3                   |
| 41                  | Carriages and sleighs.....                                   | 19                   | 71                 | 188 00            | 143 00            | .....               |
| 42                  | Chemical manufactures.....                                   | 15                   | 47                 | 116 00            | 87 00             | 2                   |
| 43                  | Decorative arts .....                                        | 36                   | 71                 | 232 00            | 168 00            | .....               |
| 44                  | Fine arts.....                                               | 61                   | 321                | 563 00            | 494 00            | 5                   |
| 45                  | Groceries and provisions.....                                | 14                   | 32                 | 140 00            | 47 00             | 2                   |
| 46                  | Ladies' work .....                                           | 174                  | 504                | 192 50            | 215 00            | .....               |
| 47                  | Machinery, castings and tools .....                          | 40                   | 58                 | 413 00            | 177 00            | 5                   |
| 48                  | Metal-work, miscellaneous—including stoves...                | 22                   | 97                 | 311 00            | 173 00            | 2                   |
| 49                  | Miscellaneous—including pottery and Indian work.....         | 33                   | 29                 | 138 00            | 86 00             | 4                   |
| 50                  | Musical instruments.....                                     | 6                    | 25                 | 139 00            | 74 00             | .....               |
| 51                  | Natural History.....                                         | 14                   | 23                 | 98 00             | 63 00             | .....               |
| 52                  | Paper, printing and bookbinding.....                         | 11                   | 25                 | 97 00             | 64 00             | 1                   |
| 53                  | Saddlery, engine-hose, trunks, and leather.....              | 17                   | 39                 | 239 00            | 89 00             | 1                   |
| 54                  | Shoe and boot-makers' work, and leather.....                 | 13                   | 72                 | 154 00            | 90 00             | .....               |
| 55                  | Woolen, flax, and cotton goods, furs, & wearing apparel..... | 65                   | 190                | 509 00            | 309 00            | .....               |
| 56                  | Foreign manufactures*.....                                   | 11                   | 11                 | .....             | .....             | 8                   |
| Total for 1865..... |                                                              | 588                  | 1690               | 3726 50           | 2430 00           | 33                  |
| " 1864.....         |                                                              | .....                | 1517               | 3437 50           | 2576 00           | 33                  |

\* No money prizes have heretofore been awarded to Foreign Manufacturers. At the ensuing Exhibition Foreign and Domestic Productions will compete for Prizes in common.

WM. EDWARDS,  
Secretary.

BOARD OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES,  
Toronto, 19th April, 1865.

BOARD OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES, U. C.—Treasurer's, Balance Sheet.—1865.

|              |                                                                          | Dr.                                                                           | \$ cts.  | \$ cts.  |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| 1865.        |                                                                          |                                                                               |          |          |
|              |                                                                          | By Balance from former report.....                                            | 831 69   |          |
|              |                                                                          | “ Legislative grant, \$2,000 less Bank commission for collecting, \$5.00..... | 1,995 00 |          |
|              |                                                                          | “ Bank Interest allowed.....                                                  | 8 75     |          |
|              |                                                                          | “ Receipts on Journal account.....                                            | 361 62   |          |
|              |                                                                          |                                                                               |          | 3,197 06 |
|              |                                                                          | Cr.                                                                           |          |          |
| Jan'y 26...  | To W. Carrier, \$5.63. Committee expenses \$14.50.....                   |                                                                               | 20 13    |          |
| Feb. 6.....  | “ W. C. Chewitt & Co, \$57.35. Do \$57.10.....                           |                                                                               | 114 95   |          |
| March 2....  | “ Insurance, Premium, 6.25. 31st, Secretary's salary, \$187.50.....      |                                                                               | 193 75   |          |
| April 12.... | “ Mechanics' Institute, \$66.75. 13th, W. C. Chewitt & Co., \$57.85..... |                                                                               | 124 60   |          |
| “ 13.....    | “ W. C. Chewitt & Co., \$57.60. 24th, C. F. Damoreux, 2.00.....          |                                                                               | 59 60    |          |
| May 27....   | “ W. Carrier, \$3.12. 29th June, Secretary's salary \$187.50.....        |                                                                               | 190 62   |          |
| June 29....  | “ Committee expenses, \$ 17.00. Rollo & Adam, 3.06.....                  |                                                                               | 20 06    |          |
| Sept. 30.... | “ Secretary's salary 187.50. do disbursements, 16.25.....                |                                                                               | 203 75   |          |
| October 6... | “ W. C. Chewitt & Co., 58.85. do \$56.60.....                            |                                                                               | 115 45   |          |
| “ .....      | do 57.10. do 55.60.....                                                  |                                                                               | 112 70   |          |
| “ .....      | do 55.85. do 58.03.....                                                  |                                                                               | 113 88   |          |
| “ .....      | do 18.50. G. A. Barber, 12.50.....                                       |                                                                               | 31 00    |          |
| “ 7.....     | “ W. W. Edwards, \$ 5.50. 17th, For Mechanics' Institute, \$123.00.....  |                                                                               | 128 50   |          |
| “ 26.....    | “ W. Ellingsworth, 27.00. Committee expenses, \$17.00.....               |                                                                               | 44 00    |          |
| Novemb'r 2   | “ W. C. Chewitt & Co., \$54.10. 11th, do 63.10.....                      |                                                                               | 117 20   |          |
| “ 29.....    | “ O. Wordell, \$2.25. 9 December, W. C. Chewitt & Co., \$56.35.....      |                                                                               | 53 60    |          |
| Decem'r 30   | “ Secretary's salary, \$187.50. Express charges, \$2.10.....             |                                                                               | 189 60   |          |
| 1866.        |                                                                          |                                                                               |          |          |
| January 5..  | “ John Edwards, \$37.70. H. C. Baird, \$38.71.....                       |                                                                               | 76 41    |          |
| “ .....      | “ Mechanics' Institute, 68.30. W. Ellingsworth, 9.00.....                |                                                                               | 77 40    |          |
| “ .....      | “ Secretary's Disbursements 9.15. 8th, Post-office box, \$1.50.....      |                                                                               | 10 65    |          |
| “ .....      | “ Mechanics' Institute, for coal.....                                    |                                                                               | 21 32    |          |
| “ .....      | Secretary—Donation to him for editing <i>Journal</i> for 1865.....       |                                                                               | 100 00   |          |
|              |                                                                          |                                                                               |          | 2,124 17 |
|              | Balance in hand.....                                                     |                                                                               |          | 1,072 89 |

BOARD OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES, U. C.—Analysed Expenditure.—1865.

|                                                                                               | \$ cts. | \$ cts.  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|----------|
| By blank books, stationery, and circular.....                                                 | 26 68   |          |
| “ Books and periodicals for Free Library of Reference.....                                    | 124 90  |          |
| “ Paper and printing <i>Journal</i> 12 months, \$689.95. Original matter for do, \$26.75..... | 716 70  |          |
| “ Insurance on books and fittings.....                                                        | 6 25    |          |
| “ Caretaking and cleaning rooms.....                                                          | 39 00   |          |
| “ Postage, telegrams and Express charges.....                                                 | 14 17   |          |
| “ Examination Certificates—parchment blanks.....                                              | 18 50   |          |
| “ Fuel.....                                                                                   | 21 32   |          |
| “ Gas.....                                                                                    | 18 15   |          |
| “ Travelling expenses of four Members of Executive Committee, residing out of Toronto.....    | 48 50   |          |
| “ Rent of room for one year.....                                                              | 240 00  |          |
| “ Secretary-Treasurer's salary for one year.....                                              | 750 00  |          |
| “ “ Donation voted to him for editing <i>Journal</i> , for the year 1865.....                 | 100 00  |          |
|                                                                                               |         | 2,124 17 |

We, the undersigned Auditors, certify that we have examined this Statement, compared it with the Vouchers, and find it correct.

DANIEL SPRY,  
JEREMIAH CARTY, } Auditors.

TORONTO, 15th February, 1866.

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**REPORT**

OF THE

**BOARD OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES,**

**OF LOWER CANADA,**

FOR THE YEAR 1865.

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BOARD ROOMS, MECHANICS' HALL,  
Montreal, 8th January, 1866-

The HON. THOS. D. MCGEE, Minister of Agriculture, &c.,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of the Annual Report of Sub-Committee, and Treasurer's Statement, for the year 1865, submitted at the Annual Meeting, held on the 2nd instant.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
A. MURRAY,  
Secretary *pro tem*.

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ANNUAL REPORT of the Sub-Committee of the Board of Arts and Manufactures  
for Lower Canada.

The Sub-Committee of the Board of Arts and Manufactures for Lower Canada have the honor to Report, for the information of Members,—

That, to the present time, the position of the Board in connection with its claims on the Government remains as reported last year. The promises formerly made are as yet unfulfilled, but renewed assurances had been given that, at the earliest moment circumstances will admit of, the Contractor's claim on the Exhibition Building will be paid, and the property assumed by the Government.

In the meanwhile, all that the Board has been able to do is to meet regularly the interest on that debt, and this absorbs \$770 of the small sum annually granted by Parliament for the aid and encouragement of the Arts and Manufactures of the Province.

As an Appendix to this Report, is submitted a letter addressed by the President, on the 14th of August last, to the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture, recapitulating the just complaints of the Board and its claims on the consideration of the Government, and suggesting three modes by which relief might be afforded. This communication embodies briefly the representations that have been so long, and hitherto so fruitlessly, pressed by the several Sub-Committees of this Board, and obviates the necessity of any more-extended allusion to these claims in this Report.

Your Committee feel compelled, however, to notice one Statement in the last Annual Re-

port of the Minister of Agriculture. It is there said,—“The Lower Canada Board of Arts and Manufactures is not yet freed from the paralyzing embarrassment in which it was placed by the building of the Montreal Crystal Palace at the time of the visit of the Prince of Wales; notwithstanding that the \$20,000 voted for an Exhibition at that time was employed on the Building, a heavy mortgage, amounting to, I believe, \$11,000, still remains.”

This statement, that the \$20,000 was employed on the Building, is so plainly erroneous, when it is considered that a most successful and expensive Exhibition was held at the time referred to, and has been so often officially controverted in communications to Government, that it is with surprise and regret we find it coming up again in so important a public document. In letters to the Hon. M. Sicotte, in 1863, and Hon. Messrs. Holton and Letellier, in December of the same year, the injustice done to the Board by the assumption was fully pointed out. In these last letters, referring to what would be the cost to Government did it assume the property, it is stated:—

“It will be seen that I do not include in the above the \$20,000 dollars which was granted out of the moneys voted by Parliament for the reception of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, to the predecessors of this Board, for the purpose of procuring an Exhibition of the Raw and Industrial Products of the country. It was on one occasion assumed, but, in the opinion of this Board, very unfairly, that this sum should be considered a part of the cost of the Building to Government. The Board would still respectfully represent, that that money having been given for the purpose of getting up an Exhibition, and that Exhibition, which was a most creditable one to the Province, having been carried out at a very heavy cost, it should not be charged against this property. Indeed, the Board, under whose management that Exhibition was held, always took credit for having saved to the Government, in the shape of a Government building suitable for future occasions of the kind, about one half of that grant, instead of having sunk it, as formerly, in mere temporary erections.”

It is only necessary to add, that the Board at that time raised \$10,000 in subscriptions, entrance fees, &c., and took from its ordinary funds over \$2,000, all of which was devoted to the erection of the Building, and will accrue to the benefit of the Government should it assume the property, as promised; also, that the Building has been used for military purposes since September, 1861, and that large sums that would otherwise have had to be expended by the Agricultural Association for temporary accommodation, has been saved by using this Building; but on neither of these accounts has any allowance been made to the Board.

On the 18th of March last, the sum of \$500 was placed by Government at the disposal of the Board, and its agency required in the selection and purchase of a collection of samples of the Manufactures in the city and neighborhood, for Exhibition at Dublin. Manufacturers and others were at once requested, by advertisement, to communicate with the Board, but little attention was paid to the opportunity which the occasion afforded. It became necessary for the Sub-Committee to take the initiative, and they proceeded to make as complete a collection as the small amount granted and short time allowed would permit.

This collection, though necessarily an imperfect one, was, with that from Canada West, very successful in securing attention and creating interest at Dublin; indeed, there is every reason to believe, that one result of the exhibition of Canadian manufactures there will be the opening of a remunerative market in the United Kingdom for more than one class of our Manufactures.

Out of the twenty-four Silver Medals awarded to Canada, nine were taken by the collection sent by this Board.

It is to be hoped that, warned by the opportunity which many of our Manufacturers have on this occasion lost by their own apathy, more general interest will be manifested by them in preparing for the Paris Exhibition of 1867, the privilege of exhibiting at which will, doubtless, be afforded them.

Your Sub-Committee appointed a Delegation to visit London, C.W., on the occasion of the Provincial Exhibition there in September last; and although at the time much busied in preparations for the Exhibition to be held here during the following week, the Vice-President and Secretary were enabled to pay a hurried visit to London. Their Report to the Sub-Committee is on file.

The Industrial Department of the Lower Canada Provincial Exhibition of 1865 proved a decided success. The collection of products was, on the whole, better than on former occasions, and the attendance much larger. The number of entries was 397, this, of course,



not including the agricultural products exhibited in the building. The number of tickets sold at the Industrial Department was 13,288, realizing \$3,437. The sum awarded in prizes amounted to \$2,200; and 40 Diplomas, 10 silver and 2 bronze Medals were granted.

The Government have decided upon having Canada efficiently represented at Paris in the Great International Exhibition which is to be held there in 1867; and your Sub-Committee have addressed the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture, suggesting that during the present year one Central Exhibition of both Provinces should be held, at which a complete and satisfactory collection might be made from the Prize Goods for after transmission to Paris. Whatever mode of proceeding may be approved of by Government, it is to be hoped that timely and effective preparations may be made by our Manufacturers to do credit to themselves and the country.

Your Sub-Committee have not felt warranted, in the present involved position of the Board, in incurring any but the most unavoidable expenses. The only additions to the Library during the past year have been the specifications received from the British Patent Office; these are bound as received, and placed on the shelves for public reference.

The evening classes in connection with the Montreal Mechanics' Institute were very satisfactorily conducted and attended during the winter of 1864 and '65. They were examined and reported upon favorably by Professor Dawson and the Secretary; and a grant of \$80 in aid of these classes was made by the Sub-Committee.

Similar classes have been organized during the present winter, with a reported average attendance of about 120.

No further steps have been taken by Government in reference to the much-required amendments to the Patent Laws:

A short Act was passed during the last Session of Parliament to amend the Act 32 of Consolidated Statutes, in so far as related to the Board of Arts and Manufactures. The principal alterations in the laws being to change the time for election of Delegates to the last regular meeting of the year; to modify and somewhat restrict the number of representatives of Colleges; to admit as *ex-officio* members the principal officers of the Geological Survey; and to admit to representation at the Board Incorporated Societies of Workingmen and Art Associations, under certain conditions. Of course, there has not yet been time to judge what effect these alterations may have on the position of the Board: they fall far short of the amendments petitioned for for several years by the Board, and embodied in a Bill introduced last Session by Mr. Cowan, which it is much to be regretted failed to become law.

The Treasurer's Account, which is now submitted, and is on the table for audit, shows a balance of \$1,983.30 at the credit of the Board. This result has only been arrived at by the strictest economy, and it is for the next Committee to decide on the application of this balance, two courses being open, either—notwithstanding adverse circumstances—to endeavor to increase the field of usefulness of the Board, or to apply the greater portion of the amount in reduction of the debt on the building.

All which is, nevertheless, respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

B. CHAMBERLIN, President.

A. MURRAY, Secretary.

BOARD OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES, L. C.,  
Montreal, January 2nd, 1866.

THE BOARD OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES, L. C., in Account with N. B. Corse,  
Treasurer.

| 1865.      | Dr.                                                        | cts.      | 1865. | Cr.                                                                                        | cts.    |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| January 2. | To Cash on hand this day.....                              | 1480 47   |       | By paid taxes and water rent on building .....                                             | 187 50  |
|            | “ Rents for occasional use of the Exhibition building..... | 103 00    |       | By p'd premiums of insurance....                                                           | 175 40  |
|            | “ Government grant for 1865                                | 2000 00   |       | By p'd rep'r's & sund. small chgs.                                                         | 54 00   |
|            |                                                            |           |       | “ 1 year's int. on mortgage to contractor, \$11000, at 7 per ct.                           | 770 00  |
|            |                                                            |           |       | By p'd Law expenses.....                                                                   | 5 00    |
|            |                                                            |           |       | (Note.—The above \$1191.50 is expenditure connected solely with the Exhibition building).. |         |
|            |                                                            |           |       | By p'd Mech. Inst. 6 mos. rent...                                                          | 100 00  |
|            |                                                            |           |       | “ Grant to free classes Mech. Institute .....                                              | 80 00   |
|            |                                                            |           |       | “ for bind'g pat. specificat'ns                                                            | 68 00   |
|            |                                                            |           |       | “ Express chgs. from Eng'd on'do., stationery printing, and sundries.....                  | 55 89   |
|            |                                                            |           |       | “ For Boy's services.....                                                                  | 55 00   |
|            |                                                            |           |       | “ Travel'ng exp's, act. board                                                              | 35 00   |
|            |                                                            |           |       | “ For office furniture.....                                                                | 20 38   |
|            |                                                            |           |       | By Balances in Treasurer's hands                                                           | 1983 30 |
| 1866.      |                                                            | 3589 47   |       |                                                                                            | 3589 47 |
| January 1. | Balance in hands of Treasurer,                             | \$1983 30 |       |                                                                                            |         |

CERTIFIED as correct Extract from Treasurer's Books.  
E. and O. E.

A. MURRAY,  
Secretary.

MONTREAL, 2nd January, 1866.

APPENDIX.

QUEBEC, 14th August, 1865.

To the HON. MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

SIR,—I desire, on behalf of the Board of Arts and Manufactures for Lower Canada, once more to call your attention, and through you that of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, to the condition of that Board.

It was formed for the purpose of discharging certain functions in respect to the education of Mechanics and the Manufacturing classes, by means of Night Schools, Schools of Design for women, Free Libraries, Museums, Lectures, Publications, and Provincial Exhibitions—functions which could not be satisfactorily discharged for a less sum than \$4,000 to \$10,000 per annum. It was understood between the then Minister of Agriculture and those who were engaged in organizing the Boards for Upper and Lower Canada, that the former would be the amount of the annual grant. Only \$2,000 per annum has been granted. When remonstrances were made upon the subject, I received assurances from the Government that it was the intention to take away the grants from Mechanics' Institutes, many of whom were found to be in a very inefficient condition, and, out of the saving thus effected, to increase the amounts placed at the disposal of the Board. This saving was effected in 1858, but no increase has been made in the grants to the Boards of Arts and Manufactures. On the contrary, last year, by the change of the financial year, the grant was in effect reduced one half. Acting in 1860 upon the conviction and repeated assurances received from Members of the Government of an in-

creased grant, the Board for Lower Canada undertook the erection of a costly Building, and acquired ground for that purpose, and for its extension. With a revenue of \$4,000 the Board could have made arrangements gradually to pay off the debt thus incurred, and have carried forward its ordinary work. Under present circumstances this has been impossible. The Board has for four years past been paralysed, and almost defunct, for lack of means to do that which, by the wisdom of Parliament, it was created to do. The Building has been occupied for a great portion of that time by a Battery of Volunteer Artillery, and from time to time as a Drill Shed for various Militia corps, for which no remuneration has ever been received.

I have, therefore, to complain for myself, and on behalf of my colleagues on the Board, of a very grievous injustice. We were called upon by law to perform certain functions which the parsimony of successive Governments has absolutely hindered us from doing. We have received repeated assurances of assistance which have never been fulfilled. We have been placed in a false and injurious position before the public. For myself, since the formation of the Board, eight years ago, I have served it as Secretary and President, earnestly endeavoring to find means and to do the work Parliament intended, without receiving any remuneration for the time and labor thus bestowed on the public service. Of that I would not complain if that labor had not been baffled and rendered almost fruitless, by the refusal of the Government of the country to afford effective assistance to our work. Others on the Board have also labored for all that time with a self-sacrificing zeal, at much personal inconvenience and loss, to promote objects which they feel to be of the highest importance to the laboring classes, and this in spite of the discouragements which the neglect of successive Governments has produced. In previous Reports it has been shewn that, especially in respect of Evening Classes and a Free Library of Reference, some good work has been done.

Under the circumstances, I beg leave, once more, very respectfully to urge that you will move His Excellency the Governor General in Council to afford relief by one of the following methods, in order that faith may be kept with those who have endeavored to serve the Government and their countrymen, and with the class whose interests they represent.

1st. By raising the annual grant to \$4,000 per annum, as first promised;

2nd. By raising the grant to \$3,000 per annum, and paying a reasonable rental for the use of the building for Militia purposes for the past four years, enabling the Board by so much to reduce the principal sum of the debt. These methods of relief would, in one respect, be preferable, as furnishing an obvious basis for equal justice to the Upper Canada Board;

3rd. By paying off the debt of \$11,000 due to the builder, and holding the property a security, or reserving a direct transfer of the right and title of the Board to the property for such payment.

Besides these, but one alternative remains—the repeal of the Act and dissolution of the Board, the property in that case, of course, reverting to the Government. But I am compelled once more to call your attention, in that case, to the great injustice done to the class of people for whose benefit these Boards were established.

The special education of Clergymen, Physicians, Lawyers, Merchants, and Agriculturists, are provided for by liberal grants to Colleges, Academies and High Schools, especially adapted to their wants. That in Agriculture is stimulated by liberal grants to the Societies which hold Exhibitions. The Artizan or Manufacturing classes, in that case, would alone seem to be deemed utterly unworthy of any care or assistance from the Government of the country. Even now, grants made to the Boards are so petty as to be but a very small fraction of the amount per head voted annually, in the manner above stated, for the benefit of the other classes of the community. To double these grants would not nearly place the Artizan on an equal footing with the others.

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

(Signed,)

B. CHAMBERLIN,  
President Board of Arts and Manufactures, L. C.

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APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

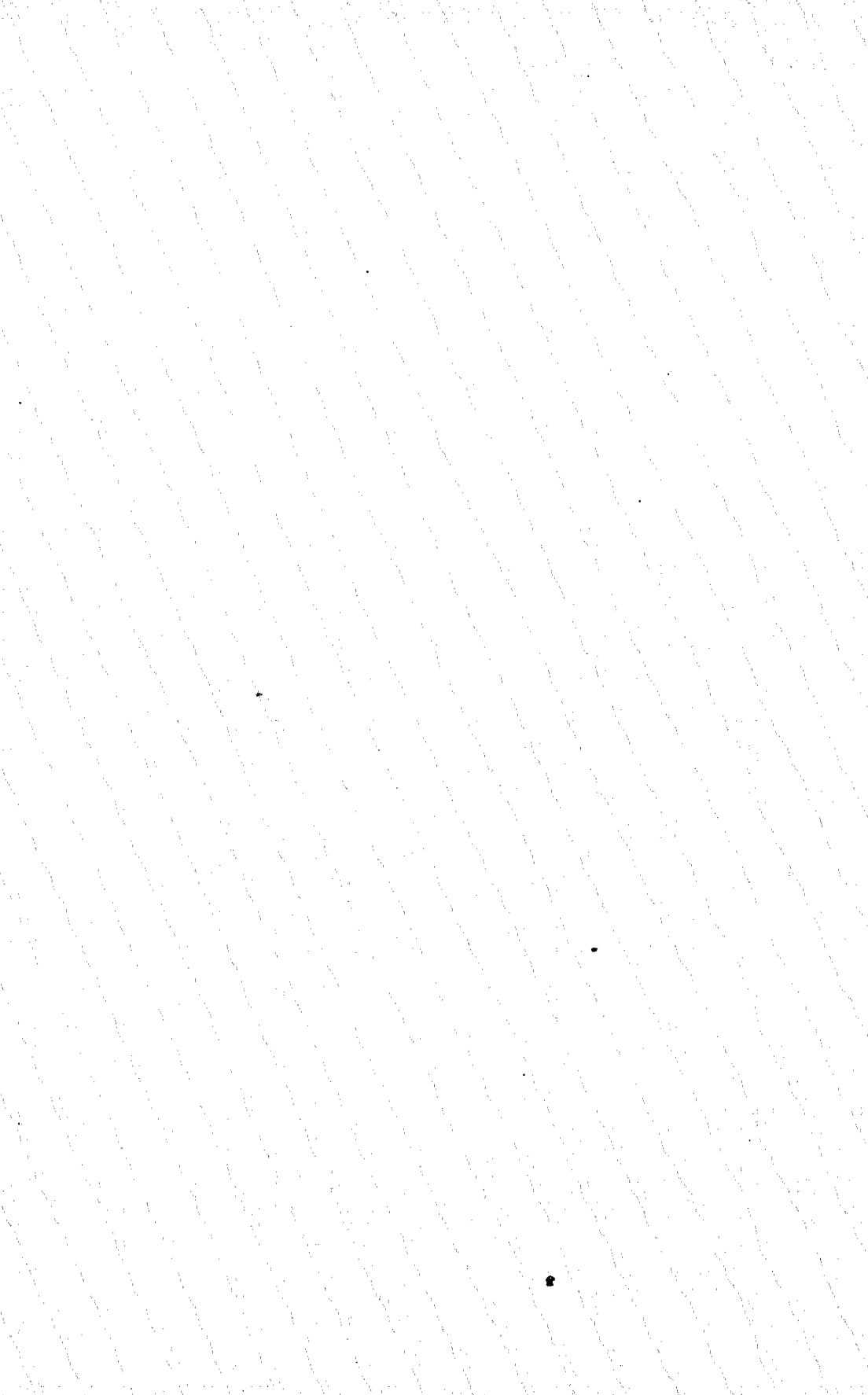
*Minister of Agriculture and Statistics.*

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THE BLUE BOOK;

OR,

Statement of the Public Service of Canada for the year 1864.



R E M A R K S .

The BLUE BOOK has been made up from Tables furnished by the different Departments, Institutions, &c. As it is the first time that this Book is published, some errors and omissions may have unavoidably crept in, which will be corrected in course of time, if such publication is continued, as intended.

It is absolutely necessary to remark, when consulting the BLUE BOOK, that the column under the head "Date of Appointment" refers simply to the *position* mentioned in the first column, and is not at all corresponding with the last column, which gives the number of years during which the *incumbent* of such position has been employed in the Public Service in any capacity whatever: these two columns, in most cases, do not correspond.

STATEMENT of the Offices, Names of Incumbents, Salaries and other information concerning the Public Service of Canada.
GOVERNOR GENERAL.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a public officer in any capacity whatever.
Governor General.....	His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Chas. Stanley, Viscount Monck, &c.	2nd Nov., 1861....	The Crown.....	\$ cts. 31111 07	\$ cts. ....	.....	3 years.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Governor's Secretary	Denis Godley	25th Oct., 1861....	Lord Monck	3000 00	.....	.....	3 do
Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency	Lt.-Col. Irvine	1856	Earl of Elgin	1600 00	.....	.....	14 do
1st Clerk	Henry Cotton	10th Feb., 1841....	Lord Sydenham	1610 00	.....	.....	27 do
2nd Clerk	John Kidd	1st July, 1858....	Sir E. Head	1844 00	.....	.....	6 do
3rd Clerk	F. D. Burrows	1st Nov., 1862....	Lord Monck	600 00	.....	.....	2 do
Office keeper	P. St. Hill	10th Feb., 1841....	Lord Sydenham	500 00	.....	.....	32 do
Housekeeper and Messenger	G. Boxall	7th July, 1847....	Earl of Elgin	500 00	.....	.....	17 do
Extra Messenger	G. Smith	May, 1861	Sir E. Head	450 00	.....	.....	3 do
Ordorly Sergeant	James Wingfield	1854	Earl of Elgin	171 25	per annum.	.....	11 do
do	Thomas Lambkin	May, 1861	Sir E. Head	171 25	do	.....	3 do
						Attached to the office is a laborer named Richd. Hartley, receiving \$1 per diem.	

 FOREIGN CONSULS IN CANADA IN 1864.

FRANCE.

Consul General	Baron Gauldré Boilleau.....	Quebec.
do	A. F. Gauthier	do
Consular Agent.....	T. Doucet.....	Montreal.
do	J. W. Macdonell	Toronto.

PRUSSIA.

Consul	Geo. Pemberton	Quebec.
do	H. Chapman	Montreal.

SPAIN.

Consul	H. Chapman	Montreal.
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ITALY.

Consul	H. Chapman	Montreal.
do	O. LeBouthillier	Gaspé.

UNITED STATES.

Consul General	J. A. Geddings.....	Montreal.
do	J. F. Potter	do
Consul	C. S. Ogden.....	Quebec.
do	D. Thurston.....	do
do	Thos. Fitaan	Gaspé Basin.
do	J. D. Irvine.....	Hamilton.
do	J. C. Clark	Kingston.
do	Joel Harris	Clifton.

PORTUGAL.

Consul	W. H. Filstone	Quebec.
do	C. S. Watson.....	Montreal.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Consul	Alfred Falkenberg.....	Quebec.
do	H. C. Chapman	Montreal.
do	D. Price.....	Saguenay.
do	J. E. Barry	Escoumains.

BELGIUM.

Consul	A. Joseph.....	Quebec.
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DENMARK.

Vice-Consul	Thos. Ryan	Montreal.
do	Ed. Ryan	Quebec.

NETHERLANDS.

Consul General	B. H. Dixon.....	Toronto.
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HANOVER.

Consul	H. J. Chapman	Montreal.
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HAMBURG.

Vice-Consul	G. T. Pemberton	Quebec.
do	E. Ryan	Montreal.

LUBECK AND HANSETOWNS.

Consul	Ed. Ryan	Quebec.
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BREMEN.

Vice-Consul	G. A. Béling	Quebec.
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MECKLENBURG AND SCHEWERIN.

Consul	G. A. Béling	Quebec.
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OLDENBURG.

Consul	Geo. A. Béling	Quebec.
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 LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF CANADA.

 Speaker :—HON. U. J. TESSIER.

LIFE-MEMBERS.

	NAMES.	DIVISION.
Honorable	John Hamilton	Kingston.
Do	Adam Ferrie	Hamilton.
Do	Philip H. Moore	Philipsburg.
Do	George J. Goodhue	London.
Do	James Morris	Brockville.
Do	James Gordon	Toronto.
Do	James Ferrier	Montreal.
Do	Roderick Matheson	Perth.
Do	George S. Boulton	Cobourg.
Do	Sir Etienne P. Taché	Montnagny.
Do	James Leslie	Montreal.
Do	Frederick A. Quesnel	Montreal.
Do	George Saveuse de Beaujeu	Côteau du Lac.
Do	John Ross	Toronto.
Do	Samuel Mills	Hamilton.
Do	Louis Panet	Quebec.
Do	Sir Narcisse F. Belleau	Quebec.
Do	Charles Wilson	Montreal.
Do	Benjamin Seymour	Port Hope.
Do	David M. Armstrong	Sorel.
Do	Ebenezer Perry	Cobourg.
Do	Walter H. Dickson	Niagara.

 ELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS, UPPER CANADA.

	NAMES.	DIVISION.
Honorable	James Shaw	Bathurst.
Do	A. J. Fergusson Blair	Brock.
Do	Hermannus Smith	Burlington.
Do	Alex. Campbell	Cataraqui.
Do	David Christie	Erie.
Do	Geo. Alexander	Gore.
Do	David Reesor	King's.
Do	J. Simpson	Queen's.
Do	James Skead	Rideau.
Do	John McMurrich	Saugen.
Do	Alex. Vidal	St. Clair.
Do	George Crawford	St. Lawrence.
Do	Donald McDonald	Tecumseth.
Do	Billa Flint	Trent.
Do	G. W. Allan	York.
Do	Thomas Bennett	Eastern.
Do	Asa A. Burnham	Newcastle.
Do	Wm. McMaster	Midland.
Do	E. Leonard	Malahide.
Do	James C. Aikins	Home.
Do	James G. Currie	Niagara.
Do	Robert Read	Quinté.
Do	Oliver Blake	Thames.
Do	Walter McCrea	Western.

 ELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS, LOWER CANADA.

	NAMES.	DIVISION.
Honorable	J. Armand	Alma.
Do	A. B. Foster	Bedford.
Do	François Lemieux	De La Durantaye.
Do	L. A. Olivier	De Lanaudière.
Do	J. O. Bureau	De Lorimier.

 ELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS, LOWER CANADA.—*Concluded.*

	NAMES.	DIVISION.
Honorable	J. B. G. Proulx.....	De La Vallière.
Do	L. Renaud.....	De Salaberry.
Do	L. Letellier de St. Just.....	Granville.
Do	Ulric J. Tessier.....	Gulf.
Do	John Hamilton.....	Inkerman.
Do	Charles Cormier.....	Kennebec.
Do	A. J. Duchesnay.....	La Salle.
Do	M. P. de S. LaTerrière.....	Laurentides.
Do	Elzéar H. J. Duchesnay.....	Lauzon.
Do	E. Masson.....	Mille Isles.
Do	Louis Lacoste.....	Montarville.
Do	P. U. Archambault.....	Repentigny.
Do	Eustache Prud'homme, jun.....	Rigaud.
Do	.....	Rougemont.
Do	J. B. Guévremont.....	Sorel.
Do	Charles Malhiot.....	Shawenogan.
Do	Francis Baby.....	Stadacona.
Do	Thomas Ryan.....	Victoria.
Do	John S. Sanborn.....	Wellington.

OFFICERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of Years of Service as a Public Officer in any Capacity whatever.
Speaker	Hon. U. J. Tessier	13th Aug., 1863	Legislative Council ...	\$ 3200 00	\$ cts.	Hon. U. J. Tessier was previously appointed Commissioner of Public Works on 26th May, 1862.	2 years.
Clerk of the House, Master in Chancery, Cash, and Acct.	John F. Taylor	1850	Earl of Elgin	3400 00	.....	Entered service of Leg. Coun. of U. C. May 1822. Appointed Clerk Asst. to Leg. Coun. in 1841—Master in Chancery in 1851.	42 do
Deputy Clerk, Clerk Assistant, Master in Chancery and Chief French Translator.	Robert LeMoine	1850	Legislative Council ...	2600 00	.....	Entered the service of the Leg. Asscm. of L. C., 1835. Appointed French Translator to Leg. Coun. of Canada in 1849.	29 do
Deputy Clerk, Clerk Assistant, Master in Chancery and Acting Chief Office Clerk.	Fennings Taylor	1855	do	2000 00	.....	1841—Additional Clerk Asst. in 1849. Entered service of Leg. Coun. of U. C., Dec., 1836. Appointed 1st Office Clerk to Leg. Coun. of Canada in 1841—Additional Clerk Asst. in 1846.	28 do
Additional Clerk Assistant, Additional French Translator and Clerk of Private Bills.	Joseph E. Doucet	1855	do	1500 00	.....	From 1842 to 1846 was Extra Clerk—Appointed permanent in 1846—Additional French Translator in 1853—Additional Clerk Asst. in 1855—Clerk of Private Bills in 1861—Examiner of Standing Orders in 1863.	22 do
Additional Clerk Assistant and Second Office Clerk.	W. Anstruther Maingy	1855	do	1500 00	.....	From 1842 to 1846 as Extra Clerk—Permanently employed in 1846—Appointed Second Office Clerk in 1853 and Additional Clerk Asst. in 1855.	22 do
Clerk of the English Journals.	James Adamson	1854	do	1390 00	.....	Entered the service in 1842—Appointed Asst. Librarian in 1845—Junior Writing Clerk in 1850.	22 do
Do French do	R. G. Belleau	1859	Mr. Speaker Belleau	1390 00	.....	Entered the service as Additional French Translator in 1857 at a per diem allowance.	5 do
Clerk of Committees and Additional French Translator.	A. A. Boucher	1859	Legislative Council ...	1400 00	.....	Entered the service as Additional French Translator in 1857 at a per diem allowance.	7 do
Additional French Translator.	A. Garneau	1862	Mr. Speaker Belleau	1200 00	.....	Entered as an Extra Clerk in 1861	3 do
Assistant Accountant	C. W. Taylor	1863	do Campbell	600 00	.....	Entered as an Extra Clerk in 1862—Permanent in 1863.	2 do
English Writing Clerk	Neil Mclean	1863	do do	500 00	.....	do	2 do

OFFICERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—Concluded.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a public Officer in any capacity whatever.
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
Sessional Clerk	John Walsh	1862	Mr. Speaker Campbell			At \$4 per diem	2 years.
do	M. Tremblay	1862	do			do	2 do
Chaplain and Librarian	Rev. W. A. Adamson, D.C.L.	1841	The Crown	2400 00			23 do
Law Clerk, acting as English Translator.	E. L. Montizambert, A.M.	1846	Legislative Council	2600 00			18 do
Gent. Usher of the Black Rod.	René Kimber	1842	The Crown	1350 00			12 do
Sergeant-at-Arms	O. Valleraud	1841	do	1350 00			22 do
Doorkeeper	C. Botterell	1854	The Crown	600 00			10 do
Housekeeper and Chief Messenger.	M. Keating	1841	Legislative Council	1120 00			23 do
Asst. Housekeeper and Messenger.	S. Skinner	1856	do	800 00		Entered as Sessional Messenger in 1843	21 do
Permanent Messenger	L. J. Casault	1857	Mr. Speaker Taché	700 00		do	8 do
Do	J. B. Myrand	1860	do	700 00		do	5 do
Do	P. Ratté	1861	do	700 00		do	4 do
Do	A. Lachance	1863	Legislative Council	700 00		Entered service in 1831—Appointed Sessional Messenger in 1841.	33 do
Do	P. Dunn	1864	do	600 00		do	5 do
Permanent Sess. Messenger	J. Doherty	1852	Mr. Speaker Caron	350 00		do	12 do
Do	R. Greer	1860	do	350 00		do	4 do
Do	S. Frazer	1863	do	350 00		do	1 do
Do	Z. Mondor	1864	do	380 00		do	1 do
Do	A. Miller	1864	do	380 00		do	6 do
Night Watchman	Yearly, Arthur Grubert	1858	do			At \$1.50 per diem	3 do
Do	do	1861	do			do	5 do
Do	do	1861	do			At \$1.25 per diem during Session and \$1 during Recess.	3 do
Fireman and Sawyer	do	1859	do			do	1 do
Asst. do	Napoléon Boulet	1863	Campbell			do	1 do
Porter	do	1864	Tessier			At \$1 per diem	8 do
Charwoman	Yearly, John Maddington	1856	do			At 80 cts. per diem	3 do
Do	do	1861	do			do	4 do
Do	Louise Delorier	1861	do			do	7 do
Do	Catherine Young	1860	do			do	6 do
Do	do	1857	do			do	6 do
Do	Sessional Mary Skinner	1857	do			do	6 do
Do	do	1858	do			do	6 do
Do	—Hughson	1858	do			do	6 do

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF CANADA.

Speaker:—HON. L. WALLBRIDGE.

CONSTITUENCY.	NAMES.
Argenteuil.....	Hon. J. J. C. Abbott.
Bagot.....	Hon. M. Laframboise.
Beauce.....	H. E. Taschereau.
Beauharnois.....	Paul Denis.
Bellechasse.....	Ed. Rémillard.
Berthier.....	Anselme H. Pâquet.
Bonaventure.....	T. Robitaille.
Brant (East Riding).....	John Y. Bown.
Brant (West Riding).....	A. B. Woods.
Brockville (Town).....	F. H. Chambers.
Brome.....	Christopher Dunkin.
Carleton.....	Wm. F. Powell.
Chambly.....	C. B. de Boucherville.
Champlain.....	John J. Ross.
Charlevoix.....	Adolphe Gagnon.
Chateaugay.....	Hon. L. H. Holton.
Chicoutimi and Saguenay.....	David E. Price.
Compton.....	John Henry Pope.
Cornwall (Town).....	Hon. J. S. Macdonald.
Dorchester.....	Hector L. Langevin.
Drummond and Athabaska.....	J. Bte. Eric Dorion.
Dundas.....	John S. Ross.
Durham (East Riding).....	John S. Smith.
Durham (West Riding).....	Henry Munro.
Elgin (East Riding).....	Leonidas Burwell.
Elgin (West Riding).....	John Scoble.
Essex.....	
Frontenac.....	Wm. Ferguson.
Gaspé.....	John LeBoutillier.
Glengarry.....	D. A. Macdonald.
Grenville (South Riding).....	Walter Shanly.
Grey.....	George Jackson.
Haldimand.....	David Thompson.
Halton.....	John White.
Hamilton (City).....	Isaac Buchanan.
Hastings (North Riding).....	T. C. Wallbridge.
Hastings (South Riding).....	Hon. L. Wallbridge.
Hochelega.....	Hon. A. A. Dorion.
Huntingdon.....	Robert B. Somerville.
Huron and Bruce.....	James Dickson.
Iberville.....	Alex. Dufresne.
Jacques Cartier.....	François Z. Tassé.
Joliette.....	H. Cornélius dit Grandchamp.
Kamouraska.....	Jean C. Chapais.
Kent.....	Arch. McKellar.
Kingston (City).....	Hon. J. A. Macdonald.
Lambton.....	Alex. Mackenzie.
Lanark (North Riding).....	Robert Bell.
Lanark (South Riding).....	Alex. Morris.
Laprairie.....	A. Pinsonneault.
L'Assomption.....	Louis Archambault.
Laval.....	Joseph A. Bellerose.
Leeds and Grenville (North Riding).....	Francis Jones.
Leeds (South Riding).....	D. Ford Jones.
Lennox and Addington.....	R. J. Cartwright.
Levis.....	J. G. Blanchet.
Lincoln.....	W. McGivern.
L'Islet.....	L. B. Caron.
London (City).....	Hon. John Carling.
Lotbinière.....	Henri G. Joly.
Maskinongé.....	Moïse Houde.
Megantic.....	George Irvine.
Middlesex (East Riding).....	Crowell Willson.
Middlesex (West Riding).....	Thomas Scatcherd.
Missisquoi.....	James O'Halloran.
Montcalm.....	Joseph Dufresne.
Montmagny.....	Joseph O. Beaubien.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—*Continued.*

CONSTITUENCY.	NAMES.
Montmorency.....	Hon. Joseph Cauchon.
Montreal (City).....	{ East Hon. G. E. Cartier.
	{ Centre..... Hon. John Rose.
	{ West Hon. T. D. McGee.
Napierville.....	Sixte Cougal dit la Reine.
Niagara (Town).....	John Simpson.
Nicolet.....	Joseph Gaudet.
Norfolk.....	Aquila Walsh.
Northumberland (East Riding).....	James L. Biggar.
Northumberland (West Riding).....	James Cockburn.
Ontario (North Riding).....	Hon. W. McDougall.
Ontario (South Riding).....	Hon. Oliver Mowat.
Ottawa (City).....	J. M. Currier.
Ottawa (County).....	Alonzo Wright.
Oxford (North Riding).....	Hope F. Mackenzie.
Oxford (South Riding).....	Hon. G. Brown.
Peel.....	Hon. J. H. Cameron.
Perth.....	Robert Macfarlane.
Peterborough.....	W. S. Conger.
Pontiac.....	John Poupore.
Portneuf.....	Jean D. Brousseau.
Prescott.....	T. Higginson.
Prince Edward.....	W. Ross.
Quebec (City).....	{ East Pierre G. Huot.
	{ Centre Hon. Isidore Thibaudeau.
	{ West Hon. Charles Alley.
Quebec (County).....	Hon. F. Evanturel.
Renfrew.....	Robert McIntyre.
Richelieu.....	Joseph Perrault.
Richmond and Wolfe.....	W. H. Webb.
Rimouski.....	George Sylvain.
Rouville.....	Jos. N. Poulin.
Russell.....	Robert Bell.
St. Hyacinthe.....	Rémi Raymond.
St. John's.....	F. Bourassa.
St. Maurice.....	Charles Lajoie.
Shefford.....	Hon. L. S. Huntington.
Sherbrooke (Town).....	Hon. Alex. T. Galt.
Simcoe (North Riding).....	T. D. McConkey.
Simcoe (South Riding).....	T. R. Ferguson.
Soulanges.....	W. Duckett.
Stanstead.....	Albert Knight.
Stormont.....	Samuel Ault.
Temiscouata.....	J. Bte. Pouliot.
Terrebonne.....	L. Labrèche-Vigor.
Three Rivers (City).....	J. E. Turcotte.
Toronto (East).....	A. M. Smith.
Toronto (West).....	John McDonald.
Two Mountains.....	Jean B. Daoust.
Vaudreuil.....	A. C. DeL. Harwood.
Verchères.....	Félix Geoffrion.
Victoria.....	J. W. Dunsford.
Waterloo (North Riding).....	Hon. M. H. Foley.
Waterloo (South Riding).....	James Cowan.
Welland.....	Thomas C. Street.
Wellington (North Riding).....	T. S. Parker.
Wellington (South Riding).....	David Skirton.
Wentworth (North Riding).....	Wm. Notman.
Wentworth (South Riding).....	Joseph Rymal.
Yamaska.....	Moise Fortier.
York (North Riding).....	J. P. Wells.
York (East Riding).....	Amos Wright.
York (West Riding).....	Hon. W. P. Howland.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever.
Speaker.....	Hon. Lewis Wallbridge.....	August 15, 1863...	Elected by the House.	\$ cts. 3200 00	\$ cts.	Hon. Mr. Wallbridge was appointed Solicitor General on 16th May, 1863, resigned 12th August, 1863.....	2 years. 23 do
Clerk.....	William Burns Lindsay.....	May 16, 1862...	Lord Monck.....	3400 00	.....	.....	33 do
Clerk Assistant.....	George Manly Muir.....	do	Speaker.....	2200 00	.....	.....	37 do
Do and Chief Clerk Controlled Elections.....	Alfred Patriek.....	do	do	2200 00	.....	.....	36 do
Law Clerk.....	Gustavus William Wiesstedt.....	June 14, 1841...	House.....	3400 00	.....	.....	13 do
Assistant Law Clerk, and English Translator.....	Frank Hayton Badgley, B.C.L.	June 9, 1855...	Speaker.....	1800 00	.....	.....	10 do
Assistant Law Clerk, and French Translator.....	Eugene Philippe Dorion.....	Dec. 13, 1860...	do	1800 00	.....	.....	35 do
Accountant.....	Thomas Vaux.....	June 5, 1846...	House.....	2000 00	.....	.....	4 do
Assistant Accountant, and Bookkeeper.....	Joshua Stansfeld.....	Dec. 14, 1860...	Speaker.....	1200 00	.....	.....	20 do
Clerk of Routine and Records.....	William Spink.....	August 22, 1851...	House.....	1800 00	.....	.....	10 do
Assistant Clerk of Routine and Records.....	Farquhar McGillivray.....	Sept. 30, 1863...	Speaker.....	800 00	.....	.....	26 do
Chief Office Clerk, and Clerk to Printing Committee.....	Henry Hartney.....	Oct. 15, 1863...	do	2000 00	.....	.....	20 do
English Writing Clerk.....	Henry Eulton Stuart.....	June 5, 1846...	Clerk.....	1200 00	.....	.....	20 do
French do.....	Eduard Dénéchaud.....	June 13, 1846...	do	1200 00	.....	.....	14 do
Junior Clerk.....	Alex. G. D. Taylor.....	March 20, 1855...	do	1000 00	.....	.....	10 do
Do.....	J. H. T. Blais.....	Feb. 29, 1859...	Speaker.....	700 00	.....	.....	3 do
Do.....	Henry R. Smith.....	May 18, 1861...	do	600 00	.....	.....	18 do
Do.....	O. Charvigny de la Chevrotière	do	do	600 00	.....	.....	7 do
Do.....	Henry Lindsay.....	do	do	600 00	.....	.....	2 do
Do.....	James S. Sloane.....	do	do	600 00	.....	.....	2 do

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY--(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
Junior Clerk	Paul Ernest Smith	June 9, 1862	Speaker	\$ cts. 600 00			15 do
Do	John Notman	do	do	600 00			8 do
Do	E. Nap. Belcourt	May 16, 1863	do	600 00			2 do
Do	Charles Panet, Jr.	July 1, 1864	do	600 00			4 do
First Assistant Clerk of Committees	Jean P. Leprohon	May 30, 1849	do	1500 00			20 do
Second Assistant Clerk of Committees	F. X. Blanchet	Oct. 30, 1862	do	1200 00			15 do
Chief Clerk of Private Bills and Votes	Alfred Todd	August 12, 1858	do	2000 00			31 do
Second Clerk of Private Bills and Votes, and Clerk of Railway Committee	Thadæus Patrick	June 21, 1847	do	1500 00			29 do
Assistant Clerk of Votes	Herman Poetter	August 12, 1858	do	1400 00			14 do
French Translator of Votes	William Fanning	March 3, 1860	do	1800 00			18 do
Assistant French Translator	Toussaint Gédéon Coursolles	Feb. 26, 1858	do	1600 00			7 do
Do	Joseph Royal	May 19, 1860	do	1600 00			4 do
Do	Jules Fabien Gingras	March 1, 1860	do	1400 00			14 do
Do	Arthur Mondelot	May 19, 1860	do	1000 00			4 do
Do	Emm. Blain de St. Aubyn	May 12, 1860	do	1200 00			2 do
Do	Charles Ad. Gagnon	do	do	1000 00			2 do
Assistant English Translator	William Wilson	May 9, 1855	do	1800 00			13 do
Do	Finbar B. Hayes	Feb. 26, 1858	do	1600 00			6 do
Do	William Wilson, Jr., M.D.	June 9, 1862	do	1000 00			6 do
Do	George H. Macaulay	May 12, 1863	do	1000 00			2 do
Clerk of English Journals	William B. Ross	May 10, 1862	do	1600 00			15 do
Assistant Clerk of English Journals	Henry J. McCarthy	do	do	1200 00			14 do
Clerk of French Journals	William Henry LeMoine	March 19, 1861	do	1600 00			22 do

Assistant Clerk of French Journals	Pierre Rivet	do	do	1200 00			14 do
Librarian	Alpheus Todd	March 31, 1856	do	2000 00			28 do
Assistant Librarian	A. Gérin Lojolo	April 11, 1856	do	1600 00			13 do
Library Clerk	Augustin Laperrrière	April 29, 1858	do	1400 00			14 do
Library Messenger	Olivier Vincent	July 1, 1856	do	850 00			28 do
Do	James Iroy	May 1, 1859	do	850 00			12 do
Post Master	Robert Defries	June 14, 1841	House	850 00			31 do
Assistant Post Master	Joseph Blais	August 19, 1852	Clerk	850 00			18 do
Sergeant-at-Arms	Donald W. MacDonell	June 14, 1854	Lord Elgin	1900 00			10 do
Chief Messenger	André Leroux Cardinal	June 18, 1841	House	1160 00			28 do
Assistant do	Michael McCarthy	Feb. 12, 1863	Clerk	900 00			27 do
Doorkeeper	John O'Connor	Jan. 1, 1846	Speaker	850 00			18 do
Assistant Doorkeeper	Robert Bailie	Sept. 5, 1854	do	600 00			23 do
Do	Edward Storr	do	do	600 00			12 do
Messenger	Joseph Lemonde	Feb. 15, 1856	Clerk	850 00			20 do
Do	Edouard Pelletier	do	Speaker	850 00			16 do
Do	William Graham	do	do	850 00			14 do
Do	Edward Stacey	Feb. 25, 1858	do	850 00			6 do
Do	Joseph Asselin	March 26, 1862	do	850 00			12 do
Do	Etienne Roy	do	do	600 00			10 do
Extra Writers.							
Extra Writer	Charles Panet	do	Speaker	468 00		\$4 per diem during each Sess'n	
Do	W. H. Johnson	do	do	675 80		do	
Do	M. P. Hunter	do	do	1004 52		do	
Do	C. A. Gagnon	do	do	1044 60		do	
Do	W. C. Bowles	do	do	408 00		do	
Do	L. A. Cannon	do	do	221 00		do	
Do	Henry Simard	do	do	464 00		do	
Do	C. W. Sharpley	do	do	528 00		do	
Do	J. W. Gregory	do	do	464 00		do	
Do	L. N. Pivan	do	do	532 00		do	
Do	J. H. DeWitt	do	do	464 00		do	
Do	E. Ford	do	do	532 00		do	
Do	H. Languebec	do	do	532 00		do	
Do	M. L. Ross	do	do	464 00		do	
Do	H. A. Benjamin	do	do	464 00		do	
Do	L. P. LeMay	do	do	528 00		do	
Extra Translator	N. Hardy	do	do	452 00		do	

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Extra Writers—(Continued).</i>							
Extra Writer.	J. O. Legendre.	.....	Speaker	\$ 422 00	\$ cts.	\$1 per diem during each Ses'n.	
Do	J. Brunet.	.....	do	422 00	.....	do	
Do	W. L. Gane	.....	do	414 00	.....	do	
Do	F. Édard.	.....	do	414 00	.....	do	
Do	A. DeBlois	.....	do	426 00	.....	do	
Do	G. B. Rolleston.	.....	do	424 00	.....	do	
Do	J. C. Garnau	.....	do	412 00	.....	do	
Do	O. A. Cassegrain	.....	do	408 00	.....	do	
Do	B. McConnell.	.....	do	412 00	.....	do	
Do	F. Talbot.	.....	do	330 00	.....	do	
Do	W. G. Campbell.	.....	do	400 00	.....	do	
Do	P. N. Poitevin.	.....	do	224 00	.....	do	
Do	E. A. E. Lemarquis	.....	do	396 00	.....	do	
Do	J. W. MacEdward.	.....	do	330 00	.....	do	
Do	H. S. Hubertus	.....	do	372 00	.....	do	
Do	Daniel Carey.	.....	do	372 00	.....	do	
Do	M. McIver.	.....	do	300 00	.....	do	
Do	M. Boucher	.....	do	372 00	.....	do	
Do	J. E. Dorion	.....	do	420 00	.....	do	
Do	A. Lemay.	.....	do	352 00	.....	do	
Do	W. J. Cooper.	.....	do	344 00	.....	do	
Do	Jos. Giron	.....	do	344 00	.....	do	
Do	G. H. Macaulay	.....	do	620 20	.....	do	
<i>Speaker's Secretary</i>							
<i>Sessional Messengers.</i>							
Sessional Messenger	J. B. Asselin	.....	do	300 00	.....	.....
Do	Joseph Turgeon.	.....	do	300 00	.....	.....
Do	J. B. Lejeune	.....	do	300 00	.....	.....
Do	Pierre Bousquet.	.....	do	300 00	.....	.....
Do	John Hurly	.....	do	300 00	.....	.....
Do	Joseph Brown	.....	do	300 00	.....	.....
Do	Olivier Roberge.	.....	do	300 00	.....	.....
Do	Magloire Lafamme	.....	do	300 00	.....	.....
Do	James Darcy	.....	do	300 00	.....	.....

Do	Joseph Nadeau	.....	do	300 00	.....	.....
Do	John Buckley	.....	do	300 00	.....	.....
Do	Edward Boffereil	.....	do	300 00	.....	.....
Do	Pierre Labelle	.....	do	300 00	.....	.....
Do	Jérémie Rivet	.....	do	300 00	.....	.....
Do	Patrick Buckley	.....	do	300 00	.....	.....
Do	Thomas Garlie	.....	do	300 00	.....	.....
Do	William Attley	.....	do	300 00	.....	.....
Do	C. Brazeau	.....	do	300 00	.....	.....
Do	N. Turgeon	.....	do	300 00	.....	.....
Do	Ch. Poudreault	.....	do	300 00	.....	.....
Do	Olivier Robaille	.....	do	300 00	.....	.....
Do	James Leonard	.....	do	300 00	.....	.....
Do	James Sinclair	.....	do	300 00	.....	.....
<i>Pages.</i>							
Page	Daniel McMullen	.....	do	200 00	.....	.....
Do	Magloire Lafamme	.....	do	192 75	.....	Dismissed 1st June.	
Do	J. C. Jones	.....	do	250 00	.....	.....
Do	Geo. Curran	.....	do	250 00	.....	.....
Do	Théophile Falardeau	.....	do	250 00	.....	.....
Do	Joseph Maguire	.....	do	250 00	.....	.....
Do	W. J. McGuire	.....	do	57 25	.....	From 1st June.	
Do	Joseph Turgeon	.....	do	602 50	.....	.....
Do	James Fitzsimons	.....	do	200 00	.....	.....
Do	Louis Hannel	.....	do	396 00	.....	.....
Do	Joseph Brown	.....	do	402 50	.....	.....
Do	Olivier Roberge	.....	do	287 50	.....	.....
<i>Extra Messengers employed during part of Session.</i>							
Extra Messenger	Alexis Lortie	.....	do	132 75	.....	.....
Do	Joseph Grégoire	.....	do	132 75	.....	.....
Do	Étienne Derocier	.....	do	132 75	.....	.....
Do	Joseph Trudeau	.....	do	132 75	.....	.....
Do	Vaughan Brice	.....	do	132 75	.....	.....
Do	James McCauley	.....	do	132 75	.....	.....
Do	Geo. Trudel	.....	do	132 75	.....	.....
Do	Louis Lafranchise	.....	do	132 75	.....	.....
Do	E. Hartigan	.....	do	132 75	.....	.....
Do	Louis Bureau	.....	do	132 75	.....	.....
Do	François Blais	.....	do	132 75	.....	.....
Do	Joseph Larose	.....	do	132 75	.....	.....
Do	A. Simard	.....	do	132 75	.....	.....
Do	Peter Logan	.....	do	128 25	.....	.....
Do	Luc Carrier	.....	do	128 25	.....	.....

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President of the Council	Hon. Isidore Thibaudeau	May 16, 1863	Lord Monck	5000 00	{ Resigned, 29th March, 1864	1 yr. & 8 mo.
Do	Hon. Isaac Buchanan	March 30, 1864	do			10 months.
Clerk, Executive Council	Wm. Henry Lee	July 1, 1851	Lord Elgin	2600 00		43 years.
Asst. and Confidential Clerk	Wm. A. Himsworth	do	do	2000 00		24 do
1st Class Clerk	Moore A. Higgins	July 1, 1857	Sir Ed. Head	1600 00	Civil Service Act.	28 do
Do	Flayten Valleraud	do	do	1400 00		21 do
Do	Olivier Coté	do	do	1400 00		19 do
2nd Do	Fred. H. Himsworth	do	do	1100 00		17 do
3rd Do	Henry Alexander	do	do	800 00		8 do
4th Do	Wm. Horace Lee	Dec. 21, 1861	Lord Monck	500 00		3 do
Door keeper and Messenger	Michael Naughton	Feb. 10, 1841	Lord Sydenham	600 00		24 do
Messenger	James Ryan	March 14, 1854	Gen. Rowan, Adm.	500 00		10 do
Do	Charles Baker	Sept. 1, 1855	Sir Ed. Head	500 00		9 do
Do	Wm. E. Morgan	do	do	400 00		9 do

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Provincial Secretary	Hon. A. G. Ferguson Blair	May 16, 1863	Lord Monck	5000 00	{ Hon. Mr. Blair was previously appointed Receiver General the 7th March, 1863	1 yr. & 8 mo.	
	Hon. J. Simpson	March 30, 1864	do			10 months.	
	Hon. Wm. McDougall	June 30, 1864	do		{ Hon. Mr. McDougall was previously app'd Com'r of Public Works the 16th May, 1863	1 yr. & 8 mo.	
Assistant Secretary, C. E.	E. Parent	May, 1847	Earl of Elgin	2840 00		17 years.	
Do	E. A. Meredith	do	do	2600 00		17 do	
Accountant	Thomas Ross	February, 1841	Lord Sydenham	2000 00		23 do	
<i>Clerks, East Section.</i>							
1st Class Clerk	Sabin Tetu	April, 1844	Lord Metcalfe	1610 00		21 do	
Do	W. H. Jones	June 9, 1842	Sir Chas. Bagot	1450 00		23 do	
Do	J. H. Tetu	Jan. 29, 1864	Lord Monck	1200 00		1 do	

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.—*Concluded.*

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
<i>Clerks, West Section.</i>							
1st Class Clerk	G. Powell	February, 1841	Lord Sydenham	1610 00			23 years.
Do	H. E. Steele	August, 1841	do	1400 00			23 do
Do	C. J. Birch	August, 1845	Lord Metcalfe	1360 00			19 do
Office keeper	J. Gow	February, 1841	Lord Sydenham	416 80			23 do
Messenger	J. Dorr	April 14, 1847	Earl of Elgin	495 00			17 do
Do	J. N. Fradet	June 11, 1852	do	495 00			12 do

PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.

Provincial Registrar	The Hon. Provincial Secretary (Ex-Officio)	Oct. 29, 1858	Sir E. Head	1810 00			6 years.
Deputy Provincial Registrar	Wm. Kent						
1st and Chief Clerk	Geo. H. Lane	April 1, 1841	Lord Sydenham	1610 00			23 do
2nd Class Clerk	Amable Bélanger	Oct. 1, 1852	Earl of Elgin	1100 00		Transferred to Codification Commission, to resume his position on termination of said Commission	12 do
3rd do	John A. Bélanger	Dec. 10, 1853	Gen. W. Rowan, Aim.	800 00			11 do
Clerk	Wm. J. Goodeve	Dec. 1, 1856	Sir E. Head	912 50			8 do
Do	L. A. Gacilier	August 1, 1859	do	730 00			5 do
Do	Alex. Pegg	Dec. 24, 1862	Lord Monck	730 00			2 do
Messenger	Maxime Valiquette	Sept. 20, 1850	Earl of Elgin	495 00			14 do
Assistant Messenger	F. X. Valiquette	Nov. 17, 1863	Lord Monck	365 00			1 do

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, CANADA EAST.

Attorney General	Hon. A. A. Dorion	May 16, 1863...	Lord Monck	5000 00	Hon. A. A. Dorion was appointed Com. of Crown Lands the 2nd Aug., 1863; subsequently appointed Prov. Secretary the 24th May, 1862. 2 yrs. & 8 mo.
Attorney General	Hon. G. E. Cartier	March 30, 1864...	do	3000 00	Hon. G. E. Cartier was appointed Prov. Secretary the 27th Jan., 1855; Atty. Gen. for L. Canada the 24th May, 1856; Insp. Gen. the 8th Aug., 1857; and again Atty. Gen. the 7th Aug., 1858
Solicitor General.....	Hon. L. S. Huntington	May 28, 1863...	do	2200 00	9 years.
Solicitor General.....	Hon. H. L. Langevin	March 30, 1864...	do	1200 00	1 yr. & 8 mo.
Clerk of Crown Law Dept.	Geo. Fubroye	May 2, 1851...	Earl of Elgin	450 00	9 months.
Clerk	Jos. A. Dofey	Oct. 1, 1856...	Attorney General	8 do	13 years.
Messenger	John W. Gow	Sept. 1, 1856...	do	8 do	8 do

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, CANADA WEST.

Attorney General	Hon. J. S. Macdonald	May 24, 1862...	Lord Monck	5000 00	Hon. J. S. Macdonald was appointed Sol. Gen. U. Canada, the 14th Dec., 1847, and Atty. Gen. the 2nd Aug., 1858. 5 years.
Attorney General	Hon. J. A. Macdonald	March 30, 1864...	do	3000 00	Hon. J. A. Macdonald first appointed Rec. Gen. the 11th May, 1847; Com. of Crown Lands the 8th Dec., 1847; Post Mast. Gen. the 6th Aug., 1858, and Atty. Gen. the 7th Aug., 1858
Solicitor General	Hon. Jas. Cockburn	March 30, 1864...	do	1800 00	10 months.
Chief Clerk	Hewitt Bernard	March, 1859...	Sir E. Head	800 00	5 yrs. & 11 mo.
Assistant Clerk	John Stewart	Sept. 1, 1863...	Lord Monck	750 00	Served 2 years as Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of the County Court of the Co. of Norfolk ... 2 yrs. & 4 mo.
Stenographic Clerk	Chas. Drinkwater	May 1, 1864...	do	500 00	9 months.
Messenger	Patrick Lynch	July, 1864...	Sir E. Head	10 years.	10 years.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
Minister of Finance	Hon. L. H. Holton	May 16, 1863	Lord Monck	\$ 5000 00	\$	Hon. L. H. Holton was previously appointed Comr. of Public Works, Aug. 2, 1858.	1 year.
Deputy Inspector General	Hon. A. T. Galt	March 30, 1864	do	2600 00		Hon. A. T. Galt was first appointed Inspector General the 30th March, 1858, and the 7th Aug. of the same year.	6 do 21 do
Chief Clerk and Provincial Book-keeper	Wm. Dickinson	Aug. 15, 1863	do	2000 00			19 do
1st Class Clerk	N. Godard	Aug. 7, 1861	Sir E. Head	1600 00			21 do
Do	John Drysdale	Jan. 1, 1856	do	1600 00			16 do
Do	Arch. Cary	Aug. 7, 1861	do	1360 00			9 do
Do	F. G. Scott	Feb. 16, 1855	do	1200 00			6 do
Do	C. J. Anderson	Oct. 1, 1859	Finance Minister	1200 00			3 do
Do	D. McPherson	Jan. 6, 1862	do	1200 00			6 do
2nd Do	R. W. Baxter	Oct. 1, 1859	do	980 00			6 do
Do	R. H. Mackay	Oct. 5, 1859	do	600 00			4 do
3rd Do	P. C. Ryan	July 1, 1864	do	300 00			9 months.
Do	E. S. Wilson	April 23, 1864	do	730 00			8 do
Do	W. Growther	May 1, 1864	do	500 00			22 years.
Housekeeper	D. Ryan	Feb. 1, 1843	Sir Chas. Bagot	450 00			6 do
Messenger	P. Pender	Oct. 1, 1858	Finance Minister	\$1 per d.			5 do
Laborer	T. Coad	July 1, 1859	do	2600 00			9 do
Audit Branch.				2400 00			9 months.
Auditor of Public Accounts	John Langton	Oct. 9, 1855	Sir E. Head			Hon. Mr. Simpson was appointed Prov. Sec'y, March 30, 1864, but resigned in August.	9 months.
Assistant do	Hon. John Simpson	Aug. 10, 1864	Lord Monck				9 months.

1st Bookkeeper	Thos. Cruise	Jan. 17, 1856	Sir E. Head	1600 00			9 years.
2nd do	Thos. D. Tims	Sept. 8, 1858	do	1600 00			6 do
1st Class Clerk	C. Cambie	Dec. 10, 1855	do	1360 00			9 do
1st Class Clerk and Statistical Clerk	Arthur Harvey	Jan. 1, 1864	Lord Monck	1200 00			1 do
2nd Class Clerk	James Patterson	Dec. 10, 1855	Sir E. Head	1000 00			9 do
Do	Ed. C. Barber	do	do	1060 00			9 do
Do	J. H. Jarvis	April 27, 1862	Lord Monck	1000 00			2 yrs & 8 mos.
Messenger	Ed. Sixsmith	Sept. 20, 1859	Minister of Finance	240 00			5 years.
Customs Branch.							
Commissioner of Customs and Excise	R. S. M. Bouchetto	March 18, 1851	Earl of Elgin	2600 00			13 do
Assistant do	Thos. Worthington	July 1, 1859	Sir E. Head	2000 00			5 do
1st Class Clerk	J. W. Penchy	Feb. 28, 1855	do	1400 00			9 do
Do	J. P. Roberts	Oct. 28, 1856	do	1600 00			8 do
Do	J. R. Audy	Nov. 1, 1849	Earl of Elgin	1400 00			18 do
Do	H. H. Duflin	June 12, 1846	Earl of Cathcart	1400 00			18 do
Do	L. O'Brien	Oct. 27, 1856	Sir E. Head	1400 00			8 do
Do	G. A. Mailleue	Sept. 1, 1859	do	1240 00			5 do
2nd Do	P. E. Sheppard	Aug. 23, 1855	do	1100 00			9 do
3rd Do	H. C. Hay	April 1, 1856	do	800 00			8 do
4th Do	W. A. Dell	Oct. 5, 1859	do	600 00			5 do
Extra Clerk	C. W. Sharpley			2 00	per diem,	from January 2, to February 22, 1864.	8 do
Messenger	John Walls	July 1, 1856	Sir E. Head	450 00			8 do
Inspecting Branch.							
Inspector of Customs, Excise and Canals	A. Brunel	May 19, 1863	Lord Monck	2000 00			1 do
Surveying Examiner of Excise	Wm. Murphy	July 1, 1859	Sir E. Head	1600 00		Mr. Murphy was previously Revenue Inspector of the County of Brant, and Collector of Customs at Paris.	15 do
PORTS OF LOWER CANADA.					Amount of Collections		
Collector	Charles Stewart	August 21, 1844	Lord Metcalfe	500 00	\$ cts.		20 do
Preventive Officer	George Gunn	June 20, 1854	Sir E. W. Head	300 00	701 53		10 do

FINANCE DEPARTMENT—CUSTOMS BRANCH—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
PORTS OF LOWER CANADA.— (Continued).							
<i>Coaticook.</i>							
Collector	James Thompson	July 24, 1844	Lord Metcalfe	1200 00			20 years.
Surveyor	Wm. S. Williams	June 24, 1853	Earl of Elgin	300 00			11 do
Landing Waiter	Hilaire Lacroix	June 17, 1857	Sir E. Head	600 00	9527 50		7 do
Do	Jno. B. Grant	Dec. 17, 1860	Sir W. F. Williams	500 00			4 do
			Admr. pro tem	400 00			2 do
Clerk	Edward C. Bowen	Jan. 1, 1862	Lord Monck	300 00			1 month.
Preventive Officer	David Young, Jr.	Dec. 13, 1864	do	300 00			20 years.
Landing Waiter	Aaron Workman	Oct. —, 1844	Lord Metcalfe	300 00			
<i>Hereford.</i>							
Tide Waiter	John McNulty	Jan. 16, 1864	Lord Monck			\$1 per diem—Employed from January 16 to March 12, inclusive	1 do
Landing Waiter	Edward Moyers	Jan. 5, 1864	do		48 00	Paid at Montreal—Employed from January 5 to March 15, inclusive	1 do
<i>Dundas.</i>							
Collector	Edward D. Phillips	Dec. 2, 1853	Gen. Rowan, Adm.	1000 00			7 do
Preventive Officer	John McGibbon	Nov. 14, 1859	Sir E. Head	100 00			5 do
Clerk	Robert Tyre	July 25, 1861	do	125 p. d.	1606 74		3 do
Do	Merritt M. Smith	June 10, 1862	Lord Monck	125 p. d.			2 do
Landing Waiter	Matthew Dixon	May 15, 1846	Earl Cathcart	500 00			18 do
<i>Fredericshsburg.</i>							
Collector	Anson Kemp	Dec. 12, 1844	Lord Monck	650 00			20 do
Preventive Officer	George W. Wells	May 27, 1859	Sir E. Head	200 00			5 do
<i>Gaspé.</i>							
Collector	Jean C. Belleau	Oct. 3, 1844	Lord Metcalfe	1200 00			20 do
Landing Waiter and Searcher	(Geo. Le Bouthillier	May 4, 1854	Earl of Elgin	500 00			10 do
Do	J. J. Kavanagh	June 18, 1855	Sir E. Head	600 00			9 do
Do	John Perry	May 10, 1858	do	200 00		Gaspé is a Free Port	6 do
Do	Chas. C. Fox	May 5, 1862	Lord Monck	500 00			2 do
Extra Clerk	Hy. G. Perchard	May 30, 1861	Sir E. Head	400 00			3 do

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<i>Hemmingford.</i>							
Collector	Moses Sweet	April 17, 1862	Lord Monck	700 00	1683 61		2 do
<i>Ile Verte.</i>							
Collector	John Henth	Jan. 22, 1853	Earl of Elgin	400 00			11 do
Preventive Officer	William Flynn	do	do	300 00			11 do
<i>Lacolle.</i>							
Collector	Thomas Gordon	July 22, 1844	Lord Metcalfe	500 00			20 do
Landing Waiter and Searcher	Andrew Heldon	July 28, 1845	Earl Cathcart	375 00	565 87		19 do
<i>Montreal.</i>							
Collector	Benjamin Holmes	Dec. 23, 1863	Lord Monck	3000 00	3963992 47		1 do
Surveyor & Warehouse Keeper	John Lewis	—, 1841	Lord Sydenham	1800 00			23 do
Assistant Surveyor and Chief Landing Waiter	John Jordan	March 26, 1851	Earl of Elgin	1400 00			13 do
Surveyor and Landing Waiter at Rouse's Point	Benjamin Burland	March 21, 1838	Sir J. Colborne	1200 00			26 do
First Landing Waiter	Chas. W. Macon	Dec. 4, 1852	Earl of Elgin	1200 00			12 do
Landing Waiter	Edw. Meyer	June 24, 1853	do	1000 00			11 do
Do	Leon Globensky	March 28, 1851	do	875 00			13 do
Do	Louis C. Vandal	August 27, 1836	Lord Gosford	750 00			28 do
Do	Henry Lacroix	Jan. 5, 1853	Earl of Elgin	800 00			11 do
Do	Charles Saly	April 11, 1855	Sir E. W. Head	1200 00			9 do
Do	John Neilson	Jan. 3, 1854	do	1000 00			10 do
Do	Thomas Barry	May 16, 1851	Earl of Elgin	600 00			13 do
Do	Cyprien Fitzpatrick	May 15, 1862	Lord Monck	1000 00			2 do
Do	John O'Meara	June 30, 1864	do	600 00			1 do
Do	Henry Fletcher	Oct. 27, 1862	do	1000 00			2 do
Tide Surveyor	Henry B. Jameson	Sept. 26, 1861	do	500 00			3 do
Assistant do	Francis Crispo	July 31, 1845	Lord Metcalfe	1600 00			19 do
Chief Clerk	Thomas Watkins	August 18, 1845	do	1100 00			19 do
Clerk	John P. Purcell	Sept. 25, 1855	Sir E. W. Head	1100 00			9 do
Do	William Bleakley	Jan. 14, 1859	do	1100 00			5 do
Do	Joseph E. Villeneuve	Nov. 10, 1859	do	1100 00			5 do
Do	William McCormick	March 14, 1864	Lord Monck	600 00			1 do
Do	John Cox	do	do	600 00			1 do
Do	James Barry	do	do	600 00			1 do
Do	Amable Jodoin	do	do	600 00			1 do
Do	William F. Weir	do	do	500 00			1 do
Tide Waiter acting as Clerk	Antoine Levesque	do	do	1800 00			5 do
Appraiser	Alexander Bryson	March 17, 1859	Sir E. W. Head	1800 00			1 do
Do	do	March 14, 1864	Lord Monck	1800 00			1 do
Assistant Appraiser and Examining Warehouse Keeper	James H. McNeider	Dec. 22, 1859	Sir E. W. Head	800 00			5 do
Chief Locker	Thomas Stevright	Nov. 29, 1860	do	600 00			4 do
Assistant Locker	Hercules Ellis	Sept. 26, 1862	do	600 00			3 do
Housekeeper and Messenger	Omer Allard	do	do	500 00			2 do
Asst Ldg Waiter at Rouse's Pt.	John Hughes	Jan. 28, 1862	Lord Monck	500 00			3 do
	Richard Wilson	Oct. 10, 1851	Earl of Elgin	\$1 per d.			13 do

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FINANCE DEPARTMENT—CUSTOMS BRANCH—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
PORTS OF LOWER CANADA—(Continued).							
Montreal—(Continued).							
1st Class Tide Waiter and Assistant Locker.....	Thomas Mallon.....	1834.....	Lord Aylmer.....	80 00.....			30 years.
Do	Robt. Brock.....	1834.....	do	459 50.....			30 do
Do	Robt. Powney.....	1841.....	Lord Sydenham	500 00.....			23 do
Do	John Palmer.....	1842.....	do	560 50.....			23 do
Do	John White.....	1843.....	Sir Chas. Bagot	493 00.....			22 do
Do	Henry Popham.....	1843.....	Lord Metcalfe.....	440 00.....			21 do
Do	John Goodbody.....	1852.....	Earl of Elgin.....	511 50.....			21 do
Do	Michael Meighan.....	1853.....	do	308 00.....			12 do
Do	Wm. Goodbody.....	1847.....	do	589 00.....			21 do
Do	John Hodges.....	1849.....	do	588 00.....			17 do
Do	Samuel Perry.....	1849.....	do	464 00.....			16 do
Do	William Johnston.....	1850.....	do	524 00.....			16 do
Do	Patrick Coye.....	1850.....	do	52 83.....			14 do
Do	Edward Coye.....	1850.....	do	598 00.....			14 do
Do	Samuel Richmond.....	1850.....	do	704 00.....			14 do
Do	George Richardson.....	1850.....	do	60 00.....			14 do
Do	James McCormick.....	1850.....	do	454 00.....		Amount paid each Officer, or to which he was entitled, January 1, 1865.	14 do
Do	Césaire H. Sentenne.....	1861.....	Sir E. Head.....	519 84.....			3 do
2nd Class Tide Waiter and Assistant Locker.....	John Boimer.....	1851.....	Earl of Elgin.....	362 50.....			13 do
Do	William Fest.....	1851.....	do	442 00.....			13 do
Do	Patrick Scanlon.....	1854.....	do	441 50.....			10 do
Do	Francis Corner.....	1854.....	do	386 00.....			10 do
Do	Samuel Corner.....	1856.....	Sir E. Head.....	480 00.....			8 do
Do	Patrick Cummins.....	1851.....	Earl of Elgin.....	396 50.....			13 do
Do	James McCann.....	1856.....	Sir E. Head.....	390 50.....			8 do
Do	David Smith.....	1857.....	do	337 50.....			7 do
Do	Henry R. Millard.....	1860.....	do	430 50.....			4 do
Do	William Hastie.....	1861.....	do	240 00.....			3 do
Do	William Weir.....	1861.....	do	20 00.....			3 do
Do	Robt. Burrell.....	1861.....	do	458 00.....			2 do
Do	Alphonse Laurin.....	1862.....	Lord Monck.....	348 00.....			2 do
Do	Jas. S. McCormick.....	1860.....	Sir E. Head.....	406 00.....			4 do

Do	Thomas Lester.....	1860.....	do	326 00.....			4 do
3rd Class Tide Waiter and Assistant Locker.....	John Morrison.....	1861.....	do	339 00.....			3 do
Do	Alphonse Bourret.....	1861.....	do	157 00.....			3 do
Do	John R. Thompson.....	1861.....	do	410 00.....			3 do
Do	Edmond Bourret.....	1862.....	Lord Monck.....	362 06.....			2 do
Do	David Gibrige.....	1856.....	Sir E. Head.....	316 09.....			8 do
Do	James J. O'Meara.....	1864.....	Lord Monck.....	118 00.....			1 do
Do	Charles C. Flanagan.....	1863.....	do	164 00.....			2 do
Do	Francis C. Leckwood.....	1861.....	Sir E. Head.....	500 00.....			3 do
Do	Frederick S. Boardman.....	1862.....	Lord Monck.....	412 00.....			2 do
Do	Philias Lapierre.....	1863.....	do	313 00.....			1 do
Extra Tide Waiter and Assistant Locker.....	Jeremiah Madden.....	1858.....	Sir E. Head.....	281 00.....			6 do
Do	Ernest Nightingale.....	1861.....	do	206 50.....			3 do
Do	James Prendergast.....	1861.....	do	120 00.....			3 do
Do	John Tison.....	1862.....	do	81 50.....			2 do
Do	James Wilcock.....	1863.....	Lord Monck.....	14 00.....			1 do
Do	George Troutbeck.....	1864.....	do	164 00.....			1 do
Do	Alex. Symmers.....	1864.....	do	53 50.....			1 do
Do	John O'Donoghue.....	1864.....	do	90 50.....			1 do
Do	Thomas D. Reed.....	1861.....	Sir E. Head.....	223 00.....			1 do
Do	Martin Barry.....	1864.....	Lord Monck.....	134 00.....			1 do
Do	George Bowie.....	1864.....	do	130 00.....			1 do
Do	Alphonse Gallet.....	1864.....	do	29 00.....			1 do
Do	Robert Miller.....	1864.....	do	9 00.....			1 do
Do	William Hymes.....	1864.....	do	107 00.....			1 do
Do	Charles Breadon.....	1864.....	do	131 00.....			1 do
Do	Edward Dooner.....	1864.....	do	104 00.....			1 do
Do	Henjamin G. Ballard.....	1864.....	do	53 00.....			1 do
Do	Alphonse Turgeon.....	1864.....	do	37 00.....			1 do
Do	William H. Higman.....	1864.....	do	17 00.....			1 do
Do	Joseph Kennedy.....	1864.....	do	2 50.....			1 do
Do	James M. Coombs.....	1864.....	do	10 00.....			1 do
Do	William Rigny.....	1864.....	do	33 50.....			1 do
Do	George Grant.....	1864.....	do	55 50.....			1 do
Do	James Struthers.....	1858.....	Sir E. Head.....	1 60.....	per diem		6 do
Do	George Craven.....	1857.....	do	1 25.....	do		7 do
Do	Robt. Groves.....	1849.....	Earl of Elgin.....	1 00.....	do		7 do
Do	James Moore.....	1857.....	Sir E. Head.....	1 00.....	do		7 do
Do	James Galigan.....	1861.....	do	1 00.....	do		3 do
Do	Daniel Wells.....	1861.....	do	1 00.....	do		3 do
Do	James Barry.....	1861.....	do	1 00.....	do		2 do
Tide Waiter acting as Clerk.....	Alphonse Laurin.....	1864.....	do	2 00.....	do		1 do

Amount paid each Officer, or to which he was entitled, January 1, 1866.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT—CUSTOMS BRANCH—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
PORTS OF LOWER CANADA— (Continued).	New Carlisle. Collector Landing Waiter and Searcher. Preventive Officer	Aug. 30, 1847	Earl of Elgin	\$ cts. 900 00	302 00		17 years.
		June 17, 1845	Earl Cathcart	400 00			
		May 4, 1855	Sir E. W. Head	300 00			
Philipsburg.	Collector Surveyor Preventive Officer	July 9, 1844	Lord Metcalfe	600 00	2205 19		4 do
		March 10, 1860	Sir E. W. Head	500 00			
		Jan. 21, 1864	Lord Monck	nil.			
Potton.	Collector	July 5, 1848	Earl of Elgin	600 00	398 79		10 do
		1843	Lord Metcalfe	3240 00	789457 95		21 do
Quebec.	Collector Surveyor Assistant Surveyor Measuring do Tide Assistant Tide Surveyor Chief Landing Waiter Landing Waiter Do Do Do Head Locker and Assistant Warehouse Keeper Chief Clerk Clerk Cashier Clerk Do Do Do Do	1851	Earl of Elgin	1840 00			13 do
		1849	do	1600 00			15 do
		1855	Sir E. W. Head	1080 00			9 do
		1863	Earl of Elgin	1000 00			11 do
		1868	Sir E. W. Head	1000 00			6 do
		1851	Earl of Elgin	1200 00			13 do
		1851	do	1000 00			13 do
		1851	do	1000 00			13 do
		1854	Sir E. W. Head	1000 00			10 do
		1855	do	1000 00			9 do
		1851	Earl of Elgin	1000 00			3 do
		1845	Earl Cathcart	1600 00			19 do
		1847	Sir E. W. Head	1000 00			8 do
		1862	Earl of Elgin	1000 00			17 do
		1859	Sir E. W. Head	1000 00			5 do
1860	do	800 00			4 do		
1860	do	800 00			4 do		
1861	Lord Monck	650 00			3 do		

Appraiser	F. X. Frenette	1851	Earl of Elgin	1000 00			13 do
Assistant Appraiser	E. X. Mivrier	1851	do	1000 00			13 do
Preventive Officer (Tadoussac)	Jas. Radford	1848	do	244 00			16 do
Sub-Collector (Chicoutimi)	Geo. McKenzie	1861	Sir E. Head	400 00			3 do
Preventive Officer (Malbale)	Wm. Harvey	1862	Lord Monck	300 00			2 do
Sampler and Weigher	H. McHugh	1851	Earl of Elgin	500 00			13 do
Housekeeper and Messenger	A. Bowdin	1855	Sir E. W. Head	500 00			9 do
Preventive Officer (Godbout)	A. Comenau	1863	Lord Monck	100 00			1 do
Tide Waiter	Patrick Ahern	1840	Sir R. D. Jackson, adm.	565 50			24 do
Do	Robert Ash	1859	Sir E. Head	246 00			5 do
Do	Daniel Byrnes	1858	do	255 50			6 do
Do	James Patterson	1859	do	282 00			5 do
Do	Patrick Brophy	1854	do	237 00			10 do
Do	John Brown	1853	Earl of Elgin	189 50			11 do
Do	W. H. Boomer	1862	Lord Monck	149 50			2 do
Do	John Crevar	1857	Sir E. Head	186 50			7 do
Do	Thos. Connolly	1851	Earl of Elgin	286 50			13 do
Do	John Connor	1860	Sir E. Head	209 50			4 do
Do	James Cahill	1860	do	220 00			4 do
Do	John Condon	1854	do	217 00			10 do
Do	J. Clephann	1862	Lord Monck	88 00			2 do
Do	Thomas Dudley	1859	Sir E. Head	237 00			5 do
Do	Patrick Doblin	1862	Lord Monck	249 50			2 do
Do	Henry Fitzsimonds	1850	Earl of Elgin	219 50			14 do
Do	Thomas Flynn	1863	Lord Monck	262 50			1 do
Do	Michael Garvin	1855	Sir E. Head	323 50			9 do
Do	George Gordon	1862	Lord Monck	246 00			2 do
Do	Jacob Griffiths	1854	Sir E. Head	257 50			10 do
Do	John Hall	1856	do	268 50			8 do
Do	Adolp. Heenan	1866	Lord Monck	191 50			2 do
Do	James Innis	1851	Earl of Elgin	233 50			13 do
Do	Matthew McNamara	1860	Sir E. Head	210 50			4 do
Do	John McNulty	1861	do	269 50			3 do
Do	John McMillivray	1845	Lord Metcalfe	206 50			19 do
Do	Henry Marmon	1854	Sir E. Head	176 00			10 do
Do	Murphy	1861	do	218 00			3 do
Do	John Murray	1864	Lord Monck	213 50			1 do
Do	James O'Brien	1864	do	230 50			1 do
Do	Thos. Berkins	1835	Lord Gosford	233 50			3 do
Do	Lawrence Phenton	1861	Sir E. Head	279 50			12 do
Do	Robert Smith	1852	Earl of Elgin	238 50			3 do
Do	Michael Keogh	1864	Lord Monck	189 50			1 do
Do	Michael Keogh	1864	Lord Monck	174 50			3 do
Do	James Hoey	1861	Sir E. Head	549 00			13 do
Do	Wm. Higgins	1851	Earl of Elgin	549 00			11 do
Locker	Robert Brown	1853	do	549 00			6 do
Do	J. Roy	1858	Sir E. Head	549 00			3 do
Do	M. Enright	1861	do	549 00			3 do
Do	John Hogan	1857	do	549 00			7 do
Do	R. Robitaille	1862	Lord Monck	549 00			2 do

Amount paid each Officer, or to which he was entitled, January 1, 1865.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT—CUSTOMS BRANCH—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
PORTS OF LOWER CANADA—(Continued).							
<i>Quebec—(Continued).</i>							
Boatman	Joseph Lemieux	1835	Lord Gosford	\$ 241 40			29 years.
Do	Michael McManus	1853	Earl of Elgin	241 40			11 do
Do	Joseph Tierney	1856	Sir E. Head	213 00			8 do
Do	Thos. Brown	1860	do	213 00			4 do
Do	Peter McKeon	1862	Lord Monck	213 00		Amount paid each Officer, or to which he was entitled, January 1, 1865.	2 do
Do	John Kouillard	1863	do	213 00			1 do
Do	Léon Sampson	1840	Sir R. D. Jackson, adm.	213 00			24 do
Do	Adolphe Boissonneault	1860	Sir E. Head	213 00			4 do
Do	Olivier Noël	1861	do	213 00			3 do
Do	Henri Jobin	1860	do	213 00			3 do
<i>Rimouki.</i>							
Collector	Pierre Louis Gauvreau	March 6, 1861	do	400 00			3 do
Preventive Officer	Barnabas McGeer	May 18, 1855	do	300 00			9 do
Do	Wm. McPherson	Jan. 19, 1855	do	300 00			9 do
<i>Russelltown.</i>							
Collector	Robert Rodgers	July 21, 1848	Earl of Elgin	600 00			16 do
Sub-Collector	James Botham	July 14, 1844	Lord Metcalfe	400 00	1053 19		20 do
Do	John Wright	May 19, 1859	Sir E. W. Head	400 00			5 do
<i>St. Johns.</i>							
Collector	Wm. Macrae	Dec. 6, 1809	Sir Francis Gore	1000 00			55 do
Landing Waiter and Searcher.	Léon Fournier	May 16, 1848	Earl of Elgin	800 00			16 do
<i>Stansfeld.</i>							
Collector	Chauncey Bullock	June 7, 1854	Sir E. Head	800 00			10 do
Surveyor	Andrew Paton	Jan. 10, 1828	Sir J. Colborne	375 00			36 do
Landing Waiter and Clerk	Chas. S. Channel	Feb. 20, 1861	Sir E. Head	500 00			3 do
Preventive Officer	John Mullins	April 16, 1855	do	425 00			9 do
Landing Waiter	Wm. McGowan	July 8, 1844	Lord Metcalfe	500 00	7363 83		20 do
Preventive Officer	John C. Tuck	July 29, 1852	Earl of Elgin	300 00			12 do
Do	Erastus Young	Jan. 29, 1862	Lord Monck	200 00			2 do
Do	Samuel Knight	Dec. 21, 1864	do	400 00			1 month.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Sutton.</i>							
Collector	Benjamin Seaton	Oct. 1844	Lord Metcalfe	600 00	1295 58		20 years.
Preventive Officer	A. Fry	1859	Sir E. Head	200 00			5 do
PORTS OF UPPER CANADA.							
<i>Ambertsbury.</i>							
Collector	Edmund Anderson	Aug. 6, 1845	Lord Metcalfe	1000 00			19 do
Landing Waiter	James Hamilton	do	do	625 00	2686 00		19 do
Preventive Officer	Wm. Gathfield	March 12, 1857	Sir E. Head	400 00			7 do
<i>Belleville.</i>							
Collector	Wm. F. Mondell	Jan. 21, 1843	Sir Chas. Bagot	1800 00			21 do
Clerk	Henry Van Allen	Oct. 5, 1856	Sir E. W. Head	600 00			8 do
Preventive Officer	Wm. A. Beamish	June 3, 1858	do	400 00	No return		8 do
Packer	Richard Kennedy	Jan. 7, 1861	do	200 00			3 do
<i>Branford.</i>							
Collector	David Curtis	March 24, 1851	Earl of Elgin	1000 00			13 do
Landing Waiter	John G. Davis	Dec. 22, 1854	Sir E. Head	720 00			10 do
Clerk	Andrew L. Wilson	May 15, 1862	Lord Monck	500 00	20828 01		2 do
Acting Clerk	James H. Hammond		Sir E. Head	625 00			
<i>Brighton.</i>							
Collector	David Y. Leslie	Sept. 23, 1855	Sir E. W. Head	600 00	463 11		19 do
<i>Brockville.</i>							
Collector	E. Webster	May 2, 1832	Lord Aylmer	1200 00			32 do
Landing Waiter	Alex. Stewart	Jan. 24, 1850	Earl of Elgin	625 00			14 do
Do	Chas. Sibbald	Jan. 14, 1857	Sir E. Head	700 00	11605 55		7 do
Preventive Officer	Wm. M. Dunham	April 13, 1850	Earl of Elgin	350 00			14 do
Sub-Collector (Maitland)	Dunham Jones	June 16, 1847	do	400 00			17 do
<i>Burwell.</i>							
Collector	Ephraim M. Dunham	Sept. 19, 1856	Sir E. W. Head	700 00	1526 79		8 do
<i>Flytown.</i>							
Collector	Duncan Graham	Feb. 1, 1845	Earl Cathcart	1500 00			19 do
Surveyor	A. Douglas	March 1, 1856	Sir E. W. Head	900 00			8 do
1st Landing Waiter	Joseph S. Lee	Nov. 1, 1851	Sir E. W. Head	1000 00	66628 80		10 do
2nd do	Alex. Honey	do	Sir E. W. Head	500 00			10 do
Messenger	John Little	do	do	500 00			2 do
Do	John Rowland	April 1, 1862	Lord Monck	240 00			
<i>Chatham.</i>							
Collector	John G. Pennelabor	May 9, 1851	Earl of Elgin	700 00	7703 72		13 do
Landing Waiter	Arthur L. Hill	May 30, 1855	Sir E. W. Head	500 00			9 do

FINANCE DEPARTMENT—CUSTOMS BRANCH—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever	
PORTS OF UPPER CANADA— (Continued).								
<i>Chippawa.</i>								
Collector.....	C. St. George Yarwood.....	Nov. 22, 1853.....	Earl of Elgin.....	\$ cts. 875 00	\$ 4093 87	.....	11 years.	
Preventive Officer.....	Thos. McLaughlin.....	July 19, 1859.....	Sir E. Head.....	200 00				5 do
<i>Clifton.</i>								
Collector.....	Wm. Leggett.....	July 1, 1838.....	Sir G. Arthur.....	1400 00	} 50290 78	.....	26 do	
Surveyor.....	J. W. Verner.....	June 1, 1845.....	Lord Metcalfe.....	900 00				19 do
Clerk.....	E. A. Stott.....	Sept. 1, 1855.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	760 00				9 do
Landing Waiter and Searcher.....	H. B. Rogers.....	Sept. 1, 1854.....	do	600 00				10 do
Do	George Liddle.....	Sept. 1, 1856.....	do	500 00				8 do
Do	J. Smeaton.....	Feb. 1, 1854.....	do	500 00				10 do
Do	J. E. Cannon.....	Feb. 1, 1857.....	do	500 00				7 do
Do	Thos. Magrath.....	July 1, 1861.....	do	500 00				3 do
Do	John McDonald.....	March 1, 1848.....	Earl of Elgin.....	750 00				16 do
Do	Thos. Bryan.....	May 1, 1854.....	do	600 00				10 do
<i>Cobourg.</i>								
Collector.....	Henry Easton.....	Feb. 5, 1849.....	do	1200 00	} 5194 75	.....	15 do	
Surveyor.....	Wm. Benson.....	Nov. 4, 1848.....	do	900 00				16 do
Landing Waiter.....	Geo. Perry.....	July 8, 1862.....	Lord Monck.....	600 00	2 do			
<i>Colborne.</i>								
Collector.....	Wm. Ting.....	Oct. 1, 1841.....	Lord Sydenham.....	200 00	} 1811 11	.....	23 do	
Landing Waiter and Clerk.....	Jas. S. Schofield.....	Oct. 15, 1856.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	200 00				8 do
Clerk.....	W. A. Rooth.....	July 1, 1863.....	Lord Monck.....	200 00				1 do
<i>Cornwall.</i>								
Collector.....	Robt. H. Bullock.....	May 20, 1840.....	Sir G. Arthur.....	800 00	} 887 84	.....	24 do	
Landing Waiter.....	John Ormiston.....	April 17, 1858.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	600 00				6 do
Do	Jas. A. Phehan.....	Dec. 19, 1864.....	Lord Monck.....	600 00	6 do			
<i>Gramache.</i>								
Collector.....	Jas. M. Merriman.....	Jan. 5, 1855.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	600 00	512 18	9 do		

<i>Dalhousie.</i>								
Collector.....	James Lamb.....	April 10, 1851.....	Earl of Elgin.....	1000 00	} 38100 44	.....	13 do	
Surveyor.....	James Clark.....	May 21, 1857.....	Sir E. Head.....	800 00				7 do
Landing Waiter.....	Chas. R. Ellis.....	Sept. 18, 1857.....	Sir W. Eyre, Adm.....	600 00				7 do
Do	John S. Clark.....	May 30, 1856.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	200 00				8 do
Do	Andrew Murray.....	Sept. 20, 1848.....	Earl of Elgin.....	500 00				10 do
Preventive Officer.....	Thos. M. Leggett.....	Nov. 22, 1861.....	Lord Monck.....	500 00				4 do
<i>Dartington.</i>								
Collector.....	Anthony Dixon.....	Aug. 6, 1845.....	Lord Metcalfe.....	1000 00	} 3496 33	.....	19 do	
Landing Waiter.....	James McClellan.....	Dec. 26, 1863.....	Lord Monck.....	300 00				1 do
<i>Dover.</i>								
Collector.....	W. H. Higman.....	April 23, 1851.....	Earl of Elgin.....	875 00	} 6312 18	.....	13 do	
Landing Waiter.....	T. B. Barrett.....	June 25, 1853.....	do	625 00				11 do
Do	James Ryerse.....	June 1, 1847.....	do	300 00				17 do
<i>Dumfries.</i>								
Collector.....	Wm. B. Gwyn.....	March 24, 1845.....	Lord Metcalfe.....	1000 00	2847 40	19 do		
<i>Dunville.</i>								
Collector.....	Wm. Alex. McCrae.....	1853.....	Earl of Elgin.....	\$50 00	} 1262 50	.....	11 do	
Depty. on leave.....	W. B. Sheehan.....	June 19, 1819.....	Sir Peregrine Maitland	500 00				45 do
Landing Waiter.....	Jasper Murphy.....	Feb. 14, 1854.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	500 00				10 do
<i>Elgin.</i>								
Collector.....	R. P. McMillan.....	June 7, 1864.....	Lord Monck.....	125 00	} 75 00	.....	7 months.	
Preventive Officer.....	Jas. Jellymar.....	Aug. 11, 1845.....	Lord Metcalfe.....	75 00				19 years.
<i>Fort Erie.</i>								
Collector.....	Richard Graham.....	July 1, 1851.....	Earl of Elgin.....	1000 00	} 14301 38	.....	13 do	
Landing Waiter.....	Orange Schryer.....	Oct. 1, 1845.....	Lord Metcalfe.....	600 00				19 do
Do	Chas. Treble.....	July 1, 1855.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	600 00				9 do
Do	Grant Warren.....	June 1, 1854.....	do	600 00				10 do
Do	Wm. Murray.....	June 1, 1853.....	Earl of Elgin.....	500 00				11 do
Clerk.....	R. Radcliff.....	Sept. 1, 1855.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	500 00	9 do			
Preventive Officer.....	John Magrath.....	Jan. 1, 1857.....	do	200 00	} 4 00	.....	Amount paid each officer, or to which he was entitled, 8 months.	
Extra Clerk.....	Joseph Schryer.....	April 29, 1864.....	Lord Monck.....	27 00				8 do
Do	S. H. Graham.....	May 10, 1864.....	do	27 00	8 do			
<i>Gataganogue.</i>								
Collector.....	W. Robinson.....	Jan. 20, 1847.....	Earl of Elgin.....	600 00	} 1047 15	.....	17 years.	
Landing Waiter.....	Ed. Nally.....	July 5, 1846.....	Earl Cathcart.....	250 00				18 do
<i>Goderich.</i>								
Collector.....	Duff Cameron.....	March 10, 1854.....	Earl of Elgin.....	100 00	} 3893 52	.....	10 do	
Landing Waiter.....	Wm. Eden.....	June 27, 1852.....	do	500 00				12 do
Do	Richard McIntosh.....	Feb. 14, 1847.....	Sir E. Head.....	400 00				7 do

FINANCE DEPARTMENT—CUSTOMS BRANCH—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever.
PORTS OF UPPER CANADA—(Continued).							
Collector.	Ed. Carthew	Dec. —, 1856.	Sir E. W. Head.	\$ 700 00	1886 85		8 years.
Collector.	W. H. Kitson	March 1839.	Sir G. Arthur.	2000			25 do
Surveyor.	J. W. Mills	May 1848.	Earl of Elgin.	1400			16 do
Do.	Hector Munro	Jan. 1855.	Sir E. W. Head.	1000			19 do
Sub-Collector.	H. Lennon	Nov. 1845.	Earl Cathcart.	700			14 do
Chief Clerk.	Wm. Bently	Jan. 1850.	Earl of Elgin.	1200			4 do
Appraiser.	G. B. Spencer	July 1860.	Sir E. W. Head.	1000			7 do
Clerk.	John L. Smith	June 1857.	do	800			8 do
Do.	C. R. Sewell	June 1856.	do	800			8 do
Do.	F. Shepherd	June 1856.	do	800			8 do
Do.	John Boiss	Nov. 1850.	do	550			4 do
Do.	R. F. Nellis	Nov. 1850.	do	550			4 do
Locker.	J. S. Amos	March 1854.	do	200	242699 94		8 do
Chief Landing Waiter.	J. Whetherall	May 1846.	Earl of Elgin.	600			10 do
Landing Waiter.	R. McDonnell	April 1853.	Earl Cathcart	800			11 do
Asst. do.	J. R. Yielding	Nov. 1846.	Earl of Elgin.	600			18 do
Landing Waiter.	W. G. Munday	Oct. 1861.	Earl Cathcart.	550			3 do
Do.	Thos. Clark	Oct. 1861.	Sir E. Head	500			3 do
Do.	M. J. Anderson	Dec. 1857.	do	300			7 do
Locker and Packer.	W. Agnew	Oct. 1856.	do	375			8 do
Assistant Locker.	H. Dixon	Aug. 1861.	do	438			3 do
Collector.	M. F. Whitehead	Oct. 25, 1810.	Sir Peregrine Maitland	1200			45 do
Surveyor and Clerk.	Hy. Forbes	Jan. 1845.	Earl Cathcart	550			19 do
Surveyor, Peterboro.	Thos. Fortye	Jan. 1855.	Sir E. W. Head.	875	20247 00		9 do
Landing Waiter.	P. G. Lander.	Jan. 13, 1857.	do	500			7 do
Collector.	Wm. B. Simpson.	March 5, 1841.	Lord Sydenham	1840			23 do
Surveyor.	Wm. R. Mingaye.	May 4, 1854.	Sir E. W. Head.	1000			10 do
1st Clerk.	Samuel D. Fowler.	March 1, 1855.	do	800			9 do
2nd Clerk.	John S. Smyth	Nov. 1, 1853.	Earl of Elgin	750			11 do
Appraiser.	Geo. H. Dettor	May 30, 1848.	do	750			10 do
3rd Clerk.	James Hopkirk	Jan. 15, 1860.	Sir E. W. Head	650			4 do
1st Landing Waiter.	Daniel Lynch	Aug. 30, 1845.	Lord Metcalfe.	600	99244 03		19 do
2nd do.	Evan McColl	Feb. 12, 1852.	Earl of Elgin	500			12 do
3rd do.	Thos. Meagher	April 28, 1855.	Sir E. Head	500			9 do
4th do.	Joseph Kidd	Jan. 19, 1857.	do	500			7 do
Preventive Officer.	Joseph Murphy	Jan. 1, 1862.	Lord Monck	400			2 do
Do.	Wm. H. McLean	Oct. 20, 1864.	do	400			2 months.
Message.	Peter Gunn	Sept. —, 1857.	Sir E. W. Eyre, Adm.	375			7 years.
Collector.	James King	Feb. 27, 1856.	Sir E. W. Head.	400 00	751 95		8 do
Collector.	James B. Strathly	May 30, 1855.	Sir E. W. Head.	1600			9 do
Surveyor.	Darius Doly	March 20, 1862.	Earl of Elgin	800			12 do
Clerk.	Wm. W. Awey	Nov. 15, 1853.	do	1000			11 do
Appraiser.	Richard Abbott.	Dec. 4, 1856.	Sir E. W. Head.	700			8 do
1st Landing Waiter.	Richard Irvine.	Dec. 22, 1856.	do	560	145403 63		8 do
2nd do.	John Dorothy	April 27, 1857.	do	560			7 do
Locker.	Wm. Barker	Feb. 28, 1860.	do	600			4 do
Message.	Henry Boyd	April 9, 1861.	do	240			3 do
Preventive Officer.	Wm. Smith	Feb. 1, 1861.	do	100			3 do
Collector.	Alex. McConnell.	June 10, 1839.	Sir G. Arthur	720	685 50		25 do
Preventive Officer.	Henry McCullough	April 6, 1854.	Gen Rowan, Adm	375			10 do
Collector.	John Benson	Nov. 20, 1862.	Lord Monck.	600 00	1650 24		2 do
Collector.	Fred. Farucomb	June 20, 1855.	Sir E. W. Head.	500 00	3553 31		9 do
Collector.	James W. Taylor.	July —, 1839.	Sir G. Arthur	1000	7036 14		25 do
Surveyor	John Hall.	Nov. —, 1845.	Earl Cathcart	700			19 do
Collector.	Robt. K. Chisholm.	Aug. 30, 1842.	Sir Chas. Bagot	600 00	1499 00		22 do
Collector.	C. Walsh.	July —, 1853.	Earl of Elgin.	800	8870 16		11 do
Landing Waiter.	R. Welch	do	do	500			11 do
Collector.	Wm. Alex. Stephens	March 12, 1851.	do	600 00	425 81		13 do

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever.
2nd Clerk.	John S. Smyth	Nov. 1, 1853.	Earl of Elgin	750			11 do
Appraiser.	Geo. H. Dettor	May 30, 1848.	do	750			10 do
3rd Clerk.	James Hopkirk	Jan. 15, 1860.	Sir E. W. Head	650			4 do
1st Landing Waiter.	Daniel Lynch	Aug. 30, 1845.	Lord Metcalfe.	600	99244 03		19 do
2nd do.	Evan McColl	Feb. 12, 1852.	Earl of Elgin	500			12 do
3rd do.	Thos. Meagher	April 28, 1855.	Sir E. Head	500			9 do
4th do.	Joseph Kidd	Jan. 19, 1857.	do	500			7 do
Preventive Officer.	Joseph Murphy	Jan. 1, 1862.	Lord Monck	400			2 do
Do.	Wm. H. McLean	Oct. 20, 1864.	do	400			2 months.
Message.	Peter Gunn	Sept. —, 1857.	Sir E. W. Eyre, Adm.	375			7 years.
Collector.	James King	Feb. 27, 1856.	Sir E. W. Head.	400 00	751 95		8 do
Collector.	James B. Strathly	May 30, 1855.	Sir E. W. Head.	1600			9 do
Surveyor.	Darius Doly	March 20, 1862.	Earl of Elgin	800			12 do
Clerk.	Wm. W. Awey	Nov. 15, 1853.	do	1000			11 do
Appraiser.	Richard Abbott.	Dec. 4, 1856.	Sir E. W. Head.	700			8 do
1st Landing Waiter.	Richard Irvine.	Dec. 22, 1856.	do	560	145403 63		8 do
2nd do.	John Dorothy	April 27, 1857.	do	560			7 do
Locker.	Wm. Barker	Feb. 28, 1860.	do	600			4 do
Message.	Henry Boyd	April 9, 1861.	do	240			3 do
Preventive Officer.	Wm. Smith	Feb. 1, 1861.	do	100			3 do
Collector.	Alex. McConnell.	June 10, 1839.	Sir G. Arthur	720	685 50		25 do
Preventive Officer.	Henry McCullough	April 6, 1854.	Gen Rowan, Adm	375			10 do
Collector.	John Benson	Nov. 20, 1862.	Lord Monck.	600 00	1650 24		2 do
Collector.	Fred. Farucomb	June 20, 1855.	Sir E. W. Head.	500 00	3553 31		9 do
Collector.	James W. Taylor.	July —, 1839.	Sir G. Arthur	1000	7036 14		25 do
Surveyor	John Hall.	Nov. —, 1845.	Earl Cathcart	700			19 do
Collector.	Robt. K. Chisholm.	Aug. 30, 1842.	Sir Chas. Bagot	600 00	1499 00		22 do
Collector.	C. Walsh.	July —, 1853.	Earl of Elgin.	800	8870 16		11 do
Landing Waiter.	R. Welch	do	do	500			11 do
Collector.	Wm. Alex. Stephens	March 12, 1851.	do	600 00	425 81		13 do

FINANCE DEPARTMENT—CUSTOMS BRANCH—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received, in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
PORTS OF UPPER CANADA—							
<i>(Continued).</i>							
<i>Paris.</i>							
Collector	Frederick H. Haycock	Feb. 28, 1848	Earl of Elgin	\$ cts. 1000 00	4515 81		13 years.
Landing Waiter	W. H. Van Ingen	April 6, 1838	Sir E. W. Head	900 00				6 do
<i>Penetanguishene.</i>							
Collector	Wm. Simpson	Dec. 28, 1839	Sir G. Arthur	300 00			25 do
<i>Pictou.</i>							
Collector	John P. Roblin	May 18, 1846	Earl Cathcart	625 00	517 46		18 do
Landing Waiter	John S. Clute	March 31, 1851	Earl of Elgin	500 00			
Do	F. W. Mandeville	Jan. 27, 1860	Sir E. W. Head	400 00			
Do	Nelson Douge	Jan. 11, 1864	Lord Monck	400 00			
<i>Prescott.</i>							
Collector	A. N. Striker	June 14, 1855	Sir E. W. Head	1200 00	12050 88		9 do
Surveyor	Geo. Twomey	June 9, 1855	do	900 00			
Clerk and Landing Waiter	J. D. Robin	June 3, 1856	do	650 00			
1st Landing Waiter	Wm. Armstrong	Nov. 3, 1857	Sir W. Eyre, Adm.	800 00			
2nd do	Wm. Gerald	Aug. 24, 1853	Earl of Elgin	600 00			
Preventive Officer	A. S. Gerald	Jan. 25, 1852	Lord Monck	400 00			
<i>Queenston.</i>							
Collector	Peter B. Clement	Nov. 6, 1851	Earl of Elgin	750 00	1550 84		13 do
Surveyor and Landing Waiter	Arthur Shaw	Jan. 13, 1853	do	500 00			
<i>Rouen.</i>							
Collector	Hugh Calder	Oct. 23, 1856	Sir E. W. Head	500 00	47 57		8 do
<i>Rouan.</i>							
Collector	P. Bonnet	Dec. 18, 1850	Earl of Elgin	1000 00	505 15		14 do
<i>Sarnia.</i>							
Collector	Jeremiah Scully	May 14, 1857	Sir E. W. Head	800 00	6641 15		7 do
Landing Waiter	Geo. V. Matheson	Jan. 23, 1856	do	500 00			
Do	J. King	Sept. 25, 1855	do	500 00			
Do	Wm. Gurd	Oct. 21, 1857	Sir W. Eyre, Adm.	400 00			

Collector	Wm. Keith	March 31, 1858	Sir E. W. Head	500 00	25 40		8 do
<i>Sault Ste. Marie.</i>							
Collector	Joseph Wilson	Oct. 14, 1843	Lord Metcalfe	1000 00	Free Port		21 do
Landing Waiter	John Bowker	May 5, 1846	Earl Cathcart	500 00			
Do	Peter Brown	Jan. 23, 1864	Lord Monck	500 00			
<i>Stanley.</i>							
Surveyor	John Hemphill	June 1, 1844	Lord Metcalfe	750 00	1001 54		20 do
<i>Straford.</i>							
Collector	Wm. Watson	June 19, 1858	Sir E. W. Head	500 00	3224 69		6 do
Landing Waiter	James Powell	Aug. 21, 1861	Lord Monck	400 00			
<i>Toronto.</i>							
Collector	Robert Spence	April 1, 1858	Sir E. W. Head	2600 00	820430 59		16 do
Surveyor	Thomas B. Scott	Feb. 3, 1849	Earl of Elgin	1400 00			
Clerk	Geo. Henderson	June 3, 1847	do	1060 00			
Do	James Woodhouse	April 28, 1854	do	800 00			
Do	C. B. Mackay	July 1, 1857	Sir E. W. Head	1040 00			
Do	Alex. Monro	Jan. 1, 1858	do	800 00			
Do	John Douglas	do	do	800 00			
Do	Clark Ross	Oct. 1, 1859	do	800 00			
Do	Dawson Delamere	July 30, 1857	do	800 00			
Do	Russell Inglis	Jan. 1, 1862	Lord Monck	700 00			
Appraiser	Alex. Macpherson	Jan. 7, 1864	Sir E. W. Head	1000 00			
Landing Waiter	J. P. Dunn	May 27, 1851	Earl of Elgin	800 00			
Do	Tim. McCarthy	May 9, 1851	do	500 00			
Do	Hugh Sinclair	Jan. 9, 1856	Sir E. W. Head	500 00			
Do	H. D. Wilson	Jan. 23, 1856	do	500 00			
Do	John Soanlan	May 30, 1855	do	560 00			
Do	James Christie	Sept. 23, 1863	Lord Monck	500 00			
Do	J. W. Horgan	do	do	500 00			
Do	Wm. Howe	March 17, 1864	do	500 00			
Do	James Stiel	April 16, 1850	Earl of Kintyre	600 00			
Do	R. G. A. Patton	Nov. 16, 1855	Sir E. W. Head	500 00			
Messenger and Housekeeper	Wm. Mackay	July 5, 1846	Earl Cathcart	375 00			
Landing Waiter	John Melbourne	March 26, 1851	Earl of Elgin	500 00			
Looker	Alex. Duff	May 1, 1851	do	549 00			
Do	Robert Yorston	April 1, 1852	do	549 00			
Tide Waiter	John Green	Sept. 1, 1857	do	457 00			
Do	Wm. Howe	March 1, 1857	Sir E. Head	95 00			
Do	John Bony	Oct. 1, 1851	Earl of Elgin	457 50			
Do	C. E. Anderson	March 1, 1864	Lord Monck	47 50			
Do	Bonnette Anderson	do	do	381 25			
Do	B. Cogrove	Oct. 1, 1864	do	23 75			
Do	John Dorsey	Jan. 1, 1851	Earl of Elgin	457 50			
Porter	Robert Lench	Jan. 1, 1858	Sir E. Head	457 50			

Amount paid each Officer, or to which he was entitled, Jan. 1, 1865.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT—CUSTOMS BRANCH—EXCISE—(Concluded).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
PORTS OF UPPER CANADA—(Continued).							
Toronto—(Continued).							
Assistant Clerk	R. Mitchell	Oct. —, 1864.	Lord Monck	\$ cts. 141 00	} Amount paid each Officer, or to which he was entitled, Jan. 1, 1865.	} 3 months. 2 do	
Do	Fred. Meusan	Nov. —, 1864.	do	51 00			
Collector	Alex. Macaulay	Sept. —, 1853	Earl of Elgin	400 00		11 years.	
Wallaceburg.							
Collector	Chas. Fraser	April 25, 1856.	Sir E. W. Head	600 00	} 1255 69	} 8 do	
Landing Waiter (Baby's Point)	James Cowan	May 26, 1846.	Earl Cathcart	550 00			
Whitby.							
Collector	Wm. Warren	Oct. 13, 1848.	Lord Metcalfe	750 00	} 3982 00	} 21 do	
Landing Waiter	Robert Brennan	July 18, 1854.	Sir E. W. Head	500 00			
Do	Fred. F. Pole	June 17, 1857.	do	500 00		7 do	
Windsor.							
Collector	John F. Elliott	Feb. —, 1841.	Lord Sydenham	1400 00	} 17884 52	} 23 do	
Surveyor	Wm. Morton	Nov. —, 1851.	Earl of Elgin	800 00			
Do	P. H. Morin	do	do	600 00		13 do	
Clerk	Miles Cowan	Nov. —, 1855.	Sir E. W. Head	600 00		9 do	
Do	J. O'B. Scully	do	do	500 00		8 do	
Landing Waiter	John Danison	April —, 1855.	Earl of Elgin	500 00		11 do	
Do	J. L. Marentelle	Sept. —, 1855.	Sir E. W. Head	500 00		9 do	
Do	John Clarke	Oct. —, 1856.	do	500 00		8 do	
Do	Thos. Perkins	Dec. —, 1856.	do	500 00		8 do	
Do	A. R. Macgregor	Oct. —, 1856.	do	500 00		8 do	
Woodstock.							
Collector	Jordan Charles	April 8, 1854.	do	900 00		10 do	

COLLECTORS OF INLAND REVENUE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
CANADA EAST.							
Arthabaska.							
Collector	Theophile Côté	April 26, 1858.	Sir E. W. Head		107 65½	Paid by commission. The percentages vary from 5 to 12½.	6 do
Collector	J. B. Mercier	June 23, 1860.	Sir W. F. Williams	75 91	338 70		4 do
Collector	Archd. McEachern	Jan. 27, 1860.	do	382 28	3824 30		4 do
Collector	Wm. J. Cowie	Oct. 29, 1862.	Lord Monck	439 53	2351 46		2 do
Collector	John Fraser	June 20, 1855.	Sir E. W. Head	23 00	204 39		9 do
Collector	L. P. P. Lachance	June 10, 1859.	do		76 62½		5 do
Collector	John Eden	May 2, 1848.	Earl of Elgin		401 68		16 do
Collector	Pierre Régner	June 1, 1863.	Lord Monck		3936 34		1 do
Collector	Adolphe Dolisio	Sept. 23, 1861.	Sir E. W. Head		1147 03	Percentage. The percentages vary from 5, 10 and 12½.	3 do
Collector	Joseph F. Degtise	.....1854.	do		60 00	do	10 do
Collector	Phil. Verrault	April 26, 1858.	do	40 00	389 33		6 do
Collector	John Jas. Fox	March 28, 1855.	do		101 22		9 do
Magdalen Island.							
Collector (No. 1)	Raphael Dollemare	June —, 1855.	do	1200 00			9 do
Assistant do	Ernest Nightingale	Oct. —, 1864.	Lord Monck	600 00	} 107953 38½	} 3 months. do	
Do	Wm. Hastie	do	do	600 00			
Do	Louis Blanchard	do	do	600 00			do
Deputy do	Peter Cassey	June —, 1856.	Sir E. W. Head	600 00			9 years.
Collector (No. 2)	Phil. Durnford	May —, 1850.	Earl of Elgin	1200 00	} 57145 34	} Share of penalties imposed	} 29 do
Dept. do	John Horn	Sept. —, 1852.	do				

FINANCE DEPARTMENT—CUSTOMS BRANCH—EXCISE—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
COLLECTORS OF INLAND REVENUE							
—(Continued).							
Ottawa County.	Charles Symmes.....	Aug. —, 1852...	Earl of Elgin.....	\$ cts. 200 00	Amount of Collections \$ cts. 1855 77	Percentage.....	12 years.
Pontiac.	Patrick Lync	Sept. 25, 1863...	Lord Monck.....	400 00	1377 37	.....	1 do
Quebec.	J. M. LeMoine.....	Dec. 7, 1847.....	Earl of Elgin.....	1400 00	4552 78	.....	17 do
Do	Matthew McNamara.....	Oct. 6, 1864.....	Lord Monck.....	600 00			
Do	Adolf Hunnaman.....	do	do	600 00			
Do	John Harvey.....	do	do	600 00			
Deputy Collector	Joseph Grégoire.....	June 16, 1864...	do	200 00	.....	.....	7 do
Richelieu.	Aimé Roy	April 26, 1858...	Sir E. W. Head.....	353 83	1917 40½	.....	6 years.
Rimouki.	D. F. de St. Aubin... ..	do	do	40 00	.....	.....	6 do
Saguenay.	P. B. Belleville.....	March 2, 1860...	do	.....	.....	.....	4 do
St. Francis.	John Griffith.....	Feb. 9, 1864...	Lord Monck.....	.....	.....	.....	1 do
St. Hyacinthe.	Leonard Boivin.....	Oct. 8, 1864...	do	.....	3701 94½	.....	3 months.
Temisconata.	Joseph T. Jones.....	Oct. 28, 1863...	do	.....	516 16	Paid by percentage	1 year.
Terrebonne.	Charles Oumet.....	Oct. 16, 1861...	do	558 00	7446 80	.....	3 do
Three Rivers.	J. S. Bureau.....	Oct. 22, 1862...	do	174 36	1608 25	.....	2 do

CANADA WEST.							
Brant.	D. W. Hart.....	July 21, 1859...	Sir E. W. Head.....	88 48	1492 75	.....	5 do
Bruce.	Wm. Wethers.....	Oct. 16, 1863...	Lord Monck.....	104 35	962 91	.....	1 do
Carleton.	R. S. Montgomery.....	March 17, 1856...	Sir E. W. Head.....	.....	3143 52	.....	8 do
Durham.	Francis Murphy.....	Aug. 23, 1856...	do	305 00	3595 34	.....	8 do
District of Algoma.	David Poin	March 18, 1861...	do	17 55	152 52	.....	3 do
Essex.	W. G. Hall.....	July 8, 1852...	Earl of Elgin.....	.....	.....	.....	12 do
Do (No. 2)	Chas. G. Fortier.....	April 1, 1863...	Lord Monck.....	393 00	6818 07	.....	1 do
Frontenac, Lennox and Ad- dington.	Augte. Thibode.....	July —, 1849...	Earl of Elgin.....	1400 00	56928 87	.....	15 do
Greenville.	Step. B. Merrill.....	May 19, 1863...	Lord Monck.....	1380 00	45800 67	.....	1 do
Grey.	M. Macnab	Sept. 24, 1863...	do	212 80	1875 57	.....	1 do
Haldimand.	James Kincaid.....	Feb. 3, 1853...	Earl of Elgin.....	300 77	5569 43	.....	11 do
Hatton.	Wm. Fanton	March 23, 1864...	Lord Monck.....	.....	.....	.....	9 months.
Haarings.	R. Newbery	Oct. 9, 1856...	Sir E. W. Head.....	1147 78	21661 61	.....	8 years.
Huron.	Chas. Widder.....	Oct. 16, 1841...	Lord Sydenham.....	.....	918 76	Paid by percentage. The per- centages vary from 5 to 10.....	23 do
Kent.	Geo. W. Foote.....	July 20, 1860...	Sir E. W. Head.....	171 81	1901 00	.....	4 do
Lambton.	Peter M. Glashaw.....	Sept. 27, 1864...	Lord Monck.....	88 00	1120 32	.....	3 months.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT—CUSTOMS BRANCH—EXCISE—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
COLLECTORS OF INLAND REVENUE —(Continued).							
<i>Lanark.</i>				\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
Collector.....	Robt. Douglas.....	March 29, 1855.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	1240 00	1500 00	Paid by fees. Percentage from 5, 10 to 12½ per 100.....	9 years.
<i>Leeds.</i>							
Collector.....	Wm. H. Wilson.....	Sept. 12, 1863.....	Lord Monck.....		60000 00		1 do
<i>Lincoln.</i>							
Collector.....	James Baxter.....	March 17, 1859.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	188 88	165 01		5 do
<i>Middlesex and Elgin.</i>							
Collector (No. 1).....	Daniel Harvey.....	Feb. 2, 1850.....	Earl of Elgin.....	95 60	1204 07		14 do
Do (No. 2).....	Peter McClary.....	March 1, 1855.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	779 85	12556 07		9 do
Do (No. 3).....	Wm. H. Armstrong.....	March 22, 1864.....	Lord Monck.....	37 38	187 72		10 months.
<i>Norfolk.</i>							
Collector.....	Ed. P. Ryerse.....	March 14, 1833.....	Lord Aylmer.....	730 40	11627 98		31 years.
<i>Northumberland.</i>							
Collector.....	John Wilson.....	Jan. 23, 1860.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	1280 00	26036 15		4 do
<i>Oxford.</i>							
Collector.....	Jordan Charles.....	June 23, 1849.....	Earl of Elgin.....		3105 93	Paid by commission. Percentage from 5 to 10 and 12½.....	15 do
<i>Peterborough.</i>							
Collector.....	Thos. White.....	Jan. 9, 1862.....	Lord Monck.....	116 63	1310 85		2 do
<i>Perth.</i>							
Collector.....	John Hamilton.....	May 19, 1863.....	do.....		1765 53	Paid by percentage. Percentage from 5 to 10 and 12½.....	1 do
<i>Prescott and Russell.</i>							
Collector.....	James Murray.....	Sept. 14, 1861.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	15 00	150 00		3 do
<i>Prince Edward.</i>							
Collector.....	Charles Smith.....	.....1857.....	Sir W. Eyre, Adm.....	36 11	302 60		7 do

<i>Renfrew.</i>							
Collector.....	Felix Devine.....	March 14, 1864.....	Lord Monck.....		431 80	Percentage, varying from 5 to 10 and 12½.....	1 do
<i>Simcoe.</i>							
Collector.....	Fred. O'Brien.....	May 10, 1859.....	Sir E. W. Head.....		3113 37	Paid by commission. Percentage varying from 5 to 10 & 12½.....	5 do
<i>Stornoway, Dundas and Glengarry.</i>							
Collector.....	Gordon Baker.....	Oct. 8, 1863.....	Lord Monck.....	54 45	471 31		1 do
<i>Victoria.</i>							
Collector.....	Jas. B. Knowlton.....	Feb. 10, 1863.....	do.....		1084 09	Paid by commis'n. Percentage varying from 5 to 10 and 12½.....	1 do
<i>Waterloo.</i>							
Collector.....	Robert F. Nelles.....	April 17, 1856.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	100 00	15560 50		8 do
<i>Welland.</i>							
Collector.....	Wm. Thompson.....	May 19, 1863.....	Lord Monck.....	1300 00	55368 27		1 do
<i>Wellington.</i>							
Collector.....	Chas. Ed. Romain.....	Aug. 21, 1863.....	do.....	1480 00	33905 92		1 do
<i>Wentworth.</i>							
Collector.....	Thomas White.....	Sept. 11, 1863.....	do.....	1500 00	36518 99		1 do
Assistant.....	Wm. Patton.....	Oct. 20, 1864.....	do.....	600 00			2 months.
<i>York (No. 1).</i>							
Collector.....	James McDonell.....	.....1840.....	Sir G. Arthur.....	1240 00	68898 69		24 years.
<i>York and Peel (No. 2).</i>							
Collector.....	John Rose.....	.....1846.....	Earl Cathcart.....	484 00	8910 39		18 do
Assistant.....	R. Woodworth.....	.....1864.....	Lord Monck.....	600 00			1 do
<i>York and Ontario (No. 3).</i>							
Collector.....	Henry Godson.....	Jan. 9, 1862.....	do.....	1388 00	21605 82		2 do
Assistant.....	James Shaw.....	Oct. 31, 1864.....	do.....	600 00			2 months.
<i>York (No. 3).</i>							
Collector.....	George P. Dickson.....	May 19, 1863.....	do.....	411 00	5400 27		1 year.
CANALS.							
COLLECTORS OF TOLLS; CANADA EAST.							
<i>Beauharnois.</i>							
Collector.....	George Ellis.....	July 17, 1847.....	Earl of Elgin.....	750 00	300 00		17 do
<i>Carleton.</i>							
Collector.....	Wm. B. Forbes.....	Nov. 15, 1860.....	Sir W. F. Williams, ad.....		2650 31		4 do

FINANCE DEPARTMENT—CUSTOMS BRANCH—CANALS—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Collections \$ cts.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
COLLECTORS OF TOLLS—(Continued).							
Chambly.	Henry d'Eschambault	Feb. 28, 1854	Earl of Elgin	\$40 00	6194 54		10 years.
Lachine.	Jos. Imbricuil	May 1, 1850	do	1000 00	3169 72		14 do
	John O'Neil	April 1, 1858	Sir E. W. Head	500 00			6 do
Montreal.	Alfred Gough	Feb. 1, 1842	Sir Chas. Bagot	1840 00			22 do
Wharfinger	John White	Oct. 1, 1848	Earl of Elgin	600 00			16 do
Clerk	Bryan Hayes	March 1, 1852	do	1000 00	67848 49		12 do
Superintendent	P. C. Racine	March 1, 1854	Gen. Rowan, adm.	1000 00			10 do
Assistant Clerk	Samuel Bouchette	June 1, 1854	do	750 00			10 do
Do	Geo. W. Ross	May 1, 1851	Earl of Elgin	500 00			13 do
St. Johns.	John Brennan	April 18, 1846	Earl of Cathcart	720 00	5179 17		18 do
St. Ann's Lock.	John Barrett	April 19, 1849	Earl of Elgin	29 \$5	4657 37		15 do
St. Ours.	Jules Leclerc	April 9, 1850	do	400 00	297 51		14 do
COLLECTORS OF TOLLS, CANADA WEST.							
Chippawa.	Collector of Customs				1365 56	(There is no Canal Officer appointed at Chippawa. The duties of the office are performed by the Collector of Customs.	24 days.
Cornwall.	James A. Pheasant	Dec. 7, 1864	Lord Monck	600 00	100 36		
Colborne (Port).	Wm. Tring	June 26, 1860	Sir E. W. Head	1400 00		(This amount includes only from the opening of the navigation in 1864 to 30th June, the end of the fiscal year.	4 years.
	James Schofield	Oct. 18, 1856	do	500 00	114090 41		3 do
	Wm. A. Rooth	July 1, 1863	Lord Monck	500 00			1 do

Dalhousie (Port).	John S. Clark	Dec. 1, 1847	Earl of Elgin	1000 00	48513 76		17 do
Dunville.	Thos. L. M. Tipton	Nov. 5, 1862	Lord Monck	750 00	5098 43		2 do
Elgin.	R. P. McMillan	June 7, 1864	do	750 00	267 00		7 months.
Grenville.	N. Kinnimonth	May 1, 1838	Lord Durham	328 40	502 00		26 years.
Hamilton and Burlington Bay.	W. H. Kittson	April 1, 1863	Lord Monck	100 00	13923 55		1 do
	John L. Smith	Oct. 28, 1861	do	300 00			3 do
	Geo. Thompson	April 14, 1845	Earl of Elgin	300 00			16 do
Kingston.	Wm. Robinson	Oct. 4, 1854	Sir E. Head	328 50	5302 62		10 do
Matiland (Port).	Wm. Turner	May 10, 1859	Sir E. W. Head	500 00	2593 47		5 do
Ottawa.	George Arthur Carmen			1 00			
Robinson (Port).	Andrew Murray	May 29, 1848	Earl of Elgin	720 00	53131 07		16 years.
Smith's Falls.	Alex. Matheson				523 97		
St. Catharines.	James Lamb	Feb. 24, 1864	Lord Monck	200 00	1529 28		1 year.
	James Clark	May 20, 1857	Sir E. W. Head	200 00			7 do

RECEIVER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.							
Receiver General	Hon. W. P. Hewland	May 16, 1863	Lord Monck	\$ 5000 00	\$ cts.	Previously appointed Finance Minister, May 24, 1862, and Postmaster General, Nov. 24, 1864.	2 years.
	Sir E. P. Taché	March 30, 1861	do			Previously appointed Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, July 1, 1846; Chief Comm'r of Public Works, March 11, 1848; Member of Legislative Council, May 23, 1848; Receiver General, Nov. 27, 1849; Speaker Legislative Council, April 19, 1856, and Comm'r of Crown Lands, July 16, 1857.	18 do
Deputy Receiver General	T. D. Harrington	May 17, 1858	Sir E. Head	2000 00		From Jan. 1 to Nov. 10, salary at \$1,000 per annum	32 do
Confidential and Debiture Clerk.	G. C. Reiffenstein	Dec. 1, 1847	Earl of Elgin	2000 00			17 do
Book-keeper	F. C. Bramley	March 22, 1858	Sir E. Head	1600 00			6 do
Warrant Clerk.	J. B. Stanton	Feb. 7, 1848	Earl of Elgin	1600 00			23 do
Bank and Cheque Clerk	W. Hedge	Dec. 1, 1847	do	1400 00			17 do
General Clerk	J. F. Pellant	Nov. 1, 1849	do	1360 00			15 do
Do	L. E. Dufresno	Jan. 21, 1853	do	1360 00		Salary charged against Municipal Loan Fund in Public Accounts	11 do
Do	C. W. Shay	Dec. 1, 1853	do	1200 00			7 do
Accountant	F. Lewis	Jan. 15, 1858	Sir E. Head	1200 00			8 do
Do	F. Hunter	March 20, 1858	do	1200 00			6 do
Office Keeper	F. Casault	May 1, 1853	Earl of Elgin	500 00			11 do
Messenger	F. McCaffrey	July 1, 1858	Sir E. Head	395 00			6 do

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever.
POSTMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE—							
<i>(Continued).</i>							
Post Office Inspectors.							
P. O. Inspector	G. E. Griffin	July 1, 1854	Sir E. Head	\$ 2000 00			13 years.
Clerk, 2nd Class.	George Cox	July 1, 1857	do	1000 00			10 do
Do	H. A. Johnson	April 16, 1862	Lord Monck	900 00			13 do
Clerk, 4th Class.	P. Dover	July 1, 1837	Sir E. Head	500 00			8 do
P. O. Inspector	John Dewar	April 6, 1851	Earl of Elgin	2000 00			13 do
Clerk, 2nd Class.	Thos. Jolley	Jan. 10, 1861	Sir E. Head	940 00			7 do
Clerk, 3rd Class.	Wm. Cuppage	do	do	880 00			10 do
Do	J. M. McLochin	do	do	640 00			6 do
Clerk, 4th Class.	H. W. Jackson	do	do	500 00			11 do
P. O. Inspector	M. Sweetman	June 13, 1837	do	2000 00			12 do
Clerk, 2nd Class.	R. W. Barker	Jan. 1, 1864	Lord Monck	900 00			7 do
Do	T. A. Mulkins	July 1, 1857	Sir E. Head	1100 00			10 do
P. O. Inspector	E. F. King	Jan. 21, 1861	do	2000 00			13 do
Clerk, 2nd Class.	C. W. Hayden	July 1, 1857	do	1060 00			8 do
Clerk, 3rd Class.	W. Ross	do	do	760 00			2 do
Clerk, 4th Class.	C. A. Clarke	Feb. 20, 1862	Lord Monck	500 00			1 do
Do	W. Fraser	do	do	500 00			1 do
P. O. Inspector	W. G. Sheppard	Feb. 1, 1861	Sir E. Head	1600 00			10 do
Asst. to do	A. A. DeGaspé	Feb. 20, 1862	Lord Monck	1000 00			10 do
Quebec Post Office.							
Postmaster	John Sewell	April 6, 1851	Earl of Elgin	1400 00			13 do
Asst. do	R. G. Patton	July 1, 1857	Sir E. Head	1400 00			13 do
Clerk, 2nd Class.	R. Glover	do	do	1060 00			13 do
Do	F. M. Beauf	do	do	1060 00			13 do
Do	J. E. Bolduc	April 16, 1862	Lord Monck	900 00			10 do
Clerk, 3rd Class	P. Gingras	July 1, 1857	Sir E. Head	760 00			11 do
Do	John Gray	do	do	760 00			10 do
Do	B. LaCasse	April 1, 1862	Lord Monck	600 00			6 do
Do	H. G. Dunlevie	do	do	600 00			6 do
Do	C. Chamberland	do	do	600 00			4 do
Do	O. Bron	do	do	600 00			12 do
Letter Carrier	J. Bouchard	Aug. 17, 1852	Earl of Elgin	560 00			4 do
Do	L. Morel	April 1, 1859	Sir E. Head	300 00			5 do

Do	F. Anger	April 14, 1859	do	360 00			5 do
Do	P. Neville	April 1, 1859	do	360 00			5 do
Messenger	T. Daly	April 6, 1851	Earl of Elgin	240 00			13 do
Montreal Post Office.							
Postmaster	E. S. Freer	Feb. 1, 1861	Sir E. Head	2000 00			13 do
Asst. do	B. McVenne	Aug. 9, 1861	Sir E. Head	1400 00			13 do
Clerk, 2nd Class.	M. Emery	July 1, 1857	do	1060 00			13 do
Do	H. Hudell	do	do	1060 00			13 do
Do	M. D. Simpson	do	do	1060 00			12 do
Do	M. Murphy	do	do	1060 00			13 do
Do	M. Benoit	do	do	760 00			11 do
Clerk, 3rd Class.	J. McKeon	do	do	760 00			12 do
Do	A. Robertson	do	do	760 00			11 do
Do	L. Maillard	do	do	760 00			10 do
Do	F. Pridham	do	do	640 00			4 do
Do	A. Green	do	do	600 00			6 do
Do	J. T. Wright	Aug. 31, 1863	do	600 00			3 do
Clerk, 4th Class	A. D'Amour	March 26, 1861	Sir E. Head	500 00			3 do
Do	V. Ballargeon	do	do	500 00			3 do
Do	J. J. Stewart	do	do	500 00			3 do
Do	T. F. Larsenour	Aug. 9, 1861	do	500 00			3 do
Do	H. A. Bournet	do	do	500 00			3 do
Do	T. Forsyth	do	do	500 00			3 do
Do	J. L. Palmet	do	do	500 00			3 do
Do	D. Robinson	do	do	500 00			2 do
Do	W. Fitzgerald	Feb. 20, 1862	Lord Monck	500 00			2 do
Do	H. A. Lemieux	Nov. 6, 1862	do	500 00			2 do
Do	W. Finton	Jan. 13, 1863	do	500 00			2 do
Do	W. J. Fehnell	do	do	500 00			2 do
Do	P. O. Reilly	July 31, 1863	do	560 00			1 do
Do	J. E. Drew	Sept. 26, 1853	Earl of Elgin	560 00			11 do
Do	A. E. Auger	Oct. 1, 1854	do	560 00			10 do
Do	J. L. African	Jan. 14, 1854	do	560 00			10 do
Do	S. Johnston	June 8, 1854	do	560 00			10 do
Do	O. Filiatrault	April 1, 1859	Sir E. Head	480 00			12 do
Do	J. Mullin	Oct. 12, 1861	do	480 00			3 do
Office keeper	J. Mullin	April 6, 1851	Earl of Elgin	384 00			13 do
Toronto Post Office.							
Postmaster	Jos. Lesslie	April 16, 1852	do	2000 00			12 do
Asst. do	G. H. Backus	July 1, 1857	Sir E. Head	1400 00			10 do
Clerk, 2nd Class	J. H. Davis	do	do	1060 00			12 do
Do	J. Carruthers	do	do	1060 00			12 do
Do	A. Fenwick	do	do	1060 00			11 do
Clerk, 3rd Class	A. Cooper	do	do	760 00			9 do
Do	A. Barley	do	do	760 00			9 do
Do	A. Langley	do	do	760 00			8 do
Do	A. Corke	do	do	760 00			8 do
Do	E. G. Bennett	Jan. 1, 1864	Lord Monck	760 00			6 do

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
POSTMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE—							
<i>(Continued).</i>							
Toronto Post Office—(Continued).							
Clerk, 3rd Class	J. Sautler	March 16, 1864	Lord Monck	\$ 720 00	\$ cts.		6 years.
Do	J. Forsyth	April 1, 1863	do	600 00			6 do
Do	W. Beatty	do	do	600 00			4 do
Clerk, 4th Class.	G. B. Douglas	April 1, 1860	Sir E. Head	500 00			4 do
Do	A. Hurstone	Jan. 21, 1861	do	500 00			5 do
Do	H. Faulkner	July 21, 1863	Lord Monck	500 00			1 do
Do	Wm. Langley	Aug. 24, 1863	do	500 00			1 do
Do	R. D. Campbell	Feb. 12, 1861	do	500 00			3 do
Do	D. P. Ross	March 1, 1864	do	416 66		From 1st March, 1864.	10 months.
Letter Carrier	J. McClesky	April 6, 1851	Earl of Elgin	440 00			13 years.
Do	J. Ross	April 6, 1859	Sir E. Head	400 00			10 do
Do	P. Ross	do	do	300 00			5 do
Do	T. Harrington	do	do	300 00			5 do
Do	J. Adair	Aug. 6, 1864	Lord Monck	117 75		From 10th August, 1864	5 months.
Street Letter Box Collector	J. Bernard	Jan. 21, 1861	Sir E. Head	300 00			3 years.
Do	E. Crotty	Aug. 1, 1863	Lord Monck	300 00			1 do
Housekeeper	J. Loughman	Sept. 7, 1858	Sir E. Head	350 00			6 do
Ottawa Post Office.*							
Kingston Post Office.							
Postmaster	R. Deacon	April 6, 1851	Earl of Elgin	1840 00			13 do
Clerk, 3rd Class.	A. Magurn	July 1, 1857	Sir E. Head	800 00			14 do
Do	C. L. Stephens	April 1, 1862	Lord Monck	600 00			5 do
Do	W. Shannon	do	do	600 00			5 do
Clerk, 4th Class.	J. Kelly	April 1, 1861	Sir E. Head	500 00			10 do
Do	R. T. Burns	Dec. 3, 1863	Lord Monck	500 00			1 do
Letter Carrier	P. Lindsay	Feb. 21, 1862	do	400 00			3 do
Messenger	L. Buck	April 2, 1861	Sir E. Head	300 00			3 do
Hamilton Post Office.							
Postmaster	E. Ritchie	April 6, 1851	Earl of Elgin	2000 00			13 do
Clerk, 2nd Class.	C. Howard	July 1, 1857	Sir E. Head	1060 00			13 do
Do	A. Crisp	do	do	1060 00			13 do

Do	H. Colbeck	April 10, 1862	Lord Monck	900 00			10 do
Clerk, 3rd Class.	J. B. Eager	July 1, 1857	Sir E. Head	760 00			11 do
Do	J. A. Eager	do	do	760 00			10 do
Do	J. A. Smith	do	do	760 00			10 do
Do	G. H. Armstrong	do	do	760 00			9 do
Clerk, 4th Class.	T. Burns	March 12, 1864	Lord Monck	416 67		From March 1 to Dec. 31, 1864	9 months.
Messenger	A. Burns	Sept. 5, 1857	Sir E. Head	300 00			7 years.
London Post Office.							
Postmaster	L. Lawless	July 1, 1855	do	1840 00			13 do
Asst. do	R. J. C. Dawson	April 1, 1860	do	1000 00			12 do
Clerk, 3rd Class.	J. Gordon	July 1, 1857	do	760 00			10 do
Do	F. French	April 1, 1862	Lord Monck	600 00			6 do
Do	J. D. Skarman	do	do	600 00			4 do
Clerk, 4th Class.	J. Curry	Aug. 22, 1861	Sir E. Head	500 00			3 do
Do	H. Dalton	March 8, 1862	do	500 00			2 do
Do	J. M. Keary	June 6, 1864	Lord Monck	290 27		From June 6 to Dec. 31, 1864.	7 months.
Do	J. Brennan	Jan. 27, 1864	do	159 47		From Feb. 6 to May 31, 1864.	1 year.
Foreign and Railway Mail Clerks.							
Foreign Mail Clerk	M. Malone	May 1, 1851	Earl of Elgin	1000 00			13 do
Do	T. O. Butler	April 1, 1854	Gen. Rowan, Adm	1000 00			11 do
Do	R. McGilivray	Sept. 10, 1855	Sir E. Head	1000 00			13 do
Railway Mail Clerk, 1st Class.	Chas. Walker	July 1, 1857	do	960 00			9 do
Do	P. Purdon	do	do	960 00			10 do
Do	D. Spry	March 1, 1864	Lord Monck	720 00			10 do
Do	A. McCarthy	July 1, 1857	Sir E. Head	960 00			10 do
Do	J. Wynn	do	do	960 00			10 do
Do	B. D. D. Rorison	do	do	380 00			8 do
Do	J. T. C. Murphy	do	do	960 00			10 do
Do	H. A. Murphy	do	do	960 00			10 do
Do	P. Penneck	do	do	720 00			11 do
Do	D. A. Ross	do	do	800 00			10 do
Do	A. Carruthers	do	do	720 00			10 do
Do	T. McCormick	do	do	720 00			9 do
Do	A. Walsley	do	do	720 00			9 do
Do	W. Sheppard	do	do	720 00			8 do
Do	W. Mathews	do	do	720 00			8 do
Do	P. Norris	do	do	720 00			8 do
Do	A. G. McWhinney	do	do	720 00			8 do
Do	A. Findlay	do	do	720 00			7 do
Do	J. D. Thompson	do	do	720 00			7 do
Do	N. W. H. Curtis	do	do	720 00			7 do
Do	J. G. Wright	April 1, 1862	Lord Monck	720 00			7 do
Do	John Davidson	July 1, 1857	Sir E. Head	720 00			7 do

* The Ottawa Post Office being established on the same system as the Country Post Offices, the Postmaster General does not interfere in the nomination of Clerks, Messengers, &c. We have therefore omitted to give the list of the employees, as their appointment entirely lays in the hands of the Postmaster. The same remark applies also to the Three Rivers Post Office, which is established on the same system.

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—(Concluded)—CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
POSTMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE							
<i>(Continued).</i>							
<i>Foreign and Railway Mail Clerks</i>							
Railway Mail Clerk, 2nd Class	A. Kerby	April 1, 1862	Lord Monck	\$ 720 00	\$ cts.		7 years.
do	J. J. Ross	do	do	720 00			6 do
do	R. N. Weyland	do	do	720 00			6 do
do	J. H. Noyes	do	do	720 00			6 do
do	M. Wright	do	do	720 00			6 do
do	F. C. Detmers	July 1, 1857	Sir E. Head	640 00			7 do
do	J. Bayley	April 1, 1862	Lord Monck	640 00			4 do
do	A. Somerville	do	do	640 00			4 do
do	Jos. Gauvin	Dec. 1, 1864	do	640 00			4 do
do	J. F. Fenwick	April 1, 1863	do	640 00			4 do
do	A. J. Van Ingen	Dec. 1, 1864	do	640 00			4 do
do	J. J. Ansell	do	do	640 00			3 do
do	Geo. Jones	do	do	640 00			3 do
do	T. W. Cantwell	do	do	640 00			3 do
do	A. Couillard	do	do	640 00			3 do
do	E. LeFebvre	do	do	640 00			3 do
do	F. A. Lett	do	do	640 00			3 do
do	Jas. Plunkett	do	do	640 00			3 do
do	A. G. Sanders	do	do	640 00			3 do
do	W. Butler	do	do	640 00			3 do
do	G. A. Barnham	do	do	640 00			3 do
do	J. McKelvy	July 1, 1857	Sir E. Head	560 00			7 do
do	A. Thomson	Feb. 20, 1862	Lord Monck	520 00			2 do
do	W. M. Murphy	do	do	520 00			2 do
do	B. Mielbaud	do	do	520 00			2 do
do	W. E. Griffith	March 10, 1862	do	520 00			2 do
do	E. Innes	Oct. 1, 1862	do	520 00			2 do
do	C. LeFebvre	Feb. 11, 1863	do	520 00			1 do
do	P. J. Maher	Jan. 29, 1864	do	480 00			11 do
do	J. Vallée	Feb. 1, 1864	do	480 00			11 do
do	P. Hynes	May 9, 1864	do	480 00			8 do
do	J. C. Bennett	June 24, 1864	do	480 00			6 do
do	J. Graham	June 28, 1864	do	480 00			6 do
do	W. Wright	Sept. 17, 1864	do	480 00			4 do
Salaries dating from days of appointment.....							

do	S. J. Jones	Oct. 25, 1864	do	480 00			2 do
do	J. A. McPherson	do	do	480 00			2 do
do	F. X. Gallagher	Nov. 14, 1864	do	480 00			2 do
do	J. O. Benoit	Nov. 15, 1864	do	480 00			2 do
do	A. Denis	Nov. 21, 1864	do	480 00			1 do
Ocean Mail Clerk	W. F. Bows	March 14, 1860	Sir E. Head	400 00	416 00		8 years.
do	A. Smith	April 3, 1860	do	400 00	416 00		0 do
do	S. J. Green	Aug. 1, 1861	do	400 00	416 00		0 do
do	D. Vaughan	March 27, 1863	Lord Monck	400 00	416 00		4 do
do	F. Barlee	Jan. 16, 1862	do	400 00	416 00		2 do
do	H. J. Foley	June 24, 1864	do	200 00	150 00		6 months.
do	J. Ferguson	June 6, 1864	do	400 00	225 00		3 years.
Clerk, Montreal Post Office, Temporarily employed on Ocean Mail Service	P. E. Bucke	March 1, 1863	do	760 00	416 00		8 do
These officers receive, in addition to their salaries, an allowance of \$50 for each round trip actually performed, represented by amount in "fee column".							
This amount of \$416 received under conditions above described.....							

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner of Crown Lands	Hon. Wm. McDougall	June 30, 1862	Lord Monck	5000 00		Hon. Mr. McDougall resigned on the 29th March, 1864; was subsequently appointed Provincial Secretary, 30th June, 1864.	2 years.
Assistant Commissioner	Hon. A. Campbell	March 30, 1864	do			Hon. Mr. Campbell succeeded Mr. McDougall. Previous to this appointment Mr. Campbell was elected, on the 12th Feb., 1863, Speaker of the Legislative Council.	2 do
do	Andrew Russell	Nov. 22, 1839	Lord Sydenham	2500 00			25 do
<i>Lower Canada Surveys and Patents.</i>							
Deputy Surveyor General	Joseph Bouchette	March 18, 1818	Sir J. C. Sherbrooke	2400 00			46 do
Senior Surveyor, Draughtsman and Inspector of Surveys	E. T. Fletcher	Dec. 21, 1841	Surveyor-Gen. Parke.	1360 00			23 do
Surveyor and Draughtsman	G. G. Dunlop	March 22, 1852	Earl of Elgin	1320 00			12 do
do	J. F. Bouchette	Jan. 9, 1854	do	1160 00			10 do
Surveyor and Draughtsman	E. E. Taché	April 3, 1861	Sir E. Head	1040 00			3 do
Extra Draughtsman	W. Baron von Koerber	Oct. 1, 1862	Lord Monck	912 50			2 do
Clerk	F. Chassé	May 28, 1855	Sir E. Head	1000 00			9 do
do	T. Morkill	April 24, 1858	do	912 50			6 do
<i>Upper Canada Surveys.</i>							
Head of Surveys, U. C.	Thomas Devine	July 11, 1846	Earl Cathcart	1600 00			13 do
Surveyor and Draughtsman	E. Fox	Sept. 28, 1857	Sir E. Head	1080 00			7 do
Draughtsman	H. F. Hayward	Jan. 29, 1857	do	912 50			7 do

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Upper Canada Surveys—(Continued).</i>							
Bookkeeper of Branch	D. A. Grant	Aug. 1, 1856	Sir E. Head	\$ cts. 1060 00	\$ cts.		8 years.
Extra Clerk	A. J. Scott	Oct. 24, 1861	do	730 00			3 do
<i>Colonization Roads and Ordnance Lands, Canada West.</i>							
Senior Surveyor and Inspector of Surveys	J. W. Bridgland	Jan. 23, 1856	do	1600 00			8 do
Extra Draughtsman	A. L. Russell	Oct. 31, 1861	do	730 00			3 do
Extra Clerk	M. S. Foley	Jan. 1, 1864	Lord Monck	730 00			1 do
<i>Patents.</i>							
Senior Patent Clerk	H. J. Jones	Nov. 9, 1840	Sir G. Arthur	1360 00			24 do
Clerk	J. J. Prendergast	Aug. 1, 1851	Earl of Elgin	1060 00			13 do
Do	J. Innes	Nov. 1, 1848	do	760 00			16 do
<i>Accounts.</i>							
Accountant and Cashier	William Ford	April 10, 1852	do	1610 00			12 do
Bookkeeper of Department	J. V. Gale	Sept. 11, 1856	Sir E. Head	1280 00			8 do
Extra Clerk	D. G. B. Ross	April 15, 1861	do	730 00			3 do
Do	H. E. Dufort	June 7, 1861	do	730 00			3 do
Do	W. Ebbs	April 3, 1862	Lord Monck	912 50			2 do
Do	J. R. Montgomery	March 5, 1864	do	730 00			10 months.
<i>Upper Canada Land Claims, Mining Lands, and Crown Sales in Old Townships.</i>							
Chief Clerk	Thomas Hector	June 17, 1839	Sir G. Arthur	1610 00			25 years.
Clerk	F. A. Hall	Jan. 1, 1847	Secretary Daly	1360 00			18 do
Do	Thos. Hammond	Jan. 24, 1842	Sir Chas. Bagot	1360 00			23 do
Extra Clerk	G. Lindsay	Feb. 4, 1860	Sir E. Head	912 50			4 do
Do	J. S. Thomson	Oct. 21, 1863	Lord Monck	730 00			1 do
<i>Land Sales, Upper Canada.</i>							
Chief Clerk	J. C. Tarbut	June 1, 1841	Lord Sydenham	1610 00			23 do
Clerk	A. Kirkwood	March 21, 1854	Gen. Rowan, Adm	1080 00			10 do

Do	A. T. Taylor	Oct. 29, 1854	Sir E. Head	1060 00			10 do
Extra Clerk	J. M. Grant	May 12, 1860	do	912 50			4 do
<i>Land Returns, Upper Canada.</i>							
Senior Clerk Agents' Returns	Jeremiah Alvey	Feb. 6, 1848	Earl of Elgin	1360 00			16 do
Clerk	J. Tolmie	Oct. 22, 1853	do	1360 00			11 do
Extra Clerk	F. Norton	March 30, 1860	Sir E. Head	912 50			4 do
Do	R. Nettle	Feb. 22, 1864	Lord Monck	912 50			7 do
<i>Lower Canada Land Sales, Western Section.</i>							
Chief Clerk	W. F. Collins	Aug. 7, 1843	Lord Metcalfe	1610 00			21 do
Clerk	F. D. Dugal	Feb. 18, 1854	Gen. Rowan, Adm	1060 00			10 do
Do	W. E. Collins	Nov. 28, 1859	Sir E. Head	912 50			5 do
Extra Clerk	L. Berthelot	Sept. 25, 1861	Sir E. Head	912 50			3 do
<i>Lower Canada Land Sales, Eastern Section, and Colonization Roads, Canada East.</i>							
Chief Clerk	R. A. Gagnéroux	Nov. 1, 1849	Earl of Elgin	1440 00			15 do
Clerk	V. E. Tessier	Aug. 7, 1852	do	1080 00			12 do
Do	L. D. Lemoine	April 27, 1858	Sir E. Head	912 50			6 do
<i>Jesuit Estates, Seignior of Lauzon, and Crown Domain.</i>							
Chief Clerk	F. T. Judah	June 12, 1849	Earl of Elgin	1600 00			15 do
Extra Clerk	D. C. Mackenzie	Jan. 18, 1860	Sir E. Head	912 50			5 do
Do	R. H. Browne	May 14, 1862	Lord Monck	730 00			2 do
<i>Woods and Forests.</i>							
Superintendent	P. M. Partridge	Feb. 19, 1851	Earl of Elgin	1600 00			13 do
Clerk	L. A. Robitaille	April 1, 1855	Sir E. Head	1080 00			9 do
Bookkeeper of Branch	G. B. Cowper	Oct. 17, 1837	Sir W. Eyre	1080 00			7 do
Extra Clerk	G. Vanfelson	Oct. 8, 1860	Sir E. Head	912 50			4 do
Do	J. Nickinson	Nov. 8, 1860	do	730 00			4 do
Do	J. Murphy	Sept. 16, 1863	Lord Monck	730 00			1 do
<i>Registrar.</i>							
Registrar	John Morphy	July 8, 1851	Earl of Elgin	1360 00			13 do
Extra Clerk	R. Temple	Sept. 4, 1863	Lord Monck	730 00			1 do
<i>Fisheries Branch.</i>							
Superintendent of Fisheries, L. C.	R. Nettle	June 15, 1837	Sir E. Head	1200 00			7 do
Do	John McQuig	Aug. 14, 1857	do	1200 00			7 do
Chief Clerk in charge	W. F. Whitchoer	Feb. 7, 1864	Lord Monck	1360 00			17 do
Draughtsman	S. P. Bauset	June 1, 1864	Gen. Rowan, Adm	1060 00			10 do
Office Keeper	John Bradshaw	March 27, 1852	Earl of Elgin	500 00			12 do
Messenger	George Fisher	Sept. 1, 1844	Lord Metcalfe	416 00			20 do
Do	P. Cahill	Sept. 2, 1866	Sir E. Head	450 00			8 do

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Fisheries Branch—(Continued).</i>							
Messengers.....	P. Potvin.....	Sept. 1, 1859...	Sir E. W. Head.....	\$ cts. 450 00	\$ cts. .....	.....	5 years.
Do	C. Dumontier.....	March 26, 1864...	Lord Monck.....	450 00	.....	.....	10 months.
<i>Stipendiary Magistrate and Fishery Overseers.</i>							
Stipendiary Magistrate for the protection of Fisheries	P. Fortin	April 20, 1852	Earl of Elgin	1200 00	.....	.....	12 years.
Fishery Overseer, L. C.	B. Conley	May 26, 1859	Sir E. Head.....	50 00	.....	.....	5 do
Do	R. W. H. Dimock.....	do	do	50 00	.....	.....	5 do
Do	W. Phelan	do	do	50 00	.....	.....	5 do
Do	J. M. Romon	do	do	50 00	.....	.....	5 do
Do	J. Cook	do	do	50 00	.....	.....	5 do
Do	A. McEwen.....	do	do	50 00	.....	.....	5 do
Do	A. Fraser	do	do	50 00	.....	.....	5 do
Do	Thos. Boyle.....	June 1, 1859	do	50 00	.....	.....	5 do
Do	A. Blais	June 15, 1859	do	80 00	.....	.....	5 do
Do	A. Comeau	June 1, 1861	do	100 00	.....	.....	5 do
Do	Jos. Beaubien.....	do	do	50 00	.....	.....	3 do
Do	W. C. Willis.....	March 17, 1864	Lord Monck.....	50 00	.....	.....	2 do
Do	S. F. Copp.....	Sept. 15, 1864	do	40 00	.....	.....	2 do
Do	J. B. Hall	do	do	30 00	.....	.....	2 do
Do	D. McFarlane.....	Oct. 15, 1864	do	50 00	.....	.....	2 do
Do	W. H. Shipman	March 17, 1864	do	50 00	.....	.....	2 do
Do	J. K. Cameron	Oct. 17, 1864	do	100 00	.....	.....	2 do
Do	E. R. Jones	Nov. 7, 1864	do	50 00	.....	.....	2 do
Do	P. Marentelle.....	do	do	50 00	.....	.....	2 do
Do	J. W. Kerr	Dec. 15, 1864	do	50 00	.....	.....	2 do
<i>Crown Land Agents, Lower Canada.</i>							
Portneuf and Champlain.....	A. Bochet	June 30, 1843.....	Lord Metcalfe.....	Commiss'n 1 57	.....	.....	21 do
Berthier and Joliette.....	J. Bourgeois	Dec. 23, 1858	Sir E. Head.....	14 00	.....	.....	6 do
Saguenay	R. Boulliane	Sept. 10, 1858	do	3 74	.....	.....	6 do
Part of Leinster	A. Daly	June 12, 1844.....	Lord Metcalfe.....	1 77	.....	.....	20 do
Do Portneuf.....	J. P. Dery	July 12, 1851.....	Earl of Elgin	17 76	.....	.....	13 do
Do Kamouraska	F. Deguise	May 25, 1850.....	do	19 95	.....	.....	14 do
Elgin and Taché Road, Free Grant Agent	S. Drapeau	Jan. 29, 1858.....	Sir E. Head.....	9 31	.....	.....	6 do
					And \$4 p. diem as Locating Agt.		

Maskinongé and St. Maurice.....	L. A. Dubord.....	May 26, 1859.....	do	95 09	.....	.....	5 do
Gaspé	J. Eden	May 24, 1851	Earl of Elgin.....	339 85	.....	.....	13 do
Compton	W. Tarwell	Sept. 20, 1861	Sir E. Head.....	23 72	.....	.....	3 do
Part of Rimouski.....	L. N. Gauvreau	July 22, 1848	Sir E. Head.....	36 14	.....	.....	16 do
Beauce	L. Labrecque	April 26, 1861	Sir E. Head.....	51 02	.....	.....	3 do
Part of Bellechasse.....	F. Lamontagne.....	Oct. 30, 1862	Lord Monck.....	8 08	.....	.....	2 do
Do Pictou.....	J. Laporte	Sept. 1, 1860.....	Sir E. Head.....	1 02	.....	.....	4 do
Part of Two Mountains and Terrebonne	A. B. Lavallée.....	Aug. 12, 1843.....	Lord Metcalfe.....	23 40	.....	.....	21 do
Part of Sherbrooke and Wolfe.....	J. T. LeBel.....	May 31, 1852	Earl of Elgin	22 13	.....	.....	12 do
Rivière du Loup.....	J. A. LeBel	March 25, 1858	Sir E. Head.....	11 19	.....	.....	6 do
Part of Bellechasse.....	S. V. Larue	Oct. 11, 1852.....	Earl of Elgin	1 20	.....	.....	12 do
Parts of Rimouski and Matapédia Road	J. B. Lepage.....	Sept. 10, 1855.....	Sir E. Head.....	25 19	.....	.....	9 do
Chicoutimi	W. Martin.....	Sept. 10, 1858	do	17 17	.....	.....	6 do
Dorchester	F. Rouleau.....	June 6, 1862.....	Lord Monck.....	6 06	.....	.....	2 do
Parts of Rimouski and Gaspé.....	C. F. Roy	Aug. 6, 1862.....	do	5 15	.....	.....	2 do
Parts of Mégantic, Dorchester and Bellechasse	Andrew Ross.....	June 30, 1843.....	Lord Metcalfe.....	186 54	.....	.....	26 do
Quebec	McLean Stewart.....	Sept. 27, 1845	Earl Cathcart.....	.....	.....	.....	19 do
Parts of L'Islet and Bellechasse.....	F. Tegu	May 25, 1850.....	Earl of Elgin	8 12	.....	.....	14 do
Bas de Chaleurs.....	J. N. Verge	May 27, 1861	Sir E. Head.....	8 42	.....	.....	3 do
Part of Two Mountains.....	T. Barron	May 28, 1864	Lord Monck.....	4 52	.....	.....	3 do
Do Ottawa	E. X. Bastien.....	Aug. 4, 1845	Earl Cathcart.....	.....	.....	.....	8 months.
Do Drummond.....	G. A. Bourgeois.....	March 23, 1850	Earl of Elgin	11 44	.....	.....	19 years.
Do Ottawa	G. W. Cameron.....	Dec. 12, 1859.....	Sir E. Head.....	58 05	.....	.....	14 do
Parts of Sherbrooke, Stanstead and Drummond.....	J. Felton.....	Jan. 30, 1843.....	Sir Chas. Bagot.....	156 93	.....	.....	21 do
Part of Ottawa	R. Farley	Aug. 17, 1859	Sir E. Head.....	159 72	.....	.....	5 do
Arthabaska	A. Gagnon	Jan. 12, 1860	do	28 03	.....	.....	5 do
Part of Mégantic	J. Hume	Jan. 21, 1852.....	Earl of Elgin.....	58 07	.....	.....	12 do
Do Pontiac	J. M. Judson	Feb. 27, 1858.....	Sir E. Head.....	15 15	.....	.....	6 do
Stungate, Missisquoi and Shefford	O. J. Kemp	April 15, 1848.....	Earl of Elgin.....	123 34	.....	.....	6 do
Part of Ottawa	M. McBean	Nov. 14, 1859	Sir E. Head.....	96 00	.....	.....	5 do
Part of Two Mountains.....	D. McMillan.....	Aug. 4, 1860.....	do	11 45	.....	.....	5 do
Part of Ottawa	T. Smith.....	June 20, 1860.....	do	7 67	.....	.....	4 do
Part of Drummond.....	Hon. W. Sheppard.....	May 1, 1862.....	Lord Monck.....	21 68	.....	.....	2 do
<i>Crown Land Agents, U. C.</i>							
Simcoe	J. Alexander	April 18, 1843.....	Lord Metcalfe.....	177 45	.....	.....	21 do
Part of Peterboro' and Victoria and Bobcaygeon Road	G. G. Boswell	Dec. 4, 1861.....	Lord Monck.....	18 90	.....	.....	3 do
Burlington Road, Townships of Anstruther, Chandoe and Cardiff.....	John Carroll	Oct. 27, 1863.....	do	140 00	.....	.....	1 do
Part of Hastings and Hastings Road.....	M. P. Hayes	July 3, 1856.....	Sir E. Head.....	64 16	.....	.....	8 do
Part of Renfrew, Ottawa and Opeongo Road.....	W. Harris.....	June 7, 1851.....	Earl of Elgin.....	35 02	.....	.....	13 do
Waterloo	H. S. Huber.....	Nov. 7, 1863.....	Lord Monck.....	58 66	.....	.....	1 do

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Crown Land Agencies, U. C.—</i> (Continued).				Commiss'n			
Grey.....	W. Jackson.....	Nov. 3, 1854.....	Sir E. Head.....	\$ cts. 224 99	\$ cts.		10 years.
Lennox, part of Frontenac and Addington, Frontenac Road.....	J. Macpherson.....	Feb. 21, 1860.....	do.....	144 39			4 do
North part of Renfrew.....	J. P. Moffatt.....	Nov. 26, 1858.....	do.....	25 76			6 do
Bruce.....	A. McNabb.....	April 29, 1851.....	Earl of Elgin.....	674 51			13 do
Muskoka Road, Townships of Morrison, Monck, Muskoka, Draper, Macaulay, McLean, Brunel.....	R. J. Oliver.....	July 22, 1859.....	Sir E. Head.....	53 82		Locating Agent.....	5 do
Part of Frontenac and Addington Road.....	E. Perry.....	March 27, 1856.....	do.....	25 86		do.....	8 do
Victoria.....	G. M. Roche.....	Oct. 22, 1858.....	do.....	68 75			6 do
Perth.....	J. Sharman.....	April 27, 1853.....	Earl of Elgin.....	207 55			11 do
Huron.....	C. Widder.....	Jan. 15, 1857.....	Sir E. Head.....	277 48			7 do
Part of Algoma.....	J. Wilson.....	July 25, 1845.....	Lord Metcalfe.....	4 60			19 do
County of Wellington.....	Alex. Geddes.....	June 8, 1845.....	do.....	371 29			19 do
<i>CROWN TIMBER AGENTS, U. C.</i>							
<i>Upper Ottawa.</i>							
Agent and Inspector of Crown Timber Agencies.....	A. J. Russell.....	June 1, 1846.....	Earl Cathcart.....	1840 00			18 do
Assistant.....	C. S. McNutt.....	April 13, 1858.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	1200 00			6 do
Collector of Slide Dues and Assistant in Crown Timber Office.....	E. Smith.....	May 23, 1860.....	do.....	1000 00			4 do
Clerk.....	J. Ritchie.....	June 23, 1864.....	Lord Monck.....	700 00			6 months.
Do.....	D. Russell.....	do.....	do.....	600 00			6 do
Do.....	E. T. Smith.....	do.....	do.....	1 50		Occasionally employed.....	6 do
Messenger.....	Richard Quinn.....	April 1, 1858.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	160 00			6 years.
<i>Lower Ottawa.</i>							
Agent.....	Charles E. Belle.....	May 6, 1854.....	Gen. Rowan, Adm.....	1200 00			10 do
Clerk.....	J. C. Coursolles.....	May 1, 1858.....	Com. of Crown Lands.....	500 00			6 do
<i>Ontario and Huron, Superior and Peninsula of Canada West.</i>							
Clerk.....	J. A. MacInnes.....	Feb. 26, 1859.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	600 00			5 do
In charge of the office at Windsor.....	F. W. Stayner.....	do.....	do.....	500 00			5 do

<i>Huron, Superior and Peninsula of Canada West reorganized.</i>							
Agent.....	John R. Nash.....	June 28, 1854.....	Gen. Rowan, Adm.....	1000 00			10 do
<i>CROWN TIMBER AGENTS, L. C.</i>							
<i>St. Maurice.</i>							
Co-Agent.....	A. Dubord.....	May 26, 1859.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	1200 00			5 do
Clerk.....	William Lamb.....	Sept. 2, 1861.....	Com. of Crown Lands.....	400 00			3 do
<i>St. Francis.</i>							
Agent.....	Gerrard J. Nagle.....	May 30, 1854.....	Gen. Rowan, Adm.....	1200 00			10 do
<i>Saguenay.</i>							
Agent.....	Geo. Duberger.....	do.....	do.....	1200 00			10 do
<i>Chaudiere and Madawaska.</i>							
Agent.....	Charles Dawson.....	Sept. 15, 1857.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	1000 00			7 do
<i>Lower St. Lawrence.</i>							
Agent.....	Charles T. Dub6.....	March 15, 1855.....	do.....	700 00			9 do
<i>Rive des Chateaux.</i>							
Agent.....	Jos. V. Verge.....	March 20, 1855.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	600 00			9 do
<i>Quebec.</i>							
Collector.....	McLean Stewart.....	Sept. 27, 1845.....	Earl of Cathcart.....	1800 00			19 do
Assistant.....	J. M. O'Leary.....	May 1, 1853.....	Earl of Elgin.....	950 00			11 do
Do.....	Wm. O'Keane.....	June 1, 1861.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	950 00			3 do
Clerk.....	John Mackay.....	May 27, 1864.....	Lord Monck.....	500 00			8 months.
<i>ORDNANCE LANDS AGENTS.</i>							
<i>Ottawa.</i>							
Agent.....	W. F. Coffin.....	Sept. 11, 1856.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	2000 00			25 years.
Clerk.....	Fred. P. Austin.....	Feb. 7, 1857.....	do.....	700 00			7 do
Bookkeeper.....	William Mills.....	Aug. 1, 1858.....	do.....	730 00			6 do
Land Bailiff.....	James Forsyth.....	Sept. 1, 1858.....	do.....	413 64			8 do
Messenger.....	John Callaghan.....	do.....	Agent.....	182 50			8 do
Caretaker.....	Washington Fox.....	Oct. 1, 1860.....	do.....	365 00			4 do
Do.....	James Baxter.....	.....	do.....	365 00			7 do
Do.....	Henry Goodwin.....	.....	do.....	182 50			7 do

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever.
<i>Jesuits' Estates, Crown Domain, Seignior of Lauzon, and Gold Mines of Canada East.</i>	Felix Fortier.....	App't Collecting Agent for Lauzon and Beach and Deep Water Lot Superintendent for Port of Quebec, Sep. 1855; duties as latter extended to L. C. 12th June, 1860.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	\$ 1400 00	\$ cts.	This is for salary as Collecting Agent for Lauzon, and Beach and Deep Water Lot Superintendent; \$150 per annum is also allowed for office rent; as Commuting Agent he is to receive \$6 for each commutation.....	9 years.
	Joseph Laurin.....	Sept. —, 1855.....	do.....	729 42	.....	The whole of this amt (\$615.71 being salary, and the balance, \$114.71, commission) received as Crown Domain Agent, As Commuting Agent, he is paid by applicants \$6 in each case. Is paid by applicants \$6 on each commutation.....	9 do
Commuting Agent, censive of Three Rivers.....	Valère Guillet.....	June —, 1854.....	Gen. Rowan, Adm.....	.....	.....	.....	10 do
Collecting and Commuting Agent, Jesuits' Estates, District of Montreal.....	Jean Baptiste Varin.....	April 1, 1840.....	Sir G. Arthur.....	1647 24	.....	This amount received for commission as Collecting Agent; received also \$48 allowance for office rent for a year.....	24 do
Collecting and Commuting Agent, Jesuits' Estates, District of Quebec.....	Hon. Louis Panet.....	Oct. 1, 1827.....	Earl of Dalhousie.....	1351 26	.....	Paid to him as commission on collections. Difference between this amount and \$900, limit of commission for a year, to be refunded.....	37 do
Collecting and Commuting Agent, Cap de la Madeleine, and Jesuits' Estates, City of Three Rivers.....	Valère Guillet and Flavien Lottinville.....	Jan. —, 1854..... June —, 1855.....	Gen. Rowan, Adm..... Sir E. W. Head.....	.....	105 65	Received for commission as Collecting Agents.....	11 do 9 do
Collecting and Commuting Agent, Seignior of Batiscan.....	Louis Guillet, jr.....	June —, 1848.....	Earl of Elgin.....	249 06	.....	.....	16 do

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever.	
<i>Gold Mines, C. E.</i>	Inspector, Chaudière Division.....	April 22, 1864, in lieu of Daniel W. Mack, appointed April 22, 1864, and resigned.....	Lord Morek.....	.....	.....	Paid at the rate of \$5 per day, to include all travelling and office expenses.....	8 months.
	Do St. Francis Division.....	.....	do.....	5 00	.....	.....	8 do
<i>Overseers of Upper Canada Colonization Roads.</i>	Hastings Road.....	Sept. —, 1862.....	Hon. W. McDougall.....	.....	.....	While actually employed.....	8 years.
	Opeongo do.....	May —, 1864.....	Hon. A. Campbell.....	.....	.....	.....	13 do
	Muskoka do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	5 do
	Addington do.....	June —, 1864.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	8 do
	Victoria do.....	May —, 1864.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	6 do
	Bobbygeon do.....	Nov. —, 1864.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	3 do
	Supervisor of Cutlers Office, Quebec.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Supervisor.....	Wm. Quinn.....	June 1, 1855.....	Sir E. Head.....	2000 00	.....	9 do
	Deputy Supervisor.....	Mathew Harbison.....	Jan. 1, 1844.....	Lord Metcalfe.....	1440 00	.....	20 do
	Bookkeeper.....	Alex. Fraser.....	May 1, 1844.....	do.....	1200 00	.....	20 do
	Cashier.....	T. J. Walsh.....	July 1, 1854.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	800 00	.....	10 do
	Specification Clerk.....	John Y. Cooke.....	May 1, 1844.....	Lord Metcalfe.....	725 00	.....	20 do
	Do.....	J. T. Prendergast.....	do.....	do.....	600 00	.....	20 do
	Do.....	Pierre Millar.....	June 1, 1852.....	Earl of Elgin.....	775 00	.....	12 do
	Do.....	Frs. Quinn.....	May 1, 1854.....	Gen. Rowan, Adm.....	779 16	.....	10 do
Do.....	Lorenzo Hearne.....	June 20, 1856.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	400 00	.....	8 do	
Do.....	W. Launière.....	July 26, 1855.....	do.....	500 00	.....	9 do	
Do.....	Ed. Duggan.....	June 16, 1857.....	do.....	400 00	.....	7 do	
Do.....	Jos. Elz. Belland.....	Aug. 20, 1863.....	Lord Monck.....	400 00	.....	1 do	
Do.....	Eugène Blondeau.....	May 1, 1864.....	do.....	400 00	.....	7 months.	
Do.....	Niel Stewart.....	Sept. 1, 1864.....	do.....	500 00	.....	4 do	
Do.....	Daniel Carey.....	Oct. 1, 1864.....	do.....	800 00	.....	3 do	
Messenger.....	Patrick Jordan.....	Jan. 1, 1863.....	do.....	400 00	.....	2 years.	
INDIAN DEPARTMENT.	Superintendent General.....	May 24, 1862.....	do.....	.....	.....	{ Office combined with that of Com'r of Crown Lands. }	2 do
	Deputy Superintendent.....	Hon. Alex. Campbell.....	do.....	.....	.....	App'd to Surveyor General's Department, Jan. 1, 1829.....	35 do
	Chief Clerk.....	Wm. Spragge.....	March 17, 1862.....	.....	.....	Appointed to Governor's Secretary's Office, Oct. 14, 1842.....	22 do
	Accountant.....	Michael Turnor.....	April 1, 1851.....	Earl of Elgin.....	1400 00	Appointed to Crown Lands Department, October, 1854.....	10 do
	Corresponding Clerk.....	Chas. T. Walcot.....	Dec. 1, 1859.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	1400 00	3 do
Clerk.....	L. Varkoughnet.....	Feb. 13, 1861.....	do.....	730 00	.....	\$2 per diem to Sept. 30, 1864; from Oct. 1, 1864, made permanent at \$730 per annum.....	2 do
Temporary Clerk.....	Jos. P. M. Lecourt.....	April 10, 1862.....	Supt. General.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	W. J. Cooper.....	Aug. 22, 1864.....	do.....	2 00	per diem.....	.....	.....

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
INDIAN DEPARTMENT—(Continued).							
Messenger	Robt. Jessop	Oct. 1, 1859	Supt. General	\$ cts. 240 00	\$ cts. per month.		5 years. 2 do
Housekeeper	Helen Jessop	May 1, 1862	do	10 00			
Outposts and Stations, Western Superintendency.							
Visit'g Superintendent and Commissioner	Froome Talfour	Jan. 1, 1855	Sir E. W. Head	1400 00		{ Receives fees on assignments of land, and per centage on timber receipts. Stationed at Sarnia.	9 do
Missionary to Chippawas and Muzzies of the Thames.	Rev. P. Flood	Dec. 15, 1834	Lord Aylmer	400 00		Stationed at Cardoc.	30 do
Missionary to Chippawas of Walpole Island	Rev. A. Jamieson	June 5, 1845	Lord Metcalfe	400 00		do Walpole Island	19 do
School Teacher to Chippawas of Sarnia	Charlotte Adams	July 1, 1860	Nominat'd by the Band & app'd by the Dept.	250 00			4 do
School Teacher to Chippawas of Walpole	Henry Bourne		do	100 00		Removed	
School Teacher to Chippawas of Walpole	F. W. Cathcart		do	100 00		In place of Henry Bourne	
School Teacher to Moravians of the Thames.	D. J. Croghan		do	200 00		Date of appointment unknown.	
School Teacher to Wyandotts of Anderson	Thos. King	April 1, 1849	do	200 00			15 do
Medical Attendant to Wyandotts of Anderson	Dr. W. Lambert		do	80 00		Date of appointment unknown.	
Chief Interpreter to Chippawas of Sarnia	D. B. Wayanosh		do	400 00		do do	
Chief of the Chippawas of Sarnia	Joshua Wawanosh		do	230 00		do do	
Do do	Peter Salt		do	100 00		Dead—paid to widow.	
Interpreter to Chippawas of the Thames.	John Henry		do	100 00		Date of appointment unknown.	
Central and Eastern Superintendency of Upper Canada.							
Visit'g Superintendent and Commissioner	W. R. Bartlett	July 1, 1858	Sir E. W. Head	1400 00		{ Receives fees on assignments of lands, and per centage on timber receipts. Stationed at Toronto.	6 do

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
Clerk stationed at Toronto	Alfred McDougall	Oct. 8, 1863	Supt. General	2 50		Employed temporarily to 3rd December, 1863.	1 do
Do do	Hornce McDougall	Feb. 22, 1864	do	500 00		Employed temporarily to 9th April, 1864.	
Do do	Thos. Dalton	April 11, 1864	do	2 50		Employed temporarily to 3rd June, 1864	
Do do	Andrew Deacon		Governor General	500 00		Date of appointment unknown.	
Missionary to Mohawks of Bay of Quinte	Rev. G. A. Anderson		Nominat'd by the Band & app'd by the Dept.	420 00			
School Teacher to Chippawas of Lakes Huron and Simcoe	Wm. Law		do	50 00		do do	
School Teacher to Chippawas of Lakes Huron and Simcoe	Rev. B. Brooking		do	50 00		do do	
School Teacher to Mohawks of Bay of Quinte	Glenholm Barrett		do	200 00		do do	
Chief, Chippawas of Lakes Huron and Simcoe	Simpson Digsail		do	50 00		do do	
Chief, Chippawas of Lakes Huron and Simcoe	Wid. of Wm. Yellowhead		do	50 00		Chief, died 12th January, 1864.	
Chief, Chippawas of Lakes Huron and Simcoe	Thos. Nanningeshkung		do	50 00		Date of appointment unknown.	
Chief, Chippawas of Lakes Huron and Simcoe	George Young		do	50 00		do do	
Chief, Chippawas of Lakes Huron and Simcoe	John Aissance		do	50 00		do do	
Chief, Chippawas of Lakes Huron and Simcoe	James Aissance		do	50 00		do do	
Chief, Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes	George Pandansh		do	100 00		do do	
Chief, Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes	Widow of John Crow		do	50 00		do do	
Chief, Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes	Joseph Whetung		do	25 00		Chief, died 24 December, 1863.	
Chief, Mississaguas of Songog	John Johnson		do	50 00		Date of appointment unknown.	
Do do	John Sunday		do	112 00		do do	
Do do	John Simpson		do	24 00		do do	
Chief, Chippawas of Sauguen	John Kadangegwon		do	100 00		do do	
Do do	Henry H. Madwayosh		do	100 00		do do	
Do do	Peter J. Kegeponce		do	100 00		do do	
Do do	Joseph Jones		do	75 00		do do	
Do do	Geo. A. Tobegwon		do	50 00		do do	
Councillor, Mississaguas of Alnwich	Joseph Shunk		do	12 00		do do	
Do do	Thos. Fraser		do	12 00		do do	
Do do	James Indian		do	12 00		do do	
Do do	Dr. James McCrae		do	100 00		do do	
Do do	John Sunday, Jr.		do	15 00		do do	
Surgeon	Mezang G. Pandaush		do	15 00		do do	
Secretary							
Writer, Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes							

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT—(Concluded).—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
INDIAN DEPARTMENT—(Continued).							
Central and Eastern Superintendency of Upper Canada—(Continued).							
Writer and Interpreter, Chippawas of Lakes Huron and Simcoe.....	Rev. Allan Salt.....		Nominat'd by the Band & app'd by the Dept.	25 00		Date of appointment unknown.	
Interpreter, Chippawas of Lakes Huron and Simcoe.....	J. B. Xaningshukung.....		do	25 00		do	
Do	Moses E. Madwayesh.....		do	100 00		do	
Do	Joseph Jones.....		do	100 00		do	
Messenger, Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes.....	Robert Pandansh.....		do	10 00		do	
Messenger, Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes.....	Jacob Jacobs.....		do	10 00		do	
Grand River Superintendency.							
Visit'g Superintendent and Commissioner.....	Jasper T. Gilkison.....	May 1, 1862.	Supl. General.....	1400 00		Receives fees on assignments of lands, and per centage on timber receipts. Stationed at Brantford.....	2 years. 9 do
Clerk.....	Henry Andrews.....	Jan. 1, 1855.	Sir E. W. Head.....	500 00		Stationed at Brantford.....	9 do
Medical Attendant to Six Nations of Grand River.....	Alfred Digby, M.D.....		do	760 00		Date of appointment unknown.	
Medical Attendant to Six Nations of Grand River.....	R. H. Dee, M.D.....		do	1000 00		do	
Medical Attendant to Six Nations of Grand River.....	H. Whicher, M.D.....		do	280 00		do	
Chief and Agent to Mississaguas of the Credit.....	David Sawyer.....		do	200 00		do	
Credit.....	George King.....			50 00		do	
Interpreter to Six Nations of the Grand River.....	G. H. M. Johnson.....			400 00		do	
Forest Warden to Six Nations of the Grand River.....	James McLean.....			100 00		do	
Messenger, Mississaguas of the Credit.....	James Cheekhoc.....			50 00		do	
Visit'g Superintendent and Commissioner.....	Charles T. Dupont.....	Sept. 4, 1863.	Supl. Gen., Northern Superintendency.}	1000 00		Stationed at Manitowaning, Manitowling Island.....	1 do

Clerk and Interpreter.....	McGregor Ironside.....	Aug. 5, 1863.	do	2 00	per diem.....	Stationed at Manitowling Island.	1 do
Surgeon Manitowling Islands Indians	David Layton, M.D.....	Oct. 22, 1849.	Earl of Elgin.....	730 00		do	15 do
Schoolmaster	Joseph Jennesaux.....	Oct. 25, 1850.	do	243 33		do	14 do
*Rom. Cath. Missionary, Loretto.	Rev. F. Boucher.....	do	Lord Metcalfe.	225 96		P'd from Parliamentary Grant.	20 do
Do	Rev. F. X. Marcoux.....	do	Lord Aylmer.....	203 33		do	32 do
Do	Rev. J. Maurault.....	do	Earl of Elgin.....	225 96		do	17 do

* In addition to these three reverend gentlemen, there are some other Roman Catholic Missionaries among other Bands and Tribes in Lower Canada who receive compensation from the Indian Department out of annual grants, payment of which compensation takes place through the hands of the Very Rev. Vicar-General Cazaux.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner of Public Works.....	Hon. M. Laframboise.....	July 24, 1863.	Lord Monck.....	5000 00			8 months.
Deputy Commissioner.....	Hon. J. C. Chapais.....	March 30, 1861.	do	2200 00		Removed 7th March, 1861.	10 do.
Secretary.....	T. Trudeau.....	June 1, 1850.	do	3300 00			25 years.
Paymaster's Clerk.....	F. Braun.....	March 15, 1864.	do	1800 00			5 do
Clerk.....	James W. Harper.....	March 8, 1861.	do	1530 00			10 do
Do	T. B. French.....	Jan. 7, 1855.	Earl of Elgin	730 00			12 do
Do	Henry Jackson.....	April 29, 1864.	Commissioner.....	1100 00			1 do
Do	J. F. N. Bonneville.....	July 5, 1855.	do	1100 00			6 do
Do	John R. Arnoldi.....	July 5, 1856.	do	800 00			8 do
Do	James Walsh.....	Dec. 1, 1859.	do	707 50			5 do
Do	H. A. Fissault.....	May 1, 1860.	do	1360 00			4 do
Do	Chas. Pope.....	June 15, 1860.	do	2 00	per diem.....		4 do
Do	O. Dionne.....	Aug. 21, 1861.	do	2 00	do		3 do
Bookkeeper.....	James Baine.....	April 27, 1864.	do	2 00	do		1 do
Do	Felix Hamel.....	Feb. 1, 1857.	Sir E. Head.....	1610 00			7 do
Do	Gaspard Drolet.....	May 3, 1856.	Commissioner.....	1360 00			8 do
Housekeeper.....	Patrick Oynes.....	Feb. 21, 1862.	do	1400 00			2 do
Messenger.....	M. Walsh.....	1855.	do	500 00			9 do
Do	Henri Potvin.....	April 1, 1844.	Board of Works.....	450 00			20 do
Woodman.....	Jos. Goulet.....	June 22, 1861.	do	450 00			3 do
Chief Engineer.....	John Page.....	Nov. 1, 1851.	do	1 37½	per diem.....		13 do
Assistant Engineer.....	F. P. Rubidge.....	Nov. 5, 1853.	Earl of Elgin.....	3240 00			11 do
Do	G. F. Baillargé.....	Dec. 15, 1841.	Lord Sydenham.....	2400 00			23 do
Do	Thomas Munro.....	Nov. 7, 1846.	Earl Cathcart.....	1600 00			18 do
Do	James H. Rowan.....	Feb. 7, 1860.	Commissioner.....	1240 00			4 do
Do	Thomas Guerin.....	May 1, 1864.	Lord Monck.....	900 00			4 do
Do	C. H. Parent.....	Sept. 15, 1864.	do	2 50	per diem.....	Mr. Parent was employed as Draughtsman in the Seigniorial Tenure Office during 3 years previous to his entering in the Public Works Dept.....	1 year.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Ottawa—(Continued).</i>				\$ cts.	\$ cts.		8 years.
Draughtsman.....	Chas. McCarthy.....	Sept. —, 1856.....	Commissioner.....	1095 00	.....	.....	8
Do.....	John L. B. Ross.....	Dec. —, 1856.....	do.....	1040 00	.....	.....	1
Do.....	C. E. Michaud.....	Nov. —, 1864.....	Lord Monck.....	900 00	.....	.....	3
Photographer.....	S. McLaughlin.....	Sept. 24, 1861.....	Commissioner.....	1020 00	.....	.....	3
Messenger.....	J. N. Deslauriers.....	May 1, 1861.....	do.....	1 00	per diem.....	.....	3
<i>Quebec Office.</i>							
Inspector of Works.....	P. Gauvreau.....	July 10, 1864.....	Lord Monck.....	1800 00	.....	.....	1
Draughtsman and Clerk.....	J. B. Derome.....	.....	.....	900 00	.....	.....	.....
<i>Montreal Office.</i>							
Engineer.....	John G. Sippell.....	July —, 1853.....	Earl of Elgin.....	2240 00	.....	.....	11
Clerk.....	Wm. Horsnell.....	Nov. —, 1859.....	Commissioner.....	800 00	.....	.....	5
<i>Provincial Arbitrators.</i>							
Arbitrator.....	Thos. Kirkpatrick.....	Jan. 22, 1861.....	Sir E. Head.....	1000 00	.....	Allowed travelling expenses.....	3
Do.....	L. A. Moreau.....	do.....	do.....	1000 00	.....	.....	3
Do.....	P. Vankoughnet.....	do.....	do.....	1000 00	.....	.....	3
Secretary.....	F. H. Ennis.....	May 11, 1864.....	Lord Monck.....	1000 00	.....	.....	1
<i>Railway Inspectors.</i>							
.....	T. Trudeau.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Thos. Munro.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Provincial Steamers' Office.</i>							
Manager.....	F. Buteau.....	Dec. 1, 1859.....	Commissioner.....	1600 00	.....	.....	6
Bookkeeper.....	J. W. Gregory.....	Sept. 29, 1864.....	do.....	1000 00	.....	.....	4
Clerk.....	E. E. Buteau.....	July 1, 1861.....	do.....	600 00	.....	.....	3
Wharfinger.....	L. Charland.....	May —, 1860.....	do.....	240 00	.....	.....	4
<i>Roads and Bridges.</i>							
Metaphysic, Matane and Cap Chat.....	Jos. Rosa.....	May 29, 1856.....	do.....	4 00	per diem.....	Allowed travelling expenses.....	8
Roads Superintendent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Public Buildings, Ottawa.</i>							
Architect.....	Thos. Fuller.....	April 11, 1863.....	Lord Monck.....	4000 00	.....	.....	1
Measurer.....	John Doves.....	May 20, 1861.....	Commissioner.....	1200 00	.....	.....	3

Do.....	J. H. Pattison.....	June 1, 1861.....	do.....	1200 00	.....	.....	3
Clerk of Works.....	Joseph LaRosa.....	May 1, 1861.....	do.....	1400 00	.....	.....	3
Do.....	Wm. Hutchinson.....	April 18, 1860.....	do.....	1000 00	.....	.....	4
Do.....	Geo. B. Pelham.....	July 11, 1860.....	do.....	1200 00	.....	.....	4
Do.....	John Kelly.....	Aug. 5, 1863.....	do.....	2 50	per diem.....	.....	1
Draughtsman.....	R. Steekel.....	April —, 1863.....	do.....	600 00	.....	.....	1
Do.....	Ed. Mara.....	April 27, 1863.....	do.....	600 00	.....	Temporarily employed in Mr. Fuller's office.....	1
Clerk.....	Wm. M. Miller.....	May 1, 1864.....	do.....	480 00	.....	.....	8
Office keeper and Messenger.....	John Barrett.....	1860.....	do.....	1 00	per diem.....	.....	8
Watchman.....	Michael Connors.....	1860.....	do.....	240 00	.....	.....	4
<i>CANALS.</i>							
<i>Lachine Canal.</i>							
Superintendent.....	Alex. Bisset.....	April —, 1843.....	Board of Works.....	1000 00	.....	Has to keep horse, carriage and sleigh—Allowed house, of- fice and stationary.....	21
Paymaster.....	Thos. Hewitt.....	Feb. 19, 1852.....	Earl of Elgin.....	1600 00	.....	.....	12
Storeman and Messenger.....	Patrick McVey.....	Aug. —, 1847.....	Superintendent.....	0 90	per diem.....	.....	17
Lock No. 1—Master.....	M. Vitpatrick.....	May —, 1853.....	Commissioner.....	360 00	.....	.....	11
Laborer.....	Patrick Fitzpatrick.....	Nov. —, 1854.....	Superintendent.....	1 00	per diem.....	Allowed lodgings.....	10
Laborer.....	James Dalton.....	Nov. —, 1855.....	do.....	1 00	do.....	.....	9
Laborer.....	Patrick Hughes.....	Nov. —, 1856.....	do.....	1 00	do.....	.....	8
Lock No. 2—Master.....	Daniel McCarthy.....	May 25, 1848.....	Commissioner.....	360 00	per diem.....	Allowed lodgings.....	16
Laborer.....	James Walker.....	June —, 1856.....	Superintendent.....	1 00	do.....	.....	12
Laborer.....	James Walker.....	Oct. —, 1856.....	do.....	1 00	do.....	.....	8
Lock No. 3—Master.....	David Barrett.....	Oct. 26, 1861.....	Commissioner.....	1 00	do.....	.....	3
Laborer.....	Patrick Redmond.....	May —, 1857.....	do.....	360 00	do.....	Allowed lodgings.....	7
Laborer.....	Ed. Nully.....	July —, 1854.....	Superintendent.....	1 00	per diem.....	.....	10
Laborer.....	James Kennedy.....	July —, 1857.....	do.....	1 00	do.....	.....	7
Laborer.....	Wm. Struthers.....	May —, 1858.....	do.....	1 00	do.....	.....	8
Lock No. 4—Master.....	Thos. John.....	April —, 1861.....	Commissioner.....	360 00	per diem.....	Allowed lodgings.....	4
Laborer.....	Wm. Murphy.....	April —, 1861.....	Superintendent.....	1 00	do.....	.....	3
Laborer.....	Nicolas Stafford.....	July —, 1856.....	do.....	1 00	do.....	.....	8
Lock No. 5—Master.....	Michael Byron.....	Nov. —, 1857.....	do.....	360 00	do.....	Allowed lodgings.....	7
Laborer.....	Thos. O'Neil.....	Aug. 27, 1840.....	Commissioner.....	1 00	per diem.....	.....	15
Laborer.....	Mathew Tierney.....	July —, 1856.....	Superintendent.....	1 00	do.....	.....	8
Laborer.....	Arthur O'Neil.....	Aug. —, 1854.....	do.....	1 00	do.....	.....	19
Laborer.....	Rich. Gamble.....	Oct. —, 1858.....	do.....	340 00	do.....	Allowed lodgings.....	6
Bridge, Lock No. 2, Master & Keeper.....	Ralph Newman.....	Feb. 9, 1858.....	Commissioner.....	340 00	.....	do.....	6
Do Wellington, do.....	Michael Conway.....	Feb. 2, 1858.....	do.....	340 00	.....	do.....	6
Do Brewster, do.....	Hugh McReavy.....	April 19, 1853.....	do.....	340 00	.....	Allowed \$10 for house rent.....	6
Do Côte St. Paul, do.....	L. Franklin.....	April 7, 1853.....	do.....	340 00	.....	do.....	6
Do Lachine, do.....	James Low.....	July 15, 1848.....	do.....	340 00	per diem.....	.....	16
Do do Assistant.....	John Kelleher.....	April 15, 1861.....	do.....	0 80	.....	.....	3
Basin Master.....	John Nesgle.....	June —, 1856.....	do.....	340 00	.....	.....	9

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Lachine Canal—(Continued).</i>							
<i>Staff for General Repairs.</i>							
Diver	Hugh Govin	Aug. 1855.	Superintendent.	\$ 1 50	per diem.		9 years.
Foreman of repairs	Wm. McNow	April 1843.	do	2 00	do		21 do
Do	John Costello	April 1847.	do	1 75	do		17 do
Carpenter	Thos. McLaughlin.	April 1850.	do	1 30	do		14 do
Do	Ed. Featherston	April 1854.	do	1 30	do		10 do
Do	Baptiste Emond	April 1853.	do	1 30	do		11 do
Steam Dredge—Captain	A. Cockburn	April 1856.	Commissioner.	2 00	do	All'd lodging, light, fuel & board	8 do
Engineer	Thos. Ryan	April 1857.	Superintendent.	60 00	per month.	Furnishes 2 horses and driver.	7 do
Wellington Bridge (working at)	Michael Conway	April 1855.	do	2 25	per diem.		6 do
<i>Beauharnois Canal.</i>							
Superintendent	P. Laurencé	Feb. 24, 1857.	Commissioner	1000 00.		Allowed lodging and use of about 3 acres of ground	7 do
Lock No. 6—Master	Wm. Read	Feb. 19, 1848.	do	340 00	per diem.	Allowed lodgings.	16 do
Laborer	Pierre Chagny	April 1853.	Superintendent	1 00	do	do	11 do
Laborer	Michel Langlois	May 1856.	do	1 00	do	do	8 do
Lock No. 7—Master	Pierre Lefort	Oct. 18, 1862.	Commissioner.	340 00	per diem.	do	2 do
Laborer	Hilare Martin	Nov. 1856.	Superintendent.	1 00	do	do	8 do
Laborer	Pierre Lefort	Sept. 1849.	do	1 00	do	do	15 do
Lock No. 8—Master	O. Beurbonnais	Sept. 28, 1861.	Commissioner.	340 00	per diem.	do	8 do
Laborer	Ant. Mathieu	May 1853.	Superintendent.	1 00	do	do	11 do
Laborer	Frs. Perron	May 1855.	do	1 00	do	do	9 do
Lock No. 9—Master	Léandre Godin	April 3, 1845.	Commissioner	340 00	per diem.	do	19 do
Laborer	N. Patenaude	July 1851.	Superintendent.	1 00	do	do	13 do
Laborer	Philibert Barret	Sept. 1852.	do	1 08	do	do	12 do
Lock No. 10—Master	Abraham Boyer	May 20, 1853.	Commissioner.	340 00	per diem.	do	11 do
Laborer	Michel Uno	Oct. 1849.	Superintendent.	1 00	do	do	15 do
Laborer	Paul Roy	April 15, 1869.	Commissioner	1 00	do	do	2 do
Lock No. 11—Master	Samuel Smith	April 14, 1860.	Engineer	340 00	per diem.	do	4 do
Laborer	Gervais Blodeau	April 11, 1860.	Superintendent.	1 00	do	do	4 do
Laborer	Frs. Sénécal	do	do	1 00	do	do	4 do
Lock No. 12—Master	R. Trotter	April 11, 1891.	Engineer	340 00	per diem.	do	4 do
Laborer	Pascal LeDuc	Oct. 12, 1861.	Superintendent.	1 00	do	do	13 do
Laborer	D. Perron	Oct. 12, 1861.	Commissioner	1 00	do	do	3 do

Lock No. 13—Master	G. Denault	April 26, 1856.	Commissioner	340 00	per diem.	do	8 do
Laborer	Frs. Charret	May 1856.	Superintendent.	1 00	do	do	8 do
Laborer	Gilbert LeDuc	Nov. 1856.	do	1 00	do	do	8 do
Lock No. 14—Master	Eustache Lefebvre	May 19, 1858.	Commissioner	340 00	per diem.	do	6 do
Laborer	O. Chevalier	June 1854.	Superintendent	1 00	do	do	10 do
Laborer	Michel Deschamps	May 1856.	do	1 00	do	do	10 do
St. Timothy's Bridge—Keeper	Leon LeDuc	Sept. 16, 1864.	Commissioner	280 00	do	do	8 do
Ferryman	Lafeur	Oct. 1850.	Superintendent	1 00	per diem.	do	1 do
<i>Cornwall Canal.</i>							
Superintendent	D. A. McDonnell	Aug. 27, 1840.	Commissioner	1000 00		do	15 do
Locks 15, 16 and 17—Master	Wm. Tackebury	Oct. 27, 1845.	do	365 00	per diem.	do	15 do
Laborer	Matthew Orr	Sept. 1, 1854.	Engineer	1 00	do	do	19 do
Laborer	John Ros	do	Commissioner	1 00	do	do	10 do
Laborer	James Robertson	do	do	1 00	do	do	10 do
Laborer	Robt. Martin	do	do	1 00	do	do	10 do
Laborer	Pat. Cavan	April 1, 1855.	do	1 00	do	do	10 do
Laborer	James Adams	Sept. 1, 1856.	do	1 00	do	do	10 do
Laborer	James Toburn	April 1, 1861.	Superintendent	1 00	do	do	7 do
Laborer	Jos. Franklin	May 26, 1861.	do	1 00	do	do	3 do
Laborer	Oliver Gillespie	do	Commissioner	1 00	do	do	3 do
Lock No. 18—Master	Frank Dignam	Oct. 1, 1864.	do	260 00	per diem.	do	3 do
Laborer	Jos. Tanner	July 1, 1849.	Engineer	1 00	do	do	15 do
Laborer	Pat. Lenner	Aug. 1, 1856.	Superintendent	1 00	do	do	8 do
Laborer	Jas. Blackoner	do	do	1 00	do	do	8 do
Laborer	Dan. McCourt	do	do	1 00	do	do	8 do
Lock No. 19—Master	Michael Gleeson	May 1, 1856.	Commissioner	280 00	per diem.	do	8 do
Laborer	James Gillio	July 20, 1863.	Superintendent	1 00	do	do	1 do
Laborer	Wm. Kennedy	Aug. 28, 1848.	Engineer	1 00	do	do	16 do
Laborer	Dan. Gillespie	May 1, 1850.	Superintendent	1 00	do	do	14 do
Lock No. 20—Master	Donald McDonald	Aug. 27, 1849.	Commissioner	280 00	per diem.	do	14 do
Laborer	John Phillips	Oct. 27, 1845.	Engineer	1 00	do	do	19 do
Laborer	Wm. Phillips	Sept. 1, 1854.	Superintendent	1 00	do	do	10 do
Lock No. 21—Master	Ed. Cass	Dec. 1, 1854.	Commissioner	365 00	per diem.	do	10 do
Laborer	T. Shields	April 30, 1849.	Engineer	1 00	do	do	15 do
Laborer	Daniel Winters	April 1, 1851.	Superintendent	1 00	do	do	13 do
Laborer	Owen O'Keefe	Aug. 1, 1857.	do	1 00	do	do	7 do
<i>Bridge at Cornwall.</i>							
Keeper	Jas. Dennoney	April 19, 1853.	Commissioner	240 00		do	11 do
<i>Light, Head of Canal.</i>							
Keeper	Wm. Stoneburnet	April 1, 1860.	Superintendent	0 60	per diem.	do	4 do
<i>General Repairs.</i>							
Carpenter	M. Dunneville	do	do	2 00	do	do	do
Assistant do	P. Dennoy	do	do	1 25	do	do	do
Foreman	John Dennoy	do	do	1 25	do	In charge of scow and crew.	do

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT - (Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Williamsbury Canal.</i> Superintendent.....	Isaac N. Rose.....	Nov. 4, 1853.....	Commissioner.....	\$ 1000 00	\$ ets.	Allowed use of lock house and oil for light.....	11 years.
Lock No. 22—Master.....	Chas. C. Fassin.....	June 17, 1847.....	do.....	280 00	per diem.....	do.....	17 do
Lock No. 23—Master.....	Chas. Sumners.....	Nov. 17, 1853.....	do.....	1 00	do.....	do.....	11 do
Lock No. 24—Master.....	C. DeCastle.....	Oct. 17, 1850.....	do.....	280 00	per diem.....	do.....	14 do
Lock No. 25—Master.....	M. Donegan.....	Nov. 17, 1853.....	do.....	1 00	do.....	do.....	11 do
Lock No. 26—Master.....	Francis Cutler.....	Aug. 17, 1853.....	do.....	280 00	per diem.....	do.....	11 do
Lock No. 27—Master.....	Chris. Redick.....	Nov. 17, 1853.....	do.....	1 00	do.....	do.....	11 do
Lock No. 28—Master.....	Arthur Conlan.....	Nov. 17, 1853.....	do.....	1 00	do.....	do.....	11 do
Lock No. 29—Master.....	Jos. Sheenan.....	Oct. 11, 1853.....	do.....	280 00	per diem.....	do.....	6 do
Lock No. 30—Master.....	Robt. Watt.....	Nov. 17, 1853.....	do.....	1 00	do.....	do.....	11 do
Lock No. 31—Master.....	Pat. McDonald.....	Nov. 17, 1853.....	do.....	1 00	do.....	do.....	11 do
Lock No. 32—Master.....	Wm. Wheeler.....	Aug. 17, 1854.....	do.....	280 00	per diem.....	do.....	10 do
Lock No. 33—Master.....	John Lane.....	Nov. 17, 1853.....	do.....	1 00	do.....	do.....	11 do
Lock No. 34—Master.....	Francis Doherty.....	Nov. 17, 1853.....	do.....	1 00	do.....	do.....	11 do
Lock No. 35—Master.....	James Reid.....	Aug. 11, 1854.....	do.....	280 00	per diem.....	do.....	10 do
Lock No. 36—Master.....	Wm. Reid.....	Nov. 17, 1853.....	do.....	1 00	do.....	do.....	11 do
Lock No. 37—Master.....	Robt. Bear.....	Nov. 17, 1853.....	do.....	1 00	do.....	do.....	11 do
Lock No. 38—Master.....	John Mellon.....	Nov. 17, 1854.....	do.....	1 00	do.....	do.....	11 do
<i>Welland Canal.</i> Superintendent.....	S. D. Woodruff.....	1839.....	Board of Works.....	3000 00		Allowed \$800 for travel'g exp's	25 do
Assistant Engineer and Clerk.....	George Stoker.....	Jan. 1, 1850.....	Superintendent.....	1200 00		Employed when required for	8 do
Rodman and Overseer.....	Wm. Ahern.....	Jan. 1, 1842.....	Engineer.....	600 00		making measurements, &c.....	22 do
Paymaster and Clerk.....	Thos. Adams.....	March 1, 1842.....	Sir Chas. Bagot.....	1440 00		Allowed a house.....	6 do
Harbor Master and Asst. Collector.....	Jos. P. Dooner.....	Feb. 13, 1858.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	1125 00		Allowed a house. Vegetables	12 do
Port Dalhousie.....	M. Cook.....	Aug. 1, 1852.....	Engineer.....	144 00		water after the close of the	11 do
Messenger.....	M. Cook.....	Sept. 1, 1853.....	Superintendent.....	403 00		navigation at \$30 per month.	8 do
Lock No. 1—Bridge Master.....	Jas. Woodall.....	Sept. 1, 1853.....	Superintendent.....	403 00		Allowed a house.....	8 do
Tender.....	Thos. Barrett.....	July 1, 1856.....	do.....	34 00	per month.....	do.....	10 do
Tender.....	Andrew Hamilton.....	Nov. 1, 1854.....	do.....	34 00	do.....	do.....	10 do
Tender.....	John Howe.....	Nov. 1, 1854.....	do.....	34 00	do.....	do.....	10 do

Lock No. 2—Master.....	Wm. Chace.....	June 1, 1863.....	Welland Canal Co.....	360 00	per month.....	Allowed a house. \$30 allowed for checking let passes, &c.....	1 do
Tender.....	John Nestor.....	April 1, 1862.....	Superintendent.....	30 00	do.....	Allowed a house. \$20 allowed for checking let passes, &c.....	12 do
Tender.....	Walter Weaver.....	April 1, 1862.....	do.....	30 00	do.....	House allowed; also \$30 for checking let passes, &c.....	10 do
Tender.....	James Howe.....	Aug. 1, 1854.....	do.....	30 00	do.....	House allowed; also \$20 for checking let passes, &c.....	19 do
Tender.....	Wm. Walker.....	Sept. 1, 1845.....	Engineer.....	30 00	do.....	House allowed. Vegetables	10 do
Tender.....	Arthur Carl.....	April 1, 1854.....	Superintendent.....	30 00	do.....	House allowed. \$20 allowed for sending daily state of gas-meter to office.....	14 do
Lock No. 4—Bridge Master.....	James Malpass.....	April 1, 1850.....	Welland Canal Co.....	34 00	do.....	Allowed a house.....	9 do
Tender.....	John Turnbull.....	April 1, 1850.....	Engineer.....	34 00	do.....	Allowed a house.....	2 do
Lock No. 5—Master.....	Frank Meehan.....	April 1, 1855.....	Superintendent.....	30 00	do.....	Allowed a house.....	10 do
Tender.....	Wm. Hare.....	April 1, 1862.....	do.....	30 00	do.....	Allowed a house.....	4 do
Tender.....	Michael Driscoll.....	July 1, 1854.....	do.....	30 00	do.....	Allowed a house.....	2 do
Tender.....	Hugh Hegan.....	do.....	do.....	30 00	do.....	Allowed a house.....	11 do
Lock No. 7—Master.....	Robert Boyle.....	April 1, 1854.....	Superintendent.....	30 00	per month.....	Allowed a house.....	1 do
Tender.....	E. Phelps.....	July 1, 1860.....	do.....	30 00	do.....	Allowed a house, with house, for regulating water into mill-race.....	8 do
Tender.....	Dan. McCarthy.....	April 1, 1862.....	do.....	30 00	do.....	Allowed a house.....	11 do
Tender.....	Ed. Boyle.....	Sept. 1, 1863.....	do.....	30 00	do.....	Allowed a house.....	1 do
Lock No. 9—Master.....	Wm. Wilson.....	Aug. 1, 1863.....	Superintendent.....	30 00	do.....	Allowed a house.....	1 do
Lock No. 10—Master.....	B. Clarke.....	Sept. 1, 1856.....	do.....	30 00	do.....	Allowed a house.....	1 do
Lock No. 11—Master.....	John Riley.....	April 1, 1853.....	Commissioner.....	30 00	do.....	Allowed a house.....	1 do
Tender.....	Peter Donohue.....	Aug. 1, 1858.....	Superintendent.....	30 00	do.....	Allowed a house.....	1 yr & 9 mos.
Tender.....	Robert Bradley.....	Aug. 1, 1863.....	do.....	30 00	do.....	Allowed a house.....	11 years.
Tender.....	James Cozan.....	May 1, 1853.....	do.....	30 00	do.....	Allowed a house.....	9 do
Tender.....	Thos. Flynn.....	Jan. 13, 1864.....	Commissioner.....	30 00	do.....	Allowed a house.....	1 do
Tender.....	Martin Nestor.....	Sept. 14, 1863.....	do.....	30 00	do.....	Allowed a house.....	1 do
Tender.....	Ed. Alkison.....	June 1, 1849.....	Engineer.....	30 00	do.....	Allowed a house.....	15 do
Tender.....	Thos. Joyce.....	April 1, 1853.....	Superintendent.....	30 00	do.....	Allowed a house.....	15 do
Tender.....	Michael Moran.....	June 1, 1840.....	Engineer.....	34 00	do.....	Allowed a house.....	4 do
Tender.....	James Delaney.....	Sept. 1, 1860.....	Superintendent.....	30 00	do.....	Allowed a house.....	15 do
Tender.....	Wm. Cockrane.....	Aug. 1, 1845.....	Commissioner.....	30 00	do.....	Allowed a house.....	17 do
Tender.....	Wm. Cavers.....	Aug. 1, 1847.....	Engineer.....	30 00	do.....	Allowed a house.....	19 do
Tender.....	Francis Weaver.....	April 1, 1863.....	Superintendent.....	30 00	do.....	Allowed a house.....	1 yr & 9 mos.
Tender.....	John Strang.....	June 1, 1853.....	do.....	30 00	do.....	Allowed a house.....	11 years.
Tender.....	John Armstrong.....	Oct. 1, 1855.....	do.....	30 00	do.....	Allowed a house.....	9 do
Tender.....	Jas. McCabe.....	June 1, 1847.....	Engineer.....	30 00	do.....	Allowed a house.....	17 do
Tender.....	Jas. Madill.....	June 1, 1853.....	Superintendent.....	30 00	do.....	Allowed a house.....	11 do
Tender.....	Wm. Williams.....	June 1, 1845.....	Engineer.....	30 00	do.....	Allowed a house.....	11 do
Tender.....	Robt. Bradley.....	June 4, 1862.....	Commissioner.....	30 00	do.....	Allowed a house.....	2 do
Tender.....	Andrew Taggart.....	July 1, 1854.....	Superintendent.....	30 00	do.....	Allowed a house.....	10 do
Tender.....	James McCawley.....	July 1, 1856.....	do.....	30 00	do.....	Allowed a house.....	8 do

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Welland Canal—(Continued)</i>							
Lock No. 22—Master.	James Philips.	June 1863.	Commissioner.	\$ cts. 30 00	per month.		1 year.
Tender.	Wm. Burley.	Aug. 1864.	Superintendent.	30 00	do		10 do
Lock No. 23—Master.	Thos. Turner.	June 1864.	do	30 00	do	Allowed a house.	10 do
Tender.	Stephen Kane.	June 1863.	do	30 00	do		1 do
Lock No. 24—Master.	Wm. Fagan.	Dec. 15, 1863.	do	30 00	do		1 do
Tender.	Austin Moran.	Feb. 25, 1863.	Commissioner.	30 00	do		2 do
Lock No. 25—Master.	Jos. Fuchlan.	April 1863.	Superintendent.	30 00	do	Allowed a house. Regulates water and inspects banks and locks 3 to 25.	1 yr. & 9 mos.
Guard Lock above Thorold—Master.	B. McMahon.	April 1861.	Superintendent.	30 00	per month.		3 years.
Tender.	Rufus Swayze.	do	do	30 00	do		3 do
Lock at Allenburg—Master.	John Bruce.	do	do	30 00	do	\$20 extra for checking let passes.	3 do
Guard Lock at Allenburg—Tender.	Wm. Higgins.	July 1851.	Superintendent.	30 00	per month.		13 do
Tender.	Aaron Higgins.	April 1850.	Engineer.	30 00	do		14 do
Tender.	Isaac Radcliff.	April 1850.	Engineer.	30 00	per month.		14 do
Lock at Port Robinson—Tender.	James McCappen.	Dec. 6, 1862.	Superintendent.	28 00	do		2 do
Lock at the Aqueduct—Tender.	John Watson.	April 1851.	Commissioner.	26 00	do	Allowed a house. Regulates water and makes daily inspection of canal banks.	13 do
Lock at Port Colborne—Master.	John McGillivray.	April 10, 1849.	do	34 00	do	The master regulates water during close of navigation and assists Mr. Illegatus, carpenter, at \$30 per month. He is allowed a house.	15 do
Tender.	John Sweeney.	Aug. 24, 1863.	do	34 00	do	Allowed a house.	1 do
Tender.	Pat Fahoy.	April 1861.	do	34 00	do	Allowed a house.	14 do
Tender.	John Henchey.	May 1866.	Superintendent.	34 00	do	Allowed a house.	8 do
Ferry at Port Colborne—Ferryman.	Ed. Hanley.	May 1863.	do	30 00	do	Allowed a house.	1 yr. & 8 mos.
Lock at Port Maitland—Tender.	Thos. Connor.	June 1863.	Welland Canal Comp. Superintendent.	28 00	do		1 year.
Tender.	Pat. Cummings.	June 1863.	do	30 00	do		8 do
Guard Lock at Dunnville—Master.	Robt. Morrison.	June 1856.	do	30 00	do		
Regulating Water.	Frank Ramsey.	June 1851.	Welland Canal Comp'y Superintendent.	50 00	per diem.	Repairs banks. House allowed. Mr. Thrush assists in making repairs, and Morrison and Thrush are employed during suspension of navigation, when required, at such rates per	
Assistant.	Chas. Thrush.	June 1851.	do	80 to 87 c.			

Bridge at Lock No. 2—Master.	George Howe.	Sept. 1850.	do	20 00	per month.	day as laborers command, making repairs, &c.	13 do
Tender.	Chas. Kearns.	June 1863.	do	26 00	do		8 do
Bridge at St. Catharines—Master.	John McEann.	April 1850.	Engineer.	26 00	do	Allowed a house.	14 do
Tender.	Dennis Daly.	Sept. 1859.	Superintendent.	26 00	do		5 do
Bridge at Thorold—Tender.	John McManara.	Oct. 14, 1863.	Commissioner.	26 00	do		2 do
Tender.	Sam. Booth.	Feb. 25, 1863.	do	26 00	do		19 do
Bridge at Hurst—Tender.	John O'Neil.	April 1845.	Engineer.	26 00	do		11 do
Tender.	Thos. Price.	April 1863.	Superintendent.	26 00	do		1 do
Bridge at Watlatts—Tender.	John Geagon.	Nov. 1854.	Commissioner.	26 00	do		10 do
Tender.	John O'Donnell.	Nov. 1854.	Superintendent.	26 00	do		10 do
Bridge at Allenburg—Tender.	Wm. Leavy.	Sept. 1854.	Superintendent.	26 00	per month.		1 do
Bridge at Robinson—Tender.	Jas. Walsh.	Aug. 24, 1863.	Commissioner.	26 00	do		5 do
Tender.	Geo. Thompson.	July 1850.	Superintendent.	26 00	do		9 do
Quaker Bridge—Tender.	Bart. Brennan.	April 1855.	Superintendent.	26 00	do		15 do
Burgher Bridge—Tender.	Hugh Quinlan.	April 1849.	Engineer.	26 00	do		1 do
Aqueduct Bridge—Tender.	Phos. Box.	March 1, 1864.	Commissioner.	26 00	do		2 do
Tender.	Dan. O'Leary.	Dec. 6, 1862.	do	30 00	do		1 do
Junction Bridge—Tender.	David Tufts.	Aug. 24, 1856.	do	30 00	do		8 do
Tender.	Geo. Hannab.	May 1856.	Superintendent.	30 00	do		10 do
Stone Bridge—Tender.	Saml. Dickenson.	May 1854.	do	26 00	do		10 do
Tender.	Jeremiah Daly.	Sept. 1854.	do	26 00	do		1 do
Bridge at Broad Creek—Tender.	John Scott.	June 1863.	do	26 00	do		1 do
Regulating water in the Thorold level, and repairing banks—Foreman.	Henry Higgins.		Welland Canal Co.	30 00	do		
Head Carpenter.	Richard Collier.	April 1843.	Engineer.	75 00	do	Repairs lock gates, &c. \$100 allowed extra for use of a horse to carry him to mon-	21 do
Carpenter.	Thos. R. Secord.	April 1861.	Engineer.	2 00	per diem.	Makes canal repairs, regulates water, &c.	3 do
Harbor Master and Carpenter.	Nicholas Higgins.	March 26, 1848.	Sir E. Head.	50 00	per month.	Allowed a house.	6 do
Carpenter.	Michael Madden.	Aug. 1854.	Superintendent.	26 00	do		10 do
Rideau Canal.	James D. Slater.	June 10, 1855.	Sir E. Head.	1000 00		Allowed travelling expenses.	6 do
Superintendent.	Martin Carman.	May 1857.	Superintendent.	1000 00		do	7 do
Clerk and Bookkeeper.	Paul Cooper.	May 1831.	Ordnance Department.	1 00	per diem.		30 do
Messageur.							

N.B.—WELLAND CANAL.—Lock and Bridge Tenders, &c., employed, when required, during suspension of navigation in making necessary repairs, and retained in establishment lists at \$1 per diem.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Rideau Canal—(Continued).</i>							
Combined locks at Ottawa, Sapper's Bridge (stone arch)—Master.	Wm. Addison	Jan. —, 1832	Colonel By	\$ 0 90	per diem	Allowed lodgings	32 years.
Laborer	Peter Curran	Occasionally emp	loyed	0 60	do	50c. per day in winter.	
Laborer	Peter Duffy	do		0 60	do		
Laborer	Philip Gunn	do		0 60	do		
Laborer	James Heavy	do		0 60	do		
Laborer	Martin Wallace	do		0 60	do		
Lock at Hartwall's—Master.	James Pilson	July —, 1844	Ordnance Department	0 70	do	Allowed lodgings	20 do
Laborer	Joseph Putvah			0 60	do		
Lock at Hogsback—Master	Michael Gleeson	Oct. —, 1857	Superintendent	0 70	do	Allowed lodgings	7 do
Laborer	Joseph Nevens			0 60	do		
Lock at Black Rapids—Master.	James Davy	April —, 1855	Ordnance Department	0 70	do	Allowed lodgings	9 do
Laborer	James Kaley			0 60	do		
Lock at Long Island—Master.	Wm. G. Addison	Nov. 14, 1862	Commissioner	0 80	do	Allowed lodgings	2 do
Laborer	Pat. Meafie	Occasionally emp	loyed	0 60	do		
Laborer	Wm. Burns	do		0 60	do		
Lock at Burritt's Rapids, Burritt's Bridge (swing)—Master.	George Shepherd	Sept. —, 1847	Ordnance Department	0 70	do	Allowed lodgings	17 do
Burritt's Bridge (swing)—Keeper.	Pat. McGowan			0 60	do	50c. in winter. Lodging allowed	
Lock at Nicholson's—Master.	Ed. Shurn	Occasionally emp	loyed	0 60	do		
Laborer	John Newman	Dec. —, 1832	Ordnance Department	0 70	do	Allowed lodgings	32 do
Laborer	Pat. Rail	Occasionally emp	loyed	0 60	do		
Lock at Clowes—Master.	Thos. Newman	do		0 60	do		
Laborer	Thos. Newman	Dec. —, 1832	Ordnance Department	0 70	do	Allowed lodgings	32 do
Laborer	James Rail	Occasionally emp	loyed	0 60	do		
Lock at Merrickville, Merrickville Bridge (swing)—Master.	John Johnston	Aug. —, 1835	Ordnance Department	0 80	do	Allowed lodgings	29 do
Laborer	Chas. O'Hara	Occasionally emp	loyed	0 60	do		
Laborer	Pat. O'Hara	do		0 60	do		
Lock at Maitland's, Maitland's Bridge (swing)—Master.	George Newson	Oct. —, 1848	Ordnance Department	0 70	do	Allowed lodgings	16 do
Laborer	John Newson	Occasionally emp	loyed	0 60	do		
Lock at Edmund's—Master.	Ed. Mills	Dec. —, 1832	Ordnance Department	0 70	do	Allowed lodgings	32 do
Laborer	Arthur McGookin	Occasionally emp	loyed	0 60	do		
Lock at Old Slys, Bates' Bridge (draw)—Master.	Daniel Buck	April —, 1832	Ordnance Department	0 70	do	Allowed lodgings	32 do
Laborer	John Phillips			0 60	do		

Combined Locks, Smith's Falls Bridge (swing)—Master.	Wm. Adamson			0 80	do		
Laborer	Wm. Black			0 60	do		
Laborer	John Jones	Jan. —, 1832	Col. By	0 70	do	Allowed lodgings	32 do
Det'd Lock, Smith's Falls—Master.	Wm. Jones			0 60	do		
Laborer	Wm. Jones	April —, 1849	Ordnance Department	0 70	do	Allowed lodgings	15 do
Lock at Poonamiole—Master.	Wm. Lavender	Jan. —, 1857	Ordnance Department	0 60	do	Allowed lodgings	7 do
Laborer	Mich. Mooney			0 70	do		
Lock at Narrows—Master	John Thompson			0 60	do		
Laborer	Alfred Forster	May 28, 1864	Commissioner	0 70	do	Allowed lodgings	8 months.
Lock at Isthmus, Newboro' Bridge (high) Queenpost truss—Master.	Wm. Bolton, jr.			0 60	do		
Laborer	Jas. Wm. Simmons	April —, 1857	Ordnance Department	0 70	do	Allowed lodgings	7 years.
Lock at Chaffey's—Master.	Philip Braly			0 60	do		
Laborer	John Johnston	April —, 1857	Ordnance Department	0 70	do	Allowed lodgings	7 do
Lock at Davis's—Master.	Andrew Hanster			0 60	do		
Laborer	Peter Swenson	Feb. —, 1832	Col. By	0 80	do	Allowed lodgings	32 do
Lock at Jones' Falls—Master	John Denison			0 60	do	50c. in winter.	
Laborer	Mich. Doyle			0 60	do		
Laborer	Pat. Drew			0 60	do		
Laborer	Ed. Murny			0 60	do		
Lock at Brewer's Upper Mills, Brewer's Bridge (swing)—Master	Pat. Deane	Dec. —, 1856	Ordnance Department	0 80	do	Allowed lodgings	8 do
Laborer	Sam. McMain			0 60	do		
Lock at Brewer's Lower Mills—Master.	John McHillivray	Jan. —, 1856	Ordnance Department	0 70	do		
Laborer	Wm. McHillivray			0 60	do		
Lock at Kingston Mills—Master	Wm. Robinson	Oct. —, 1854	Col. Bell	0 90	do		
Laborer	John Sargent			0 60	do	50c. in winter.	10 do
Laborer	John Redmond			0 60	do		
Kingston Mills Bridge (swing)—Laborer	James Doyle			0 60	do		
Laborer	Joseph Deane			0 60	do		
Laborer	Denis Redmond	Oct. 8, 1862	Commissioner	0 60	do		2 do
Lock at Long Island—Regulating water bulkhead	Francis McKewen	April —, 1849	Superintendent	50 00	per annum		15 do
Staff for general repairs—Foreman.	Francis Abbott	April 14, 1857	Commissioner	2 00	per diem	Allowed travelling expenses	7 do
<i>River Trent Works.</i>							
Superintendent	George Ranney	May 4, 1855	do	200 00	{ \$2 per diem when actually emp'd; looks after gov	ernment prop'y on line of con'n.	0 do
Slide at Lindsay—Master	Robt. Douglass	May 15, 1855	do	120 00			1 do
Lock at Bodeygon—Master.	W. S. Church	Oct. 1, 1863	do	200 00			6 do
Slide at Buckhorn—Master	E. B. Graham	Sept. 20, 1862	do	150 00			2 do
Lock at Crook's Rapids—Master	Tim. Coughlan	1844	do	No wages.		Is allowed rent of lock house—looks after property at Crook's	20 do
<i>St. Ours Lock and Dam.</i>							
Superintendent	Levi Larue	April 24, 1855	Sir E. W. Head	2 00	per diem	Allowed house & 2 acres of land	6 do
Lock laborer	Felix Duval	Oct. —, 1853	Commissioner	0 90	do		11 do
Do	Chas. Lemay	May —, 1856	do	0 90	do		8 do

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever.
TRINITY HOUSE, QUEBEC—							
<i>(Continued).</i>							
Harbour Master's Clerk.....	Francis Gourdeau.....	1861.....	Trinity House.....	\$ cts. 400 00			3 years.
Harbour Master at Gaspé.....	Joseph Eden.....	Aug. 1, 1859.....	P. Fortin, Magistrate under 22 Vic., 62.....	125 00			5 do
Light-House Keepers.							
Bello Isle.....	Martin Collin.....	Oct. —, 1861.....	Sir E. Head.....	600 00	480 00	Allowance for assistants, fuel, water, &c.....	
Pointe Amour Forteau.....	John Blampied.....	1857.....	do.....	400 00	420 00	do.....	3 do
East end of Anticosti.....	Z. Duhamel.....	1863.....	Lord Monck.....	400 00	400 00	do.....	7 do
S. W. point of Anticosti.....	Edward Pope.....	Aug. —, 1858.....	Sir E. Head.....	400 00	400 00	do.....	1 yr & 4 mos
West do.....	Louis Malouin.....	Nov. —, 1863.....	Lord Monck.....	400 00	400 00	do.....	6 years.
Cape Rosier.....	E. Trudeau.....	Oct. —, 1863.....	do.....	400 00	400 00	do.....	1 yr & 2 mos
Pointe des Monts.....	Zoël Bédard.....	July —, 1844.....	Lord Metcalfe.....	400 00	400 00	do.....	1 yr & 3 mos
Father Point.....	F. Drummond, telegraph operator.....	April —, 1863.....	Telegraph Company.....	200 00	140 00	do.....	20 years.
Biquet.....	J. T. Bédard.....	March —, 1859.....	Sir E. Head.....	400 00	360 00	do.....	1 yr & 9 mos
Red Island.....	E. Fraser.....	Oct. —, 1861.....	do.....	500 00	160 00	do.....	5 years.
Green Island.....	R. N. Lindsay.....	June —, 1827.....	Earl of Dalhousie.....	500 00	360 00	do.....	3 do
Brandy Pots.....	J. B. Picard.....	Oct. —, 1861.....	Sir E. Head.....	400 00	20 00	do.....	37 do
Pilgrims.....	J. C. Marquis.....	Nov. —, 1861.....	Lord Monck.....	340 00	20 00	do.....	3 do
Grosse Isle of Kamouraska.....	Thos. Roy Desjardins.....	do.....	do.....	320 00	20 00	do.....	3 do
Pillars.....	D. Vaughan.....	do.....	do.....	500 00	160 00	Allowance for assistants, fuel, water, &c.....	3 do
Crane Island.....	Joseph Painchaud.....	Oct. —, 1864.....	do.....	320 00			7 do
Bellechasse Island.....	Ed. Thivierge.....	Oct. —, 1861.....	Sir E. Head.....	320 00			3 months.
St. Antoine.....	Cyprien Lacroix.....	June —, 1863.....	Trinity House.....	100 00			3 years.
St. Croix.....	James Thuber.....	May —, 1849.....	do.....	140 00			1 yr & 6 mos
Portneuf.....	Fred. Rodrigue.....	Jan. —, 1853.....	do.....	200 00			15 years.
Keepers of Provision Depots.							
Shallop Creek at Anticosti.....	B. Bradley.....	Oct. —, 1848.....	Earl of Elgin.....	200 00			10 do
Ellis Bay, Anticosti.....	Wm. Corbet.....	1860.....	Sir E. Head.....	200 00			4 do
TRINITY HOUSE, MONTREAL.							
Master.....	Louis Marchand.....	May 21, 1862.....	Lord Monck.....	625 00			2 do
Deputy Master.....	Wm. Bristol.....	Dec. 28, 1849.....	Earl of Elgin.....				15 do

Warden.....	J. L. Beaudry.....	do.....	do.....				15 do
Do.....	Henry Starnes.....	July 31, 1857.....	Sir E. Head.....				15 do
Do.....	Victor Hudon.....	June 14, 1858.....	do.....				7 do
Do.....	Thomas Morland.....	do.....	do.....				6 do
Do.....	P. E. Cotté.....	do.....	do.....				6 do
Do.....	Benj. Lyman.....	Aug. 4, 1862.....	Lord Monck.....				6 do
Registrar and Treasurer.....	G. D. David.....	Oct. 17, 1857.....	Sir E. Head.....	1325 00			1 yr & 4 mos
Superintendent of Pilots.....	P. E. Cotté.....	Nov. 17, 1864.....	Lord Monck.....	200 00			7 years.
Water Bailiff.....	Chas. Curran.....	Sept. 20, 1859.....	Sir E. Head.....	400 00			1 month.
Clerk and Messenger.....	Daniel Rooney.....	Oct. 5, 1854.....	do.....	600 00			10 years.
Agent at Sorel.....	Joseph Mondor.....	July 3, 1851.....	Earl of Elgin.....	200 00			10 do
Superintendent of Buoys.....	J. L. Barnabé.....	March 15, 1864.....	Trinity Board.....	800 00			13 do
Light House Keepers.							
On Floating Light No. 2.....	Narcisse Arcand.....	March 7, 1860.....	do.....	52 00	per month.....		4 years.
Isle Ste. Thérèse.....	Théophile Brodeur.....	April 20, 1857.....	do.....	14 00	do.....		7 do
Champlain.....	J. E. Lanouette.....	April 2, 1845.....	do.....	7 00	do.....		19 do
Lotbinière.....	Narcisse Boullie.....	March 2, 1859.....	do.....	20 00	do.....		6 do
Do.....	Pierre Beaudet.....	Oct. 15, 1864.....	do.....	15 00	do.....		6 do
Et'Islet Richelieu.....	Hélène Blais.....	May 16, 1861.....	do.....	20 00	do.....		3 months.
Cap Charles.....	François Boisvert.....	Sept. 26, 1855.....	do.....	12 00	do.....		9 do
Port St. Francis.....	Jean Chaurette.....	March 21, 1861.....	do.....	8 00	do.....		3 do
LaValtrie Island.....	François Dolbec.....	March 21, 1859.....	do.....	30 00	do.....		5 do
Point St. Grégoire.....	Alexis Desfosés.....	March 21, 1861.....	do.....	10 00	do.....		3 do
Isle à la Baque.....	Joseph Ethier.....	March 20, 1855.....	do.....	16 00	do.....		9 do
St. Pierre les Bequets.....	S. C. dit Francoeur.....	Sept. 23, 1862.....	do.....	7 00	do.....		2 do
Batiscan.....	Léandre Fugères.....	April 3, 1860.....	do.....	8 00	do.....		6 do
Montreal Harbour.....	Wm. Joffé.....	April 3, 1860.....	do.....	15 00	do.....		4 do
Isle à la Pierre.....	Joseph Lise.....	March 23, 1861.....	do.....	20 00	do.....		4 do
Pointe-aux-Trembles.....	Antoine Lamoureux.....	March 12, 1848.....	do.....	13 00	do.....		3 do
Contrecoeur.....	François Lacroix.....	April 6, 1857.....	do.....	8 00	do.....		10 do
Repentigny.....	Jean Bte. Lachapelle.....	Feb. 1, 1861.....	do.....	7 00	do.....		7 do
Rivière du Chêne, Lotbinière.....	Widow J. Langlois.....	April 2, 1845.....	do.....	30 00	do.....		10 do
Isle aux Raisins and Isle Percé.....	Olivier Lotentde.....	March 23, 1852.....	do.....	52 00	do.....		12 do
Floating Light No. 1.....	John Long.....	April 20, 1848.....	do.....	10 00	do.....		16 do
Cap de la Magdeleine.....	Faut Manuel.....	April 7, 1857.....	do.....	8 00	do.....		21 do
Pointe du Lac.....	Médard Paquin.....	April 7, 1857.....	do.....	10 00	do.....		7 do
Batiscan.....	Josph Marchand.....	April 3, 1845.....	do.....	8 00	do.....		19 do
Contrecoeur.....	François Meunier.....	April 7, 1861.....	do.....	8 00	do.....		3 do
Cap de la Magdeleine.....	Fascal Montplaisir.....	April 2, 1842.....	do.....	10 00	do.....		3 do
Harbour of Sorel.....	Richelieu Company.....	Sept. 6, 1864.....	do.....	85 00	per annum.....		4 months.
Floating Light House No. 3.....	Olivier Rémond.....	July 22, 1858.....	do.....	52 00	per month.....		6 years.
Repentigny.....	Chas. Rivet.....	April 23, 1845.....	do.....	7 00	do.....		19 do
Grondines.....	Alex. Trottier.....	March 2, 1859.....	do.....	20 00	do.....		5 do

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTEMENT—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
LIGHT HOUSES ABOVE MONTREAL.	Superintendent and Paymaster.....	June 21, 1855.....	Sir E. Head.....	\$ cts. 1200 00	\$ cts.	Allowed \$3 per day for travelling expenses.....	9 years.
	Light Keeper, Lachine Pier.....	Aug. 15, 1850.....	Commissioner.....	359 00	}	\$16 for wood and \$10 for boat hire. Has to keep a boat and pay his assistant.....	14 do
	Do No. 2, Chateaugay.....	.....	do	250 00		\$16 for wood and \$10 for boat hire. Has to keep a boat and pay his assistant, and lodges in ship.....	14 do
Light House, Beauharnois, 2 range lights.....	Jos. Meloche.....	Oct. 8, 1850.....	do	225 00	}	\$10 for wood and \$10 for boat hire. Has to keep a boat.....	14 do
	Light House, Grosse Point, main light and 3 leading lights.....	Feb. 11, 1846.....	do	425 00		Wooden dwellings.....	18 do
Do	Wm. Shannon, Asst.....	Oct. 28, 1859.....	do	175 00	}	\$10 for wood and \$10 for boat hire. Has to keep a boat.....	5 do
	Do	Alex. McDonald.....	do	175 00		Wooden dwellings.....	5 do
Light House, McKies' Point.....	E. S. Johnson.....	Oct. 6, 1847.....	do	425 00	}	\$10 for wood and \$10 for boat hire. Has to keep a boat.....	17 do
	Light Ship, do	March 18, 1859.....	do	250 00		lives in vessel.....	5 do
Light House, Lancaster Pier.....	Thos. Hill.....	March 1, 1845.....	do	325 00	}	\$18 for wood and \$10 for boat hire. Has to keep a boat.....	19 do
	Do	Richd. Elliott.....	do	250 00		Wooden dwelling. Has to keep a boat.....	8 do
Do	Grenadier Island.....	April 3, 1856.....	do	250 00	}	Has to keep a boat.....	1 do
	Do	Albert Root.....	do	250 00		Wooden dwellings. Has to keep a boat.....	3 do
Do	Lindoe Island.....	Dec. 15, 1863.....	do	250 00	}	do	7 do
	Do	John Wallace.....	do	250 00		Wooden dwellings. Has to keep a boat.....	1 do
Do	Gananoque Nar'ws } Jack Straw Shoal. }	Oct. 10, 1857.....	do	260 00	}	do	1 do
	Do	Spectacle Shoal.....	do	560 00		Wooden dwellings. Has to keep a boat.....	1 do
Do	Red Horse Rock.....	Sept. 3, 1863.....	do	250 00	}	do	1 do
	Do	Burnt Island.....	do	250 00		Wooden dwellings. Has to keep a boat.....	1 do

Do	Snake Island.....	Feb. 3, 1850.....	do	425 00	}	Stone dwelling, \$10 for boat hire. Has to keep a boat.....	5 do
Do	Wolf.....	May 17, 1862.....	do	250 00		Has to keep a boat.....	2 do
Do	Nine Mile Point.....	April 10, 1855.....	do	425 00	}	Stone dwelling, \$10 for boat hire. Has to keep a boat.....	9 do
Do	False Ducks.....	March 31, 1863.....	do	425 00		do	1 do
Do	P't Peter & Long Pt.....	Oct. 26, 1843.....	do	425 00	}	\$10 for boat hire. Has to keep a boat.....	21 do
	Do	Scotch Bonnet.....	do	425 00		Stone dwelling, \$10 for boat hire. Has to keep a boat.....	1 do
Do	Presqu'isle.....	Oct. 15, 1863.....	do	325 00	}	Stone dwelling.....	1 do
	Do	Wm. Sweetman, sr.....	do	240 00		Wooden dwelling, \$8 for wood and \$10 for boat hire. Has to keep a boat.....	16 do
Do	Presqu'isle range light.....	Sept. 5, 1863.....	do	425 00	}	\$10 for boat hire. Has to keep a boat.....	3 do
	Do	James Cummins.....	do	425 00		Wooden dwellings, \$10 for boat hire. Has to keep a boat.....	10 do
Do	Light House, Gull Island.....	May 19, 1848.....	do	425 00	}	Stone dwelling.....	5 do
	Do	George Roddick.....	do	300 00		Wooden dwelling, \$7 for wood.	7 do
Do	Do	Robt. Roddick, asst.....	do	400 00	}	Stone dwelling, \$10 for boat hire. Has to keep a boat.....	7 do
	Do	George Durnad.....	do	425 00		\$40 for house rent and \$10 for boat hire. Has to keep a boat.....	2 months.
Do	Burlington Bay, main and range light.....	Oct. 7, 1857.....	Commissioner.....	425 00	}	Wooden dwelling, \$10 for boat hire. Has to keep a boat.....	8 years.
	Do	George Thompson.....	do	325 00		do	11 do
Do	Light House, Port Dalhousie.....	Oct. 20, 1864.....	do	425 00	}	Wooden dwelling, \$17.50 for wood and \$10 for boat hire. Has to keep a boat.....	5 do
	Do	Jonathan Woodall.....	do	260 00		Has to keep a boat.....	1 do
Do	Port Colborne.....	June 24, 1856.....	do	425 00	}	Stone dwelling. Has to keep a boat.....	1 do
	Do	John Burgess.....	do	425 00		do	9 do
Do	Mohawk Island.....	Aug. 26, 1853.....	do	320 00	}	Stone dwelling, \$10 for boat hire. Has to keep a boat.....	7 do
	Do	P't Feife, main land.....	do	425 00		do	3 do
Do	Port Maitland.....	Sept. 16, 1859.....	do	175 00	}	Stone dwelling, \$10 for boat hire. Has to keep a boat.....	5 do
	Do	Peter Baikie.....	do	425 00		do	5 do
Do	Port Dover.....	April 22, 1863.....	do	325 00	}	Stone dwelling, \$17.50 for wood and \$10 for boat hire. Has to keep a boat.....	5 do
	Do	Henry Morgan.....	do	425 00		Has to keep a boat.....	1 do
Do	Long Point.....	Jan. 13, 1864.....	Commissioner.....	425 00	}	Stone dwelling. Has to keep a boat.....	1 do
	Do	H. H. Clarke.....	do	425 00		do	9 do
Do	Port Burwell.....	Aug. 8, 1855.....	do	425 00	}	do	8 do
	Do	H. Fidler.....	do	435 00		do	7 do
Do	Port Stanley.....	May 19, 1856.....	do	425 00	}	Stone dwelling, \$10 for boat hire. Has to keep a boat.....	7 do
	Do	John Young.....	do	175 00		do	3 do
Do	P't Feife, main land.....	Dec. do	do	425 00	}	Stone dwelling, \$10 for boat hire. Has to keep a boat.....	5 do
	Do	D. McG. Lambert.....	do	300 00		do	5 do
Do	do	Sept. 20, 1859.....	do	175 00	}	do	5 do
	Do	Wm. Lambert, asst.....	do	425 00		do	5 do
Do	Isle of Cores.....	do	do	300 00	}	do	5 do
	Do	David McBeath.....	do	300 00		do	5 do
Do	do	do	do	300 00	}	do	5 do
	Do	Wm. McBeath, asst.....	do	300 00		do	5 do

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—(Continued).—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
LIGHT HOUSES ABOVE MONTREAL— (Continued).							
Light House, Griffith Island	Vesey C. Hill.....	April 16, 1859...	Commissioner	\$ 425 00	\$ cts.	Stone dwelling, \$10 for boat hire. Has to keep a boat....	5 years.
Do Nottawasaga Point.....	George Collins	Sept. 20, 1859...	do	425 00	.....	do	5 do
Do	C. Collins, asst	April 14, 1857...	do	175 00	.....	do	3 do
Point Claire Light Ship, No. 1	Arèbe Glode.....	Oct. 6, 1860	Superintendent	240 00	.....	Stone dwelling, \$10 for boat hire. Has to keep a boat....	7 do
Do Pier Light No. 2	Moise Leclere.....	Sept. 19, 1863	Commissioner	240 00	.....	Lodges in vessel, \$10 for boat hire. Has to keep a boat....	4 do
Light House, Green Shoal						Lodges in light-house. \$10 for boat hire. Has to keep a boat	1 do
Staff for General Repairs.							
Foreman.....	Darius Smith	Sept. 29, 1855...	do	2 75	per diem	.....	9 do
Do	Hiram Smith	Oct. 9, 1855...	do	2 75	do	.....	9 do
Carpenter.....	Chas. Gardipe	March 25, 1856...	do	2 00	do	.....	8 do
Do	Ed. Grundell	Sept. 28, 1857...	do	1 50	do	.....	7 do
Do	Robt. Orr	June 1, 1857...	do	1 40	do	.....	7 do
Do	Allan Leeman	Jan. 24, 1859...	do	1 50	do	.....	5 do
Do	Jos. Benjamin	March 22, 1860	do	1 40	do	.....	4 do
Mason, &c.....	John Tworney	Nov. 15, 1858...	do	1 75	do	.....	4 do
Clerk and Laborer.....	Alex. Stirling	May 26, 1856...	do	1 30	do	.....	6 do
Laborer.....	Geo. McKechnie	Aug. 29, 1857...	do	1 30	do	.....	8 do
						.....	7 do

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.

Minister of Agriculture.....	{ Hon. Luc Letellier.....	May 16, 1863 ..	Lord Monck	5000 00	.....	{ Hon. Mr. McGee was previously appointed President of the Council, May 24, 1862	1 year.
	{ Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee.....	March 30, 1864...	do			{	1 yr & 10 mos

Deputy to the Minister..... J. C. Taché..... Aug. 11, 1861... Lord Monck

First Clerk.....	E. Campbell	Feb. 20, 1855...	Sir E. W. Head.....	1610 00	.....	Mr. Taché was transferred from the situation of Chairman of the Board of Inspectors of Asylums. As Secretary of Board of Registration and Statistics, succeeded Mr. W. Hutton. At the time of Mr. Hutton's death, in 1861, the Bureau of Agriculture was not yet a public Department.	5 do
Patent Clerk.....	N. F. Laurent	do	do	1440 00	.....	Entered the office in 1852.....	12 do
Assistant Clerk.....	A. J. Cambie	Jan. 1, 1858...	do	1040 00	.....	do 1847	17 do
Acting Inspector of Agencies.....	B. de LaBrière.....	Dec. 22, 1862	Lord Monck	900 00	.....	do 1857.....	7 do
2nd Class Clerk.....	S. S. Finden.....	Jan. 20, 1864	do	900 00	.....	Entered the office in November, 1860, as Extra Clerk	10 do
do	C. C. Neville.....	do	do	900 00	.....	do do do	4 do
do	H. Casgrub.	do	do	600 00	.....	do Sept., 1861, do	4 do
Clerk of Agencies.....	Chas. Lespérance.....	do	do	600 00	.....	do do do	3 do
Blue Book Clerk.....	J. Wm. O'Brien.....	do	do	600 00	.....	do Dec., 1862, do	3 do
Extra Clerk.....	Thomas Nesbitt	Feb. 9, 1864	Hon. Mr. Letellier.....	2 00	per diem	Mr. Nesbitt was employed as Census Clerk during part of 1863	2 do
Do	E. Tetu.....	Feb. 11, 1864	do	2 00	do	Mr. Ferland was employed in the Public Works Department during 1861 and 1862, and in the Provincial Secretary's Department in 1863...	3 do
Do	S. Ferland	July 5, 1864	Hon. T. D. McGee.....	2 00	do	Mr. Roulier was employed for 2 years as Census Clerk	3 do
Do	D. J. Roulier.....	July 6, 1864	do	2 00	do	Mr. Cuff was employed in the Post Office Department from February to July, 1864.....	1 do
Do	A. St. George Cuf.....	Sept. 28, 1864	do	2 00	do	Paid from Colonization Funds.....	6 months.
Do	Jos. Elz. d'Autcuil.....	July 12, 1864	do	2 00	do	.....	2 yrs & 6 mos
Curator of Models.....	N. F. Boissonnault.....	July 15, 1864	Hon. Mr. Evanturel.....	1 00	do	.....	1 year.
Repairer, in Model Room.....	A. Frechette	May 1, 1864	Hon. T. D. McGee.....	500 00	.....	.....	1 yr & 9 mos
Housekeeper	J. E. Lemieux	April 1, 1863	Hon. Mr. Evanturel.....	450 00	.....	.....	2 yrs & 9 mos
Messenger	J. Boily	April 1, 1863	Hon. Sir N. F. Belleau.....	450 00	.....	.....	10 years.
Do	B. Moreau	April 1, 1863	Hon. Mr. Evanturel.....	450 00	.....	Entered the Office in 1854 as wood-cutter.....	1 yr & 6 mos
Office Cleaner	Mrs. E. Fiset	June 1, 1863	Hon. Mr. Letellier.....	100 00	.....	.....	1 yr & 9 mos
Wood-cutter	J. B. Lacroix	April 1, 1863	Hon. Mr. Evanturel.....	1 00	per diem	.....	1 yr & 9 mos
Chief Emigrant Agent.....	A. C. Buchanan.....	Aug. 9, 1853	Lord Durham	2017. 72	.....	Mr. Buchanan ent'd the service May 1, 1836, and discharged the duties of the office during the absence of the chief-agent in England on sick leave.....	28 years.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever.
EMIGRATION BRANCH—(Continued).							
Assistant Registrar	I. Stafford F. J. S. Dore	Jan. 1, 1862 Jan. 11, 1862	Lord Monk do	\$ cts. 1400 00 900 00	\$ cts.	Mr. Dore was employed as an extra clerk in the Provincial Registrar's office, and the Crown Law office, and the office of the Commission for the Codification of Laws, previous to his present appointment.	3 years.
Foreign Interpreter Clerk Messenger	A. Jorgensen J. McKenna J. Lilly	May 1, 1861 June 1, 1846 May 1, 1845	do A. C. Buchanan do	900 00 800 00 300 00			4 do 8 months. 18 years. 19 do
Agent Messenger	J. H. Daley P. S. Perrot	April 19, 1850 Jan. 1, 1860	Sir E. W. Head do	1200 00 300 00			5 yrs & 8 mos. 5 years.
Chief Agent for Upper Canada	A. D. Hawke	June 1, 1832	Lord Aylmer	1600 00		Mr. Hawke resigned office in Aug. 1864, and was succeeded by Mr. Donaldson, the salary being reduced from \$1600 to \$1000.	32 do
Do	J. A. Donaldson	Sept. 1, 1864	Lord Monk	1000 00		Mr. Donaldson was employed as a Government Emigration Agent in the North of Ireland during 1861 and 1862.	3 do 22 do 10 do
Clerk Messenger	W. J. McKay S. Scales	May 1, 1842 May 1, 1854	Sir Chas. Bagot A. B. Hawke, Ch. Agt.	800 00 192 00			2 yrs & 4 mos. 1 yr. & 8 mos.
Agent Interpreter	W. J. Mills T. Gabler	Aug. 17, 1862 May 1, 1863	Lord Monk do	800 00 160 00		Appointed each season	
Agent	J. Macpherson	May 1, 1860	Sir E. W. Head	800 00	556 03	Mr. Macpherson was appointed Crown Land Agent at Kings-	

Clerk	Wm. McRossie	May 1, 1863	Lord Monk	100 00		ton, in which capacity he still acts	3 yrs & 8 mos. 1 yr. & 8 mos.
Agent Interpreter Temporary Lecturer in England	R. H. Rac W. Oliver — Fothergill	April 17, 1863 May 1, 1863	do do	600 00 180 00 500 00			do do
INSPECTING PHYSICIANS FOR THE PORT OF QUEBEC.*							
Inspecting Physician	Jean Zéphirin Nault	April 18, 1848	Lord Elgin	800 00		Dr. Nault died in March, 1864. He was employed in 1844 as assistant of the then incumbent, Dr. Parent.	20 years.
Do	Louis J. Roy	March 3, 1856	Sir E. W. Head	1600 00		Dr. Roy was employed in 1855 as secretary to the Hon. Jos. Cauchon, then Commissioner of Crown Lands	9 do
Inspecting Physician's Boat's Crew.	Louis Rémillard Charles Racine Jérôme Quirouac Joseph Bérubé	April do do do	Dr. Roy, Insp. Phys. do do do	21 00 20 00 20 00 20 00		Employed during the season of navigation	9 months. 9 do 9 do 9 do
GROSSE ISLE QUARANTINE STATION.							
Medical Superintendent	Dr. A. Von Inland	April 17, 1852	Earl of Elgin	1176 50		Dr. Von Inland is re-appointed each season. He was first appointed, on 13th April, 1855, Resident Physician to the Marine and Emigrant Hospital.	29 years.
Hospital Steward	Murdoch McKay	May 1, 1847	Hon. D. Daly	300 50		Appointed each year and employed from 1st May to 1st Oct.	17 do
Interpreter	A. Anderson	May 1, 1861	Hon. T. D. McGee	220 50		Mr. Anderson was employed on Police Staff of the Station and occasionally as Interpreter at Quebec Agency from 1854 to 1861.	10 do 15 years. 14 do
Police Sergeant Constable Do Hospital Cook Orderly Nurse Laundress and Nurse	P. Fitzsimons John Gair Jas. Fitzgerald Jane Collins Benjamin Hurst Hannah Hilstrop Mrs. Hurst	May 1, 1849 May 1, 1850 May 1, 1855 May 1, 1859 May 1, 1853 do	Hon. T. Leslie do Hon. C. Alley Hon. G. E. Cartier Hon. C. Alley Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau do	214 50 140 50 140 50 122 50 122 50 107 50 107 50		Appointed each year and employed during the period of navigation, from 1st May to 1st October.	4 do 9 do 5 do 11 do 11 do

* A sum total of \$800 is allowed the present Insp. Phys. for maintaining a boat, paying wages of the men and providing them with a suitable uniform.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever	
GROSSE ISLE QUARANTINE STATION (Continued.)	Coxswain.....	May 1, 1836...	Hon. D. Daly.....	\$ 233 50		Employed as boatmen during the season and as guardians of the station during the winter. For the latter service and the cutting of 50 cords of wood a piece for the use of the station, they are allowed \$100 additional.....	28 years.	
	Boatman.....	do	do	240 50			28 do	
	Do.....	do	do	240 50			28 do	
	Carpenter.....	May 1, 1861...	Hon. T. D. McTee.....	140 50			1 do	
LIST OF MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, U. C.*	President.....	March 29, 1861...	By the Board.....			First elected member in 1851.....		
	Vice-President.....	do	do			do do		
	Member.....	1863	Agricultural Societies.			do do 1855.....		
	Do.....	1864	do			do do 1858.....		
	Do.....	1864	do			do do 1851.....		
	Do.....	1863	do			First app'd by Gov. Gen'l, 1860		
	Do.....	1864	do			do do		
	Do.....	1863	do			First elected member in 1851.....		
	Ex-officio Member.....	Just.....	May 16, 1863.....	Lord Monck.....			As Minister of Agriculture.....	
	Do.....	T. D. McGee.....	March 30, 1864.....	do			do do	
	Do.....	James Johnson.....	1863	Agricultural Assoc'n.			President, Agricultural Assoc'n	
	Do.....	Prof. Buckland.....	1851	By Statute.....			Prof. of Agriculture, Toronto University, Secretary of the Board, 1851 to 1859.....	
	Do.....	Rev. Dr. Ryerson.....	1857	do			As Chief Supt. of Education.....	
	Do.....	J. Benly, M.D.....	1864	By Board of Arts.....			As Vice-President do	12 do
	Do.....	Rev. Wm. Hincks.....	1864	do	1200 00		Assistant, 1852 to 1859.....	
	Do.....	Hugh C. Thomson.....	1859	Board of Agriculture.	20 00		Time of service, 20 days.....	
	Secretary.....	N. G. Denison.....	1854	do	400 00		Lecturer in Veterinary School.....	3 do
Temporary Clerk.....	Andrew Smi h.....	1861	do	100 00		Transient appointment.....		
Veterinary Surgeon.....	Benj. Walker.....	1864	do		20 00			
Lecturer on Phax.....	E. W. Thomson.....	1864	do		20 00			
Auditor of Accounts.....	G. P. Ridout.....	1864	do					
Do.....	Wm. Middleton.....	1859	do	360 00		Also writes as copyist.....	5 do	

LIST OF OFFICE-BEARERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, U. C.

President.....	James Johnston.....	Sept. 23, 1863.....	Association.....			Elected 2d Vice-President, 1861	
1st Vice-President.....	J. C. Rykert.....	do	do			do do 1862	
2d do.....	N. J. McMillan.....	do	do			do do 1863	
Treasurer.....	R. L. Denison.....	do	do	400 00		Has held office since first app'd	13 do
Secretary.....	Hon. J. Thomson.....	1859	Board of Agriculture.			As Sec'y Board of Agriculture,	12 do
Joint do.....	W. Edwards.....	1858	do Arts.....			do	6 do
Consulting Chemist.....	Henry Croft.....	1864	Association.....		10 00	For analysis.....	
Sodasman.....	James Fleming.....	1864	do			Salary from B'd of Agriculture	
Bankers.....	And. Smith.....	1861	Council.....				
V. S. and Referee.....	Bank of Upper Canada.	1850	Association.....				
General Superintendent.....	W. A. Cooley.....	1864	Council.....	92 00		For temporary services during the Provincial Annual Exhibition.	
Superintendent-Agricultural Dept.....	James Fleming.....	1864	do	30 00			
Do Arts Department.....	J. E. Pell.....	1864	do	28 00			
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE OF LOWER CANADA, FOR THE YEAR 1864.*	President.....	Jan.	Agricultural Societies.				2 do
	Vice-President.....	do	do				
	Member.....	do	do				
	Do.....	do	do				
	Do.....	do	do				
	Do.....	do	do				
	Do.....	do	do				
	Do.....	do	do				
	Do.....	do	do				
	Do.....	do	do				

* The Members of the Boards of Agriculture, and of Arts and Manufactures, receive nothing but their actual expenses when attending the meetings of said Boards.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Salaries Officers of the Board of Agriculture.</i>							
Secretary and Treasurer.....	Geo. S. Leclère	July 29, 1862.....	Board of Agriculture.....	\$ cts. 1000 00	\$ cts.		2 years.
Editor of the "Revue Agricole" and of the "Lower Canada Agriculturist".....	J. Perrault.....	Sept. 6, 1861.....	do	1000 00			3 do
LIST OF THE OFFICERS OF THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION OF LOWER CANADA FOR THE YEAR 1864.							
President.....	O. Dural, Esq.....						
1st Vice-President.....	W. Bon, Esq.....						
2d do.....	A. C. Fortier, Esq.....						
3d do.....	T. E. Campbell, Esq.....						
President of Board of Arts and Manufactures, L. C.....	B. Chamberlin, Esq.....						
Secretary and Treasurer.....	G. Leclère, Esq.....						
Directors.....	All the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of County Agricultural Societies.....						
BOARD OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES OF LOWER CANADA, FOR 1864.							
President.....	B. Chamberlin, M.A., B.C.L.....						
Vice-President.....	Henry Bulmer.....						
Secretary.....	Alex. Murray.....						
Treasurer.....	N. B. Corso.....						
Member of Committee.....	J. W. Dawson, L.L.D. &c.....						
do.....	G. W. Weaver.....						
do.....	W. Rodden.....						
do.....	A. Ramsay.....						
do.....	D. Browne, M.A., B.C.L.....						
do.....	A. A. Stevenson.....						
do.....	David Brown.....						
Member Ex-officio for 1864.....	Hon. L. Letellier de St. Just, Min. of Agriculture.....						

Do.....	Hon. T. D. Metcæ, Min. of Agriculture.....						
Do.....	Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Supt. of Education.....						
Do.....	The Professors of, and Lecturers on, the Phys. Sciences, in the Chartered Universities and Colleges of L. C.						
Do.....	The President and one Delegate from the Bds. of Trade, and the President of each Incorp. Mechanics' Institute.....						
<i>Delegates.</i>							
Montreal Mechanics' Institute.....	Wm. Rodden, Esq.....						
do.....	A. Ramsay, Esq.....						
do.....	John Redpath, Esq.....						
do.....	J. Findlay, Esq.....						
do.....	R. Irwin, Esq.....						
do.....	B. Chamberlin, Esq.....						
do.....	A. Canlin, Esq.....						
do.....	Dunbar Browne, Esq.....						
do.....	P. McQuiston, Esq.....						
do.....	J. Sheares, Esq.....						
do.....	A. A. Stevenson, Esq.....						
do.....	David Browne, Esq.....						
do.....	Geo. W. Weaver, Esq.....						
do.....	Henry Bulmer, Esq.....						
do.....	John E. Fall, Esq.....						
do.....	N. B. Corso, Esq.....						
do.....	John C. Beckett, Esq.....						
do.....	A. Bertram, Esq.....						
do.....	Alex. Murray, Esq.....						
do.....	H. Lyman, Esq.....						
do.....	W. Reid, President, ex-officio.....						

NOTE.—The Secretary-Treasurer of each County Agricultural Society is the only officer receiving fees established by law (Con. Stat., chap. 32, sec. 78) at a sum not exceeding seven per cent. of all amounts of money disbursed by such Society. The office of Secretary to the Board of Arts and Manufactures is, and has always been, purely honorary. Up to the 14th April, 1864, the Assistant Secretary, Mr. C. G. B. Drummond, received a salary amounting to \$20 per month; since that time, the sum of \$5 per month has been allowed Mr. Hutchison, the present Assistant Secretary, for a boy's service.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
BOARD OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES UPPER CANADA.							
List of Members for the year 1864.							
President.....	J. Beatty, M.D., Cobourg Mechanics' Institute ..			\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
Vice-President	W. Hineks, F.L.S., Prof. of Nat. Hist., University College, Toronto.						
Secretary-Treasurer.....	W. Edwards, Delegate, Toronto Mechanics' Institute						
Member of Sub-Committee.....	H. T. Hind, M.A., F.R.G.S., Prof. of Chem. and Geol., Trin. Coll. University, Toronto ..						
Do	Geo. Buckland, Prof. of Agriculture, Trinity College, Toronto						
Do	J. Shier, Delegate Whiteby Mech's Institute ..						
Do	E. A. McNaughton, Del. Cobourg Mech's Inst.						
Do	W. H. Sheppard, Del. Toronto Mech's Inst.						
Do	W. S. Lee, Del. Toronto Mechanics' Institute ..						
Do	R. J. Griffith, Del. Toronto Mech's Inst.						
Do	H. E. Clarke, Del. Toronto Mech's Inst.						
Do	H. Langley, Del. Toronto Mechanics' Institute ..						
Ex-officio Member.....	Hon. L. Leclercq de St. Just, Min. of Agricult.						
Do	Hon. T. D. McGeer, Min. of Agriculture						
Do	Rev. E. Ryerson, D.D., L.L.D., Chief Supt. of Education for U.C.						

Do	W. Hineks, F.L.S., Prof. of Nat. Hist., University College, Toronto.						
Do	Geo. Buckland, Prof. of Agriculture, University College, Toronto.						
Do	Henry T. Hind, M.A., F.R.G.S., Prof. of Chemistry and Geology, University of Trinity College, Toronto.						
Do	Thos. Shieldrick, President Dundas Mechanic's Institute						
Do	Thos. McIlwraith, President Hamilton Mechanic's Institute						
Do	Chas. P. Treadwell, President L'Original Mechanic's Institute						
Do	Fred. W. Coate, President Toronto Mechanics' Institute						
Do	R. J. Wilson, President Whiteby Mech. Institute						
Do	John Beatty, M.D.						
Do	E. A. McNaughton						
Do	Thos. Shieldrick						
Do	J. McIlwraith						
Do	S. Sharpe						
Do	Arch. McCallum						
Do	H. M. Melville						
Do	Jas. Cummings						
Do	J. B. Harris						
Do	Anthony Coff						
Do	C. W. Meakins						
Do	Hon. E. Leonard						
Do	W. Bowman						
Do	Murray Anderson						
Do	Chas. P. Treadwell						
Do	J. W. Coate						
Do	W. S. Lee						
Do	W. H. Sheppard						
Do	H. Langley						
Do	H. E. Clarke						
Do	R. J. Griffith						
Do	G. Carroll						

Delegates.

Cobourg Mechanics' Institute.....

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Hamilton

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS—(Continued).—MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
BOARD OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES OF UPPER CANADA—(Continued).							
Delegates—(Continued).							
Toronto Mechanics' Institute.	W. Edwards						
Do	C. W. Bunting						
Whitby	R. J. Wilson						
Do	John Shier						
Toronto Board of Trade	— Spreull						
Salaried Officer of the Board of Arts and Manufactures.							
Secretary	Wm. Edwards	Jan. 3, 1858.	By the Board.	750 00			7 years.

Note.—All the Mechanic's Institutes participate in the benefits of the Board, whether they send representatives or not.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

Minister of Militia Affairs.	{ Hon. J. S. Macdonald	May 24, 1862	Lord Monck			{ No salary attached, the office being held by the head of one of the Public Dep'ts.	5 years.
Deputy A. J. Gen. of Militia, Lt. Col.	{ Col. Sir E. P. Taché	June 4, 1864	do			{ Served from 18th August, 1834, as Aide-de-Camp, Registrar and Coroner to date of appointment.	18 do
Do	{ Lt.-Col. A. de Salaberry	June 10, 1848	Earl of Elgin	2210 00			30 do
Do	{ Lt.-Col. Walker Powell	Aug. 13, 1862	Lord Monck	2000 00		{ Served from 1st May, 1840, as Clerk in the Quartermaster General's Office, Canada.	2 do
Do	{ Robt. Berry	Sept. 3, 1855	Sir E. W. Head	2000 00		{ Served as Clerk in Provincial Secretary's Office, and in other Departments.	9 do
Senior Clerk	Wm. R. Wright	Oct. 22, 1855	do	1200 00			20 do
Chief Superintendent of Stores.	Thos. Wily	Aug. 1, 1862	Lord Monck	1200 00			3 do
1st Class Clerk	Evariste Gélinas	Dec. 23, 1864	do	1200 00			7 days.
Clerk	F. X. Lambert	Dec. 10, 1859	Sir E. W. Head	1000 00			5 years.
Do	C. Herbert O'Meara	March 15, 1861	do	600 00			3 do

do	Cyrille Janel	Dec. 10, 1859	do	600 00			5 do
do	Grant Seymour	May 6, 1861	do	600 00			3 do
do	T. C. Layse	Aug. 12, 1862	do	500 00			2 do
do	Duncan McLennan	Oct. 17, 1862	Lord Monck	500 00			2 do
Extra Clerk	Jos. Romuald Boulet	May 12, 1864	do	2 00			8 months.
do	F. X. Huot	Dec. 21, 1864	do	2 00			10 days.
Housekeeper and Messenger	Ed. Cody	Aug. 1, 1862	do	400 00			2 years.
Assistant Messenger	Michael Ryan	do	do	1 00			2 do
Extra	T. Boutette	May 1, 1864	do	1 00			8 months.
Upper Canada							
Brigade-Majors.							
Upper Canada							
do	Lt.-Col. W. H. Jackson	Nov. 28, 1862	Lord Monck	600 00			2 do
do	do David Shaw	do	do	600 00			2 do
do	Major Alex. Patterson	do	do	600 00			2 do
do	Lt.-Col. F. A. Dennis	Dec. 5, 1862	do	609 00			2 do
do	Major F. A. Barrett	do	do	600 00			2 do
do	do Henry V. Villiers	Nov. 28, 1862	do	600 00			2 do
do	do James Moffatt	Dec. 5, 1862	do	600 00			2 do
do	Lt.-Col. R. B. Denison	Nov. 28, 1862	do	600 00			2 do
do	Major H. J. Duchesnay	Nov. 21, 1862	do	600 00			2 do
do	do C. T. de Montigny	Nov. 28, 1862	do	600 00			2 do
do	Lt.-Col. John Fletcher	do	do	600 00			2 do
do	do L. T. Suzor	Nov. 21, 1862	do	600 00			2 do
do	Major L. R. Masson	do	do	600 00			2 do
do	do James W. Hanson	do	do	600 00			2 do
do	do Charles King	Nov. 28, 1862	do	600 00			2 do
do	Lt.-Col. J. Macpherson	do	do	600 00			2 do
Quebec							
Montreal							
Ottawa	P. Walsh			200 00			2 do
do	J. Bigwood			200 00			2 do
Kingston	J. Forsyth			200 00			2 do
Toronto	J. Stewart			200 00			2 do
do	John Gray			200 00			2 do
Hamilton	John Brown			200 00			2 do
London	W. Starr			200 00			2 do
Provincial Storekeepers.							
Quebec	F. Lamontagne			600 00			2 do
Montreal	J. Shephard			300 00			2 do
Ottawa	J. B. Turner			200 00			2 do
Kingston	J. Sutherland			225 00			2 do
do	J. Pencock, Asst.			75 00			2 do
Toronto	J. Goudwin			300 00			2 do
Hamilton	A. Booker			300 00			2 do
London	W. Starr			300 00			2 do
Caretakers of Armories.							
Quebec	J. Gilmour			255 50			2 do
do	J. Lamb			255 50			2 do

In addition to salary, each Brigade-Major is allowed, by the 39th section of the Volunteer Militia Act of 1862, his travelling expenses, and 50 cents a day in lieu of forage for a horse.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT—(Continued)

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Caretakers of Armoury—(Cont'd).</i>				\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
Montreal.....	J. Shepherd.....			100 00			
Do.....	J. Kelly.....			255 50			
Do.....	E. Bates.....			255 50			
Do.....	W. Healy.....			219 00			
Do.....	J. Smith.....			219 00			
Ottawa.....	H. Henderson.....			73 00			
Prescott.....	J. Orr.....			200 00			
Brockville.....	W. Armstrong.....			100 00			
Kingston Field Battery.....	W. H. Cole.....			73 00			
Toronto.....	R. Pepper.....			73 00			
Do.....	W. Robertson.....			220 00			
Do.....	J. Barry.....			255 50			
Do.....	J. Robertson.....			91 25			
Hamilton.....	D. R. Connel.....			255 50			
Do Field Battery.....	J. Brown.....			73 00			
London.....	E. Evans.....			200 00			
Do Field Battery.....	P. Keenan.....			73 00			
<i>Drill Instructors.</i>							
Dist. No. 2, L. C.—Brigade Major Duchessnay, Rivière du Loup.....	Color-Sergt. Eyaas do Savage.....			1 30	per diem.....	29th Regiment.....	
	Sergt. Cambridge.....			1 30	do.....	01st do.....	
	Corporal McCarthy.....			1 00	do.....	17th do.....	
	Sergt. Voyer.....			1 00	do.....	17th do.....	
	Robert Anderson.....			1 00	do.....	100th do.....	
				1 00	do.....	Militia.....	
Dist. No. 3, L. C.—Brigade Major de Bellefeuille, South Quebec.....	Color-Sergt. Wright.....			1 30	do.....	5th Regiment.....	
	Sergt. Smith.....			1 00	do.....	Grenadier Guards.....	
	Sergt. Chandler.....			1 00	do.....	17th Regiment.....	
	Corporal Hanretty.....			1 00	do.....	17th do.....	
				1 30	do.....	29th do.....	
Dist. No. 4, L. C.—Brigade Major Carter, Athabaska.....	Color-Sergt. Igce.....			1 30	do.....	Grenadier Guards.....	
Dist. No. 5, L. C.—Brigade Major de Montemach, St. Charles.....	Sergt.—Major Reilly.....			1 37½	do.....	do.....	
	Sergt. Leggett.....			1 00	do.....	do.....	
	Sergt. Dimsdale.....			1 00	do.....	do.....	

Dist. No. 6, L. C.—Brigade Major Fletcher, St. John's.....	Color Sergt. Iland.....			1 30	do.....	1st Battalion 60th Rifles.....	
	Sergt. Robinson.....			1 00	do.....	Scots Fusilier Guards.....	
	One Instructor.....			0 40	do.....	Royal Canadian Rifles.....	
Dist. No. 7, L. C.—Brigade Major Suzor, Quebec.....	Sergt.—Major LaBranché.....			1 37½	do.....	Militia.....	
				200 00	per diem.....	Royal Artillery.....	
	Sergt.—Major Smith.....			1 37½	do.....	Militia.....	
	do Lefrançois.....			1 00	do.....	do.....	
	Sergt. Enright.....			1 00	do.....	do.....	
	Sergt. Lavigneur.....			1 00	do.....	do.....	
	Color-Sergt. Warren.....			1 30	do.....	29th Regiment.....	
	Nine Instructors.....			0 40	do each.....	17th and 62nd do (employed occasionally).....	
Dist. No. 8, L. C.—Brigade-Major Masson, Terrebonne.....	Color-Sergt. Dean.....			1 30	do.....	Colustrum Guards.....	
	Corporal Ryan.....			1 00	do.....	2d Batt. Scots Fusilier Guards. do.....	
	do Dalgleish.....			1 00	do.....	do.....	
Dist. No. 9, L. C.—Brigade-Major Hanson, St. Andrews.....	Color-Sergt. Hodgskins.....			1 30	do.....	5th Regiment.....	
	Sergt. Stevens.....			1 00	do.....	Colustrum Guards.....	
	do Parker.....			1 00	do.....	30th Regiment.....	
	do Salcombe.....			1 00	do.....	do.....	
Dist. No. 10, L. C.—Brigade-Major King, Sherbrooke.....	Sergt. Perrin.....			1 00	do.....	Grenadier Guards.....	
	Corporal Barr.....			1 00	do.....	Royal Canadian Rifles.....	
	do Coyne.....			1 00	do.....	do.....	
Dist. No. 11, L. C.—Brigade-Major Macpherson, Montreal.....	Sergt.—Major Findlay.....			200 00	per annum.....	Royal Artillery.....	
Dist. No. 1, U. C.—Brigade-Major Montgomery, Ottawa.....	Ten Instructors.....			0 40	p. d. each.....	From corps at Montreal.....	
	Sergt.—Major Powley.....			1 37½	do.....	Colustrum Guards.....	
	Sergt. Lambert.....			1 00	do.....	Militia.....	
	do Maddox.....			1 00	do.....	Colustrum Guards.....	
	do Cocker.....			1 00	do.....	47th Regiment.....	
	do Isam.....			1 00	do.....	do.....	
	do Thorn.....			1 00	do.....	do.....	
Dist. No. 2, U. C.—Brigade-Major, Lt.-Col. Jackson, Brockville.....	Sergt.—Major Conway.....			1 37½	do.....	Militia.....	
	Sergt. Evanson.....			1 00	do.....	Colustrum Guards.....	
	Color-Sergt. Grant.....			1 30	do.....	47th Regiment.....	
	Corporal Robinson.....			1 60	do.....	do.....	
	Sergt. Bishop.....			1 00	do.....	do.....	
	do O'Neil.....			1 00	do.....	do.....	
	do Rae.....			1 00	do.....	do.....	
Dist. No. 3, U. C.—Brigade-Major, Lt.-Col. Shaw, Kingston.....	Color-Sergt. Sault.....			1 30	do.....	53rd Regiment.....	
	Sergt. Windred.....			1 00	do.....	1st Battalion 60th Rifles.....	
	do Taylor.....			1 00	do.....	16th Regiment.....	
	do Arnold.....			1 00	do.....	Scots Fusilier Guards.....	

MILITIA DEPARTMENT—(Concluded).—EDUCATION.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Drill Instructors—(Continued).</i>							
Dist. No. 4, U. C.—Brigade-Major Patterson, Cobourg.....	Sergt. Floyd do Raymond			\$ 1 00 50	\$ cts. per diem	Militia do	
Dist. No. 5, U. C.—Brigade-Major, Lt.-Col. Dennis, Toronto.....	Sergt.-Major Sutherland Sergt. Healy do Smith do Hardy do Irwin			1 37½ 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00	do do do do do	Grenadier Guards do do do do	
Dist. No. 6, U. C.—Brigade-Major Barretto, Stratford.....	Sergt.-Major Woods Color-Sergt. Maunders do Maclean Sergt. Ward do Kelly do Baxter do McGee Corporal Pearce			1 37½ 1 30 1 30 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00	do do do do do do do do	45th Regiment 8th do 45th do Coldstream Guards 63rd Regiment do do do	
Dist. No. 7, U. C.—Brigade-Major Villiers, Hamilton.....	Sergt.-Major Henry do Carpenter do Cox Corporal Tuck One Instructor do do Sergt.-Major Lyons Sergt. Oswald			1 37½ 1 00 1 00 1 00 0 40 0 40 0 40 1 37½ 200 00	do do do do do do do do do	Coldstream Guards Scots Fusilier Guards do do Rifle Brigade From Regiment at Hamilton do do Militia Royal Artillery	
Dist. No. 8, U. C.—Lt.-Col. Light Woodstock.....	Color-Sergt. Farrow Sergt. Ross Corporal Harrison do Macready do Edwards Sergt. Chinner One Instructor do			1 30 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 0 40 0 40	per diem do do do do do do do	20th Regiment Rifle Brigade do do do Coldstream Guards From Regiment at London do	
Dist. No. 9, U. C.—Brigade-Major Moffatt, Chatham.....	Color-Sergt. Brown Sergt. Kelly do Cronin do Giholy do Lavery			1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00	do do do do do	20th Regiment Coldstream Guards 63rd Regiment do do	
Dist. No. 10, U. C. (under Major Denison, Toronto.....	Four Instructors.....			0 50	do each.	From Regiment at Toronto. Employed occasionally.....	

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION OFFICE, UPPER CANADA.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
Chief Superintendent of Education.....	Rev. E. Ryerson, D.L. L.D.	Sept. —, 1841.....	Lord Metcalfe.....	4000 00	.....	Paid from Consol. Revenue.....	20 years.
Deputy do do	J. Geo. Hodgins, M.A., L.L.B. F.R.G.S.	Oct. —, 1844.....	do Gen. Kowan, Adm.	2200 00 1200 00	.....	do do	20 do 10 do
Senior Clerk and Accountant.....	Alex. Marling, L.L.B.	Feb. —, 1854.....	Earl of Elgin	900 00	.....	do	12 do
Clerk of Correspondence.....	A. Johnston Williamson	Feb. —, 1852.....	Sir E. Head	1000 00	.....	do	8 do
Clerk of Statistics.....	Francis Joseph Taylor	March —, 1856.....	do	500 00	.....	Vice Churchill, deceased. Paid from Consolidated Revenue.	5 do
Assistant Clerk of Statistics.....	John T. R. Stinson	Feb. —, 1859.....	Superintendent.....	160 00	.....	Vice W. P. Rolph, resigned. Paid from office contingencies. Not in the establishment.....	3 months. 6 years.
Junior Assistant Clerk of Statistics.	Fred. Chas. Robertson.....	Oct. —, 1864.....	Sir E. Head.....	300 00	.....	Paid from Consol. Revenue.....	11 do
Office Messenger.....	James Moore.....	July —, 1858.....	Earl of Elgin.....	900 00	.....	Paid from Depository Fund.....	1 yr & 6 mos.
Clerk of Libraries.....	L. P. May.....	Aug. —, 1853.....	Lord Monck.....	300 00	.....	Not officially confirmed. Paid from Depository Fund.....	4 years.
Depository Salesman.....	W. T. Atkinson.....	July —, 1863.....	Sir E. Head.....	240 00	.....	Not officially confirmed. Paid from Depository Fund.....	7 do
Assistant in Depository.....	L. B. Cope.....	Jan. —, 1861.....	do	360 00	.....	Not officially confirmed. Paid from Depository Fund.....	4 do
Packer and Messenger.....	C. Alderson.....	April —, 1857.....	do	320 00	.....	.....	.....
Assistant Packer and Messenger.....	C. Parsons.....	Jan. —, 1861.....	do	4000 00	.....	.....	9 yrs & 6 mos
EDUCATION OFFICE, LOWER CANADA.							
Superintendent of Education.....	Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau.....	July 7, 1855.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	4000 00	.....	.....	16 yrs & 6 mos
Secretary.....	Louis Giard.....	July 14, 1818.....	Earl of Elgin.....	2000 00	.....	.....	.....
Asst. Editor of Journal of Education and Clerk of English Correspondence.....	J. J. Phelan.....	Nov. 22, 1859.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	1050 00	.....	.....	5 years.
Accounts and Statistics.....	A. Lusignan.....	Nov. 6, 1856.....	do	1050 00	.....	.....	8 do
Asst. do	Pierre Chauveau.....	Nov. 12, 1864.....	Lord Monck.....	500 00	.....	.....	2 months.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT—(Concluded).—PROVINCIAL GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
EDUCATION OFFICE, LOWER CANADA.							
—(Continued).							
Copying Clerk	J. J. Laparre	May 28, 1848	Earl of Elgin	\$ cts.			16 yrs & 8 mos
Do	J. F. Lenoir	Nov. 6, 1856	Sir E. W. Head	650 00			8 years.
Messenger	P. Blouin	do	do	375 00			9 do
Asst. Editor of French Journal of Education and Clerk of French Correspondence.	A. Béchard	July 17, 1861	do	1000 00		Vacant since 1st October, 1861.	3 do
Copying Clerk, extra	J. B. Marcoux	Feb. 25, 1862	Lord Monck	400 00		Temporary	4 do
SCHOOL INSPECTORS.							
School Inspector.	N. A. Archambault	July 3, 1852	Earl of Elgin	800 00			12 do
Do	J. Bruce	April do	do	1000 00			12 do
Do	P. M. Bardy	do	do	1000 00			12 do
Do	T. Boivin	Dec. 1, 1859	Sir E. W. Head	500 00			5 do
Do	P. F. Béland	April 23, 1862	Earl of Elgin	700 00			12 do
Do	G. A. Bourgeois	May 29, 1862	do	700 00			12 do
Do	J. Grépaule	April 23, 1862	do	750 00			12 do
Do	Michel Caron	March 7, 1860	Sir E. W. Head	700 00			4 do
Do	A. D. Derval	July 7, 1855	do	\$75 00			9 do
Do	C. Germain	April 23, 1862	Earl of Elgin	750 00			12 do
Do	I. Grondin	March 7, 1860	Sir E. W. Head	700 00			4 do
Do	John Hume	Sept. 23, 1853	Earl of Elgin	750 00			11 do
Do	P. Hubert	April 23, 1862	do	750 00			12 do
Do	H. Hubbard	Dec. 24, 1859	Sir E. W. Head	800 00			5 do
Do	W. Hamilton	June 7, 1861	do	550 00			3 do
Do	F. E. Juneau	Dec. 2, 1859	do	700 00			5 do
Do	C. Leroux	March 5, 1858	do	800 00			6 do
Do	J. Mengler	Sept. 26, 1864	do	700 00			10 do
Do	V. Martin	Oct. 21, 1856	do	500 00			8 do
Do	B. Maurault	May 29, 1862	Earl of Elgin	750 00			12 do
Do	J. B. F. Painchaud	May 15, 1852	do	125 00			12 do
Do	Rev. R. G. Pless	Oct. 6, 1855	Sir E. W. Head	250 00			9 do
Do	R. Parneque	April 23, 1862	Earl of Elgin	\$75 00			12 do
Do	C. B. Rouleau	June 7, 1861	Sir E. W. Head	550 00			3 do
Do	T. Tremblay	Oct. 16, 1861	do	600 00			3 do
Do	G. Tangway	April 23, 1862	Earl of Elgin	\$75 00			12 do
Do	F. X. Valade	Dec. 21, 1853	Gen. Rowan, Adm.	1000 00			11 do

LAVAL NORMAL SCHOOL, QUEBEC.

Principal, Ordinary Professor and Director of the Boys' Boarding School	Rev. Jean Langevin	May 1, 1858	Sir E. Head	1200 00		With board and lodging in the school.	6 do
Do	F. X. Toussaint	May 12, 1857	do	1000 00		Assistant since Oct. 22, 1858	7 do
Do	Napoléon LaCasse	Sept. 1, 1859	do	800 00		The present incumbent's predecessor was the Abbé A. Yézin	5 do
Usher	Abbé J. G. Faucher	Feb. 12, 1864	Lord Monck	60 00		Absent one year.	1 do
Assistant Professor	Ernest Gagnon	May 12, 1857	Sir E. Head	300 00			4 do
Do	Norbert Thibault	Sept. 1, 1860	do	400 00			7 do
Professor at the Boys' Model School and Assistant Professor	J. B. Cloutier	Nov. 25, 1859	do	700 00			5 do
Do	Andrew Doyle	May 12, 1857	do	700 00			7 do
Do	Daniel M. Sweeney	Dec. 13, 1864	Lord Monck	700 00			18 days.
JACQUES-CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL, MONTREAL.							
Principal	Rev. H. A. B. Verreault	1856	Sir E. Head	1200 00			8 years.
Usher	F. Birtz, Esq.	1861	do	60 00			3 do
Ordinary Professor	Léopold Devisme, B.A.	1860	do	1000 00			8 do
Associate Professor	Dominique Boudrias	1856	do	800 00			8 do
Do	Patrick Delaney	1856	do	800 00			8 do
Do	J. V. Regnaud	1858	do	400 00			8 do
Do	J. C. Braunies	1857	do	300 00			7 do
Do	G. S. Dortaler	1860	do	300 00			4 do

PROVINCIAL GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Provincial Geologist	Sir Wm. E. Logan	1843	Sir Chas. Pagot	3000 00		Absent on leave. No payment in 1864	21 years.
Assistant do	Alexander Murray	1843	do	1600 00			21 do
Chemist and Mineralogist	Thos. Sterry Hunt	1846	Earl Cathcart	1600 00			18 do
Curator and Palaeontologist	Elkanah Billings	1866	Sir E. W. Head	1600 00			8 do
Explorer.	James Richardson	1846	Provincial Geologist.	1000 00			18 do
Do	James Lowe	1856	do	600 00		Not constantly employed or paid	5 do
Explorer, Lapidary and Librarian.	Thos. Chesmer Weston.	1859	do	600 00			8 do
Topographical Draughtsman	Robert Barlow	1856	do	1000 00			8 do
Explorer and Asst. Draughtsman.	Scott Barlow	1856	do	600 00			8 do
Artist for object of Natural History	H. S. Smith	1858	do	750 00			6 do

OBSERVATORIES.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
QUEBEC OBSERVATORY.							
Director	F. D. Ashe	June 11, 1850	Admiralty	\$ cts. 1400 00	\$ cts. \$80 allowed for laborer		36 years.
Assistant	Thomas Henty	Feb. 15, 1853	Earl of Elgin	491 40			11 do
MAGNETIC OBSERVATORY, TORONTO.							
Director	G. T. Kingston	Aug. 21, 1855	Sir E. W. Head	2040 00		1/3 of salary paid by University College, Toronto	11 do
Observer	James Walker	Nov. 24, 1855	do	540 00			9 do
Do	T. Menzies	May 10, 1855	do	540 00			9 do
Do	W. A. Stewart	Nov. 24, 1855	do	540 00		\$60 allowed for fuel	9 do
Messenger	H. N. Dancy	Oct. 1, 1856	The Director, with sanction of the University, Toronto.	300 00			8 do
Computer	W. F. Davidson	Jan. 1, 1857	University, Toronto.	450 00			8 do

The three observers were employed in the observatory prior to the dates of their appointment, but they were then soldiers in the British army, their services being lent only to the Provincial Government.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

HOARDS OF PRISON INSPECTORS.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
Member of the Board	J. C. Taché	Dec. 9, 1859	Sir E. W. Head	2000 00		App'd Chairman of the Board, August 22, 1863; transferred to the office of Deputy to the Minister of Agriculture, August, 1864.	5 years.
Do	Edmund A. Meredith	do	do	1000 00			17 do
Do	James M. Ferris	Aug. do, 1861	do	2000 00			3 do
Do	Terence J. O'Neill	do	do	2000 00			3 do
Do	F. Z. Tassé	Aug. do, 1864	Lord Monck	2000 00			5 months.
QUEBEC MARINE AND EMIGRANT HOSPITAL.							
President of the Board of Trustees.	James A. Sewell, M.D.	Dec. 9, 1853	Earl of Elgin	400 00			12 years.
Warden	A. C. Buchanan	do	do	200 00		Was a Visiting Physician from 1843, with no salary	28 do
Do	Ol. Robitaille, M.D.	do	do	200 00			22 do
Secretary and Treasurer	P. Wells	May 19, 1853	do	600 00			12 do

Visiting Physician	Jos. Panchaud, M.D.	1833.	Lord Aylmer	400 00		Receiving salary only from the year 1853	32 do
Do	A. Jackson, M.D.	Dec. 27, 1847	Earl of Elgin	400 00			18 do
Do	A. Rowan, M.D.	1850.	do	400 00			19 do
Do	J. E. Landry, M.D.	April 27, 1857	Sir E. W. Head	400 00			8 do
Resident Physician	Frs. Roy, M.D.	1859.	do	800 00			5 do
Apothecary	H. Conlie	Oct. 17, 1854	Board of Trustees	520 00			11 do
Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.							
Medical Superintendent	Joseph Workman, M.D.	July 1, 1853	Earl of Elgin	2000 00		Comm'n dated March 27, 1854	11 do
Bursar	James McKirdy	Nov. 29, 1853	do	1200 00		Previously Clerk in Asylum	15 do
Asst. Medical Superintendent	Denj. Workman, M.D.	Oct. 1, 1856	Medical Superintendent	1000 00		App'd with approval of Board.	8 do
Clinical Assistant	John E. Kennedy, A.B.	July 1, 1863	do	300 00			1 yr & 6 mos
Architect	Kivas Tully	March 27, 1856	Board of Commissrs.	400 00		App'd with ap'val of Gov. then	8 years.
Steward	Colin E. Eastwood	June 1, 1854	Medical Superintendent	600 00		Was 20 months out of service.	9 do
Madron	Mary A. Parkes	June 27, 1854	do	300 00		do	9 do
Engineer	Peter Trower	Oct. 1, 1856	do	740 00		Salary includes \$240 allowed for house rent by Gov't	7 do
Carpenter	John Hughes	July 1, 1857	do	1 75	per diem	Occasionally employed	7 do
Assistant Carpenter	Wm. Hughes	do	do	1 75	do		8 do
Porter	James Burrow	Sept. 20, 1859	do	20 00	per month		7 do
Tailor	Michael Marne	May 13, 1858	do	22 00	do		7 do
Fireman	Robt. Maxwell	July 10, 1857	do	22 00	do		5 do
Baker	David Lennox	Dec. 19, 1859	do	20 00	do	Bakes also for Univer. Branch.	5 do
Gardener and Gate Keeper	Richd. Guthrie	June 19, 1856	do	18 00	do	Resides in lodge. Has fuel and light allowed. 2 yrs out of serv.	6 do
Assistant Gardener	Alex. McCuigyan	April 19, 1854	do	16 00	do	Was 2 years out of the service.	8 do
Farmer	John Ross	Jan. 21, 1859	do	18 00	do		5 do
Assistant Farmer	Thomas Butler	Jan. 6, 1860	do	16 00	do		4 do
Night Watch	John Wiggins	June 1, 1863	do	18 00	do		1 do
Supervisor, No. 5 ward	John Scully	Nov. 1, 1856	do	20 00	do		4 do
Attendant, No. 8 ward	Andrew Thomson	Aug. 3, 1859	do	18 00	do		5 do
Do	Thos. Wiggins	Nov. 1, 1864	do	16 00	do		2 months.
Do	Robt. Hossack	June 25, 1860	do	18 00	do		4 years.
Do	James Henry	July 19, 1859	do	16 00	do		9 do
Do	Joseph Neilson	April 1, 1855	do	16 00	do		4 do
Do	Richd. Campbell	June 30, 1860	do	16 00	do		4 do
Do	John Hossack	June 26, 1862	do	16 00	do		2 do
Supervisor, No. 4 ward	John Jackson	Oct. 26, 1856	do	18 00	do		8 do
Attendant, No. 4 ward	Wm. Beresdale	Nov. 1, 1860	do	16 00	do		4 do
Do	George Bovey	Oct. 22, 1861	do	14 00	do		4 do
Do	Alex. Elliott	Sept. 9, 1864	do	16 00	do		3 do
Attendant, No. 2 ward	John Neilson	Nov. 23, 1863	do	16 00	do		4 months.
Scamstress	Jane Masty	March 1, 1858	do	8 00	do		1 year.
Night Nurse	Mary E. Wiggins	Dec. 1, 1858	do	8 00	do		6 do
Do	Ann Tolbert	Oct. 1, 1863	do	8 00	do		1 do

* There are 16 servants, all temporary. The salary varies from \$5 to \$10 per month—on an average it is \$8 per month.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Prov. Lunatic Asylum—(Cont'd).</i>							
Day Attendant, No. 7 ward	Cath. Whalen	Oct. 1, 1857	Medical Superintendent	\$ 7 00	per month.		7 years.
Do	Mary Galbraith	Sept. 1, 1863	do	7 00	do		1 do
Do	Mary A. Galbraith	Oct. 1, 1864	do	7 00	do		3 months.
Do	Ann Ashworth	Aug. 1, 1864	do	7 00	do		5 do
Do	Mary Clark	Oct. 1, 1860	do	6 00	do		4 years.
Do	Margaret Hare	May 1, 1862	do	6 00	do		2 do
Do	Rebecca Beresdale	Feb. 1, 1864	do	6 00	do		1 do
Do	Sarah J. Elliott	Oct. 1, 1864	do	6 00	do		3 months.
Do	Anna Blakeley	April 1, 1860	do	6 00	do		4 years.
Do	Margaret Galcooley	June 18, 1860	do	6 00	do		4 do
Do	Elizabeth Beresdale	June 1, 1864	do	6 00	do		2 do
Do	Margaret J. Moore	May 1, 1864	do	6 00	do		8 months.
Do	Catherine Foster	Feb. 13, 1860	do	7 00	do		4 years.
Do	Mary Lisset	April 1, 1863	do	6 00	do		6 do
Do	Eliza Butler	Dec. 1, 1863	do	6 00	do		1 do
Do	Mary McQuillan	April 1, 1864	do	6 00	do		9 months.
Do	Ellen Kelly	May 1, 1864	do	6 00	do		8 do
Do	Mary Keating	Oct. 1, 1864	do	6 00	do		3 do
Do	Mary A. Garven	June 1, 1860	do	7 00	do		4 years.
Do	Mary Kane	Dec. 1, 1858	do	7 00	do		6 do
Do	Mary Cathcart	June 1, 1862	do	6 00	do		2 do
Do	Mary A. Moore	Oct. 1, 1863	do	6 00	do		1 do
Do	Fanny Daly	Aug. 1, 1864	do	5 00	do		6 months.
Do	Ann Johnston	Oct. 1, 1864	do	6 00	do		3 do
Do	Johanna Butler	May 27, 1857	do	6 00	do		7 years.
Medical Superintendent's Servant.							
Steward	Robt. Blair	Aug. 1, 1856	do	300 00	per annum.	Served in chief asylum from Dec. 10, 1850	14 do
Matron	Eliza Blair	Sept. 1, 1856	do	160 00	do		8 do
Male Attendant	Cumbert Sturgeon	Aug. 29, 1860	do	16 00	per month.		4 do
Attendant	Mary Blair	Sept. 1, 1858	do	6 00	do		8 do
Do	Sarah J. Boggs	Aug. 15, 1860	do	6 00	do		4 do
Do	Mary Douglass	March 1, 1862	do	6 00	do		2 do
Do	Mary Hanna	Dec. 1, 1863	do	6 00	do		1 do
Do	Isabella Hanna	Jan. 1, 1864	do	6 00	do		1 do
Do	Catherine Lang	Aug. 1, 1861	do	7 00	do		5 months.
Cook							
University Branch Asylum.							
Steward	Robt. Blair	Aug. 1, 1856	do	300 00	per annum.	Served in chief asylum from Dec. 10, 1850	14 do
Matron	Eliza Blair	Sept. 1, 1856	do	160 00	do		8 do
Male Attendant	Cumbert Sturgeon	Aug. 29, 1860	do	16 00	per month.		4 do
Attendant	Mary Blair	Sept. 1, 1858	do	6 00	do		8 do
Do	Sarah J. Boggs	Aug. 15, 1860	do	6 00	do		4 do
Do	Mary Douglass	March 1, 1862	do	6 00	do		2 do
Do	Mary Hanna	Dec. 1, 1863	do	6 00	do		1 do
Do	Isabella Hanna	Jan. 1, 1864	do	6 00	do		1 do
Do	Catherine Lang	Aug. 1, 1861	do	7 00	do		5 months.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Orillia Lunatic Asylum.</i>							
Medical Superintendent	John Ardagh	June 29, 1861	Sir E. W. Head	800 00		\$800 per annum as allowance for free residence, fuel, &c. 2 years physician to Lunatic Asylum, Waterford, Ireland; 14 years Coroner, County of Simcoe; 3 years Medical Superintendent. Orillia Lunatic Asylum.	17 years.
Steward	George Badger	July 5, 1861	Medical Superintendent	300 00		Free residence, fuel, &c.	2 do
Matron	Jane Douglass	Sept. 1, 1862	do	160 00		Employed 6 winter months.	6 months.
Engineer	Acheson Kerr	Sept. 30, 1864	do	360 00			2 years.
Night-watch	Henry Smith	Sept. 1, 1862	do	216 00			2 do
Head Keeper	Alex. Douglass	Oct. 10, 1862	do	204 00			2 do
Farm Servant	Samuel Read	Feb. 12, 1863	do	204 00			1 do
Keeper	John Butterfield	Oct. 19, 1863	do	162 00			1 do
Do	John Leitch	March 31, 1864	do	192 00			10 months.
Do	Thos. Atkinson	May 1, 1864	do	182 00			8 do
Night-Nurse	Victoria Atkinson	Dec. 31, 1863	do	96 00			1 year.
Head Nurse	Belinda Wilson	Oct. 20, 1862	do	84 00			2 do
Cook	Mary Mellich	March 31, 1864	do	84 00			10 months.
Laundress	Sarah Wilson	Oct. 1, 1863	do	84 00			1 year.
Housemaid	Caroline Jackson	May 11, 1863	do	72 00			1 do
Nurse	Amelia Baskerville	Nov. 26, 1862	do	72 00			2 do
Do	Bridget Kearney	May 1, 1864	do	72 00			8 months.
Medical Superintendent	Andrew Fisher, M. D.	June 14, 1858	Sir E. W. Head	800 00		Free quarters and board for family do do Rations.	9 years.
Steward	John Milligan	Dec. 1, 1863	Medical Superintendent	300 00		per diem in summer months, and \$1.25 in winter months.	1 do
Clock	John Meek	July 15, 1859	do	240 00		Board and lodging.	2 do
Carpenter	John Gostage	July 1, 1859	do	1 50			1 do
Butcher	David McGregor	May 5, 1862	do	40 00			2 do
Baker	James Riddsdale	May 3, 1863	do	16 00			2 do
Farmer	Danis Fowler	May 26, 1862	do	14 00			1 do
Gardener	William Flynn	Jan. 1, 1860	do	16 00			2 do
Night-watch	William Meek	May 1, 1860	do	18 00			4 do
Keeper	Joseph Creed	June 29, 1860	do	16 00			4 do
Do	John Donnelly	March 5, 1861	do	16 00			3 do
Do	William Rowen	July 22, 1861	do	16 00			3 do
Do	John Hutton	Aug. 1, 1861	do	16 00			3 do
Do	George McDonnell	Aug. 5, 1861	do	16 00			3 do
Do	William Farmer	Nov. 1, 1861	do	16 00			3 do
Do	Alexander Mullen	June 23, 1860	do	16 00			4 do
Do	William Howe	July 1, 1862	do	16 00			2 do
Do	Thomas Germain	May 1, 1862	do	16 00			2 do
Do	William Smith	May 7, 1864	do	14 00			6 months.
Do	George Clarke	Oct. 14, 1863	do	14 00			1 year.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Malden Lunatic Asylum—(Cont'd).</i>	Edward Rockettellar	April 1, 1864	Medical Superintendent	\$ cts. 25 00	\$ cts. per month.	Engaged as assistant during illness of Clerk and Steward.	6 months.
Lodge Keeper	John Gordon	June 29, 1860	do	160 00	18 00	No allowances.	4 years.
Assistant Physician	Wm. H. Bell, M.B.	June 29, 1861	do	8 00	do	Free quarters and rations.	1 do
Matron	Catharine Creed	May 1, 1861	do	3 00	do	Free quarters and board.	5 do
Seamstress	Barbara Duncan	June 27, 1859	do	do	do	do	3 do
Night-nurse	Julia Webb	May 6, 1861	do	do	do	do	do
Nurse	Catharine Williams	Dec. 1, 1860	do	do	do	do	do
Do	Rose McGowan	Oct. 1, 1862	do	do	do	do	do
Do	Catharine Hutton	Dec. 1, 1862	do	do	do	do	do
Do	Annie Rowen	Oct. 1, 1862	do	do	do	do	do
Do	Caroline Neagle	Feb. 17, 1863	do	do	do	do	do
Do	Margaret Gibbins	March 1, 1863	do	do	do	do	do
Do	Susan Demillard	June 20, 1863	do	do	do	do	do
Head Laundress	Catharine McCrystal	June 23, 1860	do	do	do	do	do
Laundry Maid	Catharine Reilly	Oct. 1, 1860	do	do	do	do	do
Do	Mary McGowan	Oct. 2, 1860	do	do	do	do	do
Head Cook	Annie Maher	Feb. 21, 1860	do	do	do	do	do
Assistant Cook	Mary Brogan	Nov. 2, 1862	do	do	do	do	do
Do	Hannah Gibbins	May 25, 1863	do	do	do	do	do
<i>St. John's Lunatic Asylum.</i>							
Medical Superintendent	Henry Howard, M.D.	June 1, 1861	Sir E. W. Head	1200 00	do	do	17 do
Bookkeeper	W. A. Marchand	July	do	120 00	do	do	1 do
1st Keeper	Daniel Troy	Aug.	do	204 00	do	do	1 do
Assistant Doorkeeper	Antoine Robert	Sept.	do	240 00	do	do	1 do
Cook	Raph. Gosselin	Aug.	do	300 00	do	do	4 do
Shoemaker	Louis Morrell	do	do	240 00	do	do	4 do
Tailor	D. Henry	do	do	264 00	do	do	1 do
Carpenter	Pierre Robert	May	do	240 00	do	do	1 do
Matron	Mrs. Howard	July	do	300 00	do	do	4 years.
Dressmaker	M. O'Flaherty	July	do	84 00	do	do	3 do
1st Keeper and Assistant	Mary Killiary	June	do	84 00	do	do	3 do
1st Laundress	M. Pichette	May	do	84 00	do	do	2 do

PRISONS AND GAOLS.

Reformatory Prison, St. Vincent de Paul.

Warden	F. X. Prieur	Nov. 14, 1860	Sir E. Head	1200 00	do	do	4 do
Protostant Chaplain	J. Allen	Nov. 11, 1858	do	800 00	do	do	6 do
Roman Catholic Chaplain	Rev. N. Lavallee	July 8, 1863	Lord Monck	800 00	do	do	3 do
Surgeon	J. Pratt	Jan. 1, 1861	Sir E. Head	400 00	do	do	3 do
Clerk, Store-keeper and Deputy Warden	H. R. Mackay	Oct. 1, 1858	do	720 00	do	do	11 do
Steward	W. H. Scott	April 11, 1861	Warden and approved by Inspectors	320 00	do	do	3 do
Farmer	L. M. Lefebvre	Feb. 1, 1861	do	320 00	do	do	3 do
Overseer	A. Cochrane	Jan. 1, 1860	do	300 00	do	do	4 do
Do	C. Langlois	Aug. 1, 1861	do	300 00	do	do	3 do
Do	J. Sentenne	Oct. 15, 1861	do	360 00	do	do	3 do
Do	G. Lefebvre	Sept. 1, 1863	do	360 00	do	do	1 do
Guard	J. Lynch	Oct. 22, 1858	do	260 00	do	do	6 do
Do	C. Sigouin	July 3, 1862	do	260 00	do	do	2 do
Do	L. Mazurel	Sept. 1, 1862	do	260 00	do	do	2 do
Do	J. Blain	Nov. 14, 1864	do	260 00	do	do	2 months.
Do	A. LeDuc	Nov. 30, 1861	do	260 00	do	do	2 do
Gatekeeper	J. B. Desrmon	May 2, 1864	do	260 00	do	do	8 do

Penitentiary Reformatory Prison.

Warden	Wm. Moore Kelly	Dec. 7, 1858	Sir E. Head	1600 00	do	Was Captain of 4th Bat. Incorporated Militia from 1839 to 1842, and Collector of Customs at Toronto in 1842 and 1843.	9 do
Deputy Warden, Clerk and Store-keeper	Wm. Featherstouhaugh	March 14, 1859	do	750 00	do	do	5 do
Protostant Chaplain and Schoolmaster	Rev. G. Hallen	Feb. 8, 1859	do	800 00	do	do	5 do
Rom. Catholic Chaplain and Schoolmaster	Rev. J. P. Kennedy	Sept. 11, 1859	do	800 00	do	do	5 do
Surgeon	Wm. R. Gilmour	Feb. 9, 1860	do	400 00	do	do	4 do
Kitchen keeper	Sam. McLaughlin	Aug. 18, 1859	Warden	400 00	do	Appointed by Warden, with approval of Prison Inspectors.	5 do
Keeper	John Gleason	Aug. 12, 1859	do	360 00	do	do	5 do
Shoemaker	John Kenbird	Feb. 8, 1860	do	360 00	do	do	4 do
Carpenter	David Tennant	March 1, 1860	do	260 00	do	do	4 do
Blacksmith	John Wilkie	July 1, 1861	do	360 00	do	do	3 do
Tailor	John Weir	April 24, 1863	do	360 00	do	do	1 do
Keeper	R. J. Parker	Aug. 12, 1859	do	360 00	do	do	5 do
Stable-keeper	Israel Mundy	July 1, 1862	do	260 00	do	do	2 do
Guard	David Burke	Aug. 1, 1864	do	0 75	per diem	do	4 months.
Night-guard	R. Stalker	Aug. 18, 1859	do	180 00	do	do	5 years.
Do	Richd. O'Donnell	do	do	180 00	do	do	do
Gate-keeper	John Kenny	Aug. 1, 1860	do	0 75	per diem	do	4 do

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Provincial Penitentiary.</i>							
Warden	D. F. McDonnell	Nov. 1848	Earl of Elgin.	\$ 2240 00	\$ cts.		25 years.
Clerk	B. McIntosh	April 1858	Sir F. W. Head	875 00			12 do
Assistant Clerk	A. R. McDonnell	Feb. 1860	do	500 00			5 do
Deputy Warden	G. G. Murray	Feb. 1849	Earl of Elgin.	1600 00			31 do
Surgeon	J. R. Dickson	June 1862	Lord Monck	1000 00			9 do
Protestant Chaplain	Rev. H. Mulkins	Oct. 1850	Earl of Elgin.	1000 00			14 do
Catholic do	Rev. J. B. Couillard	June 1864	Lord Monck	1000 00			11 do
Storekeeper	James J. H. Whitehead	Oct. 1858	Inspectors of Prisons.	625 00			9 do
Schoolmaster	Patrick M. Benson	Dec. 1863	do	640 00			20 do
Architect	Edward Horsey	Sept. 1846	do	560 00			5 do
Kitchen Clerk	Alex. McKenzie	Dec. 1847	do	535 00			2 do
Matron	Martha Walker	Nov. 1847	do	250 00			18 do
Assistant Matron	Pelinda Pies	Nov. 1864	do	200 00			1 do
2d do	Mary Leahy	Oct. 1868	do	562 50			28 do
Overseer	John Richardson	Dec. 1837	do	562 50			9 do
Do	Michael Leahy	May 1856	do	450 00			2 do
Do	H. W. McDonell	May 1863	do	450 00			12 do
Keeper	John Cooper	Sept. 1853	do	450 00			18 do
Do	Ed. Bamister	April 1854	do	430 00			31 do
Do	Thos. McCarthy	Dec. 1856	do	400 00			28 do
Do	Jas. Campbell	April 1857	do	450 00			14 do
Do	John Rowe	Nov. 1847	do	400 00			12 do
Do	John Swift, senr.	May 1831	do	400 00			35 do
Messenger	R. Nursey	May 1837	do	400 00			28 do
Guard	Wm. Atkins	May 1851	do	400 00			14 do
Do	Thos. Arundale	May 1852	do	400 00			12 do
Do	John Groves	do	do	400 00			12 do
Do	Chas. McManus	June 1852	do	400 00			13 do
Do	Absalom Johnson	July 1852	do	400 00			13 do
Do	George Hagarty	Aug. 1852	do	400 00			13 do
Do	Thos. Johnson	Aug. 1854	do	400 00			13 do
Do	James Finnelly	June do	do	400 00			11 do
Do	John Flanagan	do do	do	400 00			11 do
Do	Wm. Crawford	Oct. 1814	do	400 00			21 do
Do	Robert Prestly	June 1855	do	400 00			10 do

Do	Alvan McDonald	April 1856	do	400 00			9 do
Do	Robt. Dunlop	Sept. 1856	do	400 00			9 do
Do	John Kennedy	July 1855	do	400 00			10 do
Do	Wm. Doran	Dec. 1856	do	400 00			9 do
Do	Thos. Carter	July 1854	do	400 00			11 do
Do	Thos. Bostridg	April 1857	do	400 00			8 do
Do	John Waters	Aug. 1857	do	400 00			8 do
Do	James Fitzsimmons	Sept. 1857	do	400 00			8 do
Do	Thos. Davidson	Dec. 1857	do	400 00			8 do
Do	Ben Flanagan	April 1858	do	400 00			7 do
Do	David Hegarty	do do	do	400 00			7 do
Do	Richd. Holland	May 1858	do	400 00			7 do
Do	Pat. Hammell	Oct. 1858	do	400 00			7 do
Do	O. K. Cameron	March 1859	do	400 00			6 do
Do	B. McGeein	April 1859	do	400 00			6 do
Do	Alex. Eismere	do do	do	400 00			6 do
Do	S. W. Fraser	July 1859	do	400 00			6 do
Do	P. O'Donnell	June 1857	do	400 00			6 do
Do	Pat. Breen	July 1859	do	400 00			8 do
Do	Michael Powers	Sept. 1859	do	400 00			6 do
Do	Jas. Mathewson	do do	do	400 00			6 do
Do	D. Campbell	April 1861	do	400 00			4 do
Do	D. Sullivan	June 1861	do	400 00			4 do
Do	Allan Grant	Sept. 1861	do	400 00			4 do
Do	John Crowley	Feb. 1863	do	400 00			2 do
Do	Simon Fraser	Jan. 1863	do	400 00			2 do
Do	Roger Tuson	June 1863	do	400 00			2 do
Do	Jos. Lanegan	Sept. 1863	do	400 00			2 do
Do	Edwd. Mooney	Nov. 1863	do	400 00			1 do
Do	Pat. Flanagan	Jan. 1864	do	400 00			1 do
Do	John Cooper	Oct. 1864	do	320 00			4 months.
<i>Supernumeraries.</i>							
Guard	George Marsh	Occas'ly employed	do	320 00			
Do	Wm. Finn	do	do	320 00			
Do	George McMahon	do	do	320 00			
Do	Wm. Beaton	do	do	320 00			
Do	H. Darragh	do	do	320 00			
Do	John Matthews	do	do	320 00			
Do	Thos. Culverwell	do	do	320 00			
Do	John Swift, jr.	do	do	320 00			
Do	Thos. Divine	do	do	320 00			
Do	Nicholas Huro	do	do	320 00			

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
PRISONS AND GOALS—(Continued).							
<i>Rockwood Lunatic Asylum.</i>							
Warden	D. E. MacDonell	Nov. 1, 1848.	Earl of Elgin	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	Salary included in the salary as Warden of the Provincial Penitentiary	25 years.
Clerk	D. McIntosh	Jan. 1, 1864.	Lord Monck.	200 00			12 do
Keeper	Pat. Walsh	Jan. 1, 1859.	Inspectors of Prisons.	450 00			5 do
Do	John Lauder	April 1, 1860.	do	450 00			6 do
Do	Areh. McConaghy	July 1, 1859.	do	450 00			5 do
Do	Robt. Gaskin	Aug. 1, 1860.	do	450 00			3 do
Do	John Burgess	June 1, 1862.	do	450 00			6 do
Guard	Timothy Hartnell	July 1, 1859.	do	320 00			6 do
Do	Rich. Bellard	do	do	320 00			5 do
Do	Thomas Smith	March 1, 1860.	do	320 00			6 do
Do	John Regan	Oct. 1, 1859.	do	320 00			6 do
Do	Chas. McNeil	do	do	320 00			4 do
Do	Edw. Sullivan	April 1, 1861.	do	320 00			4 do
Do	David Massie	June 1, 1861.	do	320 00			3 do
Do	F. Irvain	March 1, 1862.	do	320 00			3 do
Do	Thomas Toohar	Sept. 1, 1862.	do	320 00			5 do
Do	Pat. Scanlan	March 1, 1860.	do	320 00			5 do
Do	James Burgess	April 1, 1864.	do	320 00			14 do
DISTRICT GOALS, L. C.							
<i>Montreal.</i>							
Sheriff	Tancrède Routhillier	Dec. 19, 1863.	Lord Monck.	2400 00			28 do
Deputy Sheriff	Myran H. Sanborn	Jan. 5, 1864.	Sheriff	1200 00			20 do
1st Clerk	Michel J. Vilbon	do	do	800 00			17 do
2d do	George T. Languecoc	1846.	do	600 00			15 do
3d do	Henri Gauthier	1853.	do	600 00			11 do
Gaoler	Louis Payette	Feb. 9, 1864.	do	1000 00			1 do
Superintendent House of Correction	Walter Laurie	June 27, 1848.	do	600 00			16 do
Matron	Susanna Hill	July 1, 1854.	do	200 00			10 do
Assistant Matron	Mary Graham	Dec. 11, 1861.	do	160 00			3 do
Clerk	P. Beaudeton	Feb. 1, 1864.	do	500 00			1 do
Physician	A. Beaumont, M.D.	July 11, 1849.	do	1000 00			15 do
Turkey	Thomas Adams	June 1, 1843.	do	1 00	per diem.		21 do

Steward	Edouard P. Caron	June 13, 1864.	do	1 00	do		6 months.
Turkey	Joseph Weidenbacher	Nov. 4, 1839.	do	1 00	do		25 years.
Do	Antoine Courtemanche	Dec. 10, 1850.	do	1 00	do		14 do
Do	Ignace Choquette	do	do	1 00	do		14 do
Do	Edward Kelly	May 1, 1860.	do	1 00	do		4 do
Do	Louis Lemay	Sept. 1, 1864.	do	1 00	do		4 do
Do	Jas. Gosling (substitute)	May 1, 1861.	do	1 00	do		3 months.
Gaol Guard	William Koyls	March 10, 1851.	do	1 00	do		3 years.
Do	Maurice Shea	Dec. 10, 1850.	do	1 00	do		14 do
Do	John Richardson	Aug. 7, 1861.	do	1 00	do		18 do
Do	George Davis	Dec. 10, 1850.	do	1 00	do		3 do
Do	Mervin Ballan	June 17, 1856.	do	1 00	do		14 do
Do	Ambrose Cocker	Aug. 1, 1857.	do	1 00	do		8 do
Do	John Mullany	March 26, 1862.	do	1 00	do		7 do
Do	Thomas Mitchell	Feb. 15, 1852.	do	1 00	do		2 do
Do	Wm. Graham	Dec. 10, 1850.	do	1 00	do		12 do
Do	David Cowan	Dec. 28, 1851.	do	1 00	do		14 do
Quebec.							
Sheriff	Wm. Smith Sewell	Nov. 22, 1822.	Earl of Dalhousie	2400 00			47 do
Gaoler	Wm. MacLaren	July 1, 1860.	Sheriff	1000 00			7 do
1st Turkey	Edward Turner	June 1, 1860.	do	1 00	per diem		4 do
2nd do	Wesley Browning	Feb. 2, 1864.	do	1 00	do		1 do
Superintendent of Work	Richard Mulholland	May 12, 1853.	do	300 00			11 do
Matron	Elizabeth Mulholland	Feb. 13, 1864.	do	240 00			1 do
1st Sergeant	J. Ete. Lapointe	May 17, 1852.	do	1 20	per diem		12 do
2nd do	Samuel B. Linnings	do	do	1 20	do		12 do
Guard	James A. Staton	do	do	1 00	do		12 do
Do	William Deegan	do	do	1 00	do		12 do
Do	George Morissette	do	do	1 00	do		12 do
Do	Wm. Gunn	do	do	1 00	do		12 do
Do	Thomas Moisan	do	do	1 00	do		12 do
Do	Henry Morton	May 20, 1852.	do	1 00	do		12 do
Do	Honoré Tessier	Aug. 10, 1853.	do	1 00	do		12 do
Do	Robert Modler	Dec. 1, 1854.	do	1 00	do		11 do
Do	Alexander McGinnis	Aug. 1, 1857.	do	1 00	do		10 do
Do	Alexander Powell	Oct. 2, 1861.	do	1 00	do		7 do
Three Rivers.							
Sheriff	I. G. Ogden	March 3, 1827.	Earl of Dalhousie	2000 00			37 do
Deputy Sheriff	Henry Ogden	April 19, 1848.	Sheriff	500 00			16 do
Gaoler	Mrs. F. Gennis	1837.	Sheriff	0 40	per diem		27 do
Matron	Frs. Belleisle	April 1, 1860.	do	1 00	do		4 do
Turkey	James Adair	July 29, 1862.	do	1 00	do		2 do
Do	do	do	do	do	do		do
St. Francis.							
Sheriff	G. F. Bowen	March 30, 1846.	Earl Cathcart	1200 00			18 do
Gaoler	Matthew Read	March 7, 1861.	Sheriff	400 00			9 do

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>St. Francis—(Continued).</i>							
DISTRICT GAOLERS, &c.—	J. H. Witcher	July 1, 1859	Sheriff	\$ 385 00	\$ cts.		9 years.
Turnkey	John Lachance	Dec. 11, 1862	Sheriff	365 00			2 do
Do	Thomas Sommers	May 12, 1862	do	365 00			2 do
Matron	Mary Read	Jan. 1, 1852	do	146 00			12 do
<i>Ottawa.</i>							
Sheriff	L. M. Coultée	June 21, 1853	Earl of Ligin	1000 00			12 do
Physician	Dr. H. Church	do	do	160 00			12 do
Gaoler	John Murphy	do	Sheriff	400 00			12 do
Do	Mrs. Mary Murphy	do	do	100 00			12 do
Matron	P. Rolly	do	do	365 00			12 do
Turnkey							
<i>Kamouraska.</i>							
Sheriff	Ovide Martineau	Oct. 1, 1851	Earl of Elgin	1000 00			13 do
Gaoler	Honoré Desjardins	do	Sheriff	400 00			13 do
Turnkey	Pierre Martin	April 1, 1856	do	365 00			8 do
Night Watchman	B. Lapointe	Jan. 19, 1861	do	92 50			3 do
<i>Donaventure.</i>							
Sheriff	Martin Sheppard	Sept. 3, 1859	Sir E. Head	500 00		Was Sheriff of District of Gaspé for 26 years	31 do
Gaoler	Andrew Clark	Aug. 18, 1860	Sheriff	240 00			4 do
Turnkey	Robert Gikert	May 10, 1855	do	365 00		No remuneration, but an occasional allowance when acting	0 do
Matron	Margaret Clark	Aug. 18, 1860	do				4 do
<i>Gaspé.</i>							
Sheriff	P. Vibert	Sept. 3, 1859	Sir E. Head	120 00	20 00		5 do
Gaoler	J. E. Tuzo						
<i>Arthabaska.</i>							
Sheriff	Augusto Quesnel	March 6, 1858	Sir E. Head	120 00			6 do
Gaoler	Paul Bourk	July 18, 1863	Lord Monck	200 00			2 do

<i>Beauharnois.</i>							
Sheriff	Louis Hainault	March 6, 1858	Sir E. Head	120 00			6 do
Gaoler	Jean M. Prud'homme	Nov. 29, 1861	do	200 00			3 do
Assistant Gaoler	Jochim Couillard	Jan. 1, 1864	Gaoler	90 00			1 1/2 months.
Do	François Allard	Feb. 15, 1864	do	90 00			2 months.
Do	Antoine Prud'homme	April 17, 1864	do	90 00			1 do
Do	Philorum Prud'homme	May 17, 1864	do	90 00			3 do
Do	Antoine Pleurd	Aug. 6, 1864	do	90 00			4 1/2 do
<i>Bedford.</i>							
Sheriff	David Doyne	March 6, 1858	Sir E. Head	120 00	806 20		6 years.
Gaoler	Wm. M. Fuller	Nov. 30, 1863	Sheriff	200 00			1 do
<i>Beauce.</i>							
Sheriff	T. J. Taschereau	March 6, 1858	Sir E. Head	120 00	765 25		33 do
Gaoler	David Lessard	June 1, 1862	Sheriff	200 00			2 do
Turnkey	Thomas Paré	Oct. 1, 1864	do	90 00			3 months.
<i>Chicoutimi.</i>							
Sheriff	Ovide Bossé	Aug. 17, 1858	Sir E. Head	120 00	107 73		12 years.
Gaoler	David McLaren	Nov. 14, 1861	Sheriff	300 00			3 do
Do	L. P. Lachance	May 2, 1864	do				8 months.
<i>Iberville.</i>							
Sheriff	J. F. M. DesRivières	March 6, 1858	Sir E. Head	120 00	1399 71		6 years.
Gaoler	Etienne Guillet	Dec. 1, 1861	Sheriff	200 00	49 33	Fees as Assistant Crier and Keeper of Court House	3 do
Assistant Gaoler	Modeste Dufresne	Sept. 1, 1863	Gaoler	90 00		The matron is paid when there are female prisoners	1 yr & 4 mos.
<i>Joliette.</i>							
Sheriff	B. H. Leprohon	March 9, 1858	Sir E. Head	120 00	824 95		6 years.
Gaoler	Chas. E. Scallion	Sept. 12, 1863	Lord Monck	200 00	38 77		1 yr & 4 mos.
Turnkey	Wm. Trumble	do	Sheriff	90 00			do
Matron	Delia Trumble	do	do		4 90		do
<i>Montmagny.</i>							
Sheriff	Jos. D. Lepine	March 18, 1858	Sir E. Head	120 00	796 30		6 years.
Gaoler	Fabien Paquet	Oct. 6, 1862	Sheriff	200 00			2 do
Turnkey	Louis Paquet	Jan. 5, 1863	do	90 00			2 do
<i>Rimouski.</i>							
Sheriff	Simon J. Chalifour	March 6, 1858	Sir E. Head	120 00	566 08		6 do
Gaoler	F. A. Martin	May 31, 1861	do	200 00			3 do
<i>Richelieu.</i>							
Sheriff	P. R. Chevalier	March 16, 1858	Sir E. Head	120 00	707 00		20 do
Gaoler	O. Boucher	Jan. 1, 1862	Sheriff	200 00			3 do
Turnkey	Paul Boucher	Jan. 1, 1863	do	90 00			2 do

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
DISTRICT GAOLS, L. C.—(Continued).							
<i>Saguenay.</i>							
Sheriff	P. H. Cimon.....	March 10, 1858.....	Sir E. Head.....	\$ 120 00	188 05		6 years.
Gaoler	Thomas Chaperon.....	Aug. 11, 1862.....	Sheriff.....	200 00			2 do
Turnkey	Henry Chaperon.....	Oct. 1, 1864.....	do	90 00			3 months.
<i>St. Hyacinthe.</i>							
Sheriff	Ovide Désilets.....	March 6, 1858.....	Sir E. Head.....	120 00	2609 00	Died 3rd Oct., 1864.....	0 years.
Do	Louis Taché.....	Oct. 7, 1864.....	Lord Monck.....	200 00	321 46	Mr. Taché was Collector of Customs before being Sheriff.....	7 do
Gaoler	Frs. Xavier Laforté.....	June 13, 1862.....	Sheriff.....	200 00			2 yrs & 7 mos.
<i>Terrebonne.</i>							
Sheriff	Germain Raby.....	March 6, 1858.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	120 00	1475 04	Was Clerk of Circuit Court from 1844 to 1847.....	9 years.
Gaoler	W. H. Quinn.....	Dec. 12, 1861.....	Sheriff.....	200 00			3 do
Turnkey	Joseph Laplante.....	March 1, 1864.....	Gaoler, with Sheriff's approval.....	90 00			10 months.
COUNTY GAOLS, U. C.							
<i>Brant.</i>							
Sheriff	(See Return of Sheriffs.)						
Gaoler	George C. Keachie.....	Jan. —, 1853.....	Sheriff.....	300 00		Allowed house, fuel, &c.....	11 years.
Turnkey	Andrew S. Keachie.....	Jan. —, 1859.....	do	300 00		do	5 do
Matron	Jane Keachie.....	March —, 1863.....	do	100 00		do	2 do
Surgeon of the Gaol	Egerton Griffin.....	1857.....	County Council.....	100 00			7 do
<i>Carleton.</i>							
Sheriff	(See Return of Sheriffs.)						
Gaoler	C. T. R. Higgins.....	April 20, 1863.....	Sheriff.....	600 00			1 yr & 9 mos
1st Turnkey	John Nile.....	Aug. 16, 1857.....	do	220 00			7 years.
2d do	George Sadler.....	Dec. 21, 1862.....	do	200 00			2 do
Matron of Gaol	Catharine Graham.....	Sept. 22, 1862.....	do	150 00			2 do
<i>Elgin.</i>							
Sheriff	(See Return of Sheriffs.)						
Gaoler	John King.....	Oct. —, 1853.....	Sheriff.....	700 00			11 do
<i>Essex.</i>							
Turnkey	William Jordan.....	July —, 1857.....	do	300 00			7 do
Matron	Mrs. John King.....	Sept. —, 1864.....	do	100 00			4 months.
<i>Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.</i>							
Sheriff	(See Return of Sheriffs.)						
Gaoler	George O. C. Leach.....	March 23, 1861.....	Sheriff.....	400 00		Allowed house, fuel, &c.....	4 years.
Turnkey	Antoine Vermet.....	June 25, 1862.....	do	300 00			5 do
Matron	Sarah Stackey.....	June 25, 1862.....	Magistrates at Quarter Sessions.....	156 00			2 do
<i>Grey.</i>							
Sheriff	(See Return of Sheriffs.)						
Gaoler	Richard Corbett.....	May 20, 1852.....	Sheriff.....	700 00			12 do
Turnkey	James Davis.....	June —, 1864.....	do	200 00			7 months.
Do	Wm. Robinson.....	June —, 1857.....	do	200 00			7 years.
Matron	Mrs. Smith.....	Sept. 5, 1853.....	do	nominal.			
<i>Haldimand.</i>							
Sheriff	(See Return of Sheriffs.)						
Gaoler	John Miller.....	Nov. 1, 1862.....	Sheriff.....	300 00			2 do
Turnkey	Wm. Campbell.....	Sept. —, 1861.....	do	320 00			3 do
Matron	Susan Clark.....	Nov. —, 1862.....	do	3 00		per week when her services are required.....	2 do
<i>Halton.</i>							
Sheriff	(See Return of Sheriffs.)						
Gaoler	Wm. Lawrence.....	July 29, 1856.....	Sheriff.....	600 00		Including washing and mending for prisoners.....	10 do
Turnkey	Jas. Cogley.....	March 14, 1859.....	do	360 00			5 do
Do	Thomas Carr.....	July 24, 1864.....	Court of Quarter Sessions.....	300 00			6 months.
Matron	Ellen Lawrence.....	March 1, 1861.....	Court of Quarter Sessions.....	80 00			3 years.
<i>Hastings.</i>							
Sheriff	(See Return of Sheriffs.)						
Gaoler	Joshua Van Allan.....	July —, 1859.....	Sheriff.....	400 00			9 do
Deputy Gaoler	William Van Allan.....	Jan. —, 1857.....	do	300 00			7 do
Matron	Mrs. J. Van Allan.....	July —, 1864.....	County Council.....	40 00			6 months.
<i>Hastings.</i>							
Sheriff	(See Return of Sheriffs.)						
Gaoler	Zonas Dufoo.....	1858.....	Sheriff.....	600 00		The Matron was appointed December, 1864, but received a salary of \$200 for one year previous to her formal appointment.....	24 years.
Matron in Gaol	Mrs. Z. Dufoo.....	Dec. 10, 1864.....	do	200 00			21 days.
Turnkey	Andrew Cowie.....	Sept. —, 1864.....	do	300 00			4 months.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Essex.</i>							
Turnkey	William Jordan.....	July —, 1857.....	do	300 00			7 do
Matron	Mrs. John King.....	Sept. —, 1864.....	do	100 00			4 months.
<i>Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.</i>							
Sheriff	(See Return of Sheriffs.)						
Gaoler	George O. C. Leach.....	March 23, 1861.....	Sheriff.....	400 00		Allowed house, fuel, &c.....	4 years.
Turnkey	Antoine Vermet.....	June 25, 1862.....	do	300 00			5 do
Matron	Sarah Stackey.....	June 25, 1862.....	Magistrates at Quarter Sessions.....	156 00			2 do
<i>Grey.</i>							
Sheriff	(See Return of Sheriffs.)						
Gaoler	Richard Corbett.....	May 20, 1852.....	Sheriff.....	700 00			12 do
Turnkey	James Davis.....	June —, 1864.....	do	200 00			7 months.
Do	Wm. Robinson.....	June —, 1857.....	do	200 00			7 years.
Matron	Mrs. Smith.....	Sept. 5, 1853.....	do	nominal.			
<i>Haldimand.</i>							
Sheriff	(See Return of Sheriffs.)						
Gaoler	John Miller.....	Nov. 1, 1862.....	Sheriff.....	300 00			2 do
Turnkey	Wm. Campbell.....	Sept. —, 1861.....	do	320 00			3 do
Matron	Susan Clark.....	Nov. —, 1862.....	do	3 00		per week when her services are required.....	2 do
<i>Halton.</i>							
Sheriff	(See Return of Sheriffs.)						
Gaoler	Wm. Lawrence.....	July 29, 1856.....	Sheriff.....	600 00		Including washing and mending for prisoners.....	10 do
Turnkey	Jas. Cogley.....	March 14, 1859.....	do	360 00			5 do
Do	Thomas Carr.....	July 24, 1864.....	Court of Quarter Sessions.....	300 00			6 months.
Matron	Ellen Lawrence.....	March 1, 1861.....	Court of Quarter Sessions.....	80 00			3 years.
<i>Hastings.</i>							
Sheriff	(See Return of Sheriffs.)						
Gaoler	Joshua Van Allan.....	July —, 1859.....	Sheriff.....	400 00			9 do
Deputy Gaoler	William Van Allan.....	Jan. —, 1857.....	do	300 00			7 do
Matron	Mrs. J. Van Allan.....	July —, 1864.....	County Council.....	40 00			6 months.
<i>Hastings.</i>							
Sheriff	(See Return of Sheriffs.)						
Gaoler	Zonas Dufoo.....	1858.....	Sheriff.....	600 00		The Matron was appointed December, 1864, but received a salary of \$200 for one year previous to her formal appointment.....	24 years.
Matron in Gaol	Mrs. Z. Dufoo.....	Dec. 10, 1864.....	do	200 00			21 days.
Turnkey	Andrew Cowie.....	Sept. —, 1864.....	do	300 00			4 months.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
COUNTY GAOLS, &c.—(Continued).							
<i>Haron and Bruce.</i>							
Sheriff.....	(See Return of Sheriffs.)	1848	Sheriff.....	500 00			16 years.
Gaoler.....	Wm. Robertson	1848	do	350 00		Unemployed for 1 year.....	7 do
Turnkey.....	Edward Campaigne	1856	do	100 00			1 do
Matron.....	Mrs. Ann Robertson	1863	County Council	100 00			2 do
Surgeon.....	P. K. McDougall, M.D.	1862					
<i>Kent.</i>							
Sheriff.....	(See Return of Sheriffs.)	1861	Sheriff.....	400 00			13 do
Gaoler.....	R. K. Payne	Jan. 1, 1861	do	40 00			1 do
Matron.....	Sarah Payne	Jan. 1, 1861	do	240 00			2 do
Turnkey.....	John Payne	Jan. 1, 1863	do				
<i>Lambton.</i>							
Sheriff.....	(See Return of Sheriffs.)	Nov. 1, 1853	do	400 00			11 do
Gaoler.....	John Robson	Nov. 1, 1862	do	275 00			2 do
Turnkey.....	Wm. Robson						
<i>Lanark and Renfrew.</i>							
Sheriff.....	(See Return of Sheriffs.)	Dec. 22, 1852	do	600 00			12 do
Gaoler.....	Robert Kellock	Dec. 24, 1863	Gaoler	300 00			1 do
Turnkey.....	James Deck	do	Sheriff.....	160 00			1 do
Matron.....	Elisla Kellock	do	County Council	50 00			1 do
Gaol Surgeon.....	James Nichol	Jan. —, 1861					
<i>Leeds and Grenville.</i>							
Sheriff.....	(See Return of Sheriffs.)	June 9, 1858	Sheriff.....	500 00		\$300 deducted for Turnkey.....	6 do
Gaoler.....	James G. Elwood	Oct. 25, 1863	do	100 00			1 do
Matron.....	Mary Jane Elwood	March —, 1861	do	300 00			10 months.
Turnkey.....	George Teale						
<i>Lincoln.</i>							
Sheriff.....	(See Return of Sheriffs.)	1846	do	600 00			18 do
Gaoler.....	John Hamilton	1861	do	240 00			3 do
Turnkey.....	James Darley						

Middlesex.

Sheriff.....	(See Return of Sheriffs.)	Sept. —, 1858	Sheriff.....	800 00			6 do
Gaoler.....	Joseph Lamb	Jan. 1, 1862	do	364 00			2 do
Matron.....	Jane Doyle	May —, 1863	do	364 00			2 do
Turnkey.....	Wm. Yates	Sept. —, 1861	do	364 00			3 do
Guard.....	Patrick Kelly	March 17, 1861	do	364 00			3 do
Do.....	Francis Taylor	Jan. 1, 1861	do	364 00			1 do
Do.....	George Quenton						
<i>Norfolk.</i>							
Sheriff.....	(See Return of Sheriffs.)	Jan. —, 1854	Sheriff.....	65 00			10 do
Gaoler.....	W. B. Osbourne	Dec. —, 1861	do	45 00		From 6th to 31st Dec., 1861.....	1 month.
Do.....	Thomas D. Wood	March 12, 1863	do	157 10		From 1st January to 6th Dec., 1861.....	2 years.
Matron.....	Mrs. Osbourne					From 6th to 31st Dec., 1861.....	1 month.
Do.....	Mrs. Wood	Dec. —, 1861	do	12 00		From 1st January to 1st Nov., 1861.....	10 do
Turnkey.....	Solomon Walker	Jan. —, 1861	Gaoler.....	250 00		From 1st November to 31st December, 1861.....	2 do
Do.....	Nelson Force	Nov. 1, 1861	do	50 00			
<i>Northumberland and Durham.</i>							
Sheriff.....	(See Return of Sheriffs.)	Aug. 1, 1857	Sheriff.....	700 00			18 years.
Gaoler.....	Glover Bennett	June 12, 1862	do	200 00			2 do
Matron.....	Mrs. G. Bennett	do	do	300 00			2 do
Assistant Gaoler.....	John Higgins						
<i>Ontario.</i>							
Sheriff.....	(See Return of Sheriffs.)	Feb. 5, 1851	Sheriff.....	900 00			10 do
Gaoler.....	John S. Sprouel	April 23, 1858	do	600 00			6 do
Clerk.....	C. Nourse	April 7, 1856	do	156 00			8 do
Turnkey of Gaol.....	John Jackson	Jan. —, 1862	do	60 00			2 do
Matron.....	Sarah Stem						
<i>Oxford.</i>							
Sheriff.....	(See Return of Sheriffs.)	1833	Sheriff.....	700 00			11 do
Gaoler.....	George Tarbel	1840	County Council	200 00			24 do
Surgeon.....	John Turgard	1861	Sheriff.....	200 00			1 do
Matron.....	Mrs. Patterson		do	300 00			1 do
Turnkey.....	John Patterson						
<i>Perth.</i>							
Sheriff.....	(See Return of Sheriffs.)	Nov. 1, 1851	Sheriff.....	400 00			10 do
Gaoler.....	Robert Kay	Sept. 1, 1861	do	60 00			3 do
Matron.....	Mrs. Kay	Feb. 8, 1861	do			Removed 12th December; } Alex. McLaunard— } appointed in his place. }	1 do
Turnkey.....	James Cresset	Dec. —, 1861	do	192 00			18 days.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>COUNTY GAOLS, &c.—(Continued).</i>							
<i>Peterborough.</i>							
Sheriff	(See Return of Sheriffs.)	Feb. —, 1856	Sheriff	500 00			15 years.
Gaoler	Stephen Norton	Dec. —, 1860	do	150 00			4 do
Turnkey	Henry Nerton	do	do	20 00			4 do
Matron	Mrs. Norton	do	do				
<i>Prescott and Russell.</i>							
Sheriff	(See Return of Sheriffs.)	Nov. 10, 1862	Sheriff	400 00			2 do
Gaoler	James Ogden Gales	do	do	40 00			2 do
Matron	Mrs. J. O. Gales	do	do				
<i>Prince Edward.</i>							
Sheriff	(See Return of Sheriffs.)	Oct. —, 1854	Sheriff	400 00			10 do
Gaoler	Henry McDonald	June —, 1862	do	200 00			2 do
Turnkey	William Anderson	do	do	30 00			15 do
Gaol Surgeon	Dr. Thomas Moore	1849	do				
<i>Simcoe.</i>							
Sheriff	(See Return of Sheriffs.)	June 1, 1853	Sheriff	1100 00		The Gaoler has to pay the Matron and Turnkey	11 do
Gaoler	Alex. Lang	April 20, 1863	do	60 00		And board	1 yr. & 9 mos
Matron	Catharine Daskerville	May 29, 1862	do	156 00		do	2 years.
Turnkey	Wilson Brown	do	do				
<i>Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.</i>							
Sheriff	(See Return of Sheriffs.)	April 16, 1848	Sheriff	500 00		Exclusive of house, fuel, &c.	16 do
Gaoler	Duncan McLennan	June 1, 1864	do	200 00		{ Previous to June, 1864,	7 months.
Turnkey	Duncan McKenzie	do	do	60 00		neither Turnkey nor Matron were appointed.	7 do
Matron	Mrs. Smith	do	do				
<i>Victoria.</i>							
Sheriff	(See Return of Sheriffs.)	Nov. 3, 1863	Sheriff	400 00			1 year.
Gaoler	John McHugh	Jan. 24, 1863	do	300 00			2 do
Turnkey	Andrew Jackson	Nov. 3, 1863	do			No salary has yet been fixed	1 do
Matron	Margaret McHugh	do	do				
<i>Waterloo.</i>							
Sheriff	(See Return of Sheriffs.)	Jan. —, 1853	Sheriff	500 00			22 do
Gaoler	Wm. Walden	Jan. —, 1863	do	100 00			2 do
Matron	Mrs. W. Walden	Jan. —, 1858	do	350 00			7 do
Turnkey	George S. Howard	Jan. —, 1859	do	200 00			6 do
Surgeon	James A. Whitening	do	County Council				
<i>Welland.</i>							
Sheriff	(See Return of Sheriffs.)	Aug. 1, 1856	Sheriff	448 96		Dismissed Aug. 4, 1864	8 do
Gaoler	James F. Lawrence	Aug. 4, 1864	do			\$128.96 of salary received for cooking and washing	4 months.
Do	John W. Willson	do	do				4 months.
Turnkey	John W. Willson	March 8, 1860	do	312 00			2 years.
Do	Nicholas Wall	Aug. 4, 1864	do	312 00			4 months.
Matron of Gaol	Mary W. Willson	June 15, 1862	Quarter Sessions	75 00			2 years.
<i>Wellington.</i>							
Sheriff	(See Return of Sheriffs.)	Jan. 1, 1859	Sheriff	400 00			5 do
Gaoler	George Mercer	Nov. 1, 1862	Gaoler	300 00			2 do
Turnkey	Alex. Creighton	July 1, 1863	do	200 00			1 yr. & 6 mos
Matron	Sarah Strange	do	do				
<i>Wentworth.</i>							
Sheriff	(See Return of Sheriffs.)	Geo. Scott	Sheriff	500 00			3 years.
Gaoler	Geo. Jamieson	1862	do	300 00			2 do
2nd do	James Ainslie	1863	do	300 00			2 do
1st do	Joseph Yeoman	1863	do	300 00			2 do
Superintendent Watchman	James Sutherland	1863	do	255 00			2 do
Matron	Mrs. Jamieson	1862	do	200 00			3 do
<i>York and Peel.</i>							
Governor of the Gaol	Geo. L. Allen	Oct. 5, 1852	do	1480 00			12 do
Deputy	Thos. McKenney	June 10, 1856	Governor of Gaol	400 00			8 do
Physician	L. H. Richardson, M.D.	1856	City Council	500 00			8 do
1st Turnkey	Saml. Beatty	Aug. 18, 1845	Governor of Gaol	400 00			19 do
2nd do	Richd. Devlin	Dec. 3, 1850	do	360 00			14 do
3rd do	Wm. Cassidy	Sept. 8, 1855	do	300 00			9 do
4th do	Wm. P. Crawford	April 1, 1857	do	300 00			7 do
5th do	B. E. Griffith Clerk	Sept. 1, 1863	do	400 00			2 do
6th do	Cornelius Curtis	April 1, 1864	do	300 00			1 do
7th do	Solomon Cassidy	April 7, 1864	do	300 00			1 do
Engineer	David Smith	Jan. 11, 1864	City Council	400 00			9 months.
Matron	Sarah N. Lee	May 19, 1854	Governor of Gaol	240 00			1 year.
Teamster	Matthew Kennedy	Jan. 12, 1864	City Council	300 00			10 do

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—(Continued).—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, LOWER CANADA.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
COUNTY GAOLS, &c.—(Continued).							
<i>Algoma District.</i>							
Sheriff	(See Return of Sheriffs.)	Sept. 1, 1861.	Sheriff.	400 00	per item.	Employed only occasionally.	3 years.
Gaoler	Wm. F. Moore	do	do	1 00	do	do	do
Turnkey	Etienne Jolliveau	do	do	0 50	do	do	do
Matron and Nurse	Julia Barrett	do	do				
N.B.—The Sheriffs have the care of the Gaols in their several counties.							
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, LOWER CANADA.							
116	CODIFICATION OF THE LAWS OF LOWER CANADA.						
Commissioner	Hon. Justice R. E. Caron	Feb. 4, 1859.	Sir E. Head.	5000 00		Vide pages 117-120.	21 years.
Do	Hon. Justice C. D. Day	do	do	5000 00		Vide page 118.	13 do
Do	Hon. Justice A. N. Morin	do	do	5000 00		Vide page 121.	14 do
Secretary to Commissioners	J. U. Beaudry	Feb. 10, 1859.	do	3000 00			do
Do	Thomas McCord	Nov. 19, 1862.	Lord Monck	1600 00			2 do
COURTS OF JUSTICE, L. C.							
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.							
	<i>Court of Queen's Bench.</i>						
	Sir L. H. Lafontaine	Aug. 13, 1853.	Earl of Elgin			{ Sir L. H. Lafontaine was appointed Attorney General for Lower Canada on 16th September, 1842, and subsequently on the 10th March, 1848. He died on the 26th February, 1861.	17 do
	Hon. J. F. J. Duval	March 5, 1864.	Lord Monck	5000 00		{ Appointed Puisné Judge of the Superior Court, 24th December, 1849, and Puisné Judge of Court of Queen's Bench, 27th January, 1855.	15 do
	(Residing in Quebec.)						

Euisné Judge	Hon. Thos. C. Aylwin	Dec. 24, 1849.	Earl of Elgin	4000 00		{ Appointed Interpreter, Court of King's Bench, 11th December, 1830; Solicitor General, Canada East, in 1842, and subsequently on the 11th March, 1848, and Judge of the Superior Court, April 26, 1849.	18 do
Do	Hon. René E. Caron	Jan. 27, 1855.	Sir E. Head			{ Appointed Speaker of Legislative Council, 8th November, 1843, and subsequently on 11th March, 1845; Member of the Executive Council on 28th October, 1851; Puisné Judge of the Superior Court, August 15, 1853, and Commissioner of the Codification of Laws, February 4, 1859.	21 do
Do	Hon. Wm. C. Meredith	March 12, 1859.	do	4000 00		{ Appointed Puisné Judge of the Superior Court, Dec. 26, 1849.	15 do
Do	Hon. L. T. Drummond	March 7, 1864.	Lord Monck	4000 00		{ Appointed Solicitor Gen'l, Canada East, 7th June, 1848; Attorney General for Lower Canada, 28th October, 1851, and subsequently on 2d August, 1858; Commissioner of Public Works, May 28, 1863, and Puisné Judge of Court of Queen's Bench, March 4, 1864.	10 do
Assistant Puisné Judge	Hon. Chas. Mondet	May 30, 1859.	Sir E. Head	4000 00		{ Appointed Puisné Judge of the Superior Court, Dec. 24, 1849.	15 do
Do	Hon. W. Bagley	Sept. 8, 1863.	Lord Monck	4000 00		{ Appointed Attorney General, Canada East, April 23, 1846, and Puisné Judge of Superior Court, Jan. 27, 1855.	11 do
Dep. Clerk of Appeals, Appeal side.	Charles Drolet	June 4, 1851.	By Clerk of Appeals.	1000 00		{ Also Regist., Admiralty Court.	16 do
Writing Clerk, do	Augustin Dorval	June 1, 1860.	Charles Drolet	400 00			4 do
Translator and Interp't, Crim. side.	James Prendergast	Dec. 27, 1862.	Lord Monck	317 73			2 do
High Constable	Narcisse C. Faucher	Dec. 18, 1858.	Sir E. Head	160 00	1057 17		6 do
Superior Court.							
Chief Justice	Hon. Ed. Bowen	Dec. 24, 1843.	Earl of Elgin	5000 00		{ App'd Judge of King's Bench, May 23, 1812, and subsequently on Dec. 7, 1830; Speaker of Legislative Council, Feb. 20, 1835; Judge Court of King's Bench, Dec. 20, 1838; Member of Executive Council, July 8, 1841 and 1842, and Chief Justice Dec. 24, 1849.	52 do

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, LOWER CANADA—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever.
COURTS OF JUSTICE, L. C.— (Continued).							
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC—(Continued).							
Superior Court—(Continued).							
Enuincé Judge.....	Hon. A. N. Morin.....	Jan. 26, 1855.....	Sir E. W. Head.....			Appointed Provincial Secretary, Oct. 28, 1851; Commissioner of Crown Lands, August 31, 1853; Puisné Judge of Superior Court, Jan. 26, 1855, and Commissioner of the Codification of Laws, Feb. 4, 1859. 13 years.	
Do	Hon. Andrew Stuart.....	June 6, 1860.....	do	4000 00		Appointed Assistant Judge of Superior Court, Feb. 10, 1859	5 do
Assistant Judge.....	Hon. J. T. Tachereau.....	June 6, 1860.....	do	4000 00		Previously app'd temporarily as Assistant Judge, Nov. 2, 1858	5 do
Prothonotary	Louis J. C. Fiset.....	Oct. 10, 1861.....	do	2000 00	9193 49	{ The whole of the fees to be accounted by law to the government. Expenses of office in 1861, \$12,258.56...	
	John H. R. Burroughs			2000 00			
Deputies and Writers employed in Office of Superior Court.							
Deputy Prothonotary.....	J. B. R. Dufresne.....	Feb. 7, 1832.....	Prothonotary.....	1400 00			32 do
Do	P. B. Casgrain.....	Nov. 24, 1837.....	do	1200 00			7 do
Writer.....	Louis Plamondon.....	Nov. 27, 1855.....	do	800 00			9 do
Do	P. N. Poitvin.....	July 18, 1854.....	do	700 00			10 do
Do	Philippe A. Belanger.....	Jan. 2, 1857.....	do	500 00			7 do
Do	A. G. Brindamour.....	Oct. 4, 1856.....	do	500 00			8 do
Do	Alfred Paré.....	July 1, 1863.....	do	500 00			1 yr & 6 mos
Do	Antoine Gagnon.....	March 4, 1863.....	do	500 00			1 yr & 10 mos
Tutelle Department.							
Writer.....	J. E. Cadoret.....	March 22, 1858.....	do	400 00			6 years.
Do	J. A. Laporte.....	March 15, 1859.....	do	400 00			5 do
Do	A. Girardin.....	Oct. 3, 1864.....	do	1 00		A. Girardin is employed temporarily only for purposes of 27th & 28th Vic, cap. 45, relating to notarial records, &c. 3 months.	

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever.
Circuit Court.							
Clerk of Circuit Court	L. J. C. Fiset.....	Oct. 10, 1861.....	Sir E. Head.....	1000 00	8552 38	{ All the fees belong to the government. Expenses of office for 1864, \$7,102.66 ...	
	J. H. Burroughs			1000 00			
Deputy and Writers employed in Office of Circuit Court.							
Deputy Writer.....	E. Fiset.....	Jan. 21, 1856.....	Prothonotary.....	1200 00			8 do
Do	F. E. Hudon.....	April 26, 1851.....	do	1000 00			13 do
Do	Jules Bélanger.....	Oct. 8, 1855.....	do	700 00			9 do
Do	Charles Légaré.....	Nov. 18, 1857.....	do	450 00			7 do
Do	Jos. O. Leberge.....	Feb. 18, 1858.....	do	450 00			6 do
Do	N. C. Lacombe.....	Aug. 11, 1859.....	do	400 00			5 do
Do	Ed. V. St. Pierre.....	Dec. 21, 1862.....	do	500 00			2 do
Chief Crier.....	Léon P. Vohl.....	March 18, 1857.....	Judges.....	1000 00			7 do
1st Assistant Crier.....	Paul Landry.....	March 21, 1857.....	do	600 00			7 do
2nd do	Patrick Ford.....	July 19, 1859.....	do	400 00			5 do
3rd do	James Murphy.....	May 24, 1861.....	do	400 00			3 do
Clerk of Circuit Court at Ste. Croix County of Lotbinière.....	Moise Couture	Nov. 29, 1862.....	Lord Monck.....		75 00	\$30 expenses of office.....	2 do
Vice Admiralty Court. \							
Judge.....	Hon. Henry Black	Sept. 21, 1836, and Oct. 27, 1838.....	Imperial Commission.....	2000 00			28 do
Registrar.....	Charles Drolet	Aug. 14, 1850.....	Earl of Elgin.....	698 66	181 65	\$32 allowed for stationery.....	14 do
Marshal.....	John B. Parkin.....	do	do	334 00	120 65	App'd Clerk Bankrupt Court, July 11, 1846.....	13 do
Sessions of the Peace and Police Court.							
Judge and Police Magistrate.....	John Maguire.....	June 9, 1862.....	Lord Monck.....	2400 00	2898 74	Appointed Inspector and Superintendent of Police, June 6, 1832. \$4,013.64 expenses of office.	12 do
Clerk of the Crown and of the Peace	Pierre Ant. Doucet.....	May 19, 1853.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	2000 00		App'd Joint Clerk of the Peace with J. F. A. Perrault, Nov. 20, 1846; as Joint Clerk of the Peace and Crown with James Green, Dec. 31, 1853.	18 do
Deputy Clerk of the Peace	Prosper Bender	Oct. 1, 1850.....	Clerk of Crown	1200 00			14 do
Writing Clerk.....	Henry Jus. Pratten.....	Oct. 1, 1856.....	do	700 00			8 do
Do	Ferdinand Belleau.....	May 6, 1853.....	do	2 00		per diem.....	6 do
Recorder's Court.							
Recorder	Jacques Crémazie.....	Nov. 17, 1860.....	Sir W. F. Williams.....	2000 00		Payable by the Corporation of the City of Quebec.....	4 do
Clerk	Chas. L. Gethings.....	Dec. 23, 1856.....	City Council	1200 00			8 do
Deputy Clerk	John A. Ely.....	April 11, 1851.....	do	600 00			13 do
Keeper	Frs. A. Julien.....	Dec. 23, 1856.....	do	100 00			8 do
Chief of Police.....	Jean Bte. Bureau.....	April 23, 1853.....	do	1000 00		\$80 allowed for clothing.....	6 do

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, LOWER CANADA—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
COURTS OF JUSTICE, L. C.— (Continued).							
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC—(Continued).							
Sheriff	William Smith Sewell	Nov. 22, 1822	Earl of Dalhousie	\$ 2400 00	\$ 3008 13	Appointed as Sheriff with P. A. Young, October 16, 1826; as Sheriff alone May 7, 1827. 4,582.39 expenses of office.	42 years. 26 do 9 do
Deputy Sheriff	Jehn Von Exter	Dec. 8, 1838	Sheriff	1200 00			
Writing Clerk	Benjamin Gale	April 1, 1855	do	500 00			
120 Bankrupt Court (under 7 Vic, cap. 10, in force in certain cases). Clerk	John B. Parkin	July 11, 1846	Earl of Cathcart	600 00			18 do
Court House keeper	Ferdinand Gingras	Jan. 20, 1859	Sir E. Head				5 do
Coroner	Charles E. Panet	May 5, 1860	do		2182 92	Including all expenses	4 do
Deputy Coroner	James Prendregast	May 1, 1862	Coroner			No salary or fees of any kind allowed to Deputy Coroners in the District of Quebec, they not being permanent officers, but holding temporary commissions from the Coroner.	2 do
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.							
Court of Queen's Bench.							
Chief Justice	Sir L. H. Lafontaine	Aug. 13, 1833	Earl of Elgin	5000 00		{ For particulars see page 116.	17 do
Do	Hon. J. F. J. Duval	March 5, 1864	Lord Monck	4000 00		do do 116.	15 do
Puisné Judge.	Hon. T. C. Aylwin	Dec. 24, 1849	Earl of Elgin	4000 00		do do 117.	18 do
Do	Hon. René Ed. Caron	Jan. 27, 1855	Sir E. W. Head	4000 00		do do 117.	21 do
Do	Hon. Wm. C. Meredith	March 12, 1859	do	4000 00		do do 117.	15 do
Do	Hon. L. T. Drummond	March 4, 1864	Lord Monck	4000 00		do do 117.	10 do
Assistant Puisné Judge	Hon. Ch. Mondelet	May 20, 1859	Sir E. W. Head	4000 00		do do 117.	15 do
Do	Hon. W. Badgley	Sept. 8, 1863	Lord Monck	4000 00		do do 117.	11 do

Clerk of Appeals, Appeal side	Joseph U. Beaudry	Dec. 12, 1850	Earl of Elgin			Mr. Beaudry being Secretary to the Lower Canada Law Codifiers, receives no salary as Clerk of Appeals; appointed Secretary to the Law Codifiers, Feb. 10, 1859	14 do
Deputy Clerk, Appeal side	L. W. F. Marchand	April 2, 1859	Sir E. W. Head	2000 00		L. W. F. Marchand holds his commission during the occupation of the C'k of Appeals, J. U. Beaudry, as Secretary to the Commission to Codify the Laws of Lower Canada, and draws his salary	5 do 14 do
Writing Clerk and Messenger	C. D. De Grandpré	Dec. 12, 1850	J. U. Beaudry	700 00			
Translator and Interpreter in Courts of Queen's Bench and Quarter Sessions, Criminal side	Hercule Bernard	June —, 1857	Sir E. W. Head	317 72			7 do
High Constable	Benjamin Deisle	Dec. 10, 1861	Lord Monck	160 00	2389 72		3 do
Crier	Adolphe Bissonette	1851	Judges of C. Q. Bench	800 00			13 do
Asst. Crier and Messenger	James McLaughlin	1855	do	700 00			9 do
Superior Court.	Eucébe R. Coctet						
Puisné Judge	Hon. James Smith	Dec. 24, 1849	Earl of Elgin	4000 00		App'd Attorney General, Lower Canada, Sept. 2, 1844, and Judge Court of Queen's Bench, Montreal, April 23, 1847	18 do
Do	Hon. Wm. Badgley	Jan. 27, 1855	Sir E. W. Head	4000 00		Also Assistant Puisné Judge of Court of Queen's Bench. Receives \$4000 for both offices.	11 do
Do	Hon. J. A. Berthelot	Nov. 30, 1860	Sir W. F. Williams, ad.	4000 00		See page 117	
Assistant Judge	Hon. Samuel C. Monk	June 4, 1859	Sir E. W. Head	4000 00		App'd Assistant Judge Superior Court, Sept. 12, 1858, and subsequently on 10th Feb., 1859, to act as such during the time Hon. C. Day would be occup'd as one of the Codifiers of the Laws of Lower Canada.	6 do
Crier of the Superior Court	James McLaughlin	1861	Judges Q. C. Bench	800 00		On the 9th April, 1858, he was appointed one of the Harbour Commissioners for the City of Montreal	5 do
Assistant Crier and Messenger to the Judges of the Sup. Court	Troféil Loicelle	1861	do	550 00		Including his salary as Crier of the Court of Queen's Bench	13 do
Assistant Crier and Messenger to the Judges of the Sup. Court	Samuel Doherty	1861	do	350 00			3 do

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, LOWER CANADA—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
COURTS OF JUSTICE, L. C.— (Continued).	DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—(Cont'd). Prothonotary's Office.	July 5, 1844...	Lord Metcalfe.....	\$ 3000 00		S. W. Monk was app'd Joint Prothonotary of the Court of King's Bench, Dist. of Montreal, with John Reid and Ant. L. Levesque, May 3, 1815, by Sir Gordon Drummond; May 12, 1828, app'd Joint Prothonotary with R. L. Morrogh and Ant. Levesque by Earl Dalhousie; Dec. 11, 1830, app'd Joint Prothonotary with R. L. Morrogh by Lord Aylmer; Dec. 28, 1841, app'd Clerk District Court, Montreal, by Lord Sydenham; app'd Prothonotary, Court of Queen's Bench, June 12, 1844, by Lord Metcalfe, Joint Prothonotary with W. C. H. Coffin and L. J. A. Papineau, July 5, 1844, and lastly, Dec. 24, 1849, app'd Joint Clerk of Circuit Court with Coffin and Papineau by Lord Elgin.....	49 years.
		Dec. 24, 1849...	Earl of Elgin.		Total amount received in Circuit Court, \$11,617.45.—Net income, \$9,034.59.		
Joint Prothonotary, Sup. Court, and Clerk of the Circuit Court...	W. C. H. Coffin..... As Clerk, Cir. Court.	July 5, 1844... Dec. 24, 1849...	Lord Metcalfe..... Earl of Elgin.	3000 00			

Deputy Prothonotary and Deputy Clerk of Circuit Court.....	John Sleep Honey.....	Sept. 13, 1850...	Joint Prothonotary...	1400 00		Mr. Honey entered the Prothonotary's office in 1832, and was for 18 years principal clerk, until his appointment in 1850 as Dep. Prothonotary. Entered as Clerk in 1852.	20 do
do	George Pyke.....	Sept. 11, 1850...	do	1400 00			do
Clerk in Superior Court	Chas. A. Terroux.....	1827	Monk and Morrogh...	1400 00			do
do	P. J. Beaudry.....	1830	do	1200 00			do
do	Adolphe A. Pelletier.....	1832	do	1200 00			do
do	George H. Kernick.....	1837	do	1000 00			do
do	Marc Campbell.....	1847	Joint Prothonotary...	1000 00			do
Extra Clerk, Sup. Court	W. H. Kelly.....	1864	do	1 50			do
do	Geo. H. Pyke.....	1864	do	1 50			do
Clerk of Circuit Court	Gaspard Dagen.....	1830	Monk and Morrogh...	1200 00			do
do	Chas. G. Himsforth.....	1846	Joint Prothonotary...	880 00			do
do	Thos. C. Coffin.....	1848	do	400 00			do
do	Gustave Drolet.....	1862	do	1 50			do
Extra Clerk of Circuit Court...	L. G. Dubois.....	1849	do	880 00			do
Clerk, Tutelle Department	Adolphe Cherrier.....	1849	do	700 00			do
Clerk of Records	David Buchanan.....	1852	do	600 00			do
Assistant Clerk of Records	J. U. Beaudry.....	1844	do	500 00			do
Drawing Judgments of Distribution	L. N. Brault.....	1864	do	1 50			do
Extra Clerk of Tutelle Department	Hubert Treflé.....	Sept. 15, 1858...	Sir E. W. Head.....		309 77	Expenses of office, \$48.....	6 do
Clerk of Circuit Court.....	J. O. Bastien.....	April 22, 1844...	Lord Metcalfe.....		167 35	Died 1st December, 1864. Expenses of office, \$80. Mr. F. Bastien was also appointed Registrar, County of Vaudreuil, Feb. 21, 1857.....	20 do
do	F. D. S. Bastien.....	Dec. 19, 1864...	Lord Monck.....				do
Clerk of Circuit Court.....	E. E. Chagnon.....	Nov. 29, 1859...	Sir E. Head.....		182 60	Expenses of office, \$6.45.....	5 do
County of Soulanges.	Chas. Joseph Coursol.....	Feb. 7, 1856...	do	2400 00		Mr. Coursol served 8 years as Coroner previous to his appointment of Judge of the Sessions.....	16 do
Clerk of Circuit Court.....	Hubert Treflé.....	Sept. 15, 1858...	Sir E. W. Head.....		309 77	Expenses of office, \$48.....	6 do
County of Vaudreuil.	J. O. Bastien.....	April 22, 1844...	Lord Metcalfe.....		167 35	Died 1st December, 1864. Expenses of office, \$80. Mr. F. Bastien was also appointed Registrar, County of Vaudreuil, Feb. 21, 1857.....	20 do
do	F. D. S. Bastien.....	Dec. 19, 1864...	Lord Monck.....				do
County of Veatchères.	E. E. Chagnon.....	Nov. 29, 1859...	Sir E. Head.....		182 60	Expenses of office, \$6.45.....	5 do
Clerk of Circuit Court.....	Chas. Joseph Coursol.....	Feb. 7, 1856...	do	2400 00		Mr. Coursol served 8 years as Coroner previous to his appointment of Judge of the Sessions.....	16 do

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, LOWER CANADA—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
COURTS OF JUSTICE, L. C.—							
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—(Continued)							
<i>Sessions of the Peace and Police Court—(Continued).</i>	Louis D. René Cotret	Dec. —, 1861	Lord Monck	\$ 900 00	\$ cts.	Mr. Cotret served 18 years as 1st Clerk in Peace Office, and 3 years in the Police office.	21 years.
Do	Louis A. Des Rosiers	March —, 1863	do	550 00			2 do
Recorder	John P. Sexton	March 31, 1859	Sir E. W. Head	3000 00		Mr. Sexton was City Clerk, Montreal, from Sept. 12, 1840, until March 31, 1859.	24 do
Clerk of Recorder's Court	H. J. Ibbotson	Aug. 13, 1864	City Council	1400 00			5 months.
Assistant Clerk	J. B. Duverger	April 26, 1863	do	500 00			2 years.
Extra Assistant Clerk	F. X. Rocheleau	Jan. —, 1864	do	546 00			1 do
Crier and Constable	Wm. Dempsey	.....1855	do	365 00			9 do
Sheriff's Office.							
Sheriff	Trançède Bouthillier	Dec. 19, 1863	Lord Monck	2400 00	6204 37	App'd Warden, Trinity House, Montreal, Apr 13, 1832; Com'r Crown Lands, Jan. 27, 1838; Coll'r of Customs, Montreal, April 22, 1860. Expenses of office, \$6,405.56.	28 do 17 do 18 do 12 do
Deputy Sheriff	Myron H. Sanborn	Jan. 5, 1864	Sheriff	1200 00			28 do
1st Clerk	Michel J. Vilbon	.....1847	do	800 00			17 do
2nd do	George J. Languedoc	.....1846	do	600 00			18 do
3rd do	Henri Gauthier	.....1852	do	600 00			12 do
	George Hurst	.....	do	5 00		Not permanently employed	
Office of the Clerk of the Crown and of the Peace.							
Clerk of the Peace of the Sessions of the Peace of the District of Montreal	Edward Carter	Dec. 19, 1863	Lord Monck	3400 00	2495 08	Fees are collected by law stamps and accounted to government	2 do
	L. Ant. Dessaulles	.....					1 do

Deputy Clerk of the Peace	V. P. H. Bourgeau	Jan. 2, 1864	Carter & Dessaulles	600 00			1 do
Clerk of the Crown for the District of Montreal	Edward Carter	Dec. 19, 1863	Lord Monck	1200 00	1102 88		2 do
Deputy Clerk of the Crown	V. P. H. Bourgeau	Jan. 2, 1864	Carter & Dessaulles	600 00			1 do
Keeper of the Montreal Court House	Amable Loiseille	March 28, 1846	Earl of Cathcart	600 00			18 do
Coroner.							
Coroner	J. Jones	June 27, 1848	Earl of Elgin	444 40	2927 95	Including expenses	26 do
DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.							
Judge of the Superior Court	Hon. Ant. Polette	April 24, 1860	Sir E. W. Head	3200 00			4 do
Sheriff	Isaac G. Ogden	March 4, 1827	Earl of Dalhousie	2000 00	707 49	\$1,392.54 expenses of office	37 do
Deputy Sheriff	Henry Oguen	April 19, 1848	Shriffin	500 00			16 do
Prothonary of the Superior Court	Edward Barnard	Dec. 24, 1849	Earl of Elgin	600 00	1707 43	\$4,915.22 expenses of office	20 do
Clerk of the Circuit Court	N. A. Duberger	Dec. 31, 1849	Prothonary, Clerk of the Circuit	800 00	3269 30	do	20 do
Clerk of the Crown	Edward Barnard	Dec. 24, 1849	Earl of Elgin	200 00			20 do
Deputy Clerk of the Crown	N. A. Duberger	Dec. 31, 1849	Clerk of the Crown	1200 00			8 do
Clerk of the Peace	L. U. A. Genest	March 5, 1856	Sir E. W. Head	600 00			8 do
Deputy Clerk of the Peace	Chas. B. Genest	Oct. 15, 1856	Clerk of the Peace	600 00			8 do
Clerk of Circuit Court (Maskinonge)	Louis J. Bourret	Nov. 12, 1859	Sir E. W. Head	328 80		\$29.75 expenses of office	5 do
High Constable	Joseph Saucier	June 11, 1862	Lord Monck	111 11	701 58		2 do
Interpreter	N. A. Duberger	Nov. 17, 1850	Earl of Elgin	500 00			10 do
Writing Clerk of Prothry's Office	F. X. Guillet	Jan. 1, 1854	Prothonary	400 00			11 do
Crier	Claude Féron	Sept. 24, 1852	Court	300 00			12 do
Assistant Crier	Pierre Théophile Pratte	March 15, 1852	do	200 00			5 do
Court House Keeper	Pierre C. Dupont	Nov. 10, 1859	Sir E. W. Head	200 00			5 do
Coroner	Valère Guillet	Nov. 5, 1836	Lord Gosford	222 22	669 26	Including expenses	28 do
DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS.							
Judges	Hon. Edward Short	Nov. 12, 1852	Earl of Elgin	4000 00			13 do
Prothonary of the Superior Court for the District of St. Francis	John Short	Feb. 9, 1855	Sir E. Head	1200 00	1941 02	Appointed President of General Sessions of the Peace, Dist. of St. Francis, Nov. 19, 1851	12 do
Clerk of the Circuit Court for District of St. Francis	Livingston E. Morris	do	do	800 00	1711 11	Mr. Short was app'd, June 1, 1852, jointly with the late Wm. Bell, Prothonary, Clerk of Circuit Court, Clerk of the Peace and of the Crown, up to Feb. 1, 1856. Exp's of office, \$13.75	9 do
Clerk of the Peace	J. Short and L. E. Morris	do	do	600 00	3 80	\$775, expenses of office	12 do
Clerk of the Crown	Short and Morris	do	do	200 00	140 00		9 do
Sheriff	G. F. Bowen	March 30, 1846	Earl Cathcart	1600 00	502 73		18 do
High Constable	G. B. Looms	Jan. —, 1864	Lord Monck	1213 12		\$500, expenses of office	1 do

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, LOWER CANADA—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
COURTS OF JUSTICE, L. C.— (Continued.)				\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS—(Cont'd.)							
Deputy Prothonotary Sup. Court.	John Short, Jr.	July 1, 1852.	Bell and Short.	400 00			12 years
Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court.	N. O. Felton.	Dec. 20, 1862.	Lord Monck.	300 00			2 do
Do	Simon A. Stevens.	Nov. 7, 1862.	do	400 00		S. Stevens was appointed Asst. Crier, Dec. 15, 1856.	8 do
Do	Robert L. Johnson.	do	do	300 00			2 do
Do	Joseph Griffith.	do	do	100 00			2 do
County Circuit Courts.							
Clerk of Circuit Court in County of Stanstead.	Chas. A. Richardson.	June 18, 1845.	Lord Metcalfe.		519 36	\$155, expenses of office.	19 do
Do	Albert Wm. Pope.	June 10, 1859.	Sir E. Head.		53 00	do	5 do
Do	Co. Richmond.	June 4, 1859.	do		225 55	do	5 do
Clerk of Circuit Court Co. Richmond at Danville.	Timothy Leet.	July 15, 1859.	do		287 25	do	5 do
Coroner.							
Coroner of the Dist. of St. Francis.	A. G. Woodward.	Oct. 1, 1860.	do		533 19.	Including expenses.	4 do
DISTRICT OF ARTHABASKA.*							
Judge.	Hon. Ch. Justice Dowen, Quebec.					There is no resident Judge. The Court is presided partly by the Hon. Judges of the Sup'r Court, Dist. of Quebec, and partly by Judge Polette, Dist. of Three Rivers.	
Prothonotary of Superior Court.	Hon. A. Stuart, Quebec.						
Clerk of the Circuit Court.	Hon. J. T. Taschereau, do.						
Do	Hon. Ant. Polette, Dist. Three Rivers.						
Do	Rufus Wadleigh.	Aug. 7, 1860.	Sir E. Head.	915 31	1496 61*	\$415.25 expenses of office.	4 do
Do		Oct. 10, 1861.	do	50 00	21 80	do	
Do		do	do	40 00	51 75	do	
County Circuit Courts.							
Clerk, Circuit Court, Co. Megantic.	J. Bte. Rousseau.	March 24, 1858.	Sir E. Head.	146 46		\$351 expenses of office.	6 do
Do	Auguste Quesnel.	March 6, 1858.	do	448 12		do	3 do
Do	Raphael Richard.	Jan. 9, 1862.	Lord Monck.	542 68.		Including pay as Jailor.	1½ do
Do	Paul Bourque.	July 18, 1863.	do	200 00			
County Circuit Courts.							
Clerk, Circuit Court, Co. Megantic.	J. Bte. Rousseau.	April 23, 1863.	do	516 97		\$21.55 expenses of office.	1 yr & 9 mos.
Do	Joseph Tremblé Caya.	Feb. 21, 1859.	Sir Ed. Head.	322 00		do	5 years.
Do	U. Med. Poisson.	May 18, 1859.	do	771 45		Including expenses.	5 do
DISTRICT OF BEAUCHE.							
Judge.	Hon. the Judges of the Superior Court of the Dist. of Quebec and Hon. F. O. Gauthier, Judge of the District of Montmagncy.					There is no resident Judge. The Court is presided over by the Hon. Judges of the Superior Court of the Dist. of Quebec and by the resident Judge of the Dist. of Montmagncy.	
Prothonotary of the Superior Court.	Z. Vézina.	March 10, 1858.	Sir E. Head.	966 22		\$144.22 expenses of office.	6 do
Clerk of the Circuit Court.	Elzéar Pizuz.	do	do	693 45		do	
Clerk of the Crown.	David Lessard.	May 26, 1862.	Lord Monck.	37 70		\$152.52 do	
Deputy Prothonotary.	Elzéar Vézina.	do	do	40 00			
Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court.	do	July 9, 1858.	Prothonotary.	178 30			
Deputy Clerk of the Crown.	do	do	do	300 00			
Deputy Clerk of the Peace.	do	do	do				
Crier.	Louis Demuth.	June 2, 1862.	Sir E. W. Head.	48 00			25 do
Tipsstaff.	David Lessard.	March 1, 1858.	Lord Monck.	48 00			2 do
Sheriff.	Thos. J. Taschereau.	June 10, 1858.	Sir E. W. Head.	757 27		\$35.50 expenses of office.	33 do
Court House Keeper.	David Lessard.	March 1, 1862.	Sheriff.	200 00			2 do
High Constable.	Joseph O. C. Arcand.	May 31, 1862.	Lord Monck.	102 55			20 do
Coroner.	J. J. Proulx.	May 18, 1859.	Sir E. Head.	72 00			5 do
Clerk of Cir. Court, Co. Dorchester.	Joseph Rémy.	April 25, 1861.	do	204 80		\$8 expenses of office.	3 do
DISTRICT OF BEAUVARNOIS.							
Judge.	The Hon. Judges of the District of Montreal.					There is no resident Judge.	
Prothonotary of the Sup. Court.	Louis Beaudry.	March 6, 1858.			1977 60*	\$441.48 expenses of office.	22 do
Clerk of the Circuit Court.	do	do			1077 80	do	
Clerk of the Crown.	do	Oct. 10, 1861.	Sir E. W. Head.	50 00		\$4.30 do	
Clerk of the Peace.	do	do	do	40 00		\$1.14 do	
Deputy Prothonotary.	Joseph Mayer.	Dec. 31, 1860.	Prothonotary.	300 00		Paid by Prothonotary.	4 do
Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court.	P. J. U. Deaudry.	Feb. 7, 1863.	do	240 00			2 do
Deputy Clerk of the Peace.	Toussaint Cuampeau.	Dec. 25, 1861.	Lord Monck.	137 17			3 do
High Constable.							

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
DISTRICT OF BEAUCHE.							
Judge.	Hon. the Judges of the Superior Court of the Dist. of Quebec and Hon. F. O. Gauthier, Judge of the District of Montmagncy.					There is no resident Judge. The Court is presided over by the Hon. Judges of the Superior Court of the Dist. of Quebec and by the resident Judge of the Dist. of Montmagncy.	
Prothonotary of the Superior Court.	Z. Vézina.	March 10, 1858.	Sir E. Head.	966 22		\$144.22 expenses of office.	6 do
Clerk of the Circuit Court.	Elzéar Pizuz.	do	do	693 45		do	
Clerk of the Crown.	David Lessard.	May 26, 1862.	Lord Monck.	37 70		\$152.52 do	
Deputy Prothonotary.	Elzéar Vézina.	do	do	40 00			
Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court.	do	July 9, 1858.	Prothonotary.	178 30			
Deputy Clerk of the Crown.	do	do	do	300 00			
Deputy Clerk of the Peace.	do	do	do				
Crier.	Louis Demuth.	June 2, 1862.	Sir E. W. Head.	48 00			25 do
Tipsstaff.	David Lessard.	March 1, 1858.	Lord Monck.	48 00			2 do
Sheriff.	Thos. J. Taschereau.	June 10, 1858.	Sir E. W. Head.	757 27		\$35.50 expenses of office.	33 do
Court House Keeper.	David Lessard.	March 1, 1862.	Sheriff.	200 00			2 do
High Constable.	Joseph O. C. Arcand.	May 31, 1862.	Lord Monck.	102 55			20 do
Coroner.	J. J. Proulx.	May 18, 1859.	Sir E. Head.	72 00			5 do
Clerk of Cir. Court, Co. Dorchester.	Joseph Rémy.	April 25, 1861.	do	204 80		\$8 expenses of office.	3 do
DISTRICT OF BEAUVARNOIS.							
Judge.	The Hon. Judges of the District of Montreal.					There is no resident Judge.	
Prothonotary of the Sup. Court.	Louis Beaudry.	March 6, 1858.			1977 60*	\$441.48 expenses of office.	22 do
Clerk of the Circuit Court.	do	do			1077 80	do	
Clerk of the Crown.	do	Oct. 10, 1861.	Sir E. W. Head.	50 00		\$4.30 do	
Clerk of the Peace.	do	do	do	40 00		\$1.14 do	
Deputy Prothonotary.	Joseph Mayer.	Dec. 31, 1860.	Prothonotary.	300 00		Paid by Prothonotary.	4 do
Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court.	P. J. U. Deaudry.	Feb. 7, 1863.	do	240 00			2 do
Deputy Clerk of the Peace.	Toussaint Cuampeau.	Dec. 25, 1861.	Lord Monck.	137 17			3 do
High Constable.							

* The Interpreter for the Courts, and Special Constables, are appointed during Criminal Terms. During 1861 the fees of Interpreter were \$92, and of Constables \$84.25.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, LOWER CANADA—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Services as Public Officer in any capacity whatever
COURTS OF JUSTICE, L. C.—							
<i>(Continued).</i>							
DISTRICT OF BEAULIEUX—(Cont'd).							
Court Interpreter	P. J. U. Beaudry	February Term	Court		13 00	During Criminal Term only	2 years.
Crier and Tipstaff	Charles Robin	April 1, 1858	Judge Guy		143 75		6 do
Court House Keeper	Jean M. Prudhomme	Nov. 29, 1861	Sir E. Head		47 80		3 do
County Circuits.							
Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County of Chateaugay	Chas. LeBrun	Sept. 16, 1858	Sir E. W. Head		398 00	\$10 expenses of office	6 do
Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County of Huntingdon	John Morrison	do	do		386 25	do	6 do
Sheriff of the Dist. of Beaulieu	Louis Hainaut	March 6, 1858	do	120 00	2143 18	do	6 do
Coroner	John Anderson	May 18, 1859	do		347 59		5 do
DISTRICT OF BEDFORD.							
Judge	Hon. J. S. McCord	Nov. 25, 1857	do	3200 00	1063 42	\$550 expenses of offices	7 do
Prothonotary of the Superior Court	F. T. Hall	Feb. 10, 1858	do				6 do
Deputy	Henry Bews	May 29, 1858	Prothonotary	150 00			6 do
Do	Francis B. Perry	March 5, 1860	do	150 00			4 do
Do	William A. Bovey	March 17, 1861	do	300 00			1 do
Clerk of C. Court of Dist. of Bedford	Erecliek T. Hall	Feb. 10, 1858	Sir E. W. Head		884 92		6 do
Deputy	Henry Bews	May 29, 1858	Prothonotary	150 00			6 do
Do	Francis P. Perry	March 5, 1860	do	150 00			4 do
Do	William A. Bovey	March 17, 1861	do	300 00			1 do
Clerk of the Crown	Fred. T. Hall	Oct. 10, 1861	Sir E. W. Head	50 00			6 do
Deputy	do	do	do	30 00			6 do
Deputy Clerk of Crown and Peace	Francis P. Perry	do	Prothonotary				4 do
Do	William A. Bovey	March 17, 1861	do				4 do
High Constable	Horace D. Pickel	Dec. 28, 1861	Lord Monck	450 00			1 do
Court Interpreter	Pierre Hervieux	Oct. 20, 1862	By the Judges	3 00		When employed	3 do
Extra Clerk Court Queen's Bench	H. B. Martin	Oct. 20, 1861	do	58 00		Amount paid for the year 1864	2 do
Crier	John McFarlane	May 5, 1851	do		200 38		13 do

Sheriff's Office.	David Browne	March 6, 1858	Sir E. W. Head	120 00	806 20	\$200 expenses of office	6 do
Deputy Sheriff	Henry B. Martin	Nov. 5, 1860	Sheriff	160 00			1 do
Court House Keeper	Wm. M. Fuller	Nov. 30, 1863	do	200 00			
County Circuit Courts.							
Clerk of Circuit Court of Co. Brom.	Joseph Lecebre	Sept. 16, 1858	Sir E. W. Head		194 75	\$76.70 expenses of office	6 do
Do	Thomas Capey	June 1, 1859	do		181 23	do	5 do
Do	John B. Lay	April 21, 1859	do		517 00	do	5 do
Coroner.							
Joint Coroners	S. S. Foster	May 18, 1859	do				5 do
	J. Chamberlain	do	do				5 do
	H. N. Casavant	Dec. 17, 1862	Lord Monck	295 91			2 do
DISTRICT OF CHICOUTIMI.							
Judge	Hon. David Roy	Nov. 25, 1857	Sir E. W. Head			There is no resident Judge. The Court is presided over by Judge Roy, residing in the District of Saguenay	7 do
Prothonotary	F. H. O'Brien	Dec. 11, 1862	Lord Monck	99 70		\$9 expenses	2 do
Deputy Prothonotary	Thos. C. Cloutier	March 23, 1863	Prothonotary			The Deputy receives no remuneration whatever	2 do
L. P. Lachance	do	June 27, 1861	do			\$20 expenses	8 months.
F. H. O'Brien	do	Dec. 11, 1862	Lord Monck	50 00			2 years.
Thos. C. Cloutier	do	Jan. 8, 1863	do	40 00			
Crier of Court	Jean Tremblay	Feb. 23, 1859	Sir E. W. Head	214 03			2 do
Tipstaff	L. P. Lachance	May 31, 1861	Lord Monck	83 00			5 do
Court House Keeper	David McLaren	Dec. 11, 1858	Sir E. W. Head	20 00			8 months.
Do	L. P. Lachance	May 5, 1861	Lord Monck	120 00			6 years.
	do	do	do	200 00			8 months.
Sheriff's Office.							
Sheriff	Ovide Bossé	Aug. 17, 1858	Sir E. Head	120 00	107 73	\$950.72 expenses of office. Mr. Bossé held the office of Clerk of Circuit Court from Jan., 1852, to Aug., 1858, and the office of Registrar since 1853.	12 years. 5 do
Coroner.							
Coroner	Geo. MacKenzie	May 18, 1859	do		72 00		5 do
DISTRICT OF CASPÉ.							
County of Gaspé.							
Judge	Hon. John Thompson	May 11, 1859	do	2800 00		There are no resident Judges. The presiding Judges reside at New Carlisle, County of Bonaventure. Hon. Judge Thompson was appointed Judge of the Provincial Court, April 23, 1827.	37 do

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, LOWER CANADA.—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
COURTS OF JUSTICE, L. C.—							
<i>(Continued).</i>							
DISTRICT OF GASPE.—							
<i>(Continued).</i>							
County of Gaspé—	Hon. P. Winter	March 29, 1858	Sir E. W. Head	\$ 2800 00			
Judge					\$ cts.		
<i>(Continued).</i>							
County of Gaspé—	L. G. Harper	Sept. 3, 1859	do	250 00	154 00	First app'd Clerk of the Bankrupt Court, Co. Gaspé, Nov. 29, 1847, and subsequently Jt Prothonotary with John Wilkie, Jan. 29, 1856. Mr. Harper was previously app'd Registrar of the Co. of Gaspé, March 26, 1858. \$317.20 expenses of office. \$245.66 expenses of office.	17 years.
Prothonotary							
<i>(Continued).</i>							
Clerk of the Circuit Court	L. G. Harper	do	do	200 00	220 34		6 do
Do Crown				50 00			6 do
Do Peace				100 00			8 do
Clerk of the Court	Louis Pâquet	Jan. 14, 1856	do				18 do
Court House Keeper	Joseph E. Fuzo	Aug. 28, 1856	Sheriff				
<i>(Continued).</i>							
Sheriff's Office.	Phillippo Vibert	Sept. 3, 1859	Sir E. Head	120 00	20 00	\$134.63 expenses.	5 do
<i>(Continued).</i>							
Circuit Courts.	John Eden	Dec. 6, 1844	Lord Metcalfe		2 25	\$20 expenses	20 do
Clerk of Circuit Court, Gaspé Basin.	John de Ste. Croix	Nov. 30, 1853	Gen. Rowan, Adm.		22 85	\$5.17 expenses of office	11 do
Do do Fox River.							
<i>(Continued).</i>							
Coronet.	William Tilley	July 10, 1841	Lord Sydenham	111 04	123 25		23 do
<i>(Continued).</i>							
County of Bonaventure.	Hon. John Thompson	May 11, 1859	Sir E. W. Head	2800 00			
Judge							
Do	Hon. P. Winter	March 29, 1858	do	2800 00			
Prothonotary of Superior Court.							
Clerk of the Circuit Court.	Flavien D. Gauvreau	Dec. 6, 1862	Lord Monck	50 00	20 00	Receive this salary as Judges of the whole district \$317.20 expenses of office. \$67 do	2 do
Do Crown				40 00	135 00		2 do
Do Peace							

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
DISTRICT OF ABERVILLE.							
Deputy Prothonotary	Joseph A. LeBel	Aug. 16, 1863	Prothonotary	20 00		Mr. LeBel is employed only during the absence of Mr. Gauvreau	1 yr & 6 mos
Deputy Clerk of Circuit Court	do						
Do of the Crown and Peace							
Court Interpreter	John G. Fair	Feb. 13, 1863	Judge Winter	4 00			2 do
Crier	Robert Gilker	Sept. 8, 1855	Sir E. W. Head	300 00			9 do
Court House Keeper		1852	Sheriff	50 00			12 do
<i>(Continued).</i>							
Sheriff's Office.	Martin Sheppard	Sept. 3, 1859	Sir E. Head	500 00	42 00	\$126.50 expenses of office	31 do
County Bonaventure.	William M. Sheppard	July 17, 1861	Sheriff	100 00			3 do
Deputy Sheriff							
<i>(Continued).</i>							
Clerk of the Circuit Court at Cartleton.	Edward Mann	Aug. 10, 1860	Sir E. Head		30 60	\$5 expenses	4 do
<i>(Continued).</i>							
Joint Coroners of County Bonaventure	Jos. G. LeBel	June 7, 1861	do	121 50	346 68	Was Coroner for Co. of Donna-venture since 1852.	12 do
Do	Arch. Kerr						3 do
<i>(Continued).</i>							
DISTRICT OF ABERVILLE.	Hon. Judges Superior Court, Montreal					There is no resident Judge. The Hon. Judge McCord presided over the Court in 1864.	
Judge					1811 35	\$356.87½ expenses of office. Mr. Marchand was Clerk of the Circuit Court, during 4 years, for the Co. of St. Johns.	10 do
Prothonotary	François H. Marchand	March 6, 1858	Sir E. W. Head	500 00	1206 99	\$32.64 expenses of office	6 do
Clerk of the Circuit Court for the District of Iberville.	Louis G. Marchand	March 15, 1858	Prothonotary	50 00	39 66		10 do
Deputy Prothonotary	François H. Marchand	Oct. 10, 1861	Sir E. W. Head	40 00	55 35		2 do
Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court.	Alfred E. Marchand	Nov. 19, 1864	Prothonotary	400 00			1 do
Do Crown	Charles Nolin	Feb. 4, 1862	do		271 07		29 do
Do Peace		May 16, 1863	Lord Monck				3 do
High Constable	John Hibbard	March 7, 1858	Court	200 00	120 67	Is Crier since 1855.	29 do
Crier for the Court of Queen's Bench, Superior Court, and Circuit Court for the District of Iberville.	Etienne Guillot	Dec. 1, 1861	Sheriff		40 33		3 do
Court House Keeper							
<i>(Continued).</i>							
County Circuit Courts.	Antoine Mérizzi	Sept. 16, 1853	Sir E. Head		404 86	\$164 expenses of office	6 do
Clerk of the Circuit Court for the County of Napierville.	Pierre Perrault	Nov. 23, 1863	Clerk	122 00			1 do
Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court of County of Napierville.	Michel Moisan	Nov. 10, 1858	Court		26 87		6 do
Crier of the Napierville Circuit Court.							

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
COURTS OF JUSTICE, L. C.— (Continued).							
DIST. OF IBERVILLE—(Continued).							
County Circuit Courts—(Continued).	Philibert Beaudouin.....	June 19, 1863...	Lord Monck		\$ 285 76	\$9.55 expenses of office.....	1 year.
Clerk of the Circuit Court for the County of Iberville.....	Léon Hamel	Aug. 10, 1863...	Clerk.....			No fees nor salary	1 do
Deputy Clerk of the Iberville County Circuit Court.....	John Hibbard.....	March 20, 1862.....	do		28 00		29 do
Sheriff's Office.							
Sheriff of the District of Iberville.....	J. E. DesRivières	March 6, 1858.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	120 00	1399 71	\$142.33 expenses of office..... (The Dep. Sheriff acts as Sheriff's Bailiff, and has his fees as such	6 do
Deputy Sheriff	Joseph Poitier	June 1, 1860.....	Sheriff.....				4 do
Coroner.							
Coroner of the District of Iberville.....	Chas. Loupret.....	May 29, 1863.....	Lord Monck		205 82		1 do
DISTRICT OF JOLIETTE.							
Judge	Hon. T. J. J. Loranger.....	Feb. 28, 1863.....	do	\$200 00		Hon. Judge Loranger was appointed Provincial Secretary, Nov. 26, 1857.....	2 do
Prothonotary	Louis Thoz. Groulx.....	March 6, 1858	Sir E. Head		893 65	\$125.86 expenses of office.....	6 do
Clerk of the Circuit Court	Do	Oct. 10, 1861		50 00	931 45		
Do Crown.....	Do	do		40 00	98 03		
Do Peace.....	Do	do			111 20		
Crier	Jos. Octave Désilets.....	Jan. —, 1859.....	do		116 30		6 do
Assistant Crier	Chas. E. Scallon	Sept. 20, 1863.....	Sheriff.....	200 00	38 80		6 do
Court House Keeper							1 yr. & 4 mos
County Circuit Court.							
Clerk, Cir. Court, Co. L'Assomption	J. Z. Martel	Sept. 16, 1858.....	Sir E. W. Head.....		450 86	\$22.30 expenses of office	6 do
Clerk	Jos. Guibault.....	Sept. —, 1858.....	Court.....		40 80		6 do
Clerk, Circuit Court, Co. Montcalm.....	A. J. DesRivières	Sept. 16, 1858.....	Sir E. W. Head.....		203 20		6 do
Crier	J. E. Thinel	Nov. —, 1858.....	Court.....		30 00		6 do

Sheriff of the District of Joliette.....	B. H. Leprohon.....	March 9, 1858.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	120 00	\$24 06	\$37.46 expenses of office	6 do
High Constable for the District of Joliette.....	Adolphe Panneton.....	Dec. 28, 1861.....	Lord Monck.....		237 50		3 do
Coroner.....	L. DeSaulniers.....	May 18, 1859.....	Sir E. Head.....		367 94		5 do
DISTRICT OF KANOURASKA.							
Judge	Hon. Jos. A. Taschereau.....	Nov. 25, 1857.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	\$200 00		App'd Inspector and Supt. of Police for the City of Quebec, April 11, 1843; subsequently app'd Circuit Court Judge, Quebec, May 22, 1847	21 do
Joint Prothonotary	Philippe Chalou.....	Oct. 1, 1851.....	Earl of Elgin.....	800 00	893 65	Employed since 1839	25 do
Joint Clerk of the Circuit Court... Do Crown..... Do Do	Charles Déry..... Philippe Chalou..... Charles Déry.....	do do do	do do do	400 00 200 00 600 00	918 74 5 30 8 90	paid to government..... \$111.50 expenses of office.....	13 do 25 do 13 do
Crier of Superior Court, Court of Queen's Bench and of the Circuit Court.....	Joseph Thadée Paradis.....	Oct. 1852.....	do	300 00			12 do
Court House Keeper	Honoré Desjardins.....	Oct. 1852.....	do	400 00			13 do
County Circuit Court.							
Clerk of the Circuit Court, County of Témiscouata.....	L. N. Gauvreau	April 2, 1859.....	Sir E. Head		1046 54	\$101.05 expenses of office.....	11 do
Crier at Isio Verté.....	Pierre Chabot.....	Nov. —, 1853.....	Court.....		104 00		11 do
Sheriff's Office.							
Sheriff of the District.....	Ovide Martineau.....	Oct. 1, 1851.....	Earl of Elgin.....	1000 00	410 19		13 do
High Constable.							
High Constable.....	Savertice Dupuy	March 13, 1852.....	do	120 00	148 90		12 do
Coroner.							
Coroner.....	Ludger Tétu	June 6, 1862.....	Lord Monck.....	100 00	341 62	App'd Joint Coroner with L. P. Gauvreau, Oct. 6, 1855.....	11 do
DISTRICT OF MONTMAGNY.							
Judge.....	Hon. F. O. Gauthier.....	Nov. 14, 1860.....	Sir W. F. Williams	3200 00		App'd Recorder of the City of Quebec, Dec. 4, 1856	8 do
Prothonotary					745 84		
Clerk of the Circuit Court.....	Albert Bender.....	March 6, 1858.....	Sir E. W. Head.....		360 52	\$44.51 expenses of office.....	20 do
Clerk of the Crown.....				50 00	8 35		

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
COURTS OF JUSTICE, L. C.—							
<i>Continued.</i>							
DIST. OF MONTMAGNY—(Continued).							
Clerk of the Peace	Albert Bender	Oct. 10, 1861	Sir E. W. Head	\$ 40 00	\$ cts.		20 years.
Tipstaff	Leidore Boulet	June 14, 1858	Sir Chas. Bagot	39 94			22 do
Court House Keeper	F. Pâquet	Oct. 1, 1862	Court Sheriff	200 00	19 97		6 do
County Circuits.							
Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County of Bellechasse	Barthélemy Pouliot	April 27, 1859	Sir E. W. Head		233 40	\$18 expenses of office	5 do
Clerk of the Circuit Court for the County of L'Islet	Athanase Gagnon	June 20, 1859	Court		23 70		22 do
Clerk do	Zéphirin Duval	Nov. 13, 1858	Sir E. W. Head		324 53	\$4.53 expenses of office	6 do
Tipstaff do	Antoine Fournier	Feb. 20, 1859	Court		24 20		22 do
	François X. Ouellet	do	do		12 10		5 do
Sheriff's Office.							
Sheriff of the Dist. of Montmagny	J. D. Lépine	March 10, 1858	Sir E. W. Head	120 00	796 30	\$14 expenses of office	6 do
High Constable.							
High Constable of the District	Edouard Côté	Dec. 23, 1861	Lord Monck		188 17		3 do
Coroner.							
Coroner	Joseph Marmette	May 18, 1859	Sir E. W. Head		232 00		5 do
DISTRICT OF OTTAWA.							
Judge	Hon. Aimé LaFontaine	April 4, 1859	do	3200 00		App'd Clerk of Dist. Court, Dec. 21, 1841, and Clerk of the Crown of the Ottawa District, June 21, 1852	23 do
Prothonotary	Henry Driscoll	March 31, 1859	do	500 00	540 84	\$542.31 expenses of office	23 do
Clerk of the Circuit Court				400 00	716 90	\$442.31 do	5 do
Do				600 00			
Do				200 00			

Crier of the Superior and Circuit Courts	Alexandre Bourgeau	June 21, 1862	Earl of Elgin	300 00			12 do
Court House Keeper	John Murphy	June 22, 1852	do	400 00			12 do
County Circuits.							
Clerk of the Circuit Court of County of Pontiac	R. W. Hardings	April 12, 1859	Sir E. W. Head		400 00	\$100 expenses of office	5 do
Clerk of Circuit Court at Buckingham	Ed. W. Murray	Jan. 22, 1861	do				4 do
Clerk of the Circuit Court at Thurso	F. S. Mackay	Dec. 1, 1860	do		558 80	\$31.25 expenses of office	4 do
Sheriff's Office.							
Sheriff of the District of Ottawa	L. M. Coutlée	June 21, 1852	Earl of Elgin	1000 00	200 52	\$144.75 do	12 do
High Constable.							
High Constable for the District of Ottawa	John Gordon	June, —, 1852	do	120 00			12 do
Coroner.							
Coroner	André LaRue	June 21, 1852	do	200 00	420 90		12 do
DISTRICT OF RICHELIEU.							
Judge	Hon. T. J. J. Loranger	Feb. 28, 1863	Lord Monck	3200 00		Presides the Courts of Richelieu and Joliette	2 do
Prothonotary	A. N. Gouin	May 12, 1858	Sir E. W. Head		1435 35	\$303.62 expenses of office	6 do
Deputy do	Samuel Lapalme	April 10, 1862	Prothonotary	150 00		Paid by Prothonotary	2 do
Clerk of the Circuit Court	A. N. Gouin	May 12, 1858	Sir E. W. Head		963 39	\$297.55 expenses of office	6 do
Deputy do	S. Lapalme	April 10, 1862	Prothonotary	150 00			2 do
Clerk	Joseph Cartier	Jan. 1, 1862	do	200 00			3 do
Clerk of the Crown	A. N. Gouin	Oct. 11, 1861	Sir E. W. Head	30 00	2 25		6 do
Deputy do	S. Lapalme	Oct. 11, 1862	Prothonotary	40 00			2 do
Clerk of the Peace	A. N. Gouin	Oct. 10, 1861	Sir E. W. Head		92 70		6 do
Deputy do	S. Lapalme	Oct. 11, 1862	Prothonotary	70 00			2 do
Crier of the Court of Queen's Bench, of the Superior and Circuit Courts.	Wm. H. Carter	Oct. 5, 1861	Sir E. W. Head		135 07		3 do
Court House Keeper	O. Boucher	Dec. 26, 1861	Lord Monck	200 00	45 02		3 do
County Circuits.							
Clerk of the Circuit Court, County of Berthier, Dist. of Richelieu	Charles Emond	May 16, 1860	Sir E. W. Head		620 85	\$106.50 expenses of office	6 do
Crier of said Court	John Giroux	..... 1858	Court		63 30		6 do
Clerk of the Circuit Court for the County of Yamaska	J. M. Côté	July 16, 1859	Sir E. W. Head		526 25		5 do
Crier of the said Court	David Martel	Oct. 20, 1859	Court		47 70	\$30 expenses of office	5 do
Sheriff's Office.							
Sheriff of the District of Richelieu	P. R. Chevalier	March 16, 1858	Sir E. W. Head		767 60		20 do

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
COURTS OF JUSTICE, L. C.— (Continued.)							
DISTRICT OF RICHELIEU—(Continued.)							
High Constable.....	Chas. Weillbrenner.....	Dec. 28, 1862.....	Lord Monck.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		2 years.
Coroner.....	L. U. Turotte.....	May 18, 1859.....	Sir E. W. Head.....		451 27		5 do
DISTRICT OF RIMOUSKI.							
Judge.....	Hon. J. A. Taschereau.....	Nov. 25, 1857.....	do.....	3200 00			
Prothonotary of the Sup. Court.....					236 80	There is no resident Judge. Hon. Justice Taschereau has always resided and resides now in Dist. of Kamouraska.	21 do
Do Clerk of the Circuit Court.....	F. M. D'Grome.....	March 6, 1858.....	do.....	50 00	1042 85		6 do
Do Do Peace.....				40 00			
Crier of Court of Queen's Bench Superior and Circuit Courts.....	Octave Onellet.....	March 27, 1858.....	do.....				6 do
Court House Keeper.....	F. A. Martin.....	May 31, 1861.....	Sheriff.....	200 00		Paid by fees.....	3 do
County Circuit.							
Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County of Rimouski.....	D. F. de St. Aubin.....	April 26, 1858.....	Sir E. W. Head.....		380 00	\$20 expenses of office.....	6 do
Sheriff's Office.							
Sheriff for the District of Rimouski.	S. J. Chalifour.....	March 6, 1858.....	do.....	120 00	566 68		6 do
High Constable.	Louis J. D'Anteuil.....	Nov. 18, 1862.....	Lord Monck.....		315 70		2 do
Coroner.							
Joint Coroner of the District of Rimouski.....	L. P. Gauvreau.....	June 6, 1862.....	do.....	100 00	452 01	Was Joint Coroner with L. H. Tchu, of Dist. of Kamouraska, from Oct. 6, 1853.	11 do
	J. P. Pelletier.....	Jan. 28, 1864.....	do.....				1 do

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
DISTRICT OF SAGUENAY.							
Judge.....	Hon. David Roy.....	Nov. 25, 1857.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	2800 00		Hon. Judge Roy is resident of the District.....	7 do
Prothonotary.....					167 14	\$8 expenses of office.....	10 do
Clerk of the Circuit Court.....	Chas. DuBerger.....	Aug. 27, 1859.....	do.....		195 43		
Do Do Crown.....							
Do Do Peace.....					90 00		
1st Deputy Prothonotary and 1st Deputy Clerk of Circuit Court.....	Geo. DuBerger.....	Sept. 6, 1859.....	Prothonotary.....			The Deputies receive no salary nor fees whatever. Services rendered gratis.	5 do
2nd Deputy Prothonotary and 2nd Deputy Clerk of Circuit Court.....	Henry Simard.....	Oct. 28, 1861.....	do.....				3 do
Crier and Tipstaff.....	Anselme Brassard.....	April 27, 1858.....	Sir E. W. Head.....		33 34		6 do
Court House Keeper.....	Thos. Chaperon.....	May 1, 1862.....	Lord Monck.....	120 00			2 do
County Circuit.							
Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County of Charlevoix.....	Joseph Perron.....	May 6, 1859.....	Sir E. W. Head.....		251 80	\$11.25 expenses of office.....	10 do
Sheriff.....							
Deputy Sheriff.....	P. Cimon.....	March 10, 1858.....	do.....	120 00	188 05	\$40 do	6 do
	Thos. Chaperon.....	Aug. 11, 1862.....	Sheriff.....			Receives no salary nor fees.....	2 do
High Constable.							
High Constable.....	Geo. DuBerger.....	May 31, 1862.....	Lord Monck.....		588 00		5 do
Coroner.....							
Coroner.....	Ed. Boudreau.....	May 18, 1859.....	Sir E. W. Head.....		82 65		5 do
DISTRICT OF ST. HYACINTHE.							
Judge.....	Hon. L. V. Sicotte.....	Sept. 5, 1863.....	Lord Monck.....	3200 00		Hon. Judge Sicotte was app'd Com'r of Crown Lands, Aug. 17, 1853, and subsequently Nov. 25, 1857; Com'r of Public Works, Aug. 6, 1858, and Attorney General for Lower Canada, May 24, 1862.....	11 do
Prothonotary of Superior Court ..					2046 97	\$572.84 expenses of office.....	25 do
Clerk of the Circuit Court.....	L. G. DeLorimier.....	March 6, 1858.....	Sir E. Head.....		1921 94		
Do Do Crown.....					50 00	do do	
Do Do Peace.....					40 00	do do	
Deputy Prothonotary.....						Has been employed for the last 25 years in different judicial capacities.	
Deputy Clerk of Circuit Court.....	Boucher de LaBruère.....	July 1, 1862.....	Prothonotary.....	800 00			2 yrs & 6 mos
Do Do of the Crown.....							
Do Do of the Peace.....					200 00		1 yr & 8 mos
Clerk ..	Louis Tossier.....	May 1, 1863.....	do.....				6 years.
Crier of the Court of Queen's Bench Superior and Circuit Courts	Grégoire M. DesForges.....	March 22, 1858.....	Judge McCord.....		227 00		

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, LOWER CANADA—(Continued).—REGISTRARS, LOWER CANADA.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
COURTS OF JUSTICE, L.C.—							
DISTRICT OF ST. HYACINTHE.—							
Asst. Crier of Court of Q. Bench, Superior and Circuit Courts.....	Ers. X. Laforce	May 31, 1862	Lord Monck	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		2 years.
Court House Keeper.....	do	do	do	200 00	75 67 3 00		2 yrs & 7 mos
County Circuits.							
Clerk of the Circuit Court in and for the County of Rouville.....	F. H. Gatién	Oct. 11, 1860	Sir E. W. Head	.....	497 60	\$66 expenses of office.....	4 do
Deputy do	Joseph Gatién	.....1862	F. H. Gatién	100 00	.....	.....	2 do
do	G. M. Desforges	June 1, 1858	Judge McCord	.....	40 00	.....	6 do
Sheriff's Office.							
Sheriff for the Dist. of St. Hyacinthe.	Ovide Désilets	March 6, 1858	Sir E. W. Head	.....	2609 00	Died Oct. 3, 1861	6 do
Deputy Sheriff to Mr. Desilets.	Louis Taché	Oct. 7, 1864	Lord Monck	.....	321 46	.....	7 do
do	Joseph Nault	July 18, 1862	Mr. Desilets	300 00	.....	.....	2 do
do	do	Oct. 24, 1864	Sheriff Taché	100 00	.....	.....	.....
High Constable.							
High Constable for the District of St. Hyacinthe.....	Alexis Richer	May 31, 1862	Lord Monck	.....	414 42	.....	2 yrs & 7 mos
Coroner.							
Coroner.....	H. R. Blanchard	May 18, 1859	Sir E. Head	.....	328 00	.....	5 do
DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.							
Judge.....	Hon. Judges of the Superior Court of Dist. of Montreal	March 6, 1868	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prothonotary.....	.....	do	.....	.....	1517 77	\$370 expenses of office.....	.....
Clerk of Circuit Court.....	Jules R. Berthelot	Oct. 10, 1861	Sir E. Head	.....	1004 12	do	9 do
do	.....	do	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....
do	.....	do	.....	30 00	.....	.....	.....

Deputy Prothonotary.....	B. L. LePage	Aug. 13, 1862	Prothonotary	300 00	.....	Mr. LePage was 11 years employed as Clerk of Circuit Court of County of Terrebonne	13 do
Deputy Clerk of Circuit Court.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	.....	.....	.....	.....	111 75	.....	6 do
Crier.....	Cyrille Brazeau	May 7, 1858	Court	.....	37 25	.....	3 do
Assistant Crier.....	Wm. H. Quinn	Dec. 7, 1861	do	.....	.....	.....	3 do
Court House Keeper.....	do	Dec. 12, 1861	Sheriff	200 00	.....	.....	.....
County Circuits.							
Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County of Terrebonne.....	J. Bic. Villemare	July 15, 1859	Sir E. Head	.....	497 01	\$66 expenses of office.....	5 do
Clerk of the Circuit Court for the County of Argenteuil.....	Thomas Barren	Sept. 16, 1858	do	.....	.....	No return.....	6 do
Sheriff's Office.							
Sheriff of the District of Terrebonne.	Germain Raby	March 6, 1858	do	120 00	1425 04	\$185 expenses of office. Was Clerk of Circuit Court from 1844 to 1847.	9 do
Deputy Sheriff.....	Alphonse Raby	July 16, 1861	Sheriff	.....	.....	Receives no salary.	3 years.
High Constable.							
High Constable for the District of Terrebonne.....	Ratouard Lemay	Dec. 28, 1861	Lord Monck	.....	250 00	.....	3 do
Coroner.							
Coroner.....	Jos. E. Mignault	May 18, 1859	Sir E. Head	.....	203 44	.....	5 do

REGISTRARS, LOWER CANADA.

District of Montreal.							
Montreal.....	G. H. Ryland	June 17, 1845	Lord Metcalfe	.....	5615 30	\$3,550 expenses of office.....	19 years.
Chambly.....	Thomas Austin	March 1, 1844	do	.....	690 47	Was Registrar of District of St. John's from 1842 to 1844	22 do
District of Quebec.							
Deputy Registrar.....	N. Mignault	Aug. 26, 1853	Registrar	160 00	659 79	.....	11 do
Huntingdon, 1st Division.....	S. Sauvageau	Jan. 31, 1855	Sir E. Head	.....	561 83	.....	10 do
Laval.....	F. X. Léonard	Aug. 19, 1857	Sir W. Eyre, Adm	.....	.....	.....	7 do
Deputy Registrar.....	A. E. Léonard	Sept. 20, 1862	Registrar	185 00	.....	.....	2 do
Soulanges.....	G. H. Dumais	April 18, 1856	Sir E. Head	.....	825 00	.....	8 do
Yandrecil.....	F. D. S. Bastien	Feb. 21, 1857	do	.....	889 00	.....	7 do
Verchères.....	Aimé Geoffrion	July 2, 1863	Lord Monck	.....	700 00	.....	1 do
District of Quebec.							
Quebec.....	C. N. Montzambert	July 1845	Lord Metcalfe	.....	4593 00	\$1,122 expenses	36 do
Portneuf.....	J. Elie Thibaudet	May 29, 1863	Lord Monck	.....	1236 86	.....	1 yr & 6 mos.
Montmorency.....	Gabriel Dick	Aug. 28, 1861	Sir E. Head	.....	322 80	.....	3 years.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>District of Quebec—(Continued).</i>							
Island of Orleans.....	P. Gosselin.....	July 1, 1845...	Lord Metcalfe.....	.....	266 00	.....	19 years.
Worcester, 2nd Division.....	F. M. Guay.....	July 11, 1846...	Earl Cathcart.....	.....	865 60	.....	18 do
Montbélière.....	Joseph Filteau.....	Oct. 27, 1862...	Lord Monck.....	.....	520 00	.....	2 do
<i>District of Three Rivers.</i>							
Champlain.....	Elie Rinfret.....	March 6, 1856...	Sir E. Head.....	.....	940 25	.....	8 do
Maskinongé.....	J. E. Pichette.....	Sept. 29, 1856...	do.....	800 75	.....	\$150 expenses of office.....	8 do
Nicolet.....	Joseph Jutra.....	March 1, 1844...	Lord Metcalfe.....	.....	1000 00	.....	20 do
St. Maurice.....	L. G. Duval.....	Aug. 4, 1845...	do.....	.....	1132 40	\$100 expenses of office.....	19 do
<i>District of St. Francis.</i>							
Richmond.....	G. H. Napier.....	Sept. 29, 1857...	Sir W. Eyre.....	.....	585 85	\$260 do.....	7 do
Sherbrooke.....	Wm. Ritchie.....	March 1, 1844...	Lord Metcalfe.....	.....	1170 65	\$379 expenses of office.....	34 do
Stanstead.....	C. A. Richardson.....	do.....	do.....	.....	816 92	.....	20 do
<i>District of Gaspé.</i>							
Bonaventure.....	J. G. LeBel.....	Jan. 14, 1852...	Earl of Elgin.....	.....	395 00	.....	12 do
Deputy Registrar.....	Joseph A. LeBel.....	June 4, 1854...	Registrar.....	100 00	.....	.....	10 do
Gaspé.....	L. G. Harper.....	March 26, 1858...	Sir E. Head.....	.....	316 96	.....	6 do
<i>District of Kamouraska.</i>							
Kamouraska.....	Henri Garon.....	Oct. 31, 1860...	Sir W. F. Williams.....	.....	871 00	\$192 expenses of office.....	21 do
Rimoucki, No. 1.....	John Heath.....	July 28, 1849...	Earl of Elgin.....	.....	628 00	.....	22 do
<i>District of Ottawa.</i>							
Ottawa.....	Jas. Finlayson Taylor.....	.....	.....	.....	635 50	.....	31 do
Pontiac.....	James E. Judgson.....	Aug. 26, 1862...	Lord Monck.....	.....	280 00	.....	2 do
<i>District of Terrebonne.</i>							
Two Mountains.....	Dusithé Duprat.....	May 22, 1857...	Sir E. Head.....	.....	964 55	.....	7 do
Argenteuil.....	Daniel de Hortel.....	June 1857...	do.....	.....	563 35	.....	23 do
Terrebonne.....	J. A. Héveux.....	Oct. 21, 1857...	do.....	.....	902 06	.....	7 do
Deputy Registrar.....	Gonzalvo Lachaine.....	.....	Registrar.....	100 00	.....	.....	3 do
<i>District of Joliette.</i>							
Joliette.....	Jean Olivier LeBlanc.....	July 1, 1856...	Sir E. Head.....	.....	720 00	.....	8 do

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
Do	C. G. Beaudoin.....	Aug. 24, 1864...	Lord Monck.....	.....	364 25	.....	5 months.
Assomption.....	Marcel Poirier.....	Jan. 18, 1856...	Sir E. Head.....	.....	944 00	.....	8 years.
Montcalm.....	Joseph E. Beaupré.....	Jan. 12, 1857...	do.....	.....	634 47	.....	7 do
<i>District of Richelieu.</i>							
Richelieu.....	P. R. Chevalier.....	March 1, 1844...	Lord Metcalfe.....	.....	575 00	.....	20 do
Berthier.....	Jean O. Chabot.....	July 14, 1858...	Sir E. W. Head.....	.....	1070 00	.....	13 do
Yamaska.....	J. M. Côté.....	June 4, 1862...	Lord Monck.....	.....	1015 40	.....	5 do
<i>District of Saguenay.</i>							
Charlevoix, 1st Division.....	C. Duberger.....	Oct. 1, 1858...	Sir E. W. Head.....	.....	273 25	.....	16 do
Do 2nd do.....	Joseph Perron.....	do.....	do.....	.....	300 00	.....	16 do
<i>District of Chicoutimi.</i>							
Chicoutimi.....	Ovide Bossé.....	do.....	do.....	.....	273 67	.....	12 do
<i>District of Rimouski.</i>							
Rimouski, No. 2.....	A. E. Gauvreau.....	June 14, 1860...	do.....	.....	1005 30	.....	4 do
Deputy Registrar.....	P. L. Gauvreau.....	June 18, 1862...	Registrar.....	120 00	.....	.....	2 do
<i>District of Montmagny.</i>							
Montmagny.....	J. D. Lépine.....	March 10, 1858...	Sir E. W. Head.....	.....	438 60	10 years Registrar of L'Islet.....	16 do
L'Islet.....	Thadée Michaud.....	Nov. 2, 1858...	do.....	.....	650 00	.....	0 do
Deputy Registrar.....	Alphonse Dumais.....	Jan. 11, 1864...	Registrar.....	100 00	.....	.....	1 do
<i>District of Beauce.</i>							
Beauce.....	J. Pierre Proulx.....	Dec. 31, 1856...	Sir E. Head.....	.....	1110 92	.....	14 do
Deputy Registrar.....	Jean E. Proulx.....	June 1860...	Registrar.....	100 00	.....	.....	4 do
Dorchester.....	A. Godbout.....	Sept. 13, 1856...	Sir E. Head.....	.....	626 05	.....	8 do
<i>District of Arthabaska.</i>							
Mégantic.....	W. H. Lambly.....	Oct. 25, 1862...	Lord Monck.....	.....	1030 11	\$108 expenses of office.....	8 do
Arthabaska.....	G. M. Poisson.....	June 4, 1857...	Sir E. Head.....	.....	935 84	\$230 do.....	7 do
Drummond.....	Ed. Cox.....	May 26, 1848...	Earl of Elgin.....	.....	744 69	\$387.39 do.....	16 do
<i>District of Bedford.</i>							
Bedford.....	Joseph B. Edgerton.....	April 3, 1856...	Sir E. Head.....	.....	776 00	.....	16 do
Brome.....	H. S. Foster.....	April 2, 1856...	do.....	.....	761 20	\$405.20 do.....	8 do
Missisquoi.....	Richard Dickinson.....	March 1, 1844...	Lord Metcalfe.....	.....	957 50	.....	34 do
<i>District of Iverville.</i>							
St. John's.....	Louis Marchand.....	April 18, 1856...	Sir E. Head.....	.....	761 00	.....	8 do
Mapleville.....	E. Bouchard.....	Nov. 23, 1852...	Earl of Elgin.....	.....	623 42	.....	12 do
Iberville.....	F. Z. Hamel.....	June 2, 1851...	do.....	.....	1289 65	.....	13 do
Deputy Registrar.....	Léon Hamel.....	March 12, 1852...	Registrar.....	100 00	.....	.....	12 do
<i>District of St. Hyacinthe.</i>							
St. Hyacinthe.....	Horace St. Germain.....	Nov. 8, 1848...	Earl of Elgin.....	.....	1070 72	.....	16 do
Beauville.....	L. G. P. Laberge.....	Sept. 18, 1857...	Sir E. W. Eyre, Adm.....	.....	990 78	.....	7 do

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>District of Beaufort</i>							
Beaufort	V. A. L. De Montigny	July 8, 1856	Sir E. Head		1703 49		8 years.
Chateaugay	A. M. Gagnier	May 13, 1862	Lord Monck		1938 73		2 do
Deputy Registrar	Joseph Bouchard	May 1, 1863	Registrar	280 00		Also a Clerk rec'g same salary.	1 yr & 8 mos
Huntingdon	Andrew Somerville	Sept. 1, 1862	Lord Monck		840 80		2 years.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, UPPER CANADA.

142 COURTS OF JUSTICE, U. C.
COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Chief Justice	Hon. W. H. Draper	July 22, 1863	Lord Monck	5000 00		Chief Justice Draper was called to the Legislative Council, April 10, 1843; became a member of the Executive Council, Dec. 12, 1843; was appointed Attorney General of Upper Canada, Sept. 2, 1844, and Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Feb. 5, 1856.	21 years.
Puisné Judge	Hon. J. H. Hagarty	March 19, 1862	do	4000 00		Judge Hagarty was first appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Feb. 5, '56	8 do
Do	Hon. Jas. C. Morrison	Aug. 24, 1863	do	4000 00		Judge Morrison was first appointed Solicitor General of Upper Canada, June 22, 1853; Receiver Gen'l, March 24, 1856; Registrar of the City of Toronto, Dec. 28, 1858, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, March 19, 1862	11 do

COURT OF ERROR AND APPEAL.

Presiding Judge	Hon. Arch. McLean	July 22, 1863	do	1664 00		Judge McLean was appointed Puisné Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Jan. 19, 1850, Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, Feb. 5, 1856, and Chief Justice of Upper Canada, March 18, 1862. Resigned July 21, 1863.	14 do
Chief Justice	Hon. W. B. Richards	July 22, 1863	do	5000 00		Judge Richards was previously appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, June 22, 1853	11 do
Judge	Hon. A. Wilson	Aug. 27, 1863	do	4000 00		Judge A. Wilson was, previous to this appointment, Solicitor General for Upper Canada, May 25, 1862, and subsequently Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, May 11, 1863	2 do
Do	Hon. John Wilson	July 22, 1863	do	4000 00			1 yr & 6 mos

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Chancellor of Upper Canada	Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet	March 19, 1862	Lord Monck	5000 00		The Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet was appointed President of the Executive Council, May 24, 1856; elected Member of the Legislative Council, Nov. 4, 1856, and appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands, Aug. 6, 1858	8 years.
Vice Chancellor	Hon. J. C. P. Esten	Sept. 29, 1849	Earl of Elgin	4000 00			15 do
Do	Hon. J. G. Spragge	Dec. 27, 1850	do	4000 00		The Hon. J. G. Spragge was appointed Registrar of the Court of Chancery, July 18, 1844, from which he rose to the Vice-Chancellorship	20 do
Do	Hon. O. Mowat	Nov. 14, 1864	Lord Monck	4000 00		Hon. Mr. Mowat was appointed Provincial Secretary of the Brown-Dorion Government, Aug. 2, 1858, and Postmaster General, June 30, 1864, which last office he held until the death of Vice-Chancellor Esten, whom he succeeded	1 do

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, UPPER CANADA—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
OFFICERS OF COURT OF CHANCERY.							
Master in ordinary of the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada.....	Andrew N. Duell	Dec. 27, 1850.....	Earl of Elgin.....	\$ cts. 2240 00	\$ cts. 4055 05	Fees paid over to Rec. Gen. Mr. Buell was appointed, Feb. 9, 1842, Treasurer of the then District of Johnstown, which office he held 4 years. He held for a few months the office of Registrar of Ct. of Chancery, and of Clerk of the Crown & Peace.	19 years. 6 do 4 do 4 do
Chief Clerk.....	George Hemmings.....	Jan. 1, 1861.....	Sir E. Head.....	1600 00			
Clerk, Accountant and Copying Clerk	Walter M. Ross.....		Master.....	1000 00			
	John P. Macdonell.....		Sir E. Head.....	600 00			
REGISTRAR IN COURT OF CHANCERY'S OFFICE.							
Registrar.....	Alex. Grant.....	Oct. 10, 1850.....	Earl of Elgin.....	1840 00			14 do
1st Clerk.....	John Black.....	Oct. 1840.....	Registrar Buell.....	1000 00			15 do
Deputy Registrar.....	W. W. Radenhurst.....	Jan. 30, 1863.....	Lord Monck.....	600 00			2 do
Entering Clerk.....	Francis Arnold.....	May 31, 1864.....	do.....	500 00			7 months.
Do.....	John Irwin.....	do.....	do.....	600 00			7 do
Do.....	Michael Hayes.....	Oct. 1862.....	do.....	600 00			2 years.
Extra Clerk.....	Arthur Holmsted.....	Dec. 17, 1867.....	Registrar.....	600 00			7 do
Do.....	Thomas Grey.....	Feb. 1, 1862.....	do.....	750 00			3 do
Messenger.....	D. Sutherland.....	July 14, 1862.....	Lord Monck.....	400 00		These two appointments appertain to the Court of Chancery. Mr. Oliver was Deputy Sheriff of Wentworth for several years.....	1 yr & 6 mos
Usher.....	S. Oliver.....	Nov. 1, 1858.....	Judges.....	450 00			
OFFICERS OF THE COURTS OF QUEEN'S BENCH AND COMMON PLEAS.							
Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, Court of Queen's Bench.....	C. C. Small.....	Dec. 15, 1849.....	Earl of Elgin.....	1840 00		Died March, 1864—replaced by L. Heyden. Mr. Heyden first held the appointment of Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, Court of Common Pleas, to which he was appointed, Dec. 27, 1860.	14 do
	Lawrence Heyden.....	March 21, 1864.....	Lord Monck.....				

Senior 1st Clerk.....	John Small.....	Aug. 16, 1855.....	Clerk of the Crown.....	1200 00		Mr. Clark was employed in the Court of Common Pleas since July, 1859; removed to Court of Queen's Bench in room of Thos. Coxwell, who was removed from Court of Queen's Bench to Court of Common Pleas.....	9 do 5 do
2nd do.....	Samuel B. Clark.....	March 24, 1864.....					
Do do.....	Thomas Coxwell.....	Dec. 15, 1849.....	Clerk of the Crown.....	1000 00			
Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, Court of Common Pleas.....	M. B. Jackson.....	March 21, 1864.....	Lord Monck.....	1840 00		Appointed in room of L. Heyden, removed to Court of Queen's Bench, March 21, 1864.....	15 do
First Clerk in Crown Office, C. Pleas, House Keeper and Messenger.....	A. B. Sullivan.....	Jan. 1, 1859.....	Clerk of the Crown.....	1200 00			10 months.
Usher and Crier of Ct. of Q. Bench, Do do Common Pleas.....	James Alexander.....	Oct. 18, 1864.....	Lord Monck.....	500 00			6 years.
	Andrew Fleming.....	March 12, 1858.....	Sir E. Head.....	160 00			3 months.
	Denis O'Connell.....	Feb. 2, 1850.....	Earl of Elgin.....	160 00			6 yr & 10 mos.
PROCESS SUPERIOR COURTS OF LAW.							
Clerk of Process Court.....	Robert Stanton.....	Jan. —, 1860.....	Sir E. Head.....	1400 00		Employed first in the Surveyor General's Department in Upper Canada; appointed King's Printer in Upper Canada in 1826; held that office from 1826 to the Union of the Provinces; subsequently appointed Collector of Customs at Toronto, and lastly Clerk of Process Courts.....	43 years. 8 do
Assistant Clerk of Process Court.....	A. H. B. Wadsworth.....	1856.....	do.....	400 00			
POLICE MAGISTRATES AND RECORDERS.							
Police Magistrate's Office, Toronto.	George Boomer.....	Dec. 1, 1861.....	Lord Monck.....	1600 00			3 do
Chief of Police.....	Wm. S. Prince.....	Feb. 9, 1859.....	City Council.....	1000 00			6 do
Clerk of Police Court.....	John T. Nudell.....	May 1, 1863.....	do.....	700 00			1 yr. & 8 mos
Recorder's Court, Toronto.	George Duggan.....	Dec. 27, 1850.....	Earl of Elgin.....	1600 00			
Recorder of the City of Toronto.....	George Duggan.....	Oct. 1, 1858.....	Municipal Act, J. C.....		32 00	These fees are paid by the City for services in selecting jurors of all the Courts of the City. Salary included in the above.....	14 years.
Ex-officio Police Commissioner.....	George Duggan.....	June 9, 1862.....	Statutes of Canada.....				
Ex-officio Member of the License Board for Shops and Taverns.....	O. R. Gowat.....	Jan. 23, 1863.....	License Board.....	\$00 60		Paid by the city.....	2 do

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, UPPER CANADA—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
POLICE MAGISTRATES & RECORDERS							
<i>(Continued).</i>							
<i>Recorder's Court, Toronto—(Cont'd)</i>				\$ cts.	\$ cts.		1 year.
Clerk of Recorder's Court.....	John Carr.....	April 4, 1864.....	City Council.....	1000 00	269 30	Appointed annually since May, 1851.....	13 do
High Bailiff.....	John Walkin.....	Jan. —, 1864.....	Police Commissioner.....	.....	202 35	.....	13 do
Crier.....	Charles McCaffrey.....	Jan. —, 1851.....	Recorder's Court.....	.....	74 50	.....	14 do
Judges of the Division Court of York and Peel.....	George Duggan.....	Dec. 26, 1856.....	Sir E. Head.....	1200 00	2232 98	\$520 expenses of office.....	10 do
Clerk of the Division Court.....	Allan M. Howard.....	May 4, 1854.....	Judge.....	.....	957 02	\$400 do.....	23 do
Bailiff of do.....	Thomas Metcalf.....	.....	do.....	.....	1184 00	\$450 do.....	6 do
Junior Bailiff do.....	James Severs.....	Nov. 1858.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
146							
<i>Police Magistrate's Office, Kingston.</i>							
Police Magistrate.....	Thos. W. Robertson.....	Sept. 4, 1847.....	Earl of Elgin.....	700 00	.....	No clerk attached to the office.....	17 do
Chief of Police.....	Robert Chanonhouse.....	March 12, 1849.....	City Council.....	750 00	.....	.....	15 do
City Clerk.....	Mich. Flanagan.....	April 14, 1845.....	Common Council.....	1200 00	.....	.....	19 do
<i>Recorder's Court, Kingston.</i>							
Recorder.....	James O'Reilly.....	April 19, 1864.....	Lord Monck.....	1000 00	.....	.....	8 months.
<i>Police Magistrate's Office, Ottawa.</i>							
Police Magistrate.....	Martin O'Garra.....	July —, 1862.....	Lord Monck.....	550 00	154 50	October, 1864, salary increased to \$1000—and fees funded.....	1 yr & 6 mos
Clerk of Police Court and City Clerk.....	William P. Lett.....	Jan. —, 1855.....	City Council.....	560 00	82 00	October, 1864, salary increased to \$1000—and fees funded.....	10 years.
Chief Constable.....	Thomas Langrell.....	Jan. —, 1863.....	Police Commissioners.....	600 00	.....	October, 1864, salary increased to \$300.....	2 do
Detective.....	Edward J. O'Neil.....	Jan. —, 1864.....	do.....	200 00	275 64	Served before as constable under appointment by City Council.....	5 do
Constable.....	Frederick Davis.....	.....	do.....	.....	282 01	do.....	7 do
Do.....	Neil Morrison.....	.....	do.....	.....	109 75	do.....	9 do
Do.....	John Brown.....	.....	do.....	.....	119 61	do.....	9 do
Do.....	Paul Favreau.....	.....	do.....	.....	131 50	do.....	9 do
Do.....	William A. Cameron.....	.....	do.....	.....	298 35	do.....	4 do
Do.....	Magloire Berichon.....	.....	do.....	.....	25 00	do.....	9 do
Do.....	Francis Kilby.....	.....	do.....	.....	5 25	do.....	9 do

Do.....	Joseph Leveque.....	.....	do.....	.....	26 50	do.....	9 do
Do.....	Thomas Rathwell.....	.....	do.....	.....	23 50	do.....	6 do
Do.....	Michael Nile.....	.....	do.....	.....	62 96	do.....	9 do
Do.....	John Lile.....	.....	do.....	.....	102 00	do.....	9 do
Do.....	Thomas Green.....	.....	do.....	.....	54 75	do.....	9 do
<i>Recorder's Court, Ottawa.</i>							
Recorder.....	J. B. Lewis.....	July 25, 1857.....	Sir E. Head.....	1000 00	.....	.....	7 do
<i>Police Magistrate's Office, Hamilton.</i>							
Police Magistrate.....	James Cahill.....	March 17, 1863.....	Lord Monck.....	1000 00	.....	.....	2 do
Deputy Chief.....	John Carruthers.....	Nov. 12, 1852.....	City Council.....	500 00	.....	.....	12 do
Policeman.....	Cornelius McGlogan.....	Nov. 12, 1854.....	do.....	350 00	.....	.....	10 do
Do.....	William West.....	do.....	do.....	300 00	.....	.....	10 do
Do.....	Jas. Ford.....	Nov. 12, 1855.....	do.....	300 00	.....	.....	9 do
Do.....	Joseph Kavanagh.....	Nov. 12, 1854.....	do.....	300 00	.....	.....	10 do
Do.....	Robert Bible.....	do.....	do.....	300 00	.....	.....	10 do
Do.....	Robert Graham.....	Nov. 12, 1856.....	do.....	300 00	.....	.....	8 do
Do.....	Peter Fords.....	Nov. 12, 1854.....	do.....	300 00	.....	.....	10 do
<i>Recorder's Court, Hamilton.</i>							
Recorder.....	John E. Grant.....	Dec. 2, 1858.....	Sir E. Head.....	1000 00	.....	.....	6 do
Clerk.....	Thomas Beasley.....	.....	City Council.....	200 00	.....	.....	10 do
High Bailiff.....	James McCracken.....	.....	do.....	400 00	220 00	Funded.....	12 do
<i>Police Magistrate's Office, London.</i>							
Police Magistrate.....	Richard Wigmore.....	.....	Police Commissioners.....	400 00	317 00	The duties of Police Magistrate are gratuitously performed by the Mayor and Aldermen.....	6 do
Chief of Police.....	Alexander Abbott.....	.....	City Council.....	.....	.....	The office of High Bailiff is connected with Chief of Police.....	16 do
Policeman.....	Robert Mawkinney.....	.....	do.....	250 00	118 95	Duties performed by the City Clerk without any remuneration.....	11 do
Do.....	William Baskerville.....	.....	do.....	250 00	109 75	.....	9 do
Do.....	Patrick Wallace.....	.....	do.....	250 00	140 25	.....	9 do
Do.....	John Larkin.....	.....	do.....	250 00	108 25	.....	8 do
Do.....	James Gutorge.....	.....	do.....	250 00	44 00	.....	8 do
Do.....	Henry Phair.....	.....	do.....	250 00	158 70	.....	4 do
<i>Recorder's Court, London.</i>							
Recorder of London.....	William Norton.....	March 14, 1860.....	Sir E. Head.....	1000 00	.....	.....	4 do
Clerk of the Recorder's Court.....	Alex. S. Abbott.....	Sept. —, 1857.....	City Council.....	800 00	389 00	As Clerk of Police office, and as City Clerk.....	16 do
High Bailiff and Chief of Police.....	Richard Wigmore.....	Jan. 28, 1861.....	do.....	.....	.....	As above.....	6 do
Crier of Recorder's Court.....	Henry Boyd.....	.....	Mayor.....	.....	36 60	.....	6 do

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as Public Officer in any capacity whatever
COUNTY JUDGES AND JUDGES OF THE SURROGATE COURT.							
Brant	Stephen I. Jones	Jan. 21, 1853	Earl of Elgin	2000 00	133 50	Allowed \$200 for trav. expenses	12 years.
Carleton	Christopher Armstrong	Jan. 20, 1842	Sir R. D. Jackson, adm.	2200 00	112 00	do	24 do
Elgin	W. B. Wells	Sept. 30, 1853	Gen. Rowan, Adm.	2000 00	94 00	do	11 do
Essex	G. W. Leggat	April 27, 1860	Sir E. Head	2000 00	60 00	do	8 do
Frontenac, Lennox and Addington	W. G. Draper, M.A.	April 19, 1864	Lord Monck	1800 00	120 00	do	3 do
Grey	Kenneth Mackenzie	Oct. —, 1863	Gen. Rowan, Adm.	2600 00	73 00	Allowed \$200 for trav. expenses	11 do
Haldimand	F. T. Wilkes	Dec. —, 1855	Sir E. Head	1800 00	104 00	Died 21st Dec, 1864	11 do
Halton	J. G. Stevenson	Jan. 22, 1855	Sir E. Head	1500 00	104 00	Allowed \$200 for trav. expenses	14 do
	Joseph Davis	Dec. 27, 1854	do	1800 00		10 years as Judge, 7 as Deputy Postmaster. Allowed \$200	17 do
Hastings	W. Smart	Oct. 17, 1843	Sir C. Bagot	2000 00	97 50	do	21 do
Huron and Bruce	Robert Cooper	Nov. 6, 1856	Sir E. Head	2600 00	107 50	do	8 do
Kent	W. B. Wells	Dec. 31, 1850	Earl of Elgin	2400 00	50 00	do	14 do
Lambton	Chs. Robinson	March 17, 1855	Sir E. Head	1800 00	43 00	do	11 do
Lanark	J. Glass Malloch	Aug. 3, 1842	Sir Chas. Bagot	2400 00	80 00	do	22 do
Leeds and Grenville	George Malloch	Jan. 20, 1842	Sir R. S. Jackson, adm	2000 00	212 70	do	34 do
Lincoln	J. M. Lawder	Jan. 6, 1860	Sir E. Head	2400 00	115 00	do	7 do
Middlesex	J. E. Small	Oct. 22, 1849	Earl of Elgin	2000 00	154 00	do	22 do
Norfolk	W. Salmon	May 26, 1845	Lord Metcalfe	1800 00	96 50	do	19 do
Northumberland and Durham	G. M. Boswell	May 30, 1845	do	2500 00	211 50	Allowed \$200 for trav. expenses	20 do
Ontario	Z. Burnham	April 4, 1855	Sir E. Head	2500 00	106 00	do	11 do
Oxford	D. S. Macqueen	Jan. 1, 1854	do	2600 00	2000 00	Judge Burritt died June, 1864	19 do
Perth	Read Burritt	May 26, 1853	Lord Metcalfe	2600 00	56 00	Allowed \$200 for travelling expenses. Mr. Lizars was County Attorney for Co. of Perth.	11 do
	D. H. Lizars	Aug. 10, 1864	Lord Monck	1800 00		Salary includes \$200 for travelling expenses	6 do
Peterborough	R. M. Boucher	April 7, 1858	Sir E. Head	2400 00	50 00	do	11 do
Prescott and Russell	James Daniels	Jan. 5, 1863	Lord Monck	2000 00	38 50	\$200 deducted for trav. expenses	2 do
Prince Edward	D. J. Fairfield	April 29, 1847	Earl of Elgin	2000 00	63 50	do	2 do
Simcoe	J. R. Gowan	Jan. 16, 1843	Sir Chas. Bagot	2600 00	164 00	\$200 included for trav. expenses	30 do
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	G. S. Jarvis	Jan. 6, 1842	Sir R. D. Jackson, adm.	2600 00	49 00	do	22 do
Victoria	James Smith	Jan. 24, 1863	Lord Monck	2000 00	78 00	\$141 deducted for trav. expenses	39 do
Waterloo	Wm. Miller	Jan. —, 1853	Earl of Elgin	2500 00	218 50	\$200 included for trav. expenses	12 do

Welland	H. W. Price	May —, 1856	Sir E. Head	1800 00		\$200 allowed for trav. expenses	9 do
Wellington	Arch. Macdonald	Sept. —, 1855	do	2000 00		\$200 allowed for trav. expenses	10 do
Wentworth	A. Logie	Oct. 16, 1854	do	2600 00	809 00	\$200 for travelling expenses. Hon. Mr. Harrison was Civil Secretary of Upper Canada from May, 1859, until the union, and Provincial Secretary from 1841 to Sept., 1843	25 do
	S. B. Harrison	Jan. —, 1845	Lord Metcalfe	2600 00		do	5 do
	As Cy. Court Judge.	May 5, 1848	Earl of Elgin			do	26 do
York and Peel	John Smith	Jan. 21, 1853	Earl of Elgin			do	
Algonia District	John Boyd, Junior Judge	Dec. 14, 1850	Sir E. Head	2000 00		do	
	John Prince	Sept. 29, 1860	do	2000 00		do	
BRANT.	John Smith	Jan. —, 1856	John Smith		3561 00	\$1800 deducted for office expenses	12 do
Carleton	C. E. Smith	Jan. 9, 1846	Earl Cathcart	560 00	4315 13	\$1801.47 deducted for office expenses	8 do
Deputy Sheriff.	Simon Fraser	Jan. —, 1864	Sheriff		634 87	do	18 do
Deputy Sheriff	John Muir	Sept. 20, 1853	Gen. Rowan, Adm.		1000 00	do	4 do
Elgin	John McKwan	May 6, 1856	Sir E. Head		1200 00	do	11 do
Essex	T. A. Corbett	Oct. 12, 1842	Sir Chas. Bagot		2200 00	do	23 do
Frontenac, Lennox and Addington	Joseph Maughan	Aug. 1, 1863	Lord Monck		1862 23	do	22 do
Grey	Charles H. Moore	May 9, 1864	Sheriff		600 00	do	2 do
Haldimand	Richard Martin	Dec. 2, 1862	Earl of Elgin		536 22	do	8 months,
Halton	Evan S. Martin	March 2, 1851	do		536 22	do	14 years.
Hastings	G. C. McKindsey	Dec. 18, 1858	Sir E. Head		1986 77	do	13 do
Huron and Bruce	John Holzgat	Jan. 1, 1859	Sheriff	300 00		do	9 do
Kent	George Taylor	March 21, 1843	Lord Monck		4000 00	\$1500 expenses of office	2 do
Lambton	John Macdougall	April 21, 1845	Lord Metcalfe		1639 32	do	19 do
Lanark	John Mercer	Feb. 17, 1854	Earl of Elgin		2838 10	\$1401.40 expenses of office	11 do
Leeds and Grenville	James Flintoff	Oct. 7, 1853	do		1451 13	do	11 do
	S. A. McVicar	Jan. 1, 1860	Sheriff	500 00		do	5 do
	James Thompson	April 10, 1862	Earl of Elgin		2931 20	do	12 do
	Adol. Sherwood	July 4, 1829	Sir James Kempt.		500 00	From 1st Jan. to 10th March, 1864. Resigned	68 do
Lincoln	Charles Dickinson	March 10, 1864	Lord Monck		2500 00	do	8 do
Middlesex	Josely A. Woodruff	April 10, 1862	Lord Monck		1926 00	do	10 months
Norfolk	Wm. Glass	Aug. 26, 1858	Sir E. Head		4182 00	\$2025 expenses of office	16 years.
	Edmund Deedes	Sept. 29, 1859	do		2415 92	do	6 do
Northumberland and Durham	James B. Fortune	Aug. 1, 1857	do			No correct statement of fees.	20 do
Ontario	Robert N. Waddell	March 10, 1864	Lord Monck		1735 00	Dismissed	7 do
Oxford	N. Gilbert Reynolds	Dec. 27, 1853	Gen. Rowan, Adm.		1200 00	Nine months	9 months.
Perth	Andrew Koss	March 21, 1863	Lord Monck		2620 00	Net income	11 years.
	Robert Moderwell	Dec. 31, 1852	Earl of Elgin		3055 13	Less \$1275 disbursements	2 do

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
SHERIFFS—(Continued).							
Peterborough	James Hall	Feb. 4, 1856	Sir E. Head	\$ 600 00	4103 61	Less \$2131.14 disbursements	9 years.
Deputy Sheriff	James A. Hall	July 1, 1861	Sheriff			Less \$40 disbursements	3 do
Prescott and Russell	Chas. P. Treadwell	May 26, 1835	Lord Gosford		1281 48		38 do
Prince Edward	H. T. Thorp	Oct. 16, 1860	Sir W. F. Williams		2482 38		4 do
Simcoe	B. W. Smith	Oct. 26, 1843	Sir Chas. Bagot		5049 74	Less \$3850 disbursements	21 do
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	Daniel McIntyre	May 10, 1850	Earl of Elgin		3000 00	do	14 do
Deputy Sheriff	James Clint	Aug. 1, 1862	Sheriff	\$ 800 00			16 do
Victoria	Neil McDougall	Jan. 8, 1863	Lord Monck		3584 39		2 do
Waterloo	Geo. Davidson	Jan. 24, 1853	Earl of Elgin		2055 86		23 do
Welland	Robert Hobson	May 12, 1856	Sir E. Head		2025 00		13 do
Wellington	G. J. Grange	Aug. 17, 1840	Sir G. Arthur		2683 00		21 do
Wentworth	E. C. Thomas	March 17, 1843	Sir Chas. Bagot		3000 00		21 do
York and Peel	F. W. Jarvis	July 21, 1850	Sir E. Head				8 do
Algonia District	Robert Canney	April 6, 1860	do	1000 00	3525 39		13 do
REGISTRARS.							
Algonia District	Col. Savage	Feb. 3, 1859	Sir E. Head	800 00		Fees credited annually	5 do
Brant	T. S. Hamstone	Jan. 24, 1853	Earl of Elgin		1228 70	Dismissed	11 do
Bruce	N. Hammond	June 7, 1859	Sir E. Head		543 72	Mr. Watt is Deputy Registrar at a salary of \$300 per annum	10 do
	John McKay	Feb. 27, 1864	Lord Monck		1051 45	J. P. A. Sprowie is Dy. Regist.	1 do
Carleton	Edward Sherwood	June 4, 1855	Sir E. Head		1066 97	Appointed 8th June, 1855	10 do
Dundas	Alex. McDonell	June 28, 1837	Sir F. B. Head		546 88		27 do
Durham, West Riding	Robert Armour	Dec. 2, 1859	Sir E. Head		1434 19		8 do
Durham, East Riding	Geo. Chas. Ward	do	do		1098 31		17 do
Elgin	John McKay	Oct. 3, 1853	General Rowan, Adm		1861 88		11 do
Essex	John A. Askin	Dec. 4, 1858	Sir E. Head		1463 25	\$170 disbursements	6 do
Frontenac	James Durand	May 21, 1830	Earl of Elgin		853 75		14 do
Glengarry	Alex. McDonell	April 10, 1863	Lord Monck		165 60	Died 30th April, 1864	20 do
Greenville	Wm. Jas. Scott	May 10, 1864	do		374 25	Died 23rd Dec, 1864	8 months.
Deputy Registrar	James D. Scott	April 22, 1861	Sir E. Head	400 00	1260 60	Appointed Coroner, May 1827.	37 years.
Grey	Thomas Lunn	Dec. 31, 1853	Earl of Elgin		2244 73	Paid out of the fees received by Registrar	3 do
						\$1000 expenses of office	11 do

Haldimand	Agnew P. Farrell	Aug. 9, 1844	Lord Metcalfe		1404 89		20 do
Deputy Registrar	Renewed	July 3, 1846	Earl Cathcart				
Halton	G. S. Colter, Jr.	March 1, 1854	Registrar	480 00			10 do
Hastings	Thomas Racey	April 1, 1833	Sir James Kemp		1292 74		31 do
Huron	W. H. Pouton	May 5, 1854	Wm. Rowan, C.E. Adm		2175 45		24 do
	John Galt	May 31, 1841	Lord Sydenham		4400 00		30 do
Kent	P. D. McKellar	Jan. 3, 1846	Earl Cathcart				
		July 8, 1862	Lord Monck		1962 99	Mr. Weir, Deputy Registrar, at a salary of \$600; C. A. Jones, as Asst. Clerk, at \$400	3 do
Kingston (City)	W. G. Draper	Dec. 27, 1861	do		202 15		4 do
Lambton	G. A. Cumming	April 28, 1864	do		387 92		21 do
	Henry Glass	Jan. 13, 1849	Earl of Elgin		2627 64	\$1030 deducted for expenses of office	16 do
Lanark, South Riding	James Bell	Feb. 23, 1850	do		1136 75	Also a Copying Clerk, at a salary of \$200 per annum	15 do
Deputy Registrar	A. C. Campbell	Nov. 1, 1857	Registrar	300 00			7 do
Lanark, North Riding	Ormond Jones	Dec. 1, 1859	Sir E. Head		360 00		5 do
Leeds	John Menzies	Nov. 26, 1864	Lord Monck		118 00		1 month.
Lennox and Addington	David Jones	July 3, 1846	Earl Cathcart		1191 93		18 years.
Lincoln	M. P. Roblin	Aug. 16, 1864	Lord Monck		575 45		5 do
London (City)	John Powell	Dec. 18, 1858	Sir E. Head		1589 80		6 do
Middlesex	W. Chas. L. Gill	Dec. 10, 1853	Lord Metcalfe		1686 26		28 do
	Jas. Ferguson	Aug. 25, 1858	Sir E. Head		769 65	\$1101.26 deducted for office expenses	17 do
Norfolk	F. L. Walsh	July 3, 1846	Earl Cathcart		4113 75		6 do
Northumberland, West Riding	Geo. S. Boulton	Feb. 16, 1848	Earl of Elgin		1711 26		54 do
Do		Dec. 2, 1859	Sir E. Head		885 00	\$500 deducted for office expenses	40 do
Ontario	John M. Grover	do	Sir E. Head		1536 45		5 do
Deputy Registrar	J. A. G. Crozier	March 26, 1863	Registrar	300 00			2 do
Deputy Registrar	John H. Perry	Oct. 6, 1853	Geo. Rowan, C.E. Adm		2199 98		11 do
Oxford	James Draper	do	Registrar	488 00			5 do
	James Ingersoll	July 11, 1846	Earl Cathcart		3918 05	\$1728.10 deducted for office expenses	30 do
Peel	Solomon Brega	Nov. 7, 1853	Earl of Elgin		1048 44	From 1st Jan. up to 11th June, 1860	12 do
Deputy Registrar	D. F. Campbell	June 11, 1864	Lord Monck		800 00	From 11th June to 31st Dec., 1860	6 months.
Perth	James Henderson	June 11, 1857	Registrar	400 00		Including salary of Deputy.	7 years.
	William Smith	Jan. 3, 1853	Earl of Elgin		2874 30	There is also occasional clerks employed	12 do
Peterborough	James Redford	Sept. 24, 1853	Registrar	600 00		\$725 deducted for salaries and office expenses	11 do
	Charles Rubidge	July 3, 1846	Earl Cathcart		1565 73		23 do
Prescott	S. M. Cushman	June 27, 1856	Sir E. Head		659 36		8 do
Deputy Registrar	G. C. Cooke	Oct. 9, 1863	Registrar	200 00			1 yr. & 8 mos

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
REGISTRARS—(Continued).							
Prince Edward	J. P. Roblin	June 17, 1846	Earl Cathcart				18 years
Renfrew	James Morris	Oct. 16, 1853	Gen. Rowan, Adm.		1069 78		11 do
Russell	James Keays	Feb. 13, 1852	Earl of Elgin		280 50		13 do
Simcoe	George Lound	July 3, 1846	Earl Cathcart		3511 30		45 do
Stormont	G. C. Wood	March 10, 1852	Earl of Elgin		659 45	\$300 deducted for office expenses	
Toronto City	Samuel Sherwood	June 8, 1860	Sir E. W. Head		2278 99		12 do
Deputy Registrar	L. Sherwood	Sept. 29, 1862	Lord Monck	500 00			4 do
Victoria	H. Dunsford	Sept. 19, 1856	Sir E. W. Head		1950 38	\$435 office expenses	2 do
Waterloo, N. R.	D. McDougall	Jan. 11, 1864	Lord Monck		947 00		8 do
Do S. R.	Dexter D'Everardo	Feb. 15, 1852	Earl of Elgin		1847 02	\$785.50 deducted for office expenses	1 do
Welland	James Webster	June 21, 1850	Sir E. W. Head		3900 25		13 do
Wellington	J. H. Greer	April 6, 1858	do		3685 24	\$1836 expenses of office	5 do
Wentworth	John Ritout	June 11, 1855	do		2231 90		6 do
York	James J. Pearson	Jan. 17, 1863	Lord Monck		1843 37	\$453.28 expenses of office	9 do
Do N. Riding							2 do
COUNTY CROWN ATTORNEYS.							
Brant	G. R. Van Norman	Feb. 16, 1859	Sir E. Head		402 33		6 do
Carleton	Robert Lees	Feb. 19, 1858	do		444 47		7 do
Elgin	Jas. Stanley	1857	do		219 10		7 do
Essex	S. S. Macdonell	July 12, 1858	do		622 16		6 do
Frontenac, Lennox and Addington	J. G. Burrows	Feb. 19, 1858	do		330 27		6 do
Grey	John Cresser	do	do		335 80		7 do
Haldimand	John R. Martin	do	do				7 do
Halton	G. T. Bastedo	March 26, 1858	do				10 do
Hastings	C. L. Coleman	Oct. 14, 1863	Lord Monck		151 25		1 yr. & 3 mos.
Huron and Bruce	Ira Lewis	March 31, 1859	Sir E. Head		570 00		5 years.
Kent	A. D. McLean	June 3, 1859	do		309 42		5 do
Lambton	Frederick Davis	March 1, 1858	do		266 00		6 do
Lanark and Renfrew	T. U. Pardee	Feb. 13, 1864	Lord Monck				1 do
	Daniel McMartin	April 1, 1858	Sir E. Head				6 do

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
CLERKS OF THE PEACE.							
Leeds and Grenville	E. J. Senkler, Jr.	Feb. 7, 1863	Lord Monck		402 40		2 do
Lincoln	Rolland Macdonald	Feb. 1, 1860	Sir E. Head		482 10		5 do
Middlesex	Charles Hutchinson	Feb. 19, 1858	do		773 05		7 do
Norfolk	Wm. Mercer Wilson	do	do		317 72		31 do
Northumberland and Durham	John D. Armour	March 26, 1858	Sir E. Head		384 00		7 do
Oxford	Samuel H. Cochrane	July 25, 1863	Lord Monck		468 00		1 yr. & 6 mos.
	Francis Ramsay Ball	Sept. 15, 1863	do		357 05		1 yr. & 3 mos.
Perth	D. H. Lears	March 5, 1858	Sir E. W. Head				7 years.
Peterborough	E. F. Ryerson	Aug. 19, 1864	Lord Monck		64 00		5 months.
Precoat and Russell	Chas. A. Weller	Feb. 19, 1858	Sir E. Head		250 74		7 do
Prince Edward	David Pattee	Jan. 18, 1858	do		95 16		7 do
Simcoe	Philip Lov	Feb. 19, 1858	do		192 30	Deceased, 21st Dec., 1864.	7 do
Stormont, Dundas and Glengary	James R. Cotter	Aug. 19, 1862	Lord Monck		800 44		17 do
Victoria	Jacob F. Pringle	Feb. 19, 1858	Sir E. Head		305 52		2 yr. & 4 mos.
Waterloo	Anthony LaCourse	Jan. 8, 1862	Lord Monck		230 00		7 years.
Welland	Thomas Miller	Feb. 19, 1858	Sir E. Head		160 00		3 do
Wellington	Lorenzo D. Raymond	March 5, 1858	do		277 27		8 do
Wentworth	J. Juchereau Kingsmill	March 1, 1858	do		609 40		8 do
York and Peel	S. L. Freeman	Aug. 1, 1862	Lord Monck		497 00		7 do
Algoma District	John McNab	July 19, 1862	do		1300 00		2 yr. & 4 mos.
	John M. Hamilton	May 6, 1861	Sir E. Head		200 00		2 yr. & 6 mos.
							3 yr. & 8 mos.
Brant	Chas. L. Coleman	Oct. 14, 1863	Lord Monck		1048 75		10 do
Carleton	John Cameron	Jan. 21, 1853	Earl of Elgin		903 87		11 years.
Elgin	Robert Lees	Dec. 2, 1857	Sir E. Head		466 00		7 do
Essex	James Farley	Sept. 20, 1853	Gen. Rowan, adm.		791 41		11 do
Frontenac, Lennox & Addington	Charles Daly	March 4, 1856	Sir F. B. Head		1156 95		28 do
Grey	J. J. Burrows	1858	Sir E. Head				6 do
Haldimand	Wm. Armstrong	Dec. 27, 1853	Gen. Rowan, adm.		871 69		6 do
Halton	John R. Martin	Oct. 12, 1857	Sir W. Eyre, adm.		900 81		11 do
	G. T. Bastedo	Dec. 1, 1854	Sir E. Head		785 00	As County Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace	7 do
Hastings	Chas. L. Coleman	Oct. 14, 1863	Lord Monck			Duncan MacMillan, Clerk, at a salary of \$400.	10 do
Huron and Bruce	Daniel Izars	Oct. 3, 1859	Sir R. D. Jackson, adm.		1151 22		1 yr. & 3 mos.
Kent	A. D. McLean	June 3, 1854	Sir E. W. Head		1318 88		23 years.
Lambton	P. T. Poussett	Oct. 31, 1839	Lord Monck		673 00		5 do
Lanark and Renfrew	W. R. T. Berford	Jan. 31, 1839	Sir F. B. Head		1065 53		12 do
Leeds and Grenville	James Jessup	Sept. 15, 1830	Sir John Colborne		976 94		25 do
Lincoln	Rolland Macdonald	Feb. 1, 1860	Sir E. Head		858 60		34 do
Middlesex	John B. Ashin	July 11, 1849	Sir P. Mattland		1200 00		5 do
Norfolk	Wm. Mercer Wilson	Feb. 15, 1839	Sir George Arthur		1656 47		45 do
Northumberland and Durham	John D. Armour	May 2, 1861	Sir E. W. Head		1282 00		31 do
Oxford	H. James Macdonnell	April 23, 1856	do		600 00		7 do
Perth	Francis R. Ball	Sgt. 15, 1863	Lord Monck		505 93		8 do
Peterborough	John J. E. Linton	Dec. 31, 1852	Earl of Elgin		1411 99		1 yr. & 3 mos.
	Chas. Alex. Weller	Jan. 18, 1853	Sir E. Head		721 06		12 years.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, UPPER CANADA—(Continued).

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever.	
CLERKS OF THE PEACE—(Cont'd).	Prescott and Russell.....	Jan. 1, 1858..	Sir E. Head	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	Deceased 21st December, 1864.	7 years.	
	Prince Edward.....	April 29, 1847..	Earl of Elgin.....	571 95	407 56		17 do	
	Simcoe.....	Jan. 11, 1843..	Sir C. Bagot.....	1605 10	603 00		22 do	
	Stormont, Dundas and Glengary.....	Jan. 20, 1858..	Sir E. Head.....	629 00	629 00	Geo. Dormer served as Deputy Clerk of Peace up to Oct., 1864	7 do	
	Victoria.....	Jan. 8, 1862..	Lord Monck.....	800 00	800 00		3 do	
	Waterloo.....	Nov. 28, 1856..	Sir E. Head.....	696 29	1008 60		8 do	
	Welland.....	May 25, 1850..	do	1008 60	894 58		8 do	
	Wentworth.....	July 1, 1862..	Sir George Arthur Lord Monck	1410 00	1410 00		2 yrs & 4 mos	
	York and Peel.....	July 19, 1862..	do	500 00			2 yrs & 6 mos	
	Algonia District.....	May 6, 1861..	Sir E. Head.....				3 yrs & 8 mos	
	MASTERS AND DEPUTY REGISTRARS IN COURT OF CHANCERY.	Brant.....	May 8, 1858..	Court of Chancery		885 86		11 years.
		Carleton.....	June 29, 1860..	do		200 00		4 do
		Elgin.....	May 1, 1855..	do		130 27		7 do
		Essex.....	May 29, 1858..	do		175 00		6 do
		Frontenac, Lennox and Addington..... 1851..	do		600 00		13 do
Grey.....		April 23, 1861..	do		8 10		3 do	
Hastings.....		March 1, 1857..	do		400 00		7 do	
Huron and Bruce.....		March 25, 1857..	do		32 20		8 do	
Kent.....		..... 1854..	do		160 00		10 do
Lambton.....		..... 1857..	do		140 00		12 do
Lanark and Renfrew.....		Oct. 23, 1844..	do		100 00		20 do	
Leeds and Grenville.....		Dec. 1, 1860..	do		80 00		4 do	
Lincoln.....		Oct. 28, 1864..	Court of Chancery		74 50	Died in Oct., 1864.	2 months.	
Middlesex.....		March 31, 1861..	do		890 52	From 28th Oct. up to 31st Dec.	13 years.	
Norfolk.....		Oct. 1, 1861..	do		120 00		3 do	
Northumberland and Durham.....	Dec. 10, 1855..	do		1700 00		9 do		
Ontario.....	Dec. 1, 1859..	do		1400 00		5 do		
REGISTRARS OF THE SHERIFFS COURTS.	Oxford.....	..... 1861..	do		400 00		3 do
	Perth.....	Feb. 7, 1861..	do		160 00		4 do	
	Simcoe.....	Oct. 8, 1864..	do		150 00		2 months.	
	Stormont, Dundas and Glengary.....	Jan. 1, 1858..	do		60 66	From date of appointment up to 31st Dec., 1861.	23 years.	
	Wellington.....	Jan. 29, 1864..	do		132 00		6 months.	
	Wentworth.....	..... 1856..	do		150 00		8 years.
	Algonia District.....	April 14, 1860..	Court of Chancery		2000 00	Salary as County Judge and Master and Deputy Registrar in Court of Chancery	8 do	
	Brant.....	Sept. 29, 1860..	do				20 do	
	Carleton.....	Jan. 21, 1853..	Earl of Elgin.....		204 12		12 do	
	Elgin.....	Jan. 21, 1855..	Sir E. Head.....		144 70		10 do	
	Essex.....	Nov. 15, 1861..	Lord Monck.....		160 25		3 do	
	Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.....	Dec. 1, 1862..	do		100 00		2 do	
	Grey.....	Sept. 1, 1858..	Sir E. Head.....		200 00		8 do	
	Haldimand.....	Dec. 31, 1853..	Gen. Rowan, adm.		70 00		11 do	
	Hastings.....	March 1, 1851..	Earl of Elgin.....		96 00		13 do	
Huron and Bruce.....	Jan. 1, 1855..	Sir E. Head.....		285 00		10 do		
Kent.....	March 1, 1859..	do		111 33		10 do		
Lambton.....	Nov. 25, 1854..	do		111 00		10 do		
Leeds and Grenville.....	..... 1856..	do		115 00		10 do	
Lincoln.....	Nov. 20, 1853..	Gen. Rowan, adm.		100 00		11 do		
Middlesex.....	Jan. 10, 1862..	Lord Monck.....		130 14		2 do		
Norfolk.....	July 26, 1858..	Sir George Arthur.....		282 00		34 do		
Northumberland and Durham.....	Sept. 24, 1853..	Sir John Colborne.....		285 05		31 do		
Oxford.....	Oct. 2, 1860..	Sir E. Head.....		287 50		4 do		
Perth.....	Dec. 17, 1842..	Sir Chas. Bagot.....		376 75		31 do		
Simcoe.....	Aug. 26, 1854..	Sir P. Maitland.....		296 00		40 do		
Stormont, Dundas and Glengary.....	Jan. 11, 1854..	Sir E. Head.....		509 32		16 do		
Wellington.....	Aug. 18, 1863..	Earl of Elgin.....		340 74		11 do		
Wentworth.....	Jan. 8, 1863..	do		131 47		12 do		
York and Peel.....	Dec. 1, 1841..	Sir R. D. Jackson.....		61 20		23 do		
Algonia District.....	Jan. 5, 1846..	Earl Cathcart.....		25 45		19 do		
Brant.....	Sept. 1, 1855..	Sir E. Head.....		250 00		9 yrs & 4 mos		
Carleton.....	Jan. 24, 1843..	Sir Chas. Bagot.....		269 20		22 years.		
Essex.....	Dec. 1, 1862..	Lord Monck.....		163 00		2 do		
Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.....	Jan. 8, 1863..	do		120 00		2 do		
Grey.....	April 28, 1856..	Sir E. Head.....		390 83		5 do		
Hastings.....	May 12, 1856..	do		887 85		9 do		
Huron and Bruce.....	June 8, 1855..	do		387 50		9 do		
Kent.....	Jan. 1, 1816..	Lt. Gov. Gore.....		411 85		49 do		
Lambton.....	April 1, 1855..	Sir E. Head.....				9 do		
Leeds and Grenville.....	July 14, 1847..	Earl of Elgin.....				17 do		
Lincoln.....	July 1, 1864..	Lord Monck.....				8 do		
Middlesex.....	Oct. 22, 1860..	Sir W. F. Williams, ad		1600 00	Half the fees	4 do		
Norfolk.....	.....	.....		14 00	About \$800 each.	8 do	

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever.
REGISTRARS OF THE SHERIFFS COURTS.	Oxford..... 1861..	do		400 00		3 do
	Perth.....	Feb. 7, 1861..	do		160 00		4 do
	Simcoe.....	Oct. 8, 1864..	do		150 00		2 months.
	Stormont, Dundas and Glengary.....	Jan. 1, 1858..	do		60 66	From date of appointment up to 31st Dec., 1861.	23 years.
	Wellington.....	Jan. 29, 1864..	do		132 00		6 months.
	Wentworth..... 1856..	do		150 00		8 years.
	Algonia District.....	April 14, 1860..	Court of Chancery		2000 00	Salary as County Judge and Master and Deputy Registrar in Court of Chancery	8 do
	Brant.....	Sept. 29, 1860..	do				20 do
	Carleton.....	Jan. 21, 1853..	Earl of Elgin.....		204 12		12 do
	Elgin.....	Jan. 21, 1855..	Sir E. Head.....		144 70		10 do
	Essex.....	Nov. 15, 1861..	Lord Monck.....		160 25		3 do
	Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.....	Dec. 1, 1862..	do		100 00		2 do
	Grey.....	Sept. 1, 1858..	Sir E. Head.....		200 00		8 do
	Haldimand.....	Dec. 31, 1853..	Gen. Rowan, adm.		70 00		11 do
	Hastings.....	March 1, 1851..	Earl of Elgin.....		96 00		13 do
Huron and Bruce.....	Jan. 1, 1855..	Sir E. Head.....		285 00		10 do	
Kent.....	March 1, 1859..	do		111 33		10 do	
Lambton.....	Nov. 25, 1854..	do		111 00		10 do	
Leeds and Grenville.....	..... 1856..	do		115 00		10 do
Lincoln.....	Nov. 20, 1853..	Gen. Rowan, adm.		100 00		11 do	
Middlesex.....	Jan. 10, 1862..	Lord Monck.....		130 14		2 do	
Norfolk.....	July 26, 1858..	Sir George Arthur.....		282 00		34 do	
Northumberland and Durham.....	Sept. 24, 1853..	Sir John Colborne.....		285 05		31 do	
Oxford.....	Oct. 2, 1860..	Sir E. Head.....		287 50		4 do	
Perth.....	Dec. 17, 1842..	Sir Chas. Bagot.....		376 75		31 do	
Simcoe.....	Aug. 26, 1854..	Sir P. Maitland.....		296 00		40 do	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengary.....	Jan. 11, 1854..	Sir E. Head.....		509 32		16 do	
Wellington.....	Aug. 18, 1863..	Earl of Elgin.....		340 74		11 do	
Wentworth.....	Jan. 8, 1863..	do		131 47		12 do	
York and Peel.....	Dec. 1, 1841..	Sir R. D. Jackson.....		61 20		23 do	
Algonia District.....	Jan. 5, 1846..	Earl Cathcart.....		25 45		19 do	
Brant.....	Sept. 1, 1855..	Sir E. Head.....		250 00		9 yrs & 4 mos	
Carleton.....	Jan. 24, 1843..	Sir Chas. Bagot.....		269 20		22 years.	
Essex.....	Dec. 1, 1862..	Lord Monck.....		163 00		2 do	
Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.....	Jan. 8, 1863..	do		120 00		2 do	
Grey.....	April 28, 1856..	Sir E. Head.....		390 83		5 do	
Hastings.....	May 12, 1856..	do		887 85		9 do	
Huron and Bruce.....	June 8, 1855..	do		387 50		9 do	
Kent.....	Jan. 1, 1816..	Lt. Gov. Gore.....		411 85		49 do	
Lambton.....	April 1, 1855..	Sir E. Head.....				9 do	
Leeds and Grenville.....	July 14, 1847..	Earl of Elgin.....				17 do	
Lincoln.....	July 1, 1864..	Lord Monck.....				8 do	
Middlesex.....	Oct. 22, 1860..	Sir W. F. Williams, ad		1600 00	Half the fees	4 do	
Norfolk.....	.....	.....		14 00	About \$800 each.	8 do

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
CLERKS OF THE COUNTY COURT AND DEPUTY CLERKS OF THE CROWN AND PLEAS.	Brent.....	April 20, 1861...	Sir E. Head.	\$ 300 00	\$ cts.		8 do
	Carlton.....	Jan. 1, 1858...	do	400 00	800 00		10 do
	Elgin.....	Nov. 15, 1861...	Lord Monck.	400 00	704 50		5 do
	Essex.....	July 1862 and Decem-ber 1862...	do	300 00	141 00		8 do
	Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.	Oct. 7, 1850...	Earl of Elgin.	400 00	1000 00		29 do
	Grey.....	Oct. 31, 1853...	Gen. Rowan, Adm.	300 00	200 00		11 do
	Haldimand.....	March 1, 1851...	Earl of Elgin.	300 00	45 00		13 do
	Orillington.....	Jan. 1, 1857...	Sir E. Head.	300 00	265 00		10 do
	St. Lawrence.....	Aug. 26, 1854...	do	400 00	1673 49		10 do
	Huron and Bruce.....	Nov. 25, 1854...	do	300 00	200 56		10 do
	Kent.....	May 6, 1852...	Earl of Elgin.	400 00	200 06		12 do
	Lebanon.....	Oct. 7, 1855...	Gen. Rowan, Adm.	300 00	250 00		11 do
	Lanark and Renfrew.....	June 10, 1862...	Lord Monck.	400 00	517 00		2 do
	Leeds and Grenville.....	Aug. 7, 1856...	Sir E. Head.	400 00	716 60		8 do
	Lincoln.....	Sept. 7, 1856...	Lord Monck.	400 00	550 00		7 do
Middlesex.....	Oct. 22, 1860...	Sir W. F. Williams, adm.	400 00	693 34		4 do	
Norfolk.....	May 8, 1863, and Nov. 24, 1858...	Sir George Arthur.	300 00	50 00		32 do	
Northumberland and Durham.....	Jan. 11, 1851...	Earl of Elgin.	400 00	1424 08	From 1st Jan. 1864, up to 1st Oct. Mr. Ham resigned 1st October.	29 do	
Ontario.....	Oct. 1, 1861...	Lord Monck.	300 00	156 25		16 do	
Oxford.....	Aug. 18, 1853...	Earl of Elgin.	400 00	344 87		3 months.	
Perth.....	Jan. 3, 1853...	do	300 00	654 24		12 do	
Peterborough.....	Dec. 7, 1841...	Sir R. Jackson.	300 00	491 60		23 do	
Prescott and Russell.....	Sept. 2, 1855... Ex-Officio as C. Ct. Cl.	do	300 00	177 33		10 do	
Prince Edward.....	Jan. 20, 1853... Ex-Officio.	Earl Cadogan.	300 00	770 00		9 yr & 4 mos	
	Richard D. Chatterton.	Jan. 11, 1851...	Gen. Rowan, Adm.	400 00	744 00		
	John V. Ham.	Jan. 11, 1851...	Gen. Rowan, Adm.	400 00	744 00		
	John V. Ham, Jr.	Oct. 1, 1861...	Lord Monck.	300 00	156 25		
	James Kincaid.	Aug. 18, 1853...	Earl of Elgin.	400 00	344 87		
	Alex. McGregor.	Jan. 3, 1853...	do	300 00	654 24		
	Thomas Fortye.	Dec. 7, 1841...	Sir R. Jackson.	300 00	491 60		
	Deputy Clerk Crown.	Sept. 2, 1855...	do	300 00	177 33		
	John W. Marston.	Jan. 20, 1853...	Earl Cadogan.	300 00	770 00		
	Deputy Clerk Crown.	Jan. 20, 1853...	do	300 00	770 00		
	John Twigg.	Sept. 1, 1855...	Sir E. Head.	300 00	770 00		

Simcoe.....	Jonathan Lane.	Jan. 24, 1843...	Sir Chas. Bagot.	300 00	592 10		22 years.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengary...	R. McDonald.	May 14, 1862...	Lord Monck.	400 00	1721 36	\$682 05 deduction.	2 do
Victoria.....	Wm. Grace.	Dec. 1, 1862...	do	300 00	650 00		2 do
Waterloo.....	James Colquhoun.	Jan. 8, 1863...	do	320 00	800 00		12 do
Welland.....	J. P. Wilson.	Jan. 24, 1853...	Earl of Elgin.	300 00	247 90	\$36 as Clerk of Assize.	5 do
Wellington.....	James Hough.	Oct. 28, 1862...	Lord Monck.	300 00	1046 63	\$40 as Clerk of Assize. George Hough, Clerk, at a salary of \$300.	9 yr & 8 mos
Wentworth.....	S. H. Ghent.	April 1, 1863...	Lord Monck.	400 00	900 00		2 years.
Algoma District.....	S. M. Prince.	Oct. 22, 1860...	Sir W. F. Williams, adm.	500 00	3093 07	\$312 \$3 office expenses.	4 do
Clerk of Co. Court, York and Peel.	Walter McKenzie.	May 31, 1841...	Lord Sydenham.	300 00	3093 07		32 do

N. B.—The Deputy Clerks of the Crown receive a fixed Salary. Fees are allowed to them as Clerks of County Courts.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, U. C.—(Continued.)

LIST of Coroners who have held office in Upper Canada, during the year 1864.

COUNTY OF BRANT.

Names of Coroners.	Residences.	—	\$ cts.
Dr. R. H. Dec.....	Tuscarora.....	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners.....	305 85
W. J. Klophehl.....	Brantford.....		
Dr. A. H. Cook.....			
Dr. E. Hopkins.....			
Dr. E. T. Bown.....	Brantford.....		
Wm. Buckwell.....	Onondaga.....		
Dr. E. Griffin.....	Brantford.....		
Dr. S. W. Cook.....	Paris.....		
J. D. Curtis (Assistant Coroner).....	Brantford.....		

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

Thomas Read.....	March.....	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners.....	112 80
James Beaman.....	North Gower.....		
Geo. Paterson.....	Ottawa.....		
William Dean.....	Fitzroy.....		
Joseph Allen.....	Osgoode.....		
Dr. Van Cortland.....	Ottawa.....		
J. Robt. Hinton.....	Richmond.....		
Geo. Patterson.....	Richmond.....		
C. Leggo, M.D.....	Ottawa.....		
Thos. Johnston.....	Marlborough.....		
W. D. Pigott.....	Fitzroy Harbour.....		
Wm. Milliken, M.D.....	North Gower.....		
Wm. H. Hurd.....	Goulburn.....		
Wm. F. Lewis.....	Richmond.....		
Etienne Riel, M.D.....	Ottawa.....		
G. John Street.....	March.....		
Richard Kidd.....	Huntley.....		
M. Collier Church.....	Goulburn.....		

COUNTY OF ELGIN.

W. H. Hanvey, M.D.....	St. Thomas.....	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners.....	35 55
Edward Dancy, M.D.....	Malabide.....		
E. E. Duncombe, M.D.....	St. Thomas.....		
Geo. Southwick, M.D.....	St. Thomas.....		
M. B. McCamland, M.D.....	South Dorchester.....		
Ezra Foote, M.D.....	Aylmer.....		
Peter Stewart, M.D.....	Fingal.....		
W. E. Gustin, M.D.....	Fingal.....		
J. L. Gundry, M.D.....	Vienna.....		

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

James Kevell.....	Amherstburg.....	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners.....	252 07
Thos. Elliott, jr.....	Gosfield.....		
J. Wigfield.....	Mersea.....		
Wm. Mickle.....	Malden.....		
D. Guischarde, M.D.....	Windsor.....		
Alex. Bartlett.....	Windsor.....		
C. E. Casgrain, M.D.....	Sandwich.....		
W. H. Drake.....	Gosfield.....		
John A. Kane.....	Amherstburg.....		
Geo. Murray.....	Amherstburg.....		
W. P. Cornwall, M.D.....	Colchester.....		
E. B. Donnelly.....	Windsor.....		
W. G. Hall.....	Sandwich East.....		

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, U. C.—(Continued.)

LIST of Coroners who have held office in Upper Canada, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES OF FRONTENAC, LENNOX, AND ADDINGTON.

Names of Coroners.	Residences.	—	\$ cts.
Joseph N. Northmore	Kingston	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners.. ..	388 60
Thos. Chamberlain.....	Napanee		
John Shaw.....	Kingston		
Thos. Aishton, M.D.....	Bath		
Asa Phillips.....	Loughborough.....		
Chs. W. Jenkins.....	Kingston		
S. C. McDonnell.....	Sheffield		
E. J. Barker.....	Kingston		
Wm. R. Allan.....	Wolfe Island.....		
John Stewart.....	Kingston		
Jas. Chamberlain	Fredericksburg		

COUNTY OF GREY.

Thos. Gordon	Sydenham	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners	103 65
Thos. Symes, M.D.....	Meaford Village		
John Wood, M.D.....	Durham Village		
J. Crawford, M.D.....	Owen Sound.....		
T. J. Craffo.....	Mount Forest.....		
John Mahaffy, M.D.....	Artemesia.....		
A. E. Eekroyed, M.D.....	Mount Forest		
James Gunn, M.D.....	Durham		
Angus Bell.....	Singhampton.....		
David Binner, M.D.....	Fleshington, Township of Artemesia.....		

COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

G. Jeremiah Winslow	Canboro	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners.....	103 10
Alex. Lockhart, M.D.....	Sherbrooke Forest.....		
John Amour	Drummondville.....		
Wm. McPherson.....	Caledonia.....		
James Sill	Jarvis.....		
James Gordon	Cayuga		
W. A. Howell, M.D.....	Jarvis		
Thomas Messenger.....	Caledonia.....		

COUNTY OF HALTON.

Angus Stewart	Esquesing.....	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners	103 30
A. McCullough.....	Trafalgar		
D. D. Wright.....	Trafalgar		
James Barber.....	Esquesing.....		
Samuel Carter.....	Nelson		
C. Freeman	Milton		
Anson Buck.....	Palermo		
Henry Merrywhather .....	.....	
Edward J. Ogden.....	Oakville.....		
W. C. Wright.....	Grovetown.....		
Titus Crooker	Milton		
N. McGarvin.....	.....	

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, U. C.—(Continued.)

LIST of Coroners who have held office in Upper Canada, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

Names of Coroners.	Residences.	—	\$ cts.
Wm. Judde	Rawden	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners.....	256 00
M. B. Roblin	Sidney		
J. B. Wilson	Shannonville		
S. N. Appleby	Shannonville		
Richard Lazier	Trenton		
Francis Robert	Belleville		
D. E. Burdett, M.D.	Stirling		
Geo. P. Bull	Trenton		
G. Pat Fergus	Hastings		
Charles Gream	Madoc		
J. P. Macdonald	Belleville		
W. H. Penton	Hungerford		
A. L. Bogart	Madoc		
Geo. Boultsbee, M.D.	Madoc		
Richard Corrigan	Tweed		
Daniel Young	Madoc		
A. A. Yeoman	Tyendinaga		
G. R. Weddon	Belleville		
James Powers, M.D.	Belleville		
James Brown	Thurlow		
Jonas Canniff	Sidney		
Henry Bleecher			

COUNTIES OF HURON AND BRUCE.

F. W. Irwin	Turnberry	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners	273 84
P. A. McDougall	Goderich		
T. J. Coleman, M.D.	Arran		
E. Hawkesworth	Howick		
R. Kullege	Clinton		
John C. Reeve, M.D.	Walkerton		
W. S. Scott	Ainsleyville		
T. J. Hawkes, M.D.	Clinton		
Alfred Lander, M.D.	Goderich		
Thomas McLean, M.D.			

COUNTY OF KENT.

T. H. Sivewright	Chatham	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners	323 90
T. M. Smith	Morpeth		
R. Pegley	Chatham		
James A. Rolls	Chatham		
A. R. Robertson	Chatham		
Jacob Smith	Bothwell		
S. E. McCulley	Blenheim		

COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

A. Young	Port Sarnia	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners	181 05
Thos. Johnson, M.D.	Sarnia		
Jas. Baby	Moore		
Thos. Hall	Plympton		
M. Anderson	Plympton		
J. Chambers	Plympton		
Thos. W. Rothwell	Warwick		
J. Bury	Sombra		
J. Knaggs	Dawn		

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, U. C.—(Continued.)

LIST of Coroners who have held office in Upper Canada, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF LAMBTON—(Continued.)

Names of Coroners.	Residences.	—	\$ cts.
J. Burgess	Euphemia.....	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners	181 05
J. McComm.....	Brooko		
H. L. Johnson.....	Wallaceburg		
Wm. Morris, M.D.....	.....	
Jos. Mothersill, M.D.....	Bosanquet		
A. P. Toulmin.....	Sombra		
John H. Campbell	Sarnia		
Robt. C. McMullen, M.D.....	Sarnia		
Stewart Johnston	Moore		
H. Shoebottom, M.D.....	Sarnia		
Thos. N. Scott, M.D.....	Plympton		
Alfred Nash.....	Warwick		
A. P. Gamble, M.D.....	Moore		
G. B. Mott, M.D.....	Brooke		
Wm. Henderson, M.D.....	Napier.....		

COUNTIES OF LANARK AND RENFREW.

D. McGillis.....	Pakenham.....	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners	150 00
C. Graham Saché.....	Perth.....		
J. Aitcheson	South Elmsley.....		
Geo. Ross.....	Renfrew		
A. H. Dowswell	McNab		
Chas. Young	Stafford.....		
J. Clendinnen.....	Pembroke.....		
Peter Maitland	Montague.....		
Thos. Sproule .....	.....	
Thos. Read	March		
Jas. Morris	Lanark		
John Hall	Lanark		
Thos. Brook.....	Perth.....		
Duncan Graham.....	Perth		
Geo. Holmes	Perth.....		
Wm. Wilson	Carleton Place.....		
W. H. Burritt.....	Smith's Falls.....		
R. Muirhead	Lanark.....		
T. C. Bellows	Westmeath		
Gerrard McCrea.....	Bagot		
S. Dickson.....	Pakenham.....		
James S. Nichol	Perth.....		
David Evans, M.D.....	Renfrew		
Wm. Mostyn, M.D.....	Almonte.....		
J. Sweetland, M.D.....	Pakenham		
J. P. Lynn, M.D.....	Eganville		
J. York.....	Drummond.....		
Robert Howden, M.D.....	Ramsay		
J. D. Kellock, M.D.....	Perth.....		
Thomas Freer	Renfrew		
J. McNab.....	McNab		
Ed. McKenzie	Pembroke		

COUNTIES OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.

H. D. Taylor	Scott	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners	264 05
Richard Leach	Sout' Crosby.....		
Dr. Scott.....	Prescott		
Samuel Jakes	Watson		
W. T. Gates.....	Edwardsburg.....		
John Warren.....	Beverley		
Robt. Edmondson	Brockville		
Dr. Marden.....	Brockville.....		
R. Lesslie.....	Kemptville.....		
W. A. Schofield.....	Brockville.....		

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, U. C.—(Continued.)

LIST of Coroners who have held office in Upper Canada, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Names of Coroners.	Residences.	—	\$ cts.
J. U. Considuel.....	Smithville.....	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners	30 00
T. Mack, M.D.....	St. Catherines.....		
Duncan Campbell, M.D.....	Niagara.....		
Peter B. Nelles.....	Grimsby.....		
Joseph Wyse.....	Niagara, Township of.....		
S. J. Alpheus.....	St. Catherines.....		
A. T. Nelles.....	Grimsby.....		
J. McCollum.....	Gainsborough.....		
Thomas Graham.....	Louth.....		
W. N. Hutt.....	Grantham.....		
E. M. B. Goodman.....	St. Catherines.....		
M. T. Keating.....	Louth.....		
B. H. Leman.....	Thorold.....		
J. G. McLean, M.D.....	Beamsville.....		

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Dr. McKellar.....	Wardsville.....	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners	460 35
R. C. Manners.....	Strathroy.....		
W. B. Quarry.....	Biddulph.....		
Chas. Moore.....	London, for city only.....		
J. R. Flock.....	London.....		
Henry Hanson.....	.....	
D. C. McIntyre.....	Williams.....		

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

E. H. Gates.....	Middleton.....	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners	162 20
J. A. Merritt.....	Townsend.....		
David Duncombe.....	Townsend.....		
A. McLennan.....	Port Rowan.....		
N. Lawson.....	Simcoe.....		
John Riach.....	Middleton.....		
John Clarke.....	Simcoe.....		
N. O. Walker.....	Vittoria.....		
J. B. Tweedale, M.D.....	Walsingham.....		
John Phelan, M.D.....	Port Royal.....		
Warren H. Blake.....	Deek.....		
J. M. Salmon, M.D.....	Simcoe.....		
John Wilson, M.D.....	Simcoe.....		

COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

P. G. Fergus.....	Seymour.....	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners	482 05
James Might.....	Millbrook.....		
R. Maxwell.....	Port Hope.....		
Peter McPherson.....	Murray.....		
J. N. McCrae.....	Roseneath.....		
Thos. Christie.....	Bowmanville.....		
G. Aylesworth.....	Percy.....		
C. Spooner.....	Percy.....		
Simon Davidson.....	Brighton.....		
Wm. M. Rose.....	Newcastle.....		
Wm. McGuire.....	Manvers.....		
John Shexton.....	Cavan.....		
G. Perks.....	Cavan.....		
R. Harston.....	Hamilton.....		
Henry Mason.....	Cobourg.....		

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, U. C.—(Continued.)

LIST of Coroners who have held office in Upper Canada, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

Names of Coroners.	Residences.	—	\$ cts.
Wm. McMullen.....	Mara.....	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners ...	268 15
Wm. R. Clark, M.D.....	Whitby.....		
W. O. Eastwood, M.D.....	Prince Albert.....		
Elias Vernon.....	Beaverton.....		
Jos. Nation, M.D.....	Uxbridge.....		
David Tucker, M.D.....	Pickering.....		
Alfred Wyatt, M.D.....	Brock.....		
Wm. Tempest, M.D.....	Oshawa.....		
Geo. A. Carson.....	Whitby.....		
J. G. Bolster.....	Port Bolster.....		
N. Agnew.....	Reach.....		

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

G. Duncan.....	Embro.....	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners.....	80 90
Wm. Scott.....	Woodstock.....		
George Bingham.....	Norwich.....		
James Canall.....	Norwich.....		
J. Stimson, M.D.....	Plattsville.....		
Sylvanus Jay.....	Tilsonburg.....		
David Clark.....	Princeton.....		
L. H. Swan.....	Embro.....		
Wm. Springer, M.D.....	Ingersoll.....		
J. M. Ault.....	Dercham.....		
Ephraim Cook.....	Norwich.....		

COUNTY OF PERTH.

Dr. J. Hyde.....	Stratford.....	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners.....	244 60
J. Mahony.....	Mitchell.....		
David Waugh.....	Stratford.....		
D. Wilson, M.D.....	St. Mary's.....		
J. Bowie, M.D.....	Mitchell.....		
P. R. Shaver.....	Stratford.....		
D. D. Campbell.....	Listowell.....		
P. J. Muter.....	Shakespeare.....		
Chas. Rolls, M.D.....	New Hamburg.....		
E. A. Pajet, M.D.....	Stratford.....		
D. Coon, M.D.....	Mitchell.....		

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

J. McNab, M.D.....	Otonabee.....	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners.....	142 65
T. R. Benson.....	Peterboro.....		
F. Henderson.....	.....	
Alex. McLaughlin.....	Carden.....		
John Allanby.....	.....	
Alex. Ross, jr.....	.....	
Geo. Reid.....	.....	
A. D. Kellogg.....	.....	
Wm. C. Nicholls.....	.....	
M. Lavelle, M.D.....	Peterboro.....		
Amos McCrea, M.D.....	Otonabee.....		
Thos. R. Poole, M.D.....	Norwood.....		
P. H. Clarke, M.D.....	Mariposa.....		
R. Henderson.....	Emily.....		
Pat. Ed. McKeon.....	Peterboro.....		
Alex. Harvey, M.D.....	Peterboro.....		

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, U. C.—(Continued.)

LIST of Coroners who have held office in Upper Canada, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.—(Continued.)

Names of Coroners.	Residences.	—	\$ cts.
Jas. Fitzgerald	Fenelon Falls.....	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners	142 65
E. Playter, M.D.....	Mariposa		
J. G. Potts	Omamee		
P. Lloyd, M.D	Bobcaygeon		
Stanley Scott, M.D	Norwood.....		

COUNTIES OF PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.

Humphry Hughes	Alfred	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners.....	14 80
J. Ramsay	Longueuil.....		
E. McMaster.....	Caledonia		
S. Barnard.....	Cumberland.....		
A. Sheriffs.....	Clarence		
A. James	Alfred.....		
J. H. Molloy.....	Plantagenet		
E. St. Denis.....	East Hawkesbury		
T. Downing	Caledonia.....		
John Gibson	East Hawkesbury.....		
Jos. Mullikin.....	Vankleekbill		
Andrew Hicks.....	Cumberland		
Chas. Larocque.....	Plantagenet.....		
Alex. Beaton.....	West Hawkesbury		
Thos. Brady.....	Alfred		
Jas. O. Gates.....	L'Orignal		
Wm. Canning	East Hawkesbury		
Z. Hersey, S.M	West Hawkesbury		

COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

J. H. Morden.....	Ameliasburg	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners	49 50
W. C. Dorland.....	Hallowell		
M. R. Benson	Sophiasburg.....		
S. S. Walbridge	Ameliasburg		
Richard Morden.....	North Port.....		
Reuben Young	Carrying Place		
H. B. Evans	Picton.....		
William Peck.....	Ameliasburgh		
F. H. Young	Picton		

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

J. W. Norris	Cookstown	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners	359 35
Jos. Corbett.....	Mono.....		
Alex. Stephen	Collingwood		
James Allen	Bradford		
J. R. Ardagh, M.D.....	Barrie		
E. Gallagher	Tecumseth		
E. Jeffrey.....	Penetanguishene.....		
Francis Hewson, jr	Nottawasaga		
John Little	Mulmer.....		
John Ardagh.....	Adjala.....		
Pat. Patton	Orillia		
T. C. Schofield, M.D	Bond Head.....		
Edward Allen	Mono.....		
J. R. Riddle	Orangeville.....		
J. N. Ross	Churchill.....		
Arthur Ardagh, M.D.....	Barrie		
David Kelley.....	Orillia		

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, U. C.—(Continued.)

LIST of Coroners who have held office in Upper Canada, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.—(Continued.)

Names of Coroners.	Residences.	—	\$ cts.
J. S. Crookshand	Barrie	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners	359 35
T. M. Armstrong	Mono		
G. H. Corbett	Orillia		
James Judg	Adjala		
Angus Bell	Southampton		
J. D. Booth	West Gwillimsbury		
A. Stewart, M.D.	Keenansville		
A. Hamilton, M.D.	Barrie		
R. Lund, M.D.	Cookstown		
David Forrest	Collingwood		
R. Ramsay, M.D.	Orillia		

COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS, AND GLENGARY.

D. McGrewer	Lancaster	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners	80 25
J. Blacklock	Williamsburg		
J. Dilabough	Winchester		
P. Stuart	Lancaster		
C. McDonald, M.D.	Winchester		
Giles Bogart	Williamsburg		
Rubin Hicky	Williamsburg		
D. Breackenridge	Kenyon		
A. McKenzie	Iroquois		
J. D. R. Williams	Williamsburg		
Wm. Castleman	Martintown		
J. McIntosh, M.D.	Alexandria		
N. Leclair	Cornwall		
A. McDonald			
Wm. Vancamp			

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

J. Fiddler, M.D.	Lindsay	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners	136 75
Thos. Beale	Lindsay		
Wm. A. Black, M.D.	Emily		
Geo. A. Norris	Omemees		
P. Lloyd, M.D.	Bobcaygeon		
A. A. McLaughlin	Norland		

COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

J. Scott	Waterloo	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners	127 05
Wm. Kerr	Nelson		
Wm. Bell	Ayr		
J. W. Sovereign	Wilmot		
G. Nilmeis	New Hope		
H. Orton, M.D.	Galt		
J. Carrier, M.D.	Berlin		
H. T. Legler, M.D.			
D. S. Bowby, M.D.			
G. Puton			
E. A. Koetsch, M.D.	Preston		
Chs. Eberts	Preston		
J. Phillips, (for Galt only)	Galt		
W. Pipe	Berlin		
J. A. Whiting, M.D.	Berlin		
Chas. Roll, M.D.	New Hamburg		
J. W. Walden, M.D.	Wellesly		
David Caw, M.D.	Ayr		

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, U. C.—(Continued.)

LIST of Coroners who have held office in Upper Canada, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF WELLAND.

Names of Coroners.	Residences.	—	\$ cts.
H. Willson.....	Stephensville.....	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners	195 35
J. Rannic.....	Allanburgh.....		
J. Moore.....	Bertie.....		
H. Rolis.....	Thorold.....		
Zenas Fell.....	Welland.....		
W. A. Bald.....	Welland.....		
G. Robertson.....	Wainfleet.....		
W. Mellanby.....	Humberstone.....		
Peter Gibbon.....	Port Colborne.....		
H. Kalar.....	Stamford.....		
A. B. Chapman.....	Village of Welland.....		
John Grant.....	Village of Thorold.....		
S. S. Smades.....	Humberstone.....		
S. Rapeljic.....	Chippawa.....		
P. T. Kempson.....	Fort Erie.....		
Z. B. Lewis.....	Clifton.....		
B. H. Lemon, M.D.....	Village of Thorold.....		
J. Elliott, M.D.....	Fort Erie.....		

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

J. Howitt.....	Guelfh.....	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners	231 50
G. S. Herod.....	Guelfh.....		
J. Finlayson.....	Elora.....		
H. McNaughton, M.D.....	Erin.....		
W. S. Hewat, M.D.....	Orangeville.....		
J. Munro, M.D.....	Fergus.....		
T. J. Hodgskin.....	Glenallan.....		
J. H. Gordon.....	Arthur.....		
J. Carbert.....	Orangeville.....		
M. Philips.....	Guelfh.....		
W. G. Middleton.....	Elora.....		

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

T. Gillesby.....	Hamilton.....	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners	79 25
J. Bray.....	Hamilton.....		
A. Kennedy, M.D.....	Binbrooke.....		
J. McMahon.....	Dundas.....		
H. Spera.....	Saltfleet.....		
David Duff.....	Trafalgar.....		
J. Ryckman.....	Hamilton.....		
J. W. Rosebury, M.D.....	Dundas.....		
W. C. Shaw, M.D.....	Sheffield.....		
F. Owens, M.D.....	Dundas.....		
Walter McKay.....	Stoney Creek.....		
O. Skinner, M.D.....	Waterdown.....		
D. Mackintosh, M.D.....	Hamilton.....		
G. Metherell, M.D.....	.....	
W. Fergusson, M.D.....	Hamilton.....		
H. Orton, M.D.....	Ancaster.....		
J. R. Lundy, M.D.....	Hamilton.....		
E. Henwood, M.D.....	Hamilton.....		

COUNTIES OF YORK AND PEEL.

F. Osborne.....	Toronto, township.....	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners	502 40
J. Adamson.....	Toronto, township.....		

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, U. C.—(Concluded.)

LIST of Coroners who have held office in Upper Canada, &c.—(Concluded.)

COUNTIES OF YORK AND PEEL.—(Continued.)

Names of Coroners.	Residences.	—	\$ cts.
J. Clark	Whitby		
W. Johnston	Chinguacousy		
P. McKenna	Markham		
E. C. Fisher.....	Etobicoke.....		
E. Bull.....	King		
H. C. Wright.....	Markham		
J. D. Willson.....	East Gwillimsbury.....		
J. R. Thompson	Brook		
John Warhick.....	Albion		
W. McMullen	Marla		
H. Miller	Richmond Hill		
C. T. Philbrick.....	Yorkville.....		
J. R. Cousins	Chinguacousy		
J. P. Wheler.....	Scarborough.....		
J. A. Barnhart.....	Streetville.....		
G. Herrick, M.D., for Toronto only	Toronto.....		
E. Hodder, M.D., do	Toronto.....		
J. Scott, M.D.....	Toronto.....		
G. C. Colter.....	Toronto.....		
David Bridgford.....	Richmond Hill		
J. Doherty.....	Richmond Hill		
F. Bull	Brampton.....		
B. W. Dixie, M.D	Springfield		
S. A. Harvey.....	Springfield		
W. Hollowell, M.D	Toronto.....		
J. Mahaffy, M.D	Tullamore		
N. Baker, M.D	Scarboro.....	Total amount of Fees received by Coroners	502 40
Thos. Pyne, M. D.....	Newmarket		
J. Grant, M.D.....	Toronto.....		
J. Boyd, M.D.....	Georgina.....		
W. Scholfield, M.D	Brampton		
W. Creelman, for Toronto only.....	Toronto.....		
Alex. Hamilton.....	Cooksville.....		
C. W. Buchanan, for Toronto only.....	Toronto.....		
John Reeve	Thornhill		
L. Closson	Scarborough		
M. Lawlor, for Toronto only	Toronto.....		
J. N. Riddle.....	Orangeville		
R. Ramsay, M.D.....	Brownsville		
A. Stewart, M.D.....	Albion.....		
W. H. Dalton, M.D	Albion.....		
W. B. Geikie, M.D.....	Aurora.....		
J. N. Reid, M.D.....	Thornhill		
M. H. Aikins.....	Somerville		
J. W. Corsen, M.D	Brampton		
A. A. Riddell, M.D., for Toronto only	Toronto.....		
J. Corbert, M.D	Orangeville		
J. Henry, M.D	Mono Mills		
J. P. Lynn, M.D.....	Clairville		
J. Langstaff, M.D.....	Richmond Hill		
J. A. McMaster, M.D	York Mills		
J. J. Freel			

ALGOMA DISTRICT.

J. Bowker	Bruce Mines	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners	71 50
Dr. Ths. Simpson	Sault Ste. Marie		
H. Pilgrim.....	Sault Ste. Marie		
Dr. J. Kelly.....	Sault Ste. Marie		
D. Layton	Manitowaning.....		

MISCELLANEOUS.
SHIPPING MASTERS' OFFICE.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
Shipping Master.....	R. B. Johnson.....	.....1858.	Sir E. Head.....	\$ cts. 1000 00	\$ cts. 1287 00	.....	25 years.
Deputy do	J. M. DeCourtenay.....	.....1862.	Shipping Master.....	1000 00	per day.....	This man is employed under sanction of Board of Trade, (25th May, 1859), at a daily remuneration at \$1 25 during the actual period of navigation. No other clerks employed.....	2 do
Employee	John O'Dowd, junior.....	May 29, 1859.	do	1 25			5 do
Defectives.....	{ John Mellins..... } { John O'Dowd..... }						

QUEBEC HARBOUR COMMISSION.

Chairman of the Board of the Commissioners	Hon. Geo. Pemberton.....	Nov. 10, 1859.....	Sir E. Head.....	2000 00		.....	5 years.
Member	Geo. H. Simard.....	Nov. 11, 1859.....	do .....			.....	5 do
Do	John Sharples	do	do			Resigned in 1864	5 do
Do	Joseph Hamel	April 12, 1864.....	Lord Monck			Succeeded Mr. Sharples.....	9 months.
EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.							
Mayor of Quebec.....	A. G. Tourangeau.....	.....	Commissioners	1200 00		Resigned	5 years.
President of Board of Trade.....	A. Joseph	Nov. 17, 1859.....	do			Approved by Govern't, June 7	8 months.
Secretary-Treasurer	H. N. Jones	May 27, 1864.....	do	800 00		Increased to \$1000 on May 1.....	4 years.
Superintendent	Wm. Simons	Feb. 1, 1860.....	do	400 00		do 500 do	2 do
Wharfinger	G. Vallin, jr.	May 20, 1863.....	do	300 00		do 400 do	4 do
Warehouse Keeper	G. F. Golden.....	March 24, 1860.....	do	208 00			8 months.
Messenger	Ulric Binet.....	May 23, 1864.....	do				

MONTREAL HARBOUR COMMISSION.

Chairman of the Board of Commissioners.....	Hon. John Young.....	Dec. 28, 1849.....	Lord Elgin.....	\$ cts.		15 years.
Member.....	Thomas Cramp.....	July 4, 1863.....	Lord Monck.....			14 do
Do.....	John Pratt.....	Jan. 2, 1864.....	do.....			1 do
EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.						
Mayor of the City and President of Board of Trade for time being.	J. L. Beaudry.....				Members ex-officio for the time being.	
President of the Board of Trade.	Thomas Cramp.....			2000 00		11 do
Secretary.....	Hannibal H. Whitney.....	May 7, 1863.....	By the Commissioners	1600 00		20 do
Harbour Master.....	A. M. Radolph.....	Jan. 7, 1864.....	do	800 00		7 do
Harbour Engineer.....	A. G. Nish.....	May 7, 1861.....	do	300 00		13 do
Wharfinger.....	John Ferns.....	May 7, 1861.....	do	500 00		15 do
Assistant Wharfinger.....	John Small.....	May 7, 1861.....				

QUEBEC NORTH SHORE TURNPIKE TRUST.

Trustee to N. S. Turnpike Roads.....	E. J. Deblais.....	Feb. 13, 1849.....	Lord Elgin.....			15 years.
Do.....	W. H. Lemoine.....	do.....	do.....			15 do
Do.....	Hammond Goven.....	Nov. 2, 1850.....	do.....			14 do
Do.....	John Sharpes.....	Nov. 3, 1858.....	Sir E. Head.....			6 do
Do.....	Crisco Tetu.....	Aug. 4, 1863.....	Lord Monck.....			1 do
Do.....	H. N. Jones.....	Nov. 11, 1864.....	do.....			2 months.
Secretary to Trustees.....	John Porter.....	March 1, 1841.....	The Trustees.....	1400 00		23 years.
General Overseer.....	L. B. Lemoine.....	May 1, 1863.....	do.....	741 33		1 do
Do.....	David Fleming.....	May 14, 1852.....	do.....	213 75		12 do
Toll Collector.....	Alexis Moffatt.....	May 1, 1864.....	do.....	165 00		8 months.
Do.....	Didace Bouchard.....	June 1, 1855.....	do.....	680 00		9 years.
Do.....	Oliver Poltier.....	Sept. 21, 1863.....	do.....	440 00		1 do
Do.....	John Twyford.....	May 1, 1862.....	do.....	300 00		2 do
Do.....	Philip Romenil.....	May 1, 1858.....	do.....	300 00		6 do
Do.....	Solomon Delmege.....	June 1, 1855.....	do.....	300 00		9 do
Do.....	Joseph Cazeau.....	July 7, 1859.....	do.....	310 83		5 do

MISCELLANEOUS—(Continued).

QUEBEC SOUTH SHORE TURNPIKE TRUST.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
Trustee, S. S. T. Roads.	Benoit Guay	Jan. 19, 1861.	Sir W. F. Williams	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	Died 30th Sept, 1864	7 years.
Do	J. Be. Carrier	do	do	do	do	do	7 do
Do	J. Be. Bégin	do	do	do	do	do	3 do
Do	Chas. Robertson	do	do	do	do	do	7 do
Do	Pierre Giroux	do	do	do	do	do	3 do
Do	Geo. Couture	Oct. 7, 1861.	Lord Monck	do	do	do	7 do
Secretary-Treasurer.	Chas. Bourget	Sept. 1, 1861.	Trustees	300 00	do	do	19 do
Overseer	Simon Octeau	May 1, 1862.	do	240 00	do	do	2 do
Toll Collector	Ignace Samson	Aug. 24, 1857.	do	230 00	do	do	7 yrs & 4 mos.
Do	J. Be. Gagnon	Dec. 1, 1857.	do	246 66	do	do	7 yrs & 1 mo.
Do	Chas. Couture	Aug. 19, 1857.	do	180 00	do	Died 17th Aug, 1864.	7 yrs & 4 mos.
Do	Pierre Cauchon	do	do	180 00	do	Appointed at the death of her husband, C. Couture	do
Do	Mrs. C. Couture	Aug. 17, 1864.	do	130 00	do	do	4 months.

MONTREAL TURNPIKE TRUST.

Trustee	Hugh Taylor	June 25, 1849.	Earl of Elgin	do	do	do	15 years.
Do	B. H. Lemoine	June 19, 1850.	do	do	do	do	14 do
Do	W. J. Knox	do	do	do	do	do	14 do
Do	M. F. Valois	Sept. 9, 1853.	Gen. Rowan, Adm.	do	do	do	11 do
Do	P. Baubien	Dec. 24, 1853.	do	do	do	do	11 do
Do	Ed. Quinn	Jan. 5, 1855.	Sir E. Head	do	do	do	9 do
Do	John Crawford	Feb. 7, 1857.	do	do	do	do	7 do
Do	Hon. E. Prud'homme	Sept. 2, 1862.	Lord Monck	do	do	do	2 do
Do	E. A. Dubois	May 20, 1863.	do	do	do	do	1 do
Secretary	John Penner	Oct. 6, 1856.	Trustees	1660 00	do	Horse hire included	8 do
Overseer	Wm. Goule	April 2, 1841.	do	640 00	do	do	23 do

Toll Collector	James Quinn	May 3, 1841.	do	320 00	do	House Rent free	23 do
Do	John O'Brien	June 1, 1856.	do	320 00	do	do	8 do
Do	Alexis Goderre	Feb. 1, 1857.	do	320 00	do	do	7 do
Do	Duncan Derome	May 1, 1858.	do	240 00	do	do	6 do
Do	Z. Dubreuil	March 31, 1858.	do	240 00	do	do	6 do
Do	F. W. Wait	Aug. 28, 1861.	do	320 00	do	do	3 do
Do	F. McCall	Jan. 29, 1861.	do	240 00	do	do	3 do
Do	Siméon Mondon	May 20, 1862.	do	240 00	do	do	2 do
Do	F. Durancé	March 12, 1864.	do	240 00	do	do	1 do
Foreman	Daniel McCleary	..... 1861.	do	90	per diem	do	10 do
Do	Patrick Barry	..... 1861.	do	90	do	do	8 do
Do	Richard Bedford	..... 1867.	do	90	do	do	7 do
Do	J. B. Turcot	..... 1867.	do	90	do	do	7 do
Do	S. L. Larivière	..... 1851.	do	90	do	do	3 do
Do	James Irvine	..... 1859.	do	90	do	do	3 do
Do	Andrew Abern.	..... 1861.	do	90	do	do	5 do
Do	Martin Quigley	..... 1863.	do	90	do	do	1 do

MISCELLANEOUS—(Concluded).

PENSIONS.

CIVIL LIST.

NAMES OF PENSIONERS.	Amount of Annual Pension.	REMARKS.
	\$ cts.	
Hon. Arch. McLean.....	3,333 32	As late Judge.
Hon. S. Gale.....	2,400 00	do
Hon. C. D. Day.....	2,666 64	do
Hon. J. C. Bruneau.....	2,133 32	do
Jane Livingston.....	222 20	
Revd. R. R. Burrage.....	444 40	
S. Shaw.....	444 40	
J. Nation.....	500 00	
D. McDougall.....	336 00	
Harriett McNab.....	200 00	
Sarah Usher.....	400 00	
Peter Miller.....	80 00	
— Kerry.....	80 00	
R. H. Thornhill.....	500 00	
P. L. Panet.....	888 84	
Geo. Hamilton.....	600 00	
Julia H. Bédard.....	500 00	
R. A. Tucker.....	1,200 00	
G. H. Ryland.....	444 40	As late Clerk of the Executive Council.
Do.....	200 00	As Secretary Board of Jesuit's Estates.

UNDER STATUTE.

N. H. Blake.....	3,333 34	As late Chancellor.
Mrs. Vallière de St. Réal.....	800 00	

IN ESTIMATES.

S. Waller.....	400 00	
L. Gagné.....	72 00	
G. B. Faribault.....	1600 00	
J. Brien.....	80 00	
J. Bright.....	80 00	
Mrs. Antrobus.....	800 00	
C. McCormick.....	400 00	
P. Bouchard.....	100 00	

J. C. TACHÉ,

Deputy to the Minister of Agriculture.

JAS. WM. O'BRIEN,

Clerk of Blue Book.